

Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Basics

Definition 1.1.1 Suppose S is a semigroup, we have the following brief definitions:

- (1) S is a null semigroup if $\forall x, y \in S(xy = 0)$;
- (2) S is a left zero semigroup if $\forall x, y \in S(xy = x)$, dually one can define a right zero semigroup;
- (3) $I \subset S$ is a proper ideal if $\{0\} \subset I \subsetneq S$ and $IS \subset S \wedge SI \subset S$;
- (4) given a set X , the full transformation semigroup is defined as $(\text{End}_{\text{Set}}(X), \circ)$, where \circ refers the composition of functions;
- (5) a morphism $S \xrightarrow{\phi} \text{End}(X)$ is a *representation* of S , and φ is faithful if it is injective;
- (6) S is a rectangular band if $\forall a, b \in S(aba = a)$;
- (7) $\langle a \rangle := \langle \{a\} \rangle_{\text{smg}}$ is called a *monogenic semigroup*.

Proposition 1.1.2 Let S be a semigroup, the statements listed below are equivalent.

- (1) S is a group;
- (2) for all $a, b \in S$, there exists $x, y \in S$ such that $ax = b \wedge ya = b$;
- (3) $\forall a \in S(aS = Sa = S)$.

Proof. It is easy to verify that (1) \Rightarrow (3) and (2) \Leftrightarrow (3). So we proceed to prove (3) \Rightarrow (1), and it is suffices to show that S has the unique identity, and that for any element, its inverse exists and is unique. Let $ax = ya = a$, then

$$x = ax_1 = ay_1a = yay_1a = yx = ax_2ax = ax_2a = y_2a = y.$$

Thus, every element a in S has an identity ϵ_a such that $\epsilon_a a = a \epsilon_a = a$. Now, the issue lies in proving $\epsilon_a = \epsilon_b$ for any a, b in S , and the method is analogous:

$$\epsilon_a = by_1 = by_2b = by_2b\epsilon_b = \epsilon_a\epsilon_b = \epsilon_a ax_2a = ax_2a = x_1a = \epsilon_b.$$

As for the existence and uniqueness of inverse, it also follows the same manner, so we omit it here. \square

Theorem 1.1.3 Suppose that S is a semigroup and that $X = S^1$, then there exists a faithful representation

$$\varphi : S \rightarrow \text{End}(X).$$

Proof. See [1, Theorem 1.1.2]. Simply stated,

$$S \longleftrightarrow \text{End}(S^1)$$

$$a \longmapsto [\varphi_a : x \mapsto xa]. \quad \square$$

Theorem 1.1.4 Let S be a semigroup, the following propositions are equivalent:

- ◊ S is a rectangular band;
- ◊ every $a \in S$ is an idempotent, and $abc = ac$ for all a, b, c in S ;
- ◊ there exists a left zero semigroup L , and a right zero semigroup R , such that $S \simeq L \times R$;
- ◊ there exists two sets A, B such that $S \simeq A \times B$, in which $A \times B$ is a semigroup with the multiplication defined as $(a_1, b_1)(a_2, b_2) = (a_1, b_2)$.

Proof. See [1, Theorem 1.1.3]. \square

1.2 Monogenic Subsemigroup

To study the monogenic subsemigroup, we introduce the following concepts. Suppose a is an element in S , which has a finite order if not specified.

Definition 1.2.1

- (1) $\langle a \rangle := \langle \{a\} \rangle_{\text{sng}}$;
- (2) $\text{ord}(a) := |\langle a \rangle|$;
- (3) $\text{idx}(a) := \min \{m \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1} : \exists n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1} (a^m = a^n \wedge m \neq n)\}$;
- (4) a semigroup is called *periodic* if all its elements are of finite order.

Let $m = \text{idx}(a)$, $r = \text{prd}$, clearly, a, a^2, \dots, a^{m+r-1} are mutually different, and $\langle a \rangle = \{a, \dots, a^{m+r-1}\}$.

Let K_a be $\{a^m, \dots, a^{m+r-1}\}$, we assert that it is a cyclic group. Consider the quotient ring $\mathbb{Z}/r\mathbb{Z}$, obviously, $\{[m], \dots, [m+r-1]\} = \mathbb{Z}/r\mathbb{Z}$. Thus, there exists $0 \leq g \leq r-1$ such that $[m+g] = [1]$, which implies $\forall k ([k] = [k(m+g)])$. Since $a^{(m+g)k} = a^{m+hr}a^{k-m} = a^m a^{k-m}$ for all $k > m$, the $a^{(m+g)k}$ exhaust K_a .

Proposition 1.2.2 Suppose a and b are elements of finite order in the same or different subsemigroups, then

$$\langle a \rangle \simeq \langle b \rangle \Leftrightarrow (\text{idx}(a), \text{prd}(a)) = (\text{idx}(b), \text{prd}(b)).$$

Proof. Suppose $\text{idx}(a) = \text{idx}(b) = m$ and $\text{prd}(a) = \text{ord}(b) = r$, the mapping defined below is an isomorphism.

$$\{a, \dots, a^{m+r-1}\} \xrightarrow{\sim} \{b, \dots, b^{m+r-1}\}$$

$$a^k \longmapsto b^k$$

For the reverse, assume $\langle a \rangle \xrightarrow{\phi} \langle b \rangle$, where ϕ maps a to b^ξ , it is straightforward to verify that $\langle b^\xi \rangle = \langle b \rangle$ and that $\text{idx}(a) = \text{idx}(b^\xi)$ and $\text{prd}(a) = \text{prd}(b^\xi)$. If $\xi = 1$, the proof is over. Otherwise, if $\xi > 1$, then there exists $\mu \geq 1$ such that $b^{\xi\mu} = b$, thus $\text{idx}(b) = 1$, which implies $\langle b \rangle$ is a cyclic group. Hence, $\langle a \rangle$ is also a cyclic group with the generator $\phi^{-1}(b) = a^\zeta$. Since a is a generator, similarly, there exists an integer ν that makes $a^{\zeta\nu} = a$, and it follows that $\text{idx}(a) = 1$. Thereby, $\text{prd}(a) = |\langle a \rangle| = |\langle b \rangle| = \text{prd}(b)$. \square

Proposition 1.2.3 For any pair $(m, r) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}^2$, there exists a semigroup S containing an element with idx of m and prd of r .

Proof. See [1, p.12]. Simply stated, the correspondence is given by $(m, r) \mapsto (12 \cdots m + 1) \in S_{m+r}$. \square

1.3 Relations

Given a set X , the power set $P(X^2)$ equipped with the multiplication defined as

$$R_1 \circ R_2 := \{(a, b) \in X^2 : \exists c \in X((a, c) \in R_1) \wedge (c, b) \in R_2\},$$

where R_i is the element in $P(X^2)$, forms a semigroup. To see this, it is suffices to verify \circ is associative, which is obvious. Besides this, some brief definitions are listed as follows:

Definition 1.3.1

- (1) $R(x) := \{y \in X : (x, y) \in R\}$, and so, R can be viewed as a mapping $x \mapsto R(x)$;
- (2) $R(A) := \bigcup_{x \in A} R(x)$;
- (3) $R^{\text{op}} := \{(y, x) : (x, y) \in R\}$;
- (4) $\Delta_X : \{(x, x) : x \in X\}$;
- (5) if it is not specified, R^n represents $R \circ \dots \circ R$ (n times);
- (6) given a morphism $f : S \rightarrow S'$, then $\ker f := \{(x, y) \in S^2 : f(x) = f(y)\}$.

