

Representations of finite sets and correspondences

Serge Bouc

CNRS-LAMFA
Université de Picardie

joint work with

Jacques Thévenaz

EPFL

ICRA 2018

Correspondences, Relations

Correspondences, Relations

- Let X and Y be finite sets.

Correspondences, Relations

- Let X and Y be finite sets. A **correspondence** from X to Y

Correspondences, Relations

- Let X and Y be finite sets. A **correspondence** from X to Y is a subset of $Y \times X$.

Correspondences, Relations

- Let X and Y be finite sets. A **correspondence** from X to Y is a subset of $Y \times X$. Let $\mathcal{C}(Y, X)$ denote the set of correspondences from X to Y .

Correspondences, Relations

- Let X and Y be finite sets. A **correspondence** from X to Y is a subset of $Y \times X$. Let $\mathcal{C}(Y, X)$ denote the set of correspondences from X to Y . A correspondence from X to X is called a **relation** on X .

Correspondences, Relations

- Let X and Y be finite sets. A **correspondence** from X to Y is a subset of $Y \times X$. Let $\mathcal{C}(Y, X)$ denote the set of correspondences from X to Y . A correspondence from X to X is called a **relation** on X .
- Correspondences can be **composed**:

Correspondences, Relations

- Let X and Y be finite sets. A **correspondence** from X to Y is a subset of $Y \times X$. Let $\mathcal{C}(Y, X)$ denote the set of correspondences from X to Y . A correspondence from X to X is called a **relation** on X .
- Correspondences can be **composed**: if $S \subseteq Z \times Y$ and $R \subseteq Y \times X$

Correspondences, Relations

- Let X and Y be finite sets. A **correspondence** from X to Y is a subset of $Y \times X$. Let $\mathcal{C}(Y, X)$ denote the set of correspondences from X to Y . A correspondence from X to X is called a **relation** on X .
- Correspondences can be **composed**: if $S \subseteq Z \times Y$ and $R \subseteq Y \times X$, then

$$S \circ R$$

Correspondences, Relations

- Let X and Y be finite sets. A **correspondence** from X to Y is a subset of $Y \times X$. Let $\mathcal{C}(Y, X)$ denote the set of correspondences from X to Y . A correspondence from X to X is called a **relation** on X .
- Correspondences can be **composed**: if $S \subseteq Z \times Y$ and $R \subseteq Y \times X$, then

$$S \circ R (= SR)$$

Correspondences, Relations

- Let X and Y be finite sets. A **correspondence** from X to Y is a subset of $Y \times X$. Let $\mathcal{C}(Y, X)$ denote the set of correspondences from X to Y . A correspondence from X to X is called a **relation** on X .
- Correspondences can be **composed**: if $S \subseteq Z \times Y$ and $R \subseteq Y \times X$, then

$$S \circ R (= SR) = \{(z, x) \in Z \times X \mid \exists y \in Y, (z, y) \in S, (y, x) \in R\} .$$

Correspondences, Relations

- Let X and Y be finite sets. A **correspondence** from X to Y is a subset of $Y \times X$. Let $\mathcal{C}(Y, X)$ denote the set of correspondences from X to Y . A correspondence from X to X is called a **relation** on X .
- Correspondences can be **composed**: if $S \subseteq Z \times Y$ and $R \subseteq Y \times X$, then

$$S \circ R (= SR) = \{(z, x) \in Z \times X \mid \exists y \in Y, (z, y) \in S, (y, x) \in R\} .$$

This composition is associative.

Correspondences, Relations

- Let X and Y be finite sets. A **correspondence** from X to Y is a subset of $Y \times X$. Let $\mathcal{C}(Y, X)$ denote the set of correspondences from X to Y . A correspondence from X to X is called a **relation** on X .
- Correspondences can be **composed**: if $S \subseteq Z \times Y$ and $R \subseteq Y \times X$, then

$$S \circ R (= SR) = \{(z, x) \in Z \times X \mid \exists y \in Y, (z, y) \in S, (y, x) \in R\} .$$

This composition is associative.

- In particular $\mathcal{C}(X, X)$ is a **monoid**

Correspondences, Relations

- Let X and Y be finite sets. A **correspondence** from X to Y is a subset of $Y \times X$. Let $\mathcal{C}(Y, X)$ denote the set of correspondences from X to Y . A correspondence from X to X is called a **relation** on X .
- Correspondences can be **composed**: if $S \subseteq Z \times Y$ and $R \subseteq Y \times X$, then

$$S \circ R (= SR) = \{(z, x) \in Z \times X \mid \exists y \in Y, (z, y) \in S, (y, x) \in R\} .$$

This composition is associative.

- In particular $\mathcal{C}(X, X)$ is a **monoid**, with identity element

$$\Delta_X = \{(x, x) \mid x \in X\} \subseteq X \times X .$$

Correspondences, Relations

- Let X and Y be finite sets. A **correspondence** from X to Y is a subset of $Y \times X$. Let $\mathcal{C}(Y, X)$ denote the set of correspondences from X to Y . A correspondence from X to X is called a **relation** on X .
- Correspondences can be **composed**: if $S \subseteq Z \times Y$ and $R \subseteq Y \times X$, then

$$S \circ R (= SR) = \{(z, x) \in Z \times X \mid \exists y \in Y, (z, y) \in S, (y, x) \in R\} .$$

This composition is associative.

- In particular $\mathcal{C}(X, X)$ is a **monoid**, with identity element

$$\Delta_X = \{(x, x) \mid x \in X\} \subseteq X \times X .$$

More generally

Correspondences, Relations

- Let X and Y be finite sets. A **correspondence** from X to Y is a subset of $Y \times X$. Let $\mathcal{C}(Y, X)$ denote the set of correspondences from X to Y . A correspondence from X to X is called a **relation** on X .
- Correspondences can be **composed**: if $S \subseteq Z \times Y$ and $R \subseteq Y \times X$, then

$$S \circ R (= SR) = \{(z, x) \in Z \times X \mid \exists y \in Y, (z, y) \in S, (y, x) \in R\} .$$

This composition is associative.

- In particular $\mathcal{C}(X, X)$ is a **monoid**, with identity element

$$\Delta_X = \{(x, x) \mid x \in X\} \subseteq X \times X .$$

More generally

$$R \circ \Delta_X = R \text{ for any } Y \text{ and any } R \in \mathcal{C}(Y, X)$$

Correspondences, Relations

- Let X and Y be finite sets. A **correspondence** from X to Y is a subset of $Y \times X$. Let $\mathcal{C}(Y, X)$ denote the set of correspondences from X to Y . A correspondence from X to X is called a **relation** on X .
- Correspondences can be **composed**: if $S \subseteq Z \times Y$ and $R \subseteq Y \times X$, then

$$S \circ R (= SR) = \{(z, x) \in Z \times X \mid \exists y \in Y, (z, y) \in S, (y, x) \in R\} .$$

This composition is associative.

- In particular $\mathcal{C}(X, X)$ is a **monoid**, with identity element

$$\Delta_X = \{(x, x) \mid x \in X\} \subseteq X \times X .$$

More generally

$$R \circ \Delta_X = R \text{ for any } Y \text{ and any } R \in \mathcal{C}(Y, X),$$

$$\Delta_X \circ S = S \text{ for any } Z \text{ and any } S \in \mathcal{C}(X, Z).$$

When k is a commutative ring

When k is a commutative ring, let $k\mathcal{C}$ be the following category:

When k is a commutative ring, let $k\mathcal{C}$ be the following category:

- the **objects** of $k\mathcal{C}$ are the finite sets

When k is a commutative ring, let $k\mathcal{C}$ be the following category:

- the objects of $k\mathcal{C}$ are the finite sets,
- $\text{Hom}_{k\mathcal{C}}(X, Y) = k\mathcal{C}(Y, X)$

When k is a commutative ring, let $k\mathcal{C}$ be the following category:

- the objects of $k\mathcal{C}$ are the finite sets,
- $\text{Hom}_{k\mathcal{C}}(X, Y) = k\mathcal{C}(Y, X)$ (free k -module with basis $\mathcal{C}(Y, X)$)

When k is a commutative ring, let $k\mathcal{C}$ be the following category:

- the objects of $k\mathcal{C}$ are the finite sets,
- $\text{Hom}_{k\mathcal{C}}(X, Y) = k\mathcal{C}(Y, X)$,
- **composition** of morphisms extends composition of correspondences

When k is a commutative ring, let $k\mathcal{C}$ be the following category:

- the objects of $k\mathcal{C}$ are the finite sets,
- $\text{Hom}_{k\mathcal{C}}(X, Y) = k\mathcal{C}(Y, X)$,
- composition of morphisms extends composition of correspondences,
- the **identity** morphism of X is $\Delta_X \in k\mathcal{C}(X, X)$.

When k is a commutative ring, let $k\mathcal{C}$ be the following category:

- the objects of $k\mathcal{C}$ are the finite sets,
- $\text{Hom}_{k\mathcal{C}}(X, Y) = k\mathcal{C}(Y, X)$,
- composition of morphisms extends composition of correspondences,
- the identity morphism of X is $\Delta_X \in k\mathcal{C}(X, X)$.

A **correspondence functor** (over k) is a representation of $k\mathcal{C}$ over k

Correspondence functors

When k is a commutative ring, let $k\mathcal{C}$ be the following category:

- the objects of $k\mathcal{C}$ are the finite sets,
- $\text{Hom}_{k\mathcal{C}}(X, Y) = k\mathcal{C}(Y, X)$,
- composition of morphisms extends composition of correspondences,
- the identity morphism of X is $\Delta_X \in k\mathcal{C}(X, X)$.

