

Elementary, Dr Powerset !

A SEQUEL TO : SILENCE OF THE POWERSSETS

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♣ Previously in Silence of the Powersets

- The ordinal invariants of \mathcal{P}_{fin} are not functional. . .
- . . . but can be bounded !

♦ In this episode

- Ordinal invariants of a family of *elementary* WQOs
- Bonus: some exciting results on the width of the cartesian product

In the previous episode. . .

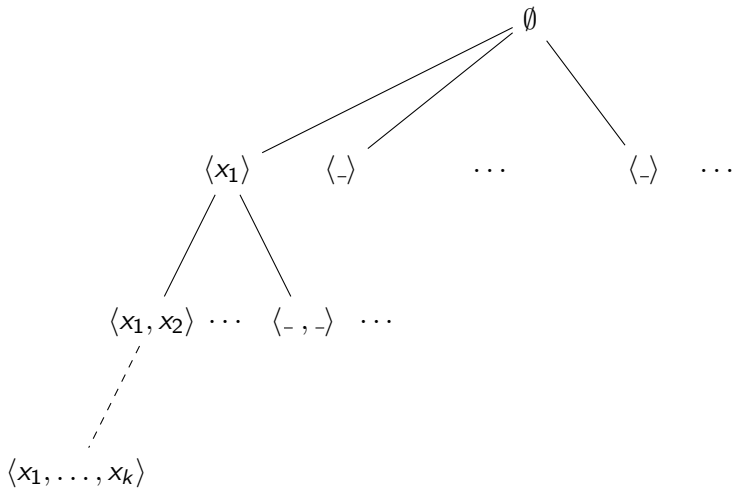
Ordinal invariants

Definition (Maximal order type, Width and Height)

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} o(X) \\ w(X) \\ h(X) \end{array} \right| = \text{rank of root in the tree of } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{bad sequences} \\ \text{antichains} \\ \text{decreasing sequences} \end{array} \right. \text{ in } X.$$

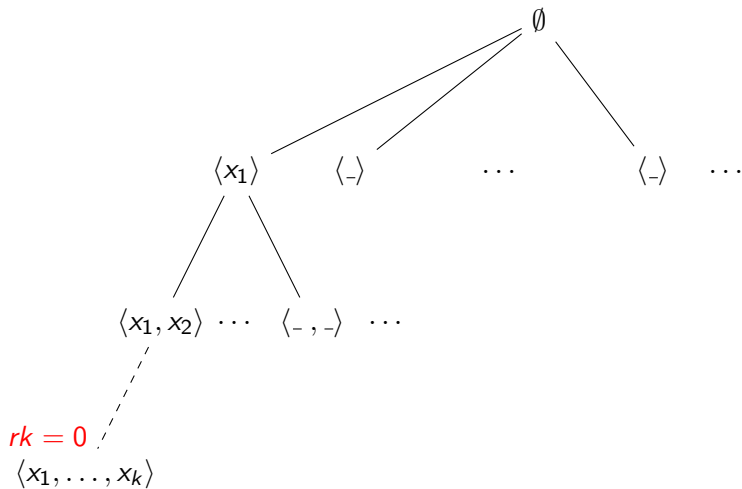
Ordinal invariants

♣ Rank of well-founded trees



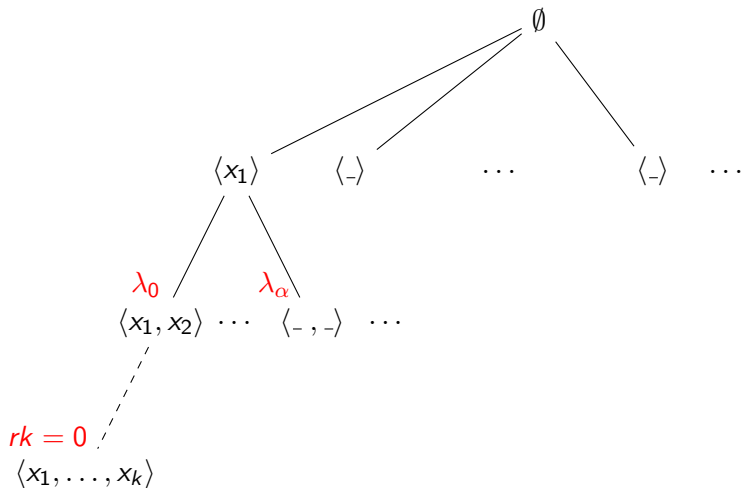
Ordinal invariants

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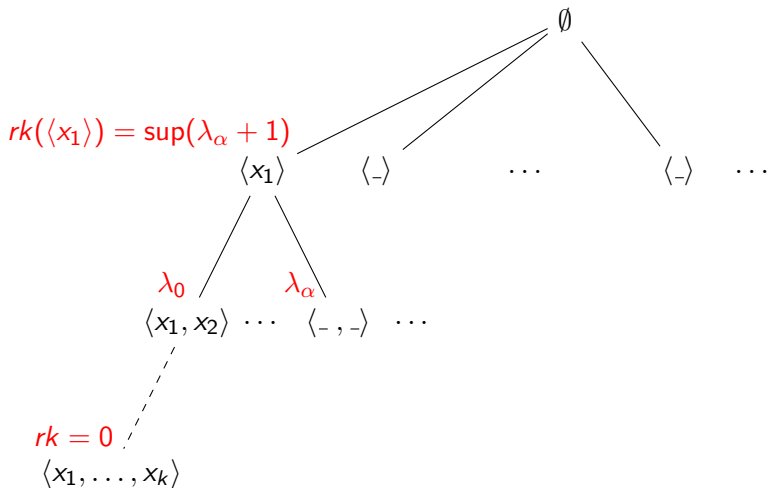
Ordinal invariants

