

# The MONOID Package

Version 3.1.1

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## Colophon

If you use the MONOID package, I would really appreciate it if you would let me know by sending me an email to [jdm3@st-and.ac.uk](mailto:jdm3@st-and.ac.uk). If you notice that there are any features missing that you think are important or if you find a bug, please let me know.

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# Chapter 1

## The MONOID package

### 1.1 Introduction

This manual describes the MONOID package version 3.1.1 for computing with transformation semigroups. MONOID 3.1.1 is an updated version of the package with the same name for GAP 3; see

<http://schmidt.nuigalway.ie/monoid/index.html>

for more information about the original MONOID by Goetz Pfeiffer and Steve A. Linton, Edmund F. Robertson and Nik Ruskuc.

MONOID 3.1.1 retains all the functionality of the original MONOID package. In particular, MONOID 3.1.1 contains more efficient methods than those available in the GAP library for computing orbits, calculating Green's classes, finding the size, the elements, and testing membership in transformation semigroups; see Chapters 3 and 4. After MONOID has been loaded many of these methods are automatically used in preference to those in the library and do not need to be called explicitly by the user. These methods are described in [LPRRb] and the algorithms themselves are described in [LPRRa].

In addition, there are new methods for testing if a semigroup satisfies a particular property, such as if it is regular, simple, inverse, or completely regular, see Chapter 5; methods for computing the automorphism group of a transformation semigroup see Section 7.4; methods for finding homomorphisms and isomorphism between some types of semigroups see Chapter 7; and functions to create some well-known semigroups see Chapter 6. The property testing methods are described in [GM05] and the method for computing the automorphism group of a semigroup is described in [ABM07].

The MONOID package is written in GAP code only but relies on the GRAPE package Version 4.2 or higher in the methods for computing the automorphism group of a semigroup. The following functions can only be used fully if GRAPE is fully installed (and loaded):

- AutomorphismGroup (7.4.1) with argument satisfying IsTransformationSemigroup (**Reference: IsTransformationSemigroup**) or IsReesZeroMatrixSemigroup (**Reference: IsReesZeroMatrixSemigroup**)
- RightTransStabAutoGroup (7.5.9) with argument satisfying IsReesZeroMatrixSemigroup (**Reference: IsReesZeroMatrixSemigroup**)
- RZMSGraph (7.5.8)
- RZMSInducedFunction (7.5.6)

- `RZMStoRZMSInducedFunction` (7.5.7)
- `IsomorphismSemigroups` (7.7.5) with both arguments satisfying `IsReesZeroMatrixSemigroup` (**Reference: `IsReesZeroMatrixSemigroup`**)

Installation of GRAPE is described in the `README` file of the GRAPE distribution and in the section entitled ‘Installing the GRAPE Package’ of the GRAPE manual; see

<http://www.maths.qmul.ac.uk/~leonard/grape/>  
or the main GAP webpage for more information.

If you want to take advantage of the online help facilities in MONOID, then the `gapdoc` package Version 1.1 or higher is also required; see

<http://www.math.rwth-aachen.de/~Frank.Luebeck/GAPDoc/>  
for further details of how to obtain and install `gapdoc`.

## 1.2 Installing MONOID

In this section we give a brief description of how to start using MONOID. If you have any problems getting MONOID working, then please email me directly at [jdm3@st-and.ac.uk](mailto:jdm3@st-and.ac.uk).

It is assumed that you have a working copy of GAP with version number 4.4.10 or higher. The most up-to-date version of GAP and instructions on how to install it can be obtained from the main GAP webpage

<http://www.gap-system.org>

Those functions in MONOID described in Chapter 7 relating to automorphism groups of semi-groups require the GRAPE (for computing with graphs and groups) to be loaded. In particular, GRAPE must be installed in a UNIX operating system so that the automorphism group and isomorphism testing functions (for graphs) can be used.

Please go to

<http://www.maths.qmul.ac.uk/~leonard/grape/>

or the main GAP webpage for further details on how to obtain and install GRAPE.

The following is a summary of the steps that should lead to a successful installation of MONOID.

- download the package archive `monoid3plr1.tar.gz` or `monoid3plr1.tar.bz2` from <http://www-history.mcs.st-and.ac.uk/~jamesm/monoid/index.html>
- unzip & untar the file, this should create a directory called `MONOID`.
- move the directory `MONOID` into the `pkg` directory of your GAP directory (the one containing the directories `lib`, `doc`, `pkg`, and so on)
- start GAP in the usual way
- type `LoadPackage("monoid");`

Below is an example of an installation of MONOID in UNIX where `GAPROOT` should be substituted with the main GAP directory (the one containing the folders ‘`bin`’, ‘`lib`’, and so on) in your installation of GAP.



Example

```

> gunzip monoid3plr1.tar.gz
> tar -xf monoid3plr1.tar
> mv MONOID GAPROOT/pkg
> gap

[ ... ]

gap> LoadPackage("monoid");
Loading MONOID 3.1.1
by James Mitchell (www-groups.mcs.st-and.ac.uk/~jamesm)
For help, type: ?the monoid package
true
gap>

```

Presuming that the above steps can be completed successfully you will be running the MONOID package!

If you want to check that the package is working correctly, please see Section 1.3.

PLEASE NOTE: before you can use MONOID fully you must install GRAPE as described above.

### 1.3 Testing MONOID

In this section we describe how to test that MONOID is working as intended. To test that MONOID is installed correctly copy the following lines into GAP.

Example

```

LoadPackage( "monoid" );;
dirs := DirectoriesPackageLibrary( "monoid", "tst" );;
Read( Filename( dirs, "installtest.g" ) );;

```

and press return. Please note that it will take a few moments before the tests are complete.

If the output looks like the following, then it is probable that you have a fully working copy of MONOID 3.1.1.

Example

```

gap> LoadPackage( "monoid" );;
gap> dirs := DirectoriesPackageLibrary( "monoid", "tst" );;
gap> Read( Filename( dirs, "installtest.g" ) );;
+ install_no_grape.tst 3.1.1
+ GAP4stones: 1
+ install_with_grape.tst 3.1.1
+ GAP4stones: 2

```

If you want to perform more extensive tests, then copy the following lines into GAP.

Example

```

LoadPackage( "monoid" );;
dirs := DirectoriesPackageLibrary( "monoid", "tst" );;
Read( Filename( dirs, "testall.g" ) );;

```

Please note that these tests could take a long time to finish.

If something goes wrong, then please review the instructions in Section 1.2 and ensure that MONOID has been properly installed. If you continue having problems, please email me at [jdm3@st-and.ac.uk](mailto:jdm3@st-and.ac.uk).

## 1.4 What's New?

The main new features in Version 3.1.1 of MONOID are:

- new methods for testing if a semigroup satisfies a particular property, such as if it is regular, simple, inverse, or completely regular, see Chapter 5;
- implementations of new algorithms for computing the automorphism group of an arbitrary semigroup generated by transformations including an interactive function that allows the user to decide how the computation should proceed, see Chapter 7;
- functions for finding automorphisms of Rees matrix semigroups and Rees 0-matrix semigroups; see Section 7.5.
- functions for defining homomorphisms and isomorphisms between some types of semigroups; see Chapter 7.

## 1.5 Forthcoming Features

The features are currently under development and will be available in a future version of MONOID:

- the number of special types of semigroups available in MONOID will be expanded to include all of the standard examples of transformation semigroups and some matrix semigroups.
- methods analogous to those used to find Green's relations and other structural properties of transformation semigroups in the current version of MONOID but for semigroups generated by partial transformations, binary relations, and matrix semigroups.
- a suite of functions for computing with inverse semigroups generated by partial bijections, including finding faithful representations of smaller degree and small generating sets.
- an algorithm for finding a small generating set of a semigroup.

## Chapter 2

# Transformations

### 2.1 More Functions for Transformations

The functions described in this section extend the functionality of GAP relating to transformations.

#### 2.1.1 IsRegularTransformation

◇ `IsRegularTransformation(S, f)` (operation)

if *f* is a regular element of the transformation semigroup *S*, then `true` is returned. Otherwise `false` is returned.

A transformation *f* is regular inside a transformation semigroup *S* if it lies inside a regular D-class. This is equivalent to the orbit of the image of *f* containing a transversal of the kernel of *f*.

Example

```
gap> g1:=Transformation([2,2,4,4,5,6]);;
gap> g2:=Transformation([5,3,4,4,6,6]);;
gap> m1:=Monoid(g1,g2);;
gap> IsRegularTransformation(m1, g1);
true
gap> img:=ImageSetOfTransformation(g1);
[ 2, 4, 5, 6 ]
gap> ker:=KernelOfTransformation(g1);
[ [ 1, 2 ], [ 3, 4 ], [ 5 ], [ 6 ] ]
gap> ForAny(MonoidOrbit(m1, img), x-> IsTransversal(ker, x));
true
gap> IsRegularTransformation(m1, g2);
false
gap> IsRegularTransformation(FullTransformationSemigroup(6), g2);
true
```

#### 2.1.2 IsTransversal

◇ `IsTransversal(ker, img)` (function)

If  $\ker$  is a partition of the set  $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$  and  $\text{img}$  a subset of the same set, then `IsTransversal` returns true if  $\text{img}$  is a transversal of  $\ker$ . That is, if every class in  $\ker$  contains exactly one element in  $\text{img}$ . Otherwise false is returned.

Example

```
gap> g1:=Transformation([2,2,4,4,5,6]);;
gap> g2:=Transformation([5,3,4,4,6,6]);;
gap> ker:=KernelOfTransformation(g2*g1);
[ [ 1 ], [ 2, 3, 4 ], [ 5, 6 ] ]
gap> im:=ImageListOfTransformation(g2);
[ 5, 3, 4, 4, 6, 6 ]
gap> IsTransversal(ker, im);
false
gap> IsTransversal([[1,2,3],[4,5],[6,7]], [1,5,6]);
true
```

### 2.1.3 Idempotent

◇ `IdempotentNC(ker, img)`

(function)

◇ `Idempotent(ker, img)`

(function)

`IdempotentNC` returns an idempotent with kernel  $\ker$  and image  $\text{img}$  without checking `IsTransversal` (2.1.2) with arguments  $\ker$  and  $\text{img}$ .

`Idempotent` returns an idempotent with kernel  $\ker$  and image  $\text{img}$  after checking that `IsTransversal` (2.1.2) with arguments  $\ker$  and  $\text{img}$  returns true.

Example

```
gap> g1:=Transformation([2,2,4,4,5,6]);;
gap> g2:=Transformation([5,3,4,4,6,6]);;
gap> ker:=KernelOfTransformation(g2*g1);;
gap> im:=ImageListOfTransformation(g2);;
gap> Idempotent(ker, im);
Error, the image must be a transversal of the kernel
[ ... ]
gap> Idempotent([[1,2,3],[4,5],[6,7]], [1,5,6]);
Transformation( [ 1, 1, 1, 5, 5, 6, 6 ] )
gap> IdempotentNC([[1,2,3],[4,5],[6,7]], [1,5,6]);
Transformation( [ 1, 1, 1, 5, 5, 6, 6 ] )
```

### 2.1.4 PermRepTrans

◇ `PermRepTrans(f)`

(operation)

converts a transformation  $f$  that is a permutation of its image into that permutation.

Example

```
gap> f:=Transformation([1,2,9,9,9,8,8,8,4]);
Transformation( [ 1, 2, 9, 9, 9, 8, 8, 8, 4 ] )
gap> PermRepTrans(f);
(4,9)
gap> f*last;
Transformation( [ 1, 2, 4, 4, 4, 8, 8, 8, 9 ] )
```

```
gap> PermRepTrans(last);
()
```

### 2.1.5 RandomTransformation

◇ RandomTransformation(*ker*, *img*)

(operation)

This is a new method for the existing library function RandomTransformation. A random transformation is returned that has the given image *img* and kernel *ker*. Note that *ker* must have the same number of classes as *img* has elements.

Example

```
gap> f:=RandomTransformation([[1,2,3], [4,5], [6,7,8]], [1,2,3]);;
gap> KernelOfTransformation(f)=[[1,2,3], [4,5], [6,7,8]];
true
gap> ImageSetOfTransformation(f)=[1,2,3];
true
```

### 2.1.6 IndexPeriodOfTransformation

◇ IndexPeriodOfTransformation(*f*)

(operation)

returns the minimum numbers *m*, *r* such that  $f^{(m+r)} = f^m$ ; known as the *index* and *period* of the transformation.

Example

```
gap> f:=Transformation([ 3, 4, 4, 6, 1, 3, 3, 7, 1 ] );;
gap> IndexPeriodOfTransformation(f);
[ 2, 3 ]
gap> f^2=f^5;
true
```

## Chapter 3

# Monoid Actions and Orbits

### 3.1 Introduction

The functions described in this section relate to how a transformation semigroup acts on its underlying set.

Let  $S$  be a transformation semigroup of degree  $n$ . Then the *orbit* of  $i$  in  $\{1, \dots, n\}$  is the set of elements  $j$  in  $\{1, \dots, n\}$  such that there exists  $f$  in  $S$  where  $(i)f=j$ . Note that the essential difference between monoid orbits and group orbits is that monoid orbits do not describe an equivalence relation on  $S$ . In particular, the relation described by monoid orbits is not symmetric.

The *strong orbit* of  $i$  in  $\{1, \dots, n\}$  is the set of elements  $j$  in  $\{1, \dots, n\}$  such that there exists  $f, g$  in  $S$  where  $(i)f=j$  and  $(j)g=i$ .

Recall that a *grading* is a function  $f$  from a transformation semigroup  $S$  of degree  $n$  to the natural numbers such that if  $s$  in  $S$  and  $X$  is a subset of  $\{1, \dots, n\}$ , then  $(Xs)f$  is at most  $(X)f$ .

### 3.2 Actions

In addition to the actions define in the reference manual (**Reference: Basic Actions**) the following two actions are available in MONOID.

#### 3.2.1 OnTuplesOfSetsAntiAction

◇ `OnTuplesOfSetsAntiAction(tup, f)` (function)

returns the preimages of each of the sets in the tuple of sets *tup* under the transformation *f*. The tuple of sets *tup* can have any number of elements.

Example

```
gap> f:=Transformation( [ 8, 7, 5, 3, 1, 3, 8, 8 ] );;
gap> OnTuplesOfSetsAntiAction([ [ 1, 2 ], [ 3 ], [ 4 ], [ 5 ] ], f);
[ [ 5 ], [ 4, 6 ], [ 3 ] ]
```

#### 3.2.2 OnKernelsAntiAction

◇ `OnKernelsAntiAction(ker, f)` (function)

returns the kernel of the product  $f \circ g$  of the transformation  $f$  with a transformation  $g$  having kernel  $\text{ker}$ .

Example

```
gap> f:=Transformation( [ 8, 7, 5, 3, 1, 3, 8, 8 ] );;
gap> OnKernelsAntiAction([ [ 1, 2 ], [ 3 ], [ 4 ], [ 5 ], [ 6, 7, 8 ] ], f);
[ [ 1, 2, 7, 8 ], [ 3 ], [ 4, 6 ], [ 5 ] ]
```

### 3.3 General Orbits

The following functions allow the calculation of arbitrary orbits in transformation semigroups. Several more specific orbits that are often useful are given in Section 3.4.

#### 3.3.1 MonoidOrbit

◇ `MonoidOrbit( $S$ ,  $\text{obj}$  [,  $\text{act}$ ])` (operation)

returns the orbit of  $\text{obj}$  under the action  $\text{act}$  of the transformation semigroup  $S$ . Usually,  $\text{obj}$  would be a point, list of points, or list of lists, and  $\text{act}$  would be `OnPoints` (**Reference: OnPoints**), `OnSets` (**Reference: OnSets**), `OnTuples` (**Reference: OnTuples**), or another action defined in (**Reference: Basic Actions**). The argument  $\text{act}$  can be any function.

If the optional third argument  $\text{act}$  is not given, then `OnPoints` (**Reference: OnPoints**), `OnSets` (**Reference: OnSets**), or `OnSetsSets` (**Reference: OnSetsSets**) is used as the default action depending on what  $\text{obj}$  is.

Further details can be found in Algorithm A and B of [LPRRa].

Example

```
gap> g1:=Transformation([3,3,2,6,2,4,4,6,3,4,6]);;
gap> g2:=Transformation([4,4,6,1,3,3,3,11,11,11]);;
gap> g3:=Transformation([2,2,3,4,4,6,6,6,6,6,11]);;
gap> S:=Monoid(g1,g2,g3);;
gap> MonoidOrbit(S, 1);
[ 1, 3, 4, 2, 6 ]
gap> MonoidOrbit(S, [1,2], OnSets);
[ [ 1, 2 ], [ 3 ], [ 4 ], [ 2 ], [ 6 ], [ 1 ] ]
gap> MonoidOrbit(S, [1,2], OnTuples);
[ [ 1, 2 ], [ 3, 3 ], [ 4, 4 ], [ 2, 2 ], [ 6, 6 ], [ 1, 1 ] ]
gap> MonoidOrbit(S, 2, OnPoints);
[ 2, 3, 4, 6, 1 ]
```

#### 3.3.2 MonoidOrbits

◇ `MonoidOrbits( $S$ ,  $\text{list}$  [,  $\text{act}$ ])` (operation)

returns a list of the orbits of the elements of  $\text{list}$  under the action  $\text{act}$  of the transformation semigroup  $S$  using the `MonoidOrbit` (3.3.1) function.