A **correspondence functor** (over k) is a representation of $k\mathcal{C}$ over k , i.e. a k -linear functor from $k\mathcal{C}$ to $k\text{-Mod}$.

When k is a commutative ring, let $k\mathcal{C}$ be the following category:

- the objects of $k\mathcal{C}$ are the finite sets,
- $\text{Hom}_{k\mathcal{C}}(X, Y) = k\mathcal{C}(Y, X)$,
- composition of morphisms extends composition of correspondences,
- the identity morphism of X is $\Delta_X \in k\mathcal{C}(X, X)$.

A **correspondence functor** (over k) is a representation of $k\mathcal{C}$ over k , i.e. a k -linear functor from $k\mathcal{C}$ to $k\text{-Mod}$. Let \mathcal{F}_k denote the category of correspondence functors over k .

When k is a commutative ring, let $k\mathcal{C}$ be the following category:

- the objects of $k\mathcal{C}$ are the finite sets,
- $\text{Hom}_{k\mathcal{C}}(X, Y) = k\mathcal{C}(Y, X)$,
- composition of morphisms extends composition of correspondences,
- the identity morphism of X is $\Delta_X \in k\mathcal{C}(X, X)$.

A **correspondence functor** (over k) is a representation of $k\mathcal{C}$ over k , i.e. a k -linear functor from $k\mathcal{C}$ to $k\text{-Mod}$. Let \mathcal{F}_k denote the category of correspondence functors over k . It is an abelian category.

Representations of categories

Representations of categories

Let \mathcal{D} be an essentially small k -linear category

Representations of categories

Let \mathcal{D} be a k -linear category

Representations of categories

Let \mathcal{D} be a k -linear category, and \mathcal{F}_k the category of k -linear representations of \mathcal{D} .

Representations of categories

Let \mathcal{D} be a k -linear category, and \mathcal{F}_k the category of k -linear representations of \mathcal{D} . Let moreover X be an object of \mathcal{D} .

Representations of categories

Let \mathcal{D} be a k -linear category, and \mathcal{F}_k the category of k -linear representations of \mathcal{D} . Let moreover X be an object of \mathcal{D} . Then:

Representations of categories

Let \mathcal{D} be a k -linear category, and \mathcal{F}_k the category of k -linear representations of \mathcal{D} . Let moreover X be an object of \mathcal{D} . Then:

- $End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)$ is a k -algebra.

Representations of categories

Let \mathcal{D} be a k -linear category, and \mathcal{F}_k the category of k -linear representations of \mathcal{D} . Let moreover X be an object of \mathcal{D} . Then:

- $End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)$ is a k -algebra.
- For $F \in \mathcal{F}_k$, the evaluation $F(X)$ is an $End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)$ -module

Representations of categories

Let \mathcal{D} be a k -linear category, and \mathcal{F}_k the category of k -linear representations of \mathcal{D} . Let moreover X be an object of \mathcal{D} . Then:

- $End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)$ is a k -algebra.
- For $F \in \mathcal{F}_k$, the evaluation $F(X)$ is an $End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)$ -module
 $\forall \varphi \in End_{\mathcal{D}}(X), \forall m \in F(x), \varphi m := F(\varphi)(m)$.

Representations of categories

Let \mathcal{D} be a k -linear category, and \mathcal{F}_k the category of k -linear representations of \mathcal{D} . Let moreover X be an object of \mathcal{D} . Then:

- $End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)$ is a k -algebra.
- For $F \in \mathcal{F}_k$, the evaluation $F(X)$ is an $End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)$ -module.

Representations of categories

Let \mathcal{D} be a k -linear category, and \mathcal{F}_k the category of k -linear representations of \mathcal{D} . Let moreover X be an object of \mathcal{D} . Then:

- $End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)$ is a k -algebra.
- For $F \in \mathcal{F}_k$, the evaluation $F(X)$ is an $End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)$ -module.
- The evaluation functor $F \mapsto F(X)$

Representations of categories

Let \mathcal{D} be a k -linear category, and \mathcal{F}_k the category of k -linear representations of \mathcal{D} . Let moreover X be an object of \mathcal{D} . Then:

- $End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)$ is a k -algebra.
- For $F \in \mathcal{F}_k$, the evaluation $F(X)$ is an $End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)$ -module.
- The evaluation functor $F \mapsto F(X) : \mathcal{F}_k \rightarrow End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)\text{-Mod}$

Representations of categories

Let \mathcal{D} be a k -linear category, and \mathcal{F}_k the category of k -linear representations of \mathcal{D} . Let moreover X be an object of \mathcal{D} . Then:

- $End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)$ is a k -algebra.
- For $F \in \mathcal{F}_k$, the evaluation $F(X)$ is an $End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)$ -module.
- The evaluation functor $F \mapsto F(X) : \mathcal{F}_k \rightarrow End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)\text{-Mod}$ has a **left adjoint** $V \mapsto L_{X,V}$

Representations of categories

Let \mathcal{D} be a k -linear category, and \mathcal{F}_k the category of k -linear representations of \mathcal{D} . Let moreover X be an object of \mathcal{D} . Then:

- $End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)$ is a k -algebra.
- For $F \in \mathcal{F}_k$, the evaluation $F(X)$ is an $End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)$ -module.
- The evaluation functor $F \mapsto F(X) : \mathcal{F}_k \rightarrow End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)\text{-Mod}$ has a **left adjoint** $V \mapsto L_{X,V}$ such that for $Y \in \mathcal{D}$

$$L_{X,V}(Y) = \mathcal{D}(Y, X) \otimes_{End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)} V,$$

Representations of categories

Let \mathcal{D} be a k -linear category, and \mathcal{F}_k the category of k -linear representations of \mathcal{D} . Let moreover X be an object of \mathcal{D} . Then:

- $End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)$ is a k -algebra.
- For $F \in \mathcal{F}_k$, the evaluation $F(X)$ is an $End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)$ -module.
- The evaluation functor $F \mapsto F(X) : \mathcal{F}_k \rightarrow End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)\text{-Mod}$ has a **left adjoint** $V \mapsto L_{X,V}$ such that for $Y \in \mathcal{D}$

$$L_{X,V}(Y) = \mathcal{D}(Y, X) \otimes_{End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)} V,$$

and for $\psi \in \mathcal{D}(Z, Y)$

Representations of categories

Let \mathcal{D} be a k -linear category, and \mathcal{F}_k the category of k -linear representations of \mathcal{D} . Let moreover X be an object of \mathcal{D} . Then:

- $End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)$ is a k -algebra.
- For $F \in \mathcal{F}_k$, the evaluation $F(X)$ is an $End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)$ -module.
- The evaluation functor $F \mapsto F(X) : \mathcal{F}_k \rightarrow End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)\text{-Mod}$ has a **left adjoint** $V \mapsto L_{X,V}$ such that for $Y \in \mathcal{D}$

$$L_{X,V}(Y) = \mathcal{D}(Y, X) \otimes_{End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)} V,$$

and for $\psi \in \mathcal{D}(Z, Y)$, $\varphi \in \mathcal{D}(Y, X)$

Representations of categories

Let \mathcal{D} be a k -linear category, and \mathcal{F}_k the category of k -linear representations of \mathcal{D} . Let moreover X be an object of \mathcal{D} . Then:

- $End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)$ is a k -algebra.
- For $F \in \mathcal{F}_k$, the evaluation $F(X)$ is an $End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)$ -module.
- The evaluation functor $F \mapsto F(X) : \mathcal{F}_k \rightarrow End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)\text{-Mod}$ has a **left adjoint** $V \mapsto L_{X,V}$ such that for $Y \in \mathcal{D}$

$$L_{X,V}(Y) = \mathcal{D}(Y, X) \otimes_{End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)} V,$$

and for $\psi \in \mathcal{D}(Z, Y)$, $\varphi \in \mathcal{D}(Y, X)$, $v \in V$

Representations of categories

Let \mathcal{D} be a k -linear category, and \mathcal{F}_k the category of k -linear representations of \mathcal{D} . Let moreover X be an object of \mathcal{D} . Then:

- $End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)$ is a k -algebra.
- For $F \in \mathcal{F}_k$, the evaluation $F(X)$ is an $End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)$ -module.
- The evaluation functor $F \mapsto F(X) : \mathcal{F}_k \rightarrow End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)\text{-Mod}$ has a **left adjoint** $V \mapsto L_{X,V}$ such that for $Y \in \mathcal{D}$

$$L_{X,V}(Y) = \mathcal{D}(Y, X) \otimes_{End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)} V,$$

and for $\psi \in \mathcal{D}(Z, Y)$, $\varphi \in \mathcal{D}(Y, X)$, $v \in V$,

$$L_{X,V}(\psi)(\varphi \otimes v) = (\psi \circ \varphi) \otimes v.$$

Representations of categories

Let \mathcal{D} be a k -linear category, and \mathcal{F}_k the category of k -linear representations of \mathcal{D} . Let moreover X be an object of \mathcal{D} . Then:

- $End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)$ is a k -algebra.
- For $F \in \mathcal{F}_k$, the evaluation $F(X)$ is an $End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)$ -module.
- The evaluation functor $F \mapsto F(X) : \mathcal{F}_k \rightarrow End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)\text{-Mod}$ has a left adjoint $V \mapsto L_{X,V}$ such that for $Y \in \mathcal{D}$

$$L_{X,V}(Y) = \mathcal{D}(Y, X) \otimes_{End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)} V,$$

Representations of categories

Let \mathcal{D} be a k -linear category, and \mathcal{F}_k the category of k -linear representations of \mathcal{D} . Let moreover X be an object of \mathcal{D} . Then:

