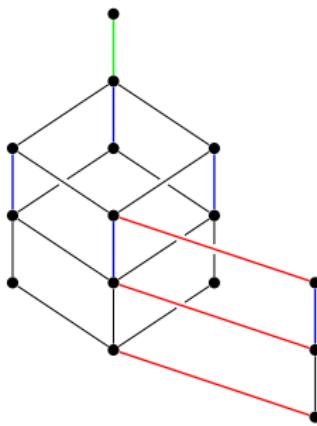


Semigroups generated by idempotents and one-sided units



Outline

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

Brauer monoids

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$$X' \rightarrow \bullet_{1'} \bullet_{2'} \bullet_{3'} \bullet_{4'} \bullet_{5'} \bullet_{6'} \bullet_{7'} \bullet_{8'} \bullet_{9'}$$

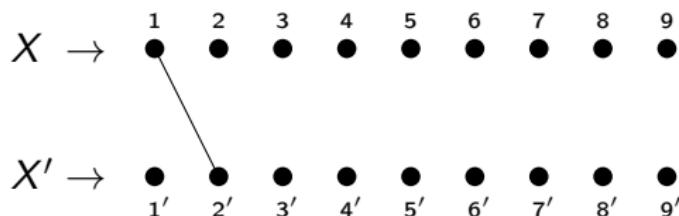
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$$X' \rightarrow \begin{array}{cccccccccc} \bullet & \bullet \\ 1' & 2' & 3' & 4' & 5' & 6' & 7' & 8' & 9' \end{array}$$

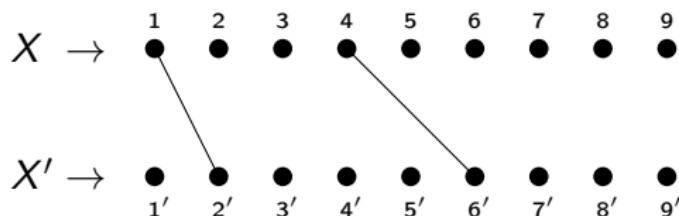
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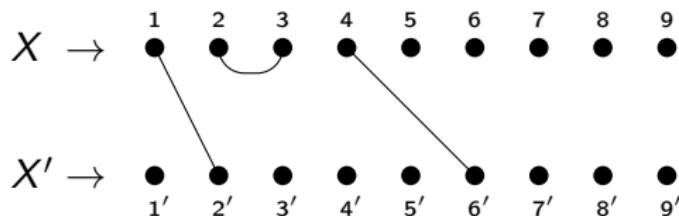
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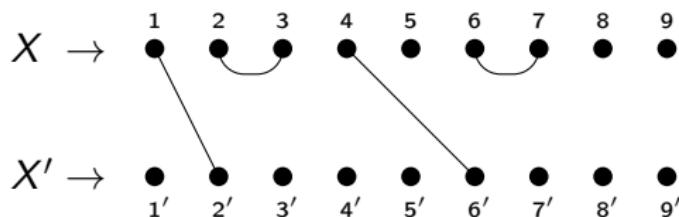
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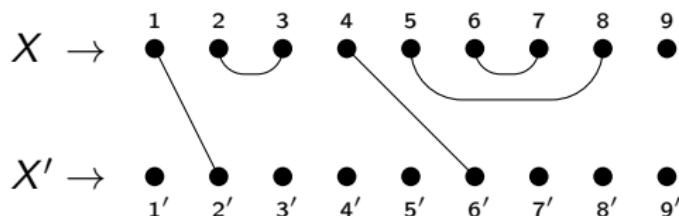
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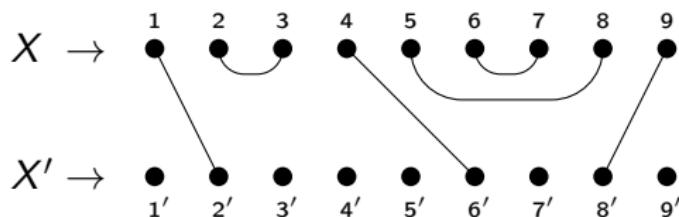
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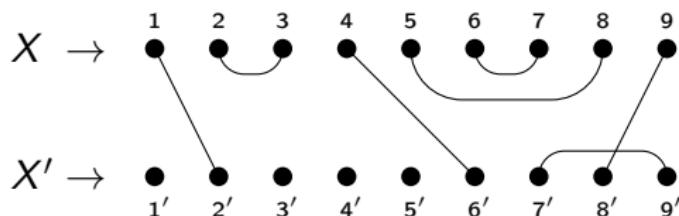
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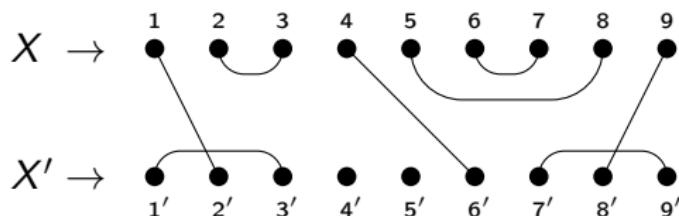
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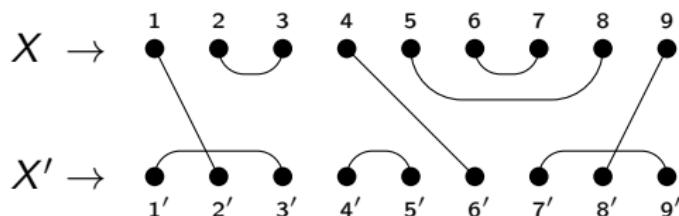
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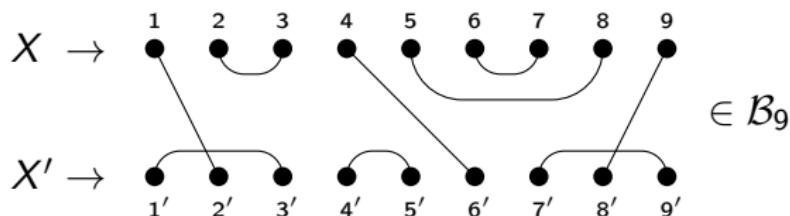
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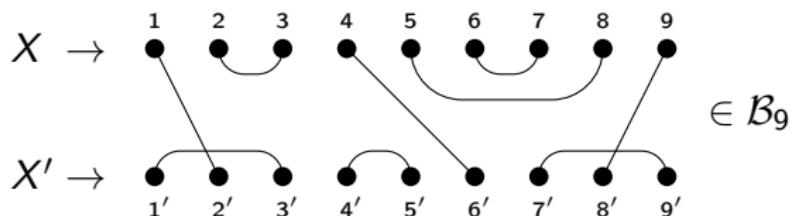
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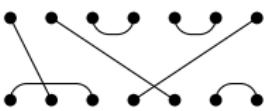
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= the Brauer monoid of degree n .



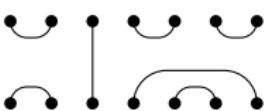
Brauer monoids — product in \mathcal{B}_n

Brauer monoids — product in \mathcal{B}_n

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

$$\alpha =$$


A Brauer diagram for α consisting of 6 dots arranged in two rows of three. It features several strands: a top-left dot connects to a middle-right dot; a top-middle dot connects to a middle-left dot; a top-right dot connects to a middle-middle dot; and a bottom-left dot connects to a bottom-middle dot. There are also two strands connecting the middle row to the bottom row: one from the middle-left to the bottom-left, and another from the middle-middle to the bottom-middle.

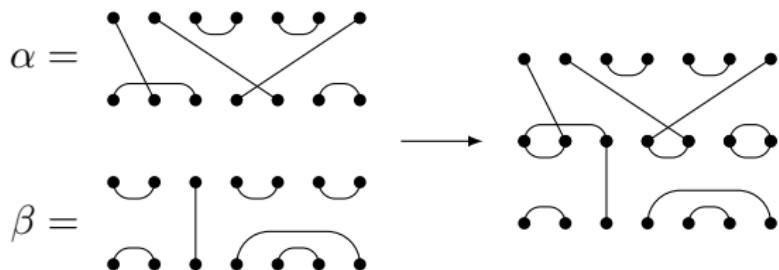
$$\beta =$$


A Brauer diagram for β consisting of 6 dots arranged in two rows of three. It features strands connecting the top row to the bottom row: a top-left dot to a bottom-left dot, a top-middle dot to a bottom-middle dot, and a top-right dot to a bottom-right dot. Additionally, there are strands within the bottom row: a middle-left dot connects to a middle-middle dot, and a middle-middle dot connects to a middle-right dot.

Brauer monoids — product in \mathcal{B}_n

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

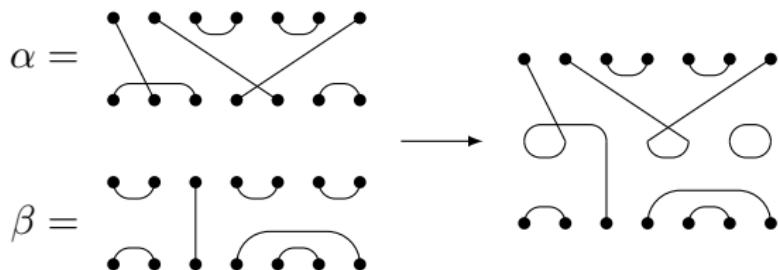
- (1) connect bottom of α to top of β ,



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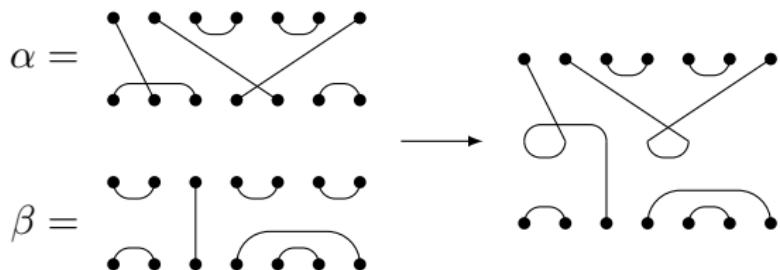
- (1) connect bottom of α to top of β ,
- (2) remove middle vertices



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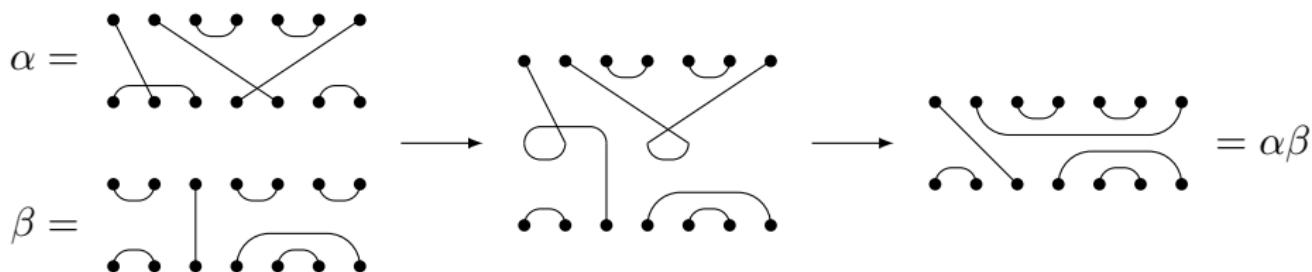
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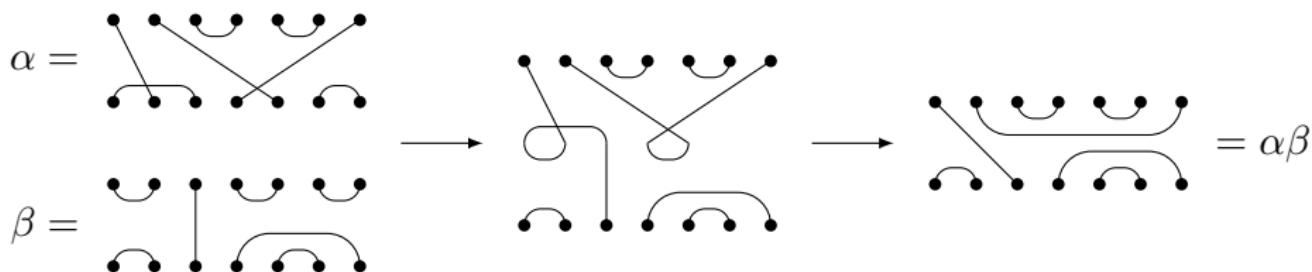
- (1) connect bottom of α to top of β ,
- (2) remove middle vertices and floating components,
- (3) smooth out resulting graph to obtain $\alpha\beta$.



Brauer monoids — product in \mathcal{B}_n

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- (1) connect bottom of α to top of β ,
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The operation is associative, so \mathcal{B}_n is a semigroup (monoid, etc).

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

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

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



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

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

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$$S_1 = \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 1} \\ \text{Diagram 2} \\ \text{Diagram 3} \\ \text{Diagram 4} \\ \text{Diagram 5} \end{array} \right)$$

$$S_2 = \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 6} \\ \text{Diagram 7} \\ \text{Diagram 8} \\ \text{Diagram 9} \end{array} \right)$$

we obtain

$$(43) \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 10} \\ \text{Diagram 11} \\ \text{Diagram 12} \\ \text{Diagram 13} \\ \text{Diagram 14} \\ \text{Diagram 15} \\ \text{Diagram 16} \end{array} \right)$$

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

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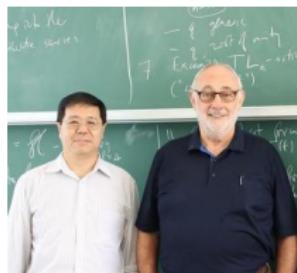


- ▶ 75 years later.....

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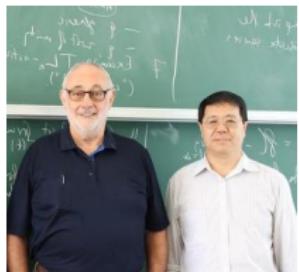


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- ▶ They’ve been studied intensively ever since.

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Infinite Brauer monoids

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

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$$\beta = \dots$$

Infinite Brauer monoids

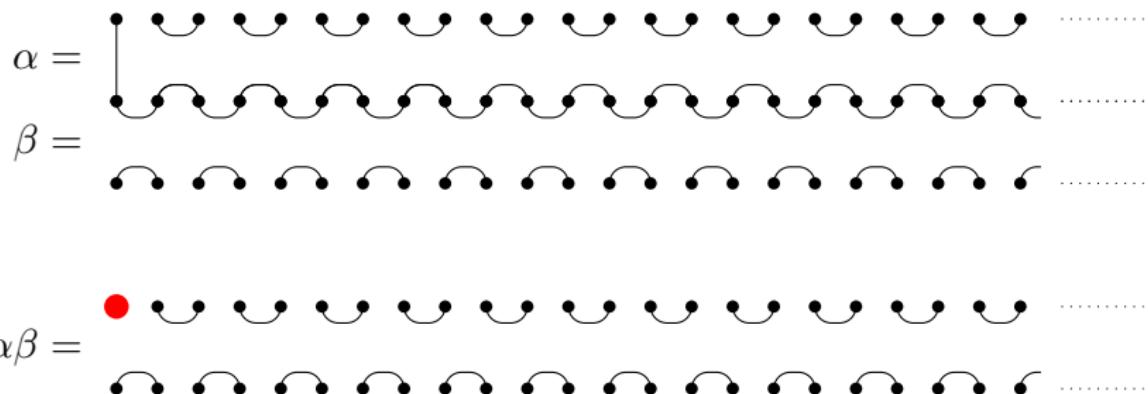
- ▶ Consider $\alpha, \beta \in \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{N}}$ below.

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha &= \begin{array}{cccccccccccccc} \bullet & \curvearrowleft & \cdots \end{array} \\ \beta &= \begin{array}{cccccccccccccc} \bullet & \curvearrowright & \cdots \end{array} \\ \alpha\beta &= \begin{array}{cccccccccccccc} \bullet & \curvearrowleft & \cdots \end{array}\end{aligned}$$

The diagrams represent elements of the infinite Brauer monoid $\mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{N}}$. They consist of two rows of dots. The top row shows a sequence of alternating \curvearrowleft and \curvearrowright symbols. The bottom row shows a sequence of alternating \curvearrowright and \curvearrowleft symbols. In the product $\alpha\beta$, the first dot is red, indicating a specific element or operation point.

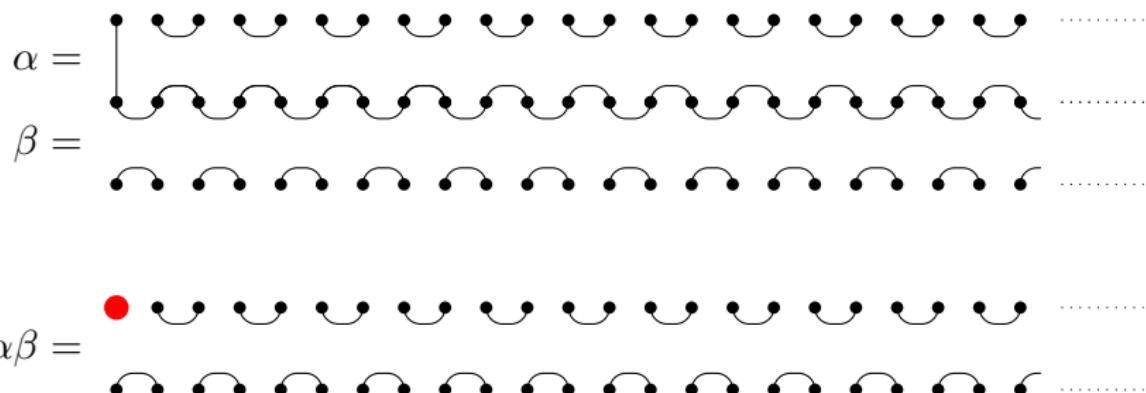
Infinite Brauer monoids

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



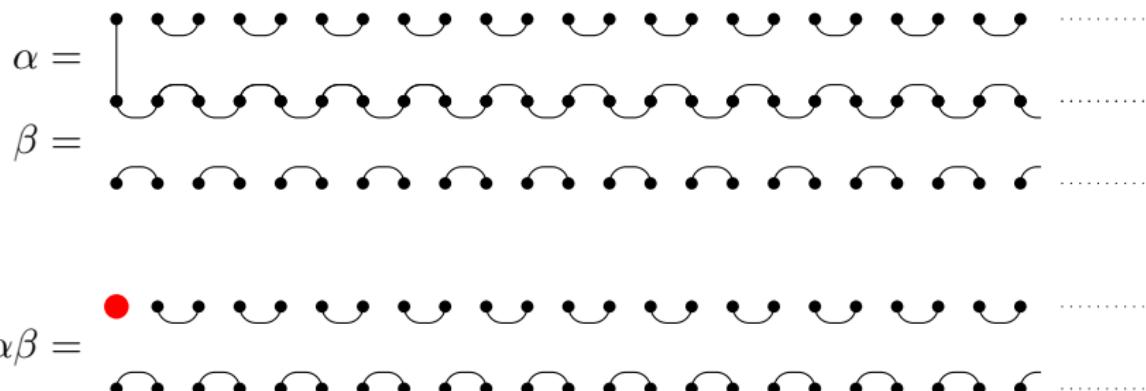
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- ▶ Consider $\alpha, \beta \in \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{N}}$ below.
- ▶ $\alpha\beta \notin \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{N}}$!
- ▶ So $\mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{N}}$ is not a semigroup!



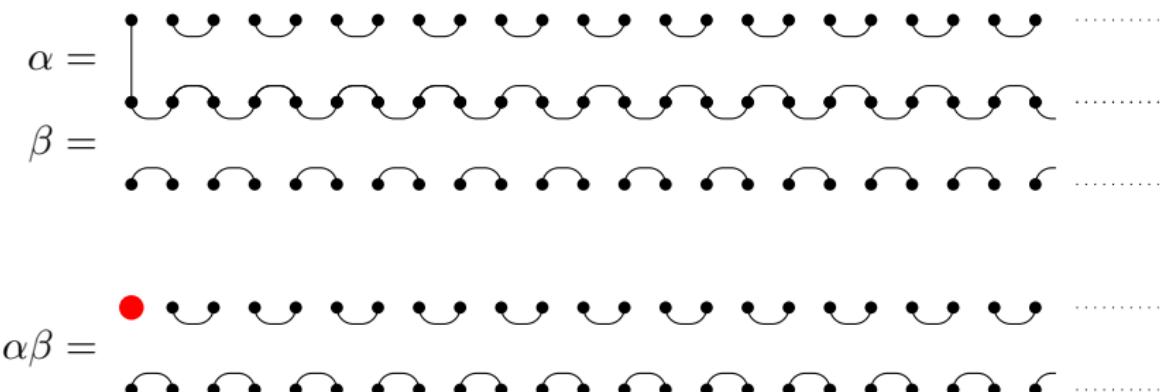
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Infinite Brauer monoids DON'T EXIST!

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



Partial Brauer monoids

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- ▶ Let X be a set.

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

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

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

Partial Brauer monoids

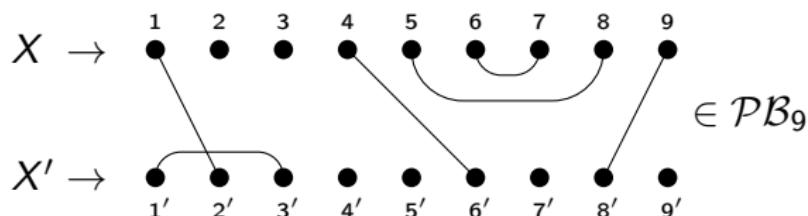
- ▶ Let X be a set.
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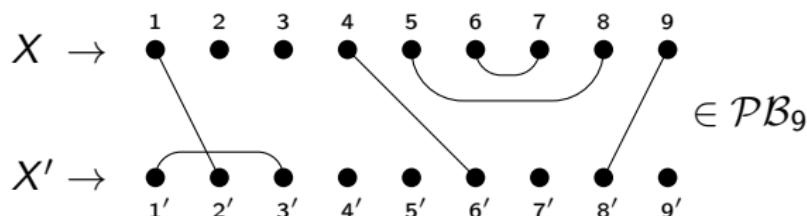
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= the partial Brauer monoid over X .



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

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

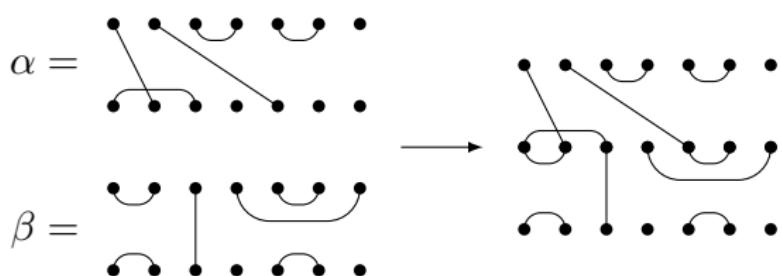
$$\alpha = \begin{array}{c} \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \\ \diagdown & \diagup & \diagup & \diagdown & \diagdown \\ \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \end{array} \dots$$

$$\beta = \begin{array}{c} \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \\ \diagup & \diagdown & \diagup & \diagdown \\ \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \end{array} \dots$$

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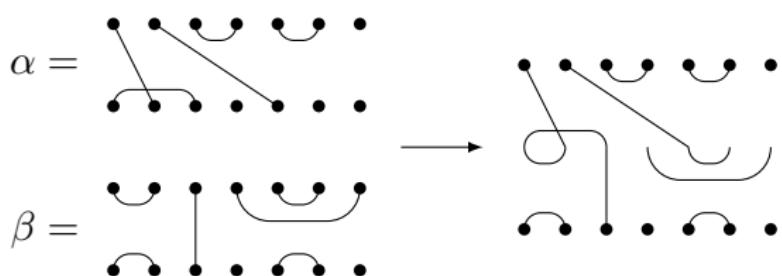
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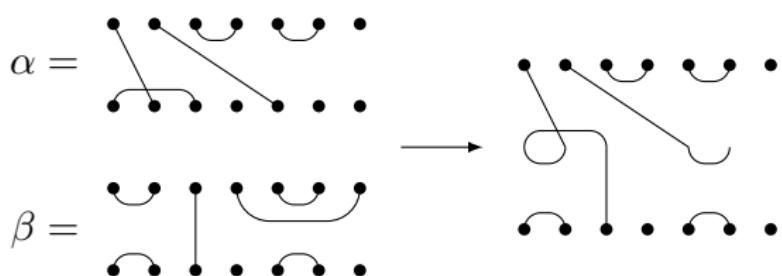
- (1) connect bottom of α to top of β ,
- (2) remove middle vertices



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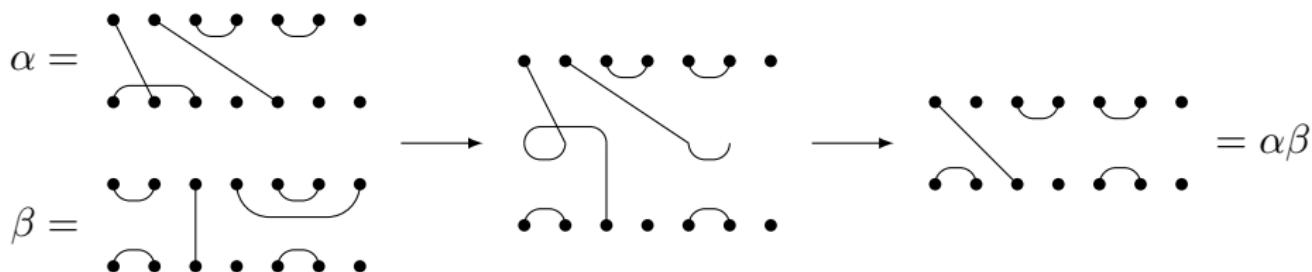
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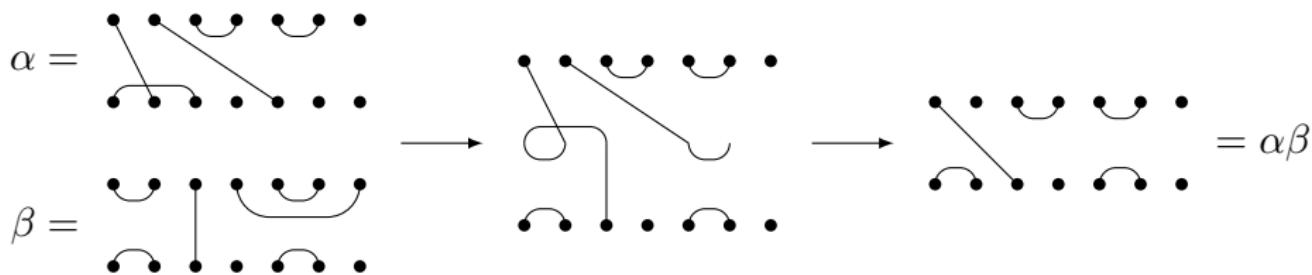
- (1) connect bottom of α to top of β ,
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- (3) smooth out (and prune) resulting graph to obtain $\alpha\beta$.



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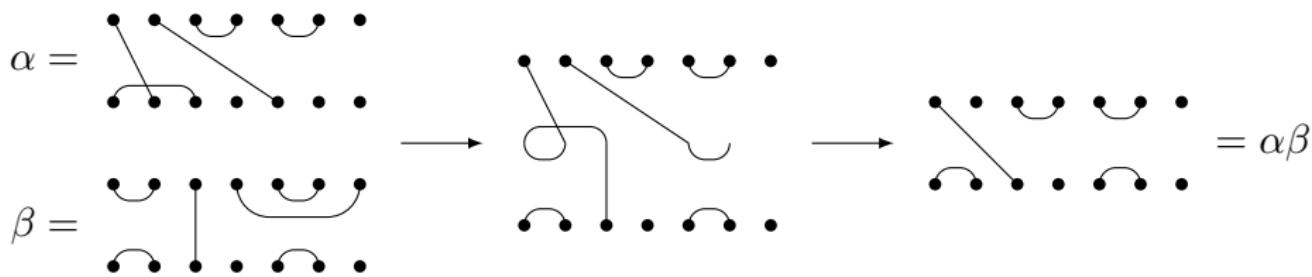


- ▶ The operation is associative, so \mathcal{PB}_X is a semigroup (monoid, etc).

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

Partial Brauer monoids — units and idempotents

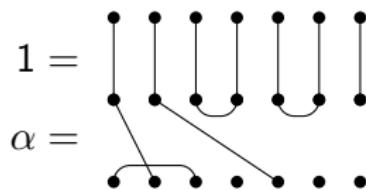
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- ▶ \mathcal{PB}_X has an identity element 1.

$$1 = \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ | \\ \bullet \end{array}$$

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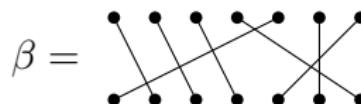
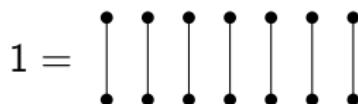
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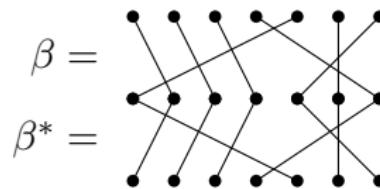
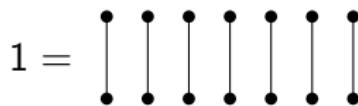
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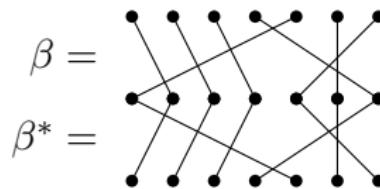
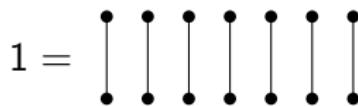
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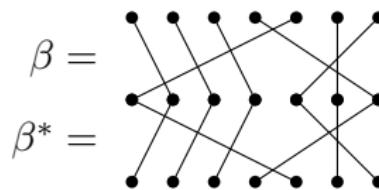
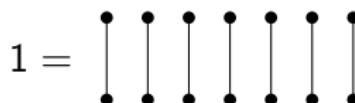
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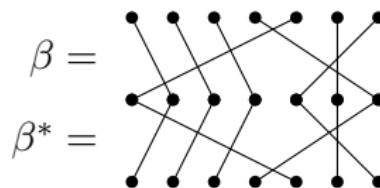
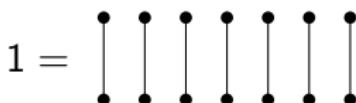
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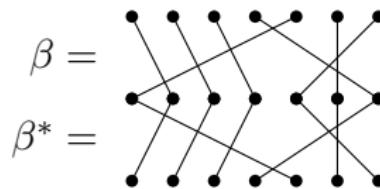
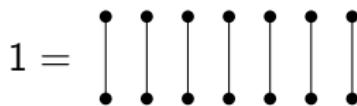
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Next few pages:

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

Partial Brauer monoids — products of idempotents

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Theorem (inspired by Howie 1966)

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

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

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

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Theorem (inspired by Fountin and Lewin 1993)

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

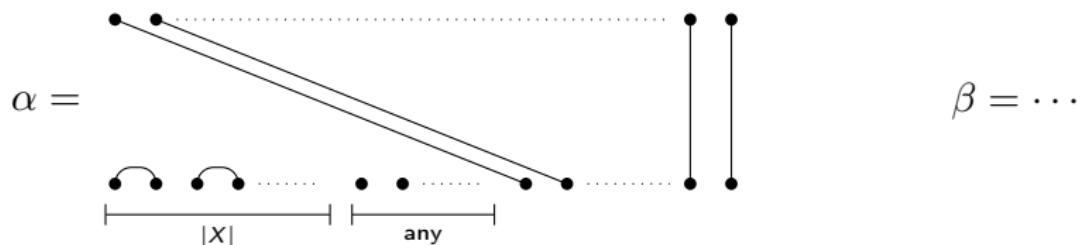
$$\mathbb{F}(\mathcal{PB}_X) = \left\{ \alpha \in \mathcal{PB}_X : \text{def}(\alpha) = \text{codef}(\alpha) \right\}.$$

Partial Brauer monoids — relative rank

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Theorem (inspired by Higgins, Howie, Ruškuc 1998)

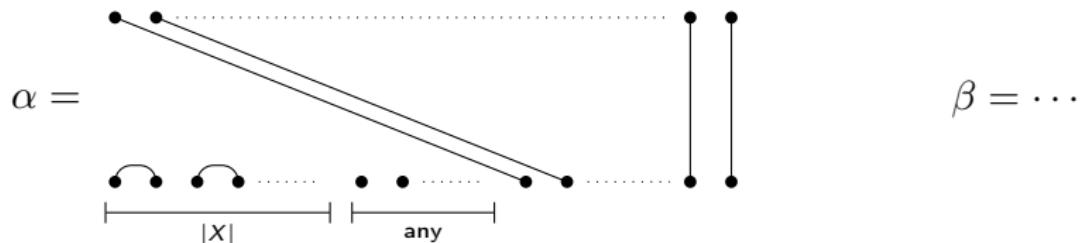
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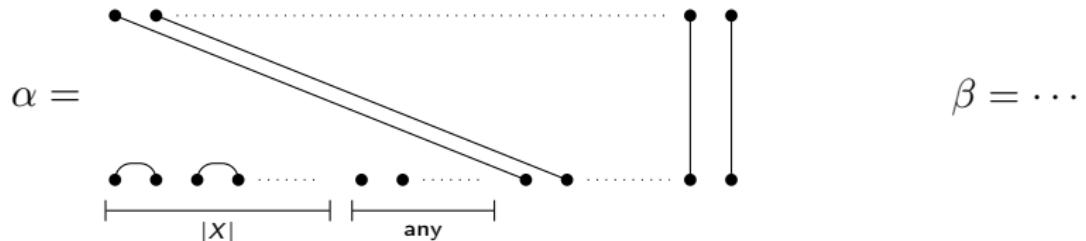
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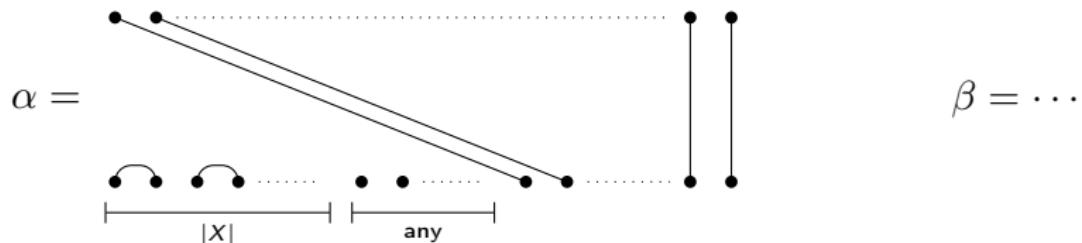
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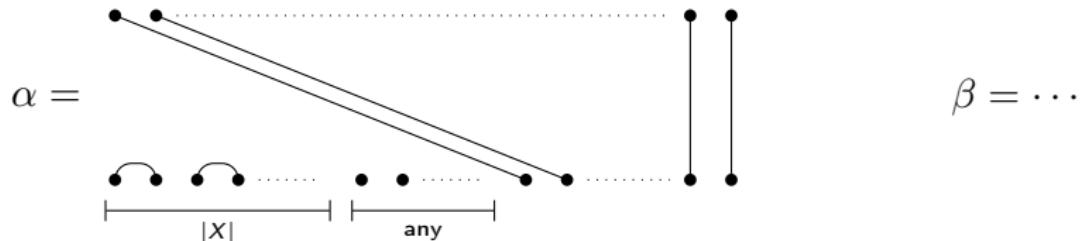
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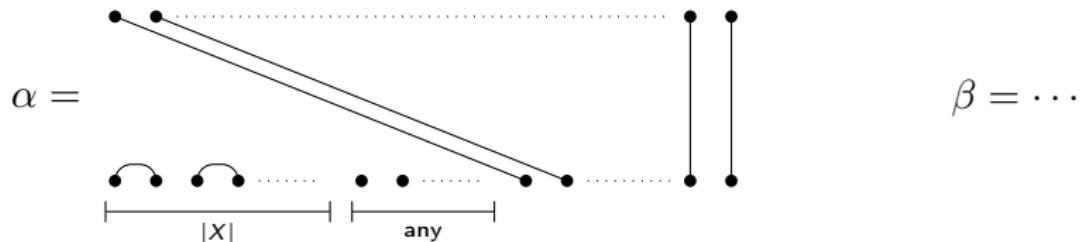
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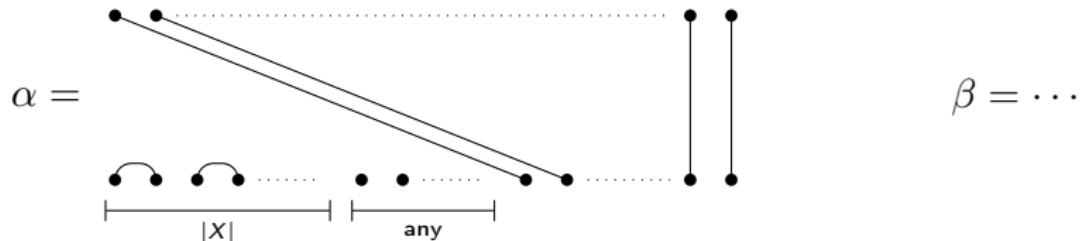
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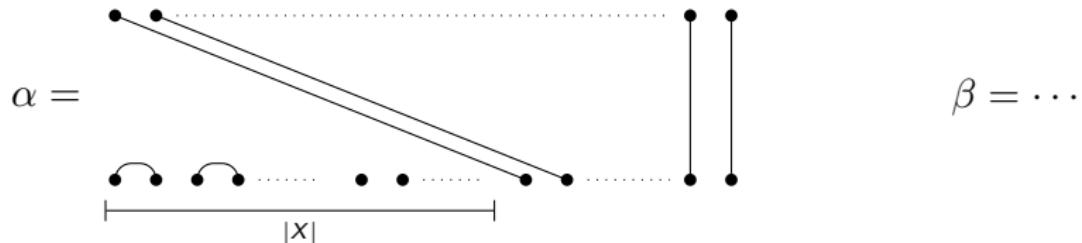
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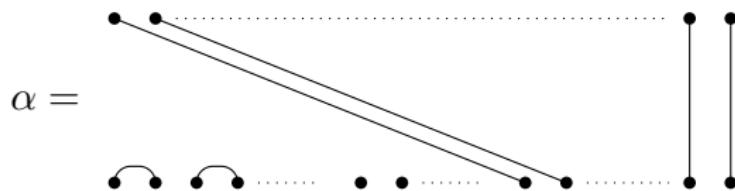
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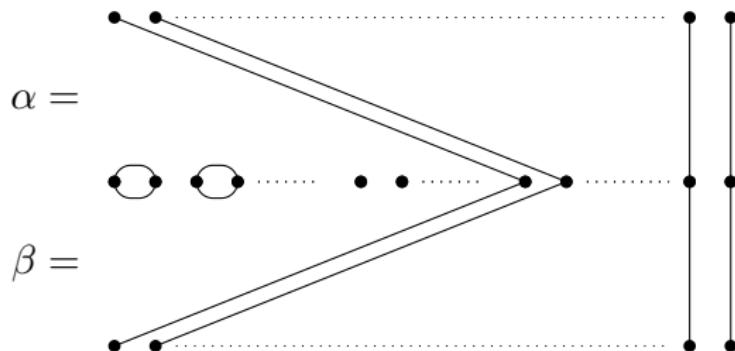
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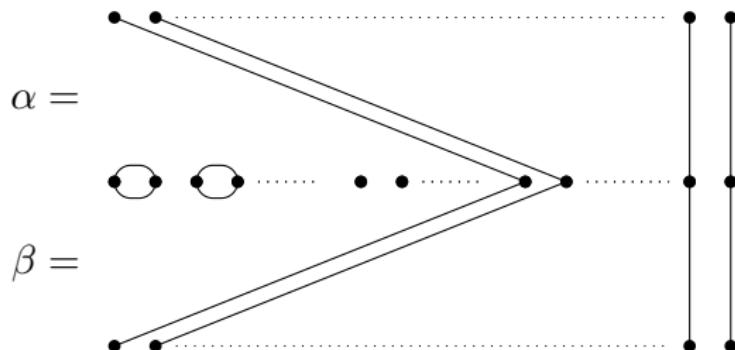
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- ▶ Consider α from the theorem(s).
- ▶ Then $\alpha\beta = 1$.



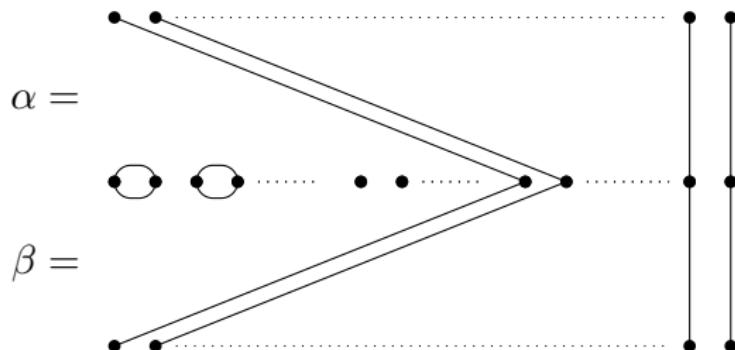
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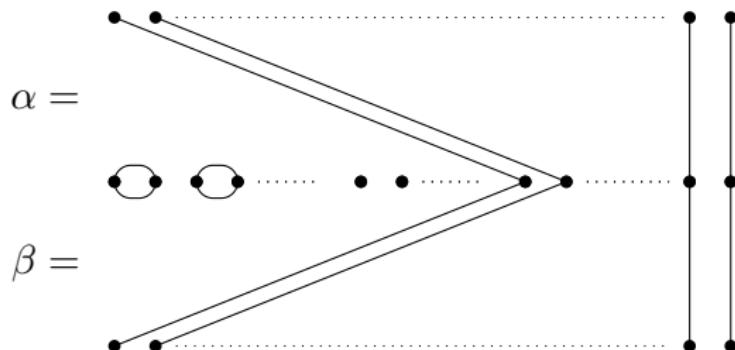
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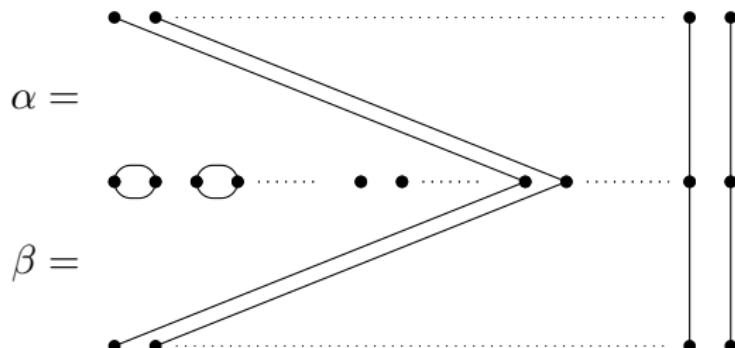
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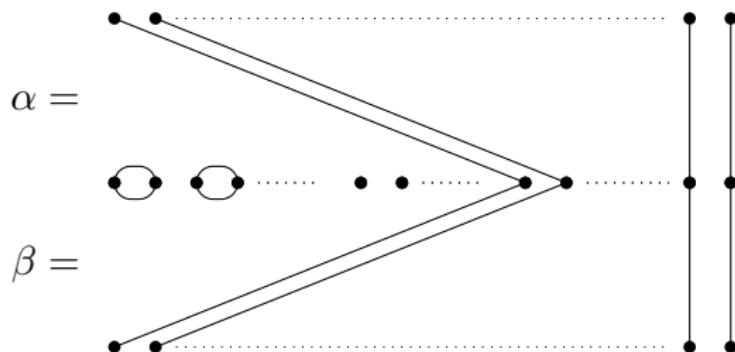
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- ▶ α and β are one-sided units.
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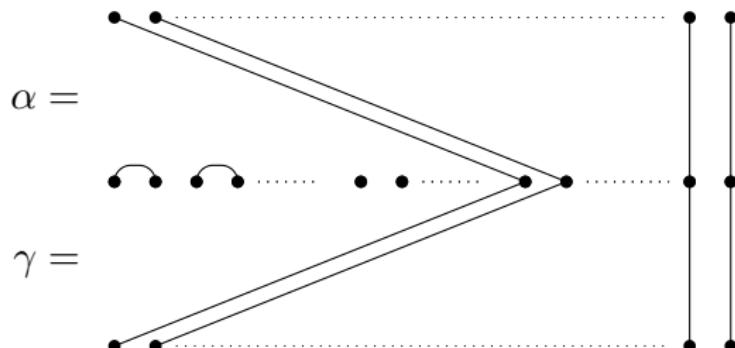
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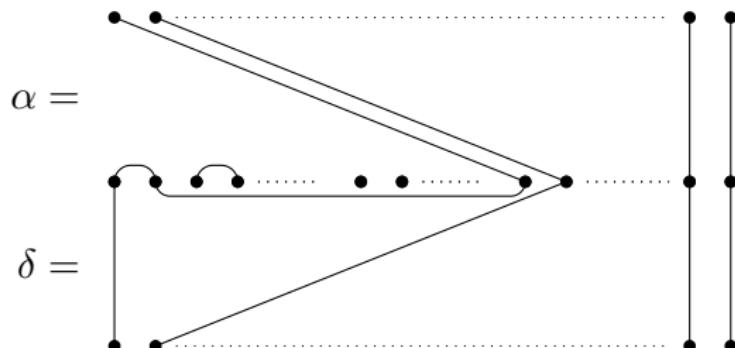
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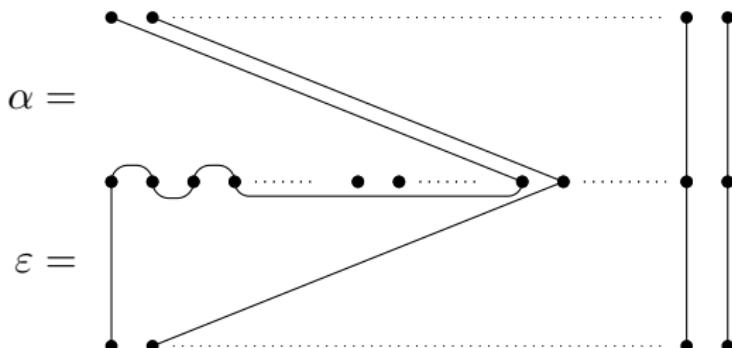
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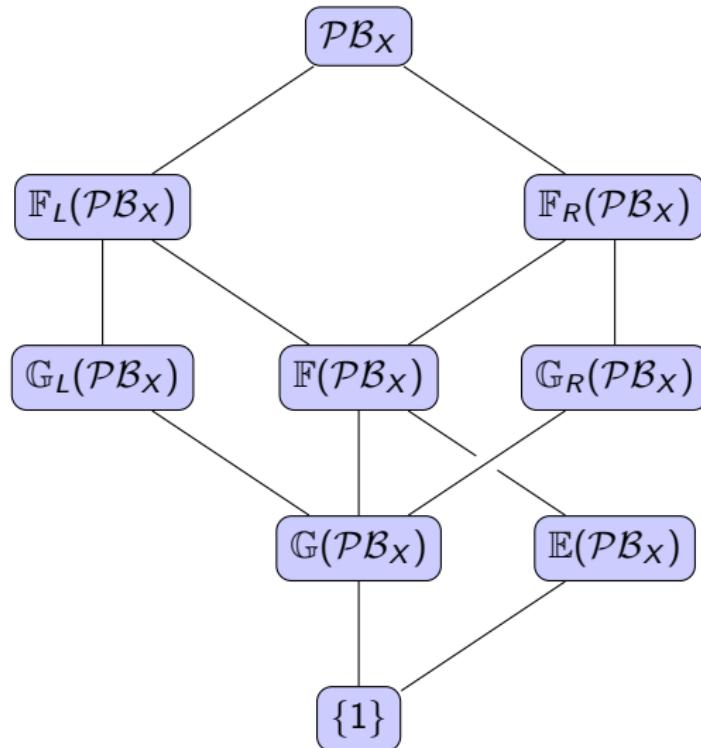
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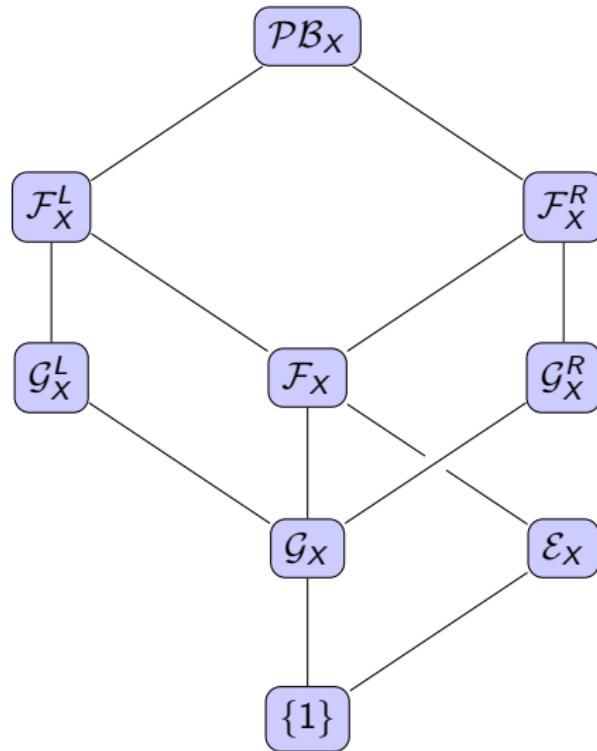
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where ρ is the number of infinite cardinals $\aleph_0 \leq \mu \leq |X|$.
- ▶ Generators modulo these submonoids are classified.

Partial Brauer monoids — submonoids



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

Partial Brauer monoids — submonoids



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

Partial Brauer monoids — submonoids

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Idempotents and one-sided units in infinite partial Brauer monoids



James East

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

Lemma 4.1	Description of \mathcal{G}_X^L and \mathcal{G}_X	Theorem 7.6	$\text{rank}(\mathcal{F}_X^L : \mathcal{F}_X) = 1 + \rho$
Theorem 5.8	Description of \mathcal{E}_X	Theorem 7.7	$\text{rank}(\mathcal{F}_X^L : \mathcal{E}_X) = 2^{ X }$
Theorem 6.1	Description of \mathcal{F}_X	Theorem 7.14	$\text{rank}(\mathcal{F}_X^L : \mathcal{G}_X^L) = 2 + 2\rho$
Theorem 6.6	Description of \mathcal{F}_X^L	Theorem 7.17	$\text{rank}(\mathcal{F}_X^L : \mathcal{G}_X) = 3 + 3\rho$
Theorem 4.7	$\text{rank}(\mathcal{P}\mathcal{B}_X : \mathcal{G}_X) = 2$	Theorem 6.5	$\text{rank}(\mathcal{F}_X : \mathcal{E}_X) = 2^{ X }$
Theorem 4.9	$\text{rank}(\mathcal{P}\mathcal{B}_X : \mathcal{G}_X^L) = 1$	Theorem 6.16	$\text{rank}(\mathcal{F}_X : \mathcal{G}_X) = 2 + 2\rho$
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Theorem 6.3	$\text{rank}(\mathcal{P}\mathcal{B}_X : \mathcal{F}_X) = 2$	Theorem 8.3	Bergman/Sierpiński in $\mathcal{P}\mathcal{B}_X$
Theorem 7.1	$\text{rank}(\mathcal{P}\mathcal{B}_X : \mathcal{F}_X^L) = 1$	Theorem 8.8	Bergman/Sierpiński in all other monoids

Partial Brauer monoids —Sierpiński and Bergman

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

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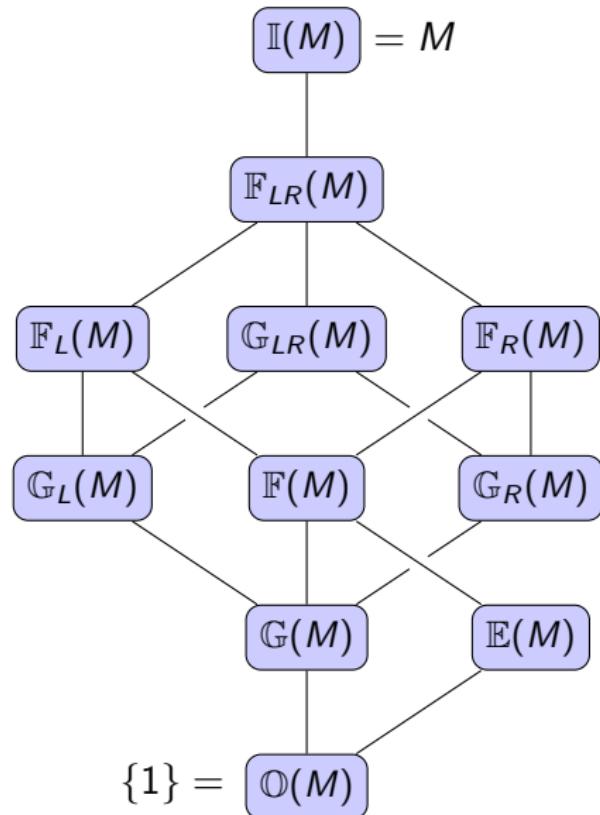
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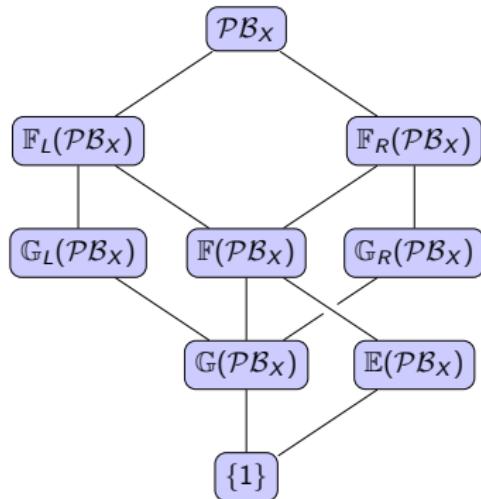
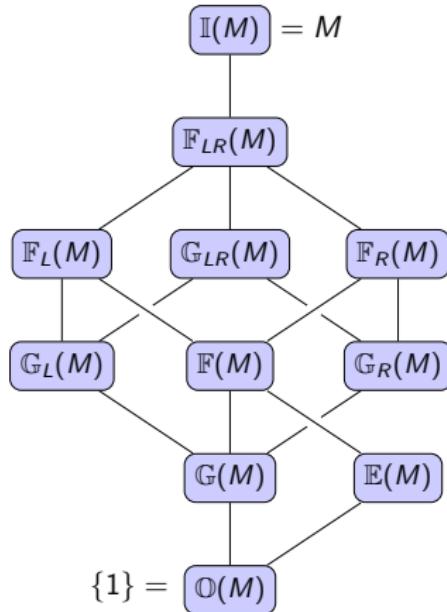
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- ▶ $\mathbb{F}_L(M) = \langle E(M) \cup \mathbb{G}_L(M) \rangle$
- ▶ $\mathbb{F}_R(M) = \langle E(M) \cup \mathbb{G}_R(M) \rangle$
- ▶ $\mathbb{F}_{LR}(M) = \langle E(M) \cup \mathbb{G}_L(M) \cup \mathbb{G}_R(M) \rangle$
- ▶ $\mathbb{I}(M) = M$
-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

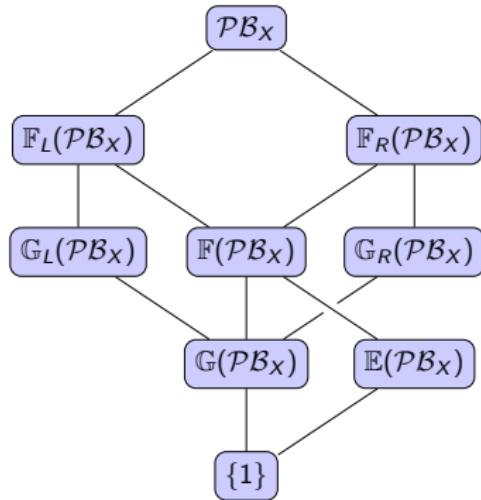
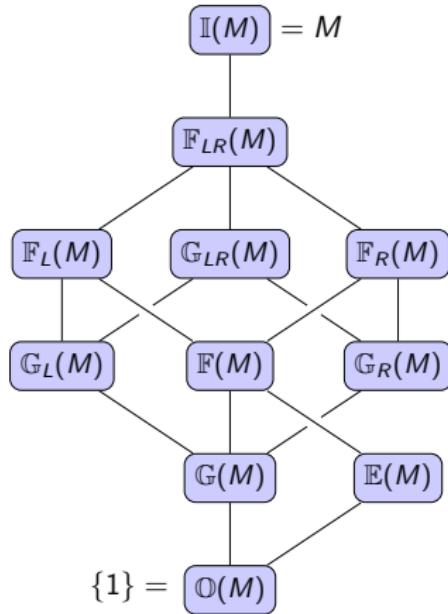
Submonoids



Submonoids

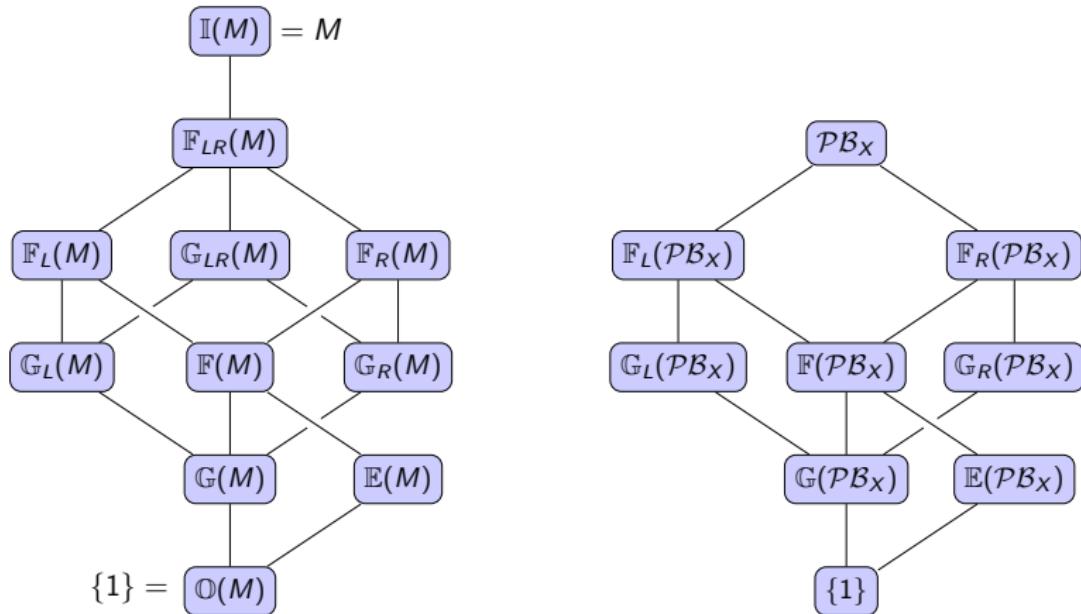


Submonoids



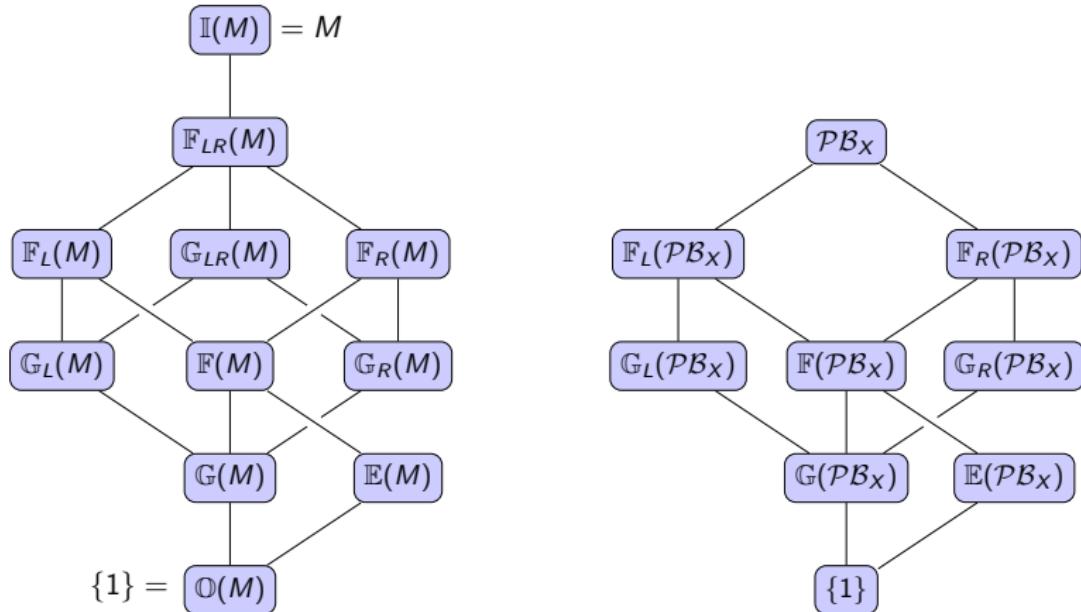
► WTF_{LR} ?

Submonoids



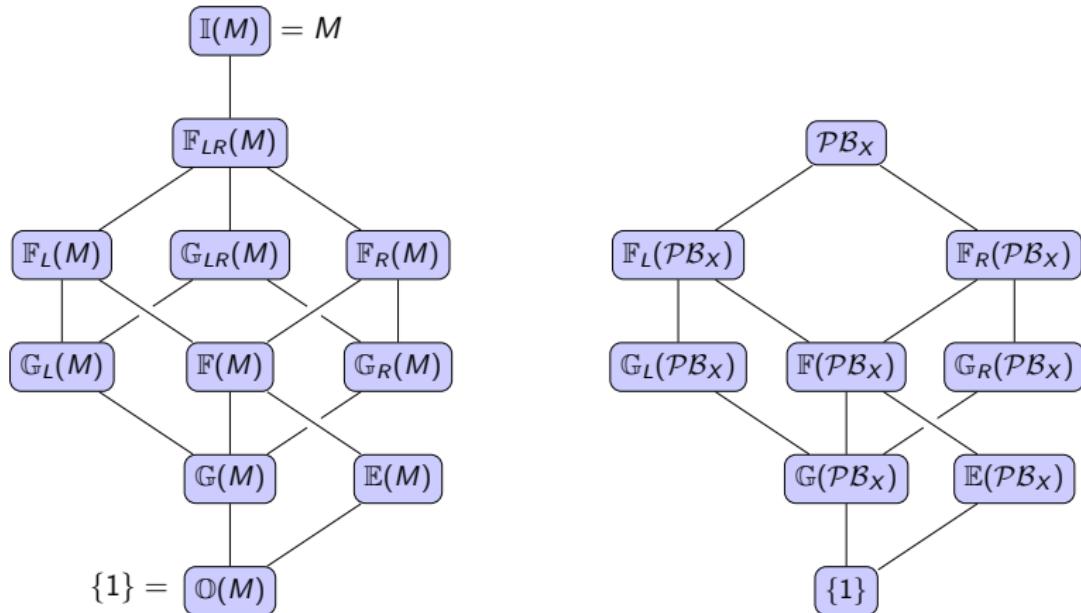
- ▶ $\text{WT}\mathbb{F}_{LR}$?
- ▶ Earlier theorem: $\mathcal{PB}_X = \langle \mathbb{G}_L(\mathcal{PB}_X) \cup \mathbb{G}_R(\mathcal{PB}_X) \rangle$.

Submonoids



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

Submonoids



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

Functors

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- ▶ $\mathbb{E}(\mathbb{G}(M))$

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- ▶ $\mathbb{E}(\mathbb{G}(M)) = \{1\}$

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- ▶ $\mathbb{E}(\mathbb{G}(M)) = \{1\} = \mathbb{G}(\mathbb{E}(M)).$ $\mathbb{E} \circ \mathbb{G} = \mathbb{G} \circ \mathbb{E} = \mathbb{O}.$

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- ▶ $\mathbb{E}(\mathbb{G}(M)) = \{1\} = \mathbb{G}(\mathbb{E}(M)).$ $\mathbb{E} \circ \mathbb{G} = \mathbb{G} \circ \mathbb{E} = \mathbb{O}.$
- ▶ $\mathbb{X} \circ \mathbb{I} = \mathbb{X} = \mathbb{I} \circ \mathbb{X}$

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- ▶ $\mathbb{X} \circ \mathbb{I} = \mathbb{X} = \mathbb{I} \circ \mathbb{X}$ and $\mathbb{X} \circ \mathbb{O} = \mathbb{O} = \mathbb{O} \circ \mathbb{X}$ for any $\mathbb{X}.$

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- ▶ So we have a monoid of functors,
$$\mathcal{F} = \{\mathbb{O}, \mathbb{E}, \mathbb{G}, \mathbb{G}_L, \mathbb{G}_R, \mathbb{G}_{LR}, \mathbb{F}, \mathbb{F}_L, \mathbb{F}_R, \mathbb{F}_{LR}, \mathbb{I}\} \dots$$

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Composing functors

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

Composing functors

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

Composing functors

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

- Are these really new functors?

Composing functors

\circ	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{E}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}_L	\mathbb{G}_R	\mathbb{G}_{LR}	\mathbb{F}	\mathbb{F}_L	\mathbb{F}_R	\mathbb{F}_{LR}	\mathbb{I}
\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}
\mathbb{E}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{E}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}	$\textcolor{blue}{Q}$	\mathbb{E}	\mathbb{E}	\mathbb{E}	\mathbb{E}	\mathbb{E}
\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}
\mathbb{G}_L	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}_L	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}_L	\mathbb{G}_L
\mathbb{G}_R	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}_R	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}_R	\mathbb{G}_R
\mathbb{G}_{LR}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}_{LR}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}_{LR}	\mathbb{G}_{LR}
\mathbb{F}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{E}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	$\textcolor{blue}{P}$	\mathbb{F}	\mathbb{F}	\mathbb{F}	\mathbb{F}	\mathbb{F}
\mathbb{F}_L	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{E}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	$\textcolor{blue}{P}_L$	\mathbb{F}	\mathbb{F}	\mathbb{F}	\mathbb{F}_L	\mathbb{F}_L
\mathbb{F}_R	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{E}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	$\textcolor{blue}{P}_R$	\mathbb{F}	\mathbb{F}	\mathbb{F}	\mathbb{F}_R	\mathbb{F}_R
\mathbb{F}_{LR}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{E}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}_{LR}	\mathbb{F}	\mathbb{F}	\mathbb{F}	\mathbb{F}_{LR}	\mathbb{F}_{LR}
\mathbb{I}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{E}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}_L	\mathbb{G}_R	\mathbb{G}_{LR}	\mathbb{F}	\mathbb{F}_L	\mathbb{F}_R	\mathbb{F}_{LR}	\mathbb{I}

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

$$\mathcal{F} = \{\mathbb{O}, \mathbb{E}, \mathbb{G}, \mathbb{G}_L, \mathbb{G}_R, \mathbb{G}_{LR}, \mathbb{F}, \mathbb{F}_L, \mathbb{F}_R, \mathbb{F}_{LR}, \textcolor{blue}{Q}, \textcolor{blue}{P}, \textcolor{blue}{P}_L, \textcolor{blue}{P}_R, \mathbb{I}\}?$$

Composing functors

\circ	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{E}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}_L	\mathbb{G}_R	\mathbb{G}_{LR}	\mathbb{F}	\mathbb{F}_L	\mathbb{F}_R	\mathbb{F}_{LR}	\mathbb{I}
\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}
\mathbb{E}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{E}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}	$\textcolor{blue}{Q}$	\mathbb{E}	\mathbb{E}	\mathbb{E}	\mathbb{E}	\mathbb{E}
\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}
\mathbb{G}_L	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}_L	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}_L	\mathbb{G}_L
\mathbb{G}_R	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}_R	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}_R	\mathbb{G}_R
\mathbb{G}_{LR}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}_{LR}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}_{LR}	\mathbb{G}_{LR}
\mathbb{F}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{E}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	$\textcolor{blue}{P}$	\mathbb{F}	\mathbb{F}	\mathbb{F}	\mathbb{F}	\mathbb{F}
\mathbb{F}_L	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{E}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	$\textcolor{blue}{P}_L$	\mathbb{F}	\mathbb{F}	\mathbb{F}	\mathbb{F}_L	\mathbb{F}_L
\mathbb{F}_R	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{E}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	$\textcolor{blue}{P}_R$	\mathbb{F}	\mathbb{F}	\mathbb{F}	\mathbb{F}_R	\mathbb{F}_R
\mathbb{F}_{LR}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{E}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}_{LR}	\mathbb{F}	\mathbb{F}	\mathbb{F}	\mathbb{F}_{LR}	\mathbb{F}_{LR}
\mathbb{I}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{E}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}_L	\mathbb{G}_R	\mathbb{G}_{LR}	\mathbb{F}	\mathbb{F}_L	\mathbb{F}_R	\mathbb{F}_{LR}	\mathbb{I}

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

$$\mathcal{F} = \{\mathbb{O}, \mathbb{E}, \mathbb{G}, \mathbb{G}_L, \mathbb{G}_R, \mathbb{G}_{LR}, \mathbb{F}, \mathbb{F}_L, \mathbb{F}_R, \mathbb{F}_{LR}, \textcolor{blue}{Q}, \textcolor{blue}{P}, \textcolor{blue}{P}_L, \textcolor{blue}{P}_R, \mathbb{I}\}?$$

Composing functors

\circ	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{E}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}_L	\mathbb{G}_R	\mathbb{G}_{LR}	\mathbb{F}	\mathbb{F}_L	\mathbb{F}_R	\mathbb{F}_{LR}	\mathbb{I}
\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}
\mathbb{E}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{E}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}	$\textcolor{blue}{Q}$	\mathbb{E}	\mathbb{E}	\mathbb{E}	\mathbb{E}	\mathbb{E}
\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}
\mathbb{G}_L	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}_L	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}_L	\mathbb{G}_L
\mathbb{G}_R	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}_R	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}_R	\mathbb{G}_R
\mathbb{G}_{LR}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}_{LR}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}_{LR}	\mathbb{G}_{LR}
\mathbb{F}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{E}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	$\textcolor{blue}{P}$	\mathbb{F}	\mathbb{F}	\mathbb{F}	\mathbb{F}	\mathbb{F}
\mathbb{F}_L	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{E}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	$\textcolor{blue}{P}_L$	\mathbb{F}	\mathbb{F}	\mathbb{F}	\mathbb{F}_L	\mathbb{F}_L
\mathbb{F}_R	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{E}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	$\textcolor{blue}{P}_R$	\mathbb{F}	\mathbb{F}	\mathbb{F}	\mathbb{F}_R	\mathbb{F}_R
\mathbb{F}_{LR}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{E}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}_{LR}	\mathbb{F}	\mathbb{F}	\mathbb{F}	\mathbb{F}_{LR}	\mathbb{F}_{LR}
\mathbb{I}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{E}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}_L	\mathbb{G}_R	\mathbb{G}_{LR}	\mathbb{F}	\mathbb{F}_L	\mathbb{F}_R	\mathbb{F}_{LR}	\mathbb{I}

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

$$\mathcal{F} = \{\mathbb{O}, \mathbb{E}, \mathbb{G}, \mathbb{G}_L, \mathbb{G}_R, \mathbb{G}_{LR}, \mathbb{F}, \mathbb{F}_L, \mathbb{F}_R, \mathbb{F}_{LR}, \textcolor{blue}{Q}, \textcolor{blue}{P}, \textcolor{blue}{P}_L, \textcolor{blue}{P}_R, \mathbb{I}\}?$$

The monoid \mathcal{F}

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

The monoid \mathcal{F}

\circ	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{E}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}_L	\mathbb{G}_R	\mathbb{G}_{LR}	\mathbb{F}	\mathbb{F}_L	\mathbb{F}_R	\mathbb{F}_{LR}	\mathbb{Q}	\mathbb{P}	\mathbb{P}_L	\mathbb{P}_R	\mathbb{I}
\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}
\mathbb{E}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{E}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{Q}	\mathbb{E}	\mathbb{E}	\mathbb{E}	\mathbb{E}	\mathbb{Q}	\mathbb{Q}	\mathbb{Q}	\mathbb{Q}	\mathbb{E}
\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}
\mathbb{G}_L	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}_L	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}_L	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}_L
\mathbb{G}_R	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}_R	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}_R	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}_R
\mathbb{G}_{LR}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}_{LR}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}_{LR}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}_{LR}
\mathbb{F}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{E}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{P}	\mathbb{F}	\mathbb{F}	\mathbb{F}	\mathbb{F}	\mathbb{Q}	\mathbb{P}	\mathbb{P}	\mathbb{P}	\mathbb{F}
\mathbb{F}_L	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{E}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{P}_L	\mathbb{F}	\mathbb{F}	\mathbb{F}	\mathbb{F}_L	\mathbb{Q}	\mathbb{P}	\mathbb{P}	\mathbb{P}	\mathbb{F}_L
\mathbb{F}_R	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{E}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{P}_R	\mathbb{F}	\mathbb{F}	\mathbb{F}	\mathbb{F}_R	\mathbb{Q}	\mathbb{P}	\mathbb{P}	\mathbb{P}	\mathbb{F}_R
\mathbb{F}_{LR}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{E}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}_{LR}	\mathbb{F}	\mathbb{F}	\mathbb{F}	\mathbb{F}_{LR}	\mathbb{Q}	\mathbb{P}	\mathbb{P}	\mathbb{P}	\mathbb{F}_{LR}
\mathbb{Q}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{Q}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{Q}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{Q}
\mathbb{P}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{P}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{P}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{P}
\mathbb{P}_L	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{P}_L	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{P}_L	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{P}_L
\mathbb{P}_R	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{P}_R	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{P}_R	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{P}_R
\mathbb{I}	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{E}	\mathbb{G}	\mathbb{G}_L	\mathbb{G}_R	\mathbb{G}_{LR}	\mathbb{F}	\mathbb{F}_L	\mathbb{F}_R	\mathbb{F}_{LR}	\mathbb{Q}	\mathbb{P}	\mathbb{P}_L	\mathbb{P}_R	\mathbb{I}

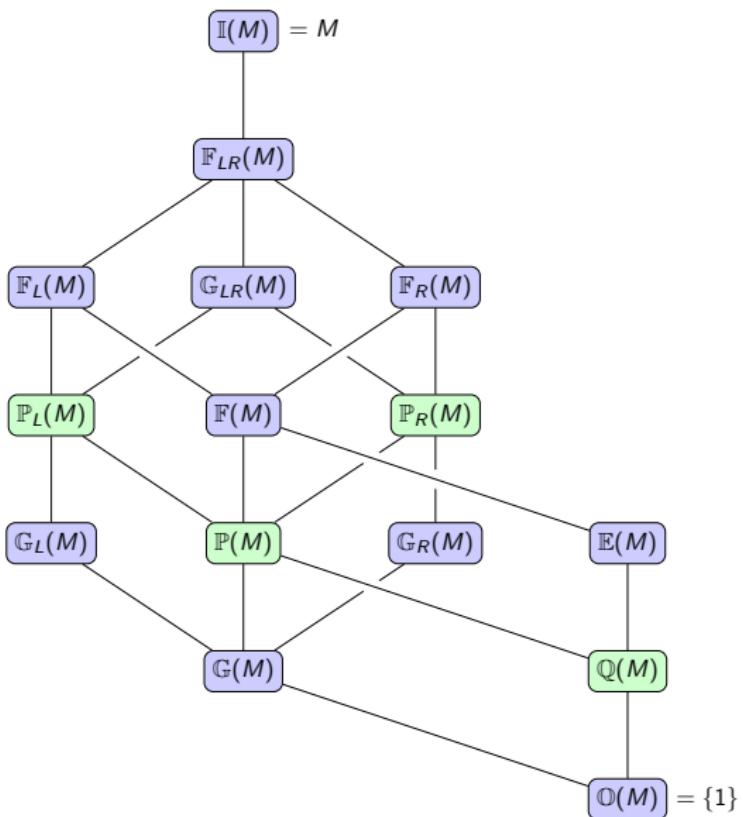
- So $\mathcal{F} = \{\mathbb{O}, \mathbb{E}, \mathbb{G}, \mathbb{G}_L, \dots, \mathbb{I}\}$ is a monoid.

The monoid \mathcal{F}

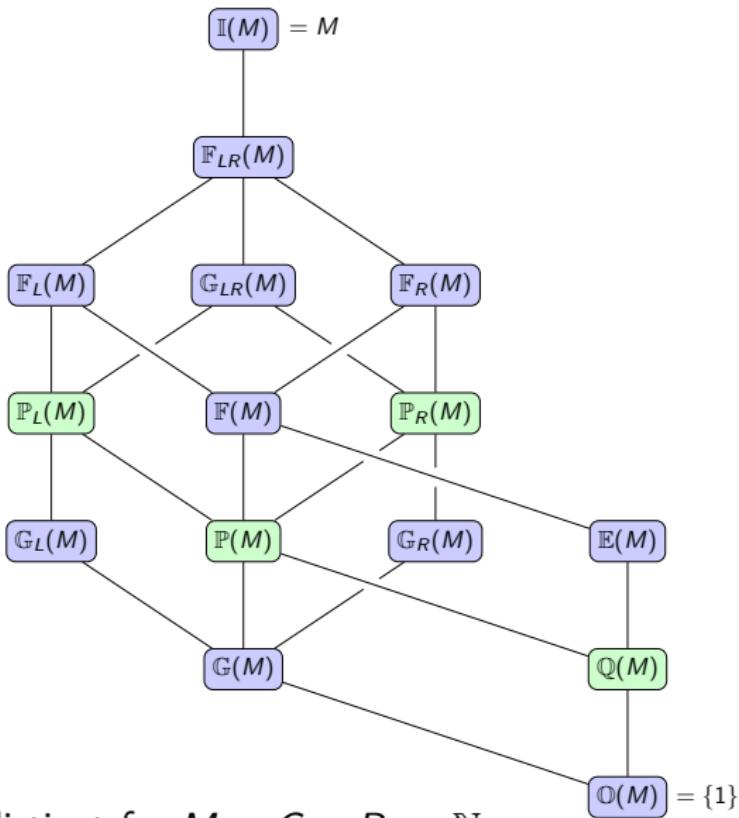
\circ	O	E	G	G_L	G_R	G_{LR}	F	F_L	F_R	F_{LR}	Q	P	P_L	P_R	I
O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
E	O	E	O	O	O	Q	E	E	E	E	Q	Q	Q	Q	E
G	O	O	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	O	G	G	G	G
G_L	O	O	G	G	G	G_L	G	G	G	G_L	O	G	G	G	G_L
G_R	O	O	G	G	G	G_R	G	G	G	G_R	O	G	G	G	G_R
G_{LR}	O	O	G	G	G	G_{LR}	G	G	G	G_{LR}	O	G	G	G	G_{LR}
F	O	E	G	G	G	P	F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

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

The size of \mathcal{F}

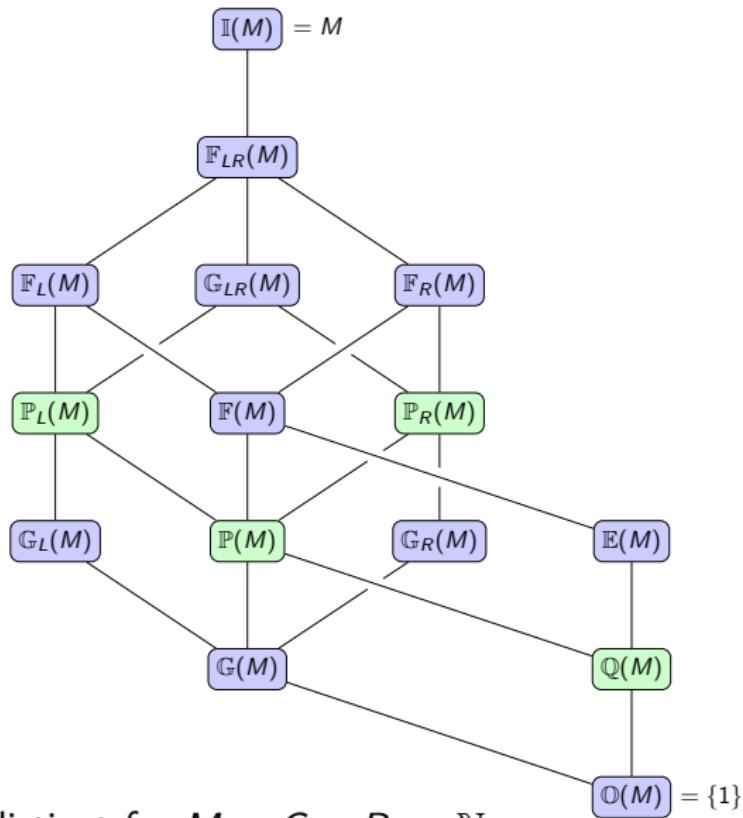


The size of \mathcal{F}



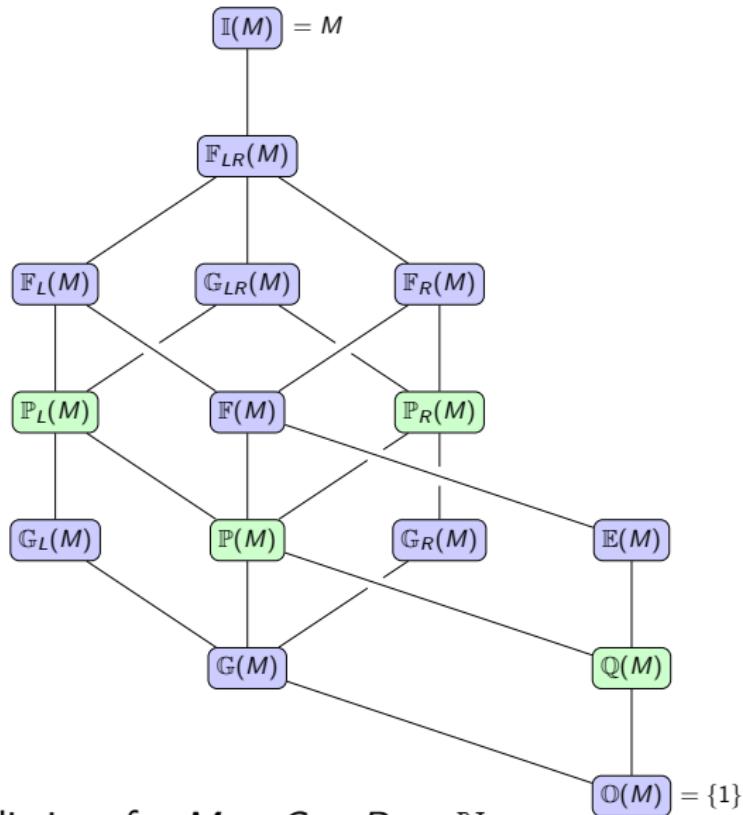
- ▶ The above are all distinct for $M = G \times B_0 \times \mathbb{N}$.

The size of \mathcal{F}



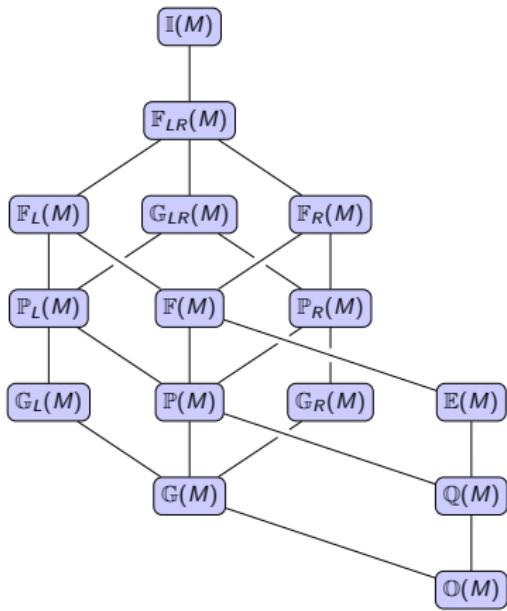
- ▶ The above are all distinct for $M = G \times B_0 \times \mathbb{N}$.
- ▶ So $|\mathcal{F}| = 15$.

The size of \mathcal{F}

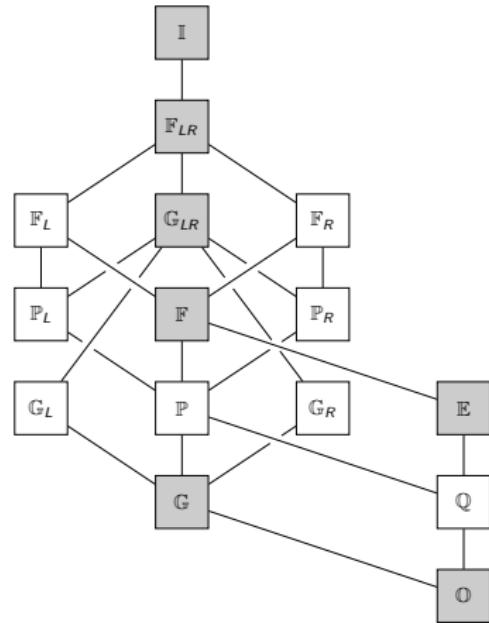


- ▶ The above are all distinct for $M = G \times B_0 \times \mathbb{N}$.
- ▶ So $|\mathcal{F}| = 15$ inspired by Cromars Fish Shop...

The structure of \mathcal{F}



$\mathcal{L}(M)$



\mathcal{F}

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

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

- ▶ For a monoid M , define

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

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

- ▶ For a monoid M , define

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

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

- ▶ For a monoid M , define

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- ▶ $|\mathcal{L}(M)| \leq 15$.

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

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

- ▶ For a monoid M , define

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

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

- ▶ For a monoid M , define

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

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

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

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

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

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

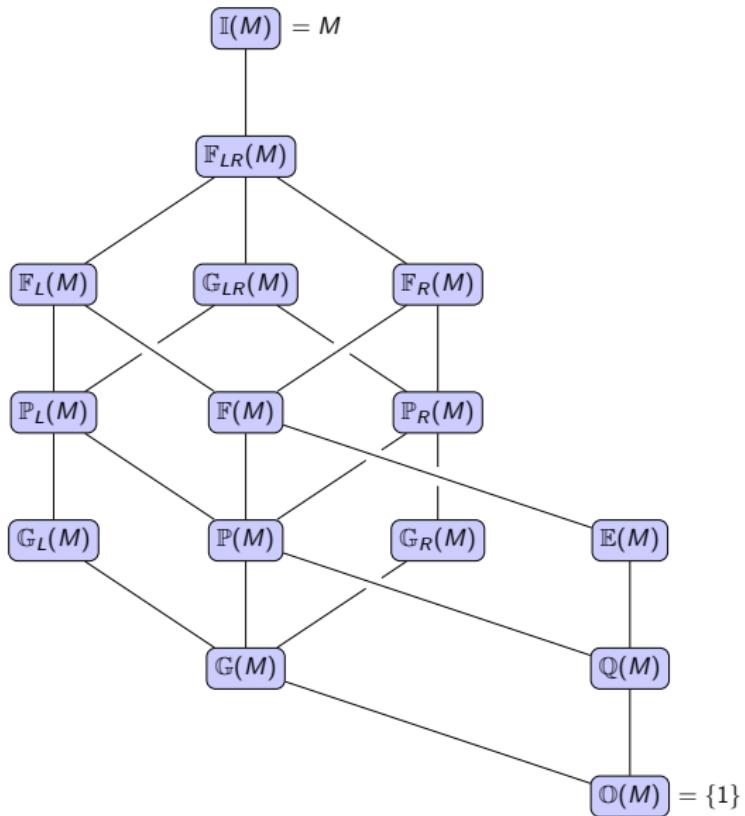
- ▶ For a monoid M , define

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

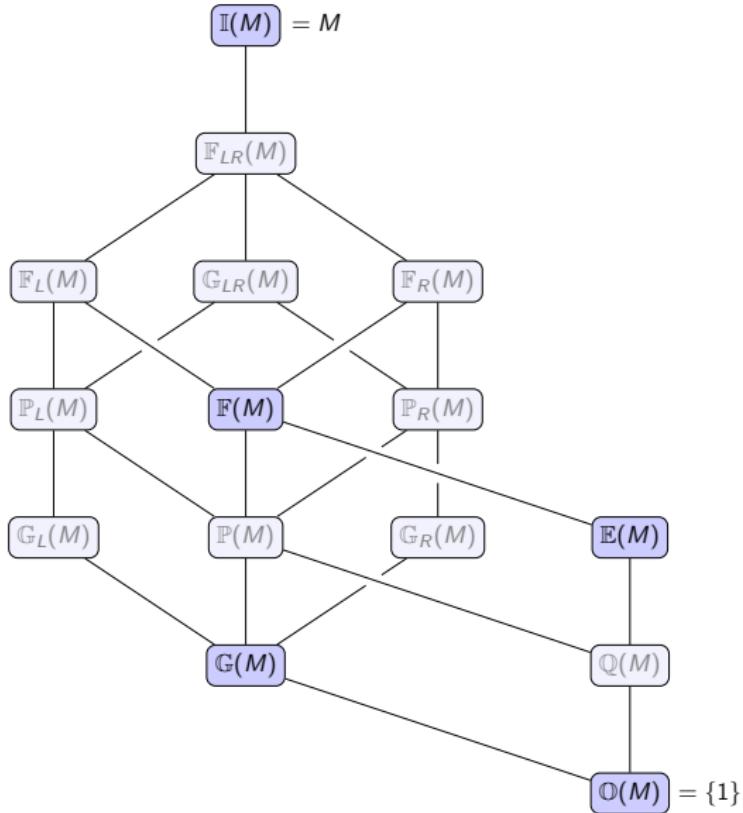
- ▶ $|\mathcal{L}(M)| \leq 15$.
- ▶ If M is a group, then $\mathcal{L}(M) = \{\{1\}, M\}$.
- ▶ If M is idempotent-generated, then $\mathcal{L}(M) = \{\{1\}, M\}$.
- ▶ What else could $\mathcal{L}(M)$ be?
- ▶ Observation: $\mathbb{G}_L(M) = \mathbb{G}(M) \Leftrightarrow \mathbb{G}_R(M) = \mathbb{G}(M)$.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

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

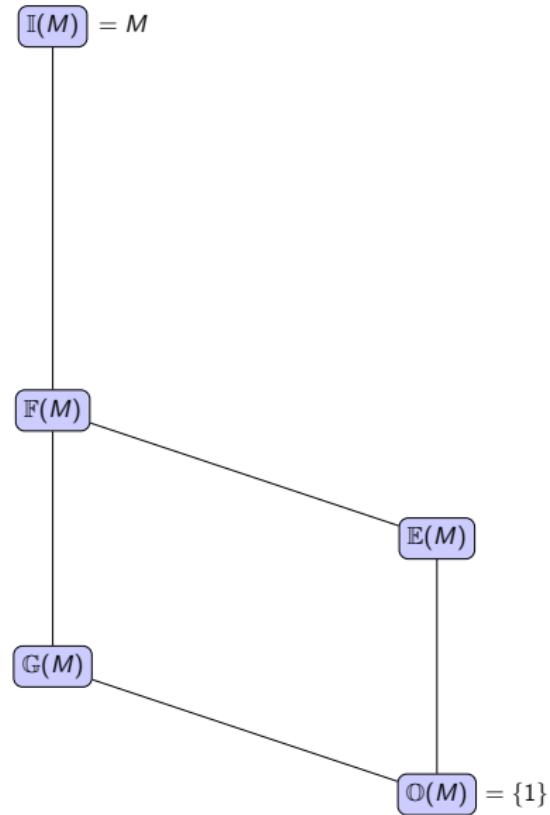
When $\mathbb{G}_L(M) = \mathbb{G}(M) = \mathbb{G}_R(M)$



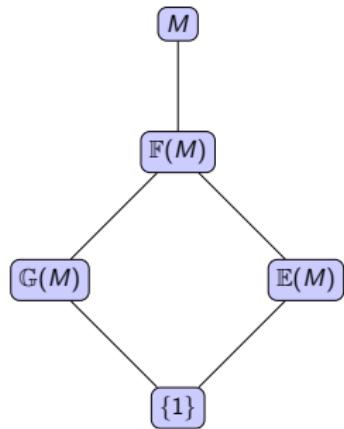
When $\mathbb{G}_L(M) = \mathbb{G}(M) = \mathbb{G}_R(M)$



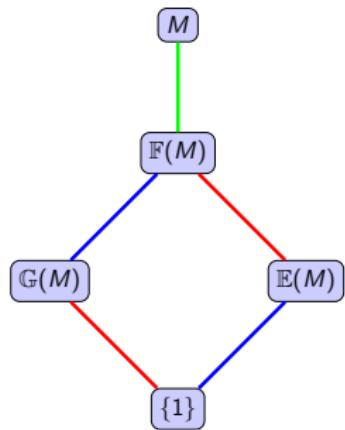
When $\mathbb{G}_L(M) = \mathbb{G}(M) = \mathbb{G}_R(M)$



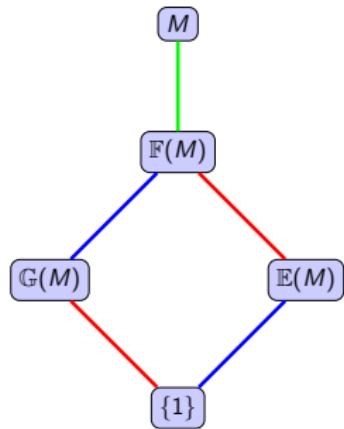
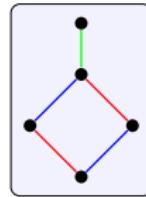
When $\mathbb{G}_L(M) = \mathbb{G}(M) = \mathbb{G}_R(M)$



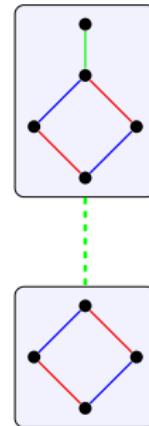
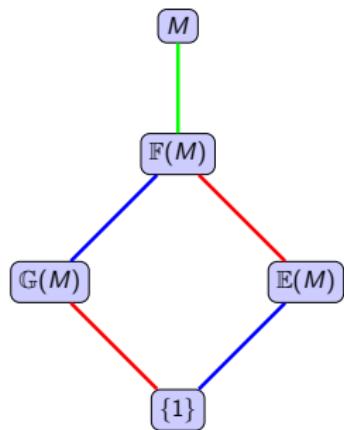
When $\mathbb{G}_L(M) = \mathbb{G}(M) = \mathbb{G}_R(M)$



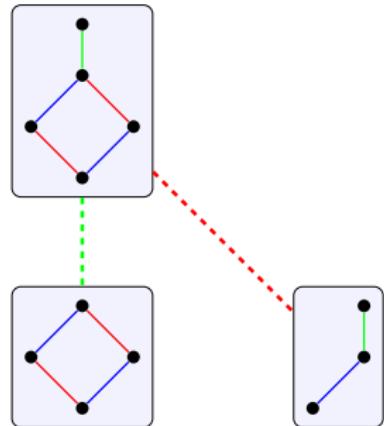
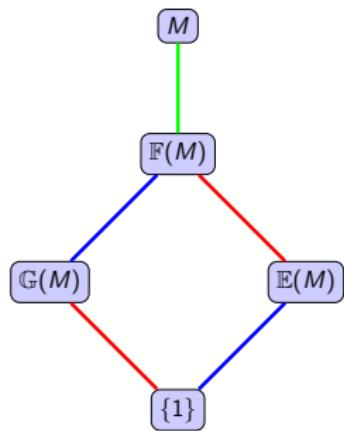
When $\mathbb{G}_L(M) = \mathbb{G}(M) = \mathbb{G}_R(M)$



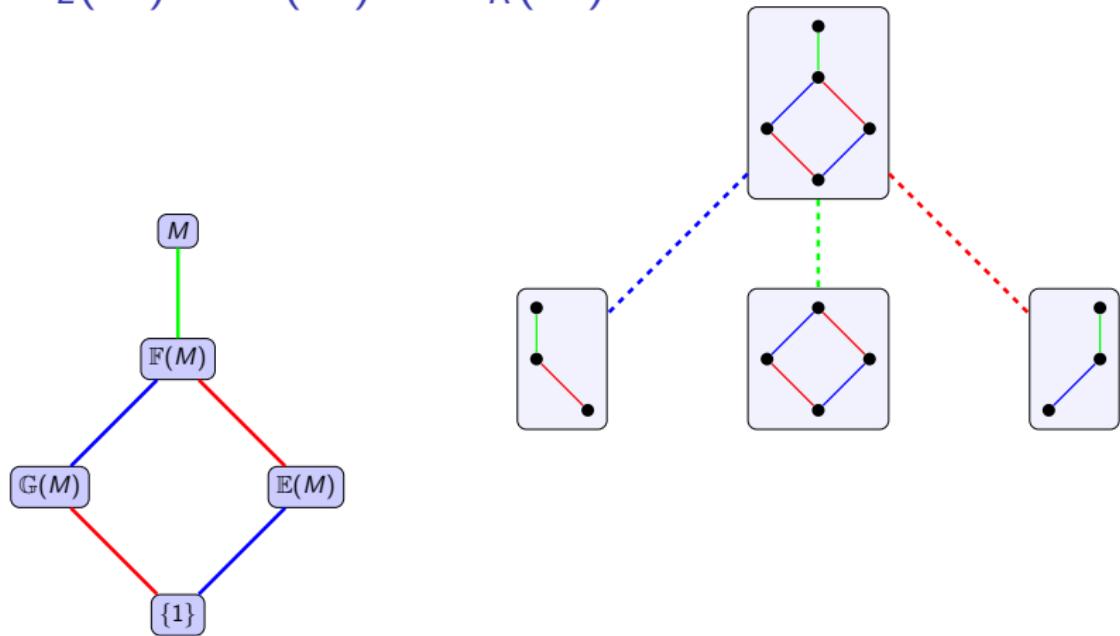
When $\mathbb{G}_L(M) = \mathbb{G}(M) = \mathbb{G}_R(M)$



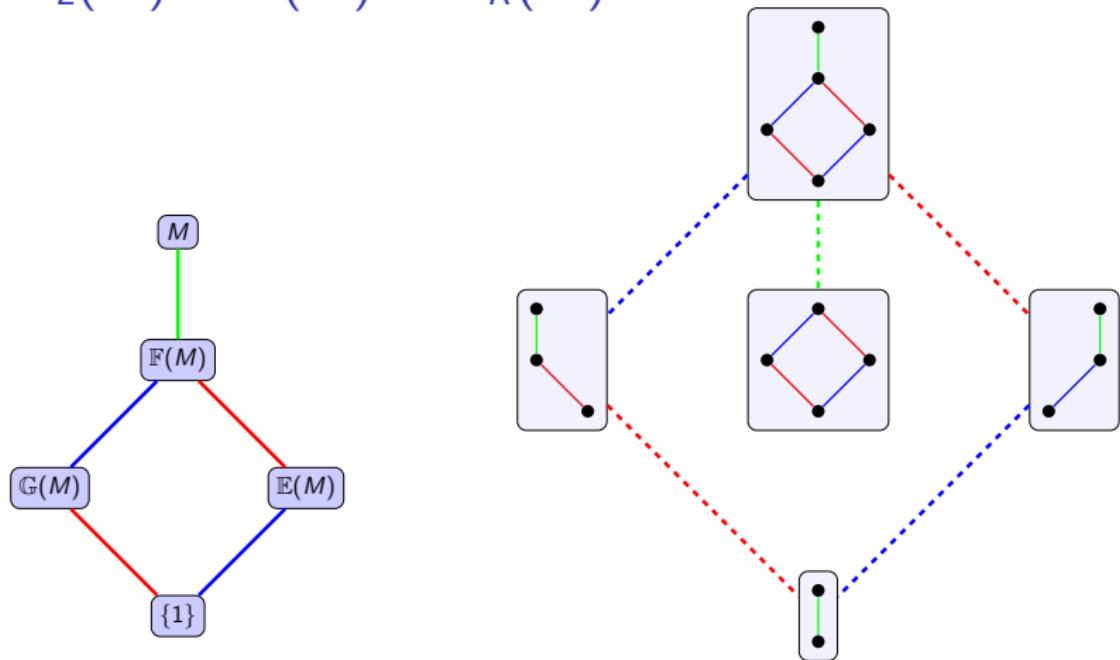
When $\mathbb{G}_L(M) = \mathbb{G}(M) = \mathbb{G}_R(M)$



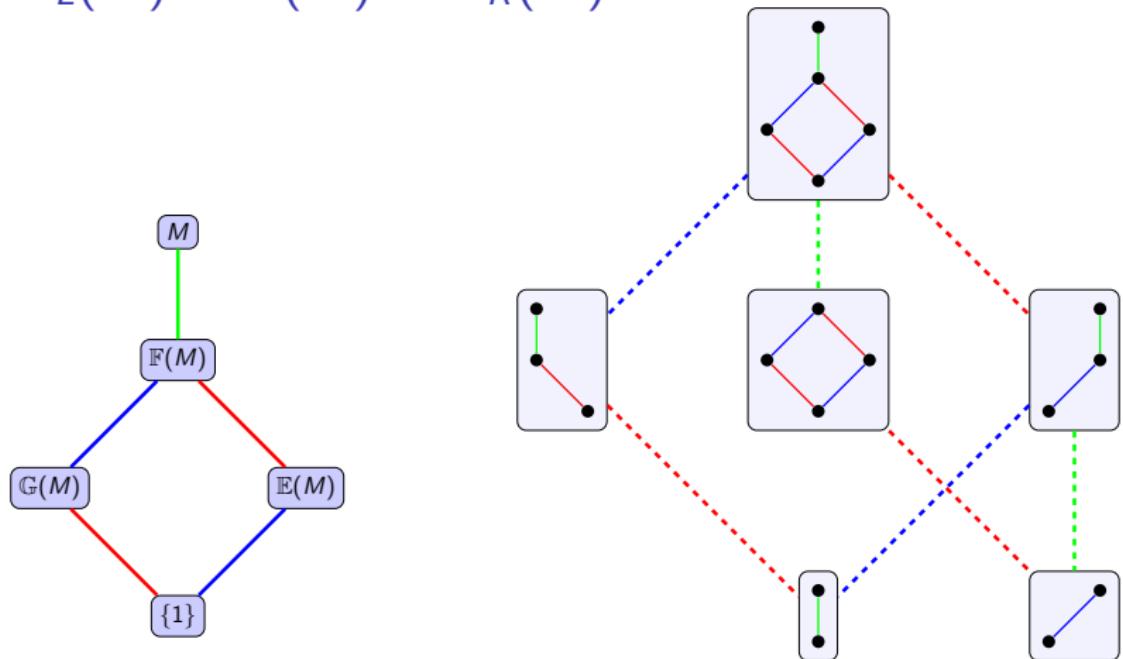
When $\mathbb{G}_L(M) = \mathbb{G}(M) = \mathbb{G}_R(M)$



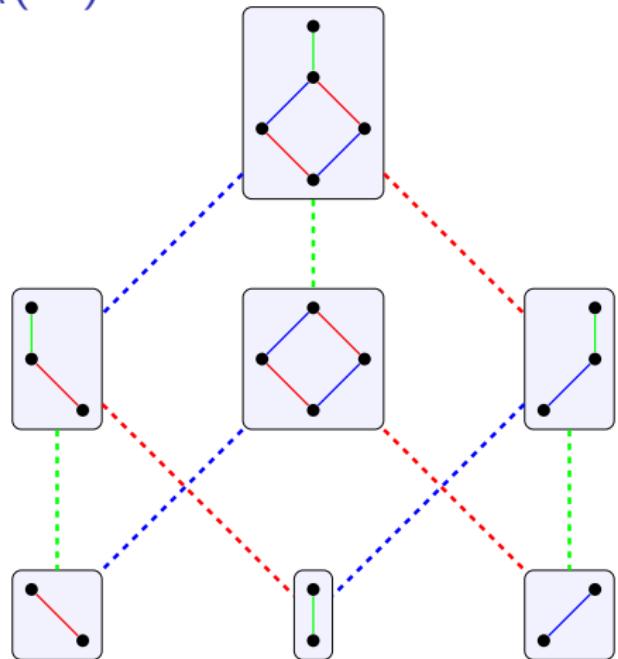
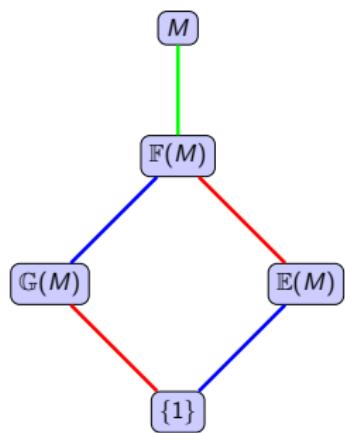
When $\mathbb{G}_L(M) = \mathbb{G}(M) = \mathbb{G}_R(M)$



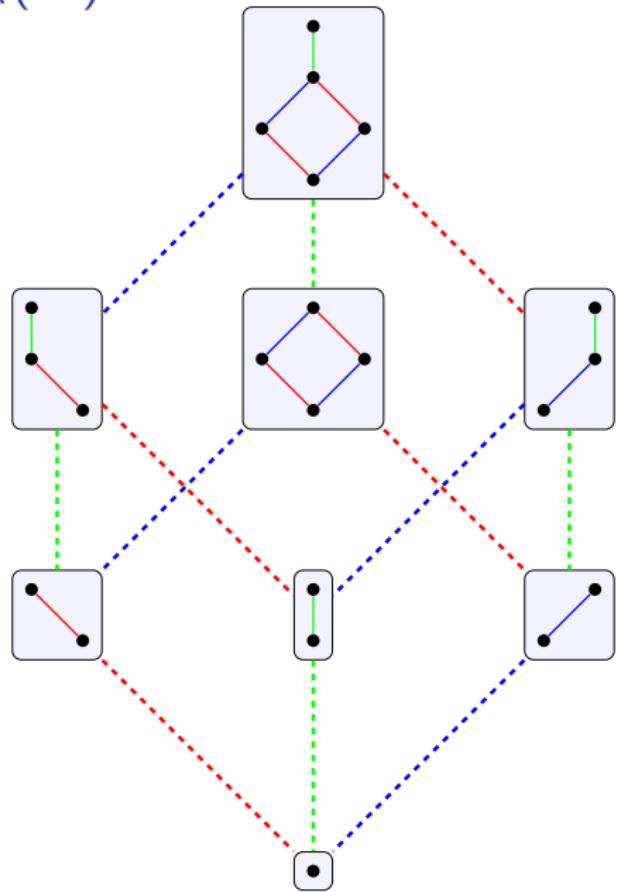
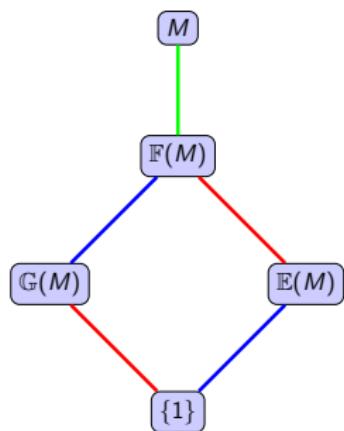
When $\mathbb{G}_L(M) = \mathbb{G}(M) = \mathbb{G}_R(M)$



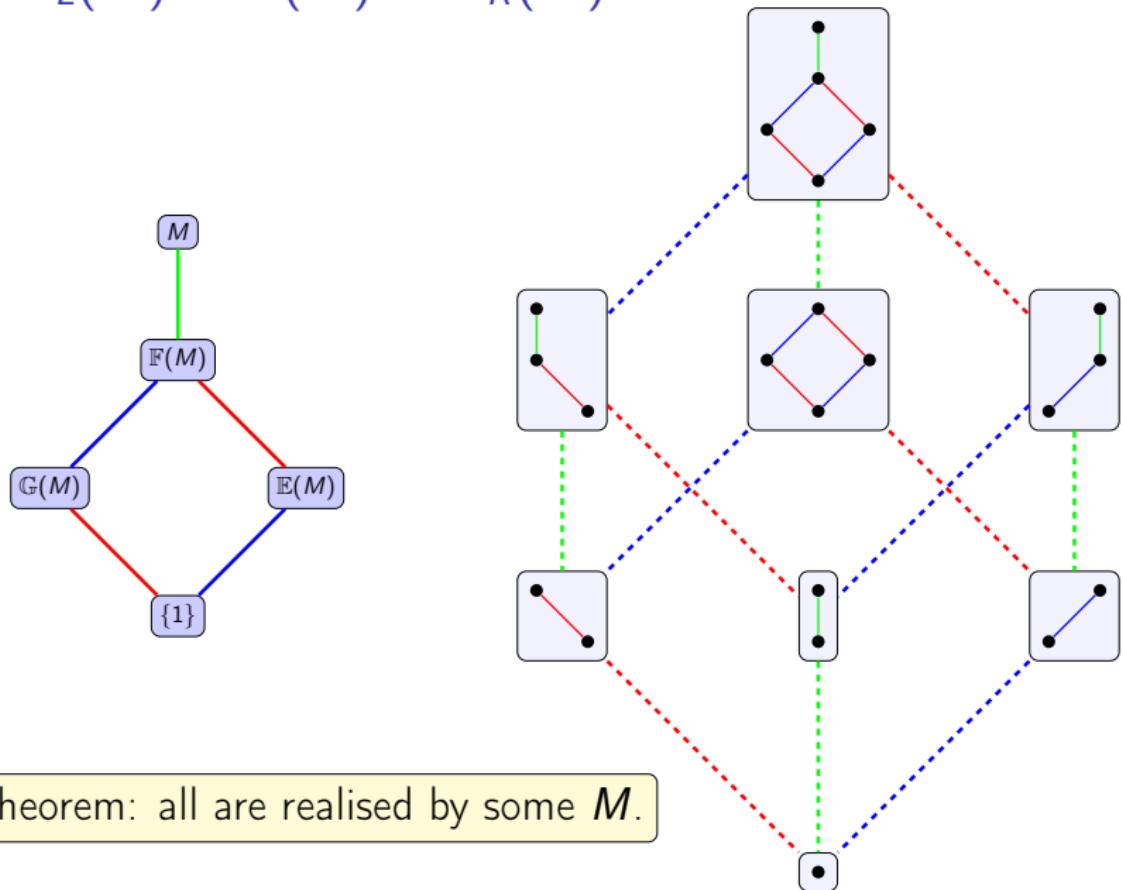
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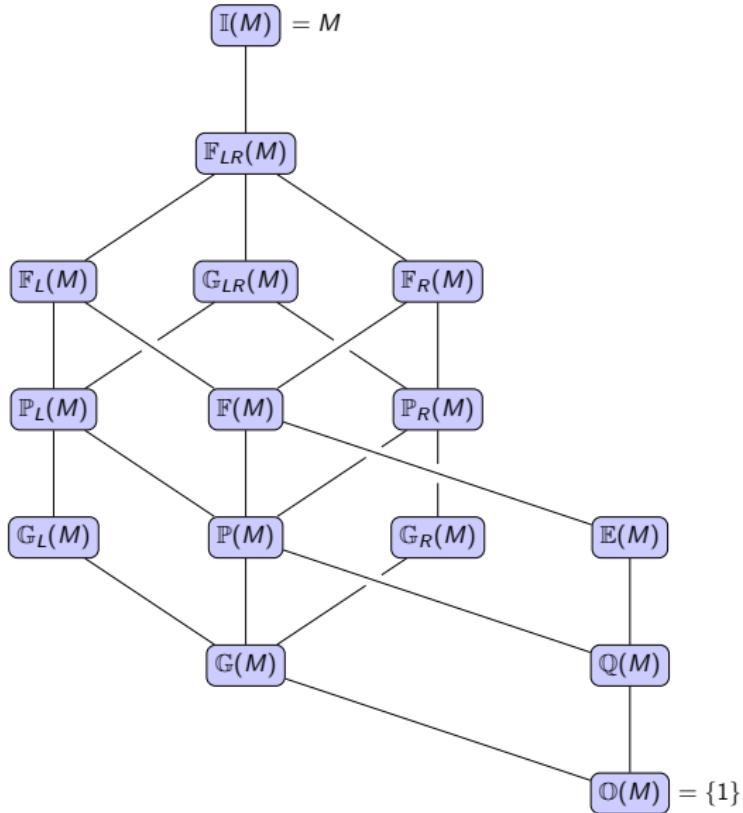


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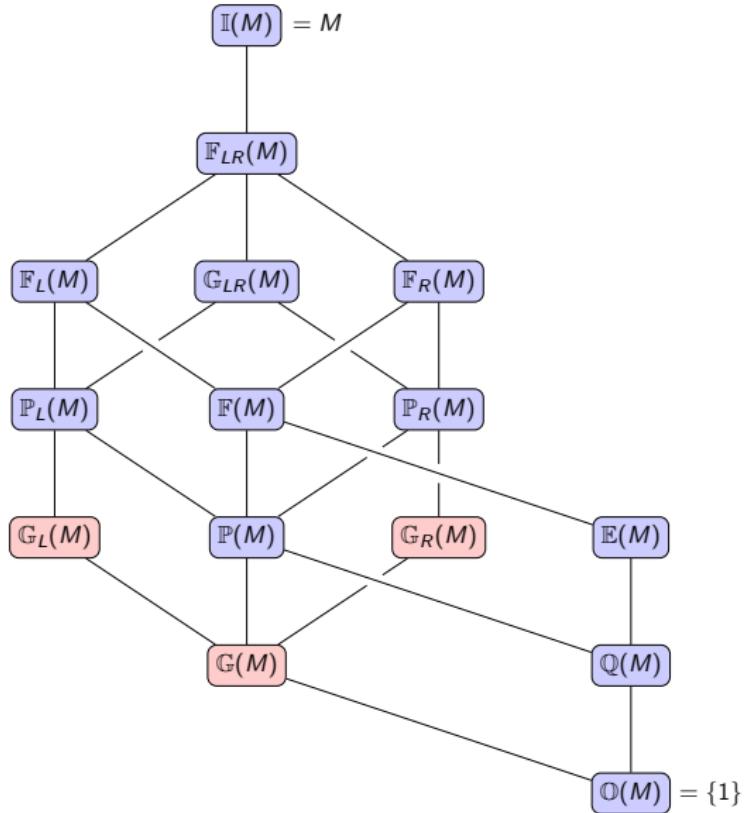


When $\mathbb{G}_L(M) \neq \mathbb{G}(M) \neq \mathbb{G}_R(M)$

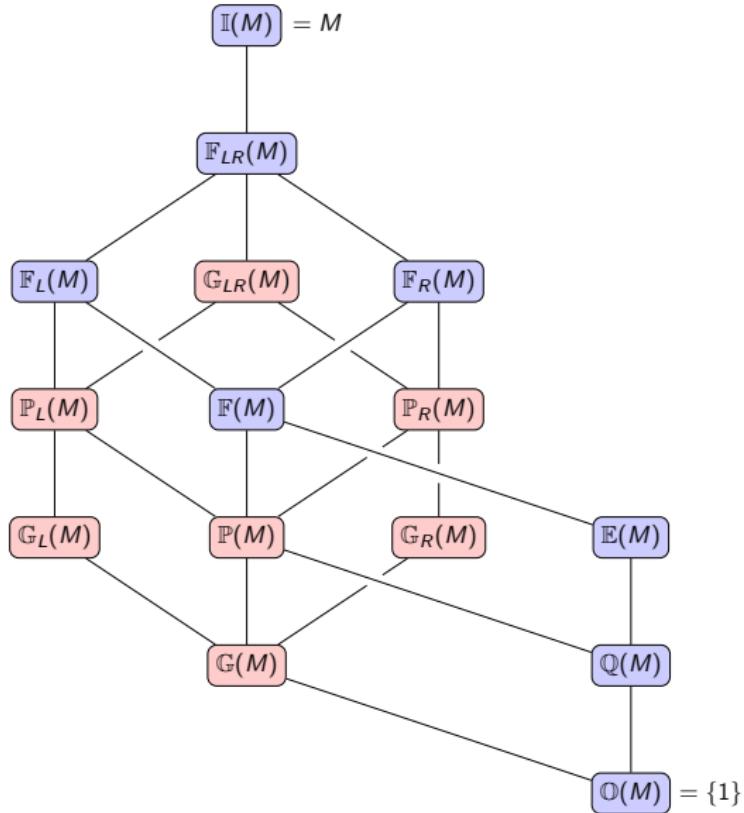
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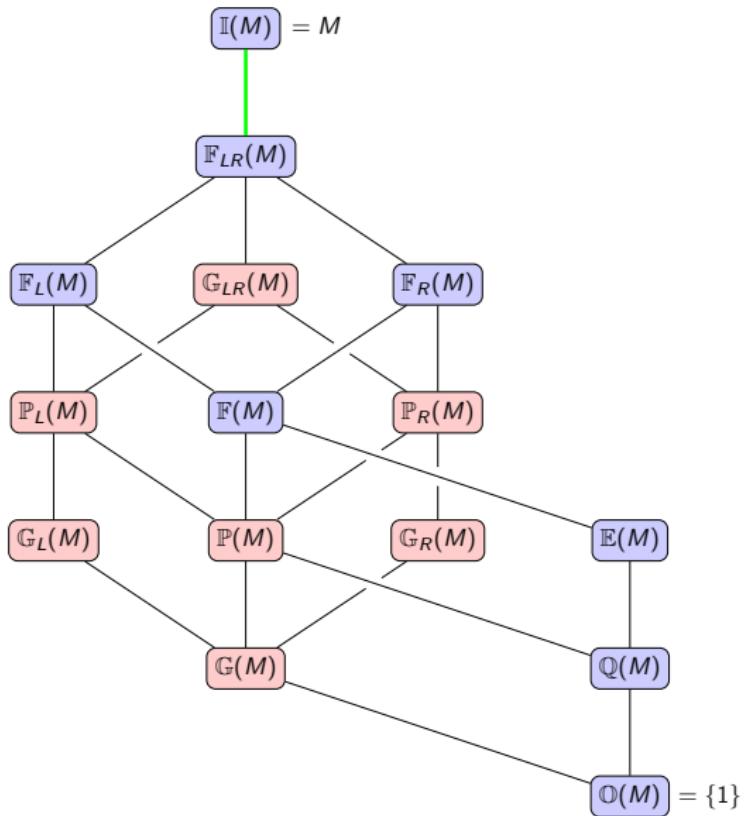
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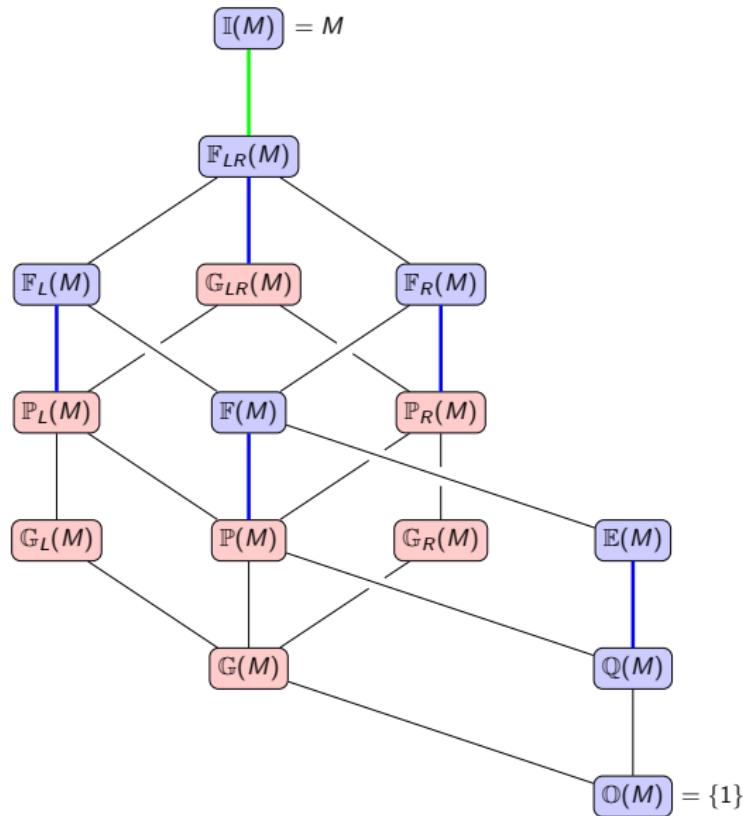
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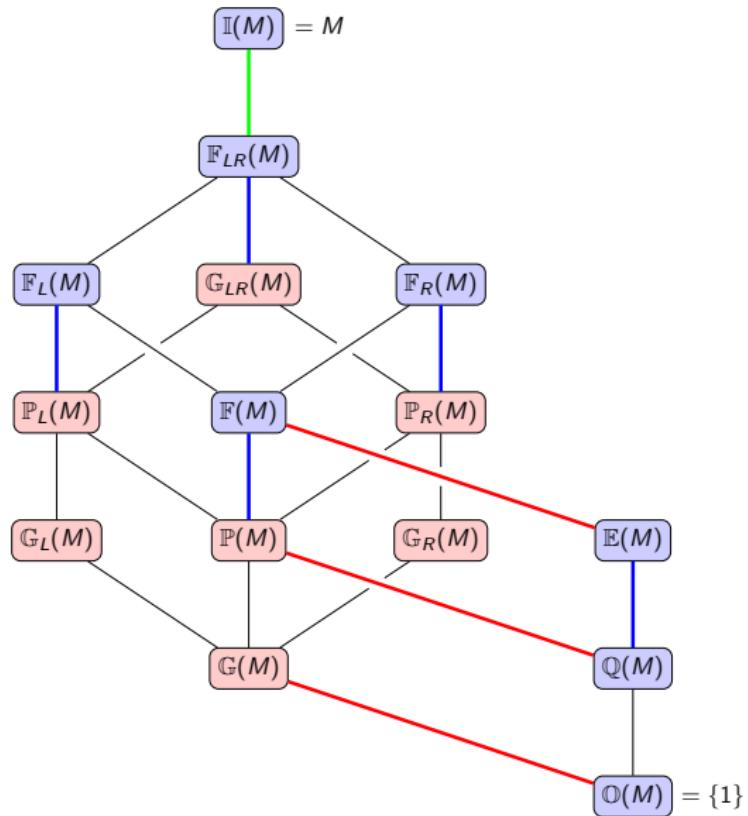
When $\mathbb{G}_L(M) \neq \mathbb{G}(M) \neq \mathbb{G}_R(M)$



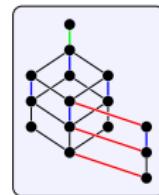
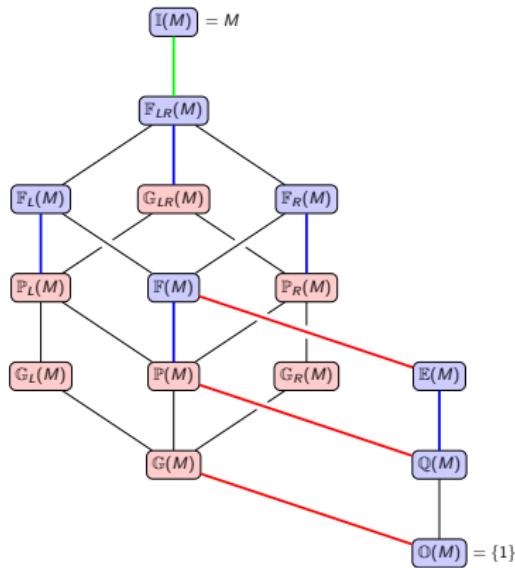
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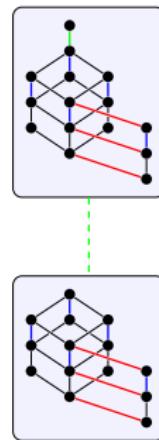
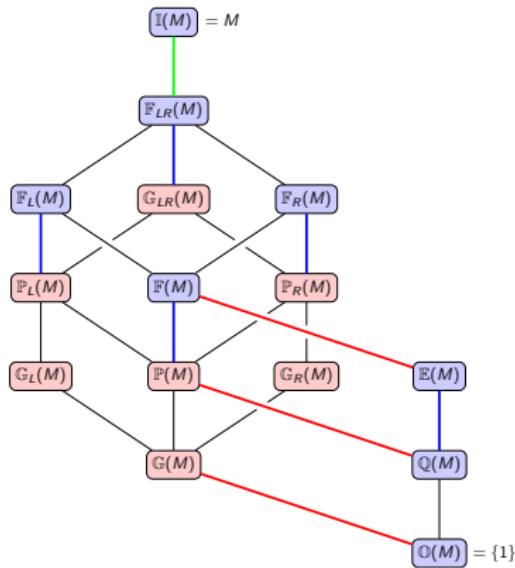
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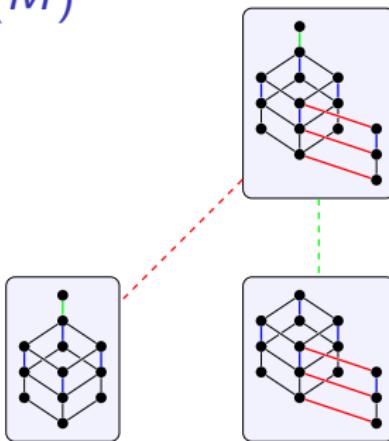
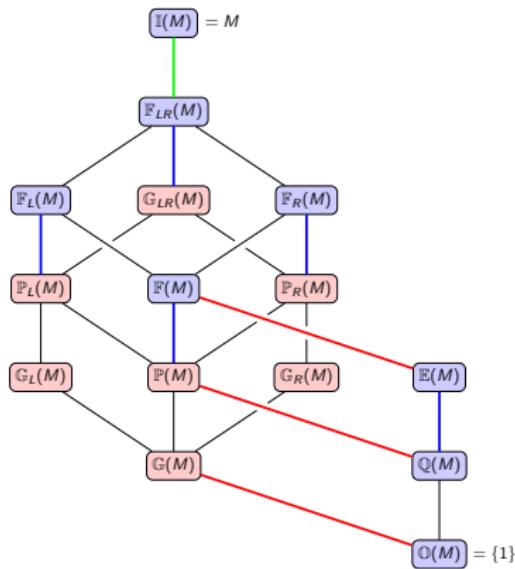
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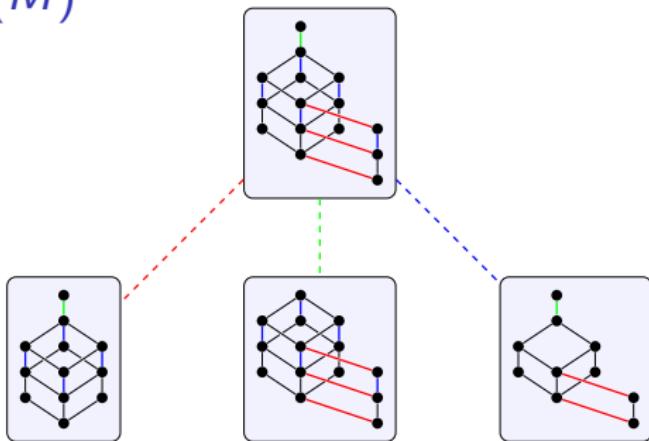
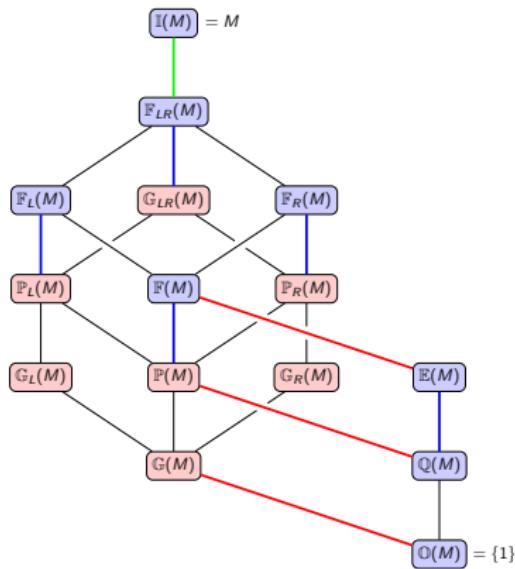
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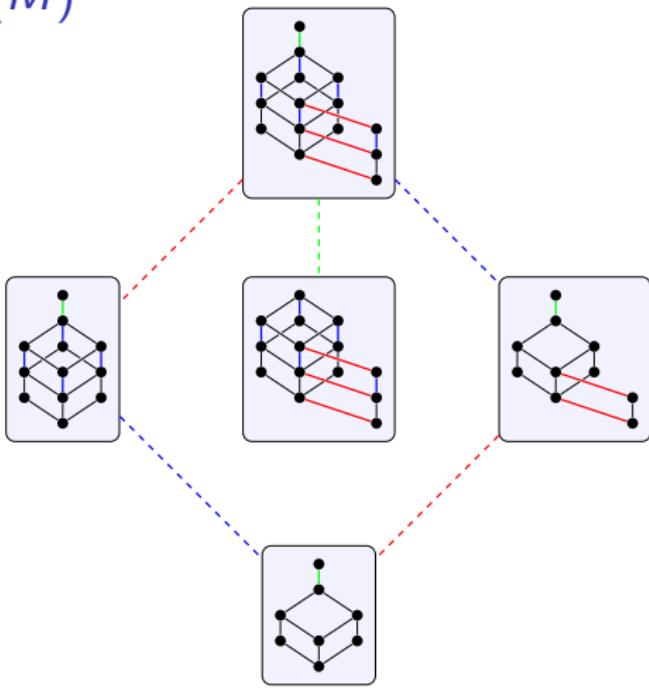
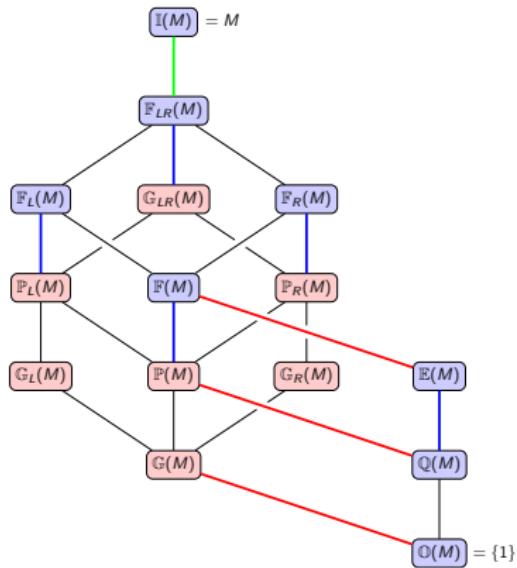
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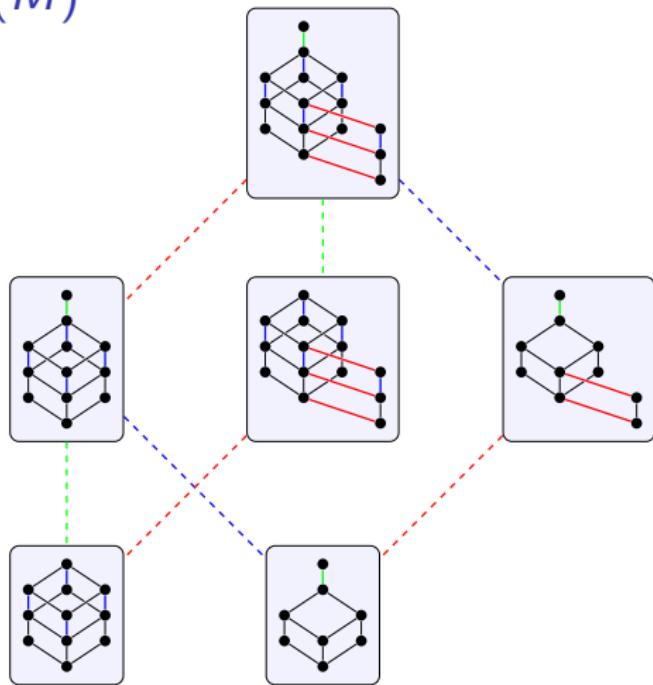
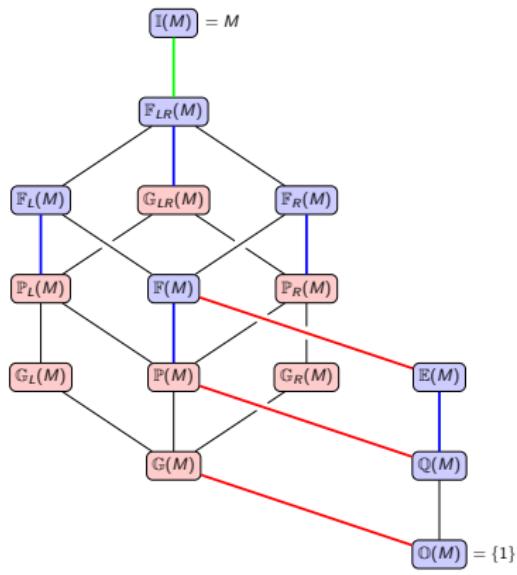
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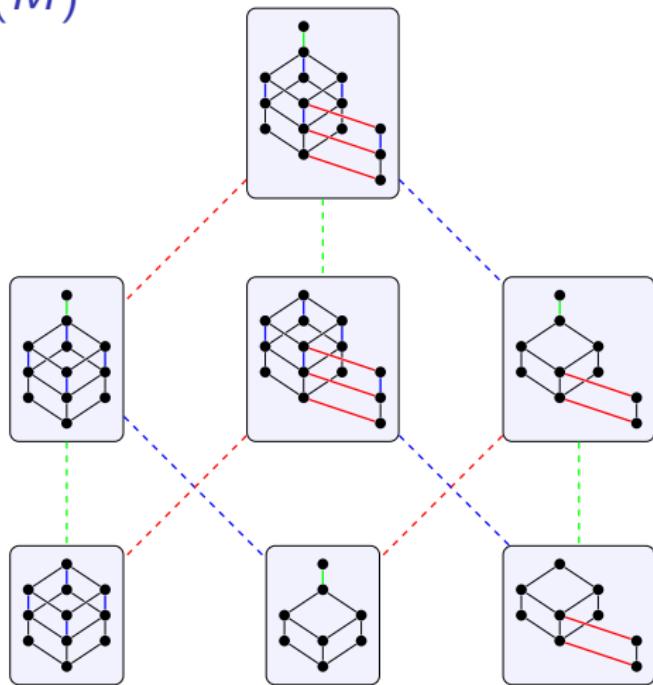
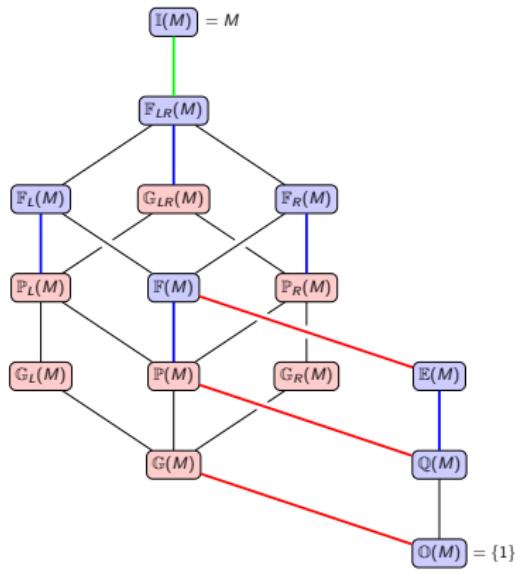
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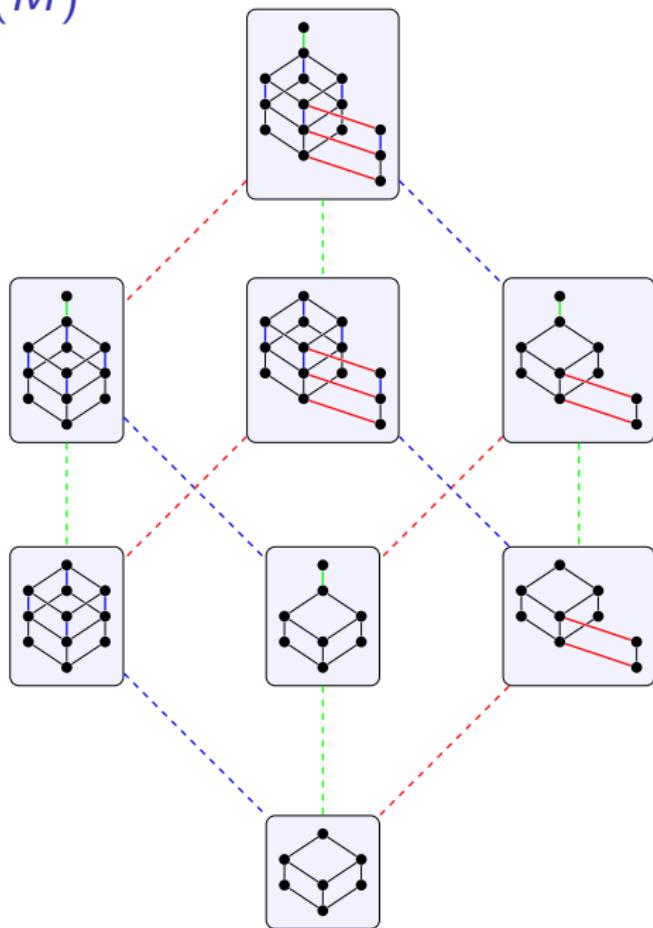
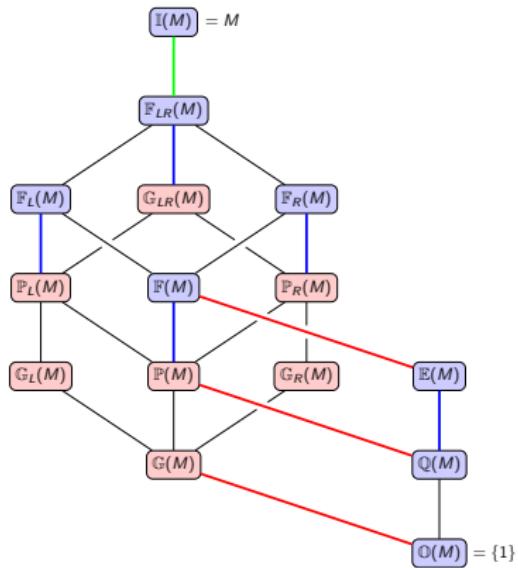
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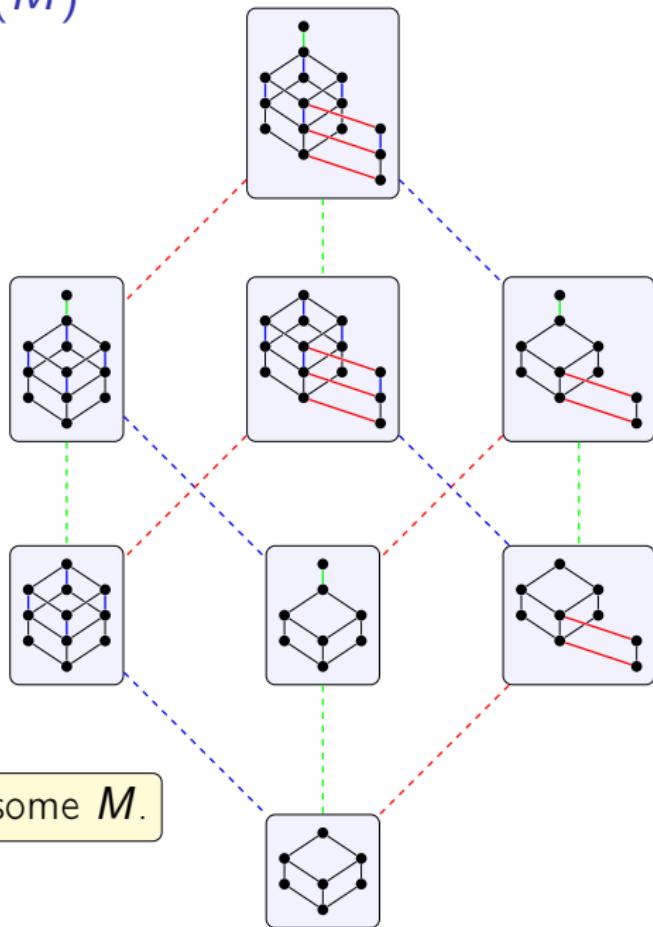
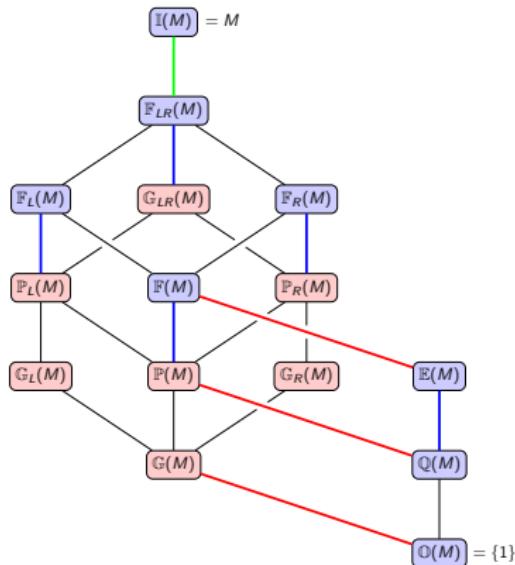
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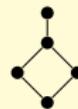
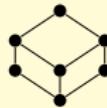
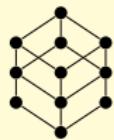
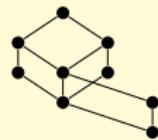
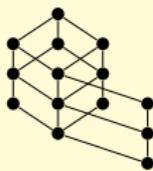
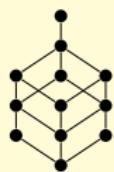
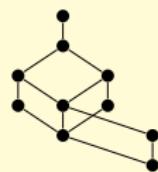
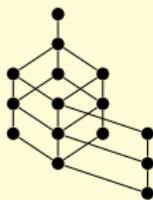


Theorem: all are realised by some M .

Classification of lattices

Theorem (inspired by the Old White Swan)

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

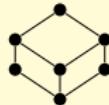
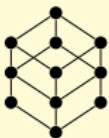
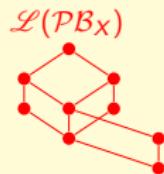
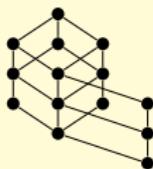
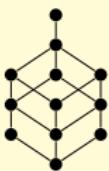
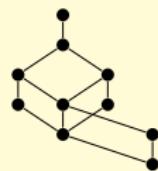
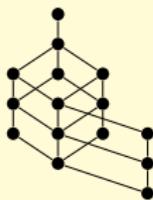


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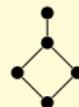
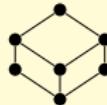
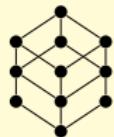
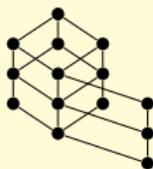
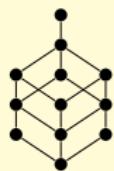
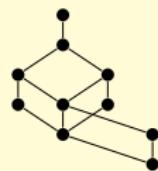
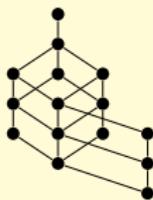


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Classification of lattices

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Thank you



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