If the optional third argument  $\text{act}$  is not given, then `OnPoints` (**Reference: OnPoints**), `OnSets` (**Reference: OnSets**), or `OnSetsSets` (**Reference: OnSetsSets**) is used as the default action depending on what  $\text{obj}$  is.

Further details can be found in Algorithm A and B of [LPRRa].

Example

```
gap> g1:=Transformation([3,3,2,6,2,4,4,6,3,4,6]);;
gap> g2:=Transformation([4,4,6,1,3,3,3,3,11,11,11]);;
gap> g3:=Transformation([2,2,3,4,4,6,6,6,6,6,11]);;
gap> S:=Monoid(g1,g2,g3);;
gap> MonoidOrbits(S, [1,2]);
[ [ 1, 3, 4, 2, 6 ], [ 2, 3, 4, 6, 1 ] ]
gap> MonoidOrbits(S, [[1,2], [2,3]], OnSets);
[ [ [ 1, 2 ], [ 3 ], [ 4 ], [ 2 ], [ 6 ], [ 1 ] ],
  [ [ 2, 3 ], [ 4, 6 ], [ 1, 3 ] ] ]
```

### 3.3.3 StrongOrbit

◇ StrongOrbit(*S*, *obj*[, *act*])

(operation)

returns the strong orbit of *obj* under the action *act* of the transformation semigroup *S*. Usually, *obj* would be a point, list of points, or list of lists, and *act* would be *OnPoints* (**Reference: OnPoints**), *OnSets* (**Reference: OnSets**), *OnTuples* (**Reference: OnTuples**), or another action defined in (**Reference: Basic Actions**). The argument *act* can be any function.

If the optional third argument *act* is not given and *obj* is a point, then *OnPoints* (**Reference: OnPoints**) is the default action.

Further details can be found in Algorithm A and B of [LPRRa].

Example

```
gap> g1:=Transformation([3,3,2,6,2,4,4,6,3,4,6]);;
gap> g2:=Transformation([4,4,6,1,3,3,3,3,11,11,11]);;
gap> g3:=Transformation([2,2,3,4,4,6,6,6,6,6,11]);;
gap> S:=Monoid(g1,g2,g3);;
gap> StrongOrbit(S, 4, OnPoints);
[ 1, 3, 2, 4, 6 ]
gap> StrongOrbit(S, 4);
[ 1, 3, 2, 4, 6 ]
gap> StrongOrbit(S, [2,3], OnSets);
[ [ 2, 3 ], [ 4, 6 ], [ 1, 3 ] ]
gap> StrongOrbit(S, [2,3], OnTuples);
[ [ 2, 3 ], [ 3, 2 ], [ 4, 6 ], [ 6, 4 ], [ 1, 3 ], [ 3, 1 ] ]
```

### 3.3.4 StrongOrbits

◇ StrongOrbits(*S*, *obj*[, *act*])

(operation)

returns a list of the strong orbits of the elements of *list* under the action *act* of the transformation semigroup *S* using the StrongOrbit (3.3.3) function.

If the optional third argument *act* is not given, then *OnPoints* (**Reference: OnPoints**), *OnSets* (**Reference: OnSets**), or *OnSetsSets* (**Reference: OnSetsSets**) is used as the default action depending on what *obj* is.

Further details can be found in Algorithm A and B of [LPRRa].

Example

```
gap> g1:=Transformation([3,3,2,6,2,4,4,6,3,4,6]);;
gap> g2:=Transformation([4,4,6,1,3,3,3,3,11,11,11]);;
```



```

gap> g3:=Transformation([2,2,3,4,4,6,6,6,6,6,11]);;
gap> S:=Monoid(g1,g2,g3);;
gap> StrongOrbits(S, [1..6]);
[ [ 1, 3, 2, 4, 6 ], [ 5 ] ]
gap> StrongOrbits(S, [[1,2],[2,3]], OnSets);
[ [ [ 1, 2 ] ], [ [ 2, 3 ], [ 4, 6 ], [ 1, 3 ] ] ]
gap> StrongOrbits(S, [[1,2],[2,3]], OnTuples);
[ [ [ 1, 2 ] ], [ [ 2, 3 ], [ 3, 2 ], [ 4, 6 ], [ 6, 4 ],
  [ 1, 3 ], [ 3, 1 ] ] ]

```

### 3.3.5 GradedOrbit

◇ `GradedOrbit(S, obj[, act], grad)`

(operation)

returns the orbit of `obj` under the action `act` of the transformation semigroup `S` partitioned by the grading `grad`. That is, two elements lie in the same class if they have the same value under `grad`.

(Recall that a *grading* is a function  $f$  from a transformation semigroup  $S$  of degree  $n$  to the natural numbers such that if  $s$  in  $S$  and  $X$  is a subset of  $\{1, \dots, n\}$ , then  $(Xs)f$  is at most  $(X)f$ .)

Note that this function will not check if `grad` actually defines a grading or not.

If the optional third argument `act` is not given, then `OnPoints` (**Reference: OnPoints**), `OnSets` (**Reference: OnSets**), or `OnSetsSets` (**Reference: OnSetsSets**) is used as the default action depending on what `obj` is.

Further details can be found in Algorithm A and B of [LPRRa].

Example

```

gap> g1:=Transformation([3,3,2,6,2,4,4,6,3,4,6]);;
gap> g2:=Transformation([4,4,6,1,3,3,3,11,11,11]);;
gap> g3:=Transformation([2,2,3,4,4,6,6,6,6,6,11]);;
gap> S:=Monoid(g1,g2,g3);;
gap> GradedOrbit(S, [1,2], OnSets, Size);
[ [ [ 3 ], [ 4 ], [ 2 ], [ 6 ], [ 1 ] ], [ [ 1, 2 ] ] ]
gap> GradedOrbit(S, [1,2], Size);
[ [ [ 3 ], [ 4 ], [ 2 ], [ 6 ], [ 1 ] ], [ [ 1, 2 ] ] ]
gap> GradedOrbit(S, [1,3,4], OnTuples, function(x)
> if 1 in x then return 2;
> else return 1;
> fi;
> end);
[ [ [ 3, 2, 6 ], [ 2, 3, 4 ], [ 6, 4, 3 ], [ 4, 6, 2 ] ],
  [ [ 1, 3, 4 ], [ 4, 6, 1 ], [ 3, 1, 6 ] ] ]

```

### 3.3.6 ShortOrbit

◇ `ShortOrbit(S, obj[, act], grad)`

(operation)

returns the elements of the orbit of `obj` under the action `act` of the transformation semigroup `S` with the same value as `obj` under the grading `grad`.

(Recall that a *grading* is a function  $f$  from a transformation semigroup  $S$  of degree  $n$  to the natural numbers such that if  $s$  in  $S$  and  $X$  is a subset of  $\{1, \dots, n\}$ , then  $(Xs)f$  is at most  $(X)f$ .)

Note that this function will not check if `grad` actually defines a grading or not.

If the optional third argument `act` is not given, then `OnPoints` (**Reference: OnPoints**), `OnSets` (**Reference: OnSets**), or `OnSetsSets` (**Reference: OnSetsSets**) is used as the default action depending on what `obj` is.

Further details can be found in Algorithm A and B of [LPRRa].

Example

```
gap> g1:=Transformation([3,3,2,6,2,4,4,6,3,4,6]);;
gap> g2:=Transformation([4,4,6,1,3,3,3,11,11,11]);;
gap> g3:=Transformation([2,2,3,4,4,6,6,6,6,6,11]);;
gap> S:=Monoid(g1,g2,g3);;
gap> ShortOrbit(S, [1,2], Size);
[ [ 1, 2 ] ]
gap> ShortOrbit(S, [2,4], Size);
[ [ 2, 4 ], [ 3, 6 ], [ 1, 4 ] ]
gap> ShortOrbit(S, [1,2], OnTuples, Size);
[ [ 1, 2 ], [ 3, 3 ], [ 4, 4 ], [ 2, 2 ], [ 6, 6 ], [ 1, 1 ] ]
```

### 3.3.7 GradedStrongOrbit

◇ `GradedStrongOrbit(S, obj[, act], grad)` (operation)

returns the strong orbit of `obj` under the action `act` of the transformation semigroup `S` partitioned by the grading `grad`. That is, two elements lie in the same class if they have the same value under `grad`.

(Recall that a *grading* is a function  $f$  from a transformation semigroup  $S$  of degree  $n$  to the natural numbers such that if  $s$  in  $S$  and  $X$  is a subset of  $\{1, \dots, n\}$ , then  $(Xs)f$  is at most  $(X)f$ .)

Note that this function will not check if `grad` actually defines a grading or not.

If the optional third argument `act` is not given, then `OnPoints` (**Reference: OnPoints**), `OnSets` (**Reference: OnSets**), or `OnSetsSets` (**Reference: OnSetsSets**) is used as the default action depending on what `obj` is.

Further details can be found in Algorithm A and B of [LPRRa].

Example

```
gap> g1:=Transformation([3,3,2,6,2,4,4,6,3,4,6]);;
gap> g2:=Transformation([4,4,6,1,3,3,3,11,11,11]);;
gap> g3:=Transformation([2,2,3,4,4,6,6,6,6,6,11]);;
gap> S:=Monoid(g1,g2,g3);;
gap> GradedStrongOrbit(S, [1,3,4], OnTuples, function(x)
> if 1 in x then return 2; else return 1; fi; end);
[ [ [ 3, 2, 6 ], [ 2, 3, 4 ], [ 6, 4, 3 ], [ 4, 6, 2 ] ],
  [ [ 1, 3, 4 ], [ 4, 6, 1 ], [ 3, 1, 6 ] ] ]
gap> GradedStrongOrbit(S, [1,3,4], OnTuples, Size);
[ [ [ 1, 3, 4 ], [ 3, 2, 6 ], [ 4, 6, 1 ], [ 2, 3, 4 ], [ 6, 4, 3 ],
  [ 4, 6, 2 ], [ 3, 1, 6 ] ] ]
```

### 3.3.8 ShortStrongOrbit

◇ `ShortStrongOrbit(S, obj[, act], grad)` (operation)

returns the elements of the orbit of `obj` under the action `act` of the transformation semigroup `S` with the same value as `obj` under the grading `grad`.

(Recall that a *grading* is a function  $f$  from a transformation semigroup  $S$  of degree  $n$  to the natural numbers such that if  $s$  in  $S$  and  $X$  is a subset of  $\{1, \dots, n\}$ , then  $(Xs)f$  is at most  $(X)f$ .)

Note that this function will not check if `grad` actually defines a grading or not.

If the optional third argument `act` is not given, then `OnPoints` (**Reference: OnPoints**), `OnSets` (**Reference: OnSets**), or `OnSetsSets` (**Reference: OnSetsSets**) is used as the default action depending on what `obj` is.

Further details can be found in Algorithm A and B of [LPRRa].

Example

```
gap> g1:=Transformation([3,3,2,6,2,4,4,6,3,4,6]);;
gap> g2:=Transformation([4,4,6,1,3,3,3,3,11,11,11]);;
gap> g3:=Transformation([2,2,3,4,4,6,6,6,6,6,11]);;
gap> S:=Monoid(g1,g2,g3);;
gap> ShortStrongOrbit(S, [1,3,4], OnTuples, function(x)
>   if 1 in x then return 2; else return 1; fi; end);
[ [ 1, 3, 4 ], [ 4, 6, 1 ], [ 3, 1, 6 ] ]
```

### 3.4 Some Specific Orbits

The following specific orbits are used in the computation of Green's relations and to test if an arbitrary transformation semigroup has a particular property; see Chapter 4 and Chapter 5.

#### 3.4.1 ImagesTransformationMonoid

◇ `ImagesTransformationMonoid(S)` (attribute)

returns the set of all the image sets that elements of  $S$  admit.

This is just the union of the orbits of the images of the generators of  $S$  under the action `OnSets` (**Reference: OnSets**).

Example

```
gap> gens:=[ Transformation( [ 1, 5, 1, 1, 1 ] ),
> Transformation( [ 4, 4, 5, 2, 2 ] ) ];;
gap> S:=Semigroup(gens);;
gap> ImagesTransformationMonoid(S);
[ [ 1 ], [ 1, 5 ], [ 2 ], [ 2, 4 ], [ 2, 4, 5 ], [ 4 ], [ 5 ] ]
```

#### 3.4.2 GradedImagesTransformationMonoid

◇ `GradedImagesTransformationMonoid(S)` (attribute)

returns the set of all the image sets that elements of  $S$  admit in a list where the  $i$ th entry contains all the images with size  $i$  (including the empty list when there are no image sets with size  $i$ ).

This is just the union of the orbits of the images of the generators of  $S$  under the action `OnSets` (**Reference: OnSets**) graded according to size.

Example

```
gap> gens:=[ Transformation( [ 1, 5, 1, 1, 1 ] ),
> Transformation( [ 4, 4, 5, 2, 2 ] ) ];;
gap> S:=Semigroup(gens);;
```

```
gap> GradedImagesTransformationMonoid(S);
[ [ [ 1 ], [ 4 ], [ 2 ], [ 5 ] ], [ [ 1, 5 ], [ 2, 4 ] ], [ [ 2, 4, 5 ] ],
  [ ], [ [ 1 .. 5 ] ] ]
```

### 3.4.3 KernelsTransformationMonoid

◇ `KernelsTransformationMonoid(S)`

(attribute)

returns the set of all the kernels that elements of  $S$  admit.

This is just the union of the orbits of the kernels of the generators of  $S$  under the action `OnKernelsAntiAction` (3.2.2).

```
Example
gap> gens:=[ Transformation( [ 1, 1, 2, 1, 4 ] ),
> Transformation( [ 2, 5, 3, 2, 3 ] ) ];;
gap> S:=Semigroup(gens);
gap> KernelsTransformationMonoid(S);
[ [ [ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 ] ], [ [ 1, 2, 4 ], [ 3 ], [ 5 ] ],
  [ [ 1, 2, 4 ], [ 3, 5 ] ], [ [ 1, 2, 4, 5 ], [ 3 ] ],
  [ [ 1, 4 ], [ 2 ], [ 3, 5 ] ], [ [ 1, 4 ], [ 2, 3, 5 ] ] ]
```

### 3.4.4 GradedKernelsTransformationMonoid

◇ `GradedKernelsTransformationMonoid(S)`

(attribute)

returns the set of all the kernels that elements of  $S$  admit in a list where the  $i$ th entry contains all the kernels with  $i$  classes (including the empty list when there are no kernels with  $i$  classes).

This is just the union of the orbits of the kernels of the generators of  $S$  under the action `OnKernelsAntiAction` (3.2.2) graded according to size.

```
Example
gap> gens:=[ Transformation( [ 1, 1, 2, 1, 4 ] ),
> Transformation( [ 2, 5, 3, 2, 3 ] ) ];;
gap> S:=Semigroup(gens);
gap> GradedKernelsTransformationMonoid(S);
[ [ [ [ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 ] ] ],
  [ [ [ 1, 2, 4, 5 ], [ 3 ] ], [ [ 1, 4 ], [ 2, 3, 5 ] ],
    [ [ 1, 2, 4 ], [ 3, 5 ] ] ],
  [ [ [ 1, 2, 4 ], [ 3 ], [ 5 ] ], [ [ 1, 4 ], [ 2 ], [ 3, 5 ] ] ], [ ],
  [ [ [ 1 ], [ 2 ], [ 3 ], [ 4 ], [ 5 ] ] ] ]
```

### 3.4.5 StrongOrbitOfImage

◇ `StrongOrbitOfImage(S, f)`

(operation)

returns a triple where

- the first entry `imgs` is the strong orbit of the image set  $A$  of  $f$  under the action of  $S$ . That is, the set of image sets  $B$  of elements of  $S$  such that there exist  $g, h$  in  $S$  with `OnSets(A, g)=B` and `OnSet(B, h)=A`. If the strong orbit of the image of  $f$  has already been calculated, then the image of  $f$  might not be the first entry in the list `imgs`.

- the second entry is a list of permutations `mults` such that `OnSets(imgs[i], mults[i])=imgs[1]`.
- the third entry is the Right Schutzenberger group associated to the first entry in the list `imgs` (that is, the group of permutations arising from elements of the semigroup that stabilise the set `imgs[1]`).

Example

```
gap> gens:=[ Transformation( [ 3, 5, 2, 5, 1 ] ),
> Transformation( [ 4, 3, 2, 1, 5 ] ) ];;
gap> S:=Semigroup(gens);;
gap> f:=Transformation( [ 2, 1, 1, 1, 5 ] );;
gap> StrongOrbitOfImage(S, f);
[ [ [ 1, 2, 5 ], [ 1, 3, 5 ], [ 1, 2, 3 ], [ 2, 3, 5 ], [ 2, 3, 4 ],
    [ 2, 4, 5 ], [ 3, 4, 5 ] ],
  [ (), (1,5,2,3), (1,2)(3,5,4), (1,3,2,5), (1,3)(2,5,4), (1,3,4,5,2),
    (1,3,2,4) ], Group([ (), (2,5), (1,5) ]) ]
```

### 3.4.6 StrongOrbitsOfImages

◇ `StrongOrbitsOfImages(S)`

(attribute)

this is a mutable attribute that stores the result of `StrongOrbitOfImage` (3.4.5) every time it is used. If `StrongOrbitOfImage` (3.4.5) has not been invoked for `S`, then an error is returned.

