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ON THE SEMIDIRECT PRODUCT OF THE PSEUDOVARITY OF SEMILATTICES BY A LOCALLY FINITE PSEUDOVARITY OF GROUPS (*)

by F. BLANCHET-SADRI (1) (2)

Abstract – In this paper, we give a sequence of identities defining the product pseudovariety $J_1 \ast H$ generated by all semidirect products of the form $M \ast N$ with $M \in J_1$ and $N \in H$ (here $J_1$ is the pseudovariety of semilattice monoids and $H$ is a locally finite pseudovariety of groups) A sequence of sets of identities ultimately defining $J_1 \ast G_p$ results (here $G_p$ is the pseudovariety of $p$-groups).

Résumé – Dans cet article, nous donnons une suite d’identités définissant la pseudovariété $J_1 \ast H$ engendrée par les produits semidirects de la forme $M \ast N$ où $M \in J_1$ et $N \in H$ (ici $J_1$ est la pseudovariété des demi-treillis et $H$ une pseudovariété de groupes localement finie). Une suite d’ensembles d’identités définissant ultimement $J_1 \ast G_p$ en résulte (ici $G_p$ est la pseudovariété des $p$-groupes).

1. INTRODUCTION

In this paper, we discuss a technique to produce identities for the semidirect product pseudovariety $J_1 \ast H$ generated by all semidirect products of the form $M \ast N$ with $M \in J_1$ and $N \in H$, where $J_1$ is the pseudovariety of all semilattice monoids and $H$ is a locally finite pseudovariety of groups.

The notion of congruence plays a central role in our approach. For any finite alphabet $A$ denote by $A^*$ the free monoid generated by $A$. We say that a monoid $M$ is $A$-generated if there exists a congruence $\beta$ on $A^*$ such that $M$ is isomorphic to $A^*/\beta$. A pseudovariety of monoids $V$ is locally finite if

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for any $A$ there are finitely many $A$-generated monoids in $V$. Equivalently, there exists for each $A$ a congruence $\beta_A$ such that an $A$-generated monoid $M$ is in $V$ if and only if $M$ is a morphic image of $A^*/\beta_A$.

Let $H$ be a locally finite pseudovariety of groups. Let $\gamma$ be the congruence generating $H$ for the finite alphabet $A$. The idea is to associate with $J_1 \ast H$ a congruence $\sim_\gamma$ on $A^*$. Section 3 gives a criterion to determine when an identity on $A$ is satisfied in $J_1 \ast H$ with the help of $\sim_\gamma$. This leads to a proof that such $J_1 \ast H$ are locally finite and hence decidable. This criterion follows from Almeida’s semidirect product representation of the free objects in $V \ast W$ in case both $V$ and $W$ have finite free objects [1] (Almeida’s representation is stated in Section 2.1). In Section 5, we give a basis of identities for $J_1 \ast H$ which follows mainly from a result on graphs due to Simon [8] (Simon’s result is stated in Section 4) and the identity criterion of Section 3. In Section 6, we give a sequence of sets of identities ultimately defining the pseudovariety $J_1 \ast G_p$, where $p$ is a prime number and $G_p$ is the pseudovariety of all $p$-groups, that is the pseudovariety of all groups of order $p^k$ for some nonnegative integer $k$.

Related known results include the following. The product $J_1 \ast G$ is generated by the inverse monoids (Margolis and Pin [11]) and is the class of finite monoids in which the idempotents commute (Ash [4]) (here $G$ is the pseudovariety of groups). Blanchet-Sadri and Zhang [6] give identities ultimately defining the pseudovariety $J_1 \ast G_{com}$ where $G_{com}$ denotes the pseudovariety of commutative groups. Irastorza [10] shows that if the pseudovarieties $V$ and $W$ are finitely based, their product may not be.

The techniques in this paper were used in particular by Pin [13] to give a basis of identities for $J_1 \ast J_1$, by Almeida [2] to generalize Pin’s result to iterated semidirect products of finite semilattices, and by Blanchet-Sadri [5] to give a basis of identities for $J_1 \ast J_k$ where $J_k$ denotes the pseudovariety of $J$-trivial monoids of height $k$.

2. PRELIMINAIRES

We refer the reader to [3, 7, 8, 12] for terms not explicitly defined here.

2.1. Pseudovarieties of monoids

A nonempty class of finite monoids is called a pseudovariety if it is closed under submonoids, morphic images, and finitary direct products. A nonempty
class of monoids is called a variety if it is closed under submonoids, morphic images, and direct products.

As the intersection of a class of pseudovarieties of monoids is again a pseudovariety, and as all finite monoids form a pseudovariety, we can conclude that for every class $C$ of finite monoids there is a smallest pseudovariety containing $C$, called the pseudovariety generated by $C$. Now, if $C$ is a class of monoids, the smallest variety containing $C$ is called the variety generated by $C$.

For a pseudovariety $V$ and a set $A$, $F_V(A)$ denotes the free object on $A$ (or generated by $A$) in the variety generated by $V$. If $A$ is finite, say $A = \{a_1, \ldots, a_r\}$, we often write $F_V(a_1, \ldots, a_r)$ for $F_V(A)$. In case $V$ is the pseudovariety of all finite semigroups (respectively all finite monoids), the semigroup (respectively monoid) $F_V(A)$ is usually denoted by $A^+$ (respectively $A^*$). Elements of $A^+$ are viewed as nonempty words of elements of $A$, and the multiplication is given by concatenation of words. The monoid $A^*$ includes also the empty word $1$. For a word $u \in A^*$, let $|u|$ denote the length of $u$. For words $u, v, w \in A^*$ satisfying $w = uv$, let $w \setminus u$ denote the factor $v$.

