

ON FREE SPECTRA OF A CLASS OF FINITE INVERSE MONOIDS

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Abstract

For a finite Clifford inverse algebra A , with natural order meet-semilattice Y_A and group of units G_A , we show that the inverse monoid obtained as the semidirect product $Y_A^1 *_{\rho} G_A$ has a log-polynomial free spectrum whenever ρ is a term-expressible left action of G_A on Y_A and all subgroups of A are nilpotent. This yields a number of examples of finite inverse monoids satisfying the Seif conjecture on finite monoids whose free spectra are not doubly exponential.

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1. Introduction

Let \mathcal{V} be a locally finite variety (in the sense of universal algebra [3]). The *free spectrum* [9] of \mathcal{V} , $f_n(\mathcal{V})$, is the sequence consisting of the cardinalities of its n -generated free algebras. In particular, if A is a finite algebra, the free spectrum of A is simply the free spectrum of the variety $\mathcal{V}(A)$ it generates. The free spectrum is an important invariant of an algebra generating a locally finite variety that is intimately related to a range of its structural properties. One of the most interesting properties in this regard is the rate of growth of $f_n(\mathcal{V})$, that is, its asymptotic behavior. We say that a variety \mathcal{V} has *at least a doubly exponential* free spectrum if there is a real number $c > 0$ such that

$$f_n(\mathcal{V}) \geq 2^{2^{cn}}$$

holds for large n . This is precisely as far as finitely generated varieties can go, since elementary universal-algebraic arguments imply that for a finite algebra A we have $f_n(A) \leq |A|^{|A|^n}$. A strikingly different behavior of a free spectrum is encountered when $f_n(\mathcal{V})$ is *log-polynomial*, which means that $\log f_n(\mathcal{V})$ is bounded above by a polynomial function in n (where ‘log’ refers to the base-2 logarithm).

The fact that a finite algebra has a doubly exponential free spectrum indicates that it is sufficiently close to being functionally complete, since it has a rich clone of

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term/polynomial operations. For example, the free spectrum of the variety of Boolean algebras is precisely 2^{2^n} , and even the two-element lattice (generating the variety of distributive lattices) has a doubly exponential free spectrum. The same is true for any non-nilpotent finite group [20]. The results of [1] and [11, Chapter 12] offer several universal-algebraic generalisations of these classical results. On the other hand, if a finite group G is nilpotent of class c , then $\log f_n(G)$ belongs to the asymptotic class $\mathcal{O}(n^c)$ (see Higman [10] and Neumann [20]).

One of the most important discoveries concerning free spectra was made by Kearnes [16], who observed that the asymptotic behavior of a finite general algebra A is a great deal governed by the free spectrum of a naturally associated monoid $\text{Tw}(A)$, called the *twin monoid*. This provided a significant boost for the investigation of free spectra of finite monoids and semigroups, and, in particular, for finding the watershed between log-polynomial and doubly exponential ones (and determining if there is anything in between). A pioneering paper in this vein was recently written by Seif [24], who conjectured that a finite monoid M does *not* have a doubly exponential free spectrum if and only if M has only nilpotent subgroups and belongs to a certain pseudovariety (a class of finite monoids closed under taking homomorphic images, submonoids and finite direct products) called **EDA**, which is, incidentally, a well-studied object in finite semigroup theory. (Namely, the pseudovariety **DA** comprises of finite monoids all of whose regular \mathcal{D} -classes are rectangular bands, and a finite monoid belongs to **EDA** if and only if its idempotent generated submonoid belongs to **DA**.) Seif himself proved the forward implication of his conjecture and verified its converse for monoids obtained by adjoining an identity element to a finite Rees matrix (that is, completely 0-simple) semigroup. Subsequently, the author in [5] confirmed the Seif conjecture for completely regular monoids (monoids that are unions of their subgroups): more generally, a completely regular semigroup has a sub-log-exponential (in fact, a log-polynomial) free spectrum if and only if it is locally orthodox and all of its subgroups are nilpotent. Also, all monoids in **DA** are shown in [7] to have a log-polynomial free spectrum. Some other related results concerning free spectra of semigroups may be found, for example, in [4, 6, 14, 15].