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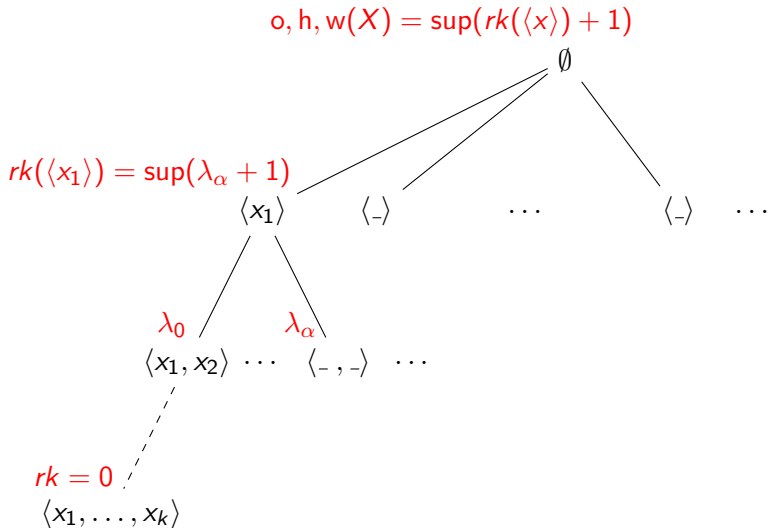
Ordinal invariants

♣ Rank of well-founded trees

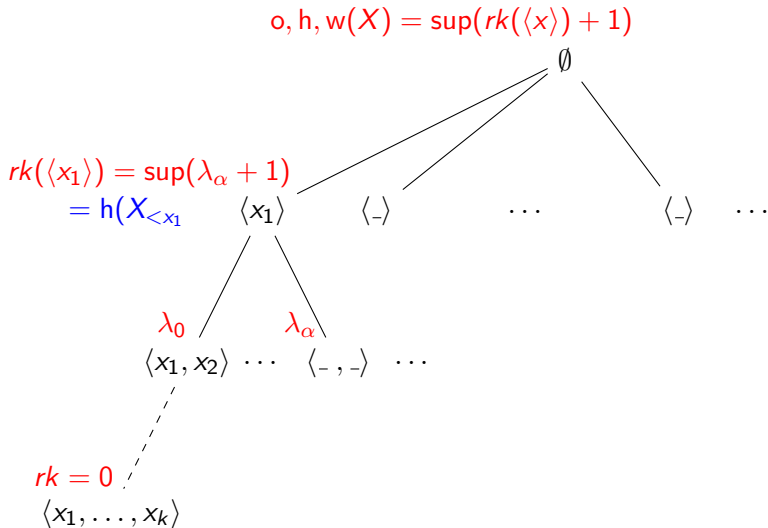


Ordinal invariants

♣ Rank of well-founded trees



♣ Rank of well-founded trees



◆ Descent equations

$$o(X) = \sup_{x \in X} o(X_{\succeq x}) + 1$$

$$h(X) = \sup_{x \in X} h(X_{< x}) + 1$$

$$w(X) = \sup_{x \in X} w(X_{\perp x}) + 1$$

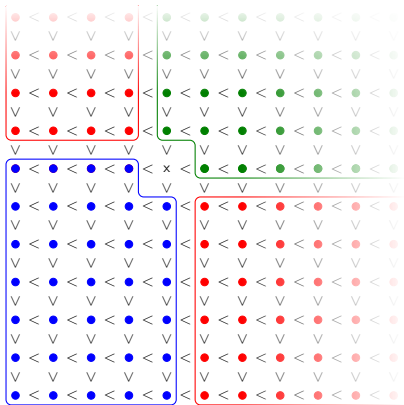
◆ Descent equations

$$o(X) = \sup_{x \in X} o(X_{\succeq x}) + 1$$

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$$w(X) = \sup_{x \in X} w(X_{\perp x}) + 1$$

♣ Ex: Residuals of $\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$



In the previous episode. . .

Comparing WQOs

Invariant preserving maps

Let $f : (X, \leq_X) \rightarrow (Y, \leq_Y)$ be a map.

♣ Substructures (add points)

Whenever f is injective and $x \leq_X y \Leftrightarrow f(x) \leq_Y f(y)$.

- $X \leq_{\text{st}} Y$ implies $h, w, o(X) \leq h, w, o(Y)$

♣ Augmentations (add relations)

Whenever f is bijective and $f(x) \leq_Y f(y) \Rightarrow x \leq_X y$

- $Y \leq_{\text{aug}} X$ implies $w, o(X) \leq w, o(Y)$

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Whenever f is bijective and $f(x) \leq_Y f(y) \Rightarrow x \leq_X y$

- $Y \leq_{\text{aug}} X$ implies $w, o(X) \leq w, o(Y)$

♦ Condensation (simulates decreasing sequences of Y in X)

Whenever f is surjective, monotone, and
 $\forall y \leq_Y f(x), \exists x' \leq_X x$ such that $y = f(x')$

- $X \geq_{\text{cond}} Y$ implies $h(X) \geq h(Y)$

In the previous episode. . .

