

Cancellable varieties of semigroups

Viacheslav Shaprynskii, Boris Vernikov, Dmitry Skokov

Department of mathematics, mechanics and computer science
Institute of natural sciences and mathematics
Ural Federal University

Summer school on algebra and ordered sets, 2018

Definition

An element $x \in L$ is called

distributive if $(\forall y, z \in L) \quad x \vee (y \wedge z) = (x \wedge y) \vee (x \wedge z),$

standard if $(\forall y, z \in L) \quad (x \vee y) \wedge z = (x \wedge z) \vee (y \wedge z),$

modular if $(\forall y, z \in L) \quad y \leq z \longrightarrow (x \vee y) \wedge z = (x \wedge z) \vee y$

Definition

An element $x \in L$ is called

distributive if $(\forall y, z \in L) \quad x \vee (y \wedge z) = (x \wedge y) \vee (x \wedge z),$

standard if $(\forall y, z \in L) \quad (x \vee y) \wedge z = (x \wedge z) \vee (y \wedge z),$

modular if $(\forall y, z \in L) \quad y \leq z \longrightarrow (x \vee y) \wedge z = (x \wedge z) \vee y$

An element is standard if and only if it is distributive and modular.

Definition

An element $x \in L$ is called *cancellable* if

$$(\forall y, z \in L) \quad x \vee y = x \vee z \ \& \ x \wedge y = x \wedge z \rightarrow y = z$$

Definition

An element $x \in L$ is called *cancellable* if

$$(\forall y, z \in L) \quad x \vee y = x \vee z \ \& \ x \wedge y = x \wedge z \rightarrow y = z$$

Each standard element is cancellable.

Definition

An element $x \in L$ is called *cancellable* if

$$(\forall y, z \in L) \quad x \vee y = x \vee z \ \& \ x \wedge y = x \wedge z \rightarrow y = z$$

Each standard element is cancellable.

Each cancellable element is modular.

Modular varieties: necessity

T — the trivial variety

SEM — the variety of all semigroups

SL — the variety of all semilattices

Modular varieties: necessity

T — the trivial variety

SEM — the variety of all semigroups

SL — the variety of all semilattices

A variety **V** is standard [distributive, modular, cancellable] if and only if the variety $\mathbf{V} \vee \mathbf{SL}$ has the same property.

Modular varieties: necessity

T — the trivial variety

SEM — the variety of all semigroups

SL — the variety of all semilattices

A variety **V** is standard [distributive, modular, cancellable] if and only if the variety $\mathbf{V} \vee \mathbf{SL}$ has the same property.

Theorem (J. Ježek, R. N. McKenzie, 1993)

*If a semigroup variety **V** is modular then either $\mathbf{V} = \mathbf{SEM}$ or **V** has the form $\mathbf{M} \vee \mathbf{N}$ where $\mathbf{M} \in \{\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{SL}\}$ while **N** is a nilvariety.*

$\mathbf{w} \approx 0$ is the short form of $\mathbf{w}x \approx x\mathbf{w} \approx \mathbf{w}$ where the letter x does not occur in the word \mathbf{w}

Modular varieties: sufficiency

$\mathbf{w} \approx 0$ is the short form of $\mathbf{w}x \approx x\mathbf{w} \approx \mathbf{w}$ where the letter x does not occur in the word \mathbf{w}

0-reduced identity is an identity of the form $w \approx 0$

Modular varieties: sufficiency

$\mathbf{w} \approx 0$ is the short form of $\mathbf{w}x \approx x\mathbf{w} \approx \mathbf{w}$ where the letter x does not occur in the word \mathbf{w}

0-reduced identity is an identity of the form $w \approx 0$

0-reduced variety is a variety given by 0-reduced identities

Modular varieties: sufficiency

$\mathbf{w} \approx 0$ is the short form of $\mathbf{w}x \approx x\mathbf{w} \approx \mathbf{w}$ where the letter x does not occur in the word \mathbf{w}

0-reduced identity is an identity of the form $w \approx 0$

0-reduced variety is a variety given by 0-reduced identities

Theorem (B. M. Vernikov, M. V. Volkov, 1988)

Each 0-reduced variety is modular.