The next important particular instance of the Seif conjecture — and, in a sense, a real ‘test case’ for it — concerns *inverse* monoids [18]. Namely, since the idempotents of any inverse semigroup form a semilattice under multiplication, all finite inverse monoids belong to **EDA**. Therefore, a verification of the conjecture in the inverse case would consist of proving that each finite inverse monoid with nilpotent subgroups has a free spectrum that is not doubly exponential (perhaps even log-polynomial). At the present state of knowledge on finitely generated inverse semigroup varieties, this appears to be a distant goal. Yet, in this note we present a reasonably broad class of finite inverse monoids with log-polynomial free spectra. These inverse monoids are obtained from the so-called (*Clifford*) *inverse algebras* extensively studied by Leech in [19]; loosely speaking, an inverse algebra arises whenever the natural partial order that can be defined on any inverse monoid turns out to be a meet-semilattice order, which results in a semiring-like algebraic structure. So, we take this semilattice component

of a Clifford inverse algebra A (see Subsect. 2.3 below) and construct its semidirect product by G_A , the group of units of A , with respect to a (term-definable) left action of this group to the meet-semilattice reduct Y_A of A ; we argue (in Theorem 2.7 below, our main result) that any such semidirect product—and thus any inverse semigroup belonging to the variety it generates—has a free spectrum whose logarithm is bounded above by a polynomial. We exhibit few examples of finite inverse monoids which are covered by this construction. In particular, we will recover a polynomial upper bound for $\log f_n(B_2^1)$, where B_2^1 is the six-element Brandt monoid, which presented the main obstacle in [24] in obtaining log-polynomial upper bounds for monoids obtained from finite completely 0-simple semigroups over nilpotent groups.

2. Preliminaries and formulation of the main result

2.1. Inverse semigroups. A semigroup S is (*von Neumann*) *regular* if for each $a \in S$ there is an $x \in S$ such that $axa = a$. If, in addition, $xax = x$, then x is called an *inverse* of a . A regular semigroup is *inverse* if its idempotent elements commute (and so they form a semilattice); it is not difficult to see that an equivalent condition is that every element has a unique inverse (we refer to [18] for further background in general and inverse semigroup theory). It is this latter definition that offers the possibility to define inverse semigroups as an equational class in the extended signature, which, beyond the binary multiplication symbol, contains a unary symbol $^{-1}$. The associative law and the identities

$$(xy)^{-1} \approx y^{-1}x^{-1}, \quad (x^{-1})^{-1} \approx x, \quad xx^{-1}x \approx x, \quad xx^{-1}yy^{-1} \approx yy^{-1}xx^{-1}$$

ensure that a^{-1} is always the unique inverse of a . An *inverse monoid* is an inverse semigroup that possesses an identity element; by adding the constant symbol 1 and the identities $x1 \approx 1x \approx x$ and $1^{-1} \approx 1$ we establish that inverse monoids form a variety, too.

On the other hand, inverse semigroups (or monoids) in the signature consisting only of the binary symbol (and, perhaps, the constant 1) do not form a variety, and so if S is an inverse semigroup/monoid, the variety generated by it may well contain non-inverse semigroups. Therefore, the varieties generated by an inverse monoid in the monoid signature and in the extended signature are different, as well as their free objects and, consequently, free spectra. Nevertheless, there is a strong connection.

LEMMA 2.1. *Let S be an inverse monoid generating a locally finite monoid variety, and let f_n and f'_n be its free spectra when considered as a plain monoid and as an inverse monoid with the unary inverse operation, respectively. Then $f_n \leq f'_n \leq f_{2n}$ holds for all $n \geq 1$.*

PROOF. It is well-known in universal algebra that the standard model of the n -generated free algebra in the variety generated by A consists of all term operations of A over a fixed set of n variables. Hence, $f_n(A)$ coincides with the number of n -ary term operations of A . Since the term operations of the plain monoid S are just operations

induced by (possibly empty) words, any such operation is at the same time a term operation of S considered as an inverse monoid; therefore, $f_n \leq f'_n$.

On the other hand, the identities $(xy)^{-1} \approx y^{-1}x^{-1}$ and $(x^{-1})^{-1} \approx x$ imply that any term operation of the inverse monoid S over an n -element set of variables $X_n = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$ is equivalent to the operation induced by a word $\mathbf{w}(x_1, \dots, x_n, x_1^{-1}, \dots, x_n^{-1})$ over the ‘doubled’ alphabet $X_n \cup X_n^{-1}$. In fact, the latter word can be considered as a substitution instance of a plain word \mathbf{w} over a $2n$ -element alphabet, obtained by replacing each occurrence of x_i^{-1} by a new letter, say y_i . Then, clearly, if the inverse monoid identity $\mathbf{u}(x_1, \dots, x_n, x_1^{-1}, \dots, x_n^{-1}) \approx \mathbf{v}(x_1, \dots, x_n, x_1^{-1}, \dots, x_n^{-1})$ fails in S , so does the plain monoid identity $\mathbf{u} \approx \mathbf{v}$. This shows that $f'_n \leq f_{2n}$. \square

The previous lemma shows that there is no harm in considering all the inverse monoids in the remainder of this paper to be algebras of the form $(S, \cdot, ^{-1}, 1)$ of the type $(2, 1, 0)$ and to identify their free spectra with the number of operations induced on S by inverse monoid words.