- $End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)$ is a k -algebra.
- For $F \in \mathcal{F}_k$, the evaluation $F(X)$ is an $End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)$ -module.
- The evaluation functor $F \mapsto F(X) : \mathcal{F}_k \rightarrow End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)\text{-Mod}$ has a left adjoint $V \mapsto L_{X,V}$ such that for $Y \in \mathcal{D}$

$$L_{X,V}(Y) = \mathcal{D}(Y, X) \otimes_{End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)} V,$$

- When V is **simple**

Representations of categories

Let \mathcal{D} be a k -linear category, and \mathcal{F}_k the category of k -linear representations of \mathcal{D} . Let moreover X be an object of \mathcal{D} . Then:

- $End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)$ is a k -algebra.
- For $F \in \mathcal{F}_k$, the evaluation $F(X)$ is an $End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)$ -module.
- The evaluation functor $F \mapsto F(X) : \mathcal{F}_k \rightarrow End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)\text{-Mod}$ has a left adjoint $V \mapsto L_{X,V}$ such that for $Y \in \mathcal{D}$

$$L_{X,V}(Y) = \mathcal{D}(Y, X) \otimes_{End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)} V,$$

- When V is simple, the functor $L_{X,V}$ has a **unique maximal (proper) subfunctor** $J_{X,V}$

Representations of categories

Let \mathcal{D} be a k -linear category, and \mathcal{F}_k the category of k -linear representations of \mathcal{D} . Let moreover X be an object of \mathcal{D} . Then:

- $End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)$ is a k -algebra.
- For $F \in \mathcal{F}_k$, the evaluation $F(X)$ is an $End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)$ -module.
- The evaluation functor $F \mapsto F(X) : \mathcal{F}_k \rightarrow End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)\text{-Mod}$ has a left adjoint $V \mapsto L_{X,V}$ such that for $Y \in \mathcal{D}$

$$L_{X,V}(Y) = \mathcal{D}(Y, X) \otimes_{End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)} V,$$

- When V is simple, the functor $L_{X,V}$ has a **unique maximal (proper) subfunctor** $J_{X,V}$, defined by

$$J_{X,V}(Y) =$$

Representations of categories

Let \mathcal{D} be a k -linear category, and \mathcal{F}_k the category of k -linear representations of \mathcal{D} . Let moreover X be an object of \mathcal{D} . Then:

- $End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)$ is a k -algebra.
- For $F \in \mathcal{F}_k$, the evaluation $F(X)$ is an $End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)$ -module.
- The evaluation functor $F \mapsto F(X) : \mathcal{F}_k \rightarrow End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)\text{-Mod}$ has a left adjoint $V \mapsto L_{X,V}$ such that for $Y \in \mathcal{D}$

$$L_{X,V}(Y) = \mathcal{D}(Y, X) \otimes_{End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)} V,$$

- When V is simple, the functor $L_{X,V}$ has a **unique maximal (proper) subfunctor** $J_{X,V}$, defined by

$$J_{X,V}(Y) = \left\{ \sum_i \varphi_i \otimes v_i \mid \right.$$

Representations of categories

Let \mathcal{D} be a k -linear category, and \mathcal{F}_k the category of k -linear representations of \mathcal{D} . Let moreover X be an object of \mathcal{D} . Then:

- $End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)$ is a k -algebra.
- For $F \in \mathcal{F}_k$, the evaluation $F(X)$ is an $End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)$ -module.
- The evaluation functor $F \mapsto F(X) : \mathcal{F}_k \rightarrow End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)\text{-Mod}$ has a left adjoint $V \mapsto L_{X,V}$ such that for $Y \in \mathcal{D}$

$$L_{X,V}(Y) = \mathcal{D}(Y, X) \otimes_{End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)} V,$$

- When V is simple, the functor $L_{X,V}$ has a **unique maximal (proper) subfunctor** $J_{X,V}$, defined by

$$J_{X,V}(Y) = \left\{ \sum_i \varphi_i \otimes v_i \mid \forall \theta \in \mathcal{D}(X, Y) \right\}$$

Representations of categories

Let \mathcal{D} be a k -linear category, and \mathcal{F}_k the category of k -linear representations of \mathcal{D} . Let moreover X be an object of \mathcal{D} . Then:

- $End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)$ is a k -algebra.
- For $F \in \mathcal{F}_k$, the evaluation $F(X)$ is an $End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)$ -module.
- The evaluation functor $F \mapsto F(X) : \mathcal{F}_k \rightarrow End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)\text{-Mod}$ has a left adjoint $V \mapsto L_{X,V}$ such that for $Y \in \mathcal{D}$

$$L_{X,V}(Y) = \mathcal{D}(Y, X) \otimes_{End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)} V,$$

- When V is simple, the functor $L_{X,V}$ has a **unique maximal (proper) subfunctor** $J_{X,V}$, defined by

$$J_{X,V}(Y) = \left\{ \sum_i \varphi_i \otimes v_i \mid \forall \theta \in \mathcal{D}(X, Y), \sum_i (\theta \varphi_i) v_i = 0 \right\}.$$

Representations of categories

Let \mathcal{D} be a k -linear category, and \mathcal{F}_k the category of k -linear representations of \mathcal{D} . Let moreover X be an object of \mathcal{D} . Then:

- $End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)$ is a k -algebra.
- For $F \in \mathcal{F}_k$, the evaluation $F(X)$ is an $End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)$ -module.
- The evaluation functor $F \mapsto F(X) : \mathcal{F}_k \rightarrow End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)\text{-Mod}$ has a left adjoint $V \mapsto L_{X,V}$ such that for $Y \in \mathcal{D}$

$$L_{X,V}(Y) = \mathcal{D}(Y, X) \otimes_{End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)} V,$$

- When V is simple, the functor $L_{X,V}$ has a unique maximal (proper) subfunctor $J_{X,V}$,

Representations of categories

Let \mathcal{D} be a k -linear category, and \mathcal{F}_k the category of k -linear representations of \mathcal{D} . Let moreover X be an object of \mathcal{D} . Then:

- $End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)$ is a k -algebra.
- For $F \in \mathcal{F}_k$, the evaluation $F(X)$ is an $End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)$ -module.
- The evaluation functor $F \mapsto F(X) : \mathcal{F}_k \rightarrow End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)\text{-Mod}$ has a left adjoint $V \mapsto L_{X,V}$ such that for $Y \in \mathcal{D}$

$$L_{X,V}(Y) = \mathcal{D}(Y, X) \otimes_{End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)} V,$$

- When V is simple, the functor $L_{X,V}$ has a unique maximal (proper) subfunctor $J_{X,V}$, and the quotient $S_{X,V} = L_{X,V}/J_{X,V}$ is a **simple object** of \mathcal{F}_k .

Representations of categories

Let \mathcal{D} be a k -linear category, and \mathcal{F}_k the category of k -linear representations of \mathcal{D} . Let moreover X be an object of \mathcal{D} . Then:

- $End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)$ is a k -algebra.
- For $F \in \mathcal{F}_k$, the evaluation $F(X)$ is an $End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)$ -module.
- The evaluation functor $F \mapsto F(X) : \mathcal{F}_k \rightarrow End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)\text{-Mod}$ has a left adjoint $V \mapsto L_{X,V}$ such that for $Y \in \mathcal{D}$

$$L_{X,V}(Y) = \mathcal{D}(Y, X) \otimes_{End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)} V,$$

- When V is simple, the functor $L_{X,V}$ has a unique maximal (proper) subfunctor $J_{X,V}$, and the quotient $S_{X,V} = L_{X,V}/J_{X,V}$ is a simple object of \mathcal{F}_k . Moreover $S_{X,V}(X) \cong V$.

Representations of categories

Let \mathcal{D} be a k -linear category, and \mathcal{F}_k the category of k -linear representations of \mathcal{D} . Let moreover X be an object of \mathcal{D} . Then:

- $End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)$ is a k -algebra.
- For $F \in \mathcal{F}_k$, the evaluation $F(X)$ is an $End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)$ -module.
- The evaluation functor $F \mapsto F(X) : \mathcal{F}_k \rightarrow End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)\text{-Mod}$ has a left adjoint $V \mapsto L_{X,V}$ such that for $Y \in \mathcal{D}$

$$L_{X,V}(Y) = \mathcal{D}(Y, X) \otimes_{End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)} V,$$

- When V is simple, the functor $L_{X,V}$ has a unique maximal (proper) subfunctor $J_{X,V}$, and the quotient $S_{X,V} = L_{X,V}/J_{X,V}$ is a simple object of \mathcal{F}_k . Moreover $S_{X,V}(X) \cong V$.
- Conversely, if S is a simple representation of \mathcal{D} over k

Representations of categories

Let \mathcal{D} be a k -linear category, and \mathcal{F}_k the category of k -linear representations of \mathcal{D} . Let moreover X be an object of \mathcal{D} . Then:

- $End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)$ is a k -algebra.
- For $F \in \mathcal{F}_k$, the evaluation $F(X)$ is an $End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)$ -module.
- The evaluation functor $F \mapsto F(X) : \mathcal{F}_k \rightarrow End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)\text{-Mod}$ has a left adjoint $V \mapsto L_{X,V}$ such that for $Y \in \mathcal{D}$

$$L_{X,V}(Y) = \mathcal{D}(Y, X) \otimes_{End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)} V,$$

- When V is simple, the functor $L_{X,V}$ has a unique maximal (proper) subfunctor $J_{X,V}$, and the quotient $S_{X,V} = L_{X,V}/J_{X,V}$ is a simple object of \mathcal{F}_k . Moreover $S_{X,V}(X) \cong V$.
- Conversely, if S is a simple representation of \mathcal{D} over k , and if $S(X) \neq 0$