How to compute invariants compositionally

How to compute invariants compositionally

Space	M.O.T.	Height	Width
$A \sqcup B$	$o(A) \oplus o(B)$	$\max(h(A), h(B))$	$w(A) \oplus w(B)$
$A + B$	$o(A) + o(B)$	$h(A) + h(B)$	$\max(w(A), w(B))$
$A \times B$	$o(A) \otimes o(B)$	$h(A) \hat{\oplus} h(B)$?
$A \cdot B$	$o(A) \cdot o(B)$	$h(A) \cdot h(B)$	$w(A) \odot w(B)$
$M^\diamond(A)$	$\omega^{\widehat{o(A)}}$	$h^*(A)$?
A^*	$\omega^{\omega(o(X)^\pm)}$	$h^*(A)$	$\omega^{\omega(o(X)^\pm)}$
$\mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(A)$?	?	?

♣ Taken from Džamonja, Schmitz & Schnoebelen(2020)

How to compute invariants compositionally

Space	M.O.T.	Height	Width
$A \sqcup B$	$o(A) \oplus o(B)$	$\max(h(A), h(B))$	$w(A) \oplus w(B)$
$A + B$	$o(A) + o(B)$	$h(A) + h(B)$	$\max(w(A), w(B))$
$A \times B$	$o(A) \otimes o(B)$	$h(A) \hat{\oplus} h(B)$	<i>Not functional</i>
$A \cdot B$	$o(A) \cdot o(B)$	$h(A) \cdot h(B)$	$w(A) \odot w(B)$
$M^\diamond(A)$	$\omega^{\widehat{o(A)}}$	$h^*(A)$	$\omega^{\widehat{o(A)}-1}$
A^*	$\omega^{\omega^{o(X)^\pm}}$	$h^*(A)$	$\omega^{\omega^{o(X)^\pm}}$
$\mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(A)$	<i>Not functional</i>	<i>Not functional</i>	<i>Not functional</i>

♣ Taken from Džamonja, Schmitz & Schnoebelen(2020)

♦ Ordinal measures of the set of finite multisets (V. 2023)

In the previous episode. . .

Ordinal invariants of \mathcal{P}_{fin}

♣ Hoare's embedding

We consider $(\mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(X), \leq_{\mathcal{H}})$, with

$$S \leq_{\mathcal{H}} S' \text{ iff } \forall x \in S, \exists y \in S', x \leq y$$

♦ Useful to know

- $\mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(\alpha) = 1 + \alpha$ for any ordinal α
- $\mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(A \sqcup B) = \mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(A) \times \mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(B)$

Theorem

$$1 + o(A) \leq o(\mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(A)) \leq 2^{o(A)}$$

$$1 + h(A) \leq h(\mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(A)) \leq 2^{h(A)}$$

$$2^{w(A)} \leq w(\mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(A)) \leq (o(\mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(A)))$$

Corollary

$$w(A) = o(A) \Rightarrow w(\mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(A)) = o(\mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(A)) = 2^{o(A)}$$

♦ Is the condition $w = o$ met frequently ?

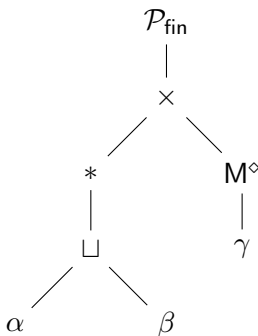
Elementary WQOs: Width and Maximal order type

Is $w = o$ frequent ?

♣ An algebra of elementary wqos (First draft)

$$A, B := \alpha \mid A \sqcup B \mid A + B \mid A \times B \mid A \cdot B \mid M^\diamond(A) \mid A^* \mid \mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(A)$$

- Basic blocks: linear orderings, i.e., ordinals α
- Closure by usual operations on WQOs



Is $w = o$ frequent ?

$$A, B := \alpha \mid A \sqcup B \mid A + B \mid A \times B \mid A \cdot B \mid M^\diamond(A) \mid A^* \mid \mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(A)$$

Space	M.O.T.	Width	$w = o$?
α	α	1	\times
$A \sqcup B$	$o(A) \oplus o(B)$	$w(A) \oplus w(B)$	$\checkmark \Rightarrow \checkmark$
$A + B$	$o(A) + o(B)$	$\max(w(A), w(B))$	\times
$A \times B$	$o(A) \otimes o(B)$	$?$	$?$
$A \cdot B$	$o(A) \cdot o(B)$	$w(A) \odot w(B)$	$\checkmark \Rightarrow \checkmark$
$M^\diamond(A)$	$\omega^{\widehat{o(A)}}$	$\omega^{\widehat{o(A)}-1}$	(\checkmark) if $o(A) \geq \omega$
A^*	$\omega^{\omega(o(X)^\pm)}$	$\omega^{\omega(o(X)^\pm)}$	(\checkmark) if $o(A) \geq 2$
$\mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(A)$	$\leq 2^{o(A)}$	$\geq 2^{w(A)}$	$\checkmark \Rightarrow \checkmark$

Is $w = o$ frequent (in elementary WQOs)?

$A, B := \alpha \geq \omega \mid A \sqcup B \mid A + B \mid A \times B \mid A \cdot B \mid M^\diamond(A) \mid A^* \mid \mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(A)$

Space	M.O.T.	Width	$w = o$?
$\alpha \geq \omega$	α	1	✗
$A \sqcup B$	$o(A) \oplus o(B)$	$w(A) \oplus w(B)$	✓ \Rightarrow ✓
$A + B$	$o(A) + o(B)$	$\max(w(A), w(B))$	✗
$A \times B$	$o(A) \otimes o(B)$?	?
$A \cdot B$	$o(A) \cdot o(B)$	$w(A) \odot w(B)$	✓ \Rightarrow ✓
$M^\diamond(A)$	$\omega^{\widehat{o(A)}}$	$\omega^{\widehat{o(A)}-1}$	✓
A^*	$\omega^{\omega^{o(x)^\pm}}$	$\omega^{\omega^{o(x)^\pm}}$	✓
$\mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(A)$	$\leq 2^{o(A)}$	$\geq 2^{w(A)}$	✓ \Rightarrow ✓

Is $w = o$ frequent ?