2.1.1. Semidirect products of pseudovarieties

Let $M$ and $N$ be monoids. It is convenient to write $M$ additively, without however assuming that $M$ is commutative. We denote by $0$ (respectively $1$) the unit element of $M$ (respectively $N$). A left action of $N$ on $M$ is a morphism $\varphi$ from $N$ into the monoid of monoid endomorphisms of $M$, where endomorphisms of $M$ are written on the left.

Given a left action $\varphi$ of $N$ on $M$, we define the semidirect product $M \rtimes N$ as follows. The elements of $M \rtimes N$ are pairs $(m, n)$ with $m \in M$, $n \in N$. Multiplication is given by the formula

$$(m, n)(m', n') = (m + nm', nn')$$

where $nm'$ represents $\varphi(n)(m')$. (This is what Eilenberg [8] calls a “unitary” semidirect product.) The multiplication in $M \rtimes N$ is associative. Thus $M \rtimes N$ is a monoid with $(0, 1)$ as unit element.

We now relate the notion of pseudovariety with that of a semidirect product. Given pseudovarieties of monoids $V$ and $W$, we denote by $V \rtimes W$ the pseudovariety generated by all semidirect products $M \rtimes N$ with $M \in V$, $N \in W$ and with any left action of $N$ on $M$. The semidirect product of pseudovarieties of monoids is associative.
**Proposition 2.1:** (Almeida [1]) Let \( V \) and \( W \) be pseudovarieties of monoids such that \( F_V(A) \) and \( F_W(A) \) are finite for all finite \( A \). Then so is \( V * W \). Moreover, for a finite set \( A \), let \( N = F_W(A) \) and \( M = F_V(N \times A) \). Consider the left action of \( N \) on \( M \) defined by \( n(n', a) = (nn', a) \) and the associated semidirect product \( M * N \). Then, there is an embedding from \( F_{V*W}(A) \) into \( M * N \) that maps \( a \) into \( ((1, a), a) \).

**2.1.2. Pseudovarieties and sequences of identities**

Let \( A \) be a set. A monoid identity on \( A \) is an expression of the form \( u = v \) where \( u, v \in A^* \). A monoid \( M \) satisfies an identity \( u = v \) (or the identity is true in \( M \), or holds in \( M \)), abbreviated by \( M \models u = v \), if for every morphism \( \varphi : A^* \to M \) we have \( \varphi(u) = \varphi(v) \).

A class \( C \) of monoids satisfies \( u = v \), written \( C \models u = v \), if each member of \( C \) satisfies \( u = v \). If \( \Sigma \) is a set of identities, we say \( C \) satisfies \( \Sigma \), written \( C \models \Sigma \), if \( C \models u = v \) for each \( u = v \in \Sigma \). An identity \( u = v \) is deducible from a set of identities \( \Sigma \), abbreviated by \( \Sigma \vdash u = v \), if for every monoid \( M \) we have \( M \models \Sigma \) implies \( M \models u = v \). Here, letters can be erased in monoid identities.

Let \( u_i = v_i, i \geq 1 \) be a sequence of identities. Put \( \Sigma = \{ u_i = v_i \mid i \geq 1 \} \), and define \( V(\Sigma) \) to be the class of finite monoids satisfying \( \Sigma \) or all the identities \( u_i = v_i \). A class \( C \) of finite monoids is said to be defined by \( \Sigma \) (or by the identities \( u_i = v_i, i \geq 1 \)) if \( C = V(\Sigma) \); \( \Sigma \) is said to be a basis for \( C \). Eilenberg and Schützenberger [9] show that every pseudovariety generated by a single monoid is of the form \( V(\Sigma) \) for some such \( \Sigma \).

**2.2. Varieties of sets**

Let \( L \) be a subset of \( A^* \). We define a congruence \( \sim_L \) on \( A^* \) as follows: \( u \sim_L v \) holds if \( xuv \in L \) if and only if \( xvy \in L \) for all \( x, y \in A^* \). The congruence \( \sim_L \) is called the syntactic congruence of \( L \), and the quotient monoid \( A^*/\sim_L \), which we denote by \( M(L) \), is called the syntactic monoid of \( L \). The subset \( L \) of \( A^* \) is saturated for the congruence \( \sim_L \), that is \( u \sim_L v \) and \( u \in L \) imply \( v \in L \). Each pseudovariety of monoids is generated by the syntactic monoids that it contains. The set \( L \) is recognizable if and only if \( M(L) \) is a finite monoid.

Suppose that for each finite alphabet \( A \), a family \( A^*V \) of recognizable sets of \( A^* \) is given. We then say that \( V = \{ A^*V \} \) is an \( * \)-variety of sets if it satisfies the following conditions:

- \( A^*V \) is closed under boolean operations;
• If \( L \in A^*V \) and \( a \in A \), then the sets \( a^{-1}L = \{ w \in A^* \mid aw \in L \} \) and \( La^{-1} = \{ w \in A^* \mid wa \in L \} \) are in \( A^*V \);

• If \( \varphi : B^* \rightarrow A^* \) is a monoid morphism and if \( L \in A^*V \), then \( \varphi^{-1}(L) \in B^*V \).

