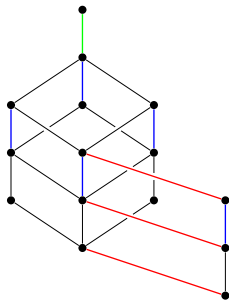


# Semigroups generated by idempotents and one-sided units



# Outline

- ▶ (Partial) Brauer monoids
  - ▶ Submonoids generated by combinations of idempotents and one-/two-sided units
- ▶ Monoids
  - ▶ Lattices of submonoids
  - ▶ A semigroup of functors
    - ▶ Or: A monoid of monoidal functors on the monoidal category of monoids

# Brauer monoids

## Brauer monoids

- ▶ Let  $n$  be a positive integer.

## Brauer monoids

- ▶ Let  $n$  be a positive integer.
- ▶ Write  $X = \{1, \dots, n\}$  and  $X' = \{1', \dots, n'\}$ .

# Brauer monoids

- ▶ Let  $n$  be a positive integer.
- ▶ Write  $X = \{1, \dots, n\}$  and  $X' = \{1', \dots, n'\}$ .

$$X \rightarrow \begin{array}{cccccccccc} & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 \\ & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \end{array}$$

$$X' \rightarrow \begin{array}{cccccccccc} \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \\ 1' & 2' & 3' & 4' & 5' & 6' & 7' & 8' & 9' & \end{array}$$

# Brauer monoids

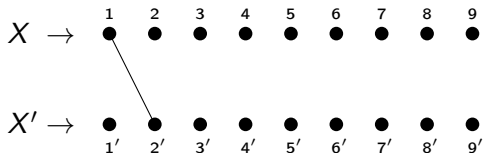
- ▶ Let  $n$  be a positive integer.
- ▶ Write  $X = \{1, \dots, n\}$  and  $X' = \{1', \dots, n'\}$ .
- ▶ Let  $\mathcal{B}_n = \{\text{matchings of } X \cup X'\}$

$X \rightarrow$     1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8    9  
          ●    ●    ●    ●    ●    ●    ●    ●    ●

$X' \rightarrow$     ●    ●    ●    ●    ●    ●    ●    ●    ●  
          1'  2'  3'  4'  5'  6'  7'  8'  9'

# Brauer monoids

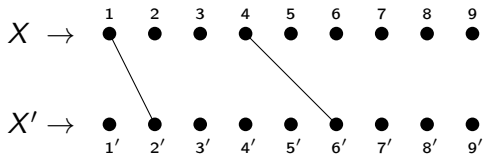
- ▶ Let  $n$  be a positive integer.
- ▶ Write  $X = \{1, \dots, n\}$  and  $X' = \{1', \dots, n'\}$ .
- ▶ Let  $\mathcal{B}_n = \{\text{matchings of } X \cup X'\}$





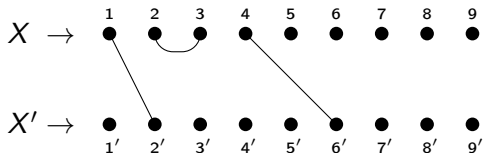
# Brauer monoids

- ▶ Let  $n$  be a positive integer.
- ▶ Write  $X = \{1, \dots, n\}$  and  $X' = \{1', \dots, n'\}$ .
- ▶ Let  $\mathcal{B}_n = \{\text{matchings of } X \cup X'\}$



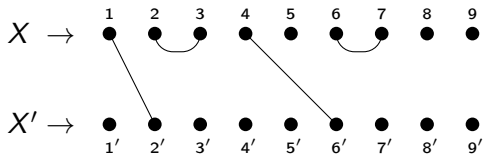
# Brauer monoids

- ▶ Let  $n$  be a positive integer.
- ▶ Write  $X = \{1, \dots, n\}$  and  $X' = \{1', \dots, n'\}$ .
- ▶ Let  $\mathcal{B}_n = \{\text{matchings of } X \cup X'\}$



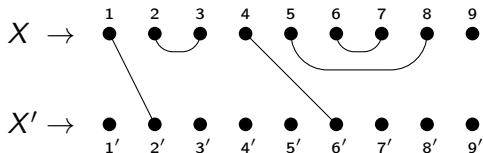
# Brauer monoids

- ▶ Let  $n$  be a positive integer.
- ▶ Write  $X = \{1, \dots, n\}$  and  $X' = \{1', \dots, n'\}$ .
- ▶ Let  $\mathcal{B}_n = \{\text{matchings of } X \cup X'\}$



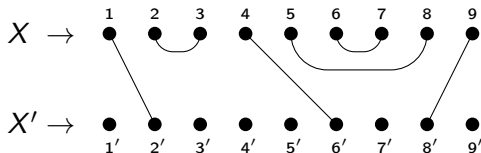
# Brauer monoids

- ▶ Let  $n$  be a positive integer.
- ▶ Write  $X = \{1, \dots, n\}$  and  $X' = \{1', \dots, n'\}$ .
- ▶ Let  $\mathcal{B}_n = \{\text{matchings of } X \cup X'\}$



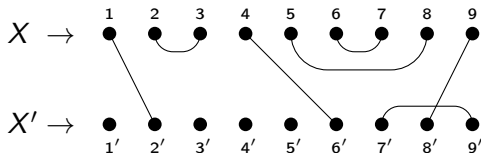
## Brauer monoids

- ▶ Let  $n$  be a positive integer.
- ▶ Write  $X = \{1, \dots, n\}$  and  $X' = \{1', \dots, n'\}$ .
- ▶ Let  $\mathcal{B}_n = \{\text{matchings of } X \cup X'\}$



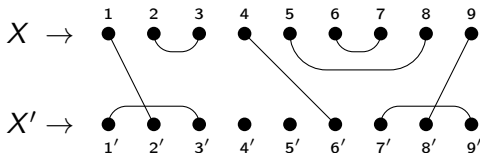
# Brauer monoids

- ▶ Let  $n$  be a positive integer.
- ▶ Write  $X = \{1, \dots, n\}$  and  $X' = \{1', \dots, n'\}$ .
- ▶ Let  $\mathcal{B}_n = \{\text{matchings of } X \cup X'\}$



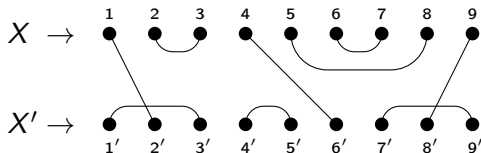
# Brauer monoids

- ▶ Let  $n$  be a positive integer.
- ▶ Write  $X = \{1, \dots, n\}$  and  $X' = \{1', \dots, n'\}$ .
- ▶ Let  $\mathcal{B}_n = \{\text{matchings of } X \cup X'\}$



# Brauer monoids

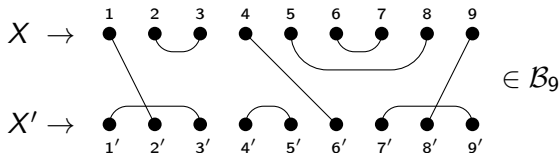
- ▶ Let  $n$  be a positive integer.
- ▶ Write  $X = \{1, \dots, n\}$  and  $X' = \{1', \dots, n'\}$ .
- ▶ Let  $\mathcal{B}_n = \{\text{matchings of } X \cup X'\}$





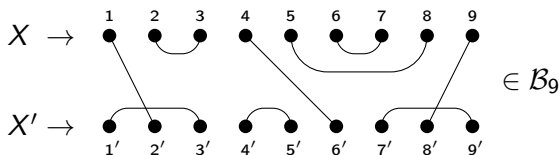
# Brauer monoids

- ▶ Let  $n$  be a positive integer.
- ▶ Write  $X = \{1, \dots, n\}$  and  $X' = \{1', \dots, n'\}$ .
- ▶ Let  $\mathcal{B}_n = \{\text{matchings of } X \cup X'\}$



# Brauer monoids

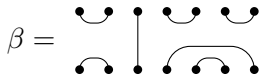
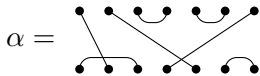
- ▶ Let  $n$  be a positive integer.
- ▶ Write  $X = \{1, \dots, n\}$  and  $X' = \{1', \dots, n'\}$ .
- ▶ Let  $\mathcal{B}_n = \{\text{matchings of } X \cup X'\}$   
= the Brauer monoid of degree  $n$ .



Brauer monoids — product in  $\mathcal{B}_n$

# Brauer monoids — product in $\mathcal{B}_n$

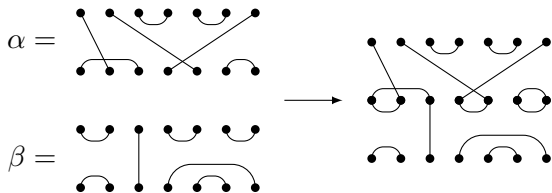
Let  $\alpha, \beta \in \mathcal{B}_n$ .



## Brauer monoids — product in $\mathcal{B}_n$

Let  $\alpha, \beta \in \mathcal{B}_n$ . To calculate  $\alpha\beta$ :

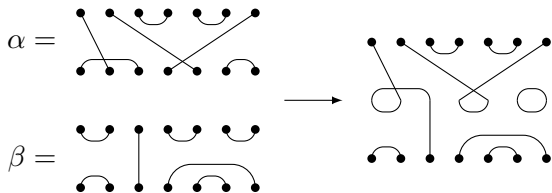
(1) connect bottom of  $\alpha$  to top of  $\beta$ ,



## Brauer monoids — product in $\mathcal{B}_n$

Let  $\alpha, \beta \in \mathcal{B}_n$ . To calculate  $\alpha\beta$ :

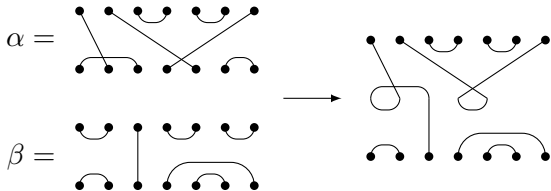
- (1) connect bottom of  $\alpha$  to top of  $\beta$ ,
- (2) remove middle vertices



## Brauer monoids — product in $\mathcal{B}_n$

Let  $\alpha, \beta \in \mathcal{B}_n$ . To calculate  $\alpha\beta$ :

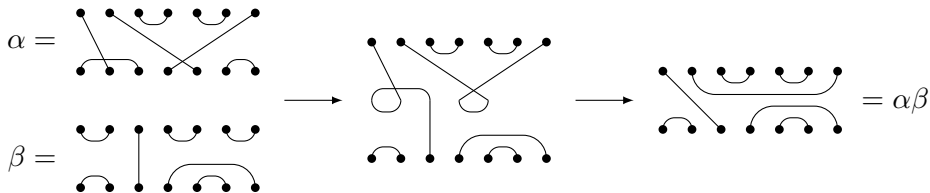
- (1) connect bottom of  $\alpha$  to top of  $\beta$ ,
- (2) remove middle vertices and floating components,



## Brauer monoids — product in $\mathcal{B}_n$

Let  $\alpha, \beta \in \mathcal{B}_n$ . To calculate  $\alpha\beta$ :

- (1) connect bottom of  $\alpha$  to top of  $\beta$ ,
- (2) remove middle vertices and floating components,
- (3) smooth out resulting graph to obtain  $\alpha\beta$ .

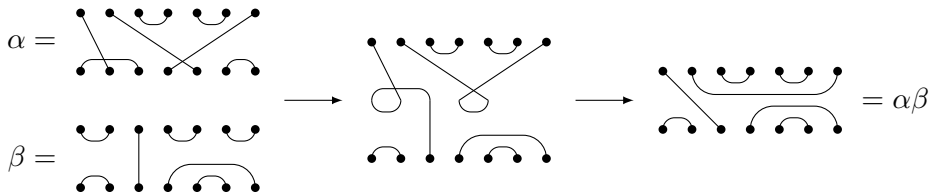




## Brauer monoids — product in $\mathcal{B}_n$

Let  $\alpha, \beta \in \mathcal{B}_n$ . To calculate  $\alpha\beta$ :

- (1) connect bottom of  $\alpha$  to top of  $\beta$ ,
- (2) remove middle vertices and floating components,
- (3) smooth out resulting graph to obtain  $\alpha\beta$ .



The operation is associative, so  $\mathcal{B}_n$  is a semigroup (monoid, etc).

## Brauer algebras — some history

# Brauer algebras — some history

ANNALS OF MATHEMATICS  
Vol. 38, No. 4, October, 1937

## ON ALGEBRAS WHICH ARE CONNECTED WITH THE SEMISIMPLE CONTINUOUS GROUPS\*

BY RICHARD BRAUER



# Brauer algebras — some history

ANNALS OF MATHEMATICS  
Vol. 38, No. 4, October, 1937

## ON ALGEBRAS WHICH ARE CONNECTED WITH THE SEMISIMPLE CONTINUOUS GROUPS\*

BY RICHARD BRAUER



Every term of this polynomial must contain each of the vectors  $u(1), u(2), \dots, u(f), r(1), r(2), \dots, r(f)$  exactly once. Therefore,  $J$  is a linear combination of the products of the form,

$$(38) \quad J = (v(1), v(2))(v(3), v(4)) \cdots (v(2f-1), v(2f)),$$

where  $v(1), v(2), \dots, v(2f)$  form a permutation of  $u(1), \dots, u(f), r(1), \dots, r(f)$ . We represent  $u(1), u(2), \dots, u(f)$  by  $f$  dots in a row, and  $r(1), r(2), \dots, r(f)$  by  $f$  dots in a second row. We connect two dots by a line, if the inner product of the corresponding vectors appears in (38). We thus obtain symbols  $S$  of the following type (e.g.  $f = 5$ )

$$(39) \quad \left( \begin{array}{cccccc} \circ & & \circ & & \circ & & \circ & & \circ \\ & \diagdown & & \diagup & & & & & | \\ \circ & & \circ & & \circ & & \circ & & \circ \end{array} \right)$$

To every such symbol  $S$  corresponds an invariant (38) which will be denoted by  $J_S$ . For instance, the symbol (39) corresponds to

$$(40) \quad (u(1), u(3))(u(2), r(1))(u(4), r(2))(u(5), r(5))(r(3), r(4)).$$

# Brauer algebras — some history

ANNALS OF MATHEMATICS  
Vol. 38, No. 4, October, 1937

## ON ALGEBRAS WHICH ARE CONNECTED WITH THE SEMISIMPLE CONTINUOUS GROUPS\*

BY RICHARD BRAUER



$$S_1 = \left( \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 1} \quad \text{Diagram 2} \quad \text{Diagram 3} \quad \text{Diagram 4} \quad \text{Diagram 5} \\ \text{Diagram 6} \quad \text{Diagram 7} \quad \text{Diagram 8} \quad \text{Diagram 9} \quad \text{Diagram 10} \end{array} \right)$$

$$S_2 = \left( \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 11} \quad \text{Diagram 12} \quad \text{Diagram 13} \quad \text{Diagram 14} \quad \text{Diagram 15} \\ \text{Diagram 16} \quad \text{Diagram 17} \quad \text{Diagram 18} \quad \text{Diagram 19} \quad \text{Diagram 20} \end{array} \right)$$

we obtain

$$(43) \left( \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 21} \quad \text{Diagram 22} \quad \text{Diagram 23} \quad \text{Diagram 24} \quad \text{Diagram 25} \quad \text{Diagram 26} \\ \text{Diagram 27} \quad \text{Diagram 28} \quad \text{Diagram 29} \quad \text{Diagram 30} \quad \text{Diagram 31} \quad \text{Diagram 32} \end{array} \right)$$

# Brauer algebras — some history

ANNALS OF MATHEMATICS  
Vol. 38, No. 4, October, 1937

## ON ALGEBRAS WHICH ARE CONNECTED WITH THE SEMISIMPLE CONTINUOUS GROUPS\*

BY RICHARD BRAUER

It may happen that the  $N$  elements  $S$  are linearly dependent in  $B$ . We consider the  $N$  symbols  $S$  as basis elements of a new algebra  $\Gamma$  of order  $N$  and define multiplication by (44). Then  $B$  is a representation of  $\Gamma$  (but not necessarily a (1-1)-representation). It is easy to show that  $\Gamma$  is associative.



# Brauer algebras — some history

ANNALS OF MATHEMATICS  
Vol. 38, No. 4, October, 1937

## ON ALGEBRAS WHICH ARE CONNECTED WITH THE SEMISIMPLE CONTINUOUS GROUPS\*

By RICHARD BRAUER

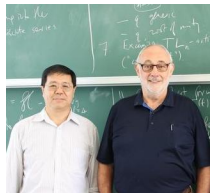


► 75 years later.....

Annals of Mathematics **176** (2012), 2031–2054  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.4007/annals.2012.176.3.12>

## The second fundamental theorem of invariant theory for the orthogonal group

By GUSTAV LEHRER and RUIBIN ZHANG



# Brauer algebras — some history

ANNALS OF MATHEMATICS  
Vol. 38, No. 4, October, 1937

## ON ALGEBRAS WHICH ARE CONNECTED WITH THE SEMISIMPLE CONTINUOUS GROUPS\*

By RICHARD BRAUER

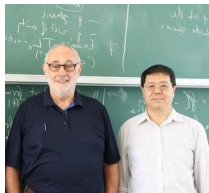


► 75 years later.....

Annals of Mathematics **176** (2012), 2031–2054  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.4007/annals.2012.176.3.12>

## The second fundamental theorem of invariant theory for the orthogonal group

By GUSTAV LEHRER and RUIBIN ZHANG





# Brauer algebras — some history

ANNALS OF MATHEMATICS  
Vol. 38, No. 4, October, 1937

ON ALGEBRAS WHICH ARE CONNECTED WITH THE SEMISIMPLE  
CONTINUOUS GROUPS\*

BY RICHARD BRAUER



- ▶ Brauer algebras  $\supseteq$  Temperley-Lieb algebras.

# Brauer algebras — some history

ANNALS OF MATHEMATICS  
Vol. 38, No. 4, October, 1937

ON ALGEBRAS WHICH ARE CONNECTED WITH THE SEMISIMPLE  
CONTINUOUS GROUPS\*

BY RICHARD BRAUER



- ▶ Brauer algebras  $\supseteq$  Temperley-Lieb algebras.
- ▶ Brauer algebras  $\subseteq$  partition algebras.

# Brauer algebras — some history

ANNALS OF MATHEMATICS  
Vol. 38, No. 4, October, 1937

ON ALGEBRAS WHICH ARE CONNECTED WITH THE SEMISIMPLE  
CONTINUOUS GROUPS\*

BY RICHARD BRAUER



- ▶ Brauer algebras  $\supseteq$  Temperley-Lieb algebras.
- ▶ Brauer algebras  $\subseteq$  partition algebras.
- ▶ Connections with physics and knot theory (Jones, Kauffman, Martin).

# Brauer algebras — some history

ANNALS OF MATHEMATICS  
Vol. 38, No. 4, October, 1937

ON ALGEBRAS WHICH ARE CONNECTED WITH THE SEMISIMPLE  
CONTINUOUS GROUPS\*

BY RICHARD BRAUER



- ▶ Brauer algebras  $\supseteq$  Temperley-Lieb algebras.
- ▶ Brauer algebras  $\subseteq$  partition algebras.
- ▶ Connections with physics and knot theory (Jones, Kauffman, Martin).
- ▶ The above are all twisted semigroup algebras.

# Brauer algebras — some history

ANNALS OF MATHEMATICS  
Vol. 38, No. 4, October, 1937

## ON ALGEBRAS WHICH ARE CONNECTED WITH THE SEMISIMPLE CONTINUOUS GROUPS\*

BY RICHARD BRAUER



- ▶ Brauer algebras  $\supseteq$  Temperley-Lieb algebras.
- ▶ Brauer algebras  $\subseteq$  partition algebras.
- ▶ Connections with physics and knot theory (Jones, Kauffman, Martin).
- ▶ The above are all twisted semigroup algebras.
- ▶ At the turn of century, the underlying “diagram semigroups” were noticed by semigroup theorists.

# Brauer algebras — some history

ANNALS OF MATHEMATICS  
Vol. 38, No. 4, October, 1937

## ON ALGEBRAS WHICH ARE CONNECTED WITH THE SEMISIMPLE CONTINUOUS GROUPS\*

BY RICHARD BRAUER



- ▶ Brauer algebras  $\supseteq$  Temperley-Lieb algebras.
- ▶ Brauer algebras  $\subseteq$  partition algebras.
- ▶ Connections with physics and knot theory (Jones, Kauffman, Martin).
- ▶ The above are all twisted semigroup algebras.
- ▶ At the turn of century, the underlying “diagram semigroups” were noticed by semigroup theorists.
- ▶ They’ve been studied intensively ever since.