Example

```
gap> gens:=[ Transformation( [ 3, 5, 2, 5, 1 ] ),
> Transformation( [ 4, 3, 2, 1, 5 ] ) ];;
gap> S:=Semigroup(gens);;
gap> f:=Transformation( [ 2, 1, 1, 1, 5 ] );;
gap> StrongOrbitOfImage(S, f);;
gap> StrongOrbitsOfImages(S);
[ [ [ [ 1, 2, 5 ], [ 1, 3, 5 ], [ 1, 2, 3 ], [ 2, 3, 5 ], [ 2, 3, 4 ],
    [ 2, 4, 5 ], [ 3, 4, 5 ] ],
  [ [ (), (1,5,2,3), (1,2)(3,5,4), (1,3,2,5), (1,3)(2,5,4), (1,3,4,5,2),
    (1,3,2,4) ] ], [ Group([ (), (2,5), (1,5) ]) ] ]
gap> f:=Transformation( [ 5, 5, 5, 5, 2 ] );
gap> StrongOrbitOfImage(S, f);;
gap> StrongOrbitsOfImages(S);
[ [ [ [ 1, 2, 5 ], [ 1, 3, 5 ], [ 1, 2, 3 ], [ 2, 3, 5 ], [ 2, 3, 4 ],
    [ 2, 4, 5 ], [ 3, 4, 5 ] ],
  [ [ [ 2, 5 ], [ 1, 5 ], [ 1, 3 ], [ 2, 3 ], [ 2, 4 ], [ 4, 5 ], [ 3, 5 ],
    [ 1, 2 ], [ 3, 4 ] ] ],
  [ [ (), (1,5,2,3), (1,2)(3,5,4), (1,3,2,5), (1,3)(2,5,4), (1,3,4,5,2),
    (1,3,2,4) ],
    [ [ (), (1,5,2), (1,2)(3,5,4), (2,5,4,3), (2,5,4), (2,3,4,5), (2,3),
      (1,5,4,3), (2,3)(4,5) ] ],
  [ Group([ (), (2,5), (1,5) ]), Group([ (), (2,5) ]) ] ]
```

## Chapter 4

# Green's Relations

### 4.1 Introduction

This chapter contains instructions on how to use the algorithms for computing Green's relations and related notions for transformation semigroups and monoids that are implemented in MONOID.

The theory behind these algorithms is developed in [LPRRb] and the algorithms themselves are described in [LPRRa]. Another reference is [LM90].

Calculation of Green's relations using the MONOID package are invoked in the same way as they are in GAP without the MONOID package loaded; see (**Reference: Semigroups**). For example, in GAP with the MONOID package loaded:

Example

```
gap> a:=Transformation([2,1,1,2,1]);;
gap> b:=Transformation([3,4,3,4,4]);;
gap> c:=Transformation([3,4,3,4,3]);;
gap> d:=Transformation([4,3,3,4,4]);;
gap> S:=Semigroup(a,b,c,d);
<semigroup with 4 generators>
gap> GreensRClasses(S);
[ {Transformation( [ 2, 1, 1, 2, 1 ] )}, {Transformation( [ 1, 2, 1, 2, 2 ] )}
, {Transformation( [ 1, 2, 1, 2, 1 ] )},
{Transformation( [ 2, 1, 1, 2, 2 ] )} ]
```

Without the MONOID package loaded:

Example

```
gap> a:=Transformation([2,1,1,2,1]);;
gap> b:=Transformation([3,4,3,4,4]);;
gap> c:=Transformation([3,4,3,4,3]);;
gap> d:=Transformation([4,3,3,4,4]);;
gap> S:=Semigroup(a,b,c,d);
<semigroup with 4 generators>
gap> GreensRClasses(S);
[ {Transformation( [ 1, 2, 1, 2, 1 ] )}, {Transformation( [ 1, 2, 1, 2, 2 ] )}
, {Transformation( [ 1, 2, 2, 1, 1 ] )},
{Transformation( [ 1, 2, 2, 1, 2 ] )} ]
```

The only noticeable differences are the representatives of the classes and the order the classes appear in the list. These differences are caused by the differences in the methods used to behind the function `GreensRClasses` in MONOID and the GAP library.

Most of the commands in this section relate to how Green's relations are calculated in MONOID. Although some of the commands might be used for other purposes, if all that is required is to calculate Green's classes, relations and so on, then this is done in the exactly the same way as described in the GAP manual; see **(Reference: Green's Relations)**.

Due to inherent difficulties with computing Green's L- and D-classes, the methods used to compute with Green's R-classes are the most efficient available in MONOID. Thus wherever possible it is advisable to use the commands relating to Green's R-classes rather than those relating to Green's L-classes, D-classes, or H-classes.

For small examples of semigroups, say with fewer than 40 elements, it may be more efficient to use the methods from the library than those in MONOID. This stems from the fact that there are higher overheads in the methods used in MONOID. In either case, with such small examples computing Green's relations does not take much time.

The methods in MONOID allow the computation of individual Green's classes without the need to compute all the elements of the underlying semigroup. It is also possible to compute all the R-classes, the number of elements and test membership in a transformation semigroup without computing all the elements. This may be useful if you want to study a very large semigroup where computing all the elements of the semigroup would take too long.

## 4.2 Data Structures

### 4.2.1 GreensData

◇ `GreensData(C)` (operation)

- if `C` satisfies `IsGreensRClass` (**Reference: IsGreensRClass**), then `GreensData` returns the value of `GreensRClassData` (4.2.2) with argument `C`.
- if `C` satisfies `IsGreensLClass` (**Reference: IsGreensLClass**), then `GreensData` returns the value of `GreensLClassData` (4.2.3) with argument `C`.
- if `C` satisfies `IsGreensHClass` (**Reference: IsGreensHClass**), then `GreensData` returns the value of `GreensHClassData` (4.2.4) with argument `C`.
- if `C` satisfies `IsGreensDClass` (**Reference: IsGreensDClass**), then `GreensData` returns the value of `GreensDClassData` (4.2.5) with argument `C`.

### 4.2.2 GreensRClassData

◇ `GreensRClassData(C)` (attribute)

if `C` satisfies `IsGreensRClass` (**Reference: IsGreensRClass**), then `GreensRClassData` returns an object in the category `IsGreensRClassData` (4.2.6) with representation `IsGreensRClassDataRep` (4.2.8) and the following four components:

- `rep` the representative of the *R*-class.
- `strongorb` the strong orbit of the image of `rep` under the action of the semigroup on sets.

- `perms` a list of permutations that map the image of `rep` to the corresponding image in `strongorb`, that is, `OnSets(imgs[i], perms[i]=imgs[1])`.
- `schutz` the group of permutations arising from elements of the semigroup that stabilise the image of `rep` (called the *(generalized) right Schutzenberger group*).

The components `strongorb`, `perms`, and `schutz` are obtained using the function `StrongOrbitOfImage` (3.4.5). Further details can be found in Algorithm C, D, E, F, and U of [LPRRa].

Example

```
gap> a:=Transformation( [ 2, 1, 4, 5, 6, 3 ] );;
gap> b:=Transformation( [ 2, 3, 1, 5, 4, 1 ] );;
gap> M:=Semigroup(a,b);;
gap> rc:=GreensRClassOfElement(M, a*b*a);
gap> Transformation( [ 4, 1, 6, 5, 2, 2 ] )}
gap> GreensRClassData(rc);
GreensRClassData( Transformation( [ 4, 1, 6, 5, 2, 2 ] ), [ [ 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 ],
[ 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 ], [ 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 ], [ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 ] ], [ (), (1,2)
(3,6,5,4), (3,5)(4,6), (1,6,3,2)(4,5) ], Group( [ (), (2,4,6), (2,6,4),
(1,2,6)(4,5) ] ) )
```

#### 4.2.3 GreensLClassData

◇ `GreensLClassData(S, f)`

(attribute)

if `C` satisfies `IsGreensLClass` (**Reference:** `IsGreensLClass`), then `GreensLClassData` returns an object in the category `IsGreensLClassData` (4.2.6) with representation `IsGreensLClassDataRep` (4.2.8) and the following five components:

- `rep` the representative of the  $L$ -class.
- `strongorb` the strong orbit of the kernel of `rep` under the action of the semigroup by `OnTuplesOfSetsAntiAction` (3.2.1).
- `relts` a list of relations such that

$$\text{KernelOfTransformation}(\text{relts}[i] * x) = \text{strongorb}[1]$$

whenever  $x$  has

$$\text{KernelOfTransformation}(x) = \text{strongorb}[i].$$

- `invrelts` the inverses of the relations `relts`, so that

$$\text{KernelOfTransformation}(\text{invrelts}[i] * \text{rep}) = \text{strongorb}[i].$$

- `schutz` the (generalised) left Schutzenberger group.

Further details can be found in Algorithm G, H, I, and J of [LPRRa].



Example

```
gap> gens:=[ Transformation( [ 4, 1, 4, 5, 3 ] ),
> Transformation( [ 5, 3, 5, 4, 3 ] ) ];;
gap> S:=Semigroup(gens);;
gap> C:=GreensLClassOfElement(S, gens[1]*gens[2]*gens[1]);
{Transformation( [ 5, 3, 5, 4, 3 ] )}
gap> GreensLClassData(C);
GreensLClassData( Transformation( [ 5, 3, 5, 4, 3 ] ),
[ [ [ 1, 3 ], [ 2, 5 ], [ 4 ] ] ], [ Binary Relation on 5 points ],
[ Binary Relation on 5 points ], Group( [ (), (3,5,4), (3,5) ] ) )
```

#### 4.2.4 GreensHClassData

◇ `GreensHClassData(S, f)`

(attribute)

if  $C$  satisfies `IsGreensHClass` (**Reference:** `IsGreensHClass`), then `GreensLClassData` returns an object in the category `IsGreensHClassData` (4.2.6) with representation `IsGreensHClassDataRep` (4.2.8) and the following two components:

- `rep` the representative of the  $H$ -class.
- `schutz` the intersection of the left Schutzenberger group and right Schutzenberger group of the  $L$ -class and  $R$ -class containing the representative `rep` (that is, the intersection of the `schutz` component of `GreensRClassData` (4.2.2) and the `schutz` component of `GreensLClassData` (4.2.3)).

Further details can be found in Algorithm K, L, M, and N of [LPRRa].

Example

```
gap> gens:=[ Transformation( [ 2, 2, 5, 2, 3 ] ),
> Transformation( [ 2, 5, 3, 5, 3 ] ) ];;
gap> S:=Semigroup(gens);;
gap> f:=Transformation( [ 5, 5, 3, 5, 3 ] );;
gap> GreensHClassData(GreensHClassOfElement(S, f));
GreensHClassData( Transformation( [ 5, 5, 3, 5, 3 ] ), Group( () ) )
```

#### 4.2.5 GreensDClassData

◇ `GreensDClassData(S, f)`

(attribute)

if  $C$  satisfies `IsGreensDClass` (**Reference:** `IsGreensDClass`), then `GreensDClassData` returns an object in the category `IsGreensDClassData` (4.2.6) with representation `IsGreensDClassDataRep` (4.2.8) and the following five components:

- `rep` the representative of the  $D$ -class.
- `R` the result of `GreensRClassData` (4.2.2) with argument `rep`.
- `L` the result of `GreensLClassData` (4.2.3) with argument `rep`.
- `H` the result of `GreensHClassData` (4.2.4) with argument `rep`.

- cosets a transversal of right cosets of the Schutzenberger group of  $H$  in the Schutzenberger group of  $R$ .

Note that only the first three components are displayed. Further details can be found in Algorithm O, P, Q, R, S, and T of [LPRRa].

Example

```
gap> gens:=[ Transformation( [ 4, 1, 5, 2, 4 ] ),
> Transformation( [ 4, 4, 1, 5, 3 ] ) ];;
gap> S:=Semigroup(gens);;
gap> f:=Transformation( [ 5, 5, 3, 3, 3 ] );;
gap> GreensDClassData(GreensDClassOfElement(S, f));
GreensDClassData( Transformation( [ 5, 5, 3, 3, 3
] ), GreensRClassData( Transformation( [ 5, 5, 3, 3, 3
] ) ), GreensLClassData( Transformation( [ 5, 5, 3, 3, 3 ] ) ) )
```

#### 4.2.6 IsGreensData

- ◇ IsGreensData(obj) (Category)
- ◇ IsGreensRClassData(obj) (Category)
- ◇ IsGreensLClassData(obj) (Category)
- ◇ IsGreensHClassData(obj) (Category)
- ◇ IsGreensDClassData(obj) (Category)

returns true if obj lies in the category IsGreensData, IsGreensRClassData, IsGreensLClassData, IsGreensHClassData, IsGreensDClassData, respectively. The objects created using the functions RClassData (4.2.7), LClassData (4.2.7), HClassData (4.2.7), and DClassData (4.2.7) lie in the categories IsGreensRClassData, IsGreensLClassData, IsGreensHClassData, IsGreensDClassData, respectively, and all these categories are contained in the category IsGreensData.

#### 4.2.7 XClassData

- ◇ RClassData(rec) (function)
- ◇ LClassData(rec) (function)
- ◇ HClassData(rec) (function)
- ◇ DClassData(rec) (function)

These function construct objects in the categories IsGreensRClassData (4.2.6), IsGreensLClassData (4.2.6), IsGreensHClassData (4.2.6), and IsGreensDClassData (4.2.6) subcategories of IsGreensData (4.2.6) using the output from GreensRClassData (4.2.2), GreensLClassData (4.2.3), GreensHClassData (4.2.4), GreensDClassData (4.2.5).

#### 4.2.8 IsGreensXClassDataRep

- ◇ IsGreensRClassDataRep(obj) (Representation)
- ◇ IsGreensLClassDataRep(obj) (Representation)
- ◇ IsGreensHClassDataRep(obj) (Representation)
- ◇ IsGreensDClassDataRep(obj) (Representation)

returns true if obj has IsGreensRClassDataRep, IsGreensLClassDataRep, IsGreensHClassDataRep, or IsGreensDClassDataRep, respectively as a representation.

These representations each have several components detailed in GreensRClassData (4.2.2), GreensLClassData (4.2.3), GreensHClassData (4.2.4), GreensDClassData (4.2.5), respectively.

#### 4.2.9 IsAssociatedSemigpTransSemigp

◇ IsAssociatedSemigpTransSemigp(C) (property)

returns true if C is a Green's class of a transformation semigroup and returns false otherwise.

This attribute is required so that a Green's class knows that it belongs to a transformation semigroup, so that the methods defined in the MONOID are used in preference to those in the library.

Example

```
gap> a:=Transformation( [ 2, 1, 4, 5, 6, 3 ] );;
gap> b:=Transformation( [ 2, 3, 1, 5, 4, 1 ] );;
gap> M:=Semigroup(a,b);;
gap> GreensLClassOfElement(M,a);
{Transformation( [ 2, 1, 4, 5, 6, 3 ] )}
gap> IsAssociatedSemigpTransSemigp(last);
true
gap> f:=FreeSemigroup(3);;
gap> a:=f.1;; b:=f.2;; c:=f.3;;
gap> s:=f/[[a^2, a], [b^2, b], [c^2, c], [a*b, a], [b*a, b], [a*c, a],
> [c*a, c], [b*c, b], [c*b, c]];
<fp semigroup on the generators [ s1, s2, s3 ]>
gap> Size(s);
3
gap> GreensLClassOfElement(s,a);
{s1}
gap> IsAssociatedSemigpTransSemigp(last);
false
```

#### 4.2.10 SchutzenbergerGroup

◇ SchutzenbergerGroup(D) (attribute)

if D satisfies IsGreensRClassData (4.2.6), IsGreensLClassData (4.2.6), IsGreensHClassData (4.2.6), or IsGreensDClassData (4.2.6), then SchutzenbergerGroup returns the schutz component of D.

If D satisfies IsGreensRClass (Reference: IsGreensRClass), IsGreensLClass (Reference: IsGreensLClass), IsGreensHClass (Reference: IsGreensHClass), IsGreensDClass (Reference: IsGreensDClass), then SchutzenbergerGroup returns the schutz component of GreensData with argument D.

Example

```
gap> gens:=[ Transformation( [ 4, 4, 3, 5, 3 ] ),
> Transformation( [ 5, 1, 1, 4, 1 ] ),
> Transformation( [ 5, 5, 4, 4, 5 ] ) ];;
gap> f:=Transformation( [ 4, 5, 5, 5, 5 ] );;
gap> SchutzenbergerGroup(GreensDClassOfElement(S, f));
Group([ ], (4,5) )
```

```
gap> SchutzenbergerGroup(GreensRClassOfElement(S, f));
Group([ (), (4,5) ])
gap> SchutzenbergerGroup(GreensLClassOfElement(S, f));
Group([ (), (4,5) ])
gap> SchutzenbergerGroup(GreensHClassOfElement(S, f));
Group([ (), (4,5) ])
```

#### 4.2.11 PartialOrderOfDClasses

◇ `PartialOrderOfDClasses(S)`

(attribute)

returns the partial order of the D-classes of  $S$  as a directed graph in GRAPE, if it is installed, using the command

Example

```
Graph(Group(), [1..Length(GreensDClasses(S))], OnPoints, function(x,y)
  return y in poset[x]; end, true); ;
```

where  $y$  in  $\text{poset}[x]$  if and only if  $S^1yS^1$  is a subset of  $S^1xS^1$ .

