

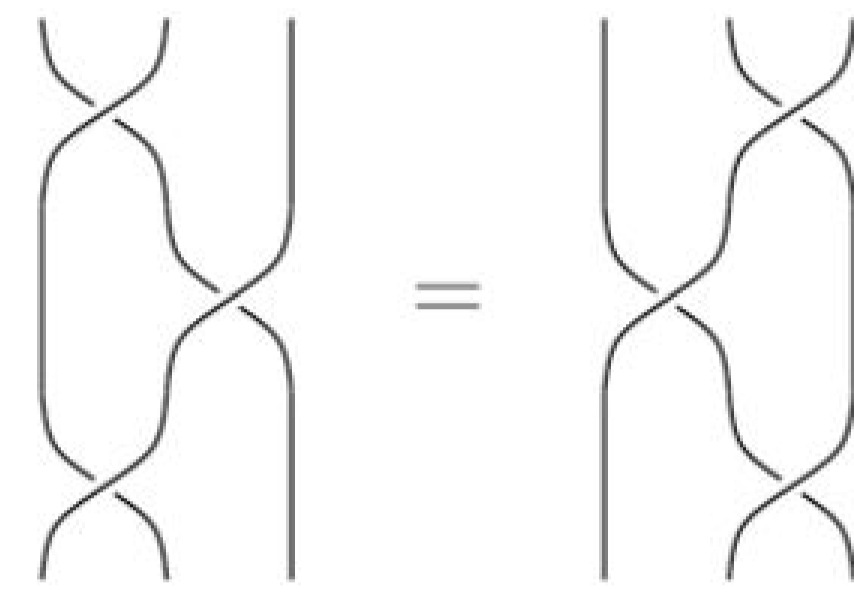
### General notations and definitions

A set-theoretic solution  $(X, r)$  is a set  $X$  and a map  $X \times X \rightarrow X \times X$  such that

$$(r \times \text{id}_X)(\text{id}_X \times r)(r \times \text{id}_X) = (\text{id}_X \times r)(r \times \text{id}_X)(\text{id}_X \times r).$$

Denote  $r(x, y) = (\lambda_x(y), \rho_y(x))$ .

In a picture:

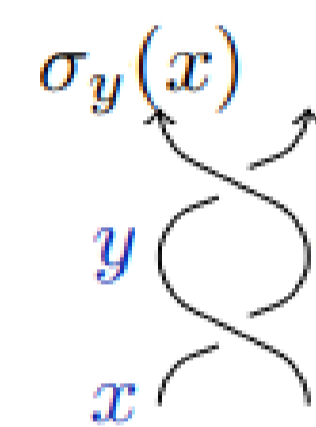


A set-theoretic solution is called:

- left non-degenerate, if  $\lambda_x$  is bijective for all  $x \in X$ ,
- right non-degenerate, if  $\rho_x$  is bijective for all  $x \in X$ ,
- non-degenerate, if  $(X, r)$  is both left and right non-degenerate,
- bijective (resp. involutive), if  $r$  is bijective (resp. involutive).

### Derived Structure monoid

$$A(X, r) = \langle x \in X \mid xy = y\sigma_y(x) \rangle.$$



**Finite non-degenerate solution  $(X, r)$ :**<sup>3,4</sup>

- $A(X, r)$  is central-by finite,
- $A(X, r)$  is cancellative iff  $A(X, r)$  is free abelian,
- $KA(X, r)$  is Noetherian, PI and finite GKdimension.

**Finite left non-degenerate solution  $(X, r)$ :**<sup>2</sup>

Let  $X = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$  and  $v \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$  s.t.  $\sigma_x^v$  is idempotent for all  $x \in X$ .

- $A(X, r)$  is finite left module over

$$B = A(Y, s_Y) = \langle y_1 = vx_1, \dots, y_n = vx_n \rangle$$

Denote  $t_k = y_1 + \dots + y_k$ ,  $\kappa \in S_n$  and  $B_{\kappa(t_k)} = \langle y_{\kappa(i)} \mid 1 \leq i \leq k \rangle$

- $B_{\kappa(t_k)} + \kappa(t_k)$  is commutative.

Denote  $B_k = \cup_{\kappa \in S_n} B_{\kappa(t_k)} + \kappa(t_k)$ .