It can be easily verified that $(R_1 \circ R_2)^{\text{op}} = R_2^{\text{op}} \circ R_1^{\text{op}}$, thus, $(R^n)^{\text{op}} = (R^{\text{op}})^n$. A commonly used conclusion is

$$(a, b) \in R^n \Leftrightarrow \exists (t_i)_{i=1}^n \in X^n (a = t_1 \rightarrow t_2 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow t_n = b),$$

where $t_i \rightarrow t_{i+1}$ means $t_i R t_{i+1}$.

We then introduce the definitions of partial orders and equivalent relations from this perspective.

Definition 1.3.2 A partial order is a relation satisfies the following conditions:

- ◊ (reflective) $\Delta_X \subset R$;
- ◊ (anti-symmetric) $R \cap R^{\text{op}} = \Delta_X$;
- ◊ (transitive) $R^2 \subset R$.

Besides, an equivalence relation satisfies:

- ◊ (reflective) $\Delta_X \subset R$;
- ◊ (symmetric) $R^{\text{op}} \subset R$;
- ◊ (transitive) $R^2 \subset R$.

Definition 1.3.3 Let (S, \leq) be a partial-ordered set, U is a subset of S .

- (1) $\min U$ is the minimal element of U if $\min U \in U$ and $\nexists a \in U(a < \min U)$;
- (2) $\min^* U$ is the minimum element of U if $\min^* U \in U$ and $\forall a \in U(\min^* U \leq a)$;
- (3) l is the lower bound of U if $\forall a \in U(l \leq a)$;
- (4) $\inf U := \max^*\{l : \text{lower bounds of } U\}$ is the infimum of U ;
- (5) we say that S satisfies *minimal condition* if every nonempty subset of it has a minimal element;
- (6) we say that S is a *complete lower semilattice* if $\forall U \subset X(\exists \inf U)$, and is a *lower semilattice* if $\forall \{x, y\} \subset X(\exists \inf\{x, y\})$;
- (7) if S is a lower semilattice, the operation $(x, y) \mapsto \inf\{x, y\}$, as a binary function, denoted as $(\cdot) \wedge (\cdot)$, satisfies the condition of associativity; and for the upper-case, we denote $x \vee y$ by $\sup\{x, y\}$;
- (8) we say that S is a *lattice* if it's both an upper semilattice and a lower semilattice.

Proposition 1.3.4 A semilattice (S, \leq, \wedge) satisfies the following conditions:

- ◊ $\forall x \in S(x \wedge x = x);$
- ◊ $\forall x, y \in S(x \wedge y = y \wedge x)$
- ◊ $\forall x, y, z \in S((x \wedge y) \wedge z = x \wedge (y \wedge z));$
- ◊ $\forall x, y \in S(x = x \wedge y \Leftrightarrow x \leq y).$

Thus, (S, \wedge) forms a commutative semigroup, in which every element is idempotent. Conversely, suppose (S, \cdot) is a semigroup satisfies

- ◊ $\forall x \in S(xx = x);$
- ◊ $\forall x, y \in S(xy = yx);$

then we can define a partial-order that $x \leq y \Leftrightarrow x = x \cdot y$. And so (S, \leq, \cdot) forms a semilattice, where $x \cdot y = \inf\{x, y\}$.

Proposition 1.3.5 Given a set X , a partition \mathcal{A} is a family of disjoint subsets of X satisfying $\bigsqcup \mathcal{A} = X$. There exists a bijection

$$\{R \in P(X^2) : \text{equivalent relation}\} \xleftarrow{1:1} \{\mathcal{A} \in P(X) : \text{partition}\}$$

$$R \longmapsto \{R(x)\}_{x \in X}$$

$$[R : (x, y) \in R \Leftrightarrow \exists A \in \mathcal{A}(x \in A \wedge y \in A)] \longleftarrow \mathcal{A}$$

1.4 Congruences

Definition 1.4.1 Let (S, \cdot) be a semigroup, R is a relation on S . We have the following operations:

- (1) $aR = a \cdot R := \{(ax, ay) : (x, y) \in R\}$, dually, $Ra := \{(xa, ya) : (x, y) \in R\}$, in addition, $aRb := \{(axb, ayb) : (x, y) \in R\};$
- (2) $S^1R = S^1 \cdot R := \bigcup_{a \in S^1} aR$, $S^1RS^1 = \bigcup_{(a,b) \in S^1 \times S^1} aRb;$
- (3) $RR = R \cdot R := \{(x_1x_2, y_1y_2) : (x_i, y_i) \in R \wedge i \in \{1, 2\}\}$; furthermore, $R^n := R \cdot R \cdots R$ (n times).

Definition 1.4.2 (...)

- (1) R is *left compatible* if $S^1R \subset R$;
- (2) dually, R is *right compatible* if $RS^1 \subset R$;
- (3) R is a *congruence* (R is compatible) if $S^1R \subset R \wedge RS^1 \subset R$, which is equivalent to $RR \subset R$.

The proof for the last assertion (3) is as follows. Since $\Delta_S \subset R$, $RR \subset R$ for any $a \in S^1$ and $(x, y) \in S$, $(ax, ay) \in R$. Conversely, assume $(x_1x_2, y_1y_2) \in RR$. Since $S^1R \subset R \wedge RS^1 \subset R$, we obtain that $(x_1x_2, x_1y_2) \in R$ and $(x_1y_2, x_2y_2) \in R$. Thus, $(x_1x_2, y_1y_2) \in R$.

The conclusion below is often used in algebra, especially in situations where an equivalence relation and some operations are imposed on a set to give it an algebraic structure, for example, ideal of rings, the construction of amalgamated product and the construction of tensor product. Its core, precisely, is the concept of congruence in semigroup theory.

Proposition 1.4.3 Suppose R is an equivalence relation on a semigroup S , then

$$R(x)R(y) := R(xy) \text{ well defined} \Leftrightarrow R \text{ is a congruence.}$$

Proposition 1.4.4 The way to construct a certain relation is as follows.

- (1) $\langle R \rangle_{\text{eqv}} := \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}} [R \cup \Delta_S \cup R^{\text{op}}]^n$ is the smallest equivalence relation containing R , where S can just be a set;
- (2) $\langle R \rangle_{\text{cpt}} := S^1 R S^1$ is the smallest compatible relation containing R ;
- (3) $\langle R \rangle_{\text{cge}} := \langle S^1 R S^1 \rangle_{\text{eqv}}$ is the smallest congruence containing R .

Both set $\text{Eqv}(S)$ of equivalences and $\text{Cge}(S)$ of congruences on S are partially ordered by \subset . In fact, both are complete lattice. Take $\text{Cge}(S)$ as an example, for any subset $\mathcal{U} \subset \text{Cge}(S)$, it can be verified that $\inf \mathcal{U} = \bigcap \mathcal{U}$ and $\sup \mathcal{U} = \langle \bigcup \mathcal{U} \rangle_{\text{cge}}$. Notice that for any $R_1, R_2 \in \text{Cge}(S)$

$$\langle R_1 \cup R_2 \rangle_{\text{cge}} = \langle R_1 \cup R_2 \rangle_{\text{eqv}}, \quad (1.1)$$

so, both symbol \wedge and \vee on lattice $\text{Eqv}(S)$ and $\text{Eqv}(S)$ represent the same operations of sets.

Proposition 1.4.5 Suppose R_1, R_2 are equivalences, then

- ◊ $R_1 \vee R_2 = \langle R_1 \cup R_2 \rangle_{\text{eqv}} = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}} (R_1 \cup R_2)^n = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}} (R_1 \circ R_2)^n$;
- ◊ $R_1 \circ R_2 = R_2 \circ R_1 \Rightarrow R_1 \vee R_2 = R_1 \circ R_2$.

