Title: Ascent sequences avoiding a set of length-3 patterns

Abstract: An *ascent sequence* is a sequence $a_1a_2\cdots a_n$ consisting of non-negative integers satisfying $a_1 = 0$ and for $1 < i \le n$, $a_i \le \mathrm{asc}(a_1a_2\cdots a_{i-1}) + 1$, where $\mathrm{asc}(a_1a_2\cdots a_k)$ is the number of ascents in the sequence $a_1a_2\cdots a_k$. We say that two sets of patterns B and C are *A-Wilf-equivalent* if the number of ascent sequences of length n that avoid B equals the number of ascent sequences of length n that avoid C, for all $n \ge 0$.

In this talk, we show that the number aw_k of A-Wilf-equivalence classes of k length-3 patterns is given by

$$aw_1 = 9\text{(Duncan and Steingrímsson)},\ aw_2 = 35\text{(Baxter and Pudwell)},$$
$$aw_3 = 62,\ aw_4 = 74,\ aw_5 = 61,\ aw_6 = 47,\ aw_7 = 35,\ aw_8 = 25,$$
$$aw_9 = 18,\ aw_{10} = 12,\ aw_{11} = 7,\ aw_{12} = 3,\ aw_{13} = 1.$$

Based on joint work with David Callan.