$A, B := \alpha \geq \omega \mid A \sqcup B \mid \cancel{A + B} \mid A \times B \mid \cancel{A \cdot B} \mid M^\diamond(A) \mid A^* \mid \mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(A)$

Space	M.O.T.	Width	$w = o$?
$\alpha \geq \omega$	α	1	✓
$A \sqcup B$	$o(A) \oplus o(B)$	$w(A) \oplus w(B)$	✓
$A \times B$	$o(A) \otimes o(B)$?	?
$M^\diamond(A)$	$\omega^{\widehat{o(A)}}$	$\omega^{\widehat{o(A)}-1}$	✓
A^*	$\omega^{\omega(o(x)^\pm)}$	$\omega^{\omega(o(x)^\pm)}$	✓
$\mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(A)$	$\leq 2^{o(A)}$	$\geq 2^{w(A)}$	✓ \Rightarrow ✓

✓: rewriting rule $\begin{cases} \mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(\alpha) & \rightarrow 1 + \alpha = \alpha \\ \mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(A \sqcup B) & \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(A) \times \mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(B) \end{cases}$

Is $w = o$ frequent ?

$$A, B := \alpha \geq \omega \mid A \sqcup B \mid A \times B \mid M^\diamond(A) \mid A^* \mid \mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(A)$$

Space	M.O.T.	Width	$w = o$?
$\alpha \geq \omega$	α	1	[✓]
$A \sqcup B$	$o(A) \oplus o(B)$	$w(A) \oplus w(B)$	[✓]
$A \times B$	$o(A) \otimes o(B)$?	?
$M^\diamond(A)$	$\omega^{\widehat{o(A)}}$	$\omega^{\widehat{o(A)}-1}$	✓
A^*	$\omega^{\omega(o(x)^\pm)}$	$\omega^{\omega(o(x)^\pm)}$	✓
$\mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(A)$	$\leq 2^{o(A)}$	$\geq 2^{w(A)}$	✓ \Rightarrow ✓

◆ What about the cartesian product ?

Elementary WQOs: Width and Maximal order type

Zooming in on the cartesian product

♣ A Note on Dilworth's Theorem in the Infinite Case, Abraham(87)

Let $\alpha_i = \omega^{\beta_i} \cdot k_i + \sigma_i$, with $\sigma_i < \omega^{\beta_i}$

Theorem (Cartesian product of 2 ordinals)

$$\begin{aligned}w(\alpha_1 \times \alpha_2) &= \omega^{1+(\beta_1-1)\oplus(\beta_2-1)} \cdot (k_1 + k_2 - 1) \\ &\quad + [w(\omega^{\beta_1} \times \sigma_2) \oplus w(\omega^{\beta_2} \times \sigma_1)]\end{aligned}$$

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Theorem (Cartesian product of n ordinals)

$$\begin{aligned}w(\alpha_1 \times \cdots \times \alpha_n) &= \omega^{1+(\beta_1-1)\oplus\cdots\oplus(\beta_n-1)} \cdot \left(\prod k_i - \prod (k_i - 1) \right) \\ &\quad + \bigoplus_{\emptyset \neq I \subseteq [1,n]} w\left(\left(\times_{i \notin I} \omega^{\beta_i}\right) \times \left(\times_{i \in I} \sigma_i\right)\right)\end{aligned}$$

When $w = o$ for the cartesian product

- ♦ α verifies $\begin{cases} \text{CP1} & \text{if } \alpha = \omega^\beta \text{ with } \beta > 0, \\ \text{CP2} & \text{if } \alpha = \omega^\omega \cdot \gamma \text{ with } \gamma > 0. \end{cases}$

Theorem (Conditions for $w = o$, CP of ordinals)

$$w(\alpha_1 \times \cdots \times \alpha_n) = o(\alpha_1 \times \cdots \times \alpha_n)$$

if there are $i \leq n$ and $j \neq j' \leq n$ such that

- α_i verifies **CP1**,
- and α_j and $\alpha_{j'}$ verify **CP2**.

When $w = o$ for the cartesian product

- ♦ α verifies $\begin{cases} \text{CP1} & \text{if } \alpha = \omega^\beta \text{ with } \beta > 0, \\ \text{CP2} & \text{if } \alpha = \omega^\omega \cdot \gamma \text{ with } \gamma > 0. \end{cases}$

Theorem (Conditions for $w = o$, CP of wqos)

$$w(A_1 \times \cdots \times A_n) = o(A_1 \times \cdots \times A_n)$$

if there are $i \leq n$ and $j \neq j' \leq n$ such that

- $o(A_i)$ verifies **CP1**,
- and $o(A_j)$ and $o(A_{j'})$ verify **CP2**.