Proof. See [1, p.28]. □

1.5 Ideals

Definition 1.5.1 Let S be a semigroup and $I \in \text{Idl}(S)$ be a proper ideal, then

- (1) re is a mapping from the set of proper ideal of S to $\text{Cge}(S)$, which is given by $I \mapsto I^2 \cup \Delta_S =: \text{re}(I)$;
- (2) elements in $\text{im } \text{re}$ are called *Rees ideals*;
- (3) a morphism ϕ is called a *Rees morphism* if $\ker \phi$ is a Rees ideal.

Based on this, we obtain the following propositions.

Proposition 1.5.2 (...)

- (1) Every $\text{re}(I)$ is a congruence, thus,
- (2) $S / \text{re}(I) = \{I\} \sqcup \{\{x\} : x \in S \setminus I\}$ forms a semigroup;
- (3) $I \in S / \text{re}(I)$ is a zero element;
- (4) suppose I is a proper ideal, there exists a bijection

$$\begin{aligned} \{I \subset J \subsetneq S : \text{ideal}\} &\xleftrightarrow{1:1} \{\bar{J} \subset S / \text{re}(I) : \text{ideal}\} \\ J &\longmapsto \text{re } I(J) \\ (\text{re } I)^{-1}(\bar{J}) &\longleftarrow \bar{J}. \end{aligned}$$

1.6 Free Semigroup

The definition of free semigroup is similar to other algebraic structures, that is, the initial object in the comma category (j_X, U) . To be specific, $(\mathbf{F}(X), \iota)$ is the free semigroup of set X , if for any (S, f) , where S is a semigroup and $f : X \rightarrow S$ is a function, there exists unique semigroup morphism ϕ that makes the following diagram commutes.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \xrightarrow{\iota} & \mathbf{F}(X) \\ & \searrow f & \downarrow \exists! \phi \\ & S & \end{array}$$

The construction is also straightforward, we omit it here.

Definition 1.6.1 Suppose Y is a relation on free semigroup $\mathbf{F}(X)$, let

$$\langle X|Y \rangle := \mathbf{F}(X)/\langle Y \rangle_{\text{cge}}.$$

If there exists an epimorphism $\phi : \mathbf{F}(X) \rightarrow S$, a semigroup, such that $\ker \phi = \langle Y \rangle_{\text{cge}}$, and hence $\langle X|Y \rangle \simeq S$, we say that S is presented.

Chapter 2

Green's Equivalences; Regular Semigroups

2.1 Green's Equivalences

Definition 2.1.1 Let S be a semigroup, and the follows are some basic concepts.

- ◊ S^1a is the principal left ideal of a , dually aS^1 is the principal right ideal, and S^1aS^1 is the principal ideal of a , denoted as (a) , which is the *smallest* ideal containing a ;
- ◊ \mathcal{L} is an equivalence defined by $a\mathcal{L}b \Leftrightarrow S^1a = S^1b$,
- ◊ \mathcal{R} is an equivalence defined by $a\mathcal{R}b \Leftrightarrow aS^1 = bS^1$,
- ◊ \mathcal{J} is an equivalence defined by $a\mathcal{J}b \Leftrightarrow S^1aS^1 = S^1bS^1$,
- ◊ $\mathcal{H} := \mathcal{L} \cap \mathcal{R}$ is also an equivalence,
- ◊ $\mathcal{D} := \langle \mathcal{L} \cup \mathcal{R} \rangle_{\text{eqv}} = \mathcal{L} \vee \mathcal{R}$, and it equals to $\mathcal{L} \circ \mathcal{R}$.

Proposition 2.1.2 These objects above possess some properties:

- (1) \mathcal{L} is a *right* congruence, and \mathcal{R} is a *left* congruence;
- (2) $\mathcal{L} \circ \mathcal{R} = \mathcal{R} \circ \mathcal{L}$, the proof can be found in [1, Proposition 2.1.3];
- (3) $\mathcal{D} \subset \mathcal{J}$;
- (4) suppose S , which has no identity, induces equivalences $\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{R}, \mathcal{D}, \dots$, and S^1 induces $\mathcal{L}', \mathcal{R}', \mathcal{D}', \dots$, and so, $\mathcal{L}' = \mathcal{L} \sqcup \{(1, 1)\}$, the same conclusion applies for the remaining equivalences.

We then can impose a partial order on $S/\mathcal{L}, S/\mathcal{R}$ and S/\mathcal{J} , to be specific,

- ◊ $\mathcal{L}(a) \leq \mathcal{L}(b) \Leftrightarrow S^1a \subset S^1b$,
- ◊ $\mathcal{R}(a) \leq \mathcal{R}(b) \Leftrightarrow aS^1 \subset bS^1$,
- ◊ $\mathcal{J}(a) \leq \mathcal{J}(b) \Leftrightarrow S^1aS^1 \subset S^1bS^1$.

Notice that for all $a \in S$ and $x, y \in S^1$,

- ◊ $\mathcal{L}(xa) \leq \mathcal{L}(a)$,
- ◊ $\mathcal{R}(ax) \leq \mathcal{R}(a)$,
- ◊ $\mathcal{J}(xay) \leq \mathcal{J}(a)$,
- ◊ $\mathcal{L}(a) \leq \mathcal{L}(b) \vee \mathcal{R}(a) \leq \mathcal{R}(b) \Rightarrow \mathcal{J}(a) \leq \mathcal{J}(b)$.

Noticing the property $\mathcal{D} \subset \mathcal{J}$, we are naturally led to ask when $\mathcal{D} = \mathcal{J}$, and the book [1] gives the following proposition:

Proposition 2.1.3

- (1) when S is a group, $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{R} = \mathcal{H} = \mathcal{J} = \mathcal{D} = S^2$;
- (2) when S is a commutative semigroup, $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{R} = \mathcal{H} = \mathcal{J} = \mathcal{D}$;
- (3) when S is a periodic semigroup, then $\mathcal{D} = \mathcal{J}$ (see Proposition 2.1.4);
- (4) when S is a semigroup, and both S/\mathcal{L} and S/\mathcal{R} as partial ordered sets satisfy the minimal condition, then $\mathcal{D} = \mathcal{J}$ (see Proposition 2.1.5).

Note that in the procedure of proving last proposition, we have to verify that if S/\mathcal{L} possess minimal condition then so does S^1/\mathcal{L}' , where \mathcal{L}' is originated from semigroup S^1 , and that $\mathcal{D}' = \mathcal{J}' \Rightarrow \mathcal{D} = \mathcal{J}$. As for the former, let U' be any subset of S^1/\mathcal{L}' , then $U' = \{\mathcal{L}'(a) : a \in A \wedge A \subset S^1\}$. According to (4) of Proposition 2.1.2, we obtain that $a = 1 \Rightarrow \mathcal{L}'(a) = \{1\}$ and $a \in S \Rightarrow \mathcal{L}'(a) = \mathcal{L}(a)$, thus, if let U be $\{\mathcal{L}(a) : a \in A \setminus \{1\}\} \subset S/\mathcal{L}$, clearly it contains a minimal element $\mathcal{L}(m)$, which is also the minimal element of U' .

2.2 The \mathcal{D} -Classes

Proposition 2.2.1 The \mathcal{D} -classes of a semigroup S possess some properties, listed as follows.