## Brauer monoids — selected results

## Brauer monoids — selected results

- ▶ Green's relations, maximal subgroups — Mazorchuk 1998



## Brauer monoids — selected results

- ▶ Green's relations, maximal subgroups — Mazorchuk 1998
- ▶ Automorphisms and endomorphisms — Mazorchuk 2002

## Brauer monoids — selected results

- ▶ Green's relations, maximal subgroups — Mazorchuk 1998
- ▶ Automorphisms and endomorphisms — Mazorchuk 2002
- ▶ Presentations — Kudryavtseva and Mazorchuk 2006

## Brauer monoids — selected results

- ▶ Green's relations, maximal subgroups — Mazorchuk 1998
- ▶ Automorphisms and endomorphisms — Mazorchuk 2002
- ▶ Presentations — Kudryavtseva and Mazorchuk 2006
- ▶ Idempotent-generated subsemigroup — Maltcev and Mazorchuk 2007

## Brauer monoids — selected results

- ▶ Green's relations, maximal subgroups — Mazorchuk 1998
- ▶ Automorphisms and endomorphisms — Mazorchuk 2002
- ▶ Presentations — Kudryavtseva and Mazorchuk 2006
- ▶ Idempotent-generated subsemigroup — Maltcev and Mazorchuk 2007
- ▶ Khron-Rhodes complexity — Auinger 2012

## Brauer monoids — selected results

- ▶ Green's relations, maximal subgroups — Mazorchuk 1998
- ▶ Automorphisms and endomorphisms — Mazorchuk 2002
- ▶ Presentations — Kudryavtseva and Mazorchuk 2006
- ▶ Idempotent-generated subsemigroup — Maltcev and Mazorchuk 2007
- ▶ Khron-Rhodes complexity — Auinger 2012
- ▶ Pseudovarieties — Auinger, Volkov, et al 2017+

## Brauer monoids — selected results

- ▶ Green's relations, maximal subgroups — Mazorchuk 1998
- ▶ Automorphisms and endomorphisms — Mazorchuk 2002
- ▶ Presentations — Kudryavtseva and Mazorchuk 2006
- ▶ Idempotent-generated subsemigroup — Maltcev and Mazorchuk 2007
- ▶ Khron-Rhodes complexity — Auinger 2012
- ▶ Pseudovarieties — Auinger, Volkov, et al 2017+
- ▶ Ideals — East and Gray 2017

## Brauer monoids — selected results

- ▶ Green's relations, maximal subgroups — Mazorchuk 1998
- ▶ Automorphisms and endomorphisms — Mazorchuk 2002
- ▶ Presentations — Kudryavtseva and Mazorchuk 2006
- ▶ Idempotent-generated subsemigroup — Maltcev and Mazorchuk 2007
- ▶ Khron-Rhodes complexity — Auinger 2012
- ▶ Pseudovarieties — Auinger, Volkov, et al 2017+
- ▶ Ideals — East and Gray 2017
- ▶ Congruences — East, Mitchell, Ruškuc, Torpey 2018

## Brauer monoids — selected results

- ▶ Green's relations, maximal subgroups — Mazorchuk 1998
- ▶ Automorphisms and endomorphisms — Mazorchuk 2002
- ▶ Presentations — Kudryavtseva and Mazorchuk 2006
- ▶ Idempotent-generated subsemigroup — Maltcev and Mazorchuk 2007
- ▶ Khron-Rhodes complexity — Auinger 2012
- ▶ Pseudovarieties — Auinger, Volkov, et al 2017+
- ▶ Ideals — East and Gray 2017
- ▶ Congruences — East, Mitchell, Ruškuc, Torpey 2018
- ▶ Sandwich semigroups — Đurđev, Dolinka and East 2019+



## Brauer monoids — selected results

- ▶ Green's relations, maximal subgroups — Mazorchuk 1998
- ▶ Automorphisms and endomorphisms — Mazorchuk 2002
- ▶ Presentations — Kudryavtseva and Mazorchuk 2006
- ▶ Idempotent-generated subsemigroup — Maltcev and Mazorchuk 2007
- ▶ Khron-Rhodes complexity — Auinger 2012
- ▶ Pseudovarieties — Auinger, Volkov, et al 2017+
- ▶ Ideals — East and Gray 2017
- ▶ Congruences — East, Mitchell, Ruškuc, Torpey 2018
- ▶ Sandwich semigroups — Đurđev, Dolinka and East 2019+
- ▶ Other diagram semigroups/categories — many authors

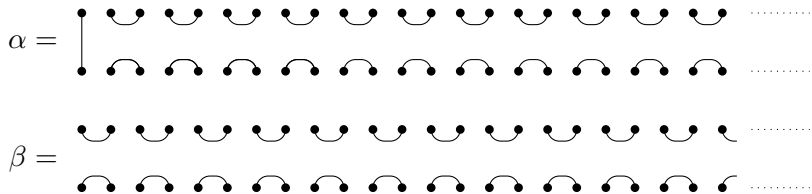
## Brauer monoids — selected results

- ▶ Green's relations, maximal subgroups — Mazorchuk 1998
- ▶ Automorphisms and endomorphisms — Mazorchuk 2002
- ▶ Presentations — Kudryavtseva and Mazorchuk 2006
- ▶ Idempotent-generated subsemigroup — Maltcev and Mazorchuk 2007
- ▶ Khron-Rhodes complexity — Auinger 2012
- ▶ Pseudovarieties — Auinger, Volkov, et al 2017+
- ▶ Ideals — East and Gray 2017
- ▶ Congruences — East, Mitchell, Ruškuc, Torpey 2018
- ▶ Sandwich semigroups — Đurđev, Dolinka and East 2019+
- ▶ Other diagram semigroups/categories — many authors
- ▶ Inspiration/techniques taken from transformation semigroups

# Infinite Brauer monoids

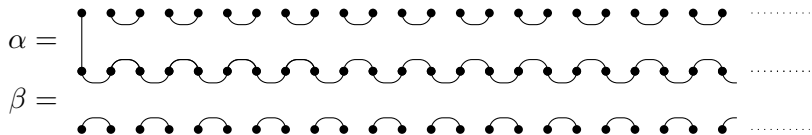
# Infinite Brauer monoids

- ▶ Consider  $\alpha, \beta \in \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{N}}$  below.



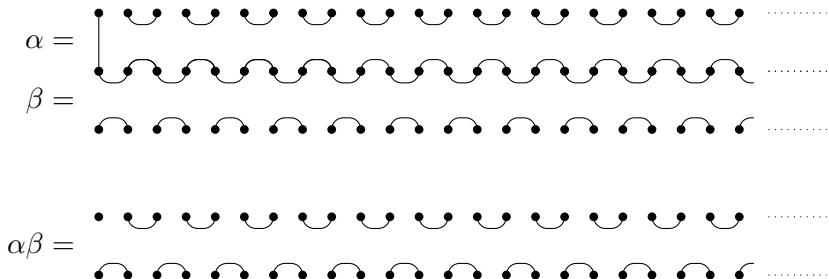
# Infinite Brauer monoids

- ▶ Consider  $\alpha, \beta \in \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{N}}$  below.



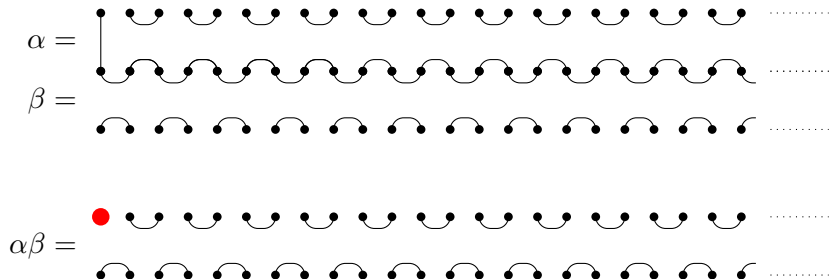
# Infinite Brauer monoids

- ▶ Consider  $\alpha, \beta \in \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{N}}$  below.



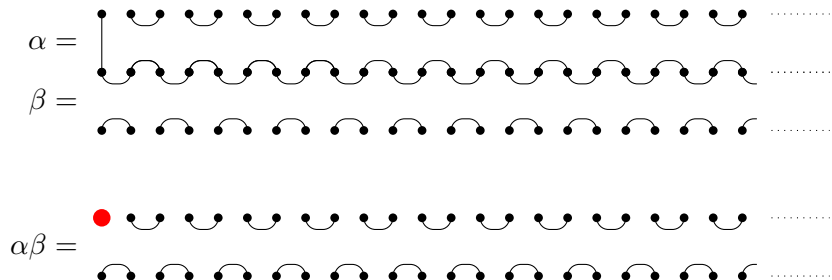
# Infinite Brauer monoids

- ▶ Consider  $\alpha, \beta \in \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{N}}$  below.



# Infinite Brauer monoids

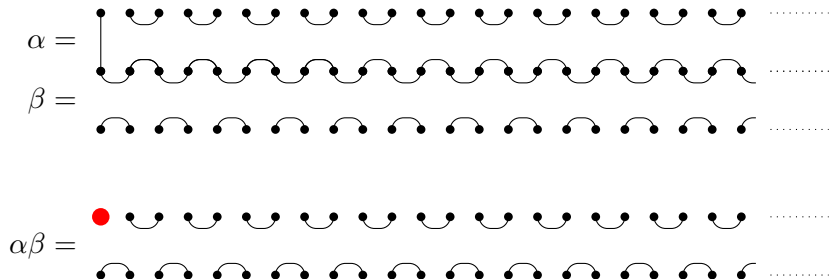
- ▶ Consider  $\alpha, \beta \in \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{N}}$  below.
- ▶  $\alpha\beta \notin \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{N}}$ !





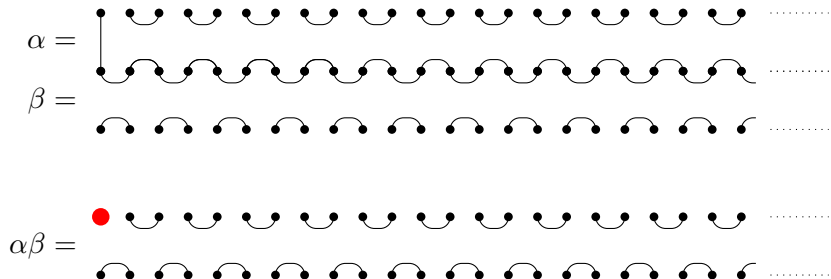
# Infinite Brauer monoids

- ▶ Consider  $\alpha, \beta \in \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{N}}$  below.
- ▶  $\alpha\beta \notin \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{N}}$ !
- ▶ So  $\mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{N}}$  is not a semigroup!



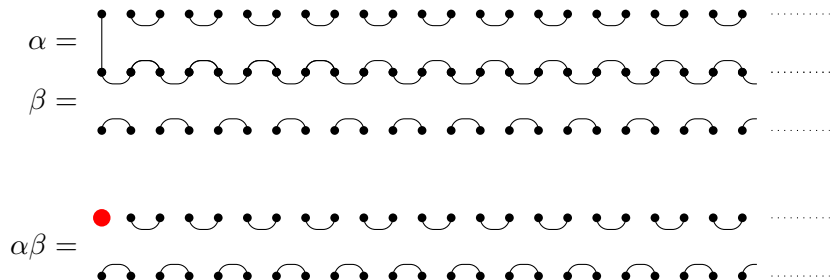
# Infinite Brauer monoids DON'T EXIST!

- ▶ Consider  $\alpha, \beta \in \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{N}}$  below.
- ▶  $\alpha\beta \notin \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{N}}$ !
- ▶ So  $\mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{N}}$  is not a semigroup!



# Infinite Brauer monoids DON'T EXIST!

- ▶ Consider  $\alpha, \beta \in \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{N}}$  below.
- ▶  $\alpha\beta \notin \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{N}}$ !
- ▶ So  $\mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{N}}$  is not a semigroup!
- ▶ But  $\alpha\beta \in \mathcal{PB}_{\mathbb{N}}$ , the partial Brauer monoid.



# Partial Brauer monoids

## Partial Brauer monoids

- ▶ Let  $X$  be a set.

## Partial Brauer monoids

- ▶ Let  $X$  be a set.
- ▶ Fix a disjoint copy  $X' = \{x' : x \in X\}$ .

# Partial Brauer monoids

- ▶ Let  $X$  be a set.
- ▶ Fix a disjoint copy  $X' = \{x' : x \in X\}$ .

$X \rightarrow$     1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8    9  
          ●    ●    ●    ●    ●    ●    ●    ●    ●

$X' \rightarrow$     ●    ●    ●    ●    ●    ●    ●    ●    ●  
          1' 2' 3' 4' 5' 6' 7' 8' 9'

## Partial Brauer monoids

- ▶ Let  $X$  be a set.
- ▶ Fix a disjoint copy  $X' = \{x' : x \in X\}$ .
- ▶ Let  $\mathcal{PB}_X = \{\text{partial matchings of } X \cup X'\}$

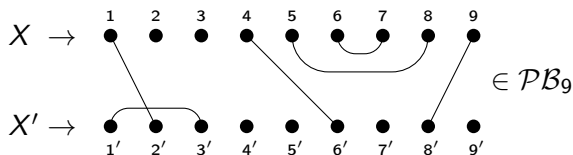
$X \rightarrow$     1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8    9  
          ●    ●    ●    ●    ●    ●    ●    ●    ●

$X' \rightarrow$     ●    ●    ●    ●    ●    ●    ●    ●    ●  
          1' 2' 3' 4' 5' 6' 7' 8' 9'



## Partial Brauer monoids

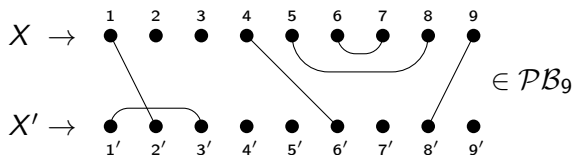
- ▶ Let  $X$  be a set.
- ▶ Fix a disjoint copy  $X' = \{x' : x \in X\}$ .
- ▶ Let  $\mathcal{PB}_X = \{\text{partial matchings of } X \cup X'\}$



## Partial Brauer monoids

- ▶ Let  $X$  be a set.
- ▶ Fix a disjoint copy  $X' = \{x' : x \in X\}$ .
- ▶ Let  $\mathcal{PB}_X = \{\text{partial matchings of } X \cup X'\}$

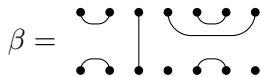
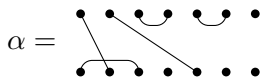
= the partial Brauer monoid over  $X$ .



Partial Brauer monoids — product in  $\mathcal{PB}_X$

# Partial Brauer monoids — product in $\mathcal{PB}_X$

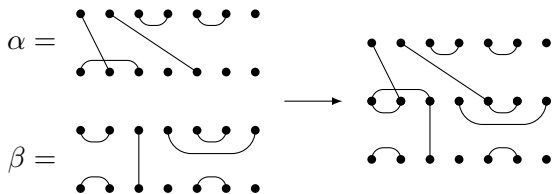
Let  $\alpha, \beta \in \mathcal{PB}_X$ .



## Partial Brauer monoids — product in $\mathcal{PB}_X$

Let  $\alpha, \beta \in \mathcal{PB}_X$ . To calculate  $\alpha\beta$ :

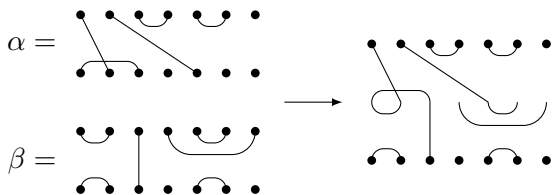
(1) connect bottom of  $\alpha$  to top of  $\beta$ ,



## Partial Brauer monoids — product in $\mathcal{PB}_X$

Let  $\alpha, \beta \in \mathcal{PB}_X$ . To calculate  $\alpha\beta$ :

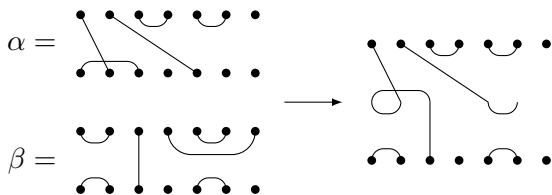
- (1) connect bottom of  $\alpha$  to top of  $\beta$ ,
- (2) remove middle vertices



## Partial Brauer monoids — product in $\mathcal{PB}_X$

Let  $\alpha, \beta \in \mathcal{PB}_X$ . To calculate  $\alpha\beta$ :

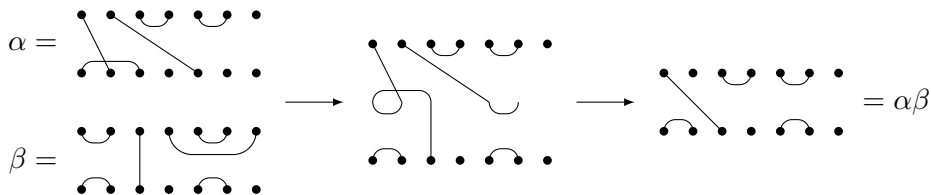
- (1) connect bottom of  $\alpha$  to top of  $\beta$ ,
- (2) remove middle vertices and floating components,



## Partial Brauer monoids — product in $\mathcal{PB}_X$

Let  $\alpha, \beta \in \mathcal{PB}_X$ . To calculate  $\alpha\beta$ :

- (1) connect bottom of  $\alpha$  to top of  $\beta$ ,
- (2) remove middle vertices and floating components,
- (3) smooth out (and prune) resulting graph to obtain  $\alpha\beta$ .

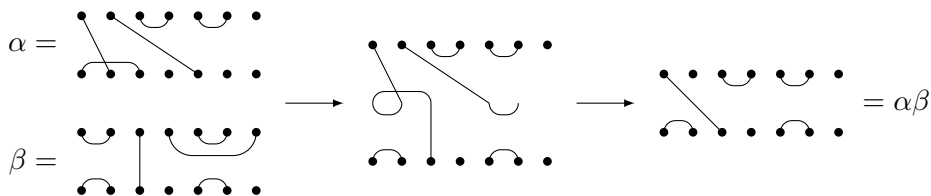




## Partial Brauer monoids — product in $\mathcal{PB}_X$

Let  $\alpha, \beta \in \mathcal{PB}_X$ . To calculate  $\alpha\beta$ :

- (1) connect bottom of  $\alpha$  to top of  $\beta$ ,
- (2) remove middle vertices and floating components,
- (3) smooth out (and prune) resulting graph to obtain  $\alpha\beta$ .

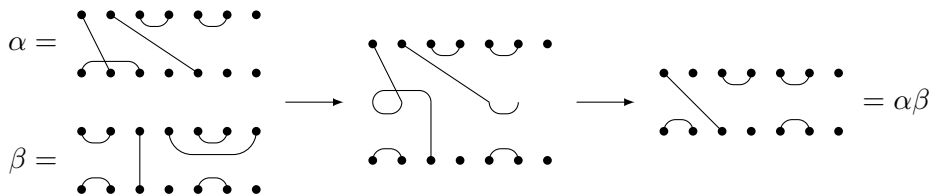


► The operation is associative, so  $\mathcal{PB}_X$  is a semigroup (monoid, etc).

## Partial Brauer monoids — product in $\mathcal{PB}_X$

Let  $\alpha, \beta \in \mathcal{PB}_X$ . To calculate  $\alpha\beta$ :

- (1) connect bottom of  $\alpha$  to top of  $\beta$ ,
- (2) remove middle vertices and floating components,
- (3) smooth out (and prune) resulting graph to obtain  $\alpha\beta$ .



- ▶ The operation is associative, so  $\mathcal{PB}_X$  is a semigroup (monoid, etc).
- ▶ No problems with infinite  $X$ .

## Partial Brauer monoids — units and idempotents

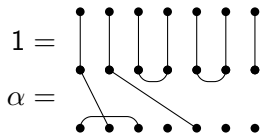
## Partial Brauer monoids — units and idempotents

- ▶  $\mathcal{PB}_X$  has an identity element  $1$ .

$$1 = \begin{array}{ccccccc} \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \\ | & | & | & | & | & | & | \\ \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \end{array}$$

# Partial Brauer monoids — units and idempotents

- ▶  $\mathcal{PB}_X$  has an identity element  $1$ .



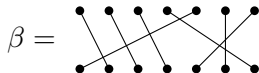
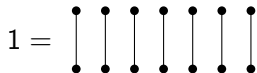
## Partial Brauer monoids — units and idempotents

- ▶  $\mathcal{PB}_X$  has an identity element  $1$ .
- ▶ Units of  $\mathcal{PB}_X$  are permutations.

$$1 = \begin{array}{ccccccc} \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \\ | & | & | & | & | & | & | \\ \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \end{array}$$

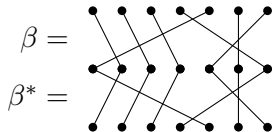
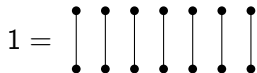
## Partial Brauer monoids — units and idempotents

- ▶  $\mathcal{PB}_X$  has an identity element  $1$ .
- ▶ Units of  $\mathcal{PB}_X$  are permutations.



## Partial Brauer monoids — units and idempotents

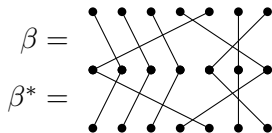
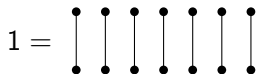
- ▶  $\mathcal{PB}_X$  has an identity element 1.
- ▶ Units of  $\mathcal{PB}_X$  are permutations.





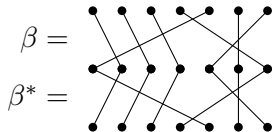
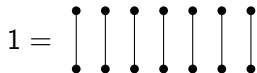
## Partial Brauer monoids — units and idempotents

- ▶  $\mathcal{PB}_X$  has an identity element  $1$ .
- ▶ Units of  $\mathcal{PB}_X$  are permutations. So  $\mathbb{G}(\mathcal{PB}_X) = \mathcal{S}_X$ .



## Partial Brauer monoids — units and idempotents

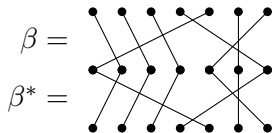
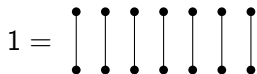
- ▶  $\mathcal{PB}_X$  has an identity element  $1$ .
- ▶ Units of  $\mathcal{PB}_X$  are permutations. So  $\mathbb{G}(\mathcal{PB}_X) = \mathcal{S}_X$ .