Distributive and standard varieties

$$\mathbf{P} = \text{var}\{x^2y \approx xyx \approx yx^2 \approx 0\}$$

Distributive and standard varieties

$$\mathbf{P} = \text{var}\{x^2y \approx xyx \approx yx^2 \approx 0\}$$

$$\mathbf{P}_n = \mathbf{P} \wedge \text{var}\{x_1x_2 \dots x_n \approx 0\}$$

Distributive and standard varieties

$$\mathbf{P} = \text{var}\{x^2y \approx xyx \approx yx^2 \approx 0\}$$

$$\mathbf{P}_n = \mathbf{P} \wedge \text{var}\{x_1x_2 \dots x_n \approx 0\}$$

$$\mathbf{Q} = \mathbf{P} \wedge \text{var}\{x^2 \approx 0\}$$

Distributive and standard varieties

$$\mathbf{P} = \text{var}\{x^2y \approx xyx \approx yx^2 \approx 0\}$$

$$\mathbf{P}_n = \mathbf{P} \wedge \text{var}\{x_1x_2 \dots x_n \approx 0\}$$

$$\mathbf{Q} = \mathbf{P} \wedge \text{var}\{x^2 \approx 0\}$$

$$\mathbf{Q}_n = \mathbf{P} \wedge \mathbf{P}_n$$

Theorem (V. Yu. Shaprynskii, B. M. Vernikov, 2010)

For a semigroup variety \mathbf{V} , the following are equivalent:

- 1) \mathbf{V} is standard;
- 2) \mathbf{V} is distributive;
- 3) either $\mathbf{V} = \mathbf{SEM}$ or $\mathbf{V} = \mathbf{M} \vee \mathbf{N}$ where $\mathbf{M} \in \{\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{SL}\}$ and \mathbf{N} is one of the varieties $\mathbf{P}, \mathbf{P}_n, \mathbf{Q}, \mathbf{Q}_n$.

Cancellable varieties

A *permutational identity of the length n* is an identity of the form

$$x_1 x_2 \dots x_n \approx x_{\sigma(1)} x_{\sigma(2)} \dots x_{\sigma(n)}$$

where $\sigma \in S_n$. We denote it by $p_n[\sigma]$.

Cancellable varieties

A *permutational identity of the length n* is an identity of the form

$$x_1 x_2 \dots x_n \approx x_{\sigma(1)} x_{\sigma(2)} \dots x_{\sigma(n)}$$

where $\sigma \in S_n$. We denote it by $p_n[\sigma]$.

$$\mathbf{X}_{\infty, \infty} = \mathbf{P} = \text{var}\{x^2 y \approx xyx \approx yx^2 \approx 0\}$$

Cancellable varieties

A *permutational identity of the length n* is an identity of the form

$$x_1 x_2 \dots x_n \approx x_{\sigma(1)} x_{\sigma(2)} \dots x_{\sigma(n)}$$

where $\sigma \in S_n$. We denote it by $p_n[\sigma]$.

$$\mathbf{X}_{\infty, \infty} = \mathbf{P} = \text{var}\{x^2 y \approx xyx \approx yx^2 \approx 0\}$$

$$\mathbf{X}_{m, \infty} = \mathbf{X}_{\infty} \wedge \text{var}\{p_m[\sigma] \mid \sigma \in S_m\}$$

Cancellable varieties

A *permutational identity of the length n* is an identity of the form

$$x_1 x_2 \dots x_n \approx x_{\sigma(1)} x_{\sigma(2)} \dots x_{\sigma(n)}$$

where $\sigma \in S_n$. We denote it by $p_n[\sigma]$.