When $w = o$ for the cartesian product

- ♦ α verifies $\begin{cases} \text{CP1} & \text{if } \alpha = \omega^\beta \text{ with } \beta > 0, \\ \text{CP2} & \text{if } \alpha = \omega^\omega \cdot \gamma \text{ with } \gamma > 0. \end{cases}$

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- $o(A_i)$ verifies CP1,
 - and $o(A_j)$ and $o(A_{j'})$ verify CP2.
- ♦ On the cartesian product of well-orderings (V. 2022)

Elementary WQOs: Width and Maximal order type

CP1 and CP2

Is CP1 frequent ?

$$A, B := \alpha \geq \omega \mid A \sqcup B \mid A \times B \mid M^\diamond(A) \mid A^* \mid \mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(A)$$

Space	M.O.T.	CP1	
α	α	(✓)	if $\alpha = \omega^{\alpha'}$
$A \sqcup B$	$\text{o}(A) \oplus \text{o}(B)$	✗	
$A \times B$	$\text{o}(A) \otimes \text{o}(B)$	[✓]	
$M^\diamond(A)$	$\omega^{\widehat{\text{o}(A)}}$	✓	
A^*	$\omega^{\omega^{\text{o}(X)^\pm}}$	✓	
$\mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(A)$	$2^{\text{o}(A)}$	(✓)	if $w(A) = \text{o}(A)$

◆ CP1 $\text{o} = \omega^\beta$

Is CP1 frequent ?

$$A, B := \alpha = \omega^{\alpha'} \geq \omega \mid A \sqcup B \mid A \times B \mid M^\diamond(A) \mid A^* \mid \mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(A)$$

Space	M.O.T.	CP1
α	α	✓
$A \sqcup B$	$\text{o}(A) \oplus \text{o}(B)$	[✓]
$A \times B$	$\text{o}(A) \otimes \text{o}(B)$	[✓]
$M^\diamond(A)$	$\omega^{\widehat{\text{o}(A)}}$	✓
A^*	$\omega^{\omega(\text{o}(X)^\pm)}$	✓
$\mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(A)$	$2^{\text{o}(A)}$	(✓) if $w(A) = \text{o}(A)$

♦ **CP1** $\text{o} = \omega^\beta$

[✓] $A \times (B \sqcup C) = (A \times B) \sqcup (A \times C)$

What about CP2 ?

$$A, B := \alpha = \omega^{\alpha'} \geq \omega \mid A \sqcup B \mid A \times B \mid M^\diamond(A) \mid A^* \mid \mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(A)$$

Space	M.O.T.	CP1	CP2	
α	α	✓	(✓)	if $\alpha \geq \omega^\omega$
$A \sqcup B$	$o(A) \oplus o(B)$	[✓]	[✓]	
$A \times B$	$o(A) \otimes o(B)$	[✓]	[✓]	
$M^\diamond(A)$	$\omega^{\widehat{o(A)}}$	✓	✓	
A^*	$\omega^{\omega^{(o(X)^\pm)}}$	✓	✓	
$\mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(A)$	$2^{o(A)}$	(✓)	(✓)	if $w(A) = o(A)$

◆ **CP1** $o = \omega^\beta$

◆ **CP2** $o = \omega^\omega \cdot \gamma$

What about CP2 ?

$$A, B := \alpha = \omega^{\alpha'} \geq \omega^{\omega} \mid A \sqcup B \mid A \times B \mid M^{\diamond}(A) \mid A^* \mid \mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(A)$$

Space	M.O.T.	CP1	CP2
α	α	✓	✓
$A \sqcup B$	$\text{o}(A) \oplus \text{o}(B)$	[✓]	[✓]
$A \times B$	$\text{o}(A) \otimes \text{o}(B)$	[✓]	[✓]
$M^{\diamond}(A)$	$\widehat{\omega^{\text{o}(A)}}$	✓	✓
A^*	$\omega^{\omega^{\text{o}(X)^{\pm}}}$	✓	✓
$\mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(A)$	$2^{\text{o}(A)}$	(✓)	(✓) if $w(A) = \text{o}(A)$

◆ CP1 $\text{o} = \omega^{\beta}$

◆ CP2 $\text{o} = \omega^{\omega} \cdot \gamma$

$$A, B := \alpha = \omega^{\alpha'} \geq \omega^\omega \mid A \sqcup B \mid A \times B \mid M^\diamond(A) \mid A^* \mid \mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(A)$$

Space	M.O.T.	w = o	CP1	CP2
α	α	[✓]	✓	✓
$A \sqcup B$	$\text{o}(A) \oplus \text{o}(B)$	[✓]	[✓]	[✓]
$A \times B$	$\text{o}(A) \otimes \text{o}(B)$	✓	[✓]	[✓]
$M^\diamond(A)$	$\widehat{\omega^{\text{o}(A)}}$	✓	✓	✓
A^*	$\omega^{\omega^{\text{o}(X)^\pm}}$	✓	✓	✓
$\mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(A)$	$2^{\text{o}(A)}$	✓	✓	✓

$$[\checkmark]: \begin{cases} \mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(\alpha) & \rightarrow \alpha \\ \mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(A \sqcup B) & \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(A) \times \mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(B) \\ A \times (B \sqcup C) & \rightarrow (A \times B) \sqcup (A \times C) \end{cases}$$

♣ We know how to compute w and o of elementary WQOs !

$$A, B := \alpha = \omega^{\alpha'} \geq \omega^\omega \mid A \sqcup B \mid A \times B \mid M^\diamond(A) \mid A^* \mid \mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(A)$$

- $w = o$ for elementary A . . .
- . . . if A is not linear,
- . . . and not a disjoint sum.