- ▶ Idempotents are harder to describe.

## Partial Brauer monoids — units and idempotents

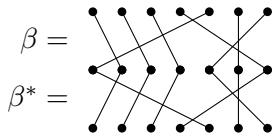
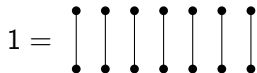
- ▶  $\mathcal{PB}_X$  has an identity element 1.
- ▶ Units of  $\mathcal{PB}_X$  are permutations. So  $\mathbb{G}(\mathcal{PB}_X) = \mathcal{S}_X$ .



- ▶ Idempotents are harder to describe.
- ▶ Dolinka, East, Evangelou, FitzGerald, Ham, Hyde, Loughlin (JCTA 2015).

## Partial Brauer monoids — units and idempotents

- ▶  $\mathcal{PB}_X$  has an identity element 1.
- ▶ Units of  $\mathcal{PB}_X$  are permutations. So  $\mathbb{G}(\mathcal{PB}_X) = \mathcal{S}_X$ .



- ▶ Idempotents are harder to describe.
- ▶ Dolinka, East, Evangelou, FitzGerald, Ham, Hyde, Loughlin (JCTA 2015).

Next few pages:

- ▶ Idempotents and one-sided units in infinite partial Brauer monoids
  - ▶ J. Algebra **534** (2019) 427–482

## Partial Brauer monoids — products of idempotents

## Partial Brauer monoids — products of idempotents

Theorem (inspired by Howie 1966)

Let  $\mathbb{E}(\mathcal{PB}_X) = \langle E(\mathcal{PB}_X) \rangle$ . Then

$$\mathbb{E}(\mathcal{PB}_X) = \{ \alpha \in \mathcal{PB}_X : \text{def}(\alpha) \leq 1 \text{ and } \text{sh}(\alpha) = 0 \}$$

$$\cup \{ \alpha \in \mathcal{PB}_X : \text{def}(\alpha) \geq 2 \text{ and } \text{supp}(\alpha) < \aleph_0 \}$$

$$\cup \{ \alpha \in \mathcal{PB}_X : \text{def}(\alpha) = \text{codef}(\alpha) \geq \max(\aleph_0, \text{sh}(\alpha)) \}.$$

## Partial Brauer monoids — products of idempotents

Theorem (inspired by Howie 1966)

Let  $\mathbb{E}(\mathcal{PB}_X) = \langle E(\mathcal{PB}_X) \rangle$ . Then

$$\mathbb{E}(\mathcal{PB}_X) = \{ \alpha \in \mathcal{PB}_X : \text{def}(\alpha) \leq 1 \text{ and } \text{sh}(\alpha) = 0 \}$$

$$\cup \{ \alpha \in \mathcal{PB}_X : \text{def}(\alpha) \geq 2 \text{ and } \text{supp}(\alpha) < \aleph_0 \}$$

$$\cup \{ \alpha \in \mathcal{PB}_X : \text{def}(\alpha) = \text{codf}(\alpha) \geq \max(\aleph_0, \text{sh}(\alpha)) \}.$$

►  $\text{def}(\alpha) = |X \setminus \text{dom}(\alpha)|$

## Partial Brauer monoids — products of idempotents

Theorem (inspired by Howie 1966)

Let  $\mathbb{E}(\mathcal{PB}_X) = \langle E(\mathcal{PB}_X) \rangle$ . Then

$$\mathbb{E}(\mathcal{PB}_X) = \{ \alpha \in \mathcal{PB}_X : \text{def}(\alpha) \leq 1 \text{ and } \text{sh}(\alpha) = 0 \}$$

$$\cup \{ \alpha \in \mathcal{PB}_X : \text{def}(\alpha) \geq 2 \text{ and } \text{supp}(\alpha) < \aleph_0 \}$$

$$\cup \{ \alpha \in \mathcal{PB}_X : \text{def}(\alpha) = \text{codef}(\alpha) \geq \max(\aleph_0, \text{sh}(\alpha)) \}.$$

►  $\text{def}(\alpha) = |X \setminus \text{dom}(\alpha)|$  and  $\text{codef}(\alpha) = |X \setminus \text{codom}(\alpha)|$ ,



## Partial Brauer monoids — products of idempotents

Theorem (inspired by Howie 1966)

Let  $\mathbb{E}(\mathcal{PB}_X) = \langle E(\mathcal{PB}_X) \rangle$ . Then

$$\mathbb{E}(\mathcal{PB}_X) = \{ \alpha \in \mathcal{PB}_X : \text{def}(\alpha) \leq 1 \text{ and } \text{sh}(\alpha) = 0 \}$$

$$\cup \{ \alpha \in \mathcal{PB}_X : \text{def}(\alpha) \geq 2 \text{ and } \text{supp}(\alpha) < \aleph_0 \}$$

$$\cup \{ \alpha \in \mathcal{PB}_X : \text{def}(\alpha) = \text{codef}(\alpha) \geq \max(\aleph_0, \text{sh}(\alpha)) \}.$$

- ▶  $\text{def}(\alpha) = |X \setminus \text{dom}(\alpha)|$  and  $\text{codef}(\alpha) = |X \setminus \text{codom}(\alpha)|$ ,
- ▶  $\text{sh}(\alpha) = |\{x \in \text{dom}(\alpha) : x\alpha \neq x\}|$ ,

# Partial Brauer monoids — products of idempotents

Theorem (inspired by Howie 1966)

Let  $\mathbb{E}(\mathcal{PB}_X) = \langle E(\mathcal{PB}_X) \rangle$ . Then

$$\mathbb{E}(\mathcal{PB}_X) = \{ \alpha \in \mathcal{PB}_X : \text{def}(\alpha) \leq 1 \text{ and } \text{sh}(\alpha) = 0 \}$$

$$\cup \{ \alpha \in \mathcal{PB}_X : \text{def}(\alpha) \geq 2 \text{ and } \text{supp}(\alpha) < \aleph_0 \}$$

$$\cup \{ \alpha \in \mathcal{PB}_X : \text{def}(\alpha) = \text{codef}(\alpha) \geq \max(\aleph_0, \text{sh}(\alpha)) \}.$$

- ▶  $\text{def}(\alpha) = |X \setminus \text{dom}(\alpha)|$  and  $\text{codef}(\alpha) = |X \setminus \text{codom}(\alpha)|$ ,
- ▶  $\text{sh}(\alpha) = |\{x \in \text{dom}(\alpha) : x\alpha \neq x\}|$ ,
- ▶  $\text{supp}(\alpha) = \text{sh}(\alpha) + \text{def}(\alpha) = \text{sh}(\alpha) + \text{codef}(\alpha)$ .

## Partial Brauer monoids — products of idempotents

Theorem (inspired by Howie 1966)

Let  $\mathbb{E}(\mathcal{PB}_X) = \langle E(\mathcal{PB}_X) \rangle$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{E}(\mathcal{PB}_X) = & \{ \alpha \in \mathcal{PB}_X : \text{def}(\alpha) \leq 1 \text{ and } \text{sh}(\alpha) = 0 \} \\ & \cup \{ \alpha \in \mathcal{PB}_X : \text{def}(\alpha) \geq 2 \text{ and } \text{supp}(\alpha) < \aleph_0 \} \\ & \cup \{ \alpha \in \mathcal{PB}_X : \text{def}(\alpha) = \text{codef}(\alpha) \geq \max(\aleph_0, \text{sh}(\alpha)) \}.\end{aligned}$$

Theorem (inspired by Foutin and Lewin 1993)

Let  $\mathbb{F}(\mathcal{PB}_X) = \langle E(\mathcal{PB}_X) \cup \mathbb{G}(\mathcal{PB}_X) \rangle$ . Then

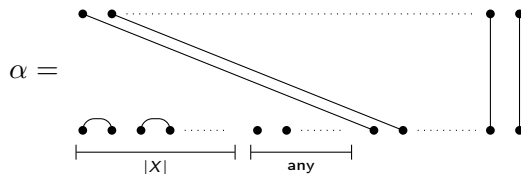
$$\mathbb{F}(\mathcal{PB}_X) = \{ \alpha \in \mathcal{PB}_X : \text{def}(\alpha) = \text{codef}(\alpha) \}.$$

## Partial Brauer monoids — relative rank

## Partial Brauer monoids — relative rank

Theorem (inspired by Higgins, Howie, Ruškuc 1998)

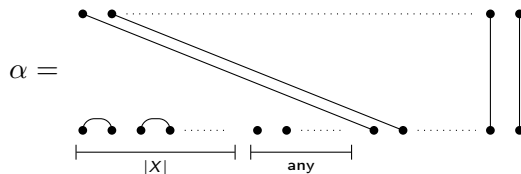
- ▶ For  $\alpha, \beta \in \mathcal{PB}_X$  as below,  $\mathcal{PB}_X = \langle \mathcal{S}_X, \alpha, \beta \rangle$ .



# Partial Brauer monoids — relative rank

Theorem (inspired by Higgins, Howie, Ruškuc 1998)

- ▶ For  $\alpha, \beta \in \mathcal{PB}_X$  as below,  $\mathcal{PB}_X = \langle \mathcal{S}_X, \alpha, \beta \rangle$ .
- ▶ In fact,  $\mathcal{PB}_X = \alpha \mathcal{S}_X \beta$ .

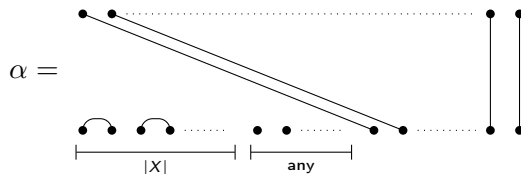


$\beta = \dots$

## Partial Brauer monoids — relative rank

Theorem (inspired by Higgins, Howie, Ruškuc 1998)

- ▶ For  $\alpha, \beta \in \mathcal{PB}_X$  as below,  $\mathcal{PB}_X = \langle \mathcal{S}_X, \alpha, \beta \rangle$ .
- ▶ In fact,  $\mathcal{PB}_X = \alpha \mathcal{S}_X \beta$ .
- ▶  $\text{rank}(\mathcal{PB}_X : \mathcal{S}_X) = 2$ .

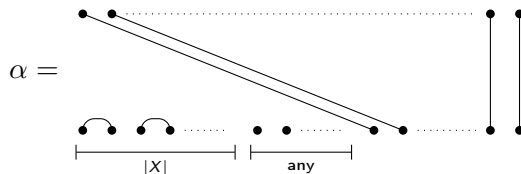


$\beta = \dots$

## Partial Brauer monoids — relative rank

Theorem (inspired by Higgins, Howie, Ruškuc 1998)

- ▶ For  $\alpha, \beta \in \mathcal{PB}_X$  as below,  $\mathcal{PB}_X = \langle \mathcal{S}_X, \alpha, \beta \rangle$ .
- ▶ In fact,  $\mathcal{PB}_X = \alpha \mathcal{S}_X \beta$ .
- ▶  $\text{rank}(\mathcal{PB}_X : \mathcal{S}_X) = 2$ .
- ▶ Any generating pair for  $\mathcal{PB}_X$  modulo  $\mathcal{S}_X$  looks like  $\alpha, \beta$ .



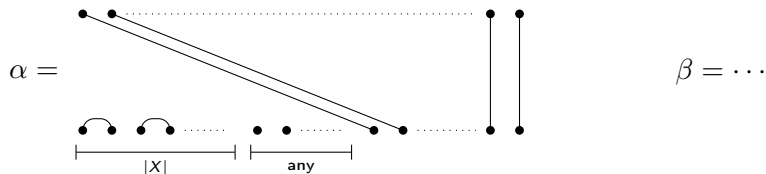
$\beta = \dots$



## Partial Brauer monoids — relative rank

Theorem (inspired by Higgins, Howie, Ruškuc 1998)

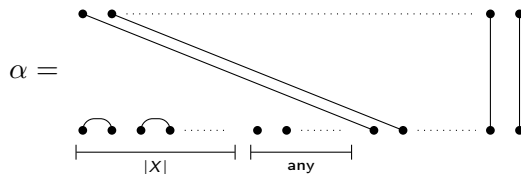
- ▶ For  $\alpha, \beta \in \mathcal{PB}_X$  as below,  $\mathcal{PB}_X = \langle \mathcal{S}_X, \alpha, \beta \rangle$ .
- ▶ In fact,  $\mathcal{PB}_X = \alpha \mathcal{S}_X \beta$ .
- ▶  $\text{rank}(\mathcal{PB}_X : \mathcal{S}_X) = 2$ .
- ▶ Any generating pair for  $\mathcal{PB}_X$  modulo  $\mathcal{S}_X$  looks like  $\alpha, \beta$ .
- ▶  $\mathcal{PB}_X = \langle \mathcal{B}_X \rangle$



# Partial Brauer monoids — relative rank

Theorem (inspired by Higgins, Howie, Ruškuc 1998)

- ▶ For  $\alpha, \beta \in \mathcal{PB}_X$  as below,  $\mathcal{PB}_X = \langle \mathcal{S}_X, \alpha, \beta \rangle$ .
- ▶ In fact,  $\mathcal{PB}_X = \alpha \mathcal{S}_X \beta$ .
- ▶  $\text{rank}(\mathcal{PB}_X : \mathcal{S}_X) = 2$ .
- ▶ Any generating pair for  $\mathcal{PB}_X$  modulo  $\mathcal{S}_X$  looks like  $\alpha, \beta$ .
- ▶  $\mathcal{PB}_X = \langle \mathcal{B}_X \rangle = \mathcal{B}_X^2$ .

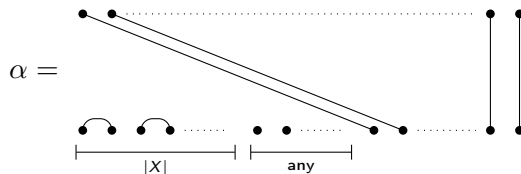


$\beta = \dots$

# Partial Brauer monoids — relative rank

Theorem (inspired by Higgins, Howie, Ruškuc 1998)

- ▶ For  $\alpha, \beta \in \mathcal{PB}_X$  as below,  $\mathcal{PB}_X = \langle \mathbb{G}(\mathcal{PB}_X), \alpha, \beta \rangle$ .
- ▶ In fact,  $\mathcal{PB}_X = \alpha \mathbb{G}(\mathcal{PB}_X) \beta$ .
- ▶  $\text{rank}(\mathcal{PB}_X : \mathbb{G}(\mathcal{PB}_X)) = 2$ .
- ▶ Any generating pair for  $\mathcal{PB}_X$  modulo  $\mathbb{G}(\mathcal{PB}_X)$  looks like  $\alpha, \beta$ .
- ▶  $\mathcal{PB}_X = \langle \mathcal{B}_X \rangle = \mathcal{B}_X^2$ .

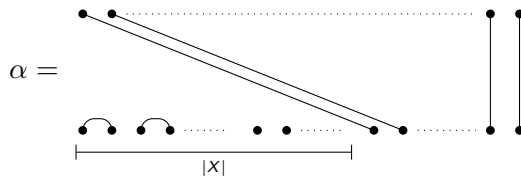


$\beta = \dots$

## Partial Brauer monoids — relative rank

Theorem (inspired by Higgins, Howie, Ruškuc 1998)

- ▶ For  $\alpha, \beta \in \mathcal{PB}_X$  as below,  $\mathcal{PB}_X = \langle \mathbb{E}(\mathcal{PB}_X), \alpha, \beta \rangle$ .
- ▶ In fact,  $\mathcal{PB}_X = \alpha \mathbb{E}(\mathcal{PB}_X) \beta$ .
- ▶  $\text{rank}(\mathcal{PB}_X : \mathbb{E}(\mathcal{PB}_X)) = 2$ .
- ▶ Any generating pair for  $\mathcal{PB}_X$  modulo  $\mathbb{E}(\mathcal{PB}_X)$  looks like  $\alpha, \beta$ .
- ▶  $\mathcal{PB}_X = \langle \mathcal{B}_X \rangle = \mathcal{B}_X^2$ .

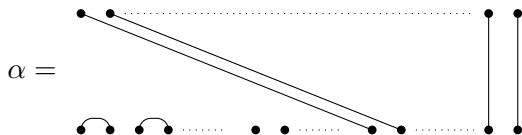


$\beta = \dots$

## Partial Brauer monoids — one-sided units

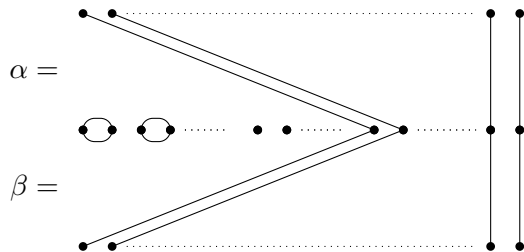
## Partial Brauer monoids — one-sided units

- ▶ Consider  $\alpha$  from the theorem(s).



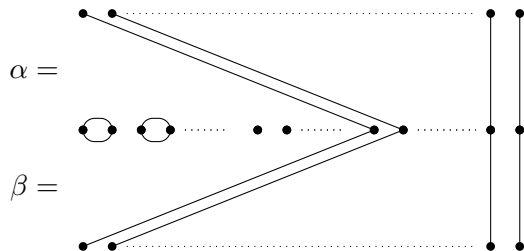
## Partial Brauer monoids — one-sided units

- ▶ Consider  $\alpha$  from the theorem(s).
- ▶ Then  $\alpha\beta = 1$ .



## Partial Brauer monoids — one-sided units

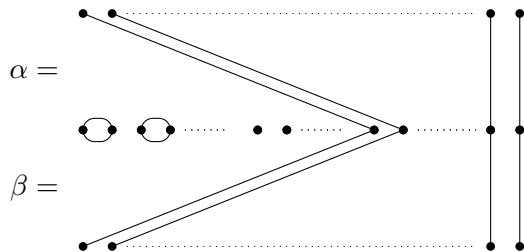
- ▶ Consider  $\alpha$  from the theorem(s).
- ▶ Then  $\alpha\beta = 1\dots$  but  $\beta\alpha \neq 1$ .





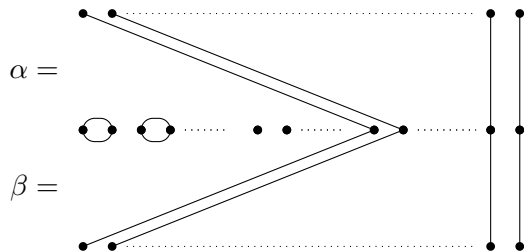
## Partial Brauer monoids — one-sided units

- ▶ Consider  $\alpha$  from the theorem(s).
- ▶ Then  $\alpha\beta = 1\dots$  but  $\beta\alpha \neq 1$ . So  $\langle \alpha, \beta \rangle$  is bicyclic.



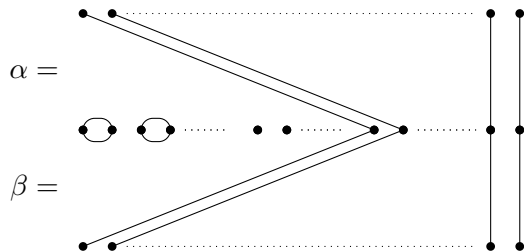
## Partial Brauer monoids — one-sided units

- ▶ Consider  $\alpha$  from the theorem(s).
- ▶ Then  $\alpha\beta = 1\dots$  but  $\beta\alpha \neq 1$ . So  $\langle \alpha, \beta \rangle$  is bicyclic.
- ▶  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are one-sided units.



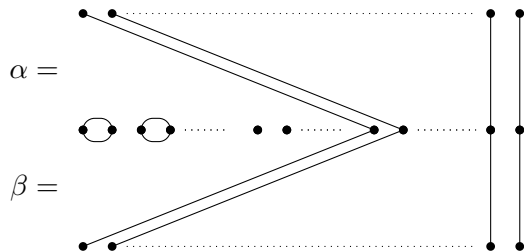
## Partial Brauer monoids — one-sided units

- ▶ Consider  $\alpha$  from the theorem(s).
- ▶ Then  $\alpha\beta = 1\dots$  but  $\beta\alpha \neq 1$ . So  $\langle \alpha, \beta \rangle$  is bicyclic.
- ▶  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are one-sided units.
- ▶  $\alpha$  is a right unit (it has a right inverse).