Pseudovarieties of monoids and *-varieties of sets are in 1-1 correspondence. If \( \mathcal{V} \) is a *-variety of sets, then the pseudovariety of monoids generated by \( \{ M(L) \mid L \in A^*\mathcal{V} \text{ for some } A \} \) defines the corresponding pseudovariety of monoids \( \mathcal{V} \). If \( \mathcal{V} \) is a pseudovariety of monoids, then \( A^*\mathcal{V} = \{ L \subseteq A^* \mid M(L) \in \mathcal{V} \} \) defines the corresponding *-variety of sets \( \mathcal{V} \).

3. CONGRUENCES FOR \( J_1 \ast H \)

In this section, we give a criterion to determine when an identity is satisfied in the semidirect product \( J_1 \ast H \) where \( H \) is a locally finite pseudovariety of groups. This criterion is used in Section 5 to obtain a basis of identities for \( J_1 \ast H \).

Let \( A \) be a finite set. For a word \( u \in A^* \), let \( \alpha(u) \) denote the set of elements of \( A \) that occur in \( u \). Then the free object of \( J_1 \) on \( A \) is isomorphic to the quotient \( A^*/\alpha \) where the congruence \( \alpha \) on \( A^* \) is defined by \( u\alpha v \) if and only if \( \alpha(u) = \alpha(v) \). Now, let \( \gamma \) be the congruence of finite index on \( A^* \) such that an \( A \)-generated monoid \( M \) belongs to \( H \) if and only if \( M \) is a morphic image of \( A^*/\gamma \). The free object \( F_H(A) \) is isomorphic to the quotient \( A^*/\gamma \). The pseudovarieties \( J_1 \) and \( H \) have hence finite finitely generated free objects. We denote by \( \pi_\gamma \) the canonical projection from \( A^* \) into \( F_H(A) \) that maps \( a \) onto the generator \( a \) of \( F_H(A) \). If \( u,v \in A^* \), then \( \pi_\gamma(u) = \pi_\gamma(v) \) if and only if \( u\gamma v \).

**Definition 3.1:** Let \( w \in A^* \).

• Let \( \sigma_\gamma : A^* \rightarrow (F_H(A) \times A)^* \) be the function defined by

\[
\sigma_\gamma(a_1 \ldots a_i) = (1, a_1)(\pi_\gamma(a_1), a_2) \ldots (\pi_\gamma(a_1 \ldots a_{i-1}), a_i)
\]

if \( i > 0 \), 1 otherwise.

• Let \( \sigma_\gamma^w : A^* \rightarrow (F_H(A) \times A)^* \) be the function defined by

\[
\sigma_\gamma^w(a_1 \ldots a_i) = (\pi_\gamma(w), a_1)(\pi_\gamma(wa_1), a_2) \ldots (\pi_\gamma(wa_1 \ldots a_{i-1}), a_i)
\]

if \( i > 0 \), 1 otherwise.

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The sequential function $\sigma_\gamma$ is realized by the transducer whose states are the elements of $F_{\mathbb{H}}(A)$ (1 being the initial state) and whose transitions are given by
\[ n \xrightarrow{a/(n,a)} na \]
where $n \in F_{\mathbb{H}}(A)$ and $a \in A$.

We define an equivalence relation on $A^*$ by requesting that
\[ u \sim_\gamma v \text{ if and only if } \alpha(\sigma_\gamma(u)) = \alpha(\sigma_\gamma(v)) \text{ and } u \gamma v. \]

**Lemma 3.1:** The equivalence relation $\sim_\gamma$ is a congruence of finite index on $A^*$.

**Proof:** Assume $u \sim_\gamma v$ and $u' \sim_\gamma v'$. We have
\[ \alpha(\sigma_\gamma(u)) = \alpha(\sigma_\gamma(v)) \text{ and } u \gamma v \]
and similarly with $u$ and $v$ replaced by $u'$ and $v'$. Since $\gamma$ is a congruence we have $uw' \gamma vv'$. The above and the fact that $\pi_\gamma(u) = \pi_\gamma(v)$ imply that $\alpha(\sigma_\gamma(uw')) = \alpha(\sigma_\gamma(u)\sigma_\gamma(u')) = \alpha(\sigma_\gamma(v)\sigma_\gamma(v')) = \alpha(\sigma_\gamma(vv'))$. Thus $uw' \sim_\gamma vv'$ showing that $\sim_\gamma$ is a congruence. This obviously is a finite congruence since $\alpha$ and $\gamma$ are finite. \qed

**Lemma 3.2:** If $u = v$ is an identity on $A$, then the following conditions are equivalent:
- $\mathbf{J}_1 \ast \mathbb{H} \models u = v$;
- $u \sim_\gamma v$.

Consequently, an $A$-generated monoid $M$ belongs to $\mathbf{J}_1 \ast \mathbb{H}$ if and only if $M$ is a morphic image of $A^*/\sim_\gamma$.