Elementary WQOs: Height

Approximated maximal order type

Theorem

$$1 + h(X) \leq h(\mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(X)) \leq 2^{h(X)}$$

♣ A word about \mathcal{P} and ideals

- $h(\mathcal{P}(X)) = o(X) + 1$
- $\mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(\text{Idl}(X)) = \mathcal{P}(X)$

♣ Definition of $\text{Idl}(X)$

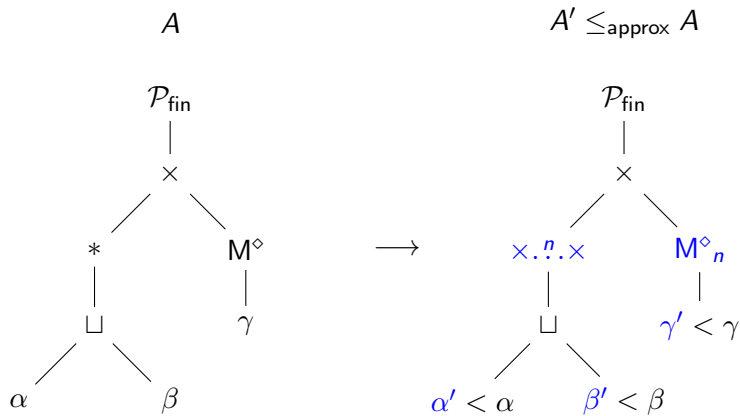
- Ideal: downward-closed, non-empty, directed subset
- $(\text{Idl}(X), \subseteq)$

Theorem (Approximated maximal order type)

$$h(\mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(A)) = \underline{o}(A) = \sup_{A' \leq_{\text{approx}} A} (o(A') + 1)$$

Space A	$A' \leq_{\text{approx}} A$
α	$\alpha' < \alpha$
$A \sqcup B$	$A' \sqcup B'$
$A \times B$	$A' \times B'$
$M^\diamond(A)$	$M^\diamond_n(A')$
A^*	$\overbrace{A' \times \cdots \times A'}^n$
$\mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(A)$	$\mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(A')$

Illustration



Theorem (Approximated maximal order type)

$$h(\mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(A)) = \underline{o}(A) = \sup_{A' \leq_{\text{approx}} A} (o(A') + 1)$$

♣ A word about \mathcal{P} and ideals

- $h(\mathcal{P}(X)) = o(X) + 1$
- $\mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(\text{Idl}(X)) = \mathcal{P}(X)$

Theorem (Approximated maximal order type)

$$h(\mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(A)) = \underline{o}(A) = \sup_{A' \leq_{\text{approx}} A} (o(A') + 1)$$

♣ A word about \mathcal{P} and ideals

- $h(\mathcal{P}(X)) = o(X) + 1$
- $\mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(\text{Idl}(X)) = \mathcal{P}(X)$

♦ Proof idea (\geq)

$$\begin{aligned} A' \leq_{\text{approx}} A &\Rightarrow A' \leq_{\text{st}} A \\ &\Rightarrow \text{Idl}(A') \leq_{\text{approx}} A \\ &\Rightarrow \text{Idl}(A') \leq_{\text{st}} A \end{aligned}$$

Theorem (Approximated maximal order type)

$$h(\mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(A)) = \underline{o}(A) = \sup_{A' \leq_{\text{approx}} A} (o(A') + 1)$$

♣ A word about \mathcal{P} and ideals

- $h(\mathcal{P}(X)) = o(X) + 1$
- $\mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(\text{Idl}(X)) = \mathcal{P}(X)$

♦ Proof idea (\leq)

- Residual equation: $h(\mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(A)) = \sup_{S \in \mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(A)} (h(\mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(A)_{<S}) + 1)$

Theorem (Approximated maximal order type)

$$h(\mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(A)) = \underline{o}(A) = \sup_{A' \leq_{\text{approx}} A} (o(A') + 1)$$

♣ A word about \mathcal{P} and ideals

- $h(\mathcal{P}(X)) = o(X) + 1$
- $\mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(\text{Idl}(X)) = \mathcal{P}(X)$

♦ Proof idea (\leq)

- Residual equation: $h(\mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(A)) = \sup_{S \in \mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(A)} (h(\mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(A)_{<S}) + 1)$
- Exists $A' \leq_{\text{approx}} A$ such that $\mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(A)_{<S} \leq_{\text{st+cond}} \mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(A') \leq_{\text{st}} \mathcal{P}(A')$

Theorem (Approximated maximal order type)

$$h(\mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(A)) = \underline{o}(A) = \sup_{A' \leq_{\text{approx}} A} (o(A') + 1)$$

♣ A word about \mathcal{P} and ideals

- $h(\mathcal{P}(X)) = o(X) + 1$
- $\mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(\text{Idl}(X)) = \mathcal{P}(X)$

♦ Proof idea (\leq)

- Residual equation: $h(\mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(A)) = \sup_{S \in \mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(A)} (h(\mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(A)_{<S}) + 1)$
- Exists $A' \leq_{\text{approx}} A$ such that $\mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(A)_{<S} \leq_{\text{st+cond}} \mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(A') \leq_{\text{st}} \mathcal{P}(A')$
- Condensation: $A \leq_{\text{cond}} B$ implies $h(A) \leq h(B)$

Theorem (Approximated maximal order type)

$$h(\mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(A)) = \underline{o}(A) = \sup_{A' \leq_{\text{approx}} A} (o(A') + 1)$$

