Twisted partial actions of groups on semilattices of groups

Mikhailo Dokuchaev¹ and Mykola Khrypchenko²

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All the semilattices of groups we consider contain identity.

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Definition (Dokuchaev-Exel-Simón, 2008 [1])

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A twisted partial action of G on A is a pair $\Theta = (\theta, f)$, where

• $\theta = \{\theta_x : 1_{x^{-1}}A \xrightarrow{\sim} 1_xA\}_{x \in G} \text{ with } 1_x \in E(C(A)), x \in G;$

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- $\theta = \{\theta_x : 1_{x^{-1}}A \xrightarrow{\sim} 1_xA\}_{x \in G}$ with $1_x \in E(C(A))$, $x \in G$;
- $f: G^2 \rightarrow A$ with $f(x, y) \in \mathcal{U}(1_x 1_{xy} A)$, $x, y \in G$;

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If A is a semilattice of groups, then we assume that $E(A) = \langle 1_x \mid x \in G \rangle$.

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Equivalent twisted partial actions of groups on monoids

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(v) $\lambda_{s}(f(t, u))f(s, tu) = f(s, t)f(st, u), s, t, u \in S.$

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Partial homomorphisms

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Admissible partial homomorphisms

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Remark

If such a partial homomorphism $\Gamma: G \to S$ exists, then (i) guarantees that S is inverse.

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The pairs (Γ,Λ) and (Γ',Λ') are called equivalent, if there are

• an isomorphism $\phi: S \to S'$;

- Γ : $G \rightarrow S$ and Γ' : $G \rightarrow S'$ are admissible partial homomorphisms;
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• a map
$$g: S \to A$$
 with $g(s) \in A_{\alpha(ss^{-1})}$, $s \in S$, such that
(i) $\Gamma' = \phi \circ \Gamma$ on G ;
(ii) $\alpha' \circ \phi = \alpha$ on $E(S)$;

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Definition

The pairs (Γ, Λ) and (Γ', Λ') are called equivalent, if there are • an isomorphism $\phi : S \to S'$; • a map $g : S \to \Lambda$ with $g(g) \in \Lambda$ are $g \in S$ such that

(i)
$$\Gamma' = \phi \circ \Gamma$$
 on G ;

(ii)
$$\alpha' \circ \phi = \alpha$$
 on $E(S)$;
(iii) $\lambda'_{\phi(s)}(a) = g(s)\lambda_s(a)g(s)^{-1}$, $s \in S$, $a \in A$;

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The pairs (Γ, Λ) and (Γ', Λ') are called equivalent, if there are • an isomorphism $\phi : S \to S'$; • a map $g : S \to A$ with $g(s) \in A_{\alpha(ss^{-1})}$, $s \in S$, such that (i) $\Gamma' = \phi \circ \Gamma$ on G; (ii) $\alpha' \circ \phi = \alpha$ on E(S); (iii) $\lambda'_{\phi(s)}(a) = g(s)\lambda_s(a)g(s)^{-1}$, $s \in S$, $a \in A$; (iv) $f'(\phi(s), \phi(t)) = g(s)\lambda_s(g(t))f(s, t)g(st)^{-1}$, $s, t \in S$.

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Correspondence

Dokuchaev and Khrypchenko (IME-USP)

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- *G* is a group;
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There is a one-to-one correspondence between the sets of equivalence classes

• of twisted partial actions Θ of G on A;

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 - Γ is an admissible partial homomorphism from G to S,

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- of twisted partial actions Θ of G on A;
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 - Λ is a twisted S-module structure on A.

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Definition (Lausch, 1975 [4])

An extension of A by S

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An extension of A by S is an inverse semigroup U with

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Definition (Lausch, 1975 [4])

An extension of A by S is an inverse semigroup U with

- a monomorphism $i : A \rightarrow U$,
- an idempotent-separating epimorphism $j: U \rightarrow S$, such that

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An extension of A by S is an inverse semigroup U with

- a monomorphism $i: A \rightarrow U$,
- an idempotent-separating epimorphism $j: U \rightarrow S$, such that
- $i(A) = \{ u \in U \mid j(u) \in E(S) \}.$

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Two extensions U and U' of A by S are called equivalent if there is a homomorphism $\mu: U \to U'$ such that

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Two extensions U and U' of A by S are called equivalent if there is a homomorphism $\mu : U \to U'$ such that the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A \xrightarrow{i} U \xrightarrow{j} S \\ \| & & \downarrow \mu \\ A \xrightarrow{i'} U' \xrightarrow{j'} S \end{array}$$

Dokuchaev and Khrypchenko (IME-USP)

• G is a group;

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The crossed product of A and G by Θ is the set $A *_{\Theta} G$ of $a\delta_x$,

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Definition (Dokuchaev-Exel-Simón, 2008 [1])

The crossed product of A and G by Θ is the set $A *_{\Theta} G$ of $a\delta_x$, where $x \in G$, $a \in 1_x A$

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Definition (Dokuchaev-Exel-Simón, 2008 [1])

The crossed product of A and G by Θ is the set $A *_{\Theta} G$ of $a\delta_x$, where $x \in G$, $a \in 1_x A$ and δ_x is a symbol.

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The crossed products by twisted partial actions

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Definition (Dokuchaev-Exel-Simón, 2008 [1])

The crossed product of A and G by Θ is the set $A *_{\Theta} G$ of $a\delta_x$, where $x \in G$, $a \in 1_x A$ and δ_x is a symbol. It is a monoid under multiplication $a\delta_x \cdot b\delta_y = a\theta_x(1_{x^{-1}}b)f(x, y)\delta_{xy}$.

Remark

If A is inverse, then $A *_{\Theta} G$ is inverse.

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There exist

- *G* is a group;
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There exist

• an inverse monoid S,

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There exist

- an inverse monoid S,
- an admissible partial homomorphism $\Gamma: G \to S$

- *G* is a group;
- A is a semilattice of groups;
- Θ is a twisted partial action of G on A.

There exist

- an inverse monoid S,
- an admissible partial homomorphism $\Gamma: G \to S$

making $A *_{\Theta} G$ to be an extension of A by S.

Partial extensions of A by G

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- A partial extension of A by G is a pair (Γ, U) , where
 - Γ is an admissible partial homomorphism $G \rightarrow S$;
 - U is an extension of A by S.

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Definition

Two partial extensions $(\Gamma : G \to S, A \xrightarrow{i} U \xrightarrow{j} S)$ and $(\Gamma' : G \to S', A \xrightarrow{i'} U' \xrightarrow{j'} S')$ of A by G are called equivalent

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- $\mu: U \rightarrow U'$,
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Definition

Two partial extensions ($\Gamma : G \to S, A \xrightarrow{i} U \xrightarrow{j} S$) and ($\Gamma' : G \to S', A \xrightarrow{i'} U' \xrightarrow{j'} S'$) of A by G are called equivalent if there are isomorphisms

• $\mu: U \rightarrow U'$,

•
$$u : S \to S'$$
,

such that the following diagrams commute:



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Theorem

Any partial extension of A by G is equivalent to $A *_{\Theta} G$ for some twisted partial action Θ of G on A.

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