

# TRANSLATION INVARIANT TOTAL ORDERS

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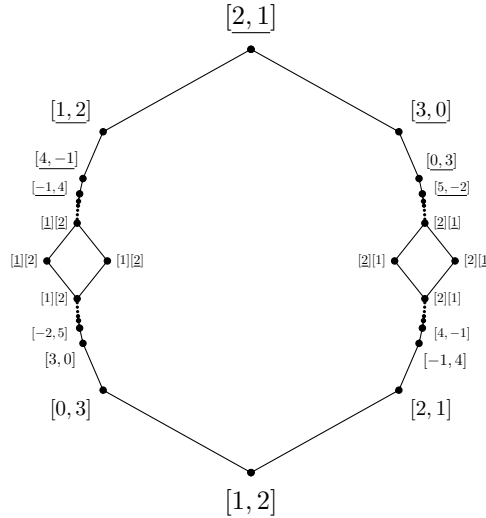
In this project, we will study *translation-invariant total orders* (TITOs). Fix an  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ . A TITO is a binary relation  $\triangleleft$  on  $\mathbb{Z}$  with the following properties:

- $\triangleleft$  is a *total order*: this means
  - $\triangleleft$  is transitive: If  $i, j, k \in \mathbb{Z}$  are such that  $i \triangleleft j$  and  $j \triangleleft k$ , then also  $i \triangleleft k$ .
  - $\triangleleft$  has trichotomy: If  $i, j \in \mathbb{Z}$ , then exactly one of  $i \triangleleft j$ ,  $j \triangleleft i$ , or  $i = j$  is true.
- $\triangleleft$  is invariant under translation by  $n$ : For all  $i, j \in \mathbb{Z}$ , we have  $i \triangleleft j$  if and only if  $i + n \triangleleft j + n$ .

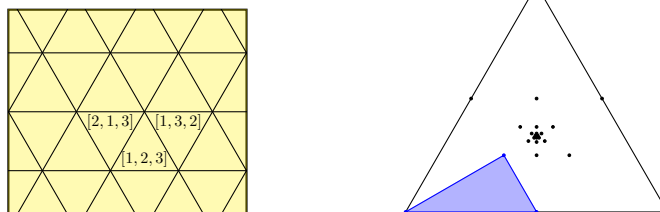
TITOs can be used to model *extended weak order* and *torsion classes* related to type  $\tilde{A}_{n-1}$  affine root systems and Coxeter groups.

Let  $\mathbf{TTot}_n$  be the set of TITOs. The goal of this project is to write code which implements TITOs and useful operations or visualizations of them. For example, there is a partial ordering of  $\mathbf{TTot}_n$ , called *weak order*, which is important for applications. Weak order puts  $(\triangleleft_1) \leq (\triangleleft_2)$  if and only if every inversion of  $(\triangleleft_1)$  is also an inversion of  $(\triangleleft_2)$ . An *inversion* of a TITO  $(\triangleleft)$  is a pair of integers  $(a, b)$  so that  $a < b$  and  $b \triangleleft a$ . Because a TITO can have infinitely many inversions, it can be non-trivial to check whether  $(\triangleleft_1) \leq (\triangleleft_2)$ . One concrete goal for the project could be to implement this check. We can also consider the *lattice property* of the weak order on  $\mathbf{TTot}_n$ . Given any two TITOs  $(\triangleleft_1), (\triangleleft_2)$ , there will always be a least upper bound for  $(\triangleleft_1)$  and  $(\triangleleft_2)$  in weak order, denoted  $(\triangleleft_1) \vee (\triangleleft_2)$ . A second goal could be to compute  $(\triangleleft_1) \vee (\triangleleft_2)$  for any pair of TITOs  $(\triangleleft_1), (\triangleleft_2)$ .

In the case  $n = 2$ , the weak order on  $\mathbf{TTot}_n$  looks like this:



We will see how notation like  $[1][2]$  encodes a TITO during the project. In the case  $n = 3$ , some TITOs can be visualized using diagrams like the following.



Automating such visualizations could be another direction for the project.

**Prerequisites:** None. Experience with partial orders, group theory, linear algebra, and coding will be helpful, but isn't required.