Space A	$A' \leq_{\text{approx}} A$	$o(A')$
α	$\alpha' < \alpha$	α'
$A \sqcup B$	$A' \sqcup B'$	$o(A') \oplus o(B')$
$A \times B$	$A' \times B'$	$o(A') \otimes o(B')$
A^*	$\overbrace{A' \times \dots \times A'}^n$	$\overbrace{o(A') \otimes \dots \otimes o(A')}^n$
$M^\diamond(A)$	$M^\diamond_n(A')$	like A^*
$\mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(A)$	$\mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(A')$	$2^{w(A')} \leq \dots \leq 2^{o(A')}$

Definition (Multiplicative indecomposable)

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha \text{ indecomposable} &\Leftrightarrow \alpha = \omega^{\omega^{\alpha'}} \text{ for some } \alpha' \\ &\Leftrightarrow \beta \otimes \gamma < \alpha \text{ for all } \beta, \gamma < \alpha\end{aligned}$$

♣ Elementary WQOs (final definition)

$$A, B := \alpha \geq \omega^\omega \text{ indecomposable} \mid A \sqcup B \mid A \times B \mid M^\diamond(A) \mid A^* \mid \mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(A)$$

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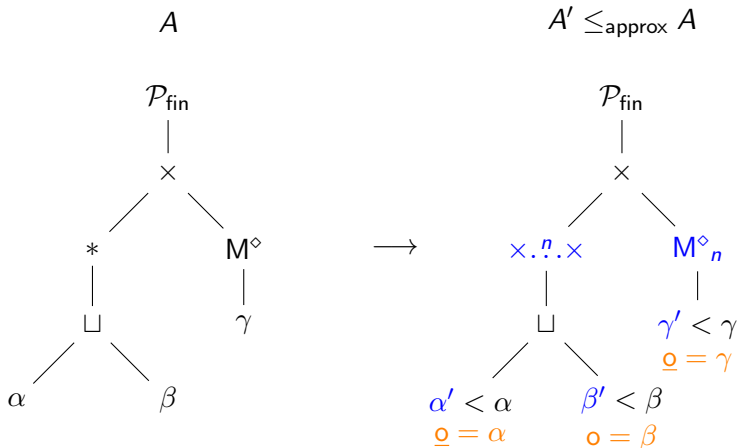
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♦ Inductively, $\underline{\omega}$ stays indecomposable !

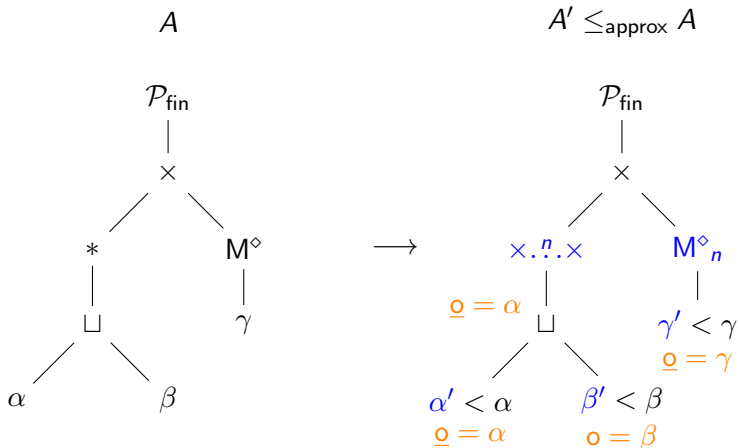
Computing $\underline{0}$ on our example

Assume $\alpha \geq \beta, \gamma$ indecomposable



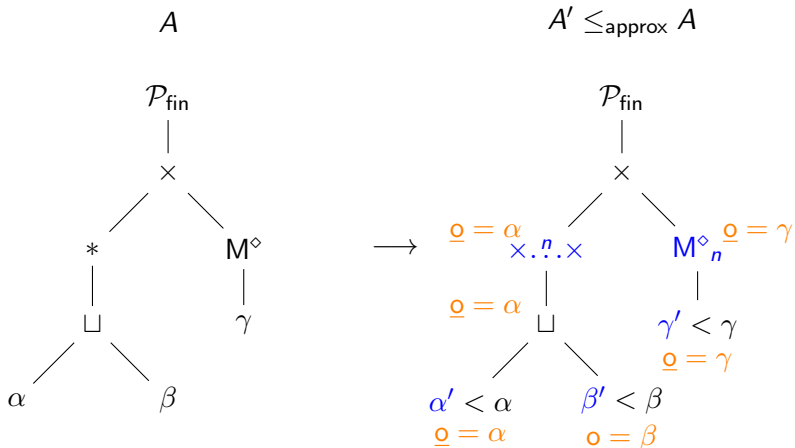
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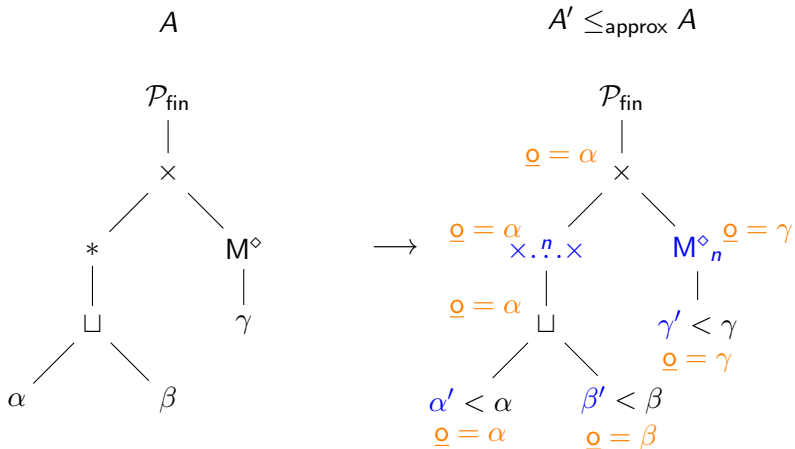
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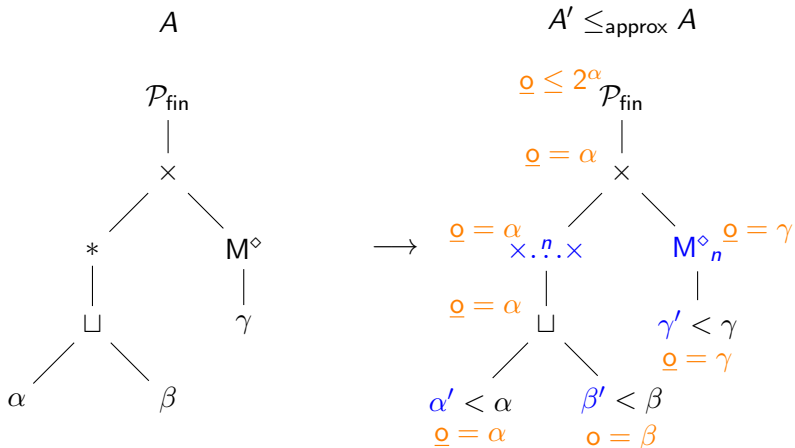
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Computing $\underline{\alpha}$ on our example