- (1) $\forall x \in \mathcal{D}(a) \Rightarrow \mathcal{L}(x) \subset \mathcal{D}(a) \wedge \mathcal{R}(x) \subset \mathcal{D}(a) \Rightarrow \mathcal{H}(x) \subset \mathcal{D}(a)$;
- (2) $\mathcal{D}(a) = \bigcup_{t \in \mathcal{R}(a)} \mathcal{L}(t) = \bigcup_{t \in \mathcal{D}(a)} \mathcal{L}(t) = \bigcup_{t \in \mathcal{L}(a)} \mathcal{R}(t) = \bigcup_{t \in \mathcal{D}(a)} \mathcal{R}(t)$;
- (3) $a\mathcal{D}b \Leftrightarrow \mathcal{R}(a) \cap \mathcal{L}(b) \neq \emptyset \Leftrightarrow \mathcal{R}(b) \cap \mathcal{L}(a) \neq \emptyset$;
- (4) The intersection of an \mathcal{L} -class and an \mathcal{R} -class is either \emptyset or a \mathcal{H} -class, conversely any \mathcal{H} -class is a intersection of an \mathcal{L} -class and an \mathcal{R} -class;
- (5) Suppose $S = \bigsqcup_{i \in I} \mathcal{L}_i = \bigsqcup_{j \in J} \mathcal{R}_j$, then $S = \bigsqcup_{(i,j) \in I \times J} \mathcal{L}_i \cap \mathcal{R}_j$.

Notice that the data $\{\mathcal{L}_i \cup \mathcal{R}_j\}_{(i,j)} = \{\mathcal{H}(a) : a \in S\} \sqcup \{\emptyset\}$. Moreover, this partition of set S is always described as a table, each cell is either empty or an \mathcal{H} -class.

	\mathcal{L}_1	\mathcal{L}_2
\mathcal{R}_1		
\mathcal{R}_2		

Lemma 2.2.2 (Green's Lemma) Let S be a semigroup, and we denote by ρ_s the mapping $x \mapsto xs$, and by λ_s the mapping $x \mapsto sx$. Suppose $a\mathcal{R}b$, then there exists $s, s' \in S^1$ such that $as = b$ and $bs' = a$. One can conclude that:

- $\diamond \quad \mathcal{L}(a) \xrightleftharpoons[\rho_{s'}]{\rho_s} \mathcal{L}(b) = \text{id}$;
- $\diamond \quad \forall x, x' \in \mathcal{L}(a)$, we have $x\mathcal{R}sx$, $x\mathcal{R}x' \Rightarrow xs\mathcal{R}x's$ and $x\mathcal{L}x' \Rightarrow xs\mathcal{L}x's$;
- $\diamond \quad \forall x \in \mathcal{L}(a)$, $\mathcal{H}(x) \xrightleftharpoons[\rho_{s'}]{\rho_s} \mathcal{H}(xs) = \text{id}$.

Dually, suppose $a\mathcal{L}b$, then there exists $s, s' \in S^1$ such that $sa = b$ and $s'b = a$. We obtain:

- $\diamond \quad \mathcal{R}(a) \xrightleftharpoons[\lambda_{s'}]{\lambda_s} \mathcal{R}(b) = \text{id}$;
- $\diamond \quad \forall x, x' \in \mathcal{R}(a)$, we have $x\mathcal{L}xs$, $x\mathcal{L}x' \Rightarrow sx\mathcal{L}sx'$ and $x\mathcal{R}x' \Rightarrow sx\mathcal{R}sx'$;
- $\diamond \quad \forall x \in \mathcal{R}(a)$, $\mathcal{H}(x) \xrightleftharpoons[\lambda_{s'}]{\lambda_s} \mathcal{H}(xs) = \text{id}$.

Based on Green's Lemma, we have some corollaries.

Corollary 2.2.3

- (1) $aDb \Rightarrow |\mathcal{H}(a)| = |\mathcal{H}(b)|$;
- (2) $ab \in \mathcal{H}(a) \Rightarrow \mathcal{H}(a) \xrightarrow{\rho_b} \mathcal{H}(a)$;
- (3) $ab \in \mathcal{H}(b) \Rightarrow \mathcal{H}(b) \xrightarrow{\lambda_a} \mathcal{H}(b)$;

Proof. (1) Observe that $aDb \Rightarrow aRc \wedge cLb$, by Green's Lemma, we have

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \mathcal{L}(a) & \xrightleftharpoons[\rho_{s'}]{\rho_s} & \mathcal{L}(c) & \mathcal{R}(c) & \xrightleftharpoons[\lambda_{t'}]{\lambda_t} & \mathcal{R}(b) \\ \cup & & \cup & \cup & & \cup \\ \mathcal{H}(a) & \xrightleftharpoons[\rho_{s'}]{\rho_s} & \mathcal{H}(c), & \mathcal{H}(c) & \xrightleftharpoons[\lambda_{t'}]{\lambda_t} & \mathcal{H}(b). \end{array}$$

- (2) $ab \in \mathcal{H}(a) \Rightarrow aRab$, and so

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{L}(a) & \xrightleftharpoons[\rho_{s'}]{\rho_b} & \mathcal{L}(ab) \\ \cup & & \cup \\ \mathcal{H}(a) & \xrightleftharpoons[\rho_{s'}]{\rho_b} & \mathcal{H}(ab). \end{array}$$

- (3) Similar to the previous one. □

Theorem 2.2.4 If H is an \mathcal{H} -class in a semigroup S , then either $HH \cap H = \emptyset$ or $HH = H$ and H is a subgroup of S .

Proof. Suppose $a, b \in H$ and $ab \in H$, then $a \in \mathcal{H}(ab)$ and $b \in \mathcal{H}(ab)$. By (2) and (3) of Corollary 2.2.3 above, there exists two isomorphisms $H \xrightleftharpoons[\lambda_a]{\rho_b} H$, which implies for any $h \in H$, $hb \in H$ and $ah \in H$.

Apply these two proposition again, we obtain that $H \xrightleftharpoons[\lambda_h]{\rho_h} H$, furthermore, $HH = H$, and H is a group according to Proposition 1.1.2. □

Corollary 2.2.5 If e is an idempotent, then $\mathcal{H}(e)$ is a subgroup; no \mathcal{H} -class can contain more than one idempotent, since the idempotent in a group is identity.

2.3 Regular Semigroup

Definition 2.3.1 Let S be a semigroup, we then introduce some definitions.

- ◊ $a \in S$ is *regular* if there exists $x \in S$ such that $axa = a$,
- ◊ a' is the inverse of a if $a'aa' = a'$ and $aa'a = a$,
- ◊ $\text{inv}(a)$ is the set of all inverses of a .

It immediately follows the propositions below.

Proposition 2.3.2

- (1) $\forall x, y \in S$, if $xyx = x$, then $xyRx \wedge yxLx$;
- (2) if a is regular, both $\mathcal{L}(a)$ and $\mathcal{R}(a)$ are regular, thus $\mathcal{D}(a)$ is regular;
- (3) any $\mathcal{D}(a)$ contains an idempotent is regular;
- (4) let e be an idempotent, then e is a left identity in $\mathcal{R}(e)$, and is a right identity in $\mathcal{L}(e)$;
- (5) a is regular $\Leftrightarrow a$ has inverse;

- (6) if $y \in \text{inv}(x)$, by (1) above, $yx \in \mathcal{R}(y) \cap \mathcal{L}(x) \wedge xy \in \mathcal{R}(x) \cap \mathcal{L}(y)$;
(7) if D is a regular class, then for any $a \in D$, both $\mathcal{L}(a)$ and $\mathcal{R}(a)$ contain idempotents.

Proof. (5) Suppose $axa = a$, namely, a is regular. Let $a' = xax$, and it's indeed an inverse.

(7) Assuming $axa = a$, and it follows that $xa\mathcal{L}a, ax\mathcal{R}a$, where both xa and ax are idempotent. \square

Proposition 2.3.3 Let S be a semigroup, with the aid of “egg box”, we have propositions as follows.

- (1) Let a be an element of S , $a' \in \text{inv}(a)$, then both $aa' \in \mathcal{L}(a) \cap \mathcal{R}(a')$ and $a'a \in \mathcal{L}(a') \cap \mathcal{R}(a)$ are idempotents. This can be illustrated by the table below.

a	$\exists aa'$
$\exists a'a$	a'

- (2) Let a be an element of S , $e \in \mathcal{R}(a) \cap \mathcal{L}(b)$ and $f \in \mathcal{R}(b) \cap \mathcal{L}(a)$ are two idempotents, then there exists $a' \in \mathcal{H}(b)$ such that $a' \in \text{inv}(a)$, that $aa' = e$ and $a'a = f$.

a	e
f	$\exists a'$

- (3) In a semigroup S , no \mathcal{H} -calss contains more than one inverse of a .