**Proof:** Let $u = v$ be an identity on $A$, say $u = a_1 \ldots a_i$ and $v = b_1 \ldots b_j$. Let $N = F_{\mathbb{H}}(A)$ and $M = F_{\mathbf{J}_1}(N \times A)$. Consider the left action of $N$ on $M$ defined by $n(n',a) = (nn',a)$ and the associated semidirect product $M \ast N$. The embedding of Proposition 2.1 from $F_{\mathbf{J}_1} \ast \mathbb{H}(A)$ into $M \ast N$ that maps $a$ into $((1,a),a)$ maps $u$ into
\[ ((1,a_1) + (a_1,a_2) + \cdots + (a_1 \ldots a_{i-1},a_i),a_1 \ldots a_i), \]
and $v$ into
\[ ((1,b_1) + (b_1,b_2) + \cdots + (b_1 \ldots b_{j-1},b_j),b_1 \ldots b_j). \]
Denote by $u'$ (respectively $v'$) the first component of (1) (respectively (2)). Then, we have $J_1 \ast H \models u = v$ if and only if $F_{J_1 \ast H}(A) \models u = v$. This is equivalent to the two conditions $F_{J_1}(F_H(A) \times A) \models u' = v'$ and $F_H(A) \models u = v$, or $\alpha(\sigma_1(u)) = \alpha(\sigma_1(v))$ and $u \gamma v$. \hfill \Box

4. A RESULT ON GRAPHS

In the next section, we give a basis of identities for $J_1 \ast H$. In order to do this, we use a result on graphs due to Simon which we state in this section.

A (directed) graph $G$ consists in a set $V$ of vertices, a set $E$ of edges and two mappings $f, g : E \to V$ which to each edge $e$ assigns the start vertex $f(e)$ and the end vertex $g(e)$ of that edge. Two edges $e_1, e_2$ are consecutive if $g(e_1) = f(e_2)$. A path of length $i, i > 0$, is a sequence $e_1 \ldots e_i$ of $i$ consecutive edges. The mappings $f$ and $g$ are extended to mappings $f, g : P \to V$ by letting $f(e_1 \ldots e_i) = f(e_1)$ and $g(e_1 \ldots e_i) = g(e_i)$ ($P$ denotes the set of all paths in $G$). For each vertex $v$ we allow an empty path $1_v$ of length 0 for which $f(1_v) = g(1_v) = v$. A loop about $v$ is a path $x$ such that $f(x) = g(x) = v$.

An equivalence relation $\equiv$ on $P$ is called a congruence if it satisfies the following two conditions:

- If $x \equiv y$, then $x$ and $y$ are coterminial (that is $f(x) = f(y)$ and $g(x) = g(y)$);
- If $x \equiv x', y \equiv y'$ and $g(x) = f(y)$, then $xy \equiv x'y'$.

We agree that each path $1_v$ is congruent only to itself.

**Proposition 4.1 (Simon [8]):** Let $\equiv$ be the smallest congruence relation on $P$ satisfying

\[
xx \equiv x,
\]

\[
xy \equiv yx,
\]

for any two loops $x, y$ about the same vertex. Then any two coterminial paths traversing the same set of edges (without regard to order and multiplicity) are $\equiv$-equivalent.

The graph $G_\gamma$ of the transducer of the preceding section is useful in the proof of our main result. The set of vertices of $G_\gamma$ is $F_H(A)$, and its set of edges is $F_H(A) \times A$. The start vertex of the edge $(n, a)$ is $n$ and its end vertex is $na$. We use the notation $P_\gamma$ for the set of all paths in $G_\gamma$. To any path $x = (n_1, a_1) \ldots (n_i, a_i)$ in $P_\gamma$, we associate the word $\overline{x} = a_1 \ldots a_i$ in $A^*$. vol. 31, n° 3, 1997
If \( u \sim_\gamma v \), then \( \sigma_\gamma(u) \) and \( \sigma_\gamma(v) \) are coterminal paths (with start vertex 1 and end vertex \( \pi_\gamma(u) = \pi_\gamma(v) \)) traversing the same set of edges.

Given a morphism \( \varphi : A^* \to M \) where \( M \) denotes a finite monoid, we can define a congruence \( \cong_\gamma \) on \( P_\gamma \) by \( x \cong_\gamma y \) if \( x \) and \( y \) are coterminal, and if for all paths \( z \) from the vertex 1 to the start vertex of \( x \) and \( y \) we have \( \varphi(zx) = \varphi(zy) \).

5. IDENTITIES FOR \( J_1 * H \)

In this section, we give a basis of identities for \( J_1 * H \).

Let \( A \) be a finite alphabet. Let \( \gamma \) be the congruence generating \( H \) for \( A \) and let \( q \) be a positive integer such that \( u^q \gamma 1 \) for all words \( u \) on \( A \).

**Définition 5.1:** We call a list \( a_1, \ldots, a_i \) of elements of \( A \) \( \gamma \)-circular on \( A \) if \( a_1 \ldots a_i \gamma 1 \) but no nonempty proper prefix of \( a_1 \ldots a_i \) is \( \gamma \)-equivalent to 1. We write \( A_\gamma \) for the set of such \( \gamma \)-circular lists on \( A \).

**Définition 5.2:** We write \( \Sigma_{A, \gamma, q} \) for the set consisting of the identities

\[
(3) \quad x^{2q} = x^q,
\]
\[
(4) \quad x^q y^q = y^q x^q,
\]

together with all the identities of the form

\[
(5) \quad (y_1 z_1^q \ldots y_{i-1} z_{i-1}^q y_i)^2 = y_1 z_1^q \ldots y_{i-1} z_{i-1}^q y_i,
\]

where \( y_1, \ldots, y_i \) is a list in \( A_\gamma \).

