

λ -semidirect products and inductive categories

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Based on joint work with Victoria Gould

- Semidirect products, coverings and embeddings of monoids

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- Introduction to Billhardt's λ -semidirect product

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- Inductive categories, λ -semidirect products and restriction monoids

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Now if $s \in S$, then

$$s = at \quad \text{where } a = a(t \cdot 1)$$

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Consequently $t \sigma_A s$ implies that $(s \cdot 1)t = (t \cdot 1)s$.

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There exists a semidirect product

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Then

- $f_a \in \mathcal{A}$ and $\{f_a : a \in A\} \approx A$
- $\theta : S \rightarrow \mathcal{A} \rtimes T/\sigma_A$ is defined by

$$(at)\theta = (f_a, [t]) \quad \text{where } a = a(t \cdot 1).$$

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S is called a λ -semidirect product of A and T .

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He proved that given a left ample semigroup S and a left ample congruence ρ on S , satisfying $\rho \cap \mathcal{R}^* = \iota$, S is isomorphic to a subsemigroup T of $A \rtimes^\lambda S/\rho$, with A as a semilattice.

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M. Branco, G. Gomes and V. Gould (2010) extended this result to the λ -semidirect product of a semilattice and a left restriction semigroup.

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Dually right restriction semigroups form a variety of unary semigroups. In this case the unary operation is denoted by $*$.

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Multiplication in $A \rtimes^\lambda T$ is defined by the rule:

$$(a, t)(b, u) = \left(((tu)^+ \cdot a)(t \cdot b), tu \right)$$

Coverings and embeddings in the λ -semidirect product of left restriction monoids

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Let A and T be restriction semigroups. Suppose T acts on A on the left and right by morphisms preserving $(\cdot, +, *)$ such that for all $t \in T$ and for all $a \in A$, the following compatibility conditions holds:

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$$\begin{aligned}(t \cdot a) \circ t &= a \circ t^* = t^* \cdot a \\ t \cdot (a \circ t) &= a \circ t^+ = t^+ \cdot a.\end{aligned}$$

Then

$$A \times^\lambda T = \{(a, t) \in S \times T : t^+ \cdot a = a\}.$$

is a restriction semigroup with semilattice of projections

$$F = \{(a^+, t^+) : t^+ \cdot a^+ = a^+\}.$$

The $+$ and $*$ are defined by

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Two sided case

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$$(a, t)^+ = (a^+, t^+) \quad \text{and} \quad (a, t)^* = (a^* \circ t, t^*)$$

and multiplication is defined by:

$$(a, t)(b, u) = \left(((tu)^+ \cdot a)(t \cdot b), tu \right)$$

Categories

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Let $E = \{\mathbf{d}(x) : x \in C\}$. It follows from the axioms that $E = \{\mathbf{r}(x) : x \in C\}$ and \mathbf{C} is a **small category** in standard sense with set of identities E and set of objects identified with E .

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We then say that $(C, \cdot, \mathbf{d}, \mathbf{r}, \leq)$ is an *inductive category*.

Inductive categories and λ -semidirect products

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$$\mathbf{d}(a, t) = (a^+, t^+), \quad \mathbf{r}(a, t) = (a^* \circ t, t^*)$$

Inductive categories and λ -semidirect products

The partial binary operation on V is defined by the rule

$$(a, t) \cdot (b, u) = \begin{cases} (a(t \cdot b), tu) & \text{if } r(a, t) = d(b, u) \\ \text{undefined} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

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where $(a, t), (b, u) \in V$. The partial order \leq on V is defined by

$$(a, t) \leq (b, u) \text{ if and only if } a \leq t^+ \cdot b, t \leq u.$$

Also for $(a, t) \in V$ and $(x \cdot e, x) \in E$, the restriction and co-restriction are defined as:

$$\begin{aligned} ((x \cdot e, x)|(a, t)) &= (x \cdot ea, xt) \\ ((a, t)|(x \cdot e, x)) &= (((tx)^+ \cdot a)(t \cdot (x \cdot e)), tx). \end{aligned}$$

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Then \otimes coincides with λ -semidirect product

$$(a, t)(b, u) = \left(((tu)^+ \cdot a)(t \cdot b), tu \right)$$