2.2. Semidirect product of a semilattice by a group. A theoretically very important construction of inverse semigroups is that of a *semidirect product* of a semilattice by a group. Namely, let Y be a meet-semilattice monoid, whose binary operation is denoted by \wedge , considered as an inverse monoid (the unary operation $^{-1}$ is just the identity mapping). Furthermore, let G be a group acting by automorphisms on Y ; we write this (left) action as $\rho : (g, \alpha) \mapsto g \cdot \alpha$, where $\alpha \in Y, g \in G$. In effect, we have a homomorphism $\rho : G \rightarrow \text{Aut}(Y)$. The semidirect product of Y by G with respect to ρ is the inverse monoid $Y *_\rho G$ defined on $Y \times G$ by

$$(\alpha, g)(\beta, h) = (\alpha \wedge g \cdot \beta, gh) \quad \text{and} \quad (\alpha, g)^{-1} = (g^{-1} \cdot \alpha, g^{-1})$$

for all $\alpha, \beta \in Y, g, h \in G$. The significance of this construction is underlined by the following basic result in the theory of inverse semigroups: every (finite) inverse semigroup/monoid S is a homomorphic image of a subalgebra of a (finite) semidirect product $Y *_\rho G$ for suitable ρ and (finite) Y and G . In fact, Y can be taken to be the semilattice $E(S)$. See [8, 18] for additional background.

2.3. (Clifford) inverse algebras. It is well-known—and, indeed, one of the main motifs in inverse semigroup theory—that the operations of an inverse semigroup S induce a *natural order* \leq on S defined for $a, b \in S$ by

$$a \leq b \quad \text{if and only if} \quad a = ba^{-1}a.$$

The natural order is stable under left and right multiplication. One of the most interesting situations occurs when the natural order is a meet-semilattice order, and such a situation allows to define (as is done by several authors) an additional binary operation \wedge on S , inducing a semilattice order identical to the natural one. Following Leech [19], we call inverse monoids equipped with such an operation *inverse algebras*. It was shown in [13, 19] that inverse algebras form a variety, and that it is defined by:

inverse monoid axioms for \cdot , $^{-1}$ and 1 , the semilattice axioms for \wedge , both distributive laws for \cdot over \wedge , and the identity

$$x \wedge y \approx x(x \wedge y)^{-1}(x \wedge y).$$

A *Clifford monoid* is an inverse monoid in which all idempotents are central (or, equivalently, which can be decomposed into a semilattice of its maximal subgroups). If the underlying inverse monoid of an inverse algebra is Clifford, then the algebra in question is called a *Clifford inverse algebra*.

Two main examples of Clifford inverse algebras follow.

EXAMPLE 2.2. For a group G , define an algebra on $G \cup \{\infty\}$ ($\infty \notin G$) by setting $\infty^2 = \infty^{-1} = \infty$ and $\infty g = g \infty = \infty$ and expanding the obtained inverse monoid by a meet semilattice operation \wedge such that $\infty \wedge g = \infty$ and $g \wedge h = \infty$ whenever $g \neq h$. The resulting algebra is denoted by $b(G)$ and called the *sink algebra* over G (also called in [12] the *flat extension* of G). As is easily verified, $b(G)$ is always a Clifford inverse algebra.

EXAMPLE 2.3 (3.12 of [19]). Let S be an arbitrary Clifford monoid. Then $N(S)$ is defined to be the Clifford inverse algebra consisting of all cosets of all normal subgroups of all maximal subgroups of S : if G_x is the maximal subgroup containing $x \in S$, then Nx is a typical example of such a coset, $N \trianglelefteq G_x$. The multiplication works as follows: $Kx \cdot Hy = Nxy$, where N is the least normal subgroup of G_{xy} containing $Kyy^{-1} \cup Hxx^{-1}$. The natural semilattice order yields $Kx \leq Hy$ if and only if $Kx \supseteq Hy$; thus $Kx \wedge Hy$ is the least coset of a normal subgroup of G containing $Kx \cup Hy$ (it is easily verified that such a least coset always exists). The inverse monoid S itself embeds into $N(S)$ via $x \mapsto Ex = \{x\}$. In that sense, S (i.e. the singletons) generates a subalgebra of $N(S)$, which is denoted by $N^*(S)$: it consists of all cosets of *finitely generated* normal subgroups of maximal subgroups of S . Hence, we have $N(S) = N^*(S)$ whenever the Clifford monoid S is finite.

Notice that if S is a group, then $b(S)$ is just a quotient of $N(S)$ obtained from the congruence collapsing all non-singleton cosets of S .

Here are the existing results that we will utilise in what follows.