Representations of categories

Let \mathcal{D} be a k -linear category, and \mathcal{F}_k the category of k -linear representations of \mathcal{D} . Let moreover X be an object of \mathcal{D} . Then:

- $End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)$ is a k -algebra.
- For $F \in \mathcal{F}_k$, the evaluation $F(X)$ is an $End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)$ -module.
- The evaluation functor $F \mapsto F(X) : \mathcal{F}_k \rightarrow End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)\text{-Mod}$ has a left adjoint $V \mapsto L_{X,V}$ such that for $Y \in \mathcal{D}$

$$L_{X,V}(Y) = \mathcal{D}(Y, X) \otimes_{End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)} V,$$

- When V is simple, the functor $L_{X,V}$ has a unique maximal (proper) subfunctor $J_{X,V}$, and the quotient $S_{X,V} = L_{X,V}/J_{X,V}$ is a simple object of \mathcal{F}_k . Moreover $S_{X,V}(X) \cong V$.
- Conversely, if S is a simple representation of \mathcal{D} over k , and if $S(X) \neq 0$, then $V = S(X)$ is a **simple** $End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)$ -module

Representations of categories

Let \mathcal{D} be a k -linear category, and \mathcal{F}_k the category of k -linear representations of \mathcal{D} . Let moreover X be an object of \mathcal{D} . Then:

- $End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)$ is a k -algebra.
- For $F \in \mathcal{F}_k$, the evaluation $F(X)$ is an $End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)$ -module.
- The evaluation functor $F \mapsto F(X) : \mathcal{F}_k \rightarrow End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)\text{-Mod}$ has a left adjoint $V \mapsto L_{X,V}$ such that for $Y \in \mathcal{D}$

$$L_{X,V}(Y) = \mathcal{D}(Y, X) \otimes_{End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)} V,$$

- When V is simple, the functor $L_{X,V}$ has a unique maximal (proper) subfunctor $J_{X,V}$, and the quotient $S_{X,V} = L_{X,V}/J_{X,V}$ is a simple object of \mathcal{F}_k . Moreover $S_{X,V}(X) \cong V$.
- Conversely, if S is a simple representation of \mathcal{D} over k , and if $S(X) \neq 0$, then $V = S(X)$ is a simple $End_{\mathcal{D}}(X)$ -module, and $S \cong S_{X,V}$.

Relations

For a finite set, the algebra $End_{k\mathcal{C}}(X) = k\mathcal{C}(X, X)$

Relations

For a finite set, the algebra $End_{k\mathcal{C}}(X) = k\mathcal{C}(X, X)$ is called **the algebra of relations** on X .

Relations

For a finite set, the algebra $End_{k\mathcal{C}}(X) = k\mathcal{C}(X, X)$ is called **the algebra of relations** on X .

- A relation $R \in \mathcal{C}(X, X)$ is called **inessential**

Relations

For a finite set, the algebra $End_{k\mathcal{C}}(X) = k\mathcal{C}(X, X)$ is called **the algebra of relations** on X .

- A relation $R \in \mathcal{C}(X, X)$ is called **inessential** if there exists Y with $|Y| < |X|$

Relations

For a finite set, the algebra $End_{k\mathcal{C}}(X) = k\mathcal{C}(X, X)$ is called **the algebra of relations** on X .

- A relation $R \in \mathcal{C}(X, X)$ is called **inessential** if there exists Y with $|Y| < |X|$, and correspondences $S \in \mathcal{C}(X, Y)$ and $T \in \mathcal{C}(Y, X)$

For a finite set, the algebra $End_{k\mathcal{C}}(X) = k\mathcal{C}(X, X)$ is called **the algebra of relations** on X .

- A relation $R \in \mathcal{C}(X, X)$ is called **inessential** if there exists Y with $|Y| < |X|$, and correspondences $S \in \mathcal{C}(X, Y)$ and $T \in \mathcal{C}(Y, X)$ such that $R = S \circ T$

Relations

For a finite set, the algebra $End_{k\mathcal{C}}(X) = k\mathcal{C}(X, X)$ is called **the algebra of relations** on X .

- A relation $R \in \mathcal{C}(X, X)$ is called **inessential** if there exists Y with $|Y| < |X|$, and correspondences $S \in \mathcal{C}(X, Y)$ and $T \in \mathcal{C}(Y, X)$ such

that $R = S \circ T$, i.e.
$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \xrightarrow{R} & X \\ & \searrow T & \nearrow S \\ & & Y \end{array}$$

Essential relations

For a finite set, the algebra $End_{k\mathcal{C}}(X) = k\mathcal{C}(X, X)$ is called **the algebra of relations** on X .

- A relation $R \in \mathcal{C}(X, X)$ is called **inessential** if there exists Y with $|Y| < |X|$, and correspondences $S \in \mathcal{C}(X, Y)$ and $T \in \mathcal{C}(Y, X)$ such

that $R = S \circ T$, i.e.
$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \xrightarrow{R} & X \\ & \searrow T & \nearrow S \\ & & Y \end{array}$$

- A relation $R \in \mathcal{C}(X, X)$ is called **essential**

Essential relations

For a finite set, the algebra $End_{k\mathcal{C}}(X) = k\mathcal{C}(X, X)$ is called **the algebra of relations** on X .

- A relation $R \in \mathcal{C}(X, X)$ is called **inessential** if there exists Y with $|Y| < |X|$, and correspondences $S \in \mathcal{C}(X, Y)$ and $T \in \mathcal{C}(Y, X)$ such

that $R = S \circ T$, i.e.
$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \xrightarrow{R} & X \\ & \searrow T & \nearrow S \\ & & Y \end{array}$$

- A relation $R \in \mathcal{C}(X, X)$ is called **essential** if it is not inessential.

Essential relations

For a finite set, the algebra $End_{k\mathcal{C}}(X) = k\mathcal{C}(X, X)$ is called **the algebra of relations** on X .

- A relation $R \in \mathcal{C}(X, X)$ is called **inessential** if there exists Y with $|Y| < |X|$, and correspondences $S \in \mathcal{C}(X, Y)$ and $T \in \mathcal{C}(Y, X)$ such

that $R = S \circ T$, i.e.
$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \xrightarrow{R} & X \\ & \searrow T & \nearrow S \\ & & Y \end{array}$$

- A relation $R \in \mathcal{C}(X, X)$ is called **essential** if it is not inessential.
- **Example:** Suppose $|X| \geq 2$, and $R = U \times V$, for $U, V \subseteq X$.

Essential relations

For a finite set, the algebra $End_{k\mathcal{C}}(X) = k\mathcal{C}(X, X)$ is called **the algebra of relations** on X .

- A relation $R \in \mathcal{C}(X, X)$ is called **inessential** if there exists Y with $|Y| < |X|$, and correspondences $S \in \mathcal{C}(X, Y)$ and $T \in \mathcal{C}(Y, X)$ such

that $R = S \circ T$, i.e.
$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \xrightarrow{R} & X \\ & \searrow T & \nearrow S \\ & & Y \end{array}$$

- A relation $R \in \mathcal{C}(X, X)$ is called **essential** if it is not inessential.
- **Example:** Suppose $|X| \geq 2$, and $R = U \times V$, for $U, V \subseteq X$. Then $Y = \{y\}$, $S = U \times \{y\}$, and $T = \{y\} \times V$.

Essential relations

For a finite set, the algebra $End_{k\mathcal{C}}(X) = k\mathcal{C}(X, X)$ is called **the algebra of relations** on X .

- A relation $R \in \mathcal{C}(X, X)$ is called **inessential** if there exists Y with $|Y| < |X|$, and correspondences $S \in \mathcal{C}(X, Y)$ and $T \in \mathcal{C}(Y, X)$ such

that $R = S \circ T$, i.e.
$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \xrightarrow{R} & X \\ & \searrow T & \nearrow S \\ & & Y \end{array}$$

- A relation $R \in \mathcal{C}(X, X)$ is called **essential** if it is not inessential.
- **Example:** Suppose $|X| \geq 2$, and $R = U \times V$, for $U, V \subseteq X$. Then $Y = \{y\}$, $S = U \times \{y\}$, and $T = \{y\} \times V$. Then $R = S \circ T$ is inessential.

Essential relations

For a finite set, the algebra $End_{k\mathcal{C}}(X) = k\mathcal{C}(X, X)$ is called **the algebra of relations** on X .

- A relation $R \in \mathcal{C}(X, X)$ is called **inessential** if there exists Y with $|Y| < |X|$, and correspondences $S \in \mathcal{C}(X, Y)$ and $T \in \mathcal{C}(Y, X)$ such

that $R = S \circ T$, i.e.
$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \xrightarrow{R} & X \\ & \searrow T & \nearrow S \\ & Y & \end{array}$$

- A relation $R \in \mathcal{C}(X, X)$ is called **essential** if it is not inessential.
- **Example:** Suppose $|X| \geq 2$, and $R = U \times V$, for $U, V \subseteq X$. Then $Y = \{y\}$, $S = U \times \{y\}$, and $T = \{y\} \times V$. Then $R = S \circ T$ is **inessential**.
- Let $\mathcal{I}_X \subseteq \mathcal{R}_X = k\mathcal{C}(X, X)$ denote the set of linear combinations of inessential relations on X .

Essential relations

For a finite set, the algebra $End_{k\mathcal{C}}(X) = k\mathcal{C}(X, X)$ is called **the algebra of relations** on X .