The following définition and lemmas will be useful in the proof of Theorem 5.1.

Let us define recursively what we mean by “a \( \gamma \)-word \( w \) on \( A \)”.

**Définition 5.3:** Basis. *The empty word 1 is a \( \gamma \)-word on \( A \).*

Recursive step. *If there exists a list \( a_1, \ldots, a_i \) in \( A_\gamma \), and there exist \( v_1, \ldots, v_{i-1} \) which are finite concatenations of \( \gamma \)-words on \( A \) satisfying \( w = a_1 v_1 \ldots a_i v_{i-1} a_i \), then we say that \( w \) is a \( \gamma \)-word on \( A \).*

Closure. A word \( w \) is a \( \gamma \)-word on \( A \) only if it can be obtained from the basis by a finite number of applications of the recursive step.
Note that if a word \( w \) is a \( \gamma \)-word on \( A \), it is built only from elements of \( A \) which build the lists in \( A_{\gamma} \).

**Lemma 5.1:** We have \( \Sigma_{A,\gamma,q} \vdash (u_1^q \ldots u_i^q)^2 = u_1^q \ldots u_i^q \) and so \( \Sigma_{A,\gamma,q} \vdash (u_1^q \ldots u_i^q)^q = u_1^q \ldots u_i^q \).

**Proof:** We have \( \Sigma_{A,\gamma,q} \vdash u_1^q \ldots u_i^q = u_1^{2q} \ldots u_i^{2q} \) since the identity \( x^{2q} = x^q \) belongs to \( A_{\gamma,q} \), and so \( \Sigma_{A,\gamma,q} \vdash u_1^q \ldots u_i^q = (u_1^{q} \ldots u_i^{q})^2 \) by using Identity (4) repeatedly. \( \square \)

**Lemma 5.2:** 1. If \( w \) is a \( \gamma \)-word on \( A \), then \( \Sigma_{A,\gamma,q} \vdash w^2 = w \) and so \( \Sigma_{A,\gamma,q} \vdash w^q = w \);

2. If \( w \) and \( w' \) are \( \gamma \)-words on \( A \), then \( \Sigma_{A,\gamma,q} \vdash ww' = w'w \).

**Proof:** Assertion 1 follows by induction on \( w \). Trivially, \( \Sigma_{A,\gamma,q} \vdash 1^2 = 1 \) and so \( \Sigma_{A,\gamma,q} \vdash 1^q = 1 \). If \( v \) is a finite concatenation of \( \gamma \)-words on \( A \), say \( v = u_1 \ldots u_j \), then by using the inductive assumption on \( u_1, \ldots, u_j \) as well as Lemma 5.1 we get \( \Sigma_{A,\gamma,q} \vdash v^2 = (u_1 \ldots u_j)^2 = (u_1^q \ldots u_j^q)^2 = u_1^q \ldots u_j^q = v \), and so \( \Sigma_{A,\gamma,q} \vdash v^q = v \). Now, if there exists a list \( a_1, \ldots, a_i \) in \( A_{\gamma} \) and there exist \( v_1, \ldots, v_{i-1} \) which are finite concatenations of \( \gamma \)-words on \( A \) satisfying \( w = a_1v_1 \ldots a_{i-1}v_{i-1}a_i \), then by using an identity of the form (5) we get \( \Sigma_{A,\gamma,q} \vdash w^2 = (a_1v_1 \ldots a_{i-1}v_{i-1}a_i)^2 = (a_1v_1^q \ldots a_{i-1}v_{i-1}^q a_i)^2 = a_1v_1^q \ldots a_{i-1}v_{i-1}^q a_i = w \) and so \( \Sigma_{A,\gamma,q} \vdash w^q = w \).

Assertion 2 follows from \( \Sigma_{A,\gamma,q} \vdash ww' = w^q(w')^q = (w')^qw^q = w'w. \) \( \square \)

**Lemma 5.3:** If \( w \gamma_1 \), then \( \alpha(\sigma_\gamma(w^2)) = \alpha(\sigma_\gamma(u)) \). As consequences, \( u^{2q} \sim_{\gamma} u^q \) and \( u^{2q}v^q \sim_{\gamma} v^qu^q \).

**Proof:** If \( w \gamma_1 \), then \( \sigma_\gamma(w^2) = \sigma_\gamma(u)\sigma_\gamma^w(u) = \sigma_\gamma(u)\sigma_\gamma(u) \) since \( \pi_\gamma(u) = 1 \). We have \( u^q \gamma_1 \) and \( v^q \gamma_1 \), and so \( u^q, u^{2q}, u^qv^q \) and \( v^qu^q \) are \( \gamma \)-equivalent to 1. The equalities \( \alpha(\sigma_\gamma(u^{2q})) = \alpha(\sigma_\gamma(u^q)) \) and \( \alpha(\sigma_\gamma(u^qv^q)) = \alpha(\sigma_\gamma(v^qu^q)) \) are easy to check. \( \square \)

Now, let \( r \) be a positive integer and put \( A_r = \{x_1, \ldots, x_r\} \). Let \( \gamma_r \) be the congruence generating \( H \) for \( A_r \) and let \( q_r \) be a positive integer such that \( u^{qr} \gamma_r 1 \) for all words \( u \) on \( A_r \).