FACT 2.4 (cf. Theorem 7.5 of [12]). *Clifford inverse algebras form a variety, \mathcal{C} , which is generated by sink algebras $b(G)$ of all groups G . Furthermore, for each group variety \mathcal{V} , the class $\mathcal{C}(\mathcal{V})$ of all Clifford inverse algebras all of whose subgroups belong to \mathcal{V} is a subvariety of \mathcal{C} .*

FACT 2.5 (cf. 3.17 and Theorem 3.13 of [19]). *Let \mathcal{V} be a variety of groups, and let \mathcal{V}^{sl} denote the variety of Clifford inverse monoids all of whose subgroups belong to \mathcal{V} . If S is the free object of \mathcal{V}^{sl} on $n > 0$ free generators, then $N^*(S)$ is isomorphic to $F_n(\mathcal{C}(\mathcal{V}))$, the n -generated free object of $\mathcal{C}(\mathcal{V})$.*

2.4. The main theorem. Let $(A, \wedge, \cdot, ^{-1}, 1)$ be a Clifford inverse algebra. We denote by Y_A its semilattice reduct (A, \wedge) , and, as is customary in semigroup theory, Y_A^1 denotes the monoid obtained by adjoining an identity element to Y_A unless it already has one. On the other hand, let G_A denote the *group of units* of A , that is, the maximal subgroup of A containing the identity element 1.

There are several ways in which G_A may act on the semilattice Y_A by automorphisms; for example, here is one.

LEMMA 2.6. *Let A be a Clifford inverse algebra and let $g \in G_A$. Then the left multiplication by g , $\lambda_g : a \mapsto ga$, $a \in A$, is an automorphism of Y_A .*

PROOF. By left distributivity of multiplication over the meet operation in inverse algebras, we have $\lambda_g(a \wedge b) = g(a \wedge b) = ga \wedge gb = \lambda_g(a) \wedge \lambda_g(b)$ for all $g \in G_A$ and $a, b \in Y_A$, so that each λ_g is a semilattice endomorphism of Y_A . Obviously, $\lambda_g(g^{-1}a) = a$, thus λ_g is surjective. To prove that λ_g is injective, we recall a basic fact on Clifford semigroups/monoids (cf. [18, Theorem 5.2.12]): any such semigroup can be represented as a strong semilattice of its maximal subgroups. In more detail, we have a family of groups $\{G_\alpha : \alpha \in Y\}$ indexed by a semilattice Y (or a semilattice monoid, if we work with monoids). Along with this family comes a system of group homomorphisms $\phi_{\alpha\beta} : G_\alpha \rightarrow G_\beta$ for any $\alpha, \beta \in Y$ such that $\alpha \geq \beta$, subject to the following two conditions: (1) $\phi_{\alpha\alpha}$ is the identity mapping on G_α for any $\alpha \in Y$, and (2) for any $\alpha, \beta, \gamma \in Y$ such that $\alpha \geq \beta \geq \gamma$ we have $\phi_{\alpha\gamma} = \phi_{\beta\gamma}\phi_{\alpha\beta}$. The multiplication in the strong semilattice of groups works as follows: if $g \in G_\alpha$ and $h \in G_\beta$, then $gh = \phi_{\alpha\alpha\wedge\beta}(g)\phi_{\beta\alpha\wedge\beta}(h)$, the right-hand side being a product within the group $G_{\alpha\wedge\beta}$. Therefore, the monoid reduct of A is constructed from a suitable system of groups and group homomorphisms. In particular, if Y is the structure semilattice of that monoid reduct, then $G_A = G_\varepsilon$, where ε is the identity element of Y . Thus if we assume that $ga = gb$ for some $a, b \in A$ and $g \in G_A$ such that $a \in G_\alpha$, $b \in G_\beta$ for some $\alpha, \beta \in Y$, we immediately conclude that $\alpha = \beta$. Hence, $ga = \phi_{\varepsilon\alpha}(g)\phi_{\alpha\alpha}(a) = \phi_{\varepsilon\alpha}(g)a$ and, similarly, $gb = \phi_{\varepsilon\alpha}(g)b$, so $ga = gb$ implies $a = b$, as wanted.

Finally, notice that $\lambda_g\lambda_h = \lambda_{gh}$ and that λ_1 is the identity mapping on Y_A , so that we indeed have a left action of G_A on the semilattice Y_A . \square

We can extend the automorphism λ_g of Y_A to an automorphism λ'_g of Y_A^1 by fixing its adjoined top element, which we denote by \top (to distinguish from 1, the identity element of the algebra A , which is one level ‘lower’ in Y_A^1). Similarly, we may consider the action of G_A on Y_A by conjugation in A , so that $g \cdot a = gag^{-1}$ for $g \in G_A$ and $a \in A$, and extend it to an action on Y_A^1 by fixing \top . What is common in these actions is that $g \cdot a$ can be expressed as $t(g, a)$ for a binary term operation $t(x, y)$ of the algebra A . We are going to call such actions *term-expressible*.