- A relation $R \in \mathcal{C}(X, X)$ is called **inessential** if there exists Y with $|Y| < |X|$, and correspondences $S \in \mathcal{C}(X, Y)$ and $T \in \mathcal{C}(Y, X)$ such

that $R = S \circ T$, i.e.
$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \xrightarrow{R} & X \\ & \searrow T & \nearrow S \\ & Y & \end{array}$$

- A relation $R \in \mathcal{C}(X, X)$ is called **essential** if it is not inessential.
- **Example:** Suppose $|X| \geq 2$, and $R = U \times V$, for $U, V \subseteq X$. Then $Y = \{y\}$, $S = U \times \{y\}$, and $T = \{y\} \times V$. Then $R = S \circ T$ is **inessential**.
- Let $\mathcal{I}_X \subseteq \mathcal{R}_X = k\mathcal{C}(X, X)$ denote the set of linear combinations of inessential relations on X . Then \mathcal{I}_X is a **two sided ideal** of \mathcal{R}_X

Essential relations

For a finite set, the algebra $End_{k\mathcal{C}}(X) = k\mathcal{C}(X, X)$ is called **the algebra of relations** on X .

- A relation $R \in \mathcal{C}(X, X)$ is called **inessential** if there exists Y with $|Y| < |X|$, and correspondences $S \in \mathcal{C}(X, Y)$ and $T \in \mathcal{C}(Y, X)$ such

that $R = S \circ T$, i.e.
$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \xrightarrow{R} & X \\ & \searrow T & \nearrow S \\ & Y & \end{array}$$

- A relation $R \in \mathcal{C}(X, X)$ is called **essential** if it is not inessential.
- **Example:** Suppose $|X| \geq 2$, and $R = U \times V$, for $U, V \subseteq X$. Then $Y = \{y\}$, $S = U \times \{y\}$, and $T = \{y\} \times V$. Then $R = S \circ T$ is **inessential**.
- Let $\mathcal{I}_X \subseteq \mathcal{R}_X = k\mathcal{C}(X, X)$ denote the set of linear combinations of inessential relations on X . Then \mathcal{I}_X is a **two sided ideal** of \mathcal{R}_X , and the quotient $\mathcal{E}_X = \mathcal{R}_X / \mathcal{I}_X$ is called **the algebra of essential relations** on X .

- From now on, the set X is fixed (and understood).

- From now on, the set X is fixed (and understood). Set $n = |X|$,
 $\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{E}_X$

- From now on, the set X is fixed (and understood). Set $n = |X|$,
 $\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{E}_X$, $\Delta = \Delta_X, \dots$

- From now on, the set X is fixed (and understood). Set $n = |X|$, $\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{E}_X$, $\Delta = \Delta_X, \dots$
- The algebra \mathcal{E} has a k -basis consisting of the essential relations on X .

- From now on, the set X is fixed (and understood). Set $n = |X|$, $\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{E}_X$, $\Delta = \Delta_X, \dots$
- The algebra \mathcal{E} has a k -basis consisting of the essential relations on X . In \mathcal{E} , the product of two essential relations R and S is equal to $R \circ S$ if $R \circ S$ is essential, and to 0 otherwise.

- From now on, the set X is fixed (and understood). Set $n = |X|$, $\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{E}_X$, $\Delta = \Delta_X, \dots$
- The algebra \mathcal{E} has a k -basis consisting of the essential relations on X . In \mathcal{E} , the product of two essential relations R and S is equal to $R \circ S$ if $R \circ S$ is essential, and to 0 otherwise.
- **Example:** Let $X = \{1, 2\}$.

- From now on, the set X is fixed (and understood). Set $n = |X|$, $\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{E}_X$, $\Delta = \Delta_X, \dots$
- The algebra \mathcal{E} has a k -basis consisting of the essential relations on X . In \mathcal{E} , the product of two essential relations R and S is equal to $R \circ S$ if $R \circ S$ is essential, and to 0 otherwise.
- **Example:** Let $X = \{1, 2\}$.

If $R =$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & \longrightarrow & 1 \\ & \searrow & \nearrow \\ 2 & & 2 \end{array}$$

- From now on, the set X is fixed (and understood). Set $n = |X|$, $\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{E}_X$, $\Delta = \Delta_X, \dots$
- The algebra \mathcal{E} has a k -basis consisting of the essential relations on X . In \mathcal{E} , the product of two essential relations R and S is equal to $R \circ S$ if $R \circ S$ is essential, and to 0 otherwise.
- **Example:** Let $X = \{1, 2\}$.

If $R = \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & \longrightarrow & 1 \\ & \searrow & \nearrow \\ 2 & & 2 \end{array}$, then $R^2 = \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & \longrightarrow & 1 \\ & \searrow & \nearrow \\ 2 & & 2 \end{array}$

- From now on, the set X is fixed (and understood). Set $n = |X|$, $\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{E}_X$, $\Delta = \Delta_X, \dots$
- The algebra \mathcal{E} has a k -basis consisting of the essential relations on X . In \mathcal{E} , the product of two essential relations R and S is equal to $R \circ S$ if $R \circ S$ is essential, and to 0 otherwise.
- **Example:** Let $X = \{1, 2\}$.

If $R = \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & \longrightarrow & 1 \\ & \searrow & \nearrow \\ 2 & & 2 \end{array}$, then $R^2 = \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & \longrightarrow & 1 \\ & \searrow & \nearrow \\ 2 & & 2 \end{array} = X \times X = 0$.

- From now on, the set X is fixed (and understood). Set $n = |X|$, $\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{E}_X$, $\Delta = \Delta_X, \dots$
- The algebra \mathcal{E} has a k -basis consisting of the essential relations on X . In \mathcal{E} , the product of two essential relations R and S is equal to $R \circ S$ if $R \circ S$ is essential, and to 0 otherwise.
- **Classical definitions:**

- From now on, the set X is fixed (and understood). Set $n = |X|$, $\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{E}_X$, $\Delta = \Delta_X, \dots$
- The algebra \mathcal{E} has a k -basis consisting of the essential relations on X . In \mathcal{E} , the product of two essential relations R and S is equal to $R \circ S$ if $R \circ S$ is essential, and to 0 otherwise.
- **Classical definitions:** if R is a relation, set $R^{op} = \{(x, y) \mid (y, x) \in R\}$.

- From now on, the set X is fixed (and understood). Set $n = |X|$, $\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{E}_X$, $\Delta = \Delta_X, \dots$
- The algebra \mathcal{E} has a k -basis consisting of the essential relations on X . In \mathcal{E} , the product of two essential relations R and S is equal to $R \circ S$ if $R \circ S$ is essential, and to 0 otherwise.
- **Classical definitions:** if R is a relation, set $R^{op} = \{(x, y) \mid (y, x) \in R\}$.
 - R is **reflexive**

- From now on, the set X is fixed (and understood). Set $n = |X|$, $\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{E}_X$, $\Delta = \Delta_X, \dots$
- The algebra \mathcal{E} has a k -basis consisting of the essential relations on X . In \mathcal{E} , the product of two essential relations R and S is equal to $R \circ S$ if $R \circ S$ is essential, and to 0 otherwise.
- **Classical definitions:** if R is a relation, set $R^{op} = \{(x, y) \mid (y, x) \in R\}$.
 - R is **reflexive** $\iff \Delta \subseteq R$.

- From now on, the set X is fixed (and understood). Set $n = |X|$, $\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{E}_X$, $\Delta = \Delta_X, \dots$
- The algebra \mathcal{E} has a k -basis consisting of the essential relations on X . In \mathcal{E} , the product of two essential relations R and S is equal to $R \circ S$ if $R \circ S$ is essential, and to 0 otherwise.
- **Classical definitions:** if R is a relation, set $R^{op} = \{(x, y) \mid (y, x) \in R\}$.
 - R is **reflexive** $\iff \Delta \subseteq R$.
 - R is **transitive**

- From now on, the set X is fixed (and understood). Set $n = |X|$, $\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{E}_X$, $\Delta = \Delta_X, \dots$
- The algebra \mathcal{E} has a k -basis consisting of the essential relations on X . In \mathcal{E} , the product of two essential relations R and S is equal to $R \circ S$ if $R \circ S$ is essential, and to 0 otherwise.
- **Classical definitions:** if R is a relation, set $R^{op} = \{(x, y) \mid (y, x) \in R\}$.
 - R is **reflexive** $\iff \Delta \subseteq R$.
 - R is **transitive** $\iff R^2 \subseteq R$.

- From now on, the set X is fixed (and understood). Set $n = |X|$, $\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{E}_X$, $\Delta = \Delta_X, \dots$
- The algebra \mathcal{E} has a k -basis consisting of the essential relations on X . In \mathcal{E} , the product of two essential relations R and S is equal to $R \circ S$ if $R \circ S$ is essential, and to 0 otherwise.
- **Classical definitions:** if R is a relation, set $R^{op} = \{(x, y) \mid (y, x) \in R\}$.
 - R is **reflexive** $\iff \Delta \subseteq R$.
 - R is **transitive** $\iff R^2 \subseteq R$.
 - R is a **preorder**

- From now on, the set X is fixed (and understood). Set $n = |X|$, $\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{E}_X$, $\Delta = \Delta_X, \dots$
- The algebra \mathcal{E} has a k -basis consisting of the essential relations on X . In \mathcal{E} , the product of two essential relations R and S is equal to $R \circ S$ if $R \circ S$ is essential, and to 0 otherwise.
- **Classical definitions:** if R is a relation, set $R^{op} = \{(x, y) \mid (y, x) \in R\}$.
 - R is **reflexive** $\iff \Delta \subseteq R$.
 - R is **transitive** $\iff R^2 \subseteq R$.
 - R is a **preorder** $\iff \Delta \subseteq R = R^2$.