**Theorem 5.1:** We have \( J_1 * H = V(\bigcup_{r \geq 1} \Sigma_{A_r,\gamma_r,q_r}) \).

**Proof:** We will show that an \( A \)-generated monoid \( M \) is in \( J_1 * H \) if and only if \( M \models \Sigma_{A,\gamma,q} \) where \( A \) abbreviates \( A_r \), \( \gamma \) abbreviates \( \gamma_r \) and \( q \) abbreviates \( q_r \). By Lemma 3.2, \( A \)-generated monoids in \( J_1 * H \) satisfy identities \( u = v \).
where $u \sim_\gamma v$ (that is $\alpha(\gamma(u)) = \alpha(\gamma(v))$ and $u\gamma v$). Lemma 5.3 implies that $x^2 \sim_\gamma x^q$ and $x^q y^q \sim_\gamma y^q x^q$. We also have $x^2 \sim_\gamma x$ for all the identities $x^2 = x$ of the form (5). To see this, put $x = y_1z_1^q \cdots y_i z_i^q \cdots y_1$ with $y_1, \ldots, y_i$ a list in $A_\gamma$. Since $x$ is $\gamma$-equivalent to 1, we get $x^2 \gamma x$. The equality $\alpha(\gamma(x^2)) = \alpha(\gamma(x))$ follows from Lemma 5.3.

Conversely, let $\varphi : A^* \to M$ be a surjective morphism satisfying $\varphi(u) = \varphi(v)$ for every identity $u = v$ in $\Sigma_{A, \gamma, q}$. We also denote by $\varphi$ the (nuclear) congruence on $A^*$ associated with $\varphi$ and defined by $u \varphi v$ if and only if $\varphi(u) = \varphi(v)$. We show the inclusion $\sim_\gamma \subseteq \varphi$ which yields $M = A^*/\varphi$ is a morphic image of $A^*/\sim_\gamma$. The membership of $M$ to $J_1 * H$ follows by Lemma 3.2.

We consider the graph $G_\gamma$ and the congruence relation $\cong_\gamma$ on its set of paths $P_\gamma$ defined at the end of Section 4. Let $x$ and $y$ be two loops about the same vertex $\pi_\gamma(w)$, or

$$x = (\pi_\gamma(w), a_1) \cdots (\pi_\gamma(w a_1 \cdots a_{i-1}, a_i),$$

$$y = (\pi_\gamma(w), b_1) \cdots (\pi_\gamma(w b_1 \cdots b_{j-1}, b_j),$$

where $w a_1 \cdots a_i \gamma w b_1 \cdots b_j$. We show the following two claims: Claim 1 or $xx \cong_\gamma x$, and Claim 2 or $xy \cong_\gamma yx$. Now if $u \sim_\gamma v$, then $\sigma_\gamma(u)$ and $\sigma_\gamma(v)$ are two coterminal paths traversing the same set of edges (the start vertex of $\sigma_\gamma(u)$ and $\sigma_\gamma(v)$ is 1 and their end vertex is $\pi_\gamma(u) = \pi_\gamma(v)$). Hence, by Proposition 4.1, $\sigma_\gamma(u) \cong_\gamma \sigma_\gamma(v)$. Therefore, $\varphi(\sigma_\gamma(u)) = \varphi(\sigma_\gamma(v))$ or $\varphi(u) = \varphi(v)$ and the inclusion $\sim_\gamma \subseteq \varphi$ follows.

Let us now prove Claim 1 and Claim 2. Since $w a_1 \cdots a_i \gamma w$ and $w b_1 \cdots b_j \gamma w$, we have $\bar{x} = a_1 \cdots a_i \gamma 1$ and $\bar{y} = b_1 \cdots b_j \gamma 1$ since $H$ is a pseudovariety of groups.

**Proof of Claim 1**: The condition $xx \cong_\gamma x$ follows by showing that $\varphi(\bar{x} \bar{x}) = \varphi(\bar{x} \bar{x})$ for all paths $z$ from the vertex 1 to the start vertex of $x$. Here we can show that $\varphi(\bar{x} \bar{x}) = \varphi(\bar{x})$ (and therefore $\varphi(\bar{x}^q) = \varphi(\bar{x})$). The word $\bar{x}$ has the property $\mathcal{P}$ that “it is $\gamma$-equivalent to 1”. The word $\bar{x}$ can be factorized as follows: let $u_1$ be the smallest nonempty prefix of $\bar{x}$ with Property $\mathcal{P}$; let $u_2$ be the smallest nonempty prefix of $\bar{x} \setminus u_1$ with Property $\mathcal{P}$; \ldots So $\bar{x}$ is a concatenation of factors $u_1 \ldots u_n$ with Property $\mathcal{P}$. Since no nonempty proper prefix of $u_1$ has Property $\mathcal{P}$, let $c_1 v_1$ be the shortest prefix of $u_1$ such that $\pi_\gamma(c_1 v_1) = \pi_\gamma(c_1)$; \ldots let $c_{\ell-1} v_{\ell-1}$ be the shortest prefix of $u_1 \setminus c_1 v_1 \ldots c_{\ell-2} v_{\ell-2}$ such that $\pi_\gamma(c_1 v_1 \cdots c_{\ell-2} v_{\ell-2} c_{\ell-1} v_{\ell-1}) = \pi_\gamma(c_1 v_1 \cdots c_{\ell-2} v_{\ell-2} c_{\ell-1})$; and
let $c_\ell = u_1 \setminus c_1 v_1 \ldots c_{\ell-1} v_{\ell-1}$ satisfying $\pi(\ell)(c_1 v_1 \ldots c_{\ell-1} v_{\ell-1} c_\ell) = \pi(1)$.
So $u_1 \setminus c_1 v_1 \ldots c_{\ell-1} v_{\ell-1} c_\ell$ where $c_1, \ldots, c_\ell \in A_\gamma$ and where the $v$-factors have Property $P$ (similar statements hold for $u_2, \ldots, u_n$). Since the $v$-factors have Property $P$, they can be factorized as above and the process can be repeated. Factors in $\bar{x}$ are hence $\gamma$-words on $A$. We have $\varphi(u_1) = \varphi(u_1^q), \ldots, \varphi(u_n) = \varphi(u_n^q)$ (as in Lemma 5.2). Therefore $\varphi(\bar{x}) = \varphi(u_1 \ldots u_n) = \varphi(u_1^q \ldots u_n^q) = \varphi((u_1^q \ldots u_n^q)^2)$ (as in Lemma 5.1) $= \varphi(\bar{x}^2) = \varphi(\bar{x})$.

