

Free spectra of semigroups (Part II)

jointwork with Csaba Szabó

Kamilla Kátai-Urbán

Bolyai Institute

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Free spectrum

Definition

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*The sequence of cardinalities $|\mathbf{F}_{\mathcal{V}}(n)|$ ($n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$) is called the **free spectrum** of variety $\mathcal{V}$, where $|\mathbf{F}_{\mathcal{V}}(n)|$ denotes the size of the free algebra freely generated by n free elements.*

Theorem (J. Berman (1995))

For each $k \geq 2$ there exist positive constants $d_1, \dots, d_5$ and c_1, c_2, c_4 , such that if $\mathbf{A}$ k -element simple algebra and $\mathcal{V} = \text{Var}(\mathbf{A})$, then for every sufficiently large n ,

- ① if $\text{typ}(\mathbf{A}) = 1$, then $d_1 n \leq |\mathbf{F}_{\mathcal{V}}(n)| \leq c_1 n^{\log_2 k}$;
- ② if $\text{typ}(\mathbf{A}) = 2$, then $d_2 k^n \leq |\mathbf{F}_{\mathcal{V}}(n)| \leq c_2 k^{(k-1)n}$;
- ③ if $\text{typ}(\mathbf{A}) = 3$, then $k^{d_3 k^n} \leq |\mathbf{F}_{\mathcal{V}}(n)| \leq k^{k^n}$;
- ④ if $\text{typ}(\mathbf{A}) = 4$, then $k^{d_4 k^n / \sqrt{n}} \leq |\mathbf{F}_{\mathcal{V}}(n)| \leq k^{c_4 k^n / \sqrt{n}}$;
- ⑤ if $\text{typ}(\mathbf{A}) = 5$, then $d_5 k^n \leq |\mathbf{F}_{\mathcal{V}}(n)| \leq k^{\sigma(n)}$, where

$$\sigma(n) = \frac{nk}{n - k(k-1)^3} \binom{n}{(k-1)^3} (k-1)^{n-(k-1)^3}.$$

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A semigroup is called *combinatorial* if it does not contain a nontrivial group as a subgroup.

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A finite Rees matrix semigroup $\mathcal{M}^0(\mathbf{G}; I, \Lambda; M)$ is combinatorial iff the group $\mathbf{G}$ is trivial ($\mathbf{G} = \{1\}$).

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Definition

A variety is called *exact* if it is generated by a finite 0-simple semigroup.

Variety	generating semigroup	matrix (M)	free spectra of variety
$\mathcal{SL}$	Y	$[1]$	
$\mathcal{LNB}$	L	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$	
$\mathcal{RNB}$	R	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	
$\mathcal{NB}$	N	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	
$\mathcal{B}$	B₂	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	
$\mathcal{LNB}_2$	L₂	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	
$\mathcal{RNB}_2$	R₂	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	
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$$|\mathbf{F}_{\mathcal{V}}(n)| = |\mathrm{Clo}_n \mathbf{A}| = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} p_k(\mathbf{A})$$

Proposition (S. Seif, Cs. Szabó (2003))

Let $\mathbf{S} \in \{\mathbf{Y}, \mathbf{L}, \mathbf{R}, \mathbf{N}\}$. The sandwich matrix M of $\mathbf{S}$ is an $r \times l$ all 1 matrix. Let $p = p(x_1, \dots, x_n) = x_{i_1} \dots x_{i_k}$ and $q = q(x_1, \dots, x_n) = x_{j_1} \dots x_{j_m}$ be two terms. Then $p \equiv q$ over $\mathbf{S}$ if and only if the following conditions are satisfied:

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Let $\mathbf{S} \in \{\mathbf{Y}, \mathbf{L}, \mathbf{R}, \mathbf{N}\}$. The sandwich matrix M of $\mathbf{S}$ is an $r \times l$ all 1 matrix. Let $p = p(x_1, \dots, x_n) = x_{i_1} \dots x_{i_k}$ and $q = q(x_1, \dots, x_n) = x_{j_1} \dots x_{j_m}$ be two terms. Then $p \equiv q$ over $\mathbf{S}$ if and only if the following conditions are satisfied:

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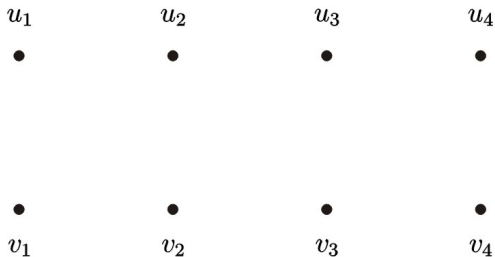
$$[i, \lambda][j, \gamma] = \begin{cases} [i, \gamma] & \text{if } \lambda = j; \\ 0 & \text{if } \lambda \neq j. \end{cases}$$

term $\longrightarrow$ bipartite graph

$$t = x_1 x_3 x_2 x_4 x_4 x_3 x_1 x_3 x_2$$

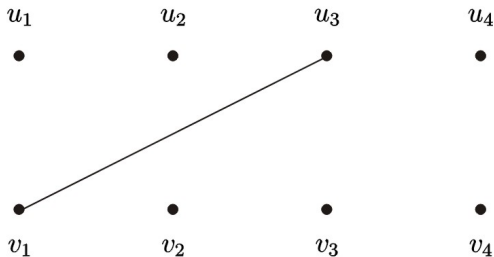
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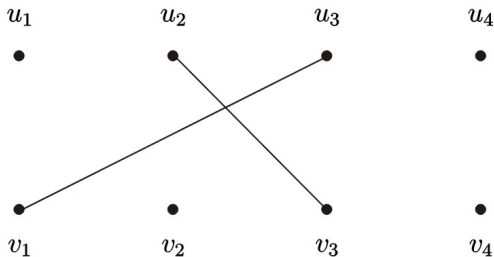
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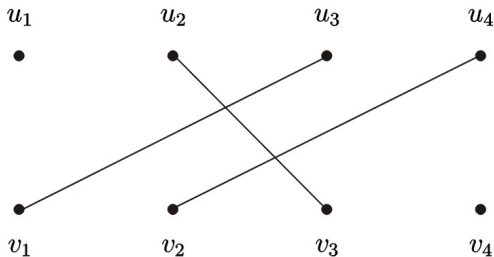
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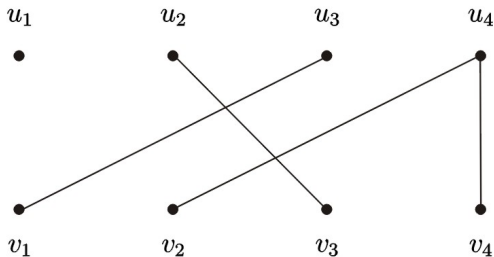
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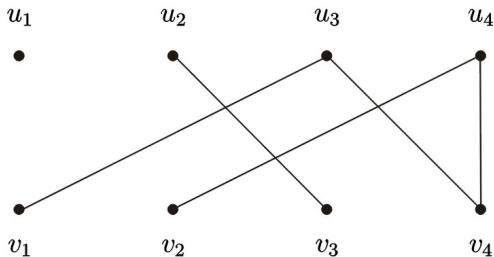
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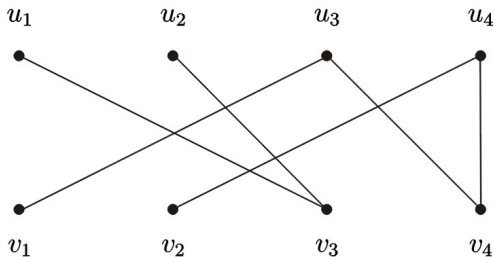
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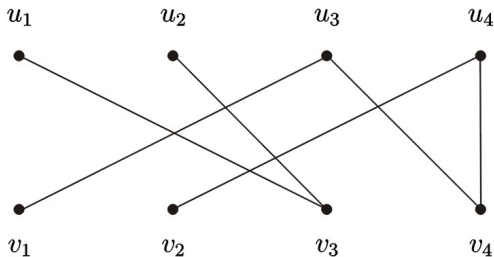
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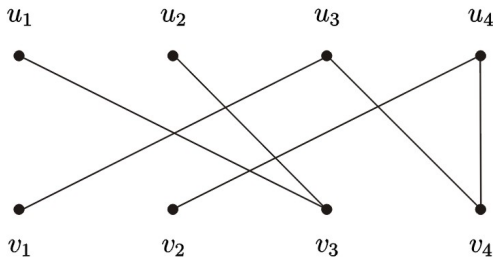
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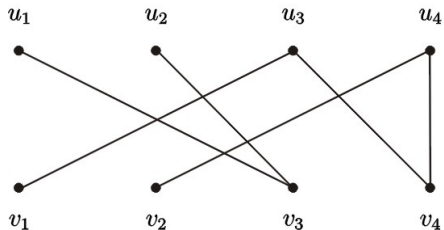
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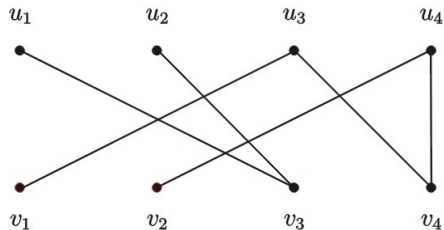
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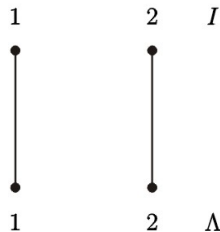