- From now on, the set X is fixed (and understood). Set $n = |X|$, $\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{E}_X$, $\Delta = \Delta_X, \dots$
- The algebra \mathcal{E} has a k -basis consisting of the essential relations on X . In \mathcal{E} , the product of two essential relations R and S is equal to $R \circ S$ if $R \circ S$ is essential, and to 0 otherwise.
- **Classical definitions:** if R is a relation, set $R^{op} = \{(x, y) \mid (y, x) \in R\}$.
 - R is **reflexive** $\iff \Delta \subseteq R$.
 - R is **transitive** $\iff R^2 \subseteq R$.
 - R is a **preorder** $\iff \Delta \subseteq R = R^2$.
 - R is **symmetric**

- From now on, the set X is fixed (and understood). Set $n = |X|$, $\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{E}_X$, $\Delta = \Delta_X, \dots$
- The algebra \mathcal{E} has a k -basis consisting of the essential relations on X . In \mathcal{E} , the product of two essential relations R and S is equal to $R \circ S$ if $R \circ S$ is essential, and to 0 otherwise.
- **Classical definitions:** if R is a relation, set $R^{op} = \{(x, y) \mid (y, x) \in R\}$.
 - R is **reflexive** $\iff \Delta \subseteq R$.
 - R is **transitive** $\iff R^2 \subseteq R$.
 - R is a **preorder** $\iff \Delta \subseteq R = R^2$.
 - R is **symmetric** $\iff R = R^{op}$.

- From now on, the set X is fixed (and understood). Set $n = |X|$, $\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{E}_X$, $\Delta = \Delta_X, \dots$
- The algebra \mathcal{E} has a k -basis consisting of the essential relations on X . In \mathcal{E} , the product of two essential relations R and S is equal to $R \circ S$ if $R \circ S$ is essential, and to 0 otherwise.
- **Classical definitions:** if R is a relation, set $R^{op} = \{(x, y) \mid (y, x) \in R\}$.
 - R is **reflexive** $\iff \Delta \subseteq R$.
 - R is **transitive** $\iff R^2 \subseteq R$.
 - R is a **preorder** $\iff \Delta \subseteq R = R^2$.
 - R is **symmetric** $\iff R = R^{op}$.
 - R is an **equivalence relation**

- From now on, the set X is fixed (and understood). Set $n = |X|$, $\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{E}_X$, $\Delta = \Delta_X, \dots$
- The algebra \mathcal{E} has a k -basis consisting of the essential relations on X . In \mathcal{E} , the product of two essential relations R and S is equal to $R \circ S$ if $R \circ S$ is essential, and to 0 otherwise.
- **Classical definitions:** if R is a relation, set $R^{op} = \{(x, y) \mid (y, x) \in R\}$.
 - R is **reflexive** $\iff \Delta \subseteq R$.
 - R is **transitive** $\iff R^2 \subseteq R$.
 - R is a **preorder** $\iff \Delta \subseteq R = R^2$.
 - R is **symmetric** $\iff R = R^{op}$.
 - R is an **equivalence relation** $\iff \Delta \subseteq R = R^{op} = R^2$.

- From now on, the set X is fixed (and understood). Set $n = |X|$, $\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{E}_X$, $\Delta = \Delta_X, \dots$
- The algebra \mathcal{E} has a k -basis consisting of the essential relations on X . In \mathcal{E} , the product of two essential relations R and S is equal to $R \circ S$ if $R \circ S$ is essential, and to 0 otherwise.
- **Classical definitions:** if R is a relation, set $R^{op} = \{(x, y) \mid (y, x) \in R\}$.
 - R is **reflexive** $\iff \Delta \subseteq R$.
 - R is **transitive** $\iff R^2 \subseteq R$.
 - R is a **preorder** $\iff \Delta \subseteq R = R^2$.
 - R is **symmetric** $\iff R = R^{op}$.
 - R is an **equivalence relation** $\iff \Delta \subseteq R = R^{op} = R^2$.
 - R is **antisymmetric**

- From now on, the set X is fixed (and understood). Set $n = |X|$, $\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{E}_X$, $\Delta = \Delta_X, \dots$
- The algebra \mathcal{E} has a k -basis consisting of the essential relations on X . In \mathcal{E} , the product of two essential relations R and S is equal to $R \circ S$ if $R \circ S$ is essential, and to 0 otherwise.
- **Classical definitions:** if R is a relation, set $R^{op} = \{(x, y) \mid (y, x) \in R\}$.
 - R is **reflexive** $\iff \Delta \subseteq R$.
 - R is **transitive** $\iff R^2 \subseteq R$.
 - R is a **preorder** $\iff \Delta \subseteq R = R^2$.
 - R is **symmetric** $\iff R = R^{op}$.
 - R is an **equivalence relation** $\iff \Delta \subseteq R = R^{op} = R^2$.
 - R is **antisymmetric** $\iff R \cap R^{op} \subseteq \Delta$.

- From now on, the set X is fixed (and understood). Set $n = |X|$, $\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{E}_X$, $\Delta = \Delta_X, \dots$
- The algebra \mathcal{E} has a k -basis consisting of the essential relations on X . In \mathcal{E} , the product of two essential relations R and S is equal to $R \circ S$ if $R \circ S$ is essential, and to 0 otherwise.
- **Classical definitions:** if R is a relation, set $R^{op} = \{(x, y) \mid (y, x) \in R\}$.
 - R is **reflexive** $\iff \Delta \subseteq R$.
 - R is **transitive** $\iff R^2 \subseteq R$.
 - R is a **preorder** $\iff \Delta \subseteq R = R^2$.
 - R is **symmetric** $\iff R = R^{op}$.
 - R is an **equivalence relation** $\iff \Delta \subseteq R = R^{op} = R^2$.
 - R is **antisymmetric** $\iff R \cap R^{op} \subseteq \Delta$.
 - R is an **order**

- From now on, the set X is fixed (and understood). Set $n = |X|$, $\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{E}_X$, $\Delta = \Delta_X, \dots$
- The algebra \mathcal{E} has a k -basis consisting of the essential relations on X . In \mathcal{E} , the product of two essential relations R and S is equal to $R \circ S$ if $R \circ S$ is essential, and to 0 otherwise.
- **Classical definitions:** if R is a relation, set $R^{op} = \{(x, y) \mid (y, x) \in R\}$.
 - R is **reflexive** $\iff \Delta \subseteq R$.
 - R is **transitive** $\iff R^2 \subseteq R$.
 - R is a **preorder** $\iff \Delta \subseteq R = R^2$.
 - R is **symmetric** $\iff R = R^{op}$.
 - R is an **equivalence relation** $\iff \Delta \subseteq R = R^{op} = R^2$.
 - R is **antisymmetric** $\iff R \cap R^{op} \subseteq \Delta$.
 - R is an **order** $\iff R = R^2$ and $R \cap R^{op} = \Delta$.

Characterization

Characterization

Recall that X is a finite set of cardinality n .

Characterization

Recall that X is a finite set of cardinality n .

Lemma

A relation R on X is inessential

Characterization

Recall that X is a finite set of cardinality n .

Lemma

A relation R on X is inessential $\iff \exists U_i, V_i \subseteq X, 1 \leq i \leq n-1$

Characterization

Recall that X is a finite set of cardinality n .

Lemma

A relation R on X is inessential $\iff \exists U_i, V_i \subseteq X, 1 \leq i \leq n-1$ such that $R = \bigcup_{i=1}^{n-1} (U_i \times V_i)$.

Characterization

Recall that X is a finite set of cardinality n .

Lemma

A relation R on X is inessential $\iff \exists U_i, V_i \subseteq X, 1 \leq i \leq n-1$ such that $R = \bigcup_{i=1}^{n-1} (U_i \times V_i)$.

- If R is a **preorder**, and **not** an order

Characterization

Recall that X is a finite set of cardinality n .

Lemma

A relation R on X is *inessential* $\iff \exists U_i, V_i \subseteq X, 1 \leq i \leq n-1$ such that $R = \bigcup_{i=1}^{n-1} (U_i \times V_i)$.

- If R is a **preorder**, and **not** an order, then R is **inessential**.

Characterization

Recall that X is a finite set of cardinality n .

Lemma

A relation R on X is *inessential* $\iff \exists U_i, V_i \subseteq X, 1 \leq i \leq n-1$ such that $R = \bigcup_{i=1}^{n-1} (U_i \times V_i)$.

- If R is a **preorder**, and **not** an order, then R is **inessential**.
- If R is an **order**

Characterization

Recall that X is a finite set of cardinality n .

Lemma

A relation R on X is *inessential* $\iff \exists U_i, V_i \subseteq X, 1 \leq i \leq n-1$ such that $R = \bigcup_{i=1}^{n-1} (U_i \times V_i)$.

- If R is a **preorder**, and **not** an order, then R is **inessential**.
- If R is an **order**, and if $\Delta \subseteq Q \subseteq R$

Characterization

Recall that X is a finite set of cardinality n .

Lemma

A relation R on X is *inessential* $\iff \exists U_i, V_i \subseteq X, 1 \leq i \leq n-1$ such that $R = \bigcup_{i=1}^{n-1} (U_i \times V_i)$.

- If R is a **preorder**, and **not** an order, then R is **inessential**.
- If R is an **order**, and if $\Delta \subseteq Q \subseteq R$, then Q is **essential**.

Permutations

Recall that X is a finite set of cardinality n .

Lemma

A relation R on X is *inessential* $\iff \exists U_i, V_i \subseteq X, 1 \leq i \leq n-1$ such that $R = \bigcup_{i=1}^{n-1} (U_i \times V_i)$.

- If R is a **preorder**, and **not** an order, then R is **inessential**.
- If R is an **order**, and if $\Delta \subseteq Q \subseteq R$, then Q is **essential**.
- Let Σ be the group of **permutations** of X .