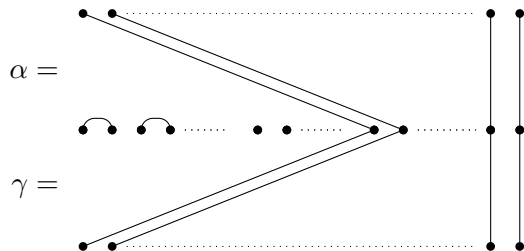
## Partial Brauer monoids — one-sided units

- ▶ Consider  $\alpha$  from the theorem(s).
- ▶ Then  $\alpha\beta = 1\dots$  but  $\beta\alpha \neq 1$ . So  $\langle \alpha, \beta \rangle$  is bicyclic.
- ▶  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are one-sided units.
- ▶  $\alpha$  is a right unit (it has a right inverse).
- ▶ Right inverses are not unique:



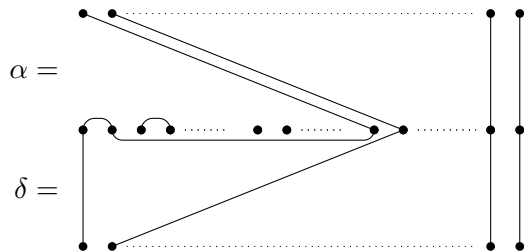
## Partial Brauer monoids — one-sided units

- ▶ Consider  $\alpha$  from the theorem(s).
- ▶ Then  $\alpha\beta = 1\dots$  but  $\beta\alpha \neq 1$ . So  $\langle \alpha, \beta \rangle$  is bicyclic.
- ▶  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are one-sided units.
- ▶  $\alpha$  is a right unit (it has a right inverse).
- ▶ Right inverses are not unique:  $1 = \alpha\beta = \alpha\gamma$



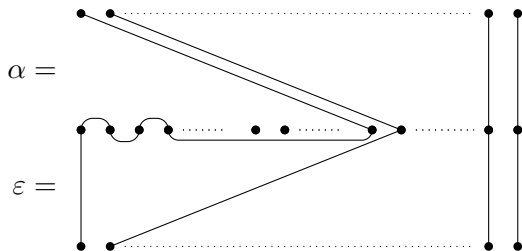
## Partial Brauer monoids — one-sided units

- ▶ Consider  $\alpha$  from the theorem(s).
- ▶ Then  $\alpha\beta = 1\dots$  but  $\beta\alpha \neq 1$ . So  $\langle \alpha, \beta \rangle$  is bicyclic.
- ▶  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are one-sided units.
- ▶  $\alpha$  is a right unit (it has a right inverse).
- ▶ Right inverses are not unique:  $1 = \alpha\beta = \alpha\gamma = \alpha\delta$



## Partial Brauer monoids — one-sided units

- ▶ Consider  $\alpha$  from the theorem(s).
- ▶ Then  $\alpha\beta = 1\dots$  but  $\beta\alpha \neq 1$ . So  $\langle \alpha, \beta \rangle$  is bicyclic.
- ▶  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are one-sided units.
- ▶  $\alpha$  is a right unit (it has a right inverse).
- ▶ Right inverses are not unique:  $1 = \alpha\beta = \alpha\gamma = \alpha\delta = \alpha\varepsilon\dots$



## Partial Brauer monoids — one-sided units

▶  $\mathbb{G}(\mathcal{PB}_X) = \{\text{units of } \mathcal{PB}_X\} = \mathcal{S}_X,$



## Partial Brauer monoids — one-sided units

- ▶  $\mathbb{G}(\mathcal{PB}_X) = \{\text{units of } \mathcal{PB}_X\} = \mathcal{S}_X,$
- ▶  $\mathbb{G}_L(\mathcal{PB}_X) = \{\text{left units of } \mathcal{PB}_X\},$

## Partial Brauer monoids — one-sided units

- ▶  $\mathbb{G}(\mathcal{PB}_X) = \{\text{units of } \mathcal{PB}_X\} = \mathcal{S}_X,$
- ▶  $\mathbb{G}_L(\mathcal{PB}_X) = \{\text{left units of } \mathcal{PB}_X\},$
- ▶  $\mathbb{G}_R(\mathcal{PB}_X) = \{\text{right units of } \mathcal{PB}_X\}.$

## Partial Brauer monoids — one-sided units

- ▶  $\mathbb{G}(\mathcal{PB}_X) = \{\text{units of } \mathcal{PB}_X\} = \mathcal{S}_X,$
- ▶  $\mathbb{G}_L(\mathcal{PB}_X) = \{\text{left units of } \mathcal{PB}_X\},$
- ▶  $\mathbb{G}_R(\mathcal{PB}_X) = \{\text{right units of } \mathcal{PB}_X\}.$

### Theorem

- ▶  $\mathbb{G}_R(\mathcal{PB}_X) = \{\alpha \in \mathcal{PB}_X : \text{dom}(\alpha) = X\}$

## Partial Brauer monoids — one-sided units

- ▶  $\mathbb{G}(\mathcal{PB}_X) = \{\text{units of } \mathcal{PB}_X\} = \mathcal{S}_X,$
- ▶  $\mathbb{G}_L(\mathcal{PB}_X) = \{\text{left units of } \mathcal{PB}_X\},$
- ▶  $\mathbb{G}_R(\mathcal{PB}_X) = \{\text{right units of } \mathcal{PB}_X\}.$

### Theorem

- ▶  $\mathbb{G}_R(\mathcal{PB}_X) = \{\alpha \in \mathcal{PB}_X : \text{dom}(\alpha) = X\}$   
 $= \{\alpha \in \mathcal{PB}_X : \text{def}(\alpha) = 0\},$

## Partial Brauer monoids — one-sided units

- ▶  $\mathbb{G}(\mathcal{PB}_X) = \{\text{units of } \mathcal{PB}_X\} = \mathcal{S}_X,$
- ▶  $\mathbb{G}_L(\mathcal{PB}_X) = \{\text{left units of } \mathcal{PB}_X\},$
- ▶  $\mathbb{G}_R(\mathcal{PB}_X) = \{\text{right units of } \mathcal{PB}_X\}.$

### Theorem

- ▶  $\mathbb{G}_R(\mathcal{PB}_X) = \{\alpha \in \mathcal{PB}_X : \text{dom}(\alpha) = X\}$   
 $= \{\alpha \in \mathcal{PB}_X : \text{def}(\alpha) = 0\},$
- ▶  $\mathbb{G}_L(\mathcal{PB}_X) = \{\alpha \in \mathcal{PB}_X : \text{codom}(\alpha) = X\}$   
 $= \{\alpha \in \mathcal{PB}_X : \text{codef}(\alpha) = 0\},$

## Partial Brauer monoids — one-sided units

- ▶  $\mathbb{G}(\mathcal{PB}_X) = \{\text{units of } \mathcal{PB}_X\} = \mathcal{S}_X,$
- ▶  $\mathbb{G}_L(\mathcal{PB}_X) = \{\text{left units of } \mathcal{PB}_X\},$
- ▶  $\mathbb{G}_R(\mathcal{PB}_X) = \{\text{right units of } \mathcal{PB}_X\}.$

### Theorem

- ▶  $\mathbb{G}_R(\mathcal{PB}_X) = \{\alpha \in \mathcal{PB}_X : \text{dom}(\alpha) = X\}$   
 $= \{\alpha \in \mathcal{PB}_X : \text{def}(\alpha) = 0\},$
- ▶  $\mathbb{G}_L(\mathcal{PB}_X) = \{\alpha \in \mathcal{PB}_X : \text{codom}(\alpha) = X\}$   
 $= \{\alpha \in \mathcal{PB}_X : \text{codef}(\alpha) = 0\},$
- ▶  $\mathcal{PB}_X = \langle \mathbb{G}_L(\mathcal{PB}_X) \cup \mathbb{G}_R(\mathcal{PB}_X) \rangle$

## Partial Brauer monoids — one-sided units

- ▶  $\mathbb{G}(\mathcal{PB}_X) = \{\text{units of } \mathcal{PB}_X\} = \mathcal{S}_X,$
- ▶  $\mathbb{G}_L(\mathcal{PB}_X) = \{\text{left units of } \mathcal{PB}_X\},$
- ▶  $\mathbb{G}_R(\mathcal{PB}_X) = \{\text{right units of } \mathcal{PB}_X\}.$

### Theorem

- ▶  $\mathbb{G}_R(\mathcal{PB}_X) = \{\alpha \in \mathcal{PB}_X : \text{dom}(\alpha) = X\}$   
 $= \{\alpha \in \mathcal{PB}_X : \text{def}(\alpha) = 0\},$
- ▶  $\mathbb{G}_L(\mathcal{PB}_X) = \{\alpha \in \mathcal{PB}_X : \text{codom}(\alpha) = X\}$   
 $= \{\alpha \in \mathcal{PB}_X : \text{codef}(\alpha) = 0\},$
- ▶  $\mathcal{PB}_X = \langle \mathbb{G}_L(\mathcal{PB}_X) \cup \mathbb{G}_R(\mathcal{PB}_X) \rangle = \mathbb{G}_R(\mathcal{PB}_X)\mathbb{G}_L(\mathcal{PB}_X)$

## Partial Brauer monoids — one-sided units

- ▶  $\mathbb{G}(\mathcal{PB}_X) = \{\text{units of } \mathcal{PB}_X\} = \mathcal{S}_X,$
- ▶  $\mathbb{G}_L(\mathcal{PB}_X) = \{\text{left units of } \mathcal{PB}_X\},$
- ▶  $\mathbb{G}_R(\mathcal{PB}_X) = \{\text{right units of } \mathcal{PB}_X\}.$

### Theorem

- ▶  $\mathbb{G}_R(\mathcal{PB}_X) = \{\alpha \in \mathcal{PB}_X : \text{dom}(\alpha) = X\}$   
 $= \{\alpha \in \mathcal{PB}_X : \text{def}(\alpha) = 0\},$
- ▶  $\mathbb{G}_L(\mathcal{PB}_X) = \{\alpha \in \mathcal{PB}_X : \text{codom}(\alpha) = X\}$   
 $= \{\alpha \in \mathcal{PB}_X : \text{codef}(\alpha) = 0\},$
- ▶  $\mathcal{PB}_X = \langle \mathbb{G}_L(\mathcal{PB}_X) \cup \mathbb{G}_R(\mathcal{PB}_X) \rangle = \mathbb{G}_R(\mathcal{PB}_X)\mathbb{G}_L(\mathcal{PB}_X)$   
 $= \mathbb{G}_R(\mathcal{B}_X)\mathbb{G}_L(\mathcal{B}_X).$



## Partial Brauer monoids — one-sided units

- ▶  $\mathbb{G}(\mathcal{PB}_X) = \{\text{units of } \mathcal{PB}_X\} = \mathcal{S}_X,$
- ▶  $\mathbb{G}_L(\mathcal{PB}_X) = \{\text{left units of } \mathcal{PB}_X\},$
- ▶  $\mathbb{G}_R(\mathcal{PB}_X) = \{\text{right units of } \mathcal{PB}_X\}.$

### Theorem

- ▶  $\text{rank}(\mathcal{PB}_X : \mathbb{G}(\mathcal{PB}_X)) = 2,$

## Partial Brauer monoids — one-sided units

- ▶  $\mathbb{G}(\mathcal{PB}_X) = \{\text{units of } \mathcal{PB}_X\} = \mathcal{S}_X,$
- ▶  $\mathbb{G}_L(\mathcal{PB}_X) = \{\text{left units of } \mathcal{PB}_X\},$
- ▶  $\mathbb{G}_R(\mathcal{PB}_X) = \{\text{right units of } \mathcal{PB}_X\}.$

### Theorem

- ▶  $\text{rank}(\mathcal{PB}_X : \mathbb{G}(\mathcal{PB}_X)) = 2,$
- ▶  $\text{rank}(\mathcal{PB}_X : \mathbb{G}_L(\mathcal{PB}_X)) = 1$

## Partial Brauer monoids — one-sided units

- ▶  $\mathbb{G}(\mathcal{PB}_X) = \{\text{units of } \mathcal{PB}_X\} = \mathcal{S}_X,$
- ▶  $\mathbb{G}_L(\mathcal{PB}_X) = \{\text{left units of } \mathcal{PB}_X\},$
- ▶  $\mathbb{G}_R(\mathcal{PB}_X) = \{\text{right units of } \mathcal{PB}_X\}.$

### Theorem

- ▶  $\text{rank}(\mathcal{PB}_X : \mathbb{G}(\mathcal{PB}_X)) = 2,$
- ▶  $\text{rank}(\mathcal{PB}_X : \mathbb{G}_L(\mathcal{PB}_X)) = 1 = \text{rank}(\mathcal{PB}_X : \mathbb{G}_R(\mathcal{PB}_X)),$

## Partial Brauer monoids — one-sided units

- ▶  $\mathbb{G}(\mathcal{PB}_X) = \{\text{units of } \mathcal{PB}_X\} = \mathcal{S}_X,$
- ▶  $\mathbb{G}_L(\mathcal{PB}_X) = \{\text{left units of } \mathcal{PB}_X\},$
- ▶  $\mathbb{G}_R(\mathcal{PB}_X) = \{\text{right units of } \mathcal{PB}_X\}.$

### Theorem

- ▶  $\text{rank}(\mathcal{PB}_X : \mathbb{G}(\mathcal{PB}_X)) = 2,$
- ▶  $\text{rank}(\mathcal{PB}_X : \mathbb{G}_L(\mathcal{PB}_X)) = 1 = \text{rank}(\mathcal{PB}_X : \mathbb{G}_R(\mathcal{PB}_X)),$
- ▶  $\text{rank}(\mathbb{G}_L(\mathcal{PB}_X) : \mathbb{G}(\mathcal{PB}_X))$

## Partial Brauer monoids — one-sided units

- ▶  $\mathbb{G}(\mathcal{PB}_X) = \{\text{units of } \mathcal{PB}_X\} = \mathcal{S}_X,$
- ▶  $\mathbb{G}_L(\mathcal{PB}_X) = \{\text{left units of } \mathcal{PB}_X\},$
- ▶  $\mathbb{G}_R(\mathcal{PB}_X) = \{\text{right units of } \mathcal{PB}_X\}.$

### Theorem

- ▶  $\text{rank}(\mathcal{PB}_X : \mathbb{G}(\mathcal{PB}_X)) = 2,$
- ▶  $\text{rank}(\mathcal{PB}_X : \mathbb{G}_L(\mathcal{PB}_X)) = 1 = \text{rank}(\mathcal{PB}_X : \mathbb{G}_R(\mathcal{PB}_X)),$
- ▶  $\text{rank}(\mathbb{G}_L(\mathcal{PB}_X) : \mathbb{G}(\mathcal{PB}_X)) = 1 + \rho,$   
where  $\rho$  is the number of infinite cardinals  $\aleph_0 \leq \mu \leq |X|.$

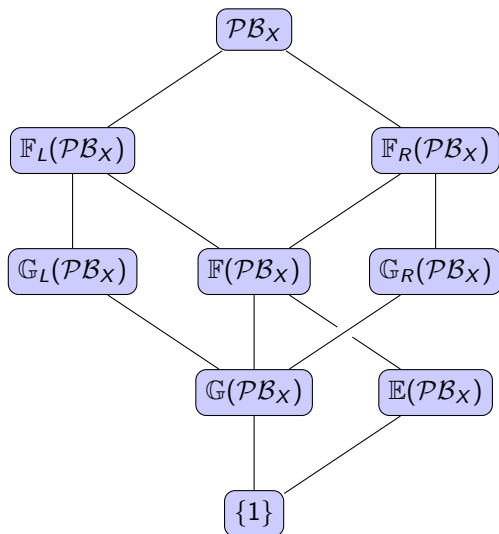
## Partial Brauer monoids — one-sided units

- ▶  $\mathbb{G}(\mathcal{PB}_X) = \{\text{units of } \mathcal{PB}_X\} = \mathcal{S}_X,$
- ▶  $\mathbb{G}_L(\mathcal{PB}_X) = \{\text{left units of } \mathcal{PB}_X\},$
- ▶  $\mathbb{G}_R(\mathcal{PB}_X) = \{\text{right units of } \mathcal{PB}_X\}.$

### Theorem

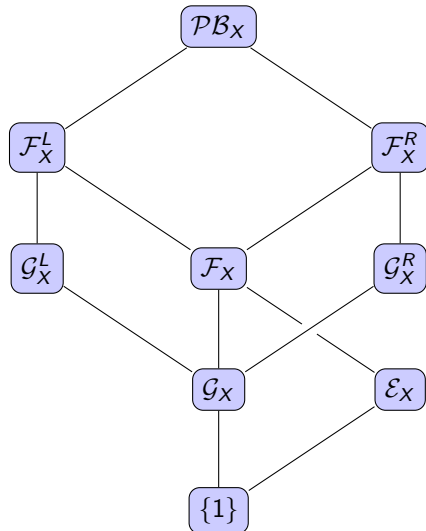
- ▶  $\text{rank}(\mathcal{PB}_X : \mathbb{G}(\mathcal{PB}_X)) = 2,$
- ▶  $\text{rank}(\mathcal{PB}_X : \mathbb{G}_L(\mathcal{PB}_X)) = 1 = \text{rank}(\mathcal{PB}_X : \mathbb{G}_R(\mathcal{PB}_X)),$
- ▶  $\text{rank}(\mathbb{G}_L(\mathcal{PB}_X) : \mathbb{G}(\mathcal{PB}_X)) = 1 + \rho,$   
where  $\rho$  is the number of infinite cardinals  $\aleph_0 \leq \mu \leq |X|.$
- ▶ Generators modulo these submonoids are classified.

## Partial Brauer monoids — submonoids



- ▶  $\mathbb{F}_L(\mathcal{PB}_X) = \langle \mathbb{E}(\mathcal{PB}_X) \cup \mathbb{G}_L(\mathcal{PB}_X) \rangle$ , etc.

## Partial Brauer monoids — submonoids



►  $\mathcal{F}_X^L = \mathbb{F}_L(\mathcal{PB}_X)$ , etc.



# Partial Brauer monoids — submonoids

Journal of Algebra 534 (2019) 427–482



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Journal of Algebra

[www.elsevier.com/locate/jalgebra](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/jalgebra)



## Idempotents and one-sided units in infinite partial Brauer monoids



James East

*Centre for Research in Mathematics; School of Computing, Engineering and Mathematics, Western Sydney University, Locked Bag 1797, Penrith, NSW 2751, Australia*

Lemma 4.1	Description of $\mathcal{G}_X^L$ and $\mathcal{G}_X$
Theorem 5.8	Description of $\mathcal{E}_X$
Theorem 6.1	Description of $\mathcal{F}_X$
Theorem 6.6	Description of $\mathcal{F}_X^L$
Theorem 4.7	$\text{rank}(\mathcal{PB}_X : \mathcal{G}_X) = 2$
Theorem 4.9	$\text{rank}(\mathcal{PB}_X : \mathcal{G}_X^L) = 1$
Theorem 5.12	$\text{rank}(\mathcal{PB}_X : \mathcal{E}_X) = 2$
Theorem 6.3	$\text{rank}(\mathcal{PB}_X : \mathcal{F}_X) = 2$
Theorem 7.1	$\text{rank}(\mathcal{PB}_X : \mathcal{F}_X^L) = 1$

Theorem 7.6	$\text{rank}(\mathcal{F}_X^L : \mathcal{F}_X) = 1 + \rho$
Theorem 7.7	$\text{rank}(\mathcal{F}_X^L : \mathcal{E}_X) = 2^{ X }$
Theorem 7.14	$\text{rank}(\mathcal{F}_X^L : \mathcal{G}_X^L) = 2 + 2\rho$
Theorem 7.17	$\text{rank}(\mathcal{F}_X^L : \mathcal{G}_X) = 3 + 3\rho$
Theorem 6.5	$\text{rank}(\mathcal{F}_X : \mathcal{E}_X) = 2^{ X }$
Theorem 6.16	$\text{rank}(\mathcal{F}_X : \mathcal{G}_X) = 2 + 2\rho$
Theorem 4.12	$\text{rank}(\mathcal{G}_X^L : \mathcal{G}_X) = 2 + 2\rho$
Theorem 8.3	Bergman/Sierpiński in $\mathcal{PB}_X$
Theorem 8.8	Bergman/Sierpiński in all other monoids

# Partial Brauer monoids —Sierpiński and Bergman

## Partial Brauer monoids —Sierpiński and Bergman

Theorem (inspired by Maltcev, Mitchell and Ruškuc)

$\mathcal{PB}_X$  has the Bergman property:

## Partial Brauer monoids —Sierpiński and Bergman

Theorem (inspired by Maltcev, Mitchell and Ruškuc)

$\mathcal{PB}_X$  has the Bergman property:

- ▶ the length function is bounded for any generating set.

## Partial Brauer monoids —Sierpiński and Bergman

Theorem (inspired by Maltcev, Mitchell and Ruškuc)

$\mathcal{PB}_X$  has the Bergman property:

- ▶ the length function is bounded for any generating set.

Theorem (inspired by Hyde and Péresse)

For infinite  $X$ ,  $\mathcal{PB}_X$  has Sierpiński rank 2:

## Partial Brauer monoids —Sierpiński and Bergman

Theorem (inspired by Maltcev, Mitchell and Ruškuc)

$\mathcal{PB}_X$  has the Bergman property:

- ▶ the length function is bounded for any generating set.

Theorem (inspired by Hyde and Péresse)

For infinite  $X$ ,  $\mathcal{PB}_X$  has Sierpiński rank 2:

- ▶ any countable subset of  $\mathcal{PB}_X$  is contained in a 2-generated subsemigroup.