- (4) Let e, f be idempotents, then, $e\mathcal{D}f$ if and only if there exists a and $a' \in \text{inv}(a)$ such that $aa' = e \wedge a'a = f$.

e	$\exists a$
$\exists a'$	f

Proof. (1) is the corollary of (6) of Proposition 2.3.2.

(2) From $a\mathcal{R}e$ it follows that $\exists x \in S^1(ax = e)$, let $a' = fxe$, thus, it can be verified that $aa'a = afxe a = axa = ea = a$. The proof for $a'a a' = a'$, $aa' = e$ and $a'a = f$ follows the same manner. Observe that $aa' = e \wedge fxe = a$, this implies $a'\mathcal{L}e$; similarly, $a'\mathcal{R}f$.

(3) Suppose a, a^* are two inverses of a in a single $\mathcal{H}(b)$. Then, by (1), aa' and aa^* are two idempotents in $\mathcal{R}(a) \cap \mathcal{L}(b)$, and it follows that $aa' = aa^*$. Similarly, $a'a = a^*a$. Hence, we obtain that

$$a^* = a^*aa^* = a^*aa' = a'a = a'.$$

(4) Suppose $e\mathcal{D}f$, then $\exists a \in \mathcal{R}(e) \cap \mathcal{L}(f)$. Besides this, by means of (2), there exists $a' \in \text{inv}(a)$ such that $aa' = e \wedge a'a = f$. Conversely, if there exists a and $a' \in \text{inv}(a)$ such that $aa' = e \wedge a'a = f$, then $e = aa' \in \mathcal{R}(a)$ and $f = a'a \in \mathcal{L}(a)$ by (1), thus, $e\mathcal{D}f$. \square

The following propositions are the comprehensive application of the above propositions and the Green's Lemma.

Proposition 2.3.4 If H and K are two group \mathcal{H} -class in the same \mathcal{D} -class, then H and K are isomorphic.

Proof. Since the identity in a group is idempotent, H and K contain idempotents e and f respectively. Notice that $e\mathcal{D}f$, according to (4), we can find $a \in \mathcal{R}(e) \cap \mathcal{L}(f)$ and $\mathcal{R}(f) \cap \mathcal{L}(e) \ni a' \in \text{inv}(a)$ that makes $aa' = e$ and $a'a = f$. In addition, we also have $ea = af = a, a'e = fa' = a'$. From $aa' = e \wedge ea = a$ and $a'a = f \wedge af = a$, one can construct the following isomorphisms by means of Green's Lemma.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{L}(a) & \xrightleftharpoons[\cup]{\rho_{a'}} \mathcal{L}(e) & \mathcal{R}(a) & \xrightleftharpoons[\cup]{\lambda_{a'}} \mathcal{R}(f) \\ \cup & \cup & \cup & \cup \\ \mathcal{H}(a) & \xrightleftharpoons[\rho_a]{\rho_{a'}} \mathcal{H}(e) & \mathcal{H}(a) & \xrightleftharpoons[\lambda_a]{\lambda_{a'}} \mathcal{H}(f) \end{array}$$

\square

Proposition 2.3.5 Let a, b be elements in a \mathcal{D} -class. Then, $ab \in \mathcal{R}(a) \cap \mathcal{L}(b)$ if and only if $\mathcal{L}(a) \cap \mathcal{R}(b)$ contains an idempotent. (SIMPLIFY)

Proof. The content provided here can serve as a supplement of the original proof of [1, Proposition 2.3.7]. Suppose $ab \in \mathcal{R}(a) \cap \mathcal{L}(b)$, then there exists ξ, η such that

$$\begin{cases} ab = ab \\ ab\xi = a \end{cases} \wedge \begin{cases} ab = ab \\ \eta ab = b \end{cases},$$

thus, $b\xi = \eta ab\xi = \eta a$. Furthermore, we have $b = \eta ab\mathcal{R}\eta a$ and $a = ab\xi\mathcal{L}b\xi$ due to $ab\mathcal{R}a$ and $ab\mathcal{L}a$. Observe that

$$\begin{cases} \eta a = \eta a \\ a\eta a = ab\xi = a \end{cases} \wedge \begin{cases} b\xi = b\xi \\ b\xi b = \eta ab = b \end{cases},$$

we obtain $a\mathcal{L}\eta a$ and $b\mathcal{R}b\xi$. Hence

$$\mathcal{H}(b\xi) = \mathcal{R}(b\xi) \cap \mathcal{L}(b\xi) = \mathcal{R}(b) \cap \mathcal{L}(a).$$

By Green's Lemma, we have the following isomorphism

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{L}(ab) & \xrightleftharpoons[\rho_b]{\rho_\xi} & \mathcal{L}(a) \\ \cup & & \cup \\ \mathcal{H}(b) & \xrightleftharpoons[\rho_b]{\rho_\xi} & \mathcal{H}(b\xi) = \mathcal{R}(b) \cap \mathcal{L}(a), \end{array}$$

and it's easy to verify $b\xi$ is an idempotent.

Conversely, suppose $\mathcal{L}(a) \cap \mathcal{R}(b)$ contains an idempotent e , then there exists $s, s', t, t' \in S^1$ such that

$$\begin{cases} te = a \\ t'a = e \end{cases} \wedge \begin{cases} es = b \\ bs' = e \end{cases}.$$

We found that

$$\begin{cases} ab = ab \\ abs' = a \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow ab\mathcal{R}a \wedge \begin{cases} ab = ab \\ t'ab = b \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow ab\mathcal{L}b,$$

thus $\mathcal{H}(ab) = \mathcal{R}(a) \cap \mathcal{L}(b)$. And the following isomorphism also stems from Green's Lemma.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{L}(a) & \xrightleftharpoons[\rho_{s'}]{\rho_b} & \mathcal{L}(ab) \\ \cup & & \cup \\ \mathcal{H}(a) & \xrightleftharpoons[\rho_{s'}]{\rho_b} & \mathcal{H}(ab) = \mathcal{R}(a) \cap \mathcal{L}(b), \end{array}$$

□

Definition 2.3.6 Let S be a semigroup, we have the following definitions:

- ◊ suppose $U < S$ is a subsemigroup, the green's equivalence \mathcal{L}^U originated from U is defined as $\{(a, b) \in U^2 : U^1a = U^1b\}$, and the similar definitions apply to the remaining equivalences;
- ◊ $\text{idm}(S)$ is the set of all idempotents of S ;
- ◊ $R \in \text{Eqv}(S)$ is *idempotent-separating* if $R \cap \text{idm}(S)^2 = \Delta_{\text{idm}(S)}$, that is, each R -class contains no more than one idempotent.

If S is regular, then $a\mathcal{L}b \Leftrightarrow S^1a = S^1b \Leftrightarrow Sa = Sb$, since $\exists b \in S(ab = a)$, which implies for all $a \in S$, $S^1a = Sa$. In fact, to define the Green's Equivalences on a regular semigroup, we can drop all reference to S^1 .

Proposition 2.3.7 Let S be a regular semigroup and $a, b \in S$. Then

- (1) $(a, b) \in \mathcal{L} \Leftrightarrow \exists a' \in \text{inv}(a) \exists b' \in \text{inv}(b) (a'a = b'b)$,
- (2) $(a, b) \in \mathcal{R} \Leftrightarrow \exists a' \in \text{inv}(a) \exists b' \in \text{inv}(b) (aa' = bb')$,
- (3) $(a, b) \in \mathcal{H} \Leftrightarrow \exists a' \in \text{inv}(a) \exists b' \in \text{inv}(b) (a'a = b'b \wedge aa' = bb')$.