Now, with respect to a fixed term-expressible action $\rho : (g, a) \mapsto t(g, a)$ we can form the semidirect product $Y_A^1 *_{\rho} G_A$ of Y_A^1 and G_A . The following is the main result of the present note.

THEOREM 2.7. *Let A be a Clifford inverse algebra such that the set of all of its subgroups generate a locally finite group variety \mathcal{V} , and let ρ be a term-expressible left action of G_A on Y_A^1 . Then*

$$\log f_n(Y_A^1 *_{\rho} G_A) \in \mathcal{O}(n(\log f_{n+1}(\mathcal{V}))^2).$$

By a direct application of the Higman-Neumann result, we obtain the following consequence.

COROLLARY 2.8. *If A is a finite Clifford inverse algebra such that all of its subgroups are nilpotent of class c , while ρ is a term-expressible left action of G_A on Y_A^1 , then*

$$\log f_n(Y_A^1 *_{\rho} G_A) \in \mathcal{O}(n^{2c+1}).$$

Consequently, the same is true for any finite inverse semigroup belonging to the variety generated by $Y_A^1 *_{\rho} G_A$.

3. Proof of Theorem 2.7

The vehicle in establishing our principal result is the following inequality.

PROPOSITION 3.1. *Let A be a Clifford inverse algebra such that both A and G_A generate locally finite varieties (of inverse algebras and groups, respectively), and let ρ be a term-expressible left action of G_A on Y_A^1 . Then*

$$f_n(Y_A^1 *_{\rho} G_A) \leq f_n(G_A)(f_{n+1}(A))^n.$$

PROOF. First of all, we look at the way of representing an arbitrary inverse monoid word $\mathbf{w} = y_1 \cdots y_m \in (X_n \cup X_n^{-1})^*$ (over an n -element alphabet X_n) in a general semidirect product $Y *_{\rho} G$ of a semilattice monoid Y by a group G with respect to an arbitrary left action $\rho : (g, \alpha) \mapsto g \cdot \alpha$, where $\alpha \in Y$, $g \in G$. To this end, we substitute each variable $x_j \in X_n$ by a pair of variables (ξ_j, γ_j) taking values in Y and G , respectively; then x_j^{-1} becomes $(\gamma_j^{-1} \cdot \xi_j, \gamma_j^{-1})$. Now, respecting the way the multiplication works in $Y *_{\rho} G$, aided by the group action ρ and the semilattice operation \wedge , this substitution yields

$$\mathbf{w}((\xi_1, \gamma_1), \dots, (\xi_1, \gamma_n)) = \left(\bigwedge_{i=1}^m E_i, \mathbf{w}(\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n) \right),$$

where the expressions E_i will be explained in the sequel, while $\mathbf{w}(\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n)$ is simply a group word over the alphabet $\{\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n\}$. So, let $\mathbf{w}_i = y_1 \cdots y_i$ be a prefix of \mathbf{w} of length $i \geq 0$ (\mathbf{w}_0 is the empty word). For $i > 0$ we distinguish two cases:

- $y_i = x_{j_i} \in X_n$. Then $E_i = \mathbf{w}_{i-1}(\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n) \cdot \xi_{j_i}$.
- $y_i = x_{j_i}^{-1} \in X_n^{-1}$. In this case $E_i = \mathbf{w}_{i-1}(\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n) \gamma_{j_i}^{-1} \cdot \xi_{j_i}$.

If we agree on conveniently writing $(g \wedge h) \cdot \alpha$ instead of $g \cdot \alpha \wedge h \cdot \alpha$, then $\bigwedge_{i=1}^m E_i$ can be written as a ‘linear combination’

$$\bigwedge_{j=1}^n C_j \cdot \xi_j,$$

where each ‘coefficient’ C_j is a finite ‘meet’ of some group words over $\{\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n\}$.

Let us now turn to the case when $Y = Y_A^1$ and $G = G_A$ acts on Y by a left action ρ associated with an inverse algebra term $\mathbf{t}(x, y)$. The previous analysis shows that if \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{w}' are two words over $(X_n \cup X_n^{-1})^*$, then the identity $\mathbf{w} \approx \mathbf{w}'$ fails in $Y_A^1 *_{\rho} G_A$ if and only if it either fails in G_A , or $\bigwedge_{j=1}^n C_j \cdot \xi_j \approx \bigwedge_{j=1}^n C'_j \cdot \xi_j$ fails for the ‘linear combinations’ that \mathbf{w} and \mathbf{w}' induce on Y_A^1 , respectively.

CLAIM. If the semidirect product $Y_A^1 *_{\rho} G_A$ fails to satisfy $\bigwedge_{j=1}^n C_j \cdot \xi_j \approx \bigwedge_{j=1}^n C'_j \cdot \xi_j$ then the identity $\mathbf{t}(C_j, \xi) \approx \mathbf{t}(C'_j, \xi)$ fails in A for some $1 \leq j \leq n$.