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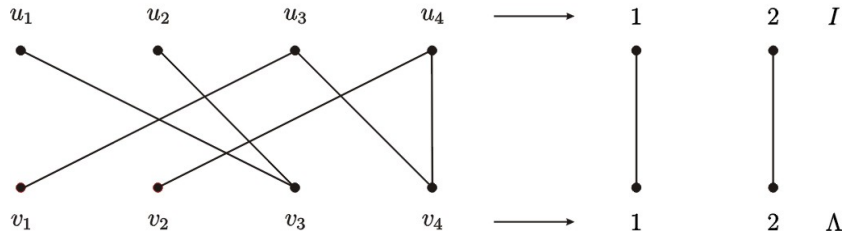
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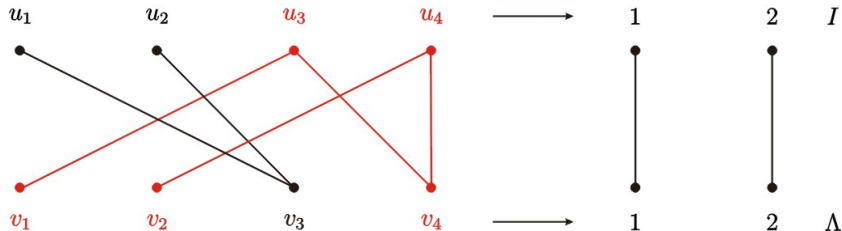
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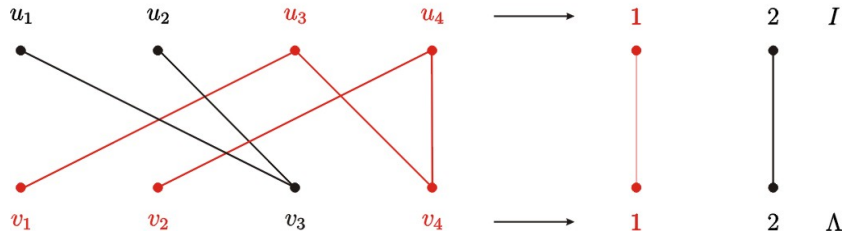
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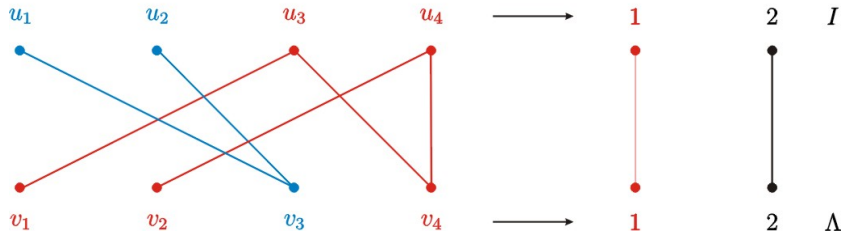
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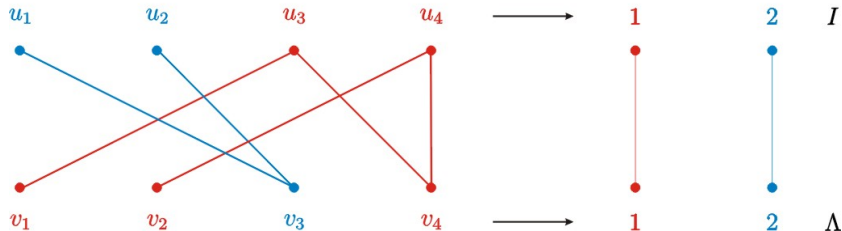
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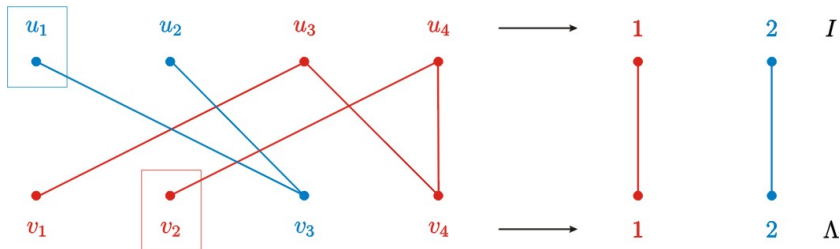
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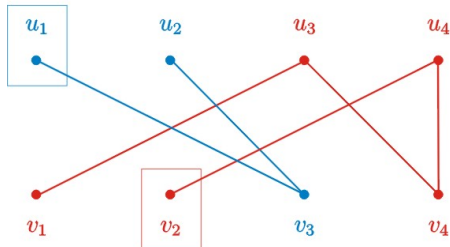