Proof. Since S is regular, each element has an inverse. Suppose $a\mathcal{L}b$ and a', b' are inverses of a, b respectively. To prove (1), the following diagram says it all. \square

As for the equivalences on subsemigroup U , it can be easily verified that $\mathcal{L}^U \subset \mathcal{L} \cap U^2$, the similar conclusions apply for remaining equivalences. However, this inclusion could be proper.

Proposition 2.3.8 If U is a regular subsemigroup of semigroup S , then all $\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{R}, \mathcal{H}$ satisfy $X^U = X \cap U^2$, where $X \in \{\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{R}, \mathcal{H}\}$.

Proposition 2.3.9 Suppose S is a regular semigroup and $\mathcal{C} \in \text{Cge}(S)$, then S/\mathcal{C} is regular.

Lemma 2.3.10 (Lallement) Suppose S is a regular semigroup, the following two propositions are equivalent.

- (1) Given $\mathcal{C} \in \text{Cge}(S)$, if $\mathcal{C}(a)$ is an idempotent in S/\mathcal{C} , then there exists an idempotent e such that $\mathcal{C}(a) = \mathcal{C}(e)$.
- (2) Given morphism $\phi : S \rightarrow T$, if $\phi(a)$ is an idempotent, then there exists an idempotent $e \in S$ such that $\phi(e) = f$.

Proof. To proof (1), suppose $\mathcal{C}(a) = \mathcal{C}(a^2)$, let x be the inverse of a^2 and $e = axa$. We then proceed to prove the equivalence of these two propositions.

Suppose (1) holds, $f \in \text{im } \phi$ is an idempotent. Clearly $\ker \phi = \{(a, b) : \phi(a) = \phi(b)\} \in \text{Cge}(S)$. Let $a \in \phi^{-1}(f)$, it can be verified that $[\ker \phi](a) \in S/\ker \phi$ is an idempotent. And it follows that there exists idempotent $e \in S$ and $[\ker \phi](a) = [\ker \phi](e)$.

Conversely, suppose (2) holds, $\mathcal{C} \in \text{Cge}(S)$, $\phi : S \rightarrow S/\mathcal{C}$ and $\phi(a)$ is an idempotent. Thus, there exists an idempotent e such that $\phi(a) = \phi(e)$. \square

Proposition 2.3.11 If S is regular, $\mathcal{C} \in \text{Cge}(S)$ is idempotent-separating iff $\mathcal{C} \subset \mathcal{H}$.

Proof. Assume $\mathcal{C} \subset \mathcal{H}$, it follows that

$$\Delta_{\text{idm}(S)} \subset \mathcal{C} \cap \text{idm}(S)^2 \subset \mathcal{H} \cap \text{idm}(S)^2 \subset \Delta_{\text{idm}(S)}.$$

For the converse, if \mathcal{C} is idempotent-separating and $a\mathcal{C}b$. Let a' be the inverse of a , we can draw the following conclusions in sequence:

- ◊ $aa'\mathcal{C}ba'$
- ◊ $\mathcal{C}(ba') = \mathcal{C}(aa')$ is idempotent
- ◊ By (1) of Lemma 2.3.10, there exists idempotent $e \in S$ such that

$$\mathcal{C}(e) = \mathcal{C}(ba') \wedge \mathcal{R}(e) \leq \mathcal{R}(ba') \wedge e = aa',$$

the assertion $e = aa'$ stems from \mathcal{C} is idempotent separating

- ◊ By (1) of Proposition 2.3.3, $\mathcal{R}(a) = \mathcal{R}(aa') = \mathcal{R}(e) \leq \mathcal{R}(ba') \leq \mathcal{R}(b)$.

A dual argument shows that $\mathcal{L}(a) \leq \mathcal{L}(b)$:

- ◊ $a'a\mathcal{C}a'b$
- ◊ $\mathcal{C}(a'b) = \mathcal{C}(a'a)$ is idempotent
- ◊ $\exists e \in S (e \text{ is idempotent} \wedge \mathcal{C}(e) = \mathcal{C}(a'b) \wedge \mathcal{L}(e) \leq \mathcal{L}(a'b) \wedge e = a'a)$
- ◊ $\mathcal{L}(a) = \mathcal{L}(a'a) = \mathcal{L}(e) \leq \mathcal{L}(a'b) \leq \mathcal{L}(b)$.

Similarly, assume that $b' \in \text{inv}(b)$ is chosen, then we have:

- ◊ $ab'\mathcal{C}bb'$
- ◊ $\mathcal{C}(ab') = \mathcal{C}(bb')$ is idempotent
- ◊ there exists idempotent $e \in S$ such that $\mathcal{C}(e) = \mathcal{C}(ab') \wedge \mathcal{R}(e) \leq \mathcal{R}(ab') \wedge e = bb'$
- ◊ $\mathcal{R}(b) = \mathcal{R}(bb') = \mathcal{R}(e) \leq \mathcal{R}(ab') \leq \mathcal{R}(a)$. \square

Chapter 3

Simple and 0-simple Groups

3.1 Basics

Definition 3.1.1 Let S be a semigroup, we then define the following concepts and symbols.

- ◊ $\text{Idl}(S), \text{Ldl}(S), \text{Rdl}(S)$ refer the set of all ideals, left-ideals and right-ideals of S respectively.
- ◊ $\text{Idl}^*(S), \text{Ldl}^*(S), \text{Rdl}^*(S)$ refer the set of all nonzero ideals, left-ideals and right-ideals of S respectively.
- ◊ S^* is the set of all nonzero elements of S .
- ◊ $\text{idm}^* S$ is the set of all nonzero idempotents of S .
- ◊ S is simple if
 - S does *not* have a 0,
 - $\text{Idl}(S) = \{S\}$.
- ◊ S is 0-simple if
 - S has a 0,
 - $S^2 \neq \{0\}$,
 - $\text{Idl}(S) = \{\{0\}, S\}$.
- ◊ $I \in \min \text{Idl}^*(S)$ is a 0-minimal ideal.
- ◊ $I \in \min \text{Idl}(S)$ is a minimal ideal.
- ◊ $K(S)$ is the unique minimal ideal (if it exists).

Proposition 3.1.2 Suppose S is a semigroup without a 0, the following statements are equivalent:

- ◊ S is simple;
- ◊ $\mathcal{J} = S^2$;
- ◊ $\forall a \in S (SaS = S)$.

Besides, if S is a semigroup with a 0, the following statements are equivalent:

- ◊ S is 0-simple;
- ◊ $\mathcal{J} = (S^*)^2 \sqcup \{(0, 0)\}$;
- ◊ $\forall a \in S^* (SaS = S)$.

Proposition 3.1.3 Let S be a semigroup, we have the following propositions.

- (1) S has no 0, then $\min \text{Idl } S$ is unique;
- (2) S has no 0, then $I = \min \text{Idl } S$ is simple;
- (3) if I is the 0-minimal ideal, then either $I^2 = \{0\}$ or I is simple;
- (4) $\{B \in \text{Idl } S : I \subsetneq B \subsetneq J\} = \emptyset$, then $J/\text{re } I$ is either 0-simple or null.

Definition 3.1.4 For any $a \in S$, we arrive at two complementary cases as follows.