If GRAPE is not loaded, then the list `poset` is returned instead.

## Chapter 5

# Properties of Semigroups

### 5.1 Introduction

In this section we give the theoretical results and the corresponding GAP functions that can be used to determine whether a set of transformations generates a semigroup of a given type. Let  $S$  be a semigroup. Then

- $S$  is a *left zero semigroup* if  $xy=x$  for all  $x, y$  in  $S$ .
- $S$  is a *right zero semigroup* if  $xy=y$  for all  $x, y$  in  $S$ .
- $S$  is *commutative* if  $xy=yx$  for all  $x, y$  in  $S$ .
- $S$  is *simple* if it has no proper two-sided ideals.
- $S$  is *regular* if for all  $x$  in  $S$  there exists  $y$  in  $S$  such that  $xyx=x$ .
- $S$  is *completely regular* if every element of  $S$  lies in a subgroup.
- $S$  is an *inverse semigroup* if for all elements  $x$  in  $S$  there exists a unique semigroup inverse, that is, a unique element  $y$  such that  $xyx=x$  and  $yxy=y$ .
- $S$  is a *Clifford semigroup* if it is a regular semigroup whose idempotents are central, that is, for all  $e$  in  $S$  with  $e^2=e$  and  $x$  in  $S$  we have that  $ex=xe$ .
- $S$  is a *band* if every element is an idempotent, that is,  $x^2=x$  for all  $x$  in  $S$ .
- $S$  is a *rectangular band* if for all  $x, y, z$  in  $S$  we have that  $x^2=x$  and  $xyz=xz$ .
- $S$  is a *semiband* if it is generated by its idempotent elements, that is, elements satisfying  $x^2=x$ .
- $S$  is an *orthodox semigroup* if its idempotents (elements satisfying  $x^2=x$ ) form a subsemigroup.
- $S$  is a *zero semigroup* if there exists an element  $0$  in  $S$  such that  $xy=0$  for all  $x, y$  in  $S$ .
- $S$  is a *zero group* if there exists an element  $0$  in  $S$  such that  $S$  without  $0$  is a group and for all  $x$  in  $S$  we have that  $x0=0x=0$ .

The following results provide efficient methods to determine if an arbitrary transformation semigroup is a left zero, right zero, simple, completely regular, inverse or Clifford semigroup. Proofs of these results can be found in [GM05].

Let  $S$  be a semigroup generated by a set of transformations  $U$  on a finite set. Then the following hold:

- $S$  is a left zero semigroup if and only if for all  $f, g$  in  $U$  the image of  $f$  equals the image of  $g$  and  $f^2=f$ .
- $S$  is a right zero semigroup if and only if for all  $f, g$  in  $U$  the kernel of  $f$  equals the kernel of  $g$  and  $f^2=f$ .
- $S$  is simple if and only if for all  $f, g$  in  $U$  every class of the kernel of  $f$  contains exactly 1 element of the image of  $g$ .
- $S$  is completely regular if and only if for all  $f$  in  $U$  and  $g$  in  $S$ , every class of the kernel of  $f$  contains at most 1 element of the set found by applying  $g$  to the image of  $f$ .
- $S$  is inverse if and only if it is regular and there is a bijection  $\phi$  from the set of kernels of elements of  $S$  to the set of images of elements of  $S$  such that every class of a kernel  $K$  contains exactly 1 element in  $\phi(K)$ .
- $S$  is a Clifford semigroup if and only if for all  $f, g$  in  $U$ 
  - $f$  permutes its image
  - $f$  commutes with the power of  $g$  that acts as the identity on its image.

It is straightforward to verify that a transformation semigroup  $S$  generated by  $U$  is a group if and only if for all  $f, g$  in  $U$

- the kernel of  $f$  equals the kernel of  $g$ .
- the image of  $f$  equals the image of  $g$ .
- $f$  permutes its image.

At first glance it might not be obvious why these conditions are an improvement over the original definitions. The main point is that it can be easily determined whether a semigroup  $S$  generated by a set  $U$  of mappings satisfies these conditions by considering the generators  $U$  and their action on the underlying set only.

## 5.2 Property Tests

### 5.2.1 IsCompletelyRegularSemigroup

◇ IsCompletelyRegularSemigroup( $S$ )

(property)

returns `true` if the transformation semigroup  $S$  is completely regular and `false` otherwise.  
A semigroup is *completely regular* if every element is contained in a subgroup.

Example

```
gap> gens:= [ Transformation( [ 1, 2, 4, 3, 6, 5, 4 ] ),
> Transformation( [ 1, 2, 5, 6, 3, 4, 5 ] ),
> Transformation( [ 2, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2 ] ) ];;
gap> S:=Semigroup(gens);;
gap> IsCompletelyRegularSemigroup(S);
true
gap> S:=RandomSemigroup(5,5);;
gap> IsSimpleSemigroup(S);
false
```

### 5.2.2 IsSimpleSemigroup

◇ IsSimpleSemigroup( $S$ ) (property)  
 ◇ IsCompletelySimpleSemigroup( $S$ ) (property)

returns true if the transformation semigroup  $S$  is simple and false otherwise.

A semigroup is *simple* if it has no proper 2-sided ideals. A semigroup is *completely simple* if it is simple and possesses minimal left and right ideals. A finite semigroup is simple if and only if it is completely simple.

Example

```
gap> gens:= [ Transformation( [ 2, 2, 4, 4, 6, 6, 8, 8, 10, 10, 12, 12, 2 ] ),
> Transformation( [ 1, 1, 3, 3, 5, 5, 7, 7, 9, 9, 11, 11, 3 ] ),
> Transformation( [ 1, 7, 3, 9, 5, 11, 7, 1, 9, 3, 11, 5, 5 ] ),
> Transformation( [ 7, 7, 9, 9, 11, 11, 1, 1, 3, 3, 5, 5, 7 ] ) ];;
gap> S:=Semigroup(gens);;
gap> IsSimpleSemigroup(S);
true
gap> IsCompletelySimpleSemigroup(S);
true
gap> S:=RandomSemigroup(5,5);;
gap> IsSimpleSemigroup(S);
false
```

### 5.2.3 IsGroupAsSemigroup

◇ IsGroupAsSemigroup( $S$ ) (property)

returns true if the transformation semigroup  $S$  is a group and false otherwise.

Example

```
gap> gens:= [ Transformation( [ 2, 4, 5, 3, 7, 8, 6, 9, 1 ] ),
> Transformation( [ 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 1, 9, 2, 4 ] ) ];;
gap> S:=Semigroup(gens);;
gap> IsGroupAsSemigroup(S);
true
```

### 5.2.4 IsCommutativeSemigroup

◇ IsCommutativeSemigroup( $S$ ) (property)

returns true if the transformation semigroup  $S$  is commutative and false otherwise. The function `IsCommutative` (**Reference: IsCommutative**) can also be used to test if a semigroup is commutative.

A semigroup  $S$  is *commutative* if  $xy=yx$  for all  $x, y$  in  $S$ .

Example

```
gap> gens:=[ Transformation( [ 2, 4, 5, 3, 7, 8, 6, 9, 1 ] ),
> Transformation( [ 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 1, 9, 2, 4 ] ) ];;
gap> S:=Semigroup(gens);
gap> IsCommutativeSemigroup(S);
true
gap> IsCommutative(S);
true
```

### 5.2.5 IsRegularSemigroup

◇ `IsRegularSemigroup(S)`

(property)

returns true if the transformation semigroup  $S$  is a regular semigroup and false otherwise. The algorithm used here is essentially the same algorithm as that used for `GreensRClasses` (**Reference: GreensRClasses**) in MONOID. If  $S$  is regular, then  $S$  will have the attribute `GreensRClasses` after `IsRegularSemigroup` is invoked.

A semigroup  $S$  is *regular* if for all  $x$  in  $S$  there exists  $y$  in  $S$  such that  $xyx=x$ .

Example

```
gap> IsRegularSemigroup(FullTransformationSemigroup(5));
true
```

### 5.2.6 IsInverseSemigroup

◇ `IsInverseSemigroup(S)`

(property)

returns true if the transformation semigroup  $S$  is an inverse semigroup and false otherwise.

A semigroup  $S$  is an *inverse semigroup* if every element  $x$  in  $S$  has a unique semigroup inverse, that is, a unique element  $y$  such that  $xyx=x$  and  $yxy=y$ .

Example

```
gap> gens:=[Transformation([1,2,4,5,6,3,7,8]),
> Transformation([3,3,4,5,6,2,7,8]),
> Transformation([1,2,5,3,6,8,4,4])];
gap> S:=Semigroup(gens);
gap> IsInverseSemigroup(S);
true
```

### 5.2.7 IsCliffordSemigroup

◇ `IsCliffordSemigroup(S)`

(property)

returns true if the transformation semigroup  $S$  is a Clifford semigroup and false otherwise.

A semigroup  $S$  is a *Clifford semigroup* if it is a regular semigroup whose idempotents are central, that is, for all  $e$  in  $S$  with  $e^2=e$  and  $x$  in  $S$  we have that  $ex=xe$ .



Example

```
gap> gens:=[Transformation([1,2,4,5,6,3,7,8]),
> Transformation([3,3,4,5,6,2,7,8]),
> Transformation([1,2,5,3,6,8,4,4])];;
gap> S:=Semigroup(gens);;
gap> IsCliffordSemigroup(S);
true
```

### 5.2.8 IsBand

◇ IsBand(S)

(property)

returns true if the transformation semigroup  $S$  is a band and false otherwise.

A semigroup  $S$  is a *band* if every element is an idempotent, that is,  $x^2=x$  for all  $x$  in  $S$ .

Example

```
gap> gens:=[ Transformation( [ 1, 1, 1, 4, 4, 4, 7, 7, 7, 1 ] ),
> Transformation( [ 2, 2, 2, 5, 5, 5, 8, 8, 8, 2 ] ),
> Transformation( [ 3, 3, 3, 6, 6, 6, 9, 9, 9, 3 ] ),
> Transformation( [ 1, 1, 1, 4, 4, 4, 7, 7, 7, 4 ] ),
> Transformation( [ 1, 1, 1, 4, 4, 4, 7, 7, 7, 7 ] ) ];;
gap> S:=Semigroup(gens);;
gap> IsBand(S);
true
```

### 5.2.9 IsRectangularBand

◇ IsRectangularBand(S)

(property)

returns true if the transformation semigroup  $S$  is a rectangular band and false otherwise.

A semigroup  $S$  is a *rectangular band* if for all  $x, y, z$  in  $S$  we have that  $x^2=x$  and  $xyz=xz$ .

Example

```
gap> gens:=[ Transformation( [ 1, 1, 1, 4, 4, 4, 7, 7, 7, 1 ] ),
> Transformation( [ 2, 2, 2, 5, 5, 5, 8, 8, 8, 2 ] ),
> Transformation( [ 3, 3, 3, 6, 6, 6, 9, 9, 9, 3 ] ),
> Transformation( [ 1, 1, 1, 4, 4, 4, 7, 7, 7, 4 ] ),
> Transformation( [ 1, 1, 1, 4, 4, 4, 7, 7, 7, 7 ] ) ];;
gap> S:=Semigroup(gens);;
gap> IsRectangularBand(S);
true
```

### 5.2.10 IsSemiBand

◇ IsSemiBand(S)

(property)

returns true if the transformation semigroup  $S$  is a semiband and false otherwise.

A semigroup  $S$  is a *semiband* if it is generated by its idempotent elements, that is, elements satisfying  $x^2=x$ .

Example

```
gap> S:=FullTransformationSemigroup(4);;
gap> x:=Transformation( [ 1, 2, 3, 1 ] );;
gap> D:=GreensDClassOfElement(S, x);;
gap> T:=Semigroup(Elements(D));;
gap> IsSemiBand(T);
true
```

### 5.2.11 IsOrthodoxSemigroup

◇ **IsOrthodoxSemigroup**(*S*)

(property)

returns true if the transformation semigroup *S* is orthodox and false otherwise.

A semigroup is an *orthodox semigroup* if its idempotent elements form a subsemigroup.

Example

```
gap> gens:=[ Transformation( [ 1, 1, 1, 4, 5, 4 ] ),
> Transformation( [ 1, 2, 3, 1, 1, 2 ] ),
> Transformation( [ 1, 2, 3, 1, 1, 3 ] ),
> Transformation( [ 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5 ] ) ];;
gap> S:=Semigroup(gens);;
gap> IsOrthodoxSemigroup(S);
true
```

### 5.2.12 IsRightZeroSemigroup

◇ **IsRightZeroSemigroup**(*S*)

(property)

returns true if the transformation semigroup *S* is a right zero semigroup and false otherwise.

A semigroup *S* is a *right zero semigroup* if  $xy=y$  for all  $x, y$  in *S*.

Example

```
gap> gens:=[ Transformation( [ 2, 1, 4, 3, 5 ] ),
> Transformation( [ 3, 2, 3, 1, 1 ] ) ];;
gap> S:=Semigroup(gens);;
gap> IsRightZeroSemigroup(S);
false
gap> gens:=[ Transformation( [ 1, 2, 3, 3, 1 ] ),
> Transformation( [ 1, 2, 4, 4, 1 ] ) ];;
gap> S:=Semigroup(gens);;
gap> IsRightZeroSemigroup(S);
true
```

### 5.2.13 IsLeftZeroSemigroup

◇ **IsLeftZeroSemigroup**(*S*)

(property)

returns true if the transformation semigroup *S* is a left zero semigroup and false otherwise.

A semigroup *S* is a *left zero semigroup* if  $xy=x$  for all  $x, y$  in *S*.

Example

```
gap> gens:=[ Transformation( [ 2, 1, 4, 3, 5 ] ),
> Transformation( [ 3, 2, 3, 1, 1 ] ) ];;
```

```

gap> S:=Semigroup(gens);;
gap> IsRightZeroSemigroup(S);
false
gap> gens:=[Transformation( [ 1, 2, 3, 3, 1 ] ),
> Transformation( [ 1, 2, 3, 3, 3 ] ) ];;
gap> S:=Semigroup(gens);;
gap> IsLeftZeroSemigroup(S);
true

```

### 5.2.14 IsZeroSemigroup

◇ IsZeroSemigroup(S)

(property)

returns true if the transformation semigroup S is a zero semigroup or if S was created using the ZeroSemigroup (6.3.1) command. Otherwise false is returned.

A semigroup S is a *zero semigroup* if there exists an element 0 in S such that  $xy=0$  for all  $x, y$  in S.

Example

```

gap> gens:=[ Transformation( [ 4, 7, 6, 3, 1, 5, 3, 6, 5, 9 ] ),
> Transformation( [ 5, 3, 5, 1, 9, 3, 8, 7, 4, 3 ] ),
> Transformation( [ 5, 10, 10, 1, 7, 6, 6, 8, 7, 7 ] ),
> Transformation( [ 7, 4, 3, 3, 2, 2, 3, 2, 9, 3 ] ),
> Transformation( [ 8, 1, 3, 4, 9, 6, 3, 7, 1, 6 ] ) ];;
gap> S:=Semigroup(gens);;
gap> IsZeroSemigroup(S);
false

```

### 5.2.15 IsZeroGroup

◇ IsZeroGroup(S)

(property)

returns true if the transformation semigroup S is a zero group or if S was created using the ZeroGroup (6.3.3) command. Otherwise false is returned.

A semigroup S is a *zero group* if there exists an element 0 in S such that S without 0 is a group and for all  $x$  in S we have that  $x0=0x=0$ .

Example

```

gap> S:=ZeroGroup(DihedralGroup(10));;
gap> iso:=IsomorphismTransformationSemigroup(S);;
gap> T:=Range(iso);;
gap> IsZeroGroup(T);
true

```

### 5.2.16 MultiplicativeZero

◇ MultiplicativeZero(S)

(property)

returns the multiplicative zero of the transformation semigroup S if it has one and returns fail otherwise.

Example

```
gap> gens:= [ Transformation( [ 1, 4, 2, 6, 6, 5, 2 ] ),  
> Transformation( [ 1, 6, 3, 6, 2, 1, 6 ] ) ];;  
gap> S:=Semigroup(gens);;  
gap> MultiplicativeZero(S);  
Transformation( [ 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1 ] )
```

## Chapter 6

# Special Classes of Semigroup

### 6.1 Introduction

In this chapter functions for creating certain semigroups are given. In Section 6.2 we give functions for creating the following standard transformation semigroups:

- the semigroup of all *singular transformations* of the  $n$ -element set  $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ . That is, the non-invertible mappings on this set. This semigroup is known to be regular, idempotent generated (satisfies `IsSemiBand (5.2.10)`), and has size  $n^{n-1}$ .
- the semigroup of all *order preserving transformations* of the  $n$ -element set  $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ . That is, the mappings  $f$  such that  $i$  is at most  $j$  implies  $f(i)$  is at most  $f(j)$  for all  $i, j$  in  $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ . This semigroup is known to be regular, idempotent generated (satisfies `IsSemiBand (5.2.10)`), and has size `Binomial (2*n-1, n-1)`.