$$\mathbf{X}_{\infty, \infty} = \mathbf{P} = \text{var}\{x^2 y \approx xyx \approx yx^2 \approx 0\}$$

$$\mathbf{X}_{m, \infty} = \mathbf{X}_{\infty} \wedge \text{var}\{p_m[\sigma] \mid \sigma \in S_m\}$$

$$\mathbf{X}_{m, n} = \mathbf{X}_{m, \infty} \wedge \text{var}\{x_1 x_2 \dots x_n = 0\}$$

Cancellable varieties

A *permutational identity of the length n* is an identity of the form

$$x_1 x_2 \dots x_n \approx x_{\sigma(1)} x_{\sigma(2)} \dots x_{\sigma(n)}$$

where $\sigma \in S_n$. We denote it by $p_n[\sigma]$.

$$\mathbf{X}_{\infty, \infty} = \mathbf{P} = \text{var}\{x^2 y \approx xyx \approx yx^2 \approx 0\}$$

$$\mathbf{X}_{m, \infty} = \mathbf{X}_{\infty} \wedge \text{var}\{p_m[\sigma] \mid \sigma \in S_m\}$$

$$\mathbf{X}_{m, n} = \mathbf{X}_{m, \infty} \wedge \text{var}\{x_1 x_2 \dots x_n = 0\}$$

$$\mathbf{Y}_{m, n} = \mathbf{X}_{m, n} \wedge \text{var}\{x^2 \approx 0\}$$

Cancellable varieties

A *permutational identity of the length n* is an identity of the form

$$x_1 x_2 \dots x_n \approx x_{\sigma(1)} x_{\sigma(2)} \dots x_{\sigma(n)}$$

where $\sigma \in S_n$. We denote it by $p_n[\sigma]$.

$$\mathbf{X}_{\infty, \infty} = \mathbf{P} = \text{var}\{x^2 y \approx xyx \approx yx^2 \approx 0\}$$

$$\mathbf{X}_{m, \infty} = \mathbf{X}_{\infty} \wedge \text{var}\{p_m[\sigma] \mid \sigma \in S_m\}$$

$$\mathbf{X}_{m, n} = \mathbf{X}_{m, \infty} \wedge \text{var}\{x_1 x_2 \dots x_n = 0\}$$

$$\mathbf{Y}_{m, n} = \mathbf{X}_{m, n} \wedge \text{var}\{x^2 \approx 0\}$$

Theorem (V. Yu. Shaprynskii, B. M. Vernikov, D. V. Skokov)

A semigroup variety \mathbf{V} is cancellable if and only if either $\mathbf{V} = \mathbf{SEM}$ or $\mathbf{V} = \mathbf{M} \vee \mathbf{N}$ where $\mathbf{M} \in \{\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{SL}\}$ and \mathbf{N} is one of the varieties $\mathbf{X}_{m, n}$ and $\mathbf{Y}_{m, n}$.

Note that $\mathbf{P}_n = \mathbf{X}_{n,n}$ and $\mathbf{Q}_n = \mathbf{Y}_{n,n}$.

Note that $\mathbf{P}_n = \mathbf{X}_{n,n}$ and $\mathbf{Q}_n = \mathbf{Y}_{n,n}$.

Corollary

There exist:

- *cancellable non-standard varieties;*

Note that $\mathbf{P}_n = \mathbf{X}_{n,n}$ and $\mathbf{Q}_n = \mathbf{Y}_{n,n}$.

Corollary

There exist:

- *cancellable non-standard varieties;*
- *0-reduced non-cancellable varieties;*

Note that $\mathbf{P}_n = \mathbf{X}_{n,n}$ and $\mathbf{Q}_n = \mathbf{Y}_{n,n}$.

Corollary

There exist:

- *cancellable non-standard varieties;*
- *0-reduced non-cancellable varieties;*
- *modular non-cancellable varieties.*