



## NUMBER THEORY SESSION

# FACTORIZATION THEORY VIA ADDITIVE COMBINATORICS.

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### Abstract.

We will introduce the relationship between factorization theory (focused on non-uniqueness) and zero-sum problems in additive combinatorics. Often the elements of a ring (such as the ring of integers of a number field) or of a monoid  $H$  can be written in several different ways as a finite product of irreducibles. The *set of lengths* of  $a \in H$ ,  $L(a) = \{k \in \mathbb{N} \mid \exists u_1, \dots, u_k \text{ irreducible s.t. } a = u_1 \cdots u_k\}$ , and the system of *set of lengths*,  $\mathcal{L}(H) = \{L(a) \mid a \in H\}$ , are means of describing the non-uniqueness of factorization in  $H$ . It is conjectured that  $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{B}(G))$ , where  $\mathcal{B}(G)$  is the monoid of zero-sum sequences over an abelian group  $G$ , completely determines  $G$  except for a few small cases. Furthermore, for  $k \in \mathbb{N}$ , let  $\mathcal{U}_k(H)$  be the set of all  $m \in \mathbb{N}$  such that there are irreducible  $u_1, \dots, u_k, v_1, \dots, v_m$  satisfying  $u_1 \cdots u_k = v_1 \cdots v_m$ . Define  $\lambda_k(H) = \min \mathcal{U}_k(H)$ ,  $\rho_k(H) = \sup \mathcal{U}_k(H)$  ( $k$ -th elasticity of  $H$ ) and  $\rho(H) = \sup \frac{\rho_k(H)}{k}$  (elasticity of  $H$ ). It is known that  $\lambda_k(H)$  can be written in terms of  $\rho_k(H)$ , which in turn

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can be lower and upper bounded by the Davenport constant of  $G$ , which is defined as the maximum length of a minimal zero-sum sequence. The sets  $\mathcal{U}_k(H)$  are usually well structured (they look like arithmetic progressions). For example,  $\mathcal{U}_k(H) = [\lambda_k(H), \rho_k(H)]$  if and only if the ideal class group  $G$  of  $H$  is finite abelian. This makes the  $k$ -th elasticity one of the most important invariants to describe the non-uniqueness of the factorization in  $H$ . We will present the main results and conjectures about  $\rho_k(H)$ .

**Keywords:** Factorization theory, Krull monoids, Davenport constant.