

Systems of Equations in Nilpotent Groups

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Initial question

Is $\mathcal{D}(G)$ decidable, for G nilpotent?

- $[x, y] = x^{-1}y^{-1}xy$.

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- $[x, y] = x^{-1}y^{-1}xy$.
- $G_1(G) = G, G_2 = [G, G], \dots, G_k = [G_{k-1}, G]$.
- G is *nilpotent* if $G_k = 1$ for some k .

Equations in nilpotent groups - known results

- There exists a 4-nilpotent group G such that $\mathcal{D}(G)$ is undecidable (Roman'kov, 1974).

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Single equations:

- Single equations are decidable in some 2-step nilpotent groups. (Duchin, Liang, Shapiro, 2014).
- Hence single equations and systems of equations are 'essentially different' in nilpotent groups. This is not the case for $(\mathbb{Z}, +, \cdot)$, for example.

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Definition

- $R \subseteq G$ (or $\subseteq G^n$) is *e-definable in G* if “ $g \in R$ ” can be expressed as a system over G :

$$g \in R \Leftrightarrow \exists \vec{y} S(g, \vec{y}) = 1.$$

E-definable sets

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- An operation \odot in R is *e-definable in G* if “ $\vec{z} = \vec{x} \odot \vec{y}$,” can be expressed as a system over G .

Definable and interpretable structures

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In both cases:

- $\mathcal{D}(R, +, \cdot)$ is reducible to $\mathcal{D}(G)$.
- If $R = \mathbb{Z}$, then $\mathcal{D}(G)$ is undecidable, by the negative answer to Hilbert's 10th problem.

Rings of algebraic integers

Theorem (G., Miasnikov, Ovchinnikov)

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Conjecture

$\mathcal{D}(G)$ is undecidable for any f.g. non-virtually abelian nilpotent group G .

Where does the ring \mathcal{O} come from?

- The following is a bilinear map between abelian groups:

$$\begin{aligned} [\cdot, \cdot] : G/G' \times G/G' &\rightarrow G'/G_3 \\ [gG', hG'] &\mapsto [g, h]G_3 \end{aligned}$$

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- The set of endomorphisms $End(A)$ of an abelian group A , with the operations $+$ and \circ , forms a non-commutative ring.
- \mathcal{O} is constructed using subrings of $End(G/G')$ and $End(G'/G_3)$ (the maximal ring of scalars of $[\cdot, \cdot]$).

- Groups where one can e-interpret a f.g. non-virtually abelian nilpotent group.

Applications

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- There are no known examples of (non-virtually abelian) metabelian groups with decidable DP...

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\mathcal{D} (Lamplighter group) and $\mathcal{D}(BS(1, 2))$.

- There are no known examples of (non-virtually abelian) metabelian groups with decidable DP...
- ... but they all have undecidable first-order theory (Noskov 1983).

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 - All abelian subgroups are finitely generated.
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- Examples: Subgroups of $GL(n, K)$ for K a ring of algebraic integers. Discrete solvable subgroups of $GL(n, \mathbb{R})$.

Grazie per l'attenzione!