# Partial Brauer monoids —Sierpiński and Bergman

## Theorem

For infinite  $X$ :

- ▶  $SR(\mathcal{E}_X) = \infty,$

# Partial Brauer monoids —Sierpiński and Bergman

## Theorem

For infinite  $X$ :

▶  $\text{SR}(\mathcal{E}_X) = \infty,$

▶  $\text{SR}(\mathcal{G}_X^L) = \text{SR}(\mathcal{G}_X^R) = \text{SR}(\mathcal{F}_X),$

$$= \begin{cases} 2n + 6 & \text{if } |X| = \aleph_n, \text{ where } n \in \mathbb{N} \\ \infty & \text{if } |X| \geq \aleph_\omega, \end{cases}$$



# Partial Brauer monoids —Sierpiński and Bergman

## Theorem

For infinite  $X$ :

▶  $\text{SR}(\mathcal{E}_X) = \infty,$

▶  $\text{SR}(\mathcal{G}_X^L) = \text{SR}(\mathcal{G}_X^R) = \text{SR}(\mathcal{F}_X),$

$$= \begin{cases} 2n + 6 & \text{if } |X| = \aleph_n, \text{ where } n \in \mathbb{N} \\ \infty & \text{if } |X| \geq \aleph_\omega, \end{cases}$$

▶  $\text{SR}(\mathcal{F}_X^L) = \text{SR}(\mathcal{F}_X^R) = \begin{cases} 3n + 8 & \text{if } |X| = \aleph_n, \text{ where } n \in \mathbb{N} \\ \infty & \text{if } |X| \geq \aleph_\omega. \end{cases}$

# Partial Brauer monoids —Sierpiński and Bergman

## Theorem

For infinite  $X$ :

▶  $\text{SR}(\mathcal{E}_X) = \infty,$

▶  $\text{SR}(\mathcal{G}_X^L) = \text{SR}(\mathcal{G}_X^R) = \text{SR}(\mathcal{F}_X),$

$$= \begin{cases} 2n + 6 & \text{if } |X| = \aleph_n, \text{ where } n \in \mathbb{N} \\ \infty & \text{if } |X| \geq \aleph_\omega, \end{cases}$$

▶  $\text{SR}(\mathcal{F}_X^L) = \text{SR}(\mathcal{F}_X^R) = \begin{cases} 3n + 8 & \text{if } |X| = \aleph_n, \text{ where } n \in \mathbb{N} \\ \infty & \text{if } |X| \geq \aleph_\omega. \end{cases}$

▶ None of  $\mathcal{E}_X, \mathcal{G}_X^L, \mathcal{G}_X^R, \mathcal{F}_X, \mathcal{F}_X^L, \mathcal{F}_X^R$  have the Bergman property.

# Monoids

# Monoids

For a monoid  $M$ , let

▶  $\mathbb{E}(M) = \langle E(M) \rangle$

# Monoids

For a monoid  $M$ , let

▶  $\mathbb{E}(M) = \langle E(M) \rangle$

▶  $\mathbb{G}(M) = \{\text{units of } M\}$

# Monoids

For a monoid  $M$ , let

▶  $\mathbb{E}(M) = \langle E(M) \rangle$

▶  $\mathbb{G}_L(M) = \{\text{left units of } M\}$

▶  $\mathbb{G}(M) = \{\text{units of } M\}$

# Monoids

For a monoid  $M$ , let

▶  $\mathbb{E}(M) = \langle E(M) \rangle$

▶  $\mathbb{G}(M) = \{\text{units of } M\}$

▶  $\mathbb{G}_L(M) = \{\text{left units of } M\}$

▶  $\mathbb{G}_R(M) = \{\text{right units of } M\}$

# Monoids

For a monoid  $M$ , let

▶  $\mathbb{E}(M) = \langle E(M) \rangle$

▶  $\mathbb{G}_L(M) = \{\text{left units of } M\}$

▶  $\mathbb{G}(M) = \{\text{units of } M\}$

▶  $\mathbb{G}_R(M) = \{\text{right units of } M\}$

▶  $\mathbb{F}(M) = \langle E(M) \cup \mathbb{G}(M) \rangle$



# Monoids

For a monoid  $M$ , let

▶  $\mathbb{E}(M) = \langle E(M) \rangle$

▶  $\mathbb{G}(M) = \{\text{units of } M\}$

▶  $\mathbb{F}(M) = \langle E(M) \cup \mathbb{G}(M) \rangle$

▶  $\mathbb{G}_L(M) = \{\text{left units of } M\}$

▶  $\mathbb{G}_R(M) = \{\text{right units of } M\}$

▶  $\mathbb{G}_{LR}(M) = \langle \mathbb{G}_L(M) \cup \mathbb{G}_R(M) \rangle$

# Monoids

For a monoid  $M$ , let

$$\blacktriangleright \mathbb{E}(M) = \langle E(M) \rangle$$

$$\blacktriangleright \mathbb{G}(M) = \{\text{units of } M\}$$

$$\blacktriangleright \mathbb{F}(M) = \langle E(M) \cup \mathbb{G}(M) \rangle$$

$$\blacktriangleright \mathbb{F}_L(M) = \langle E(M) \cup \mathbb{G}_L(M) \rangle$$

$$\blacktriangleright \mathbb{G}_L(M) = \{\text{left units of } M\}$$

$$\blacktriangleright \mathbb{G}_R(M) = \{\text{right units of } M\}$$

$$\blacktriangleright \mathbb{G}_{LR}(M) = \langle \mathbb{G}_L(M) \cup \mathbb{G}_R(M) \rangle$$

# Monoids

For a monoid  $M$ , let

- ▶  $\mathbb{E}(M) = \langle E(M) \rangle$
- ▶  $\mathbb{G}(M) = \{\text{units of } M\}$
- ▶  $\mathbb{F}(M) = \langle E(M) \cup \mathbb{G}(M) \rangle$
- ▶  $\mathbb{F}_L(M) = \langle E(M) \cup \mathbb{G}_L(M) \rangle$
- ▶  $\mathbb{F}_R(M) = \langle E(M) \cup \mathbb{G}_R(M) \rangle$
- ▶  $\mathbb{G}_L(M) = \{\text{left units of } M\}$
- ▶  $\mathbb{G}_R(M) = \{\text{right units of } M\}$
- ▶  $\mathbb{G}_{LR}(M) = \langle \mathbb{G}_L(M) \cup \mathbb{G}_R(M) \rangle$

# Monoids

For a monoid  $M$ , let

- ▶  $\mathbb{E}(M) = \langle E(M) \rangle$
- ▶  $\mathbb{G}(M) = \{\text{units of } M\}$
- ▶  $\mathbb{F}(M) = \langle E(M) \cup \mathbb{G}(M) \rangle$
- ▶  $\mathbb{F}_L(M) = \langle E(M) \cup \mathbb{G}_L(M) \rangle$
- ▶  $\mathbb{F}_R(M) = \langle E(M) \cup \mathbb{G}_R(M) \rangle$
- ▶  $\mathbb{F}_{LR}(M) = \langle E(M) \cup \mathbb{G}_L(M) \cup \mathbb{G}_R(M) \rangle$
- ▶  $\mathbb{G}_L(M) = \{\text{left units of } M\}$
- ▶  $\mathbb{G}_R(M) = \{\text{right units of } M\}$
- ▶  $\mathbb{G}_{LR}(M) = \langle \mathbb{G}_L(M) \cup \mathbb{G}_R(M) \rangle$

# Monoids

For a monoid  $M$ , let

- ▶  $\mathbb{E}(M) = \langle E(M) \rangle$
- ▶  $\mathbb{G}(M) = \{\text{units of } M\}$
- ▶  $\mathbb{F}(M) = \langle E(M) \cup \mathbb{G}(M) \rangle$
- ▶  $\mathbb{F}_L(M) = \langle E(M) \cup \mathbb{G}_L(M) \rangle$
- ▶  $\mathbb{F}_R(M) = \langle E(M) \cup \mathbb{G}_R(M) \rangle$
- ▶  $\mathbb{F}_{LR}(M) = \langle E(M) \cup \mathbb{G}_L(M) \cup \mathbb{G}_R(M) \rangle$
- ▶  $\mathbb{I}(M) = M$
- ▶  $\mathbb{G}_L(M) = \{\text{left units of } M\}$
- ▶  $\mathbb{G}_R(M) = \{\text{right units of } M\}$
- ▶  $\mathbb{G}_{LR}(M) = \langle \mathbb{G}_L(M) \cup \mathbb{G}_R(M) \rangle$

# Monoids

For a monoid  $M$ , let

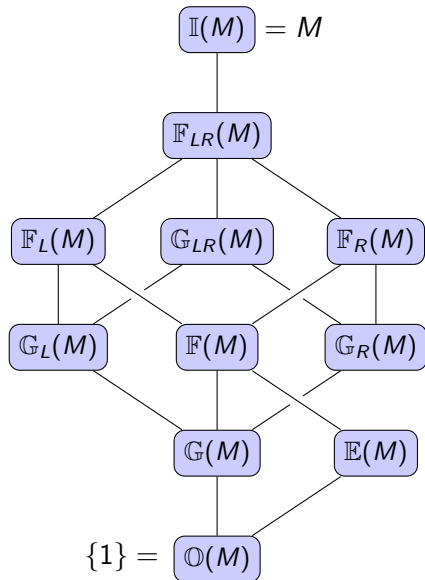
- ▶  $\mathbb{E}(M) = \langle E(M) \rangle$
- ▶  $\mathbb{G}(M) = \{\text{units of } M\}$
- ▶  $\mathbb{F}(M) = \langle E(M) \cup \mathbb{G}(M) \rangle$
- ▶  $\mathbb{F}_L(M) = \langle E(M) \cup \mathbb{G}_L(M) \rangle$
- ▶  $\mathbb{F}_R(M) = \langle E(M) \cup \mathbb{G}_R(M) \rangle$
- ▶  $\mathbb{F}_{LR}(M) = \langle E(M) \cup \mathbb{G}_L(M) \cup \mathbb{G}_R(M) \rangle$
- ▶  $\mathbb{I}(M) = M$
- ▶  $\mathbb{O}(M) = \{1\}$
- ▶  $\mathbb{G}_L(M) = \{\text{left units of } M\}$
- ▶  $\mathbb{G}_R(M) = \{\text{right units of } M\}$
- ▶  $\mathbb{G}_{LR}(M) = \langle \mathbb{G}_L(M) \cup \mathbb{G}_R(M) \rangle$

# Monoids

For a monoid  $M$ , let

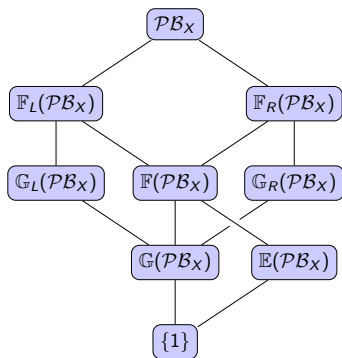
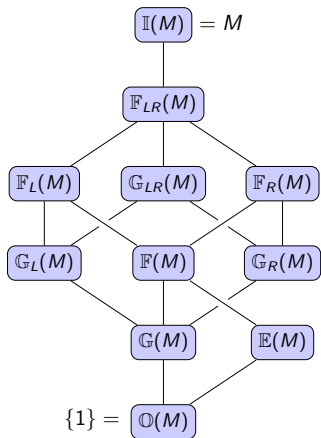
- ▶  $\mathbb{E}(M) = \langle E(M) \rangle$
- ▶  $\mathbb{G}(M) = \{\text{units of } M\}$
- ▶  $\mathbb{F}(M) = \langle E(M) \cup \mathbb{G}(M) \rangle$
- ▶  $\mathbb{F}_L(M) = \langle E(M) \cup \mathbb{G}_L(M) \rangle$
- ▶  $\mathbb{F}_R(M) = \langle E(M) \cup \mathbb{G}_R(M) \rangle$
- ▶  $\mathbb{F}_{LR}(M) = \langle E(M) \cup \mathbb{G}_L(M) \cup \mathbb{G}_R(M) \rangle$
- ▶  $\mathbb{I}(M) = M$
- ▶  $\mathbb{O}(M) = \{1\}$
- ▶  $\mathbb{G}_L(M) = \{\text{left units of } M\}$
- ▶  $\mathbb{G}_R(M) = \{\text{right units of } M\}$
- ▶  $\mathbb{G}_{LR}(M) = \langle \mathbb{G}_L(M) \cup \mathbb{G}_R(M) \rangle$
- ▶ All are submonoids of  $M$ .

# Submonoids

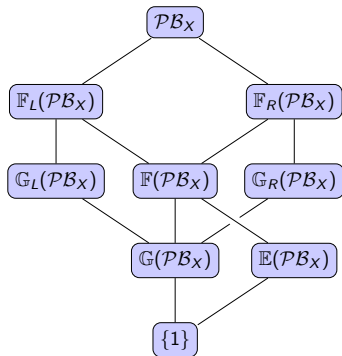
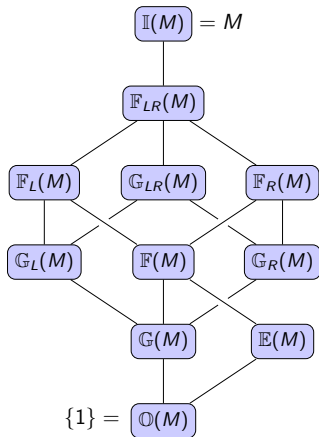




# Submonoids

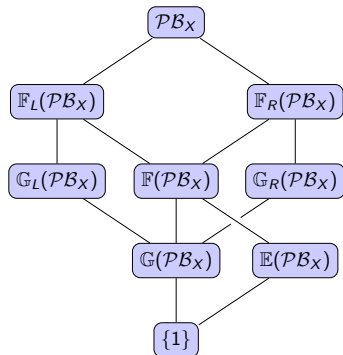
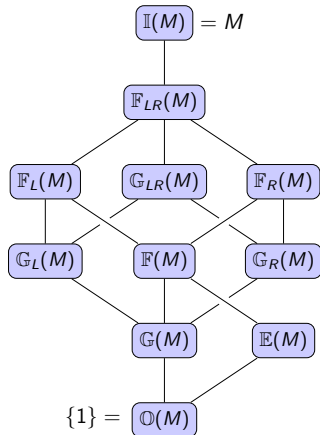


# Submonoids



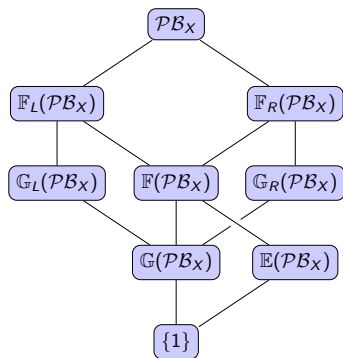
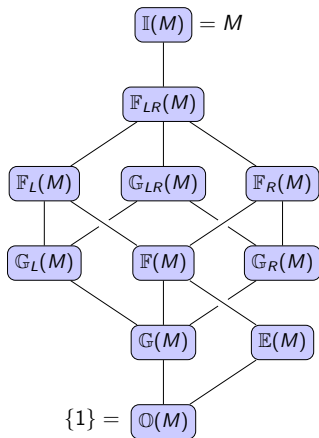
► WTF $\mathbb{F}_{LR}$ ?

# Submonoids



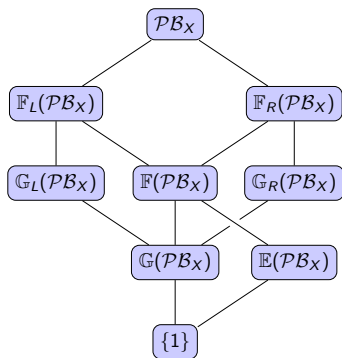
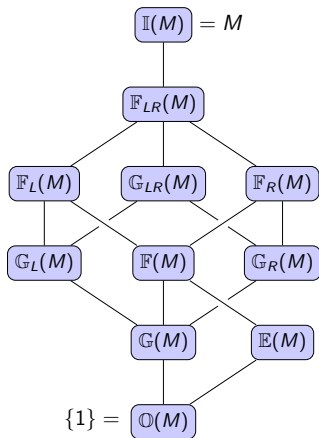
- ▶ WTF $\mathbb{F}_{LR}$ ?
- ▶ Earlier theorem:  $\mathcal{PB}_X = \langle \mathbb{G}_L(\mathcal{PB}_X) \cup \mathbb{G}_R(\mathcal{PB}_X) \rangle$ .

# Submonoids



- ▶  $\text{WTF}_{LR}$ ?
- ▶ Earlier theorem:  $\mathcal{PB}_X = \mathbb{G}_{LR}(\mathcal{PB}_X)$

# Submonoids



- ▶ WTF $\mathbb{F}_{LR}$ ?
- ▶ Earlier theorem:  $\mathcal{PB}_X = \mathbb{G}_{LR}(\mathcal{PB}_X) = \mathbb{F}_{LR}(\mathcal{PB}_X)$ !

# Functors

- ▶ Let  $\mathcal{M}$  be the (monoidal) category of monoids.

# Functors

- ▶ Let  $\mathcal{M}$  be the (monoidal) category of monoids.
- ▶  $\mathbb{E} : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{M} : M \mapsto \mathbb{E}(M)$  is a (monoidal) functor.

# Functors

- ▶ Let  $\mathcal{M}$  be the (monoidal) category of monoids.
- ▶  $\mathbb{E} : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{M} : M \mapsto \mathbb{E}(M)$  is a (monoidal) functor.
- ▶  $\mathbb{G} : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{M} : M \mapsto \mathbb{G}(M)$  is too.



# Functors

- ▶ Let  $\mathcal{M}$  be the (monoidal) category of monoids.
- ▶  $\mathbb{E} : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{M} : M \mapsto \mathbb{E}(M)$  is a (monoidal) functor.
- ▶  $\mathbb{G} : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{M} : M \mapsto \mathbb{G}(M)$  is too.
- ▶ So are all the rest.

# Functors

- ▶ Let  $\mathcal{M}$  be the (monoidal) category of monoids.
- ▶  $\mathbb{E} : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{M} : M \mapsto \mathbb{E}(M)$  is a (monoidal) functor.
- ▶  $\mathbb{G} : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{M} : M \mapsto \mathbb{G}(M)$  is too.
- ▶ So are all the rest.
- ▶ Quiz:  $\mathbb{G}_L(\mathbb{G}_L(M)) =$

# Functors

- ▶ Let  $\mathcal{M}$  be the (monoidal) category of monoids.
- ▶  $\mathbb{E} : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{M} : M \mapsto \mathbb{E}(M)$  is a (monoidal) functor.
- ▶  $\mathbb{G} : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{M} : M \mapsto \mathbb{G}(M)$  is too.
- ▶ So are all the rest.
- ▶ Quiz:  $\mathbb{G}_L(\mathbb{G}_L(M)) = \mathbb{G}(M)$ !

# Functors

- ▶ Let  $\mathcal{M}$  be the (monoidal) category of monoids.
- ▶  $\mathbb{E} : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{M} : M \mapsto \mathbb{E}(M)$  is a (monoidal) functor.
- ▶  $\mathbb{G} : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{M} : M \mapsto \mathbb{G}(M)$  is too.
- ▶ So are all the rest.
- ▶ Quiz:  $\mathbb{G}_L(\mathbb{G}_L(M)) = \mathbb{G}(M)!$  .....  $\mathbb{G}_L \circ \mathbb{G}_L = \mathbb{G}.$

# Functors

- ▶ Let  $\mathcal{M}$  be the (monoidal) category of monoids.
- ▶  $\mathbb{E} : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{M} : M \mapsto \mathbb{E}(M)$  is a (monoidal) functor.
- ▶  $\mathbb{G} : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{M} : M \mapsto \mathbb{G}(M)$  is too.
- ▶ So are all the rest.
- ▶ Quiz:  $\mathbb{G}_L(\mathbb{G}_L(M)) = \mathbb{G}(M)!$  .....  $\mathbb{G}_L \circ \mathbb{G}_L = \mathbb{G}.$
- ▶ Quiz:  $\mathbb{E}(\mathbb{E}(M)) =$

# Functors

- ▶ Let  $\mathcal{M}$  be the (monoidal) category of monoids.
- ▶  $\mathbb{E} : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{M} : M \mapsto \mathbb{E}(M)$  is a (monoidal) functor.
- ▶  $\mathbb{G} : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{M} : M \mapsto \mathbb{G}(M)$  is too.
- ▶ So are all the rest.
- ▶ Quiz:  $\mathbb{G}_L(\mathbb{G}_L(M)) = \mathbb{G}(M)$ ! .....  $\mathbb{G}_L \circ \mathbb{G}_L = \mathbb{G}$ .
- ▶ Quiz:  $\mathbb{E}(\mathbb{E}(M)) = \mathbb{E}(M)$ !

# Functors

- ▶ Let  $\mathcal{M}$  be the (monoidal) category of monoids.
- ▶  $\mathbb{E} : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{M} : M \mapsto \mathbb{E}(M)$  is a (monoidal) functor.
- ▶  $\mathbb{G} : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{M} : M \mapsto \mathbb{G}(M)$  is too.
- ▶ So are all the rest.
- ▶ Quiz:  $\mathbb{G}_L(\mathbb{G}_L(M)) = \mathbb{G}(M)$ ! .....  $\mathbb{G}_L \circ \mathbb{G}_L = \mathbb{G}$ .
- ▶ Quiz:  $\mathbb{E}(\mathbb{E}(M)) = \mathbb{E}(M)$ ! .....  $\mathbb{E} \circ \mathbb{E} = \mathbb{E}$ .