In Section 6.3 we give functions for creating the following semigroups:

- the *zero semigroup*  $S$  of order  $n$ . That is, the unique semigroup up to isomorphism of order  $n$  such that there exists an element  $0$  in  $S$  such that  $xy=0$  for all  $x, y$  in  $S$ .
- *zero groups* with underlying group  $G$ . That is, the monoid  $S$  obtained by adjoining a zero element  $0$  to a group  $G$  with  $g0=0g=0$  for all  $g$  in  $S$ .

In Section 6.4 we give functions for randomly creating semigroups of different types. These functions are included so that the user has a ready supply of examples should they be required.

### 6.2 Transformation Semigroup

#### 6.2.1 SingularSemigroup

◇ `SingularSemigroup (n)` (function)

creates the semigroup of singular transformations of degree  $n$ . That is, the semigroup of all transformations of the  $n$ -element set  $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$  that are non-invertible.

This semigroup is known to be regular, idempotent generated (satisfies `IsSemiBand (5.2.10)`), and has size  $n^{n-1}$ .

The generators used here are the idempotents of rank  $n-1$ , so there are  $n(n-1)$  generators in total.

Example

```
gap> S:=SingularSemigroup(6);
<semigroup with 30 generators>
gap> Size(S);
45936
gap> IsRegularSemigroup(S);
true
gap> IsSemiBand(S);
true
```

## 6.2.2 OrderPreservingSemigroup

◇ `OrderPreservingSemigroup(n)` (operation)

returns the semigroup of order preserving transformations of the  $n$ -element set  $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ . That is, the mappings  $f$  such that  $i$  is at most  $j$  implies  $f(i)$  is at most  $f(j)$  for all  $i, j$  in  $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ .

This semigroup is known to be regular, idempotent generated (satisfies `IsSemiBand` (5.2.10)), and has size  $\text{Binomial}(2*n-1, n-1)$ . The generators and relations used here are those specified by Aizenstat as given in [AR00] and [GH92]. That is, `OrderPreservingSemigroup(n)` has the  $2n-2$  idempotent generators

Example

```
u_2:=Transformation([2,2,3,...,n]), u_3:=Transformation([1,3,3,...,n]), ...
v_{n-2}:=Transformation([1,2,2,...,n]), v_{n-3}:=Transformation
([1,2,3,3,...,n]), ...
```

and the presentation obtained using `IsomorphismFpMonoid` (7.7.4) has relations

Example

```
v_{n-i} u_i = u_i v_{n-i+1} (i=2,..., n-1)
u_{n-i} v_i = v_i u_{n-i+1} (i=2,...,n-1),
v_{n-i} u_i = u_i (i=1,...,n-1),
u_{n-i} v_i = v_i (i=1,...,n-1),
u_i v_j = v_j u_i (i,j=1,...,n-1; not j=n-i, n-i+1),
u_1 u_2 u_1 = u_1 u_2,
v_1 v_2 v_1 = v_1 v_2.
```

Example

```
gap> S:=OrderPreservingSemigroup(5);
<monoid with 8 generators>
gap> IsSemiBand(S);
true
gap> IsRegularSemigroup(S);
true
gap> Size(S)=Binomial(2*5-1, 5-1);
true
```

## 6.3 Zero Groups and Zero Semigroups

### 6.3.1 ZeroSemigroup

◇ `ZeroSemigroup(n)` (operation)

returns the *zero semigroup*  $S$  of order  $n$ . That is, the unique semigroup up to isomorphism of order  $n$  such that there exists an element  $0$  in  $S$  such that  $xy=0$  for all  $x, y$  in  $S$ .

A zero semigroup is generated by its nonzero elements, has trivial Green's relations, and is not regular.

Example

```
gap> S:=ZeroSemigroup(10);
<zero semigroup with 10 elements>
gap> Size(S);
10
gap> GeneratorsOfSemigroup(S);
[ z1, z2, z3, z4, z5, z6, z7, z8, z9 ]
gap> Idempotents(S);
[ 0 ]
gap> IsZeroSemigroup(S);
true
gap> GreensRClasses(S);
[ {0}, {z1}, {z2}, {z3}, {z4}, {z5}, {z6}, {z7}, {z8}, {z9} ]
```

### 6.3.2 ZeroSemigroupElt

◇ `ZeroSemigroupElt(n)` (operation)

returns the zero semigroup element  $z_n$  where  $n$  is a positive integer and  $z_0$  is the multiplicative zero.

The zero semigroup element  $z_n$  belongs to every zero semigroup with degree at least  $n$ .

Example

```
gap> ZeroSemigroupElt(0);
0
gap> ZeroSemigroupElt(4);
z4
```

### 6.3.3 ZeroGroup

◇ `ZeroGroup(G)` (operation)

returns the monoid obtained by adjoining a zero element to  $G$ . That is, the monoid  $S$  obtained by adjoining a zero element  $0$  to  $G$  with  $g0=0g=0$  for all  $g$  in  $S$ .

Example

```
gap> S:=ZeroGroup(CyclicGroup(10));
<zero group with 3 generators>
gap> IsRegularSemigroup(S);
true
gap> Elements(S);
[ 0, <identity> of ..., f1, f2, f1*f2, f2^2, f1*f2^2, f2^3, f1*f2^3, f2^4,
```

```
f1*f2^4 ]
gap> GreensRClasses(S);
[ {<adjoined zero>}, {ZeroGroup(<identity> of ...)} ]
```

### 6.3.4 ZeroGroupElt

◇ **ZeroGroupElt**(*g*) (operation)

returns the zero group element corresponding to the group element *g*. The function `ZeroGroupElt` is only used to create an object in the correct category during the creation of a zero group using `ZeroGroup` (6.3.3).

Example

```
gap> ZeroGroupElt(Random(DihedralGroup(10)));
gap> IsZeroGroupElt(last);
true
```

### 6.3.5 UnderlyingGroupOfZG

◇ **UnderlyingGroupOfZG**(*ZG*) (attribute)

returns the group from which the zero group *ZG* was constructed.

Example

```
gap> G:=DihedralGroup(10);
gap> S:=ZeroGroup(G);
gap> UnderlyingGroupOfZG(S)=G;
true
```

### 6.3.6 UnderlyingGroupEltOfZGElt

◇ **UnderlyingGroupEltOfZGElt**(*g*) (attribute)

returns the group element from which the zero group element *g* was constructed.

Example

```
gap> G:=DihedralGroup(10);
gap> S:=ZeroGroup(G);
gap> Elements(S);
[ 0, <identity> of ..., f1, f2, f1*f2, f2^2, f1*f2^2, f2^3, f1*f2^3, f2^4,
  f1*f2^4 ]
gap> x:=last[5];
f1*f2
gap> UnderlyingGroupEltOfZGElt(x);
f1*f2
```

## 6.4 Random Semigroups

### 6.4.1 RandomMonoid

◇ **RandomMonoid**(*m*, *n*) (function)



returns a random transformation monoid of degree  $n$  with  $m$  generators.

Example

```
gap> S:=RandomMonoid(5,5);
<semigroup with 5 generators>
```

### 6.4.2 RandomSemigroup

◇ `RandomSemigroup( $m$ ,  $n$ )`

(function)

returns a random transformation semigroup of degree  $n$  with  $m$  generators.

Example

```
gap> S:=RandomSemigroup(5,5);
<semigroup with 5 generators>
```

### 6.4.3 RandomReesMatrixSemigroup

◇ `RandomReesMatrixSemigroup( $i$ ,  $j$ ,  $deg$ )`

(function)

returns a random Rees matrix semigroup with an  $i$  by  $j$  sandwich matrix over a permutation group with maximum degree  $deg$ .

Example

```
gap> S:=RandomReesMatrixSemigroup(4,5,5);
Rees Matrix Semigroup over Group([ (1,5,3,4), (1,3,4,2,5) ])
[ [ (), (), (), () ],
  [ (), (1,3,5)(2,4), (1,3,5)(2,4), (1,5,3), (1,5,3) ],
  [ (), (1,3,5), (1,5,3)(2,4), (), (1,5,3) ],
  [ (), (), (1,3,5)(2,4), (2,4), (2,4) ] ]
```

### 6.4.4 RandomReesZeroMatrixSemigroup

◇ `RandomReesZeroMatrixSemigroup( $i$ ,  $j$ ,  $deg$ )`

(function)

returns a random Rees 0-matrix semigroup with an  $i$  by  $j$  sandwich matrix over a permutation group with maximum degree  $deg$ .

Example

```
gap> S:=RandomReesZeroMatrixSemigroup(2,3,2);
Rees Zero Matrix Semigroup over <zero group with 2 generators>
gap> SandwichMatrixOfReesZeroMatrixSemigroup(S);
[ [ 0, (), 0 ], [ 0, 0, 0 ] ]
```

## Chapter 7

# Semigroup Homomorphisms

### 7.1 Introduction

In this chapter we give instructions on how to create semigroup homomorphisms using MONOID in several different ways.

In Section 7.2, we give functions for creating arbitrary semigroup homomorphism specified by a function on the elements, the images of the generators, or the images of all the semigroup elements. These functions were written to support the functions for computing the automorphism group of an arbitrary transformation semigroup and to specify isomorphisms between different classes of semigroup, such as finitely presented semigroups and transformation semigroups.

In Section 7.3, we show how to specify and compute the inner automorphisms of a transformation semigroup. The functions that can be used to find the entire automorphism group of an arbitrary transformation semigroup are given in Section 7.4. The AutomorphismGroup (7.4.1) has an interactive mode that allows the user to decide how the computation should proceed. This can be invoked by using the command `SetInfoLevel(InfoAutos, 4);` see InfoAutos (7.1.1).

In Section 7.5, commands for creating automorphisms and finding all automorphisms of Rees matrix semigroups and Rees 0-matrix semigroups are given.

In Section 7.6, functions for specifying the automorphisms of a zero group are given.

In the final section (7.7), functions for finding isomorphisms between various kinds of semigroups are given.

The methods behind the commands in this chapter are taken from [ABM07].

PLEASE NOTE: the following functions can only be used fully if GRAPE is fully installed (and loaded):

- AutomorphismGroup (7.4.1) with argument satisfying IsTransformationSemigroup (**Reference: IsTransformationSemigroup**) or IsReesZeroMatrixSemigroup (**Reference: IsReesZeroMatrixSemigroup**)
- RightTransStabAutoGroup (7.5.9) with argument satisfying IsReesZeroMatrixSemigroup (**Reference: IsReesZeroMatrixSemigroup**)
- RZMSGraph (7.5.8)
- RZMSInducedFunction (7.5.6)
- RZMStoRZMSInducedFunction (7.5.7)

- `IsomorphismSemigroups` (7.7.5) with both arguments satisfying `IsReesZeroMatrixSemigroup` (**Reference: `IsReesZeroMatrixSemigroup`**)

Please see Chapter 1 for further details on how to obtain GRAPE.

### 7.1.1 InfoAutos

◇ `InfoAutos`

(info class)

This is the `InfoClass` for the functions in this chapter. Setting the value of `InfoAutos` to 1, 2, 3, or 4 using the command `SetInfoLevel` (**Reference: `SetInfoLevel`**) will give different levels of information about what GAP is doing during a computation. In particular, if the level of `InfoAutos` is set to 4, then `AutomorphismGroup` (7.4.1) runs in interactive mode.

## 7.2 Creating Homomorphisms

The principal functions for creating arbitrary semigroup homomorphisms are the following three.

### 7.2.1 SemigroupHomomorphismByFunction

◇ `SemigroupHomomorphismByFunction(S, T, func)`

(operation)

◇ `SemigroupHomomorphismByFunctionNC(S, T, func)`

(operation)

returns a semigroup homomorphism with representation `IsSemigroupHomomorphismByFunctionRep` from the semigroup *S* to the semigroup *T* defined by the function *func*.

`SemigroupHomomorphismByFunction` will find an isomorphism from *S* to a finitely presented semigroup or monoid (using `IsomorphismFpSemigroup` (7.7.3) or `IsomorphismFpMonoid` (7.7.4)) and then check that the list of values under *func* of the generators of *S* satisfy the relations of this presentation.

`SemigroupHomomorphismByFunctionNC` does not check that *func* defines a homomorphism and, in this case *S* and *T* can be semigroups, *D*-classes, *H*-classes or any combination of these.

Example

```
gap> gens:=[ Transformation( [ 1, 4, 3, 5, 2 ] ),
> Transformation( [ 2, 3, 1, 1, 2 ] ) ];;
gap> S:=Semigroup(gens);;
gap> gens:=[ Transformation( [ 1, 5, 1, 2, 1 ] ),
> Transformation( [ 5, 1, 4, 3, 2 ] ) ];;
gap> T:=Semigroup(gens);;
gap> idem:=Random(Idempotents(T));;
gap> hom:=SemigroupHomomorphismByFunction(S, T, x-> idem);
SemigroupHomomorphism ( <semigroup with 2 generators>-><semigroup with
2 generators>)
gap> hom:=SemigroupHomomorphismByFunctionNC(S, T, x-> idem);
SemigroupHomomorphism ( <semigroup with 2 generators>-><semigroup with
2 generators>)
```

### 7.2.2 SemigroupHomomorphismByImagesOfGens

◇ `SemigroupHomomorphismByImagesOfGens(S, T, list)` (operation)

◇ `SemigroupHomomorphismByImagesOfGensNC(S, T, list)` (operation)

returns a semigroup homomorphism with representation `IsSemigroupHomomorphismByImagesOfGensRep` from `S` to `T` where the image of the `i`th generator of `S` is the `i`th position in `list`.

`SemigroupHomomorphismByImagesOfGens` will find an isomorphism from `S` to a finitely presented semigroup or monoid (using `IsomorphismFpSemigroup` (7.7.3) or `IsomorphismFpMonoid` (7.7.4)) and then check that `list` satisfies the relations of this presentation.

`SemigroupHomomorphismByImagesOfGensNC` does not check that `list` induces a homomorphism.

Example

```
gap> gens:=[ Transformation( [ 1, 4, 3, 5, 2 ] ),
> Transformation( [ 2, 3, 1, 1, 2 ] ) ];;
gap> S:=Semigroup(gens);;
gap> gens:=[ Transformation( [ 1, 5, 1, 2, 1 ] ),
> Transformation( [ 5, 1, 4, 3, 2 ] ) ];;
gap> T:=Semigroup(gens);;
gap> SemigroupHomomorphismByImagesOfGens(S, T, GeneratorsOfSemigroup(T));
fail
gap> SemigroupHomomorphismByImagesOfGens(S, S, GeneratorsOfSemigroup(S));
SemigroupHomomorphismByImagesOfGens ( <trans. semigroup of size 161 with
2 generators>-><trans. semigroup of size 161 with 2 generators>)
```

### 7.2.3 SemigroupHomomorphismByImages

◇ `SemigroupHomomorphismByImages(S, T, list)` (operation)

◇ `SemigroupHomomorphismByImagesNC(S, T, list)` (operation)

returns a semigroup homomorphism with representation `IsSemigroupHomomorphismByImagesRep` from `S` to `T` where the image of the `i`th element of `S` is the `i`th position in `list`.

`SemigroupHomomorphismByImages` will find an isomorphism from `S` to a finitely presented semigroup or monoid (using `IsomorphismFpSemigroup` (7.7.3) or `IsomorphismFpMonoid` (7.7.4)) and then check that `list` satisfies the relations of this presentation.

`SemigroupHomomorphismByImagesNC` does not check that `list` induces a homomorphism.

Example

```
gap> gens:=[ Transformation( [ 2, 3, 4, 2, 4 ] ),
> Transformation( [ 3, 4, 2, 1, 4 ] ) ];;
gap> S:=Semigroup(gens);;
gap> gens:=[ Transformation( [ 2, 4, 4, 1, 2 ] ),
> Transformation( [ 5, 1, 1, 5, 1 ] ) ];;
gap> T:=Semigroup(gens);;
gap> idem:=Transformation( [ 5, 5, 5, 5, 5 ] );;
gap> list:=List([1..Size(S)], x-> idem);;
gap> hom:=SemigroupHomomorphismByImages(S, T, list);
SemigroupHomomorphismByImagesOfGens ( <trans. semigroup of size 164 with
2 generators>-><trans. semigroup with 2 generators>)
gap> SemigroupHomomorphismByImagesNC(S, T, list);
```

```
SemigroupHomomorphismByImages ( <trans. semigroup of size 164 with
2 generators>-><trans. semigroup with 2 generators>)
```

## 7.3 Inner Automorphisms

### 7.3.1 InnerAutomorphismOfSemigroup

◇ `InnerAutomorphismOfSemigroup(S, perm)` (operation)

◇ `InnerAutomorphismOfSemigroupNC(S, perm)` (operation)

returns the inner automorphism of the transformation semigroup  $S$  given by the permutation `perm`. The degree of `perm` should be at most the degree of  $S$ .

The notion of inner automorphisms of semigroups differs from the notion of the same name for groups. Indeed, if  $S$  is a semigroup of transformations of degree  $n$ , then  $g$  in the symmetric group  $S_n$  induces an inner automorphism of  $S$  if the mapping that takes  $s$  to  $g^{-1}sg$  for all  $s$  in  $S$  is an automorphism of  $S$ .