Permutations

Recall that X is a finite set of cardinality n .

Lemma

A relation R on X is *inessential* $\iff \exists U_i, V_i \subseteq X, 1 \leq i \leq n-1$ such that $R = \bigcup_{i=1}^{n-1} (U_i \times V_i)$.

- If R is a **preorder**, and **not** an order, then R is **inessential**.
- If R is an **order**, and if $\Delta \subseteq Q \subseteq R$, then Q is **essential**.
- Let Σ be the group of **permutations** of X . Then $\sigma \in \Sigma \mapsto$

Permutations

Recall that X is a finite set of cardinality n .

Lemma

A relation R on X is *inessential* $\iff \exists U_i, V_i \subseteq X, 1 \leq i \leq n-1$ such that $R = \bigcup_{i=1}^{n-1} (U_i \times V_i)$.

- If R is a **preorder**, and **not** an order, then R is **inessential**.
- If R is an **order**, and if $\Delta \subseteq Q \subseteq R$, then Q is **essential**.
- Let Σ be the group of **permutations** of X . Then $\sigma \in \Sigma \mapsto \Delta_\sigma = \{(\sigma(x), x) \mid x \in X\} \in \mathcal{C}(X, X)$

Permutations

Recall that X is a finite set of cardinality n .

Lemma

A relation R on X is *inessential* $\iff \exists U_i, V_i \subseteq X, 1 \leq i \leq n-1$ such that $R = \bigcup_{i=1}^{n-1} (U_i \times V_i)$.

- If R is a **preorder**, and **not** an order, then R is **inessential**.
- If R is an **order**, and if $\Delta \subseteq Q \subseteq R$, then Q is **essential**.
- Let Σ be the group of **permutations** of X . Then $\sigma \in \Sigma \mapsto \Delta_\sigma = \{(\sigma(x), x) \mid x \in X\} \in \mathcal{C}(X, X)$ is a monoid homomorphism.

Permutations

Recall that X is a finite set of cardinality n .

Lemma

A relation R on X is *inessential* $\iff \exists U_i, V_i \subseteq X, 1 \leq i \leq n-1$ such that $R = \bigcup_{i=1}^{n-1} (U_i \times V_i)$.

- If R is a **preorder**, and **not** an order, then R is **inessential**.
- If R is an **order**, and if $\Delta \subseteq Q \subseteq R$, then Q is **essential**.
- Let Σ be the group of **permutations** of X . Then $\sigma \in \Sigma \mapsto \Delta_\sigma = \{(\sigma(x), x) \mid x \in X\} \in \mathcal{C}(X, X)$ is a monoid homomorphism. Moreover Δ_σ is **essential**.

Permutations

Recall that X is a finite set of cardinality n .

Lemma

A relation R on X is *inessential* $\iff \exists U_i, V_i \subseteq X, 1 \leq i \leq n-1$ such that $R = \bigcup_{i=1}^{n-1} (U_i \times V_i)$.

- If R is a **preorder**, and **not** an order, then R is **inessential**.
- If R is an **order**, and if $\Delta \subseteq Q \subseteq R$, then Q is **essential**.
- Let Σ be the group of **permutations** of X . Then $\sigma \in \Sigma \mapsto \Delta_\sigma = \{(\sigma(x), x) \mid x \in X\} \in \mathcal{C}(X, X)$ is a monoid homomorphism. Moreover Δ_σ is **essential**.

Theorem

Let R be an essential relation on X .

Permutations

Recall that X is a finite set of cardinality n .

Lemma

A relation R on X is *inessential* $\iff \exists U_i, V_i \subseteq X, 1 \leq i \leq n-1$ such that $R = \bigcup_{i=1}^{n-1} (U_i \times V_i)$.

- If R is a **preorder**, and **not** an order, then R is **inessential**.
- If R is an **order**, and if $\Delta \subseteq Q \subseteq R$, then Q is **essential**.
- Let Σ be the group of **permutations** of X . Then $\sigma \in \Sigma \mapsto \Delta_\sigma = \{(\sigma(x), x) \mid x \in X\} \in \mathcal{C}(X, X)$ is a monoid homomorphism. Moreover Δ_σ is **essential**.

Theorem

Let R be an *essential* relation on X . Then there exists $\sigma \in \Sigma$ such that $R \supseteq \Delta_\sigma$

Permutations

Recall that X is a finite set of cardinality n .

Lemma

A relation R on X is *inessential* $\iff \exists U_i, V_i \subseteq X, 1 \leq i \leq n-1$ such that $R = \bigcup_{i=1}^{n-1} (U_i \times V_i)$.

- If R is a **preorder**, and **not** an order, then R is **inessential**.
- If R is an **order**, and if $\Delta \subseteq Q \subseteq R$, then Q is **essential**.
- Let Σ be the group of **permutations** of X . Then $\sigma \in \Sigma \mapsto \Delta_\sigma = \{(\sigma(x), x) \mid x \in X\} \in \mathcal{C}(X, X)$ is a monoid homomorphism. Moreover Δ_σ is **essential**.

Theorem

Let R be an essential relation on X . Then there exists $\sigma \in \Sigma$ such that $R \supseteq \Delta_\sigma$, i.e. $R = S\Delta_\sigma$, where S is reflexive.

Permutations

Recall that X is a finite set of cardinality n .

Lemma

A relation R on X is *inessential* $\iff \exists U_i, V_i \subseteq X, 1 \leq i \leq n-1$ such that $R = \bigcup_{i=1}^{n-1} (U_i \times V_i)$.

- If R is a **preorder**, and **not** an order, then R is **inessential**.
- If R is an **order**, and if $\Delta \subseteq Q \subseteq R$, then Q is **essential**.
- Let Σ be the group of **permutations** of X . Then $\sigma \in \Sigma \mapsto \Delta_\sigma = \{(\sigma(x), x) \mid x \in X\} \in \mathcal{C}(X, X)$ is a monoid homomorphism. Moreover Δ_σ is **essential**.

Theorem

Let R be an essential relation on X . Then there exists $\sigma \in \Sigma$ such that $R \supseteq \Delta_\sigma$, i.e. $R = S\Delta_\sigma$, where S is reflexive.

Proof:

Permutations

Recall that X is a finite set of cardinality n .

Lemma

A relation R on X is *inessential* $\iff \exists U_i, V_i \subseteq X, 1 \leq i \leq n-1$ such that $R = \bigcup_{i=1}^{n-1} (U_i \times V_i)$.

- If R is a **preorder**, and **not** an order, then R is **inessential**.
- If R is an **order**, and if $\Delta \subseteq Q \subseteq R$, then Q is **essential**.
- Let Σ be the group of **permutations** of X . Then $\sigma \in \Sigma \mapsto \Delta_\sigma = \{(\sigma(x), x) \mid x \in X\} \in \mathcal{C}(X, X)$ is a monoid homomorphism. Moreover Δ_σ is **essential**.

Theorem

Let R be an *essential* relation on X . Then there exists $\sigma \in \Sigma$ such that $R \supseteq \Delta_\sigma$, i.e. $R = S\Delta_\sigma$, where S is reflexive.

Proof: One direct proof

Permutations

Recall that X is a finite set of cardinality n .

Lemma

A relation R on X is *inessential* $\iff \exists U_i, V_i \subseteq X, 1 \leq i \leq n-1$ such that $R = \bigcup_{i=1}^{n-1} (U_i \times V_i)$.

- If R is a **preorder**, and **not** an order, then R is **inessential**.
- If R is an **order**, and if $\Delta \subseteq Q \subseteq R$, then Q is **essential**.
- Let Σ be the group of **permutations** of X . Then $\sigma \in \Sigma \mapsto \Delta_\sigma = \{(\sigma(x), x) \mid x \in X\} \in \mathcal{C}(X, X)$ is a monoid homomorphism. Moreover Δ_σ is **essential**.

Theorem

Let R be an *essential* relation on X . Then there exists $\sigma \in \Sigma$ such that $R \supseteq \Delta_\sigma$, i.e. $R = S\Delta_\sigma$, where S is reflexive.

Proof: One direct proof, another one using a theorem of P. Hall (1935).

A nilpotent ideal

A nilpotent ideal

- If S is reflexive

A nilpotent ideal

- If S is reflexive, then $\Delta \subseteq S$

A nilpotent ideal

- If S is reflexive, then $\Delta \subseteq S \subseteq S^2$

A nilpotent ideal

- If S is reflexive, then $\Delta \subseteq S \subseteq S^2 \subseteq \dots \subseteq S^m$

A nilpotent ideal

- If S is reflexive, then $\Delta \subseteq S \subseteq S^2 \subseteq \dots \subseteq S^m = S^{m+1}$.

A nilpotent ideal

- If S is reflexive, then $\Delta \subseteq S \subseteq S^2 \subseteq \dots \subseteq S^m = S^{m+1}$. This limit is the **transitive closure** of S , denoted by \overline{S} .

A nilpotent ideal

- If S is reflexive, then $\Delta \subseteq S \subseteq S^2 \subseteq \dots \subseteq S^m = S^{m+1}$. This limit is the **transitive closure** of S , denoted by \overline{S} . It is a preorder.

A nilpotent ideal

- If S is reflexive, then $\Delta \subseteq S \subseteq S^2 \subseteq \dots \subseteq S^m = S^{m+1}$. This limit is **the transitive closure** of S , denoted by \overline{S} . It is a preorder.
- There are two cases:

A nilpotent ideal

- If S is reflexive, then $\Delta \subseteq S \subseteq S^2 \subseteq \dots \subseteq S^m = S^{m+1}$. This limit is **the transitive closure** of S , denoted by \overline{S} . It is a preorder.
- There are two cases:
 - either \overline{S} is not an order.