# Functors

- ▶ Let  $\mathcal{M}$  be the (monoidal) category of monoids.
- ▶  $\mathbb{E} : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{M} : M \mapsto \mathbb{E}(M)$  is a (monoidal) functor.
- ▶  $\mathbb{G} : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{M} : M \mapsto \mathbb{G}(M)$  is too.
- ▶ So are all the rest.
- ▶ Quiz:  $\mathbb{G}_L(\mathbb{G}_L(M)) = \mathbb{G}(M)$ ! .....  $\mathbb{G}_L \circ \mathbb{G}_L = \mathbb{G}$ .
- ▶ Quiz:  $\mathbb{E}(\mathbb{E}(M)) = \mathbb{E}(M)$ ! .....  $\mathbb{E} \circ \mathbb{E} = \mathbb{E}$ .
- ▶  $\mathbb{E}(\mathbb{G}(M))$



# Functors

- ▶ Let  $\mathcal{M}$  be the (monoidal) category of monoids.
- ▶  $\mathbb{E} : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{M} : M \mapsto \mathbb{E}(M)$  is a (monoidal) functor.
- ▶  $\mathbb{G} : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{M} : M \mapsto \mathbb{G}(M)$  is too.
- ▶ So are all the rest.
- ▶ Quiz:  $\mathbb{G}_L(\mathbb{G}_L(M)) = \mathbb{G}(M)$ ! .....  $\mathbb{G}_L \circ \mathbb{G}_L = \mathbb{G}$ .
- ▶ Quiz:  $\mathbb{E}(\mathbb{E}(M)) = \mathbb{E}(M)$ ! .....  $\mathbb{E} \circ \mathbb{E} = \mathbb{E}$ .
- ▶  $\mathbb{E}(\mathbb{G}(M)) = \{1\}$

# Functors

- ▶ Let  $\mathcal{M}$  be the (monoidal) category of monoids.
- ▶  $\mathbb{E} : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{M} : M \mapsto \mathbb{E}(M)$  is a (monoidal) functor.
- ▶  $\mathbb{G} : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{M} : M \mapsto \mathbb{G}(M)$  is too.
- ▶ So are all the rest.
- ▶ Quiz:  $\mathbb{G}_L(\mathbb{G}_L(M)) = \mathbb{G}(M)$ ! .....  $\mathbb{G}_L \circ \mathbb{G}_L = \mathbb{G}$ .
- ▶ Quiz:  $\mathbb{E}(\mathbb{E}(M)) = \mathbb{E}(M)$ ! .....  $\mathbb{E} \circ \mathbb{E} = \mathbb{E}$ .
- ▶  $\mathbb{E}(\mathbb{G}(M)) = \{1\} = \mathbb{G}(\mathbb{E}(M))$ .

# Functors

- ▶ Let  $\mathcal{M}$  be the (monoidal) category of monoids.
- ▶  $\mathbb{E} : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{M} : M \mapsto \mathbb{E}(M)$  is a (monoidal) functor.
- ▶  $\mathbb{G} : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{M} : M \mapsto \mathbb{G}(M)$  is too.
- ▶ So are all the rest.
- ▶ Quiz:  $\mathbb{G}_L(\mathbb{G}_L(M)) = \mathbb{G}(M)$ ! .....  $\mathbb{G}_L \circ \mathbb{G}_L = \mathbb{G}$ .
- ▶ Quiz:  $\mathbb{E}(\mathbb{E}(M)) = \mathbb{E}(M)$ ! .....  $\mathbb{E} \circ \mathbb{E} = \mathbb{E}$ .
- ▶  $\mathbb{E}(\mathbb{G}(M)) = \{1\} = \mathbb{G}(\mathbb{E}(M))$ . .....  $\mathbb{E} \circ \mathbb{G} = \mathbb{G} \circ \mathbb{E} = \mathbb{O}$ .

# Functors

- ▶ Let  $\mathcal{M}$  be the (monoidal) category of monoids.
- ▶  $\mathbb{E} : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{M} : M \mapsto \mathbb{E}(M)$  is a (monoidal) functor.
- ▶  $\mathbb{G} : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{M} : M \mapsto \mathbb{G}(M)$  is too.
- ▶ So are all the rest.
- ▶ Quiz:  $\mathbb{G}_L(\mathbb{G}_L(M)) = \mathbb{G}(M)!$  .....  $\mathbb{G}_L \circ \mathbb{G}_L = \mathbb{G}.$
- ▶ Quiz:  $\mathbb{E}(\mathbb{E}(M)) = \mathbb{E}(M)!$  .....  $\mathbb{E} \circ \mathbb{E} = \mathbb{E}.$
- ▶  $\mathbb{E}(\mathbb{G}(M)) = \{1\} = \mathbb{G}(\mathbb{E}(M)).$  .....  $\mathbb{E} \circ \mathbb{G} = \mathbb{G} \circ \mathbb{E} = \mathbb{O}.$
- ▶  $\mathbb{X} \circ \mathbb{I} = \mathbb{X} = \mathbb{I} \circ \mathbb{X}$

# Functors

- ▶ Let  $\mathcal{M}$  be the (monoidal) category of monoids.
- ▶  $\mathbb{E} : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{M} : M \mapsto \mathbb{E}(M)$  is a (monoidal) functor.
- ▶  $\mathbb{G} : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{M} : M \mapsto \mathbb{G}(M)$  is too.
- ▶ So are all the rest.
- ▶ Quiz:  $\mathbb{G}_L(\mathbb{G}_L(M)) = \mathbb{G}(M)!$  .....  $\mathbb{G}_L \circ \mathbb{G}_L = \mathbb{G}.$
- ▶ Quiz:  $\mathbb{E}(\mathbb{E}(M)) = \mathbb{E}(M)!$  .....  $\mathbb{E} \circ \mathbb{E} = \mathbb{E}.$
- ▶  $\mathbb{E}(\mathbb{G}(M)) = \{1\} = \mathbb{G}(\mathbb{E}(M)).$  .....  $\mathbb{E} \circ \mathbb{G} = \mathbb{G} \circ \mathbb{E} = \mathbb{O}.$
- ▶  $\mathbb{X} \circ \mathbb{I} = \mathbb{X} = \mathbb{I} \circ \mathbb{X}$  and  $\mathbb{X} \circ \mathbb{O} = \mathbb{O} = \mathbb{O} \circ \mathbb{X}$  for any  $\mathbb{X}.$

# Functors

- ▶ Let  $\mathcal{M}$  be the (monoidal) category of monoids.
- ▶  $\mathbb{E} : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{M} : M \mapsto \mathbb{E}(M)$  is a (monoidal) functor.
- ▶  $\mathbb{G} : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{M} : M \mapsto \mathbb{G}(M)$  is too.
- ▶ So are all the rest.
- ▶ Quiz:  $\mathbb{G}_L(\mathbb{G}_L(M)) = \mathbb{G}(M)!$  .....  $\mathbb{G}_L \circ \mathbb{G}_L = \mathbb{G}.$
- ▶ Quiz:  $\mathbb{E}(\mathbb{E}(M)) = \mathbb{E}(M)!$  .....  $\mathbb{E} \circ \mathbb{E} = \mathbb{E}.$
- ▶  $\mathbb{E}(\mathbb{G}(M)) = \{1\} = \mathbb{G}(\mathbb{E}(M)).$  .....  $\mathbb{E} \circ \mathbb{G} = \mathbb{G} \circ \mathbb{E} = \mathbb{O}.$
- ▶  $\mathbb{X} \circ \mathbb{I} = \mathbb{X} = \mathbb{I} \circ \mathbb{X}$  and  $\mathbb{X} \circ \mathbb{O} = \mathbb{O} = \mathbb{O} \circ \mathbb{X}$  for any  $\mathbb{X}.$
- ▶ So we have a monoid of functors,

$$\mathcal{F} = \{\mathbb{O}, \mathbb{E}, \mathbb{G}, \mathbb{G}_L, \mathbb{G}_R, \mathbb{G}_{LR}, \mathbb{F}, \mathbb{F}_L, \mathbb{F}_R, \mathbb{F}_{LR}, \mathbb{I}\} \dots$$

# Functors

- ▶ Let  $\mathcal{M}$  be the (monoidal) category of monoids.
- ▶  $\mathbb{E} : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{M} : M \mapsto \mathbb{E}(M)$  is a (monoidal) functor.
- ▶  $\mathbb{G} : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{M} : M \mapsto \mathbb{G}(M)$  is too.
- ▶ So are all the rest.
- ▶ Quiz:  $\mathbb{G}_L(\mathbb{G}_L(M)) = \mathbb{G}(M)!$  .....  $\mathbb{G}_L \circ \mathbb{G}_L = \mathbb{G}.$
- ▶ Quiz:  $\mathbb{E}(\mathbb{E}(M)) = \mathbb{E}(M)!$  .....  $\mathbb{E} \circ \mathbb{E} = \mathbb{E}.$
- ▶  $\mathbb{E}(\mathbb{G}(M)) = \{1\} = \mathbb{G}(\mathbb{E}(M)).$  .....  $\mathbb{E} \circ \mathbb{G} = \mathbb{G} \circ \mathbb{E} = \mathbb{O}.$
- ▶  $\mathbb{X} \circ \mathbb{I} = \mathbb{X} = \mathbb{I} \circ \mathbb{X}$  and  $\mathbb{X} \circ \mathbb{O} = \mathbb{O} = \mathbb{O} \circ \mathbb{X}$  for any  $\mathbb{X}.$
- ▶ So we have a monoid of functors,  
$$\mathcal{F} = \{\mathbb{O}, \mathbb{E}, \mathbb{G}, \mathbb{G}_L, \mathbb{G}_R, \mathbb{G}_{LR}, \mathbb{F}, \mathbb{F}_L, \mathbb{F}_R, \mathbb{F}_{LR}, \mathbb{I}\} \dots \text{right?}$$

## Composing functors

$\circ$	O	E	G	$G_L$	$G_R$	$G_{LR}$	F	$F_L$	$F_R$	$F_{LR}$	I
O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
E	O	E	O	O	O		E	E	E	E	E
G	O	O	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
$G_L$	O	O	G	G	G	$G_L$	G	G	G	$G_L$	$G_L$
$G_R$	O	O	G	G	G	$G_R$	G	G	G	$G_R$	$G_R$
$G_{LR}$	O	O	G	G	G	$G_{LR}$	G	G	G	$G_{LR}$	$G_{LR}$
F	O	E	G	G	G		F	F	F	F	F
$F_L$	O	E	G	G	G		F	F	F	$F_L$	$F_L$
$F_R$	O	E	G	G	G		F	F	F	$F_R$	$F_R$
$F_{LR}$	O	E	G	G	G	$G_{LR}$	F	F	F	$F_{LR}$	$F_{LR}$
I	O	E	G	$G_L$	$G_R$	$G_{LR}$	F	$F_L$	$F_R$	$F_{LR}$	I



# Composing functors

$\circ$	O	E	G	$G_L$	$G_R$	$G_{LR}$	F	$F_L$	$F_R$	$F_{LR}$	I
O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
E	O	E	O	O	O	Q	E	E	E	E	E
G	O	O	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
$G_L$	O	O	G	G	G	$G_L$	G	G	G	$G_L$	$G_L$
$G_R$	O	O	G	G	G	$G_R$	G	G	G	$G_R$	$G_R$
$G_{LR}$	O	O	G	G	G	$G_{LR}$	G	G	G	$G_{LR}$	$G_{LR}$
F	O	E	G	G	G	P	F	F	F	F	F
$F_L$	O	E	G	G	G	$P_L$	F	F	F	$F_L$	$F_L$
$F_R$	O	E	G	G	G	$P_R$	F	F	F	$F_R$	$F_R$
$F_{LR}$	O	E	G	G	G	$G_{LR}$	F	F	F	$F_{LR}$	$F_{LR}$
I	O	E	G	$G_L$	$G_R$	$G_{LR}$	F	$F_L$	$F_R$	$F_{LR}$	I

## Composing functors

$\circ$	O	E	G	$G_L$	$G_R$	$G_{LR}$	F	$F_L$	$F_R$	$F_{LR}$	I
O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
E	O	E	O	O	O	Q	E	E	E	E	E
G	O	O	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
$G_L$	O	O	G	G	G	$G_L$	G	G	G	$G_L$	$G_L$
$G_R$	O	O	G	G	G	$G_R$	G	G	G	$G_R$	$G_R$
$G_{LR}$	O	O	G	G	G	$G_{LR}$	G	G	G	$G_{LR}$	$G_{LR}$
F	O	E	G	G	G	P	F	F	F	F	F
$F_L$	O	E	G	G	G	$P_L$	F	F	F	$F_L$	$F_L$
$F_R$	O	E	G	G	G	$P_R$	F	F	F	$F_R$	$F_R$
$F_{LR}$	O	E	G	G	G	$G_{LR}$	F	F	F	$F_{LR}$	$F_{LR}$
I	O	E	G	$G_L$	$G_R$	$G_{LR}$	F	$F_L$	$F_R$	$F_{LR}$	I

- Are these really new functors?

## Composing functors

$\circ$	O	E	G	$G_L$	$G_R$	$G_{LR}$	F	$F_L$	$F_R$	$F_{LR}$	I
O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
E	O	E	O	O	O	Q	E	E	E	E	E
G	O	O	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
$G_L$	O	O	G	G	G	$G_L$	G	G	G	$G_L$	$G_L$
$G_R$	O	O	G	G	G	$G_R$	G	G	G	$G_R$	$G_R$
$G_{LR}$	O	O	G	G	G	$G_{LR}$	G	G	G	$G_{LR}$	$G_{LR}$
F	O	E	G	G	G	P	F	F	F	F	F
$F_L$	O	E	G	G	G	$P_L$	F	F	F	$F_L$	$F_L$
$F_R$	O	E	G	G	G	$P_R$	F	F	F	$F_R$	$F_R$
$F_{LR}$	O	E	G	G	G	$G_{LR}$	F	F	F	$F_{LR}$	$F_{LR}$
I	O	E	G	$G_L$	$G_R$	$G_{LR}$	F	$F_L$	$F_R$	$F_{LR}$	I

- ▶ Are these really new functors?
- ▶ Now do we have a monoid of functors,

$$\mathcal{F} = \{O, E, G, G_L, G_R, G_{LR}, F, F_L, F_R, F_{LR}, Q, P, P_L, P_R, I\}?$$

## Composing functors

$\circ$	O	E	G	$G_L$	$G_R$	$G_{LR}$	F	$F_L$	$F_R$	$F_{LR}$	I
O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
E	O	E	O	O	O	Q	E	E	E	E	E
G	O	O	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
$G_L$	O	O	G	G	G	$G_L$	G	G	G	$G_L$	$G_L$
$G_R$	O	O	G	G	G	$G_R$	G	G	G	$G_R$	$G_R$
$G_{LR}$	O	O	G	G	G	$G_{LR}$	G	G	G	$G_{LR}$	$G_{LR}$
F	O	E	G	G	G	P	F	F	F	F	F
$F_L$	O	E	G	G	G	$P_L$	F	F	F	$F_L$	$F_L$
$F_R$	O	E	G	G	G	$P_R$	F	F	F	$F_R$	$F_R$
$F_{LR}$	O	E	G	G	G	$G_{LR}$	F	F	F	$F_{LR}$	$F_{LR}$
I	O	E	G	$G_L$	$G_R$	$G_{LR}$	F	$F_L$	$F_R$	$F_{LR}$	I

► Are these really new functors? ..... Yes!

► Now do we have a monoid of functors,

$$\mathcal{F} = \{O, E, G, G_L, G_R, G_{LR}, F, F_L, F_R, F_{LR}, Q, P, P_L, P_R, I\}?$$

## Composing functors

$\circ$	O	E	G	$G_L$	$G_R$	$G_{LR}$	F	$F_L$	$F_R$	$F_{LR}$	I
O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
E	O	E	O	O	O	Q	E	E	E	E	E
G	O	O	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
$G_L$	O	O	G	G	G	$G_L$	G	G	G	$G_L$	$G_L$
$G_R$	O	O	G	G	G	$G_R$	G	G	G	$G_R$	$G_R$
$G_{LR}$	O	O	G	G	G	$G_{LR}$	G	G	G	$G_{LR}$	$G_{LR}$
F	O	E	G	G	G	P	F	F	F	F	F
$F_L$	O	E	G	G	G	$P_L$	F	F	F	$F_L$	$F_L$
$F_R$	O	E	G	G	G	$P_R$	F	F	F	$F_R$	$F_R$
$F_{LR}$	O	E	G	G	G	$G_{LR}$	F	F	F	$F_{LR}$	$F_{LR}$
I	O	E	G	$G_L$	$G_R$	$G_{LR}$	F	$F_L$	$F_R$	$F_{LR}$	I

► Are these really new functors? ..... Yes!

► Now do we have a monoid of functors, ..... Yes!

$$\mathcal{F} = \{O, E, G, G_L, G_R, G_{LR}, F, F_L, F_R, F_{LR}, Q, P, P_L, P_R, I\}?$$

# The monoid $\mathcal{F}$

$\circ$	O	E	G	$G_L$	$G_R$	$G_{LR}$	F	$F_L$	$F_R$	$F_{LR}$	Q	P	$P_L$	$P_R$	I
O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
E	O	E	O	O	O	Q	E	E	E	E	Q	Q	Q	Q	E
G	O	O	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	O	G	G	G	G
$G_L$	O	O	G	G	G	$G_L$	G	G	G	$G_L$	O	G	G	G	$G_L$
$G_R$	O	O	G	G	G	$G_R$	G	G	G	$G_R$	O	G	G	G	$G_R$
$G_{LR}$	O	O	G	G	G	$G_{LR}$	G	G	G	$G_{LR}$	O	G	G	G	$G_{LR}$
F	O	E	G	G	G	P	F	F	F	F	Q	P	P	P	F
$F_L$	O	E	G	G	G	$P_L$	F	F	F	$F_L$	Q	P	P	P	$F_L$
$F_R$	O	E	G	G	G	$P_R$	F	F	F	$F_R$	Q	P	P	P	$F_R$
$F_{LR}$	O	E	G	G	G	$G_{LR}$	F	F	F	$F_{LR}$	Q	P	P	P	$F_{LR}$
Q	O	O	O	O	O	Q	O	O	O	Q	O	O	O	O	Q
P	O	O	G	G	G	P	G	G	G	P	O	G	G	G	P
$P_L$	O	O	G	G	G	$P_L$	G	G	G	$P_L$	O	G	G	G	$P_L$
$P_R$	O	O	G	G	G	$P_R$	G	G	G	$P_R$	O	G	G	G	$P_R$
I	O	E	G	$G_L$	$G_R$	$G_{LR}$	F	$F_L$	$F_R$	$F_{LR}$	Q	P	$P_L$	$P_R$	I

# The monoid $\mathcal{F}$

$\circ$	O	E	G	$G_L$	$G_R$	$G_{LR}$	F	$F_L$	$F_R$	$F_{LR}$	Q	P	$P_L$	$P_R$	I
O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
E	O	E	O	O	O	Q	E	E	E	E	Q	Q	Q	Q	E
G	O	O	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	O	G	G	G	G
$G_L$	O	O	G	G	G	$G_L$	G	G	G	$G_L$	O	G	G	G	$G_L$
$G_R$	O	O	G	G	G	$G_R$	G	G	G	$G_R$	O	G	G	G	$G_R$
$G_{LR}$	O	O	G	G	G	$G_{LR}$	G	G	G	$G_{LR}$	O	G	G	G	$G_{LR}$
F	O	E	G	G	G	P	F	F	F	F	Q	P	P	P	F
$F_L$	O	E	G	G	G	$P_L$	F	F	F	$F_L$	Q	P	P	P	$F_L$
$F_R$	O	E	G	G	G	$P_R$	F	F	F	$F_R$	Q	P	P	P	$F_R$
$F_{LR}$	O	E	G	G	G	$G_{LR}$	F	F	F	$F_{LR}$	Q	P	P	P	$F_{LR}$
Q	O	O	O	O	O	Q	O	O	O	Q	O	O	O	O	Q
P	O	O	G	G	G	P	G	G	G	P	O	G	G	G	P
$P_L$	O	O	G	G	G	$P_L$	G	G	G	$P_L$	O	G	G	G	$P_L$
$P_R$	O	O	G	G	G	$P_R$	G	G	G	$P_R$	O	G	G	G	$P_R$
I	O	E	G	$G_L$	$G_R$	$G_{LR}$	F	$F_L$	$F_R$	$F_{LR}$	Q	P	$P_L$	$P_R$	I

► So  $\mathcal{F} = \{O, E, G, G_L, \dots, I\}$  is a monoid.

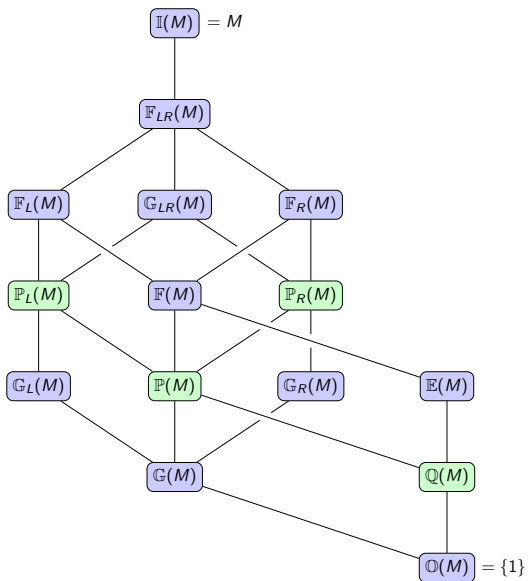
# The monoid $\mathcal{F}$

$\circ$	O	E	G	$G_L$	$G_R$	$G_{LR}$	F	$F_L$	$F_R$	$F_{LR}$	Q	P	$P_L$	$P_R$	I
O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
E	O	E	O	O	O	Q	E	E	E	E	Q	Q	Q	Q	E
G	O	O	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	O	G	G	G	G
$G_L$	O	O	G	G	G	$G_L$	G	G	G	$G_L$	O	G	G	G	$G_L$
$G_R$	O	O	G	G	G	$G_R$	G	G	G	$G_R$	O	G	G	G	$G_R$
$G_{LR}$	O	O	G	G	G	$G_{LR}$	G	G	G	$G_{LR}$	O	G	G	G	$G_{LR}$
F	O	E	G	G	G	P	F	F	F	F	Q	P	P	P	F
$F_L$	O	E	G	G	G	$P_L$	F	F	F	$F_L$	Q	P	P	P	$F_L$
$F_R$	O	E	G	G	G	$P_R$	F	F	F	$F_R$	Q	P	P	P	$F_R$
$F_{LR}$	O	E	G	G	G	$G_{LR}$	F	F	F	$F_{LR}$	Q	P	P	P	$F_{LR}$
Q	O	O	O	O	O	Q	O	O	O	Q	O	O	O	O	Q
P	O	O	G	G	G	P	G	G	G	P	O	G	G	G	P
$P_L$	O	O	G	G	G	$P_L$	G	G	G	$P_L$	O	G	G	G	$P_L$
$P_R$	O	O	G	G	G	$P_R$	G	G	G	$P_R$	O	G	G	G	$P_R$
I	O	E	G	$G_L$	$G_R$	$G_{LR}$	F	$F_L$	$F_R$	$F_{LR}$	Q	P	$P_L$	$P_R$	I

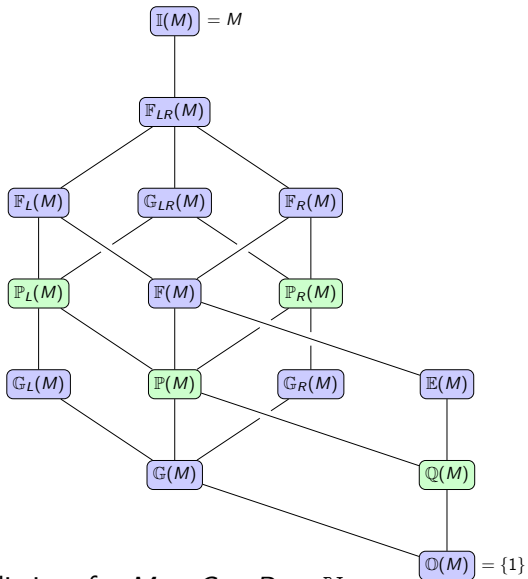
► So  $\mathcal{F} = \{O, E, G, G_L, \dots, I\}$  is a monoid..... and  $|\mathcal{F}| \leq 15$ .