`InnerAutomorphismOfSemigroup` checks that the mapping induced by `perm` is an automorphism and `InnerAutomorphismOfSemigroupNC` only creates the appropriate object without performing a check that the permutation actually induces an automorphism.

Example

```
gap> gens:=[ Transformation( [ 6, 2, 7, 5, 3, 5, 4 ] ),
> Transformation( [ 7, 7, 5, 7, 2, 4, 3 ] ) ];
gap> S:=Monoid(gens);
gap> InnerAutomorphismOfSemigroup(S, (1,2,3,4,5));
fail
gap> InnerAutomorphismOfSemigroupNC(S, (1,2,3,4,5));
^(1,2,3,4,5)
gap> InnerAutomorphismOfSemigroup(S, ());
^()
```

### 7.3.2 ConjugatorOfInnerAutomorphismOfSemigroup

◇ `ConjugatorOfInnerAutomorphismOfSemigroup(f)` (attribute)

returns the permutation `perm` used to construct the inner automorphism  $f$  of a semigroup; see `InnerAutomorphismOfSemigroup` (7.3.1) for further details.

Example

```
gap> S:=RandomSemigroup(3,8);
gap> f:=InnerAutomorphismOfSemigroupNC(S, (1,2)(3,4));
^(1,2)(3,4)
gap> ConjugatorOfInnerAutomorphismOfSemigroup(f);
(1,2)(3,4)
```

### 7.3.3 IsInnerAutomorphismOfSemigroup

◇ `IsInnerAutomorphismOfSemigroup(f)` (property)

returns true if the general mapping  $f$  is an inner automorphism of a semigroup; see `InnerAutomorphismOfSemigroup` (7.3.1) for further details.

Example

```
gap> S:=RandomSemigroup(2,9);;
gap> f:=InnerAutomorphismOfSemigroupNC(S, (1,2)(3,4));
      ^ (1,2)(3,4)
gap> IsInnerAutomorphismOfSemigroup(f);
true
```

### 7.3.4 InnerAutomorphismsOfSemigroup

◇ `InnerAutomorphismsOfSemigroup(S)`

(attribute)

`InnerAutomorphismsOfSemigroup` returns the group of inner automorphisms of the transformation semigroup  $S$ .

The same result can be obtained by applying `InnerAutomorphismsAutomorphismGroup` (7.3.6) to the result of `AutomorphismGroup` (7.4.1) of  $S$ . It is possible that the inner automorphism of  $S$  have been calculated at the same time as the entire automorphism group of  $S$  but it might not be. If the degree of  $S$  is high, then this function may take a long time to return a value.

The notion of inner automorphisms of semigroups differs from the notion of the same name for groups. Indeed, if  $S$  is a semigroup of transformations of degree  $n$ , then  $g$  in the symmetric group  $S_n$  induces an inner automorphism of  $S$  if the mapping that takes  $s$  to  $g^{-1}sg$  for all  $s$  in  $S$  is an automorphism of  $S$ .

Example

```
gap> x:=Transformation([2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,1]);;
gap> y:=Transformation([4,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9]);;
gap> S:=Semigroup(x,y);;
gap> G:=InnerAutomorphismsOfSemigroup(S);
<group of size 54 with 2 generators>
```

### 7.3.5 InnerAutomorphismsOfSemigroupInGroup

◇ `InnerAutomorphismsOfSemigroupInGroup(S, G[, bval])`

(operation)

`InnerAutomorphismsOfSemigroupInGroup` returns the group of inner automorphisms of the transformation semigroup  $S$  that also belong to the group  $G$ . The default setting is that the inner automorphisms of  $S$  are calculated first, then filtered to see which elements also belong to  $G$ .

If the optional argument `bval` is present and true, then the filtering is done as the inner automorphisms are found rather than after they have all been found. Otherwise, then this is equivalent to doing `InnerAutomorphismsOfSemigroupInGroup(S, G)`.

If `InfoAutos` (7.1.1) is set to level 4, then a prompt will appear during the procedure to let you decide when the filtering should be done. In this case the value of `bval` is irrelevant.

Example

```
gap> gens:=[ Transformation( [1,8,11,2,5,16,13,14,3,6,15,10,7,4,9,12] ),
> Transformation( [1,16,9,6,5,8,13,12,15,2,3,4,7,10,11,14] ),
> Transformation( [1,3,7,9,1,15,5,11,13,11,13,3,5,15,7,9] ) ];;
gap> S:=Semigroup(gens);;
gap> InnerAutomorphismsOfSemigroup(S);
```

```

<group of size 16 with 3 generators>
gap> G:=Group(SemigroupHomomorphismByImagesOfGensNC(S, S, gens));
<group with 1 generators>
gap> InnerAutomorphismsOfSemigroupInGroup(S, G);
<group of size 1 with 1 generators>
gap> InnerAutomorphismsOfSemigroupInGroup(S, G, true);
<group of size 1 with 1 generators>
gap> InnerAutomorphismsOfSemigroupInGroup(S, G, false);
<group of size 1 with 1 generators>

```

### 7.3.6 InnerAutomorphismsAutomorphismGroup

◇ InnerAutomorphismsAutomorphismGroup(*autgroup*)

(attribute)

If *autgroup* satisfies IsAutomorphismGroupOfSemigroup (7.4.3) then, this attribute stores the subgroup of inner automorphisms of the original semigroup.

It is possible that the inner automorphisms of *autgroup* have been calculated at the same time as *autgroup* was calculated but they might not be. If the degree of underlying semigroup is high, then this function may take a long time to return a value.

The notion of inner automorphisms of semigroups differs from the notion of the same name for groups. Indeed, if  $S$  is a semigroup of transformations of degree  $n$ , then  $g$  in the symmetric group  $S_n$  induces an inner automorphism of  $S$  if the mapping that takes  $s$  to  $g^{-1}sg$  for all  $s$  in  $S$  is an automorphism of  $S$ .

If *autgroup* satisfies IsAutomorphismGroupOfZeroGroup (7.4.5), then InnerAutomorphismsAutomorphismGroup returns the subgroup of inner automorphisms inside the automorphism group of the zero group by computing the inner automorphisms of the underlying group. Note that in this case the notion of inner automorphisms corresponds to that of the group theoretic notion.

Example

```

gap> g1:=Transformation([3,3,2,6,2,4,4,6]);;
gap> g2:=Transformation([5,1,7,8,7,5,8,1]);;
gap> m6:=Semigroup(g1,g2);;
gap> A:=AutomorphismGroup(m6);
<group of size 12 with 2 generators>
gap> InnerAutomorphismsAutomorphismGroup(A);
<group of size 12 with 2 generators>
gap> last=InnerAutomorphismsOfSemigroup(m6);

```

### 7.3.7 IsInnerAutomorphismsOfSemigroup

◇ IsInnerAutomorphismsOfSemigroup( $G$ )

(property)

returns true if  $G$  is the inner automorphism group of a transformation semigroup.

The notion of inner automorphisms of semigroups differs from the notion of the same name for groups. Indeed, if  $S$  is a semigroup of transformations of degree  $n$ , then  $g$  in the symmetric group  $S_n$  induces an inner automorphism of  $S$  if the mapping that takes  $s$  to  $g^{-1}sg$  for all  $s$  in  $S$  is an automorphism of  $S$ .

Note that this property is set to `true` when the computation of the inner automorphisms is performed. Otherwise, there is no method to check if an arbitrary group satisfies this property.

Example

```
gap> S:=RandomSemigroup(5,5);
<semigroup with 5 generators>
gap> I:=InnerAutomorphismsOfSemigroup(S);
gap> IsInnerAutomorphismsOfSemigroup(I);
true
```

### 7.3.8 IsInnerAutomorphismsOfZeroGroup

◇ `IsInnerAutomorphismsOfZeroGroup(G)`

(property)

returns `true` if  $G$  is the inner automorphism group of a zero group. This property is set to `true` when the computation of the inner automorphism group of the zero group is performed. Otherwise, there is no method to check if an arbitrary group satisfies this property.

Every inner automorphism of a zero group is just an inner automorphism of the underlying group that fixes the zero element. So, this notion of inner automorphism corresponds to the notion of inner automorphisms of a group.

Example

```
gap> zg:=ZeroGroup(CyclicGroup(70));
<zero group with 4 generators>
gap> I:=InnerAutomorphismsAutomorphismGroup(AutomorphismGroup(zg));
<group of size 1 with 1 generators>
gap> IsInnerAutomorphismsOfZeroGroup(I);
true
```

## 7.4 Automorphism Groups

### 7.4.1 AutomorphismGroup

◇ `AutomorphismGroup(S)`

(attribute)

`AutomorphismGroup` returns the group of automorphisms of the transformation semigroup, zero group, zero semigroup, Rees matrix semigroup, or Rees 0-matrix semigroup  $S$ ; that is, semigroups satisfying the properties `IsTransformationSemigroup` (**Reference: `IsTransformationSemigroup`**), `IsZeroGroup` (5.2.15), `IsZeroSemigroup` (5.2.14), `IsReesMatrixSemigroup` (**Reference: `IsReesMatrixSemigroup`**), or `IsReesZeroMatrixSemigroup` (**Reference: `IsReesZeroMatrixSemigroup`**).

If  $S$  is a transformation semigroup, then `AutomorphismGroup` computes the automorphism group of  $S$  using the algorithm described in [ABM07].

If  $S$  is a (completely) simple transformation semigroup, then the automorphism group is computed by passing to an isomorphic Rees matrix semigroup. If  $S$  is a transformation group, then the automorphism group is computed by passing to an isomorphic permutation group. If  $S$  has order  $<10$  and



knows its Cayley table (`MultiplicationTable` (**Reference:** **`MultiplicationTable`**)), then the automorphism group is calculated by finding the setwise stabilizer of the Cayley table in the symmetric group of degree  $|S|$  under the action on the Cayley table.

If  $S$  is a zero group, then `AutomorphismGroup` computes the automorphism group of the underlying group. Obviously, every automorphism of a zero group is the extension of an automorphism of the underlying group that fixes the zero element.

If  $S$  is a zero semigroup, then every permutation of the elements of  $S$  that fixes the zero element is an automorphism. Thus the automorphism group of a zero semigroup of order  $n$  is isomorphic to the symmetric group on  $n-1$  elements.

If  $S$  is a Rees matrix semigroup or a Rees 0-matrix semigroup, then the automorphism group of  $S$  is calculated using the algorithm described in [ABM07, Section 2]. In this case, the returned group has as many generators as elements. This may be changed in the future.

If `InfoAutos` (7.1.1) is set to level 4, then prompts will appear during the procedure to allow you interactive control over the computation.

PLEASE NOTE: if `grape` is not loaded, then this function will not work when  $S$  satisfies `IsTransformationSemigroup` (**Reference:** **`IsTransformationSemigroup`**) or `IsReesZeroMatrixSemigroup` (**Reference:** **`IsReesZeroMatrixSemigroup`**).

Example

```
gap> g1:=Transformation([5,4,4,2,1]);;
gap> g2:=Transformation([2,5,5,4,1]);;
gap> m2:=Monoid(g1,g2);;
gap> IsTransformationSemigroup(m2);
true
gap> AutomorphismGroup(m2);
<group of size 24 with 5 generators>
gap> IsAutomorphismGroupOfSemigroup(last);
true
gap> zg:=ZeroGroup(CyclicGroup(70));
<zero group with 4 generators>
gap> IsZeroGroup(zg);
true
gap> AutomorphismGroup(zg);
<group with 3 generators>
gap> IsAutomorphismGroupOfZeroGroup(last);
true
gap> InnerAutomorphismsOfSemigroup(zg);
<group of size 1 with 1 generators>
gap> InnerAutomorphismsAutomorphismGroup(AutomorphismGroup(zg));
<group of size 1 with 1 generators>
gap> last2=InnerAutomorphismsAutomorphismGroup(AutomorphismGroup(zg));
true
gap> S:=ZeroSemigroup(10);
<zero semigroup with 10 elements>
gap> Size(S);
10
gap> Elements(S);
[ 0, z1, z2, z3, z4, z5, z6, z7, z8, z9 ]
gap> A:=AutomorphismGroup(S);
<group with 2 generators>
gap> IsAutomorphismGroupOfZeroSemigroup(A);
true
```

```

gap> Factorial(9)=Size(A);
true
gap> G:=Group([ (2,5)(3,4) ]);
gap> mat:=[ [ (), (), (), (), () ],
> [ (), (), (2,5)(3,4), (2,5)(3,4), () ],
> [ (), (), (), (2,5)(3,4), (2,5)(3,4) ],
> [ (), (2,5)(3,4), (), (2,5)(3,4), () ],
> [ (), (2,5)(3,4), (), (2,5)(3,4), () ] ];
gap> rms:=ReesMatrixSemigroup(G, mat);
Rees Matrix Semigroup over Group([ (2,5)(3,4) ])
gap> A:=AutomorphismGroup(rms);
<group of size 12 with 12 generators>
gap> IsAutomorphismGroupOfRMS(A);
true
gap> G:=ZeroGroup(Group([ (1,3)(2,5), (1,3,2,5) ]));
gap> elts:=Elements(G);
gap> mat:=[ [ elts[7], elts[1], elts[9], elts[1], elts[1] ],
> [ elts[1], elts[1], elts[1], elts[9], elts[1] ],
> [ elts[9], elts[1], elts[1], elts[4], elts[9] ],
> [ elts[1], elts[1], elts[1], elts[1], elts[1] ],
> [ elts[1], elts[5], elts[1], elts[1], elts[1] ] ];
gap> rzms:=ReesZeroMatrixSemigroup(G, mat);
gap> AutomorphismGroup(rzms);
gap> IsAutomorphismGroupOfRZMS(A);
true
<group of size 512 with 512 generators>

```

## 7.4.2 AutomorphismsSemigroupInGroup

◇ `AutomorphismsSemigroupInGroup(S, G [, bvals])`

(operation)

`AutomorphismsSemigroupInGroup` returns the group of automorphisms of the transformation semigroup *S* that also belong to the group *G*. If the value of *G* is `fail`, then `AutomorphismsSemigroupInGroup` returns the same value as `AutomorphismGroup` (7.4.1). The default setting is that the automorphisms of *S* are calculated first, then filtered to see which elements also belong to *G*.

The optional argument *bvals* is a list of 5 Boolean variables that correspond to the following options:

- if *bvals*[1] is `true`, then GAP will run a cheap check to see if all the automorphisms are inner. Note that this can return `false` when all the automorphisms are inner, that is the condition is sufficient but not necessary. The default setting is `false`.
- if *bvals*[2] is `true`, then GAP will try to compute the inner automorphisms of *S* before computing the entire automorphism group. For semigroups of large degree this may not be sensible. The default setting is `false`.
- if *bvals*[3] is `true`, then GAP will test elements in the inner automorphism search space to see if they are in *G* as the inner automorphisms are found rather than after they have all been found. The default setting is `false`.

- if `bvals[4]` is true, then GAP will test elements in the outer (i.e. not inner) automorphism search space to see if they are in  $G$  as they are found rather than after they have all been found. The default setting is false.
- if `bvals[5]` is true, then GAP will keep track of non-automorphisms in the search for outer automorphisms. The default setting is false.

PLEASE NOTE: if `grape` is not loaded, then this function will not work when  $S$  satisfies `IsTransformationSemigroup` (**Reference: `IsTransformationSemigroup`**) or `IsReesZeroMatrixSemigroup` (**Reference: `IsReesZeroMatrixSemigroup`**).

Example

```
gap> g1:=Transformation([5,4,4,2,1]);;
gap> g2:=Transformation([2,5,5,4,1]);;
gap> m2:=Monoid(g1,g2);;
gap> A:=AutomorphismsSemigroupInGroup(m2, fail,
> [false, true, true, false, true]);
<group of size 24 with 3 generators>
gap> g1:=Transformation([3,3,2,6,2,4,4,6,3,4,6]);;
gap> g2:=Transformation([4,4,6,1,3,3,3,11,11,11]);;
gap> m7:=Monoid(g1,g2);;
gap> A:=AutomorphismsSemigroupInGroup(m7, fail,
> [false, true, false, false, true]);
<group of size 2 with 2 generators>
gap> imgs:=[ [ Transformation( [ 1, 1, 5, 4, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 ] ),
> Transformation( [ 1, 1, 5, 7, 4, 3, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 ] ),
> Transformation( [ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 8 ] ) ],
> [ Transformation( [ 1, 1, 5, 4, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 ] ),
> Transformation( [ 1, 1, 5, 3, 7, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 ] ),
> Transformation( [ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 8, 9, 10 ] ) ] ];;
gap> gens:=List(imgs, x-> SemigroupHomomorphismByImagesOfGensNC(S, S, x));;
gap> G:=Group(gens);
<group with 2 generators>
gap> A:=AutomorphismsSemigroupInGroup(S, G,
> [false, false, false, true, false]);
<group of size 48 with 4 generators>
gap> Size(G);
48
gap> A:=AutomorphismsSemigroupInGroup(S, G);
<group of size 48 with 4 generators>
gap> gens:=[ Transformation( [ 1, 1, 4, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 ] ),
> Transformation( [ 1, 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 3, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 ] ),
> Transformation( [ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 8 ] ) ];;
gap> S:=Semigroup(gens);;
gap> A:=AutomorphismsSemigroupInGroup(S, G);
<group of size 48 with 4 generators>
gap> HasAutomorphismGroup(S);
true
gap> AutomorphismGroup(S);
<group of size 480 with 7 generators>
```

### 7.4.3 IsAutomorphismGroupOfSemigroup

◇ IsAutomorphismGroupOfSemigroup(*G*) (property)

returns `true` if *G* is the automorphism group of a semigroup. Note that this property is set to `true` when the computation of the automorphism group is performed. Otherwise, there is no method to check if an arbitrary group satisfies this property; see AutomorphismGroup (7.4.1) for an example of the usage of this command.