Proof of Claim 2: The condition $xy \cong_\gamma yx$ follows from $\varphi(\bar{x}y) = \varphi(\bar{y}x) = \varphi(\bar{x})\varphi(\bar{y}) = \varphi(\bar{x}^q\bar{y}^q) = \varphi(\bar{y}^q\bar{x}^q) = \varphi(\bar{x}^q\bar{y}^q)$ (using Identity (4)).

6. IDENTITIES FOR $J_1 \ast G_p$

In this section, we give a sequence of sets of identities ultimately defining $J_1 \ast G_p$.

Let $A$ be a finite alphabet and let $u, w \in A^*$ with $u = a_1 \ldots a_i$. The binomial coefficient $\binom{w}{u}$ is defined as the number of distinct factorizations of the form $w = v_0 a_1 v_1 \ldots a_i v_i$ with $v_0, \ldots, v_i \in A^*$. Thus the binomial coefficient counts the number of ways in which $u$ is a subword of $w$. We adopt the convention that $\binom{w}{1} = 1$.

Let $a, b \in A$ and $u, w, w' \in A^*$. The following formulas are easily verified:

- $\binom{a^j}{j} = \binom{j}{j}$ where $i \geq j$;
- $\binom{1}{a} = \begin{cases} 
1, & \text{if } u = 1, \\
0, & \text{otherwise};
\end{cases}$
- $\binom{a}{u} = \begin{cases} 
1, & \text{if } u = 1 \text{ or } u = a, \\
0, & \text{otherwise};
\end{cases}$
- $\binom{w}{w} = \binom{w}{u} + \binom{u}{w}$ where $\delta_{a,b} = \begin{cases} 
1, & \text{if } a = b, \\
0, & \text{otherwise};
\end{cases}$
- $\binom{w}{u} = \sum_{u=v} \binom{w}{v} \binom{v}{w'}$.

Given a word $u$ on $A$, we define on $A^*$ the equivalence relation $\gamma_{p,u}$ by

$w \gamma_{p,u} w'$ if and only if $\binom{w}{u} \equiv \binom{w'}{u} \mod p$ whenever $u \in A^* v A^*$.

Now, given an integer $k \geq 0$, we define on $A^*$ the equivalence relation $\gamma_{p,k}$ by

$w \gamma_{p,k} w'$ if and only if $\binom{w}{u} \equiv \binom{w'}{u} \mod p$ whenever $|v| \leq k$.

Note that for all $w, w' \in A^*$ we have $w \gamma_{p,0} w'$. 

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**Lemma 6.1** (Eilenberg [8]): The equivalence relations $\gamma_{p,u}$ and $\gamma_{p,k}$ are congruences of finite index on $A^*$.

**Lemma 6.2** (Eilenberg [8]): Let $k$ be a positive integer and $u \in A^*$. If $w \in A^*$, then $w^{p^k} \gamma_{p,u} 1$ and $w^{p^k} \gamma_{p,k} 1$.

*Proof:* If $w \in A^*$, then the following conditions are equivalent:

1. $w \gamma_{p,k} 1$;
2. $\left(\begin{array}{c} w \\ v \end{array}\right) \equiv 0 \mod p$ whenever $0 < |v| \leq k$.