Assume $\alpha \geq \beta, \gamma$ indecomposable



Theorem (Approximated maximal order type)

$$h(\mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(A)) = \underline{o}(A) = \sup_{A' \leq_{\text{approx}} A} (o(A') + 1)$$

Space A	$A' \leq_{\text{approx}} A$	$\underline{o}(A)$	
α	$\alpha' < \alpha$	α	
$A \sqcup B$	$A' \sqcup B'$	$\max(\underline{o}(A), \underline{o}(B))$	
$A \times B$	$A' \times B'$	$\max(\underline{o}(A), \underline{o}(B))$	
$M^\diamond(A)$	$M^\diamond_n(A')$	$\underline{o}(A)$	
A^*	$\overbrace{A' \times \cdots \times A'}^n$	$\underline{o}(A)$	
$\mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(A)$	$\mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(A')$	$2^{\underline{o}(A)}$	if $\underline{w}(A) = \underline{o}(A)$

Theorem (Approximated maximal order type)

$$h(\mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(A)) = \underline{o}(A) = \sup_{A' \leq_{\text{approx}} A} (o(A') + 1)$$

Space A	$A' \leq_{\text{approx}} A$	$\underline{o}(A)$	$\underline{w} = \underline{o}$?
α	$\alpha' < \alpha$	α	[✓]
$A \sqcup B$	$A' \sqcup B'$	$\max(\underline{o}(A), \underline{o}(B))$	[✓]
$A \times B$	$A' \times B'$	$\max(\underline{o}(A), \underline{o}(B))$	✓
$M^\diamond(A)$	$M^\diamond_n(A')$	$\underline{o}(A)$	✓
A^*	$\overbrace{A' \times \cdots \times A'}^n$	$\underline{o}(A)$	✓
$\mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(A)$	$\mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(A')$	$2^{\underline{o}(A)}$	✓ \Rightarrow ✓

♣ Elementary WQOs (Final version)

$A, B := \alpha \geq \omega^\omega$ indecomposable $| A \sqcup B | A \times B | M^\diamond(A) | A^* | \mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(A)$

- $o(A)$ indecomposable except if A is a disjoint sum,
- $w(A) = o(A)$ except if A is linear or a disjoint sum,
- $h(\mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(A)) = \max$ of the ordinals that appear in its expression if A can be expressed without \mathcal{P}_{fin}

Conclusion

Space	M.O.T.	Width	Height
$\alpha \geq \omega$	α	1	α
$A \sqcup B$	$\text{o}(A) \oplus \text{o}(B)$	$\text{w}(A) \oplus \text{w}(B)$	$\max(\text{h}(A), \text{h}(B))$
$A \times B$	$\text{o}(A) \otimes \text{o}(B)$	$\text{o}(A) \otimes \text{o}(B)$	$\text{h}(A) \hat{\oplus} \text{h}(B)$
$M^\diamond(A)$	$\omega^{\widehat{\text{o}(A)}}$	$\omega^{\widehat{\text{o}(A)}-1}$	$h^*(A)$
A^*	$\omega^{\omega^{\text{o}(X)^\pm}}$	$\omega^{\omega^{\text{o}(X)^\pm}}$	$h^*(A)$
$\mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(A)$	$2^{\text{o}(A)}$	$2^{\text{o}(A)}$	$\underline{\text{o}}(A)$

◆ Don't forget to rewrite your expression

~~$\mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(\alpha)$~~ , ~~$\mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(A \sqcup B)$~~ , ~~$A \times (B \sqcup C)$~~

◆ Soon on arXiv (hopefully)

- Bounds on the ordinal invariants \mathcal{P}_{fin}
- Proof of tightness
- A larger elementary family (with ω !)

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On the cartesian product of linear orderings

- Width of the cartesian product of n ordinals
- Handy tool for the width: Quasi-incomparable subsets

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- Width of the cartesian product of n ordinals
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Ordinal measures of the set of finite multisets

- Width of the multiset (embedding order)
- Width and height of the multiset (multiset order)