### 7.4.4 IsAutomorphismGroupOfSimpleSemigrp

◇ IsAutomorphismGroupOfSimpleSemigrp(*G*) (property)

returns `true` if *G* is the automorphism group of a simple transformation semigroup. This property is set to `true` when the computation of the automorphism group of the simple transformation semigroup is performed. Otherwise, there is no method to check if an arbitrary group satisfies this property; see AutomorphismGroup (7.4.1) for an example of the usage of this command.

### 7.4.5 IsAutomorphismGroupOfZeroGroup

◇ IsAutomorphismGroupOfZeroGroup(*G*) (property)

returns `true` if *G* is the automorphism group of a zero group. This property is set to `true` when the computation of the automorphism group of the zero group is performed. Otherwise, there is no method to check if an arbitrary group satisfies this property; see AutomorphismGroup (7.4.1) for an example of the usage of this command.

Every automorphism of a zero group is just an automorphism of the underlying group that fixes the zero element.

### 7.4.6 IsAutomorphismGroupOfZeroSemigroup

◇ IsAutomorphismGroupOfZeroSemigroup(*G*) (property)

returns `true` if *G* is the automorphism group of a zero semigroup. This property is set to `true` when the computation of the automorphism group of the zero semigroup is performed. Otherwise, there is no method to check if an arbitrary group satisfies this property; see AutomorphismGroup (7.4.1) for an example of the usage of this command.

Every permutation of a zero semigroup that fixes the zero element is an automorphism. Thus the automorphism group of a zero semigroup of order *n* is isomorphic to the symmetric group on *n*-1 elements.

### 7.4.7 IsAutomorphismGroupOfRMS

◇ IsAutomorphismGroupOfRMS(*G*) (property)

returns `true` if *G* is the automorphism group of a Rees matrix semigroup; that is, a semigroup created using the command ReesMatrixSemigroup (**Reference: ReesMatrixSemigroup**) and/or satisfying IsReesMatrixSemigroup (**Reference: IsReesMatrixSemigroup**).

Note that this property is set to `true` when the computation of the automorphism group is performed. Otherwise, there is no method to check if an arbitrary group satisfies this property; see `AutomorphismGroup` (7.4.1) for an example of the usage of this command.

## 7.4.8 IsAutomorphismGroupOfRZMS

◇ `IsAutomorphismGroupOfRZMS(G)`

(property)

returns `true` if `G` is the automorphism group of a Rees matrix semigroup; that is, a semigroup created using the command `ReesZeroMatrixSemigroup` (Reference: `ReesZeroMatrixSemigroup`) and/or satisfying `IsReesZeroMatrixSemigroup` (Reference: `IsReesZeroMatrixSemigroup`).

Note that this property is set to `true` when the computation of the automorphism group is performed. Otherwise, there is no method to check if an arbitrary group satisfies this property; see `AutomorphismGroup` (7.4.1) for an example of the usage of this command.

## 7.5 Rees Matrix Semigroups

### 7.5.1 RMSIsoByTriple

◇ `RMSIsoByTriple(rms1, rms2, triple)`

(function)

this is a function to create an isomorphism between the Rees matrix semigroups `rms1` and `rms2` defined by `triple`. The first component of `triple` should be an isomorphism from the underlying group of `rms1` to the underlying group of `rms2`, the second component should be an isomorphism from the graph associated to the matrix of `rms1` to the graph associated with the matrix of `rms2`, and the third component should be a function (given as a list of image elements) from the index sets of `rms1` to the underlying group of `rms2`; see [ABM07, Section 2] for further details.

Note that this function only creates an object with representation `IsRMSIsoByTripleRep` (7.5.3) and does not check that `triple` actually defines an isomorphism from `rms1` to `rms2` or that the arguments even make sense. To create an isomorphism from `rms1` to `rms2` use `IsomorphismSemigroups` (7.7.5).

Example

```
gap> G:=Group((1,4,3,5,2));;
gap> mat:=[ [ () , () , () ], [ () , (1,4,3,5,2) , () ], [ () , (1,3,2,4,5) , () ] ];;
gap> rms:=ReesMatrixSemigroup(G, mat);;
gap> l:=(4,6);;
gap> g:=GroupHomomorphismByImages(G, G, [(1,4,3,5,2)], [(1,2,5,3,4)]);
[ (1,4,3,5,2) ] -> [ (1,2,5,3,4) ]
gap> map:=[(), (1,5,4,2,3), (), (), (), ()];;
gap> RMSIsoByTriple(rms, rms, [l, g, map]);
[ (4,6), GroupHomomorphismByImages( Group( [ (1,4,3,5,2) ] ), Group(
[ (1,4,3,5,2) ] ), [ (1,4,3,5,2) ], [ (1,2,5,3,4) ] ),
[ (), (1,5,4,2,3), (), (), (), () ] ]
gap> IsRMSIsoByTripleRep(last);
true
gap> #the previous actually defines an automorphism of rms
gap> #on the other hand, the next example is nonsense but no error
gap> #is given
gap> RMSIsoByTriple(rms, rms, [l, g, [()]]);
```

```
[ (4,6), GroupHomomorphismByImages( Group( [ (1,4,3,5,2) ] ), Group(
[ (1,4,3,5,2) ] ), [ (1,4,3,5,2) ], [ (1,2,5,3,4) ] ), [ () ] ]
```

### 7.5.2 RZMSIsoByTriple

◇ `RZMSIsoByTriple(rzms1, rzms2, triple)`

(function)

this is a function to create an isomorphism between the Rees 0-matrix semigroups `rzms1` and `rzms2` defined by `triple`. The first component of `triple` should be an isomorphism from the underlying zero group of `rzms1` to the underlying zero group of `rzms2`, the second component should be an isomorphism from the graph associated to the matrix of `rzms1` to the graph associated with the matrix of `rzms2`, and the third component should be a function (given as a list of image elements) from the index sets of `rzms1` to the underlying zero group of `rzms2`; see [ABM07, Section 2] for further details.

Note that this function only creates an object with representation `IsRZMSIsoByTripleRep` (7.5.4) and does not check that `triple` actually defines an isomorphism from `rzms1` to `rzms2` or that the arguments even make sense. To create an isomorphism from `rzms1` to `rzms2` use `IsomorphismSemigroups` (7.7.5).

Example

```
gap> G:=Group((1,4,3,5,2));;
gap> ZG:=ZeroGroup(G);
<zero group with 2 generators>
gap> mat:=[ [ () , () , () ], [ () , (1,4,3,5,2) , () ], [ () , (1,3,2,4,5) , () ] ];;
gap> mat:=List(mat, x-> List(x, ZeroGroupElt));
[ [ () , () , () ], [ () , (1,4,3,5,2) , () ], [ () , (1,3,2,4,5) , () ] ]
gap> rms:=ReesZeroMatrixSemigroup(ZG, mat);
Rees Zero Matrix Semigroup over <zero group with 2 generators>
gap> l:=(4,6);;
gap> g:=GroupHomomorphismByImages(G, G, [(1,4,3,5,2)], [(1,2,5,3,4)]);
[ (1,4,3,5,2) ] -> [ (1,2,5,3,4) ]
gap> g:=ZeroGroupAutomorphism(ZG, g);
<mapping: <zero group with 2 generators> -> <zero group with 2 generators> >
gap> map:=List([(), (1,5,4,2,3), (), (), (), () ], ZeroGroupElt);;
gap> RZMSIsoByTriple(rms, rms, [l, g, map]);
[ (4,6), <mapping: <zero group with 2 generators> -> <zero group with
2 generators> >,
[ ZeroGroup(()), ZeroGroup((1,5,4,2,3)), ZeroGroup(()), ZeroGroup(()),
ZeroGroup(()), ZeroGroup(() ) ] ]
gap> RZMSIsoByTriple(rms, rms, [l, g, [()]]);
[ (4,6), <mapping: <zero group with 2 generators> -> <zero group with
2 generators> >, [ () ] ]
gap> IsRZMSIsoByTripleRep(last);
true
```

### 7.5.3 IsRMSIsoByTripleRep

◇ `IsRMSIsoByTripleRep(f)`

(Representation)

returns `true` if the object `f` is represented as an isomorphism of Rees matrix semigroups by a triple; as explained in [ABM07, Section 2]; see `RMSIsoByTriple` (7.5.1) for an example of the usage of this command.

### 7.5.4 IsRZMSIsoByTripleRep

◇ `IsRZMSIsoByTripleRep(f)`

(Representation)

returns `true` if the object `f` is represented as an isomorphism of Rees matrix semigroups by a triple; as explained in [ABM07, Section 2]; see `RZMSIsoByTriple` (7.5.2) for an example of the usage of this command.

### 7.5.5 RMSInducedFunction

◇ `RMSInducedFunction(RMS, lambda, gamma, g)`

(operation)

`lambda` is an automorphism of the graph associated to the Rees matrix semigroup `RMS`, `gamma` an automorphism of the underlying group of `RMS`, and `g` an element of the underlying group of `RMS`. The function `RMSInducedFunction` attempts to find the function determined by `lambda` and `gamma` from the union of the index sets `I` and `J` to the group `G` of the Rees matrix semigroup `RMS` over `G`, `I`, and `J` with respect to `P` where the first element is given by the element `g`. If a conflict is found, then `false` is returned together with the induced map; see [ABM07, Section 2] for further details.

Example

```
gap> G:=Group([ (1,2) ]);;
gap> mat:=[ [ () , () , () ], [ () , (1,2) , () ], [ () , (1,2) , (1,2) ],
> [ () , () , () ], [ () , (1,2) , () ] ];;
gap> rms:=ReesMatrixSemigroup(G, mat);;
gap> l:=(1,2) (4,5,6);
(1,2) (4,5,6)
gap> gam:=One(AutomorphismGroup(G));
IdentityMapping( Group([ (1,2) ] ) )
gap> g:=(1,2);
gap> RMSInducedFunction(rms, l, gam, g);
[ false, [ (1,2), (), (), (), (1,2), (1,2), () ] ]
gap> RMSInducedFunction(rms, (4,7), gam, ());
[ true, [ (), (), (), (), (), (), (), () ] ]
```

### 7.5.6 RZMSInducedFunction

◇ `RZMSInducedFunction(RZMS, lambda, gamma, g, comp)`

(operation)

`lambda` is an automorphism of the graph associated to the Rees 0- matrix semigroup `RZMS`, `gamma` an automorphism of the underlying zero group of `RZMS`, `comp` is a connected component of the graph associated to `RZMS`, and `g` is an element of the underlying zero group of `RZMS`. The function `RZMSInducedFunction` attempts to find the partial function determined by `lambda` and `gamma` from `comp` to the zero group  $G^0$  of `G` of the Rees 0-matrix semigroup `RZMS` over  $G^0$ , `I`, and `J` with respect to `P` where the image of the first element in `comp` is given by the element `g`. If a conflict is found, then `fail` is returned; see [ABM07, Section 2] for further details.

PLEASE NOTE: if `grape` is not loaded, then this function will not work.

Example

```
gap> zg:=ZeroGroup(Group(()));;
gap> z:=Elements(zg)[1];
0
gap> x:=Elements(zg)[2];
```

```

()
gap> mat:=[ [ z, z, z ], [ x, z, z ], [ x, x, z ] ];;
gap> rzms:=ReesZeroMatrixSemigroup(zg, mat);;
gap> RZMSInducedFunction(rzms, (), One(AutomorphismGroup(zg)), x,
> [1,2,5,6])
[ (), (),,, (), () ]
gap> RZMSInducedFunction(rzms, (), One(AutomorphismGroup(zg)), x, [3]);
[ ,, () ]
gap> RZMSInducedFunction(rzms, (), One(AutomorphismGroup(zg)), x, [4]);
[,,, () ]
gap> zg:=ZeroGroup(Group([ (1,5,2,3), (1,4)(2,3) ]));;
gap> elts:=Elements(zg);;
gap> mat:=[ [ elts[1], elts[1], elts[11], elts[1], elts[1] ],
> [ elts[1], elts[13], elts[21], elts[1], elts[1] ],
> [ elts[1], elts[16], elts[1], elts[16], elts[3] ],
> [ elts[10], elts[17], elts[1], elts[1], elts[1] ],
> [ elts[1], elts[1], elts[1], elts[4], elts[1] ] ];
gap> rzms:=ReesZeroMatrixSemigroup(zg, mat);
gap> RZMSInducedFunction(rzms, (), Random(AutomorphismGroup(zg)),
> Random(elts), [1..10])=fail;
false

```

### 7.5.7 RZMS to RZMSInducedFunction

◇ `RZMS to RZMSInducedFunction(RZMS1, RZMS2, lambda, gamma, elts)` (operation)

`lambda` is an automorphism of the graph associated to the Rees 0-matrix semigroup `RZMS1` composed with isomorphism from that graph to the graph of `RZMS2`, `gamma` an automorphism of the underlying zero group of `RZMS1`, and `elts` is a list of elements of the underlying zero group of `RZMS2`. The function `RZMS to RZMSInducedFunction` attempts to find the function determined by `lambda` and `gamma` from the union of the index sets `I` and `J` of `RZMS1` to the zero group  $G^0$  of the Rees 0-matrix semigroup `RZMS2` over the zero group  $G^0$ , sets `I` and `J`, and matrix `P` where the image of the first element in the `i`th connected component of the associated graph of `RZMS1` is given by `elts[i]`. If a conflict is found, then `false` is returned; see [ABM07, Section 2] for further details.

PLEASE NOTE: if `grape` is not loaded, then this function will not work.

Example

```

gap> gens:=[ Transformation( [ 4, 4, 8, 8, 8, 8, 4, 8 ] ),
> Transformation( [ 8, 2, 8, 2, 5, 5, 8, 8 ] ),
> Transformation( [ 8, 8, 3, 7, 8, 3, 7, 8 ] ),
> Transformation( [ 8, 6, 6, 8, 6, 8, 8, 8 ] ) ];;
gap> S:=Semigroup(gens);;
gap> D:=GreensDClasses(S);;
gap> rms1:=Range(IsomorphismReesMatrixSemigroupOfDClass(D[1]));
Rees Zero Matrix Semigroup over <zero group with 2 generators>
gap> rms2:=Range(IsomorphismReesMatrixSemigroupOfDClass(D[4]));
Rees Zero Matrix Semigroup over <zero group with 2 generators>
gap> gam:=One(AutomorphismGroup
> (UnderlyingSemigroupOfReesZeroMatrixSemigroup(Group(rms1))));
IdentityMapping( <zero group with 2 generators> )
gap> g:=One(UnderlyingSemigroupOfReesZeroMatrixSemigroup(rms2));

```



```

()
gap> RZMStoRZMSInducedFunction(rms1, rms2, (2,3)(5,6), gam, [g]);
[ (), (), (), (), (), () ]

```

## 7.5.8 RZMSGraph

◇ `RZMSGraph(rzms)`

(attribute)

if `rzms` is a Rees 0-matrix semigroup over a zero group  $G^0$ , 3 index sets  $I$  and  $J$ , and matrix  $P$ , then `RZMSGraph` returns the undirected bipartite graph with  $|I|+|J|$  vertices and edge  $(i, j)$  if and only if  $i < |I|+1$ ,  $j > |I|$  and  $p_{\{j-|I|, i\}}$  is not zero.

The returned object is a simple undirected graph created in GRAPE using the command

$$\text{Graph}(\text{Group}(()), [1..n+m], \text{OnPoints}, \text{adj}, \text{true});$$

where `adj` is true if and only if  $i < |I|+1$ ,  $j > |I|$  and  $p_{\{j-|I|, i\}}$  is not zero.

PLEASE NOTE: if `grape` is not loaded, then this function will not work.

Example

```

gap> zg:=ZeroGroup(Group(()));;
gap> z:=Elements(zg)[1];
0
gap> x:=Elements(zg)[2];
()
gap> mat:=[ [ 0, 0, 0 ], [ (), 0, 0 ], [ (), (), 0 ] ];;
gap> rzms:=ReesZeroMatrixSemigroup(zg, mat);;
gap> RZMSGraph(rzms);
rec( isGraph := true, order := 6, group := Group(()),
    schreierVector := [ -1, -2, -3, -4, -5, -6 ],
    adjacencies := [ [ 5, 6 ], [ 6 ], [ ], [ ], [ 1 ], [ 1, 2 ] ],
    representatives := [ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 ], names := [ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 ] )
gap> UndirectedEdges(last);
[ [ 1, 5 ], [ 1, 6 ], [ 2, 6 ] ]

```

## 7.5.9 RightTransStabAutoGroup

◇ `RightTransStabAutoGroup(S, elts, func)`

(operation)

returns a right transversal of the stabilizer w.r.t the action `func` of the elements `elts` in the automorphism group of the zero semigroup, Rees matrix semigroup, or Rees 0-matrix semigroup  $S$ . That is,  $S$  satisfying `IsZeroSemigroup` (5.2.14), `IsReesMatrixSemigroup` (**Reference: IsReesMatrixSemigroup**), or `IsReesZeroMatrixSemigroup` (**Reference: IsReesZeroMatrixSemigroup**).