We show the $\gamma_{p,k}$-equivalence of $w^{p^k}$ and 1. For $k = 1$, the result holds trivially. We proceed by induction and assume $0 < |v| \leq k + 1$. Then

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} w^{p^{k+1}} \\ v \end{array}\right) = \sum \left(\begin{array}{c} w^{p^k} \\ v_1 \end{array}\right) \cdots \left(\begin{array}{c} w^{p^k} \\ v_p \end{array}\right),$$

where the summation extends over all factorizations $v = v_1 \ldots v_p$ of $v$. If for some $1 \leq i \leq p$ we have $0 < |v_i| < k + 1$, then by the inductive assumption $\left(\begin{array}{c} w^{p^k} \\ v_i \end{array}\right) \equiv 0 \mod p$ and the summand may be omitted. There remain summands with $v_i = v$, $v_j = 1$ for $j \neq i$. Each such summand yields $\left(\begin{array}{c} w^{p^k} \\ v \end{array}\right)$ and there are exactly $p$ such summands. Thus $\left(\begin{array}{c} w^{p^{k+1}} \\ v \end{array}\right) \equiv 0 \mod p$ as required. \(\square\)

The quotients $A^*/\gamma_{p,u}$ and $A^*/\gamma_{p,k}$ are finite monoids by Lemma 6.1. Lemma 6.2 implies that $A^*/\gamma_{p,u}$ satisfies the identity $x^{p^{|v|}} = 1$ and $A^*/\gamma_{p,k}$ the identity $x^{p^k} = 1$. Note that $A^*/\gamma_{p,0}$ is the trivial group. If $A = \{a_1, \ldots, a_r\}$, $A^*/\gamma_{p,1}$ is isomorphic to the set of all words of the form $a_{i_1}^{e_1} \ldots a_{i_r}^{e_r}$ with $0 \leq e_i < p$ multiplying two such words through the addition of the respective exponents.

We now describe the $*$-variety $G_p$ of sets defined by the pseudovariety $G_p$.

**Lemma 6.3** (Eilenberg [8]): • The pseudovariety $G_p$ is generated by the groups $A^*/\gamma_{p,k}$ for all integers $k \geq 0$ and all finite alphabets $A$, or by the groups $A^*/\gamma_{p,u}$ for all elements $u \in A^*$ and all finite alphabets $A$.

• $A^* G_p$ is the boolean closure of the sets

$$\{w \in A^* \mid \left(\begin{array}{c} w \\ u \end{array}\right) \equiv i \mod p\}, \ u \in A^*, \ 0 \leq i < p.$$  

Let $k$ be a nonnegative integer and define the pseudovariety $H_{p,k}$ as the locally finite pseudovariety of groups generated by $A^*/\gamma_{p,k}$ for all finite alphabets $A$. The $*$-variety $A^* H_{p,k}$ is then the boolean closure of the sets

$$\{w \in A^* \mid \left(\begin{array}{c} w \\ u \end{array}\right) \equiv i \mod p\}, \ u \in A^* \text{ with } |u| \leq k, \ 0 \leq i < p.$$
The pseudovariety $H_{p,0}$ is the trivial pseudovariety $I = V(x = 1)$. Since $I$ is the unit element for the semidirect product operation on pseudovarieties of monoids, we have $J_1 * H_{p,0} = J_1 = V(x^2 = x, xy = yx)$. 

Now, let $k$ be a positive integer. A list $a_1, \ldots, a_i$ of elements of $A$ is $\gamma_{p,k}$-circular on $A$ if $(a_1 \ldots a_i) \equiv 0 \mod p$ whenever $0 < |v| \leq k$, but no nonempty proper prefix $w$ of $a_1 \ldots a_i$ satisfies $(w) \equiv 0 \mod p$ for every $0 < |v| \leq k$. For example, $a, b, b, a, a, b, b, a$ is a list in $\{a, b\}_{\gamma_{2,2}}$.

If $k$ and $r$ are positive integers, we write $\Sigma_{p,k}^r$ for the set consisting of the identities

$$x^{2p^k} = x^{p^k},$$

$$x^{p^k}y^{p^k} = y^{p^k}x^{p^k},$$

together with all the identities of the form

$$\left(y_1z_{1}^{p^k} \ldots y_{i-1}z_{i-1}^{p^k}y_{i}\right)^2 = y_1z_{1}^{p^k} \ldots y_{i-1}z_{i-1}^{p^k}y_{i},$$

where $y_1, \ldots, y_i$ is a list in $\{x_1, \ldots, x_r\}_{\gamma_{p,k}}$. We write $\Sigma_{p,k}$ for $\bigcup_{r \geq 1} \Sigma_{p,k}^r$.

Continuing with the above example, the identity $x^2 = x$ where

$$x = x_1z_1^{22}x_2z_2^{22}x_2z_3^{22}x_1z_4^{22}x_1z_5^{22}x_2z_6^{22}x_2z_7^{22}x_1,$$

belongs to $\Sigma_{2,2}^2$.

For $r \geq 1$, $\Sigma_{p,k}^r \subseteq \Sigma_{p,k}^{r+1}$. This follows from the fact that if $A \subseteq B$, then $A_{\gamma_{p,k}} \subseteq B_{\gamma_{p,k}}$.

**Corollary 6.1:** The pseudovariety $J_1 * G_p$ is ultimately defined by $\Sigma_{p,k}, k \geq 1$ or a monoid is in $J_1 * G_p$ if and only if it satisfies $\Sigma_{p,k}$ for all $k$ sufficiently large.

**Proof:** By Theorem 5.1, the pseudovariety $J_1 * H_{p,k}$ is defined by $\Sigma_{p,k}$. Now, the semidirect product operation on pseudovarieties commutes with directed unions [3]. We get $J_1 * G_p = J_1 * \bigcup_{k \geq 0} H_{p,k} = \bigcup_{k \geq 0} J_1 * H_{p,k} = \bigcup_{k \geq 1} J_1 * H_{p,k}$ and the result follows. □

**REFERENCES**


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