PROOF OF CLAIM. First of all, by substituting the top element \top of Y_A^1 for all but one semilattice variables ξ_j , we see that $\bigwedge_{j=1}^n C_j \cdot \xi_j \approx \bigwedge_{j=1}^n C'_j \cdot \xi_j$ holds in $Y_A^1 *_{\rho} G_A$ if and only if

$$C_j(\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n) \cdot \xi_j \approx C'_j(\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n) \cdot \xi_j \quad (3.1)$$

holds for each $1 \leq j \leq n$. Clearly, (3.1) is satisfied if $\xi_j = \top$ regardless of the form of the coefficients C_j, C'_j . Therefore, there is an index j such that (3.1) fails for ξ_j evaluated as an element of $\alpha \in Y_A$, and for each γ_r , $1 \leq r \leq n$, evaluated as some $g_r \in G_A$. In other words, if $t, \widehat{C}_j, \widehat{C}'_j$ are the term operations of A induced by the terms \mathbf{t}, C_j, C'_j , respectively, then

$$t(\widehat{C}_j(g_1, \dots, g_n), \alpha) = t(\widehat{C}'_j(g_1, \dots, g_n), \alpha).$$

Hence, $\mathbf{t}(C_j, \xi) \approx \mathbf{t}(C'_j, \xi)$ fails in A . \square

In conclusion, to each n -ary term operation on $Y_A^1 *_{\rho} G_A$ induced by an inverse monoid word \mathbf{w} we can associate an $(n+1)$ -tuple

$$(t(\widehat{C}_1(\bar{x}), y), \dots, t(\widehat{C}_n(\bar{x}), y), \widehat{\mathbf{w}}(\bar{x})),$$

(where $\bar{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$ and $\widehat{\mathbf{w}}$ is the term operation of G_A induced by \mathbf{w}) consisting of n term operations of A (on $n+1$ variables) and an n -ary term operation of G . The previous claim and the considerations preceding it show that such a mapping is injective, so the proposition follows. \square

PROOF OF THEOREM 2.7. We start by recalling the well-known fact that the structure semilattice (the greatest semilattice homomorphic image) of $S = F_n(\mathcal{V}^{\text{sl}})$, the n -generated relatively free Clifford monoid of \mathcal{V}^{sl} , is $\mathcal{P}(X_n)$, the \cap -semilattice of all subsets of an n -element set X_n , while for $Z \subseteq X_n$ the corresponding maximal subgroup G_Z (whose identity is $e_Z = \prod_{z \in Z} z z^{-1}$) is isomorphic to the \mathcal{V} -free group $F_{|Z|}(\mathcal{V})$.

By the given conditions, $A \in \mathcal{C}(\mathcal{V})$. So, from Fact 2.5 we have the following chain of inequalities:

$$f_n(A) \leq |F_n(\mathcal{C}(\mathcal{V}))| \leq |\mathcal{N}^*(S)| \leq |\mathcal{N}(S)| = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \sum_{N \leq F_k(\mathcal{V})} [F_k(\mathcal{V}) : N].$$

The final touch is provided by the seminal memoir of Berman and Idziak [2] on generative complexity of (finite) algebras: namely, their Lemma 6.8 provides an upper bound on the size of the congruence lattice of a finite congruence-uniform algebra (which means that for any congruence θ all θ -blocks have the same size).

FACT 3.2 ([2]). *If B is a finite, congruence-uniform algebra, then*

$$|\text{Con}(B)| \leq |B|^{2 \log |B|}.$$

Since \mathcal{V} is locally finite, $F_k(\mathcal{V})$ is a finite group for any finite k , a congruence-uniform algebra (the congruence blocks are just cosets of a normal subgroup). Therefore, the number of normal subgroups of $F_n(\mathcal{V})$ is estimated by

$$\log |\text{Con}(F_n(\mathcal{V}))| \leq 2(\log |F_n(\mathcal{V})|)^2 = 2(\log f_n(\mathcal{V}))^2$$

Thus the previous chain of inequalities continues as follows:

$$f_n(A) \leq \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \sum_{N \leq F_k(\mathcal{V})} [F_k(\mathcal{V}) : N] \leq 2^n \cdot |F_n(\mathcal{V})| \cdot |\text{Con}(F_n(\mathcal{V}))|,$$

implying

$$\log f_n(A) \leq n + \log f_n(\mathcal{V}) + 2(\log f_n(\mathcal{V}))^2 \in \mathcal{O}((\log f_n(\mathcal{V}))^2). \quad (3.2)$$