- $B_n \subseteq B_n \cup B_{n-1} \subseteq \dots \subseteq B$  is an ideal chain of  $B$ .

Let  $K$  be any field, each factor of the ideal chain

$$K[B_n] \subseteq K[B_n] + K[B_{n-1}] \subseteq \dots \subseteq K[B_n] + \dots + K[B_1] \subseteq K[B]$$

is a Noetherian left  $K[B]$  module and a sum of commutative rings.

**Conclusion:**

$KA(X, r)$  is a left Noetherian, PI-algebra of finite GKdimension.

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### Structure monoid

$$M(X, r) = \langle x \in X \mid xy = uv \text{ if } r(x, y) = (u, v) \rangle.$$

**Finite non-degenerate solution  $(X, r)$ :**<sup>3,4</sup>

- $M(X, r)$  is abelian-by-finite
- $M(X, r)$  is cancellative iff  $r$  is involutive
- $KM(X, r)$  is Noetherian, PI and finite GKdimension.

**Finite left non-degenerate solution  $(X, r)$ :**

- Structure of  $M(X, r)$  is current joint work with Colazzo, Jespers, Kubat and Verwimp.

**Challenges and approaches:**

- There exists a semigroup embedding

$$\varphi : M(X, r) \rightarrow A(X, r) \rtimes \langle \lambda_x \mid x \in X \rangle,$$

with  $\varphi(x) = (x, \lambda_x)$ . Denote the projection  $\pi : M(X, r) \rightarrow A(X, r)$ .

- The square map  $x \mapsto \lambda_x^{-1}(x)$  may be non-bijective.
- There does not always exist a  $n \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$  s.t.

$$\lambda_{\pi^{-1}(nx)} = \text{id}_{M(X, r)}.$$

### YB-semitrusses

**Definition:**

$(B, +, \circ, \lambda, \sigma)$  is a YB-semitruss, if, for any  $a, b, c \in B$ ,

- $(B, +)$  and  $(B, \circ)$  are semigroups with  $a \circ b = a + \lambda_a(b)$ ,
- $\lambda_a \in \text{Aut}(B, +)$  and  $\lambda_a \lambda_b = \lambda_{a \circ b}$ ,
- $a + b = b + \sigma_b(a)$ ,  $\sigma_a \in \text{End}(B, +)$  and  $\sigma_{a+b} = \sigma_b \sigma_a$ ,
- $\sigma_{\lambda_a(c)} \lambda_a(b) = \lambda_a \sigma_c(b)$

**An example is  $M(X, r)$  for a left non-degenerate solution!**

**YB-semitrusses govern left non-degenerate solutions:**

- A LND solution  $(X, r)$  has an associated YB-semitruss  $M(X, r)$ ,
- Any YB-semitruss  $B$  has an associated LND solution on  $B$ .

We classified the YB-semitrusses with left simple semigroup

$$\mathcal{C}(X, r) = \langle \sigma_x \mid x \in X \rangle.$$

**Important result:**

The following are equivalent for a finite LND solution  $(X, r)$ :

- **the solution  $(X, r)$  is right non-degenerate,**
- **the solution  $(X, r)$  is bijective.**

Castelli, Catino and Stefanelli<sup>1</sup> already showed that finite bijective LND solutions are right non-degenerate.

**References**

<sup>1</sup>M. Castelli, F. Catino, P. Stefanelli, Left non-degenerate set-theoretic solutions of the Yang-Baxter equation and dynamical extensions of q-cycle sets, arXiv:2001.10774.

<sup>2</sup>I. Colazzo, E. Jespers, A. Van Antwerpen, C. Verwimp, Left non-degenerate set-theoretic solutions of the Yang-Baxter equation and semitrusses, arXiv:2109.04978.

<sup>3</sup>E. Jespers, L.Kubat, A. Van Antwerpen, The structure monoid and algebra of a non-degenerate set-theoretic solution of the

Yang-Baxter equation, Trans.Amer.Math.Soc 372 (2019), no.10, 7191-7223 + Corrigendum et Addendum

<sup>4</sup>V. Lebed and L. Vendramin, On structure groups of set-theoretic solutions to the Yang-Baxter equation, Proc. Edinb.Math.Soc. 62 (2019), no. 3, 683-717.