The size of  $\mathcal{F}$

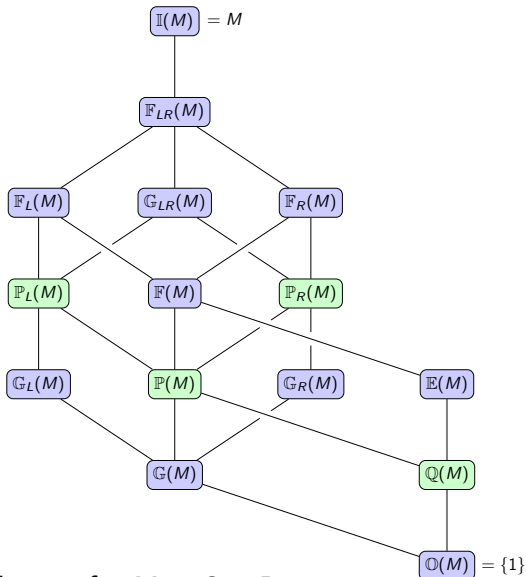


The size of  $\mathcal{F}$



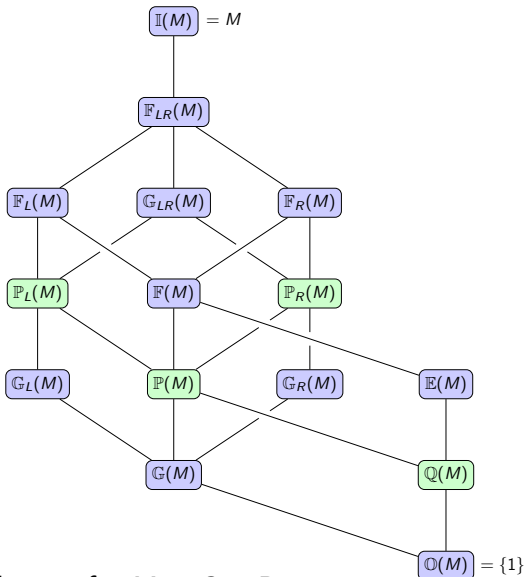
- ▶ The above are all distinct for  $M = G \times B_0 \times \mathbb{N}$ .

The size of  $\mathcal{F}$



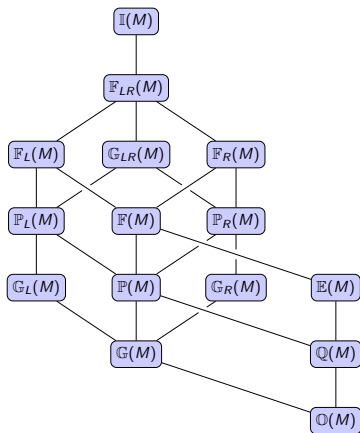
- ▶ The above are all distinct for  $M = G \times B_0 \times \mathbb{N}$ .
- ▶ So  $|\mathcal{F}| = 15$ .

The size of  $\mathcal{F}$

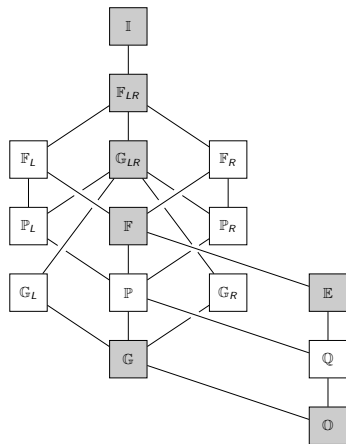


- ▶ The above are all distinct for  $M = G \times B_0 \times \mathbb{N}$ .
- ▶ So  $|\mathcal{F}| = 15$ ..... inspired by Cromars Fish Shop...

# The structure of $\mathcal{F}$



$\mathcal{L}(M)$



$\mathcal{F}$

The lattice  $\mathcal{L}(M)$

## The lattice $\mathcal{L}(M)$

- ▶ For a monoid  $M$ , define

$$\mathcal{L}(M) = \{ \mathbb{X}(M) : \mathbb{X} \in \mathcal{F} \}$$

## The lattice $\mathcal{L}(M)$

- ▶ For a monoid  $M$ , define

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}(M) &= \{\mathbb{X}(M) : \mathbb{X} \in \mathcal{F}\} \\ &= \{\mathbb{O}(M), \mathbb{E}(M), \mathbb{G}(M), \mathbb{G}_L(M), \dots, \mathbb{I}(M)\}.\end{aligned}$$



## The lattice $\mathcal{L}(M)$

- ▶ For a monoid  $M$ , define

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}(M) &= \{\mathbb{X}(M) : \mathbb{X} \in \mathcal{F}\} \\ &= \{\mathbb{O}(M), \mathbb{E}(M), \mathbb{G}(M), \mathbb{G}_L(M), \dots, \mathbb{I}(M)\}.\end{aligned}$$

- ▶  $|\mathcal{L}(M)| \leq 15$ .

## The lattice $\mathcal{L}(M)$

- ▶ For a monoid  $M$ , define

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}(M) &= \{\mathbb{X}(M) : \mathbb{X} \in \mathcal{F}\} \\ &= \{\mathbb{O}(M), \mathbb{E}(M), \mathbb{G}(M), \mathbb{G}_L(M), \dots, \mathbb{I}(M)\}.\end{aligned}$$

- ▶  $|\mathcal{L}(M)| \leq 15$ .
- ▶ If  $M$  is a group, then  $\mathcal{L}(M) = \{\{1\}, M\}$ .

## The lattice $\mathcal{L}(M)$

- ▶ For a monoid  $M$ , define

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}(M) &= \{\mathbb{X}(M) : \mathbb{X} \in \mathcal{F}\} \\ &= \{\mathbb{O}(M), \mathbb{E}(M), \mathbb{G}(M), \mathbb{G}_L(M), \dots, \mathbb{I}(M)\}.\end{aligned}$$

- ▶  $|\mathcal{L}(M)| \leq 15$ .
- ▶ If  $M$  is a group, then  $\mathcal{L}(M) = \{\{1\}, M\}$ .
- ▶ If  $M$  is idempotent-generated, then  $\mathcal{L}(M) = \{\{1\}, M\}$ .

## The lattice $\mathcal{L}(M)$

- ▶ For a monoid  $M$ , define

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}(M) &= \{\mathbb{X}(M) : \mathbb{X} \in \mathcal{F}\} \\ &= \{\mathbb{O}(M), \mathbb{E}(M), \mathbb{G}(M), \mathbb{G}_L(M), \dots, \mathbb{I}(M)\}.\end{aligned}$$

- ▶  $|\mathcal{L}(M)| \leq 15$ .
- ▶ If  $M$  is a group, then  $\mathcal{L}(M) = \{\{1\}, M\}$ .
- ▶ If  $M$  is idempotent-generated, then  $\mathcal{L}(M) = \{\{1\}, M\}$ .
  
- ▶ What else could  $\mathcal{L}(M)$  be?

## The lattice $\mathcal{L}(M)$

- ▶ For a monoid  $M$ , define

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}(M) &= \{\mathbb{X}(M) : \mathbb{X} \in \mathcal{F}\} \\ &= \{\mathbb{O}(M), \mathbb{E}(M), \mathbb{G}(M), \mathbb{G}_L(M), \dots, \mathbb{I}(M)\}.\end{aligned}$$

- ▶  $|\mathcal{L}(M)| \leq 15$ .
- ▶ If  $M$  is a group, then  $\mathcal{L}(M) = \{\{1\}, M\}$ .
- ▶ If  $M$  is idempotent-generated, then  $\mathcal{L}(M) = \{\{1\}, M\}$ .
  
- ▶ What else could  $\mathcal{L}(M)$  be?
  
- ▶ Observation:  $\mathbb{G}_L(M) = \mathbb{G}(M) \Leftrightarrow \mathbb{G}_R(M) = \mathbb{G}(M)$ .

## The lattice $\mathcal{L}(M)$

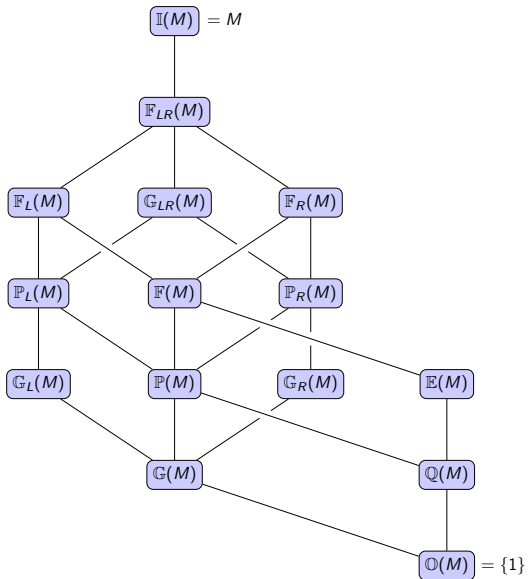
- ▶ For a monoid  $M$ , define

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}(M) &= \{\mathbb{X}(M) : \mathbb{X} \in \mathcal{F}\} \\ &= \{\mathbb{O}(M), \mathbb{E}(M), \mathbb{G}(M), \mathbb{G}_L(M), \dots, \mathbb{I}(M)\}.\end{aligned}$$

- ▶  $|\mathcal{L}(M)| \leq 15$ .
- ▶ If  $M$  is a group, then  $\mathcal{L}(M) = \{\{1\}, M\}$ .
- ▶ If  $M$  is idempotent-generated, then  $\mathcal{L}(M) = \{\{1\}, M\}$ .
  
- ▶ What else could  $\mathcal{L}(M)$  be?
  
- ▶ Observation:  $\mathbb{G}_L(M) = \mathbb{G}(M) \Leftrightarrow \mathbb{G}_R(M) = \mathbb{G}(M)$ .
- ▶  $\mathcal{L}(M)$  simplifies greatly for such  $M$ .

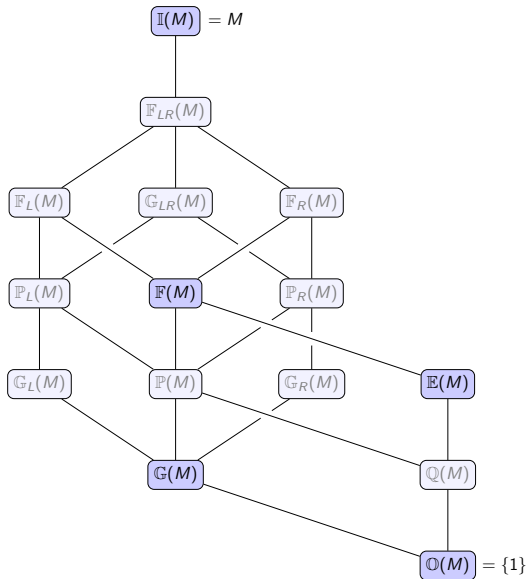
When  $\mathbb{G}_L(M) = \mathbb{G}(M) = \mathbb{G}_R(M)$

When  $\mathbb{G}_L(M) = \mathbb{G}(M) = \mathbb{G}_R(M)$

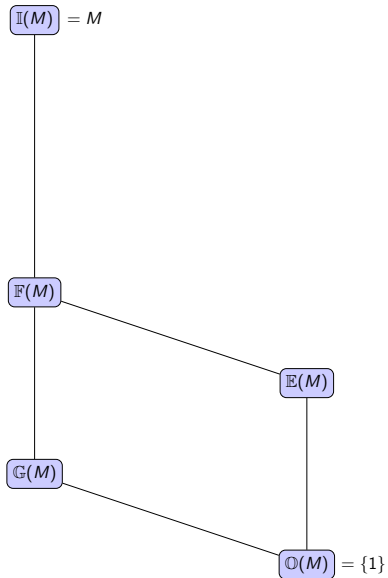




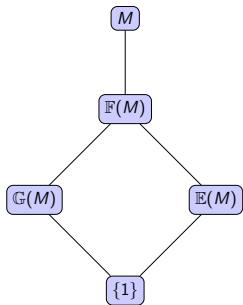
When  $\mathbb{G}_L(M) = \mathbb{G}(M) = \mathbb{G}_R(M)$



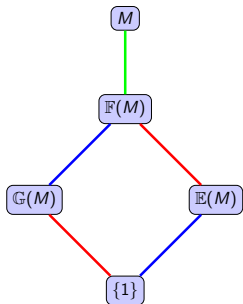
When  $\mathbb{G}_L(M) = \mathbb{G}(M) = \mathbb{G}_R(M)$



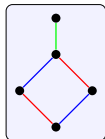
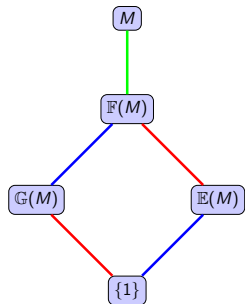
When  $\mathbb{G}_L(M) = \mathbb{G}(M) = \mathbb{G}_R(M)$



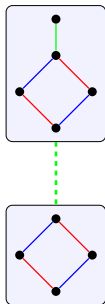
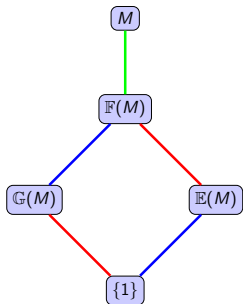
When  $\mathbb{G}_L(M) = \mathbb{G}(M) = \mathbb{G}_R(M)$



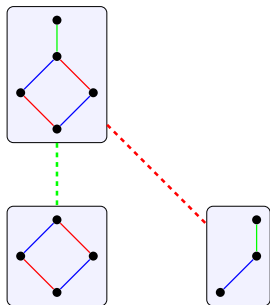
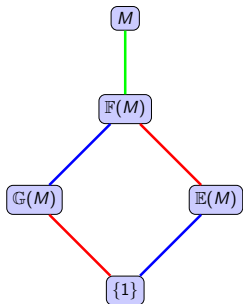
When  $\mathbb{G}_L(M) = \mathbb{G}(M) = \mathbb{G}_R(M)$



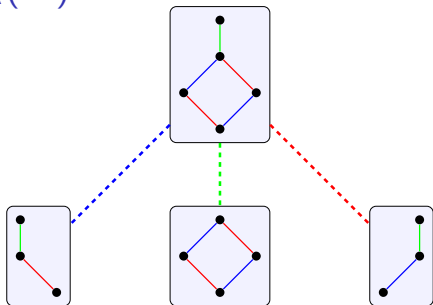
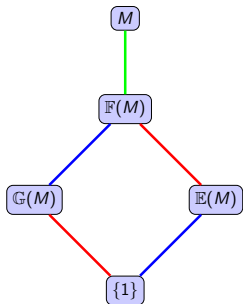
When  $\mathbb{G}_L(M) = \mathbb{G}(M) = \mathbb{G}_R(M)$



When  $\mathbb{G}_L(M) = \mathbb{G}(M) = \mathbb{G}_R(M)$

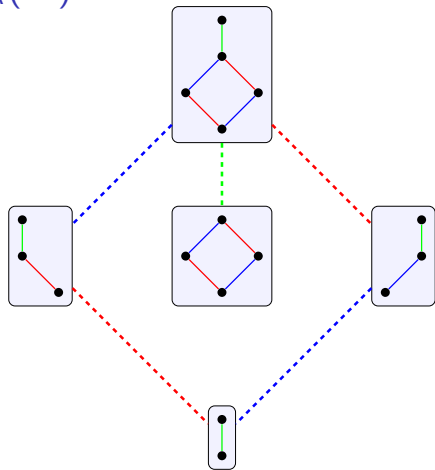
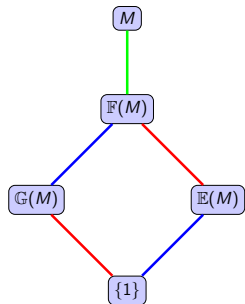


When  $\mathbb{G}_L(M) = \mathbb{G}(M) = \mathbb{G}_R(M)$

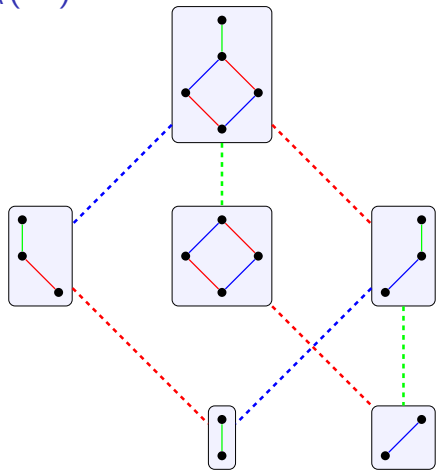
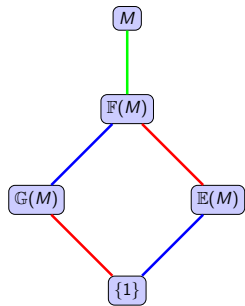




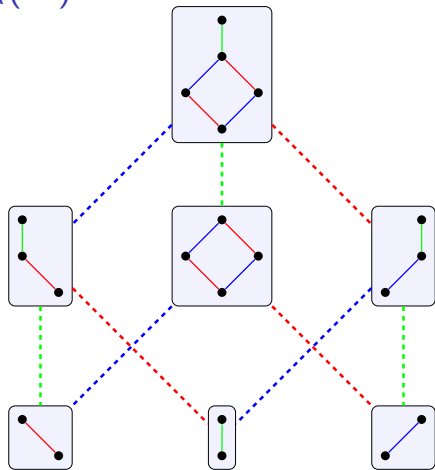
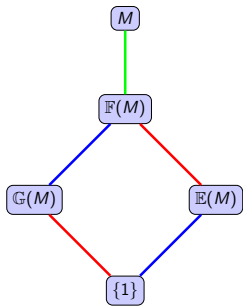
When  $\mathbb{G}_L(M) = \mathbb{G}(M) = \mathbb{G}_R(M)$



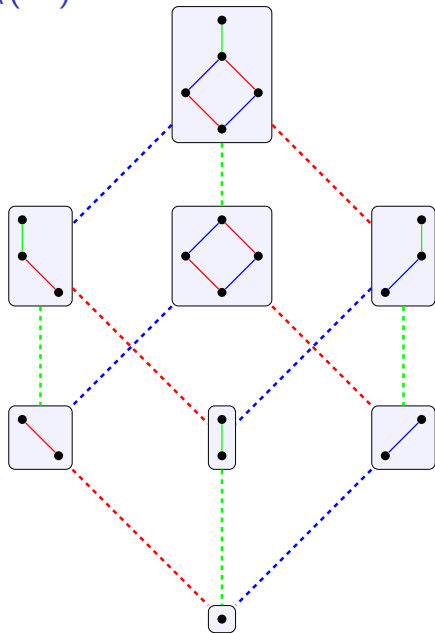
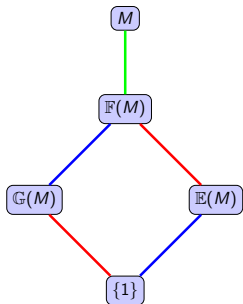
When  $\mathbb{G}_L(M) = \mathbb{G}(M) = \mathbb{G}_R(M)$



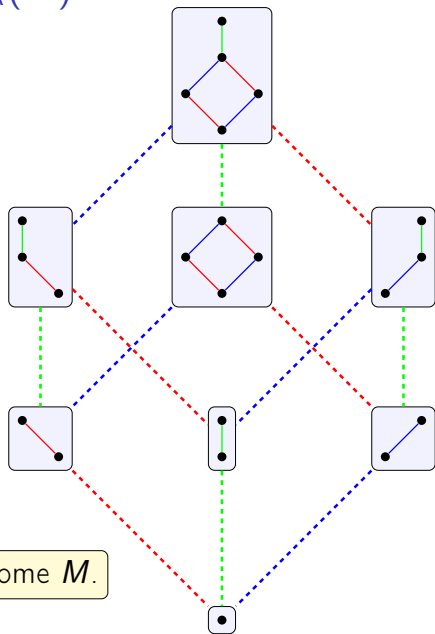
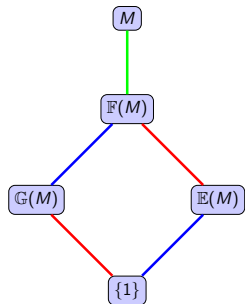
When  $\mathbb{G}_L(M) = \mathbb{G}(M) = \mathbb{G}_R(M)$



When  $\mathbb{G}_L(M) = \mathbb{G}(M) = \mathbb{G}_R(M)$



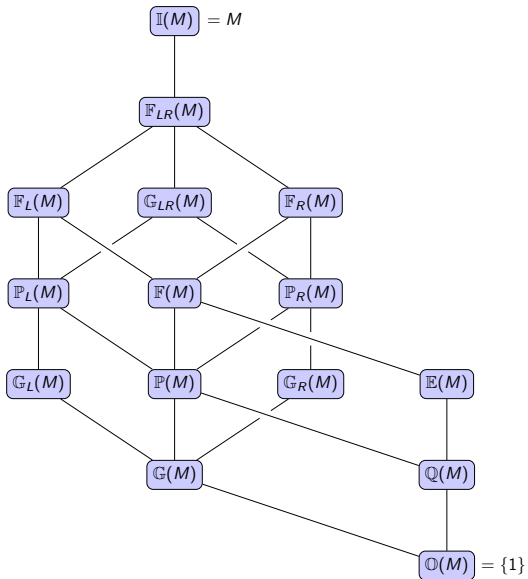
When  $\mathbb{G}_L(M) = \mathbb{G}(M) = \mathbb{G}_R(M)$



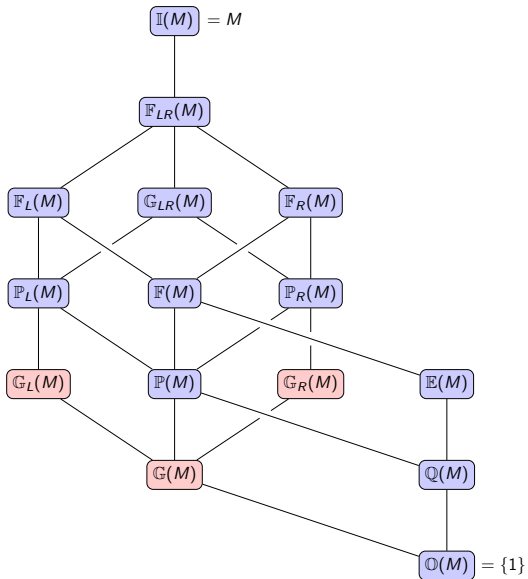
Theorem: all are realised by some  $M$ .