- (1) $\mathcal{J}(a) \in \min S/\mathcal{J}$, then

$$\diamond \mathcal{J}(a) = (a) = K(S).$$

- (2) $\mathcal{J}(a) \notin \min S/\mathcal{J}$, then

$$\begin{aligned} \diamond U(a) &:= \{b \in (a) : \mathcal{J}(b) < \mathcal{J}(a)\} \neq \emptyset; \\ \diamond (a) &= U(a) \sqcup \mathcal{J}(a), U(a) = \bigsqcup \{\mathcal{J}(b) : (b) \subsetneq (a)\}; \\ \diamond (a)/\text{re } U(a) &\text{ is either 0-simple or null.} \end{aligned}$$

These results, $K(S)$ and $(a)/\text{re } U(a)$, consist the *principal factors* of S .

3.2 Completely 0-simple Semigroups

Definition 3.2.1 Let S be a semigroup and $\text{idm } S$ be the set of idempotents of S , we then introduce the follows:

- \diamond a partial order on $\text{idm } S$ is naturally defined as $f \leq e \Leftrightarrow f = fe = ef$;
- \diamond $e \in \min \text{idm}^* S$ is called a primitive idempotent;
- \diamond S is completely 0-simple (**CZS**) if
 - \circ S has a 0,
 - \circ S is 0-simple,
 - \circ $\exists \min \text{idm}^* S$.

Proposition 3.2.2 Let S be a CZSS, in which e is a primitive idempotent, then

- (1) $\mathcal{R}(e) = eS \setminus \{0\}$, dually, $\mathcal{L}(e) = Se \setminus \{0\}$;
- (2) $\forall a \in S^* (\mathcal{L}(a) = aS \setminus \{0\})$, dually, $\forall a \in S^* (\mathcal{R}(a) = Sa \setminus \{0\})$;
- (3) $\mathcal{D} = (S^*)^2 \sqcup \{(0, 0)\}$;
- (4) S is regular;
- (5) $ab \neq 0 \Rightarrow (a \neq 0 \wedge b \neq 0 \wedge a\mathcal{D}b \wedge ab \in \mathcal{R}(a) \cap \mathcal{L}(b))$;
- (6) for any \mathcal{H} -class $H \subset S^*$,
 - \diamond either $(\exists a, b \in H(ab \neq 0)) \Leftrightarrow H$ is a group $\Leftrightarrow (\forall a, b \in H(ab \neq 0))$;
 - \diamond or $(\exists a, b \in H(ab = 0)) \Leftrightarrow H^2 = \{0\} \Leftrightarrow (\forall a, b \in H(ab = 0))$.

Definition 3.2.3 Given sets I and Λ , a group G , and a mapping $P : \Lambda \times I \rightarrow G^0$, which can be viewed as a matrix, satisfying the condition of regular that $\forall \lambda \in \Lambda \exists i \in I (P(\lambda, i) \neq 0)$ and that $\forall i \in I \exists \lambda \in \Lambda (P(\lambda, i) \neq 0)$. The Rees matrix $M^0[G, I, \Lambda, P]$ contains the following matters:

$$\diamond \{aE_{i,\lambda} : a \in G^0 \wedge (i, \lambda) \in I \times \Lambda\};$$

\diamond a binary operation imposed on the set above, that is,

$$\circ : (aE_{i,\lambda}, bE_{j,\mu}) \mapsto aE_{i,\lambda}PbE_{j,\mu} = (aP(\lambda, i)b)E_{i,\mu}.$$

It can be verified that $M^0[G, I, \Lambda, P]$ consists a CZSS (see [1, Lemma 3.2.2]).

Theorem 3.2.4 Any CZSS S is isomorphic to a Ress matrix $M^0[G, I, \Lambda, P]$.

Proof. Let $I = (S/\mathcal{R}) \setminus \{0\}$ and $\Lambda = (S/\mathcal{L}) \setminus \{0\}$. For any $a \in S \setminus \{0\}$, $\mathcal{R}(a)$ contains an idempotent e by (7) of Proposition 2.3.2, thus $\mathcal{R}(a) \cap \mathcal{L}(e)$ is a group. Similarly, $\mathcal{L}(a)$ contains an idempotent f that makes $\mathcal{L}(a) \cap \mathcal{R}(f)$ is a group. Hence, we may conclude that $\forall i \in I \exists \lambda \in \Lambda (i \cap \lambda \text{ is a group})$ and that $\forall \lambda \in \Lambda \exists i \in I (i \cap \lambda \text{ is a group})$. Suppose $G = \tilde{i} \cap \tilde{\lambda}$ is a group, and let $q \in \prod_{\lambda} (\lambda \cap \tilde{i})$, $r \in \prod_i (\lambda \cap i)$. Let the mapping $P : \Lambda \times I \rightarrow G^0$ send (λ, i) to $q(\lambda)r(i)$. Then, it can be verified that the following mapping is an isomorphism.

$$M^0[G, I, \Lambda, P] \xrightarrow{\sim} S$$

$$aE_{i,\lambda} \longmapsto r(i)aq(\lambda)$$

□

Proposition 3.2.5 If S is 0-simple, $L \in \min \text{Ldl}^* S$, then

- (1) $L^2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \forall a \in L \setminus \{0\} (L = Sa)$;
- (2) $S = LS = \bigcup_{s \in S} Ls$;
- (3) when $Ls \neq \{0\}$, $Ls \in \min \text{Ldl}^* S$.

Proposition 3.2.6 Let S be a CZSS containing at least one 0-minimal left-ideal and at least one 0-minimal right-ideal. Then, for every 0-minimal left-ideal L , there exists a 0-minimal right-ideal R such that

- (1) $LR = S$;
- (2) RL is a 0-group;
- (3) the identity of RL is the primitive idempotent of RL .

Proposition 3.2.7 Suppose S has a 0, the following propositions are equivalent:

- (1) S is 0-completely simple;
- (2) S is group bounded, namely, $\forall a \in S \exists n$ such that a^n lies in a subgroup of S ;
- (3) $\exists \min S/\mathcal{L} \wedge \exists \min S/\mathcal{R}$;
- (4) $\exists \min \text{Ldl}^* S \wedge \exists \min \text{Rdl}^* S$.

3.3 Completely Simple Semigroups

Most of the conclusions about the CSS are similar to that CZSS has.

Proposition 3.3.1 Let S be a CSS, in which e is a primitive idempotent, then

- (1) $\mathcal{R}(e) = eS$, a dual conclusion applies to the case of \mathcal{L} ;
- (2) $\forall a \in S (\mathcal{R}(a) = aS^1)$, a dual conclusion applies to the case of \mathcal{L} ;
- (3) $\mathcal{D} = S^2$;
- (4) S is regular;
- (5) $\forall a \in S (\mathcal{R}(a) = aS)$, a dual conclusion applies to the case of \mathcal{L} ;
- (6) $\forall a, b \in S (ab \in \mathcal{R}(a) \cap \mathcal{L}(b))$;
- (7) any \mathcal{H} -class $H \subset S$ is a group.

Proof. (1) Clearly $\mathcal{R}(e) \subset eS$. For the reverse, for any $a = es \in eS$, there exists $z, t \in S$ such that $zat = e$. Let $x = eze$, $y = te$ and $f = ayx$. Follow the manner analogous to [1, Lemma 3.2.4], it can be verified that $f^2 = f$ and $ef = fe = e$. Since $e \in \min \text{idm } S$, it follows $e = f$ and $a \in \mathcal{R}(e)$.

(2) Clearly $\mathcal{R}(a) \subset aS^1$. Now suppose that $b \in aS^1$, and select $z, t \in S$ such that $zet = a$. Thus, $b = zea$ for some $u \in \text{idm } S$. By (1), we obtain that $eu \in eS = \mathcal{R}(e)$ and that $es \in \mathcal{R}(e)$, hence $zeu \mathcal{R} zet$.

(3) For any $a, b \in S$, it follows that $ab \in aS^1 \cap S^1b = \mathcal{R}(a) \cap \mathcal{L}(b)$, thus, $a \mathcal{D} b$.