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$$[2, 1]$$

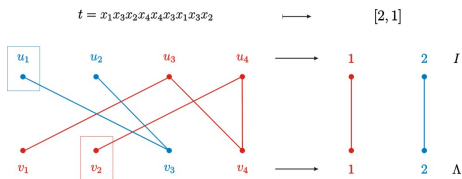


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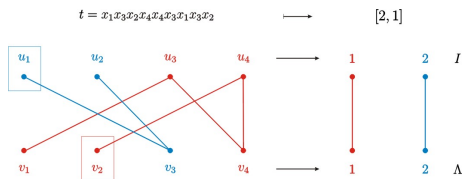


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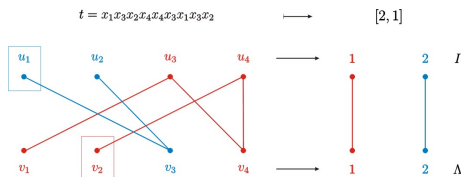


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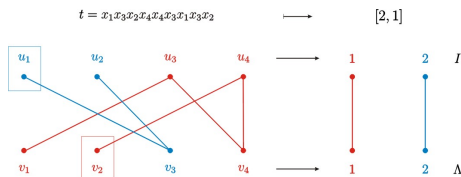
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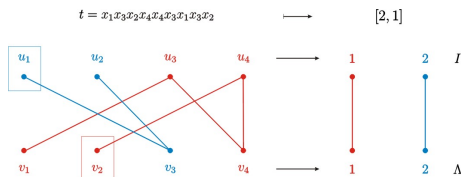
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- ① the components of $G(p)$ and $G(q)$ are the same;
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$\mathcal{B}$	B₂	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	$\sim_{\log} n^{2^n}$
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