By Proposition 3.1 and the fact that $f_n(G_A) \leq f_n(\mathcal{V})$, we have

$$\log f_n(Y_A^1 *_\rho G_A) \leq \log f_n(G_A) + n \log f_{n+1}(A) \in \mathcal{O}(n(\log f_{n+1}(\mathcal{V}))^2),$$

as required. \square

REMARK 3.3. For some particular groups G , it is possible to give some more precise estimations for $f_n(\mathfrak{b}(G))$ than the one obtained in the previous proof for a general Clifford inverse algebra A . For example, if $G = \mathbb{Z}_p$ for a prime p , then G generates the variety \mathcal{A}_p of Abelian groups of exponent p . Furthermore, it can be proved that $\mathfrak{b}(\mathbb{Z}_p)$ alone generates $\mathcal{C}(\mathcal{A}_p)$ (as \mathcal{A}_p coincides with the *quasivariety* generated by \mathbb{Z}_p , see [12]). So,

$$f_n(\mathfrak{b}(\mathbb{Z}_p)) = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \sum_{H \leq F_k(\mathcal{A}_p)} [F_k(\mathcal{A}_p) : H],$$

whereas $F_k(\mathcal{A}_p)$ is an elementary Abelian p -group, the k th direct power of \mathbb{Z}_p . This group is in fact a k -dimensional vector space over the p -element field, so counting its subgroups of index p^{k-i} is the same thing as counting its i -dimensional subspaces. In nearly every classical algebra textbook one can find that the number in question is the so-called *Gaussian coefficient*

$$\frac{(p^k - 1)(p^k - p) \dots (p^k - p^{i-1})}{(p^i - 1)(p^i - p) \dots (p^i - p^{i-1})} = \frac{(p^k - 1)(p^{k-1} - 1) \dots (p^{k-i+1} - 1)}{(p^i - 1)(p^{i-1} - 1) \dots (p^1 - 1)} \leq (p^{k-i+1})^i,$$

so that

$$\begin{aligned} f_n(\mathfrak{b}(\mathbb{Z}_p)) &\leq \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \sum_{i=0}^k p^{i(k-i+1)} p^{k-i} = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} p^k \sum_{i=0}^k p^{i(k-i)} \leq \\ &\leq \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} (k+1) p^{\frac{1}{4}k^2+k} \leq (n+1)^2 2^n p^{\frac{1}{4}n^2+n}. \end{aligned}$$

Hence,

$$\log f_n(\mathfrak{b}(\mathbb{Z}_p)) \leq \frac{\log p}{4} n^2 + (1 + \log p)n + 2 \log(n+1),$$

while (3.2) gives $\log f_n(\mathfrak{b}(\mathbb{Z}_p)) \leq 2(\log p)^2 n^2 + (1 + \log p)n$ (since $f_n(\mathcal{A}_p) = p^n$).

4. A few (simple) examples

We pick up the simplest example of a Clifford inverse algebra, the sink algebra of a group G , that is $A = \mathfrak{b}(G)$. The corresponding semilattice Y_A^1 consists of a top (identity) element \top , an anti-chain of elements indexed by G on the ‘middle floor’, and the bottom (zero) element ∞ . Since in this case G_A is actually G , to define a semidirect product $Y_A^1 *_{\rho} G$ it suffices to specify a left action ρ of G on itself (as any automorphism of Y_A^1 fixes \top and ∞ and induces a permutation of the set G).

Of course, there are many ways to do this, but we choose perhaps the most obvious one: the left translation action $\rho : g \mapsto \lambda'_g$ (cf. Lemma 2.6). In the resulting semidirect product $Y_A^1 *_{\rho} G$, we have (as is routine to verify) that the group of units is formed by pairs of the form (\top, h) , $h \in G$ ($(\top, 1)$ is the identity element of the considered monoid), while the elements of $K = \{(\infty, h) : h \in G\}$ form the kernel, the unique minimal ideal. The remaining elements are pairs of the form (g, h) , $g, h \in G$. Upon defining $S'(G) = (Y_A^1 *_{\rho} G)/K$, so that all elements of K are collapsed into a zero element $\mathbf{0}$, the multiplication in $S'(G)$ on the latter set of pairs works as follows:

$$(g, h)(g', h') = (g \wedge hg', hh') = \begin{cases} (g, hh') & \text{if } g = hg', \\ \mathbf{0} & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Recall that the (combinatorial) Brandt semigroup B_X over a set X is the inverse semigroup defined on the set $(X \times X) \cup \{0\}$ by

$$(x, y)(x', y') = \begin{cases} (x, y') & \text{if } y = x', \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases} \quad \text{and} \quad (x, y)^{-1} = (y, x),$$