Example

```

gap> S:=ZeroSemigroup(6);
<zero semigroup with 6 elements>
gap> elts:=Elements(S);
[ 0, z1, z2, z3, z4, z5 ]
gap> Length(RightTransStabAutoGroup(S, [elts[1]], OnSets));
1
gap> Length(RightTransStabAutoGroup(S, [elts[1], elts[2]], OnSets));

```

```

5
gap> Length(RightTransStabAutoGroup(S, [elts[1], elts[2]], OnTuples));
5
gap> G:=Group([ (1,2) ]);;
gap> mat:=[ [ (), (), () ], [ (), (1,2), () ], [ (), (1,2), (1,2) ],
> [ (), (), () ], [ (), (1,2), () ] ];;
gap> rms:=ReesMatrixSemigroup(G, mat);;
gap> Size(rms);
30
gap> GeneratorsOfSemigroup(rms);
[ (1,(),2), (1,(),3), (1,(),4), (1,(),5), (2,(),1), (3,(),1), (1,(1,2),1) ]
gap> Length(RightTransStabAutoGroup(rms, last, OnSets));
4
gap> Length(RightTransStabAutoGroup(rms, GeneratorsOfSemigroup(rms),
> OnTuples));
8
gap> G:=ZeroGroup(Group([ (1,3) ]));;
gap> z:=MultiplicativeZero(G);; x:=Elements(G)[2];;
gap> mat:=[ [ z, z, z ], [ z, z, z ], [ z, z, z ], [ z, z, z ], [ z, x, z ] ];;
gap> rzms:=ReesZeroMatrixSemigroup(G, mat);
gap> Size(rzms);
31
gap> Size(GeneratorsOfSemigroup(rzms));
6
gap> Length(RightTransStabAutoGroup(rzms, GeneratorsOfSemigroup(rzms),
> OnSets));
512
gap> A:=AutomorphismGroup(rzms);
<group of size 3072 with 3072 generators>

```

## 7.6 Zero Groups

### 7.6.1 ZeroGroupAutomorphism

◇ `ZeroGroupAutomorphism(ZG, f)`

(function)

converts the group automorphism  $f$  of the underlying group of the zero group  $ZG$  into an automorphism of the zero group  $ZG$ .

Example

```

gap> G:=Random(AllGroups(20));
<pc group of size 20 with 3 generators>
gap> A:=AutomorphismGroup(G);
<group with 2 generators>
gap> f:=Random(A);
[ f1*f2^4*f3 ] -> [ f1*f2^2 ]
gap> ZG:=ZeroGroup(G);
<zero group with 4 generators>
gap> ZeroGroupAutomorphism(ZG, f);
<mapping: <zero group with 4 generators> -> <zero group with 4 generators> >
gap> IsZeroGroupAutomorphismRep(last);
true

```

```
gap> UnderlyingGroupAutoOfZeroGroupAuto(last2)=f;
true
```

## 7.6.2 IsZeroGroupAutomorphismRep

◇ IsZeroGroupAutomorphismRep(*f*)

(Representation)

returns true if the object *f* is represented as an automorphism of a zero group; see ZeroGroupAutomorphism (7.6.1) for an example of the usage of this command.

## 7.6.3 UnderlyingGroupAutoOfZeroGroupAuto

◇ UnderlyingGroupAutoOfZeroGroupAuto(*f*)

(attribute)

returns the underlying group automorphism of the zero group automorphism *f*. That is, the restriction of *f* to its source without the zero; see ZeroGroupAutomorphism (7.6.1) for an example of the usage of this command.

## 7.7 Isomorphisms

### 7.7.1 IsomorphismAutomorphismGroupOfRMS

◇ IsomorphismAutomorphismGroupOfRMS(*G*)

(attribute)

if *G* is the automorphism group of a simple transformation semigroup, then IsomorphismAutomorphismGroupOfRMS returns a GroupHomomorphismByImages (**Reference: GroupHomomorphismByImages**) from the automorphism group of *G* to the automorphism group of an isomorphic Rees matrix semigroup, obtained by using IsomorphismReesMatrixSemigroup (7.7.7).

Example

```
gap> g1:=Transformation([1,2,2,1,2]);;
gap> g2:=Transformation([3,4,3,4,4]);;
gap> g3:=Transformation([3,4,3,4,3]);;
gap> g4:=Transformation([4,3,3,4,4]);;
gap> cs5:=Semigroup(g1,g2,g3,g4);;
gap> AutomorphismGroup(cs5);
<group of size 16 with 3 generators>
gap> IsomorphismAutomorphismGroupOfRMS(last);
[ SemigroupHomomorphism ( <semigroup with 4 generators>-><semigroup with
  4 generators>), SemigroupHomomorphism ( <semigroup with
  4 generators>-><semigroup with 4 generators>),
  SemigroupHomomorphism ( <semigroup with 4 generators>-><semigroup with
  4 generators>) ] ->
[ [ (1,4)(2,3)(5,6), IdentityMapping( Group( [ (1,2) ] ) ),
  [ (), (1,2), (1,2), (), (), () ] ],
  [ (1,3,4,2), IdentityMapping( Group( [ (1,2) ] ) ),
  [ (), (), (), (), (), (1,2) ] ],
  [ (1,3)(2,4), IdentityMapping( Group( [ (1,2) ] ) ),
```

```
[ (), (), (), (), (), (1,2) ] ] ]
```

### 7.7.2 IsomorphismPermGroup

◇ IsomorphismPermGroup(*G*)

(attribute)

if *G* satisfies IsAutomorphismGroupOfSimpleSemigp (7.4.4), then IsomorphismPermGroup returns an isomorphism from *G* to a permutation group by composing the result *f* of IsomorphismAutomorphismGroupOfRMS (7.7.1) on *G* with the result of IsomorphismPermGroup on Range(*f*).

if *G* satisfies IsAutomorphismGroupOfRMS (7.4.7) or IsAutomorphismGroupOfRZMS (7.4.8), then IsomorphismPermGroup returns an isomorphism from *G* to a permutation group acting either on the elements of *S* or on itself, whichever gives a permutation group of lower degree.

if *G* is a transformation semigroup that satisfies IsGroupAsSemigroup (5.2.3), then IsomorphismPermGroup returns an isomorphism from *G* to the permutation group obtained by applying PermRepTrans (2.1.4) to any element of *G*.

if *G* is a group *H*-class of a transformation semigroup, then IsomorphismPermGroup returns an isomorphism from *G* to the permutation group obtained by applying PermRepTrans (2.1.4) to any element of *G*.

Example

```
gap> g1:=Transformation([3,3,2,6,2,4,4,6]);;
gap> g2:=Transformation([5,1,7,8,7,5,8,1]);;
gap> cs1:=Semigroup(g1,g2);;
gap> AutomorphismGroup(cs1);
<group of size 12 with 2 generators>
gap> IsomorphismPermGroup(last);
[ SemigroupHomomorphism ( <semigroup with 2 generators>-><semigroup with
  2 generators>), SemigroupHomomorphism ( <semigroup with
  2 generators>-><semigroup with 2 generators>) ] ->
[ (1,11,2,12,3,10) (4,8,5,9,6,7), (1,6) (2,5) (3,4) (7,10) (8,12) (9,11) ]
gap> Size(cs1);
96
gap> a:=IdempotentNC([ [1,3,4], [2,5], [6], [7], [8] ], [3,5,6,7,8])*(3,5);;
gap> b:=IdempotentNC([ [1,3,4], [2,5], [6], [7], [8] ], [3,5,6,7,8])*(3,6,7,8);;
gap> S:=Semigroup(a,b);;
gap> IsGroupAsTransSemigroup(S);
true
gap> IsomorphismPermGroup(S);
SemigroupHomomorphism ( <semigroup with 2 generators>->Group(
[ (3,5), (3,6,7,8) ]))
gap> gens:=[Transformation([3,5,3,3,5,6]), Transformation([6,2,4,2,2,6])];;
gap> S:=Semigroup(gens);;
gap> H:=GroupHClassOfGreensDClass(GreensDClassOfElement(S, Elements(S)[1]));
{Transformation( [ 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 6 ] )}
gap> IsomorphismPermGroup(H);
SemigroupHomomorphism ( {Transformation( [ 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 6 ] )}->Group({}))
```

### 7.7.3 IsomorphismFpSemigroup

◇ `IsomorphismFpSemigroup(S)`

(attribute)

returns an isomorphism to a finitely presented semigroup from the transformation semigroup  $S$ . This currently works by running the function `FroidurePinExtendedAlg` (`FroidurePinExtendedAlg???`) in the library.

If  $S$  satisfies `IsMonoid` (**Reference: `IsMonoid`**), use the command `IsomorphismFpMonoid` (7.7.4) instead.

Example

```
gap> gens:=[ Transformation( [1,8,11,2,5,16,13,14,3,6,15,10,7,4,9,12] ),
> Transformation( [1,16,9,6,5,8,13,12,15,2,3,4,7,10,11,14] ),
> Transformation( [1,3,7,9,1,15,5,11,13,11,13,3,5,15,7,9] ) ];
gap> S:=Semigroup(gens);
<semigroup with 3 generators>
gap> IsomorphismFpSemigroup(last);
SemigroupHomomorphismByImages ( <trans. semigroup of size 16 with
3 generators>->Semigroup( [ s1, s2, s3 ] ))
```

### 7.7.4 IsomorphismFpMonoid

◇ `IsomorphismFpMonoid(S)`

(attribute)

returns an isomorphism to a finitely presented monoid from the transformation monoid  $S$ . Currently works by running the function `FroidurePinExtendedAlg` (`FroidurePinExtendedAlg???`) in the library.

If  $S$  satisfies `IsSemigroup` (**Reference: `IsSemigroup`**), use the command `IsomorphismFpSemigroup` (7.7.3) instead.

Example

```
gap> x:=Transformation([2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,1]);;
gap> y:=Transformation([4,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9]);;
gap> S:=Monoid(x,y);;
gap> IsomorphismFpMonoid(last);
SemigroupHomomorphismByImages ( <trans. semigroup of size 40266 with
3 generators>->Monoid( [ m1, m2 ], ... ))
gap> Length(RelationsOfFpMonoid(Range(last)));
932
```

### 7.7.5 IsomorphismSemigroups

◇ `IsomorphismSemigroups(S, T)`

(operation)

this operation returns an isomorphism from the semigroup  $S$  to the semigroup  $T$  if one exists and returns fail otherwise.

PLEASE NOTE: this function currently only works for zero groups, zero semigroups, Rees matrix semigroups, and Rees 0-matrix semigroups.

PLEASE NOTE: if `grape` is not loaded, then this function will not work when  $S$  and  $T$  satisfy `IsReesZeroMatrixSemigroup` (**Reference: `IsReesZeroMatrixSemigroup`**).

Example

```

gap> ZG1:=ZeroGroup(Group((1,2,3,5,4)));
<zero group with 2 generators>
gap> ZG2:=ZeroGroup(Group((1,2,3,4,5)));
<zero group with 2 generators>
gap> IsomorphismSemigroups(ZG1, ZG2);
SemigroupHomomorphismByImagesOfGens ( <zero group with
2 generators>-><zero group with 2 generators>)
gap> ZG2:=ZeroGroup(Group((1,2,3,4)));
<zero group with 2 generators>
gap> IsomorphismSemigroups(ZG1, ZG2);
fail
gap> IsomorphismSemigroups(ZeroSemigroup(5),ZeroSemigroup(5));
IdentityMapping( <zero semigroup with 5 elements> )
gap> IsomorphismSemigroups(ZeroSemigroup(5),ZeroSemigroup(6));
fail
gap> gens:=[ Transformation( [ 4, 4, 8, 8, 8, 8, 4, 8 ] ),
> Transformation( [ 8, 2, 8, 2, 5, 5, 8, 8 ] ),
> Transformation( [ 8, 8, 3, 7, 8, 3, 7, 8 ] ),
> Transformation( [ 8, 6, 6, 8, 6, 8, 8, 8 ] ) ];;
gap> S:=Semigroup(gens);;
gap> D:=GreensDClasses(S);;
gap> rms1:=Range(IsomorphismReesMatrixSemigroupOfDClass(D[1]));;
gap> rms2:=Range(IsomorphismReesMatrixSemigroupOfDClass(D[4]));;
gap> IsomorphismSemigroups(rms1, rms2);
[ (2,3)(5,6), IdentityMapping( <zero group with 2 generators> ),
  [ ZeroGroup(), ZeroGroup(), ZeroGroup(), ZeroGroup(),
    ZeroGroup(), ZeroGroup() ] ]
gap> IsomorphismSemigroups(rms2, rms1);
[ (2,3)(5,6), IdentityMapping( <zero group with 2 generators> ),
  [ ZeroGroup(), ZeroGroup(), ZeroGroup(), ZeroGroup(),
    ZeroGroup(), ZeroGroup() ] ]
gap> rms2:=Range(IsomorphismReesMatrixSemigroupOfDClass(D[2]));
Group()
gap> IsomorphismSemigroups(rms2, rms1);
fail
gap> rms2:=RandomReesZeroMatrixSemigroup(5,5,5);
Rees Zero Matrix Semigroup over <zero group with 2 generators>
gap> IsomorphismSemigroups(rms2, rms1);
fail
gap> rms2:=RandomReesMatrixSemigroup(5,5,5);
Rees Matrix Semigroup over Group([ (1,2)(3,4,5), (2,4,3), (1,4,5,3),
(1,4,5,2) ])
gap> IsomorphismSemigroups(rms2, rms1);
fail
gap> IsomorphismSemigroups(rms1, rms2);
fail

```

### 7.7.6 IsomorphismReesMatrixSemigroupOfDClass

◇ IsomorphismReesMatrixSemigroupOfDClass (D)

(attribute)

The *principal factor* of the D-class D is the semigroup with elements D and 0 and multiplication  $x*y$  defined to be the product  $xy$  in the semigroup containing D if  $xy$  in D and 0 otherwise.

IsomorphismReesMatrixSemigroupOfDClass returns an isomorphism from the principal factor of the D-class D to a Rees matrix, Rees 0-matrix or zero semigroup, as given by the Rees-Suschewitsch Theorem; see [How95, Theorem 3.2.3].

Example

```
gap> g1:=Transformation( [ 4, 6, 3, 8, 5, 6, 10, 4, 3, 7 ] );;
gap> g2:=Transformation( [ 5, 6, 6, 3, 8, 6, 3, 7, 8, 4 ] );;
gap> g3:=Transformation( [ 8, 6, 3, 2, 8, 10, 9, 2, 6, 2 ] );;
gap> m23:=Monoid(g1,g2,g3);;
gap> D:=GreensDClasses(m23)[17];
{Transformation( [ 7, 6, 6, 6, 7, 4, 8, 6, 6, 6 ] )}
gap> IsomorphismReesMatrixSemigroupOfDClass(D);
SemigroupHomomorphism ( {Transformation( [ 7, 6, 6, 6, 7, 4, 8, 6, 6, 6
] )}-><zero semigroup with 3 elements>)
gap> D:=GreensDClasses(m23)[77];
{Transformation( [ 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6 ] )}
gap> IsomorphismReesMatrixSemigroupOfDClass(D);
SemigroupHomomorphism ( {Transformation( [ 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6
] )}->Rees Matrix Semigroup over Group({}))
gap> D:=GreensDClasses(m23)[1];
{Transformation( [ 1 .. 10 ] )}
gap> IsomorphismReesMatrixSemigroupOfDClass(D);
SemigroupHomomorphism ( {Transformation( [ 1 .. 10 ] )}->Group({}))
gap> D:=GreensDClasses(m23)[23];
{Transformation( [ 6, 7, 3, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 7, 6 ] )}
gap> IsomorphismReesMatrixSemigroupOfDClass(D);
SemigroupHomomorphism ( {Transformation( [ 6, 7, 3, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 7, 6
] )}->Rees Zero Matrix Semigroup over <zero group with 3 generators>)
```

### 7.7.7 IsomorphismReesMatrixSemigroup

◇ IsomorphismReesMatrixSemigroup (S)

(operation)

returns an isomorphism from the (completely) simple transformation semigroup S to a Rees matrix semigroup, as given by the Rees-Suschewitsch Theorem; see [How95, Theorem 3.2.3].

Example

```
gap> g1:=Transformation( [ 2, 3, 4, 5, 1, 8, 7, 6, 2, 7 ] );;
gap> g2:=Transformation( [ 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 7, 1, 2, 2 ] );;
gap> cs2:=Semigroup(g1,g2);;
gap> IsomorphismReesMatrixSemigroup(cs2);
SemigroupHomomorphism ( <semigroup with
2 generators>->Rees Matrix Semigroup over Group(
[ (2,5) (3,8) (4,6), (1,6,3) (5,8) ]))
```

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