A nilpotent ideal

- If S is reflexive, then $\Delta \subseteq S \subseteq S^2 \subseteq \dots \subseteq S^m = S^{m+1}$. This limit is **the transitive closure** of S , denoted by \overline{S} . It is a preorder.
- There are two cases:
 - either \overline{S} is not an order. Then $\overline{S} = 0$ in \mathcal{E} .

A nilpotent ideal

- If S is reflexive, then $\Delta \subseteq S \subseteq S^2 \subseteq \dots \subseteq S^m = S^{m+1}$. This limit is the **transitive closure** of S , denoted by \overline{S} . It is a preorder.
- There are two cases:
 - either \overline{S} is not an order. Then $\overline{S} = 0$ in \mathcal{E} .
 - or \overline{S} is an order.

A nilpotent ideal

- If S is reflexive, then $\Delta \subseteq S \subseteq S^2 \subseteq \dots \subseteq S^m = S^{m+1}$. This limit is the **transitive closure** of S , denoted by \overline{S} . It is a preorder.
- There are two cases:
 - either \overline{S} is not an order. Then $\overline{S} = 0$ in \mathcal{E} .
 - or \overline{S} is an order. Then $\Delta \subseteq S \subseteq \overline{S} \implies S$ is essential.

A nilpotent ideal

- If S is reflexive, then $\Delta \subseteq S \subseteq S^2 \subseteq \dots \subseteq S^m = S^{m+1}$. This limit is the **transitive closure** of S , denoted by \bar{S} . It is a preorder.
- There are two cases:
 - either \bar{S} is not an order. Then $\bar{S} = 0$ in \mathcal{E} .
 - or \bar{S} is an order. Then $\Delta \subseteq S \subseteq \bar{S} \implies S$ is essential.

Proposition

A nilpotent ideal

- If S is reflexive, then $\Delta \subseteq S \subseteq S^2 \subseteq \dots \subseteq S^m = S^{m+1}$. This limit is the **transitive closure** of S , denoted by \overline{S} . It is a preorder.
- There are two cases:
 - either \overline{S} is not an order. Then $\overline{S} = 0$ in \mathcal{E} .
 - or \overline{S} is an order. Then $\Delta \subseteq S \subseteq \overline{S} \implies S$ is essential.

Proposition

Let \mathcal{N} be the k -submodule of \mathcal{E} generated by the elements of the form $(S - \overline{S})\Delta_\sigma$

A nilpotent ideal

- If S is reflexive, then $\Delta \subseteq S \subseteq S^2 \subseteq \dots \subseteq S^m = S^{m+1}$. This limit is the **transitive closure** of S , denoted by \overline{S} . It is a preorder.
- There are two cases:
 - either \overline{S} is not an order. Then $\overline{S} = 0$ in \mathcal{E} .
 - or \overline{S} is an order. Then $\Delta \subseteq S \subseteq \overline{S} \implies S$ is essential.

Proposition

Let \mathcal{N} be the k -submodule of \mathcal{E} generated by the elements of the form $(S - \overline{S})\Delta_\sigma$, for $\Delta \subseteq S$ and $\sigma \in \Sigma$.

A nilpotent ideal

- If S is reflexive, then $\Delta \subseteq S \subseteq S^2 \subseteq \dots \subseteq S^m = S^{m+1}$. This limit is the **transitive closure** of S , denoted by \overline{S} . It is a preorder.
- There are two cases:
 - either \overline{S} is not an order. Then $\overline{S} = 0$ in \mathcal{E} .
 - or \overline{S} is an order. Then $\Delta \subseteq S \subseteq \overline{S} \implies S$ is essential.

Proposition

Let \mathcal{N} be the k -submodule of \mathcal{E} generated by the elements of the form $(S - \overline{S})\Delta_\sigma$, for $\Delta \subseteq S$ and $\sigma \in \Sigma$.

Then \mathcal{N} is a **two sided nilpotent ideal** of \mathcal{E} .

A nilpotent ideal

- If S is reflexive, then $\Delta \subseteq S \subseteq S^2 \subseteq \dots \subseteq S^m = S^{m+1}$. This limit is the **transitive closure** of S , denoted by \bar{S} . It is a preorder.
- There are two cases:
 - either \bar{S} is not an order. Then $\bar{S} = 0$ in \mathcal{E} .
 - or \bar{S} is an order. Then $\Delta \subseteq S \subseteq \bar{S} \implies S$ is essential.

Proposition

Let \mathcal{N} be the k -submodule of \mathcal{E} generated by the elements of the form $(S - \bar{S})\Delta_\sigma$, for $\Delta \subseteq S$ and $\sigma \in \Sigma$.

Then \mathcal{N} is a **two sided nilpotent ideal** of \mathcal{E} .

Proof (sketch): Let $S \supseteq \Delta$

A nilpotent ideal

- If S is reflexive, then $\Delta \subseteq S \subseteq S^2 \subseteq \dots \subseteq S^m = S^{m+1}$. This limit is the **transitive closure** of S , denoted by \overline{S} . It is a preorder.
- There are two cases:
 - either \overline{S} is not an order. Then $\overline{S} = 0$ in \mathcal{E} .
 - or \overline{S} is an order. Then $\Delta \subseteq S \subseteq \overline{S} \implies S$ is essential.

Proposition

Let \mathcal{N} be the k -submodule of \mathcal{E} generated by the elements of the form $(S - \overline{S})\Delta_\sigma$, for $\Delta \subseteq S$ and $\sigma \in \Sigma$.

Then \mathcal{N} is a **two sided nilpotent ideal** of \mathcal{E} .

Proof (sketch): Let $S \supseteq \Delta$, and $m \in \mathbb{N} - \{0\}$ such that $S^m = \overline{S}$.

A nilpotent ideal

- If S is reflexive, then $\Delta \subseteq S \subseteq S^2 \subseteq \dots \subseteq S^m = S^{m+1}$. This limit is **the transitive closure** of S , denoted by \overline{S} . It is a preorder.
- There are two cases:
 - either \overline{S} is not an order. Then $\overline{S} = 0$ in \mathcal{E} .
 - or \overline{S} is an order. Then $\Delta \subseteq S \subseteq \overline{S} \implies S$ is essential.

Proposition

Let \mathcal{N} be the k -submodule of \mathcal{E} generated by the elements of the form $(S - \overline{S})\Delta_\sigma$, for $\Delta \subseteq S$ and $\sigma \in \Sigma$.

Then \mathcal{N} is **a two sided nilpotent ideal** of \mathcal{E} .

Proof (sketch): Let $S \supseteq \Delta$, and $m \in \mathbb{N} - \{0\}$ such that $S^m = \overline{S}$.

- Let $Q \supseteq \Delta$.

A nilpotent ideal

- If S is reflexive, then $\Delta \subseteq S \subseteq S^2 \subseteq \dots \subseteq S^m = S^{m+1}$. This limit is **the transitive closure** of S , denoted by \bar{S} . It is a preorder.
- There are two cases:
 - either \bar{S} is not an order. Then $\bar{S} = 0$ in \mathcal{E} .
 - or \bar{S} is an order. Then $\Delta \subseteq S \subseteq \bar{S} \implies S$ is essential.

Proposition

Let \mathcal{N} be the k -submodule of \mathcal{E} generated by the elements of the form $(S - \bar{S})\Delta_\sigma$, for $\Delta \subseteq S$ and $\sigma \in \Sigma$.

Then \mathcal{N} is **a two sided nilpotent ideal** of \mathcal{E} .

Proof (sketch): Let $S \supseteq \Delta$, and $m \in \mathbb{N} - \{0\}$ such that $S^m = \bar{S}$.

- Let $Q \supseteq \Delta$. Then $Q(S - \bar{S}) = QS - Q\bar{S} =$

A nilpotent ideal

- If S is reflexive, then $\Delta \subseteq S \subseteq S^2 \subseteq \dots \subseteq S^m = S^{m+1}$. This limit is the **transitive closure** of S , denoted by \overline{S} . It is a preorder.
- There are two cases:
 - either \overline{S} is not an order. Then $\overline{S} = 0$ in \mathcal{E} .
 - or \overline{S} is an order. Then $\Delta \subseteq S \subseteq \overline{S} \implies S$ is essential.

Proposition

Let \mathcal{N} be the k -submodule of \mathcal{E} generated by the elements of the form $(S - \overline{S})\Delta_\sigma$, for $\Delta \subseteq S$ and $\sigma \in \Sigma$.

Then \mathcal{N} is a **two sided nilpotent ideal** of \mathcal{E} .

Proof (sketch): Let $S \supseteq \Delta$, and $m \in \mathbb{N} - \{0\}$ such that $S^m = \overline{S}$.

- Let $Q \supseteq \Delta$. Then $Q(S - \overline{S}) = QS - Q\overline{S} = (QS - \overline{QS}) - (Q\overline{S} - \overline{Q\overline{S}})$ since $\overline{QS} = \overline{Q\overline{S}}$.

A nilpotent ideal

- If S is reflexive, then $\Delta \subseteq S \subseteq S^2 \subseteq \dots \subseteq S^m = S^{m+1}$. This limit is the **transitive closure** of S , denoted by \overline{S} . It is a preorder.
- There are two cases:
 - either \overline{S} is not an order. Then $\overline{S} = 0$ in \mathcal{E} .
 - or \overline{S} is an order. Then $\Delta \subseteq S \subseteq \overline{S} \implies S$ is essential.

Proposition

Let \mathcal{N} be the k -submodule of \mathcal{E} generated by the