When  $\mathbb{G}_L(M) \neq \mathbb{G}(M) \neq \mathbb{G}_R(M)$

When  $\mathbb{G}_L(M) \neq \mathbb{G}(M) \neq \mathbb{G}_R(M)$

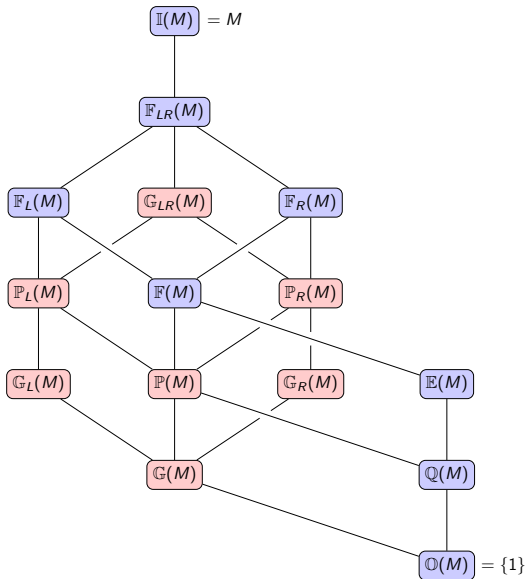


When  $\mathbb{G}_L(M) \neq \mathbb{G}(M) \neq \mathbb{G}_R(M)$

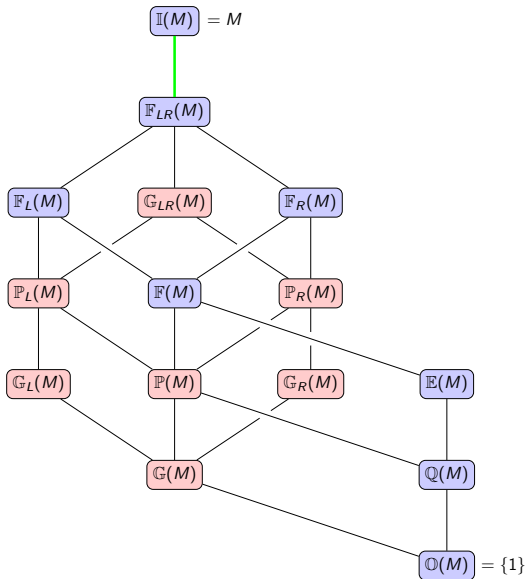




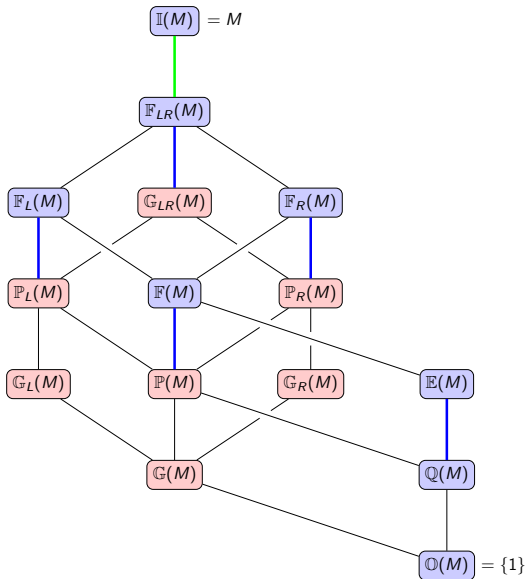
When  $\mathbb{G}_L(M) \neq \mathbb{G}(M) \neq \mathbb{G}_R(M)$



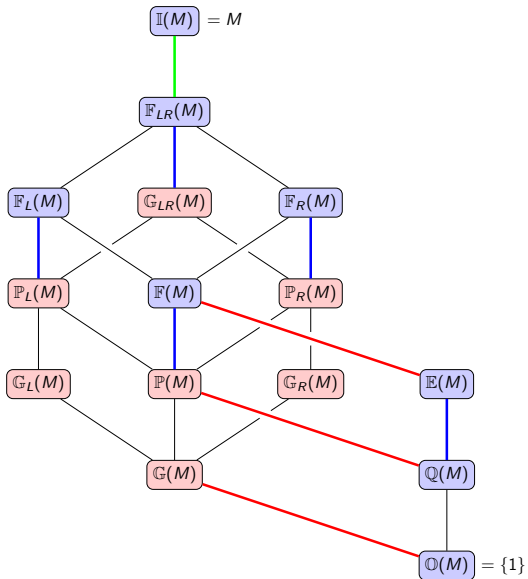
When  $\mathbb{G}_L(M) \neq \mathbb{G}(M) \neq \mathbb{G}_R(M)$



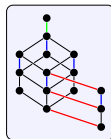
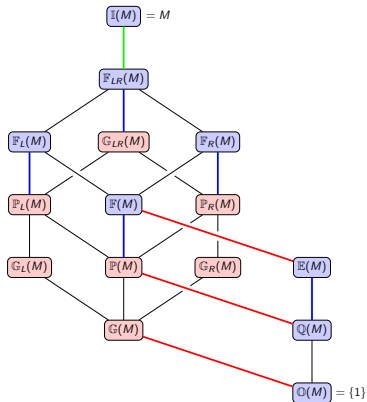
When  $\mathbb{G}_L(M) \neq \mathbb{G}(M) \neq \mathbb{G}_R(M)$



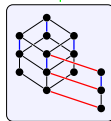
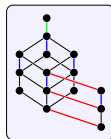
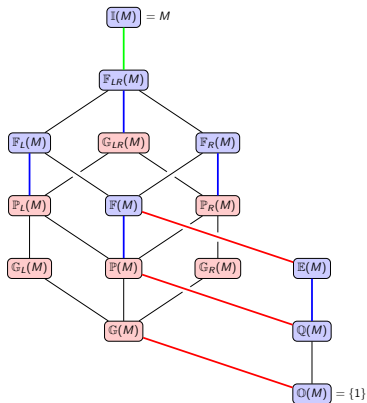
When  $\mathbb{G}_L(M) \neq \mathbb{G}(M) \neq \mathbb{G}_R(M)$



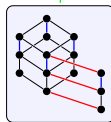
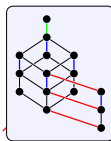
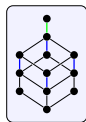
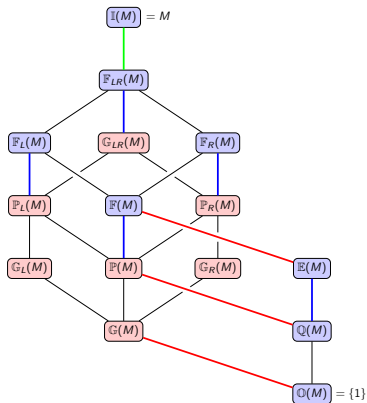
When  $\mathbb{G}_L(M) \neq \mathbb{G}(M) \neq \mathbb{G}_R(M)$



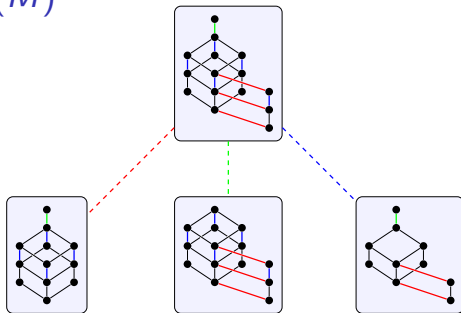
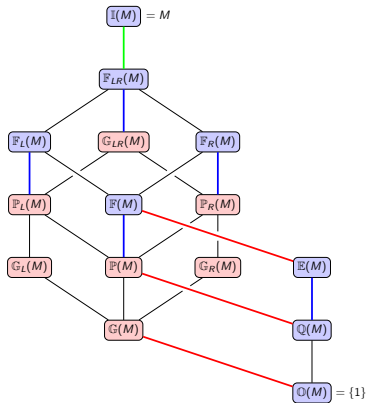
When  $\mathbb{G}_L(M) \neq \mathbb{G}(M) \neq \mathbb{G}_R(M)$



When  $\mathbb{G}_L(M) \neq \mathbb{G}(M) \neq \mathbb{G}_R(M)$

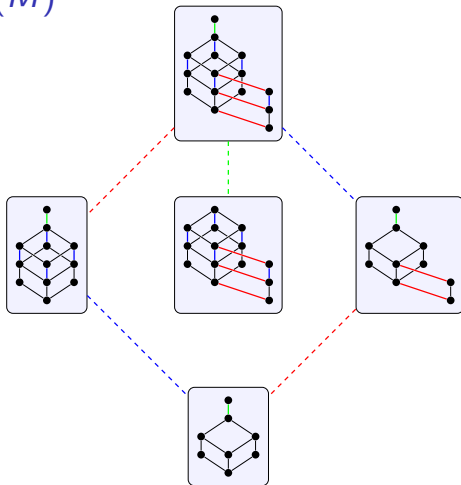
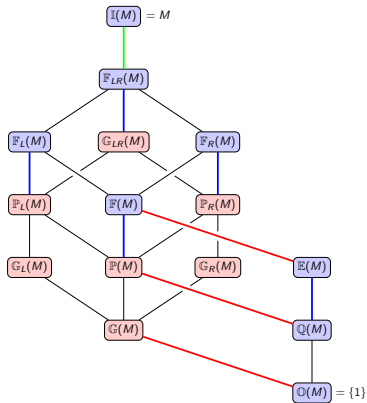


When  $\mathbb{G}_L(M) \neq \mathbb{G}(M) \neq \mathbb{G}_R(M)$

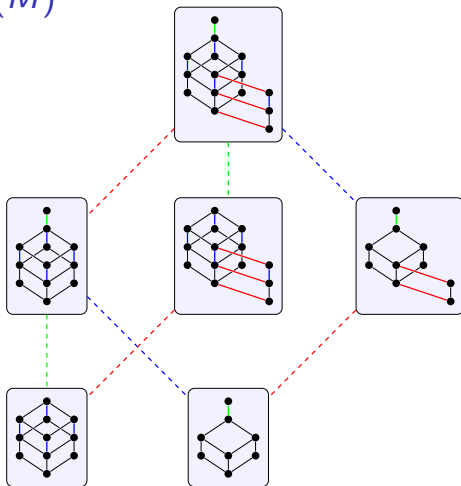
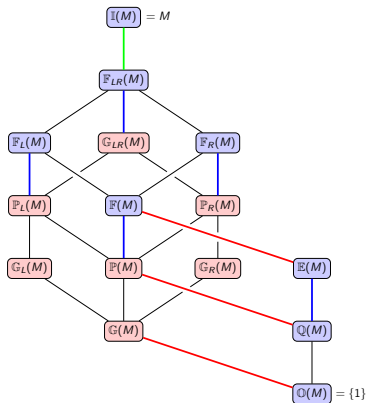




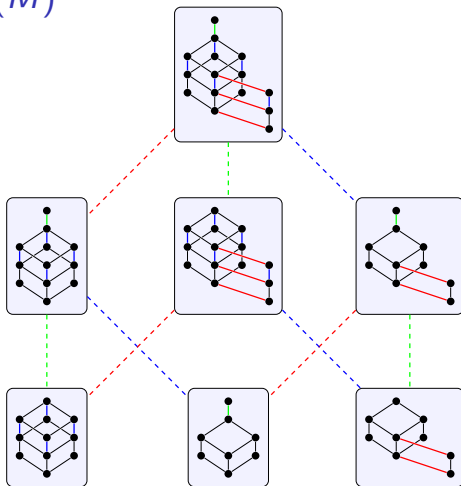
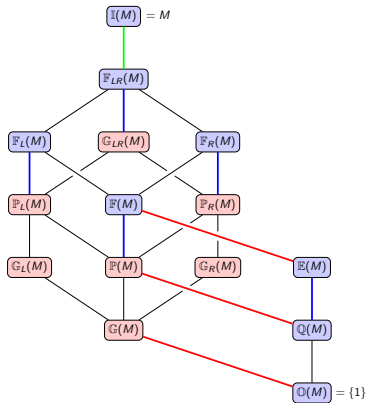
When  $\mathbb{G}_L(M) \neq \mathbb{G}(M) \neq \mathbb{G}_R(M)$



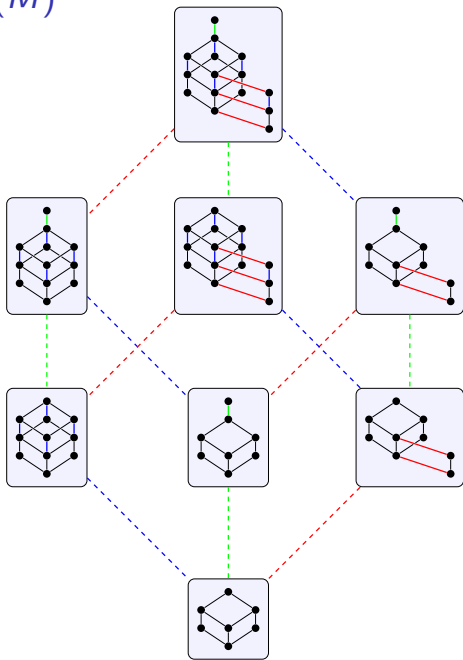
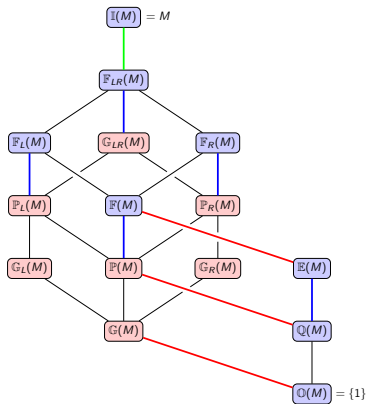
When  $\mathbb{G}_L(M) \neq \mathbb{G}(M) \neq \mathbb{G}_R(M)$



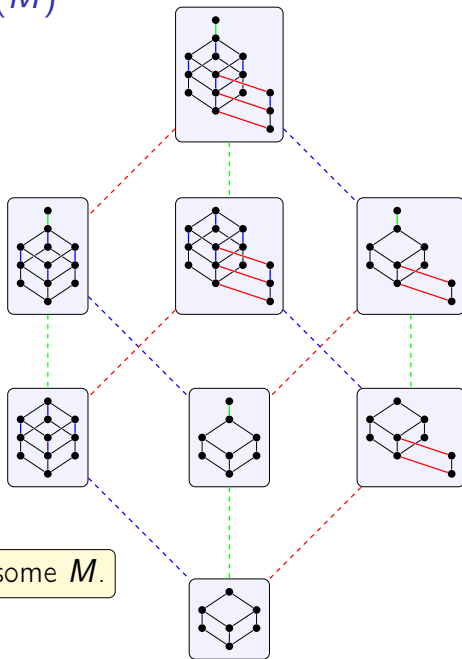
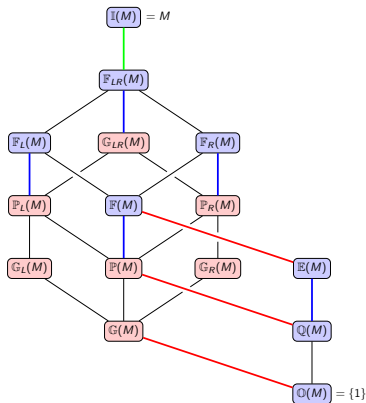
When  $\mathbb{G}_L(M) \neq \mathbb{G}(M) \neq \mathbb{G}_R(M)$



When  $\mathbb{G}_L(M) \neq \mathbb{G}(M) \neq \mathbb{G}_R(M)$



When  $\mathbb{G}_L(M) \neq \mathbb{G}(M) \neq \mathbb{G}_R(M)$

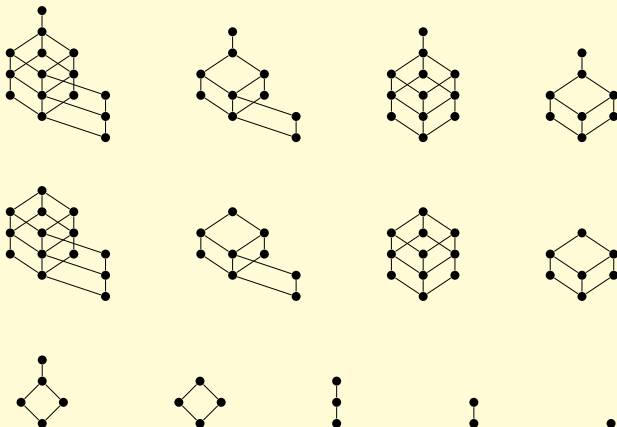


Theorem: all are realised by some  $M$ .

# Classification of lattices

Theorem (inspired by the Old White Swan)

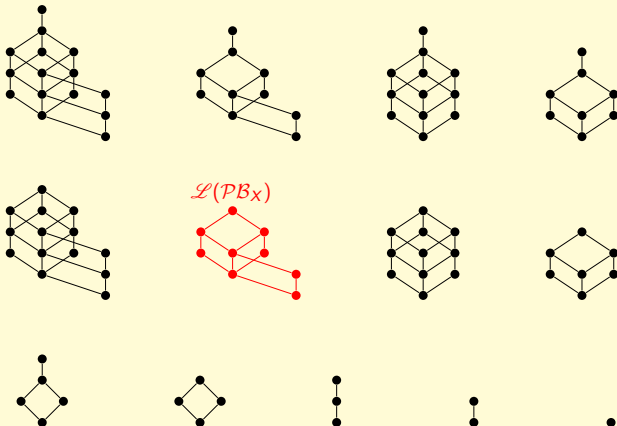
Up to isomorphism, the possible lattices  $\mathcal{L}(M)$  are:



# Classification of lattices

Theorem (inspired by the Old White Swan)

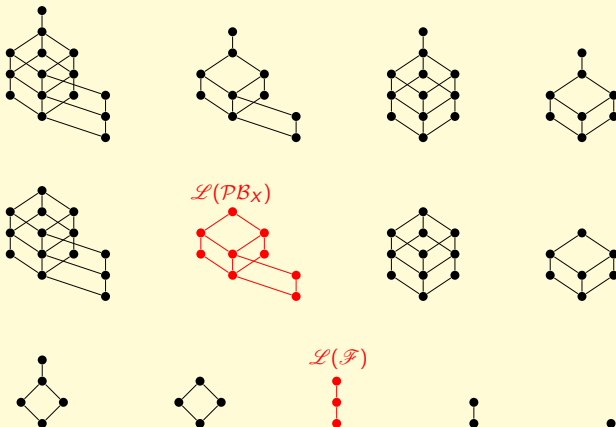
Up to isomorphism, the possible lattices  $\mathcal{L}(M)$  are:



# Classification of lattices

Theorem (inspired by the Old White Swan)

Up to isomorphism, the possible lattices  $\mathcal{L}(M)$  are:





Thank you



- ▶ Idempotents and one-sided units in infinite partial Brauer monoids
  - ▶ J. Algebra **534** (2019) 427–482
- ▶ A semigroup of functors on the category of monoids
  - ▶ Coming soon...