for all $x, x', y, y' \in X$, while 0 behaves as a zero element. Now we claim that the elements $\{(g, h) : g, h \in G\} \cup \{\mathbf{0}\}$ of $S'(G)$ form a Brandt subsemigroup of $S'(G)$ over G . Indeed, it is rather straightforward to check that the mapping φ defined by

$$\varphi((g, h)) = (g, h^{-1}g) \quad \text{and} \quad \varphi(\mathbf{0}) = 0$$

is indeed an inverse semigroup isomorphism. Thus we conclude that the monoid $S'(G)$ consists of its group of units G acting on the Brandt semigroup B_G as follows:

$$a \cdot (g, h) = \varphi((\top, a)(g, gh^{-1})) = \varphi((ag, agh^{-1})) = (ag, h)$$

and

$$(g, h) \cdot a = \varphi((g, gh^{-1})(\top, a)) = \varphi((g, gh^{-1}a)) = (g, a^{-1}h).$$

It can be proved without difficulty (although this is not essential here) that $Y_A^1 *_{\rho} G$ is a subdirect product of its ideal $K \cong G$ and $S'(G)$, so that $Y_A^1 *_{\rho} G$ and $S'(G)$ generate the same inverse monoid variety.

Similarly, one can replace the action ρ to be $\rho : g \mapsto \rho'_{g^{-1}}$, the right multiplication by g^{-1} extended by fixed points \top and ∞ . *Mutatis mutandis*, this yields another semidirect product of Y_A^1 and G , again with a group kernel isomorphic to G , and the corresponding quotient $S(G)$ has its group of units G acting on B_G in the following way:

$$a \cdot (g, h) = (ga^{-1}, h) \quad \text{and} \quad (g, h) \cdot a = (g, ha).$$

It is precisely this monoid $S(G)$, constructed for a finitely generated non-Hopfian group G , that was used by Sapir [23] to obtain a critical counterexample of a finitely generated inverse semigroup violating the descending chain condition for its idempotents. Also, as shown by Reilly in [21], inverse monoids of the form $S(\mathbb{Z}_p)$ appear as generators of minimal non-cryptic inverse semigroup varieties. By another result of Reilly [22], each inverse semigroup (monoid) $S(\mathbb{Z}_p)$, where p is a prime, generates a variety with infinitely many subvarieties, and $S(\mathbb{Z}_2)$ (denoted in [22] by N_2) is the smallest inverse semigroup with this property.

Now Corollary 2.8 immediately yields the following conclusion.

COROLLARY 4.1. *Let G be a finite nilpotent group of class c . Then both $\log f_n(S(G))$ and $\log f_n(S'(G))$ belong to the asymptotic class $\mathcal{O}(n^{2c+1})$.*

Notice that the six-element *Brandt monoid* B_2^1 embeds into both $S(G)$ and $S'(G)$ for each nontrivial group G . So, by taking G to be any nontrivial finite Abelian group (for example, let $G = \mathbb{Z}_2$, the two-element cyclic group), we arrive at the same result as the one obtained by Seif [24] by other methods.

COROLLARY 4.2. $\log f_n(B_2^1) \in \mathcal{O}(n^3)$.

It is known that the sequence $\log f_n(B_2^1)$ asymptotically belongs to the interval $[n^2, n^3]$; however, the determination of the *exact* behavior of the free spectrum of B_2^1 remains an open problem that is closely connected to some rather difficult and deep enumeration problems on directed graphs [17]. (The analogous problem for the free spectrum of B_2 is much easier, though, see [14].)

Of course, the conclusion of Corollary 4.1 (in fact, that of Corollary 2.8) applies to finite inverse monoids with more intricate structure, such as the semidirect product $N(G) = Y_{N(G)}^1 *_{\rho} G$, where G is an arbitrary group and ρ is the natural coset action defined by $\rho : (g, aN) \mapsto gaN$ for an arbitrary coset aN of a normal subgroup N of

G and $g \in G$. Further analysis would show that the latter semidirect product has G as its group of units, while all other \mathcal{D} -classes are in a bijective correspondence (which is in fact a dual lattice isomorphism) with the lattice of all normal subgroups of G . A \mathcal{D} -class corresponding to $N \trianglelefteq G$ turns out to have maximal subgroups isomorphic to N and contains $[G : N]$ \mathcal{R} -(\mathcal{L} -)classes. Certainly, it would be interesting to elucidate in more detail the structure of $N(G)$ (e.g. the multiplication between its elements from different \mathcal{D} -classes), and to characterise finite inverse monoids belonging to a variety generated by $N(G)$ for a particular finite (nilpotent) group G . In particular, $S'(G)$ arises a quotient of $N(G)$: it suffices to retain the group of units of $N(G)$ and the \mathcal{D} -class corresponding to the trivial (normal) subgroup of G , while the rest of $N(G)$ forms an ideal which can be collapsed into a zero element by a suitable Rees congruence.

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