(4) Observe that $D = S$, that D has an idempotent e , and apply (3) of Proposition 2.3.2.

(5) Since S is regular by (4), so for any $a \in S$, there exists $x \in S$ such that $a = axa \in aS$.

(6) The proof is excerpted from the process of proof of (2).

(7) It is sufficient to show that any \mathcal{H} -class satisfies $H^2 \cap H \neq \emptyset$ and apply the Green's Theorem. Certainly, $\forall a, b \in H$, we have $ab \mathcal{R} a, ab \mathcal{L} b, a \mathcal{R} b, a \mathcal{L} b$, thus $ab \mathcal{H} a$. \square

Definition 3.3.2 Given sets I and Λ , group G , and mapping $P : \Lambda \times I \rightarrow G$, which can be viewed as a matrix. The Rees matrix $M[G, I, \Lambda, P]$ contains the following matters:

$\diamond \{aE_{i,\lambda} : a \in G \wedge (i, \lambda) \in I \times \Lambda\}$,

\diamond a binary operation imposed on the set above, that is,

$$\circ : (aE_{i,\lambda}, bE_{j,\mu}) \mapsto aE_{i,\lambda}PbE_{j,\mu} = (aP(\lambda, i)b)E_{i,\mu}.$$

It can be verified that $M[G, I, \Lambda, P]$ is a CSS. Note that we do not need to let P be regular, which is different from the case of CZSS, for P has no zero output.

Theorem 3.3.3 Every CSS is isomorphic to a Rees matrix $M[G, I, \Lambda, P]$, the process of construction is similar to the case of CZSS. In particular, P can be normal, in the sense that the first row and the first column of P only contain identity.

Proof. The proof of former can be found in 3.2.4. For the latter, see [1, Theorem 3.4.2]. \square

Proposition 3.3.4 If S is simple and $L \in \min \text{Ldl } S$, then

(1) $\forall a \in L(L = Sa)$;

(2) $S = LS = \bigcup_{s \in S} Ls$;

(3) every Ls belongs to $\min \text{Ldl } S$.

Proof. (1) Sa is a left-ideal contained in L , thus it must equal to L .

(2) Observe that LS is an ideal of S .

(3) Suppose $B \subset Ls$ is a left-ideal. Let $A = \{x \in L : xs \in B\}$, a left-ideal contained in L , needs to coincide with L . So $B = As = L$. \square

Proposition 3.3.5 Let S be a CSS containing at least one minimal left-ideal and at least one minimal right-ideal. Then, for every minimal left-ideal L , there exists a minimal right-ideal R such that

(1) $LR = S$;

(2) RL is a group;

(3) the identity of RL is the primitive idempotent.

Proof. (1) Clearly, LR is an ideal of S .

(2) It is sufficient to prove that for all $a \in RL$, $RLa = aRL = RL$. Observe that $RL \subset R \cap L$, so $a \in R$, and by (3) of Proposition 3.3.4, we obtain that $R = aS$. Thus, $S = LR = LaS$, where $La \subset L$ is a left-ideal on the ground of $a \in L$, so it follows that $La = L$. Hence, we conclude that $RLa = RL$. The proof of $aRL = RL$ proceeds in the similar manner.

(3) Suppose that $e \in RL$ is the identity of group, and that $f \leq e$, namely $ef = fe = f$. Observe that $eSe = eS^2e = RL$, thus, $f = efe \in RL$, which coincides with e . \square

Proposition 3.3.6 If S is simple, the following propositions are equivalent:

- (1) S is CS;
- (2) S is CR, namely, every element of S lies in a subgroup of S ;
- (3) $\exists \min S/\mathcal{L} \wedge \exists \min S/\mathcal{R}$;
- (4) $\exists \min \text{Ldl } S \wedge \exists \min \text{Rdl } S$.

Proof. (1) \Rightarrow (2) According to (7) of Proposition 3.3.1, S is the disjoint union of group \mathcal{H} -calsses.

(2) \Rightarrow (3) Suppose $\mathcal{J}(a) \leq \mathcal{J}(b)$, since S is simple, one can select u, x, y in S such that $a = ub$ and $b = xay = xuby$. We denote by $g = xu$, by g^{-1} the inverse of g in the group contains g , and by e the identity equal to $g^{-1}g$. Observe that $eb = egby = gby = b$, thus, $b = g^{-1}gb = g^{-1}xub = g^{-1}xa$. Furthermore, we have $a = ub$, and it implies that $a\mathcal{J}b$.

(3) \Rightarrow (4) Assume the contrary situation that there is no $\min \text{Ldl } S$. Then, for any $S^1a \in \text{Ldl } S$, there exists a left-ideal $B \subsetneq S^1a$. For any $b \in B$, it follows that $S^1b \subset S^1B \subset B \subsetneq S^1a$, that is, $\mathcal{L}(b) < \mathcal{L}(a)$. And this means S/\mathcal{L} has no minimal element.

(4) \Rightarrow (1) By Proposition 3.3.5, S is a simple semigroup with a primitive idempotent. \square

Proposition 3.3.7 Let S be a semigroup without 0, the following conditions are equivalent:

- (1) S is CS;
- (2) S is regular, and satisfies that for any $a, b, c \in S$,

$$(ca = cb \wedge ac = bc) \Rightarrow a = b;$$

- (3) S is regular, and for all $a \in S$

$$aba = a \Rightarrow bab = b;$$

- (4) S is regular and every idempotent is primitive.

Proof. See [1, Theorem 3.3.3]. \square

Theorem 3.3.8 Two Rees matrix semigroups

$$M^0[G_1, I_1, \Lambda_1, P_1], M^0[G_2, I_2, \Lambda_2, P_2]$$

are isomorphic, if and only if there exists

- ◊ a group isomorphism $\theta : G_1 \xrightarrow{\sim} G_2$,
- ◊ a set isomorphism $\psi : I_1 \xrightarrow{\sim} I_2$,
- ◊ a set isomorphism $\chi : \Lambda_1 \xrightarrow{\sim} \Lambda_2$,
- ◊ two mappings $u \in G_2^{I_1}$ and $v \in G_2^{\Lambda_1}$,

such that

$$\theta(P_1(\lambda, i)) = v(\lambda)P_2(\chi(\lambda), \psi(i))u(i).$$

Proof. See [1, Theorem 3.4.1]. \square

Theorem 3.3.9 Any Rees matrix $M^0[G, I, \Lambda, P]$ is isomorphic to another $M^0[G, I, \Lambda, R]$, where R is normal, in the sense that the first row and the first column of R only contain identity.

Proof. See [1, Theorem 3.4.3]. \square

Chapter 4

Completely Regular Semigroups

4.1 Completely Regular Semigroups and Clifford Semigroups

Definition 4.1.1 A completely regular semigroup (CRS) contains data $(S, m(-, -), (-)'),$ in which S is a set; $m : S^2 \rightarrow S$ is a mapping satisfying the condition of associative that for all a, b, c in $S,$ $m(a, m(b, c)) = m(m(a.b), c)$, namely, (S, m) forms a semigroup; and $(-)'$ is a mapping satisfying

- ◊ $\forall a \in S((a')' = a);$
- ◊ $\forall a \in S(aa' = a'a);$
- ◊ $\forall a \in S(aa'a = a).$

Definition 4.1.2 A Clifford semigroup is a CRS $(S, \cdot, (-)')$ satisfies for all $x, y \in S$

$$(xx')(yy') = (yy')(xx').$$

Definition 4.1.3 A center of a semigroup S is defined as

$$Z(S) = \{a \in S : \forall x \in S (xa = ax)\}.$$

Bibliography

- [1] John M Howie. *Fundamentals of Semigroup Theory*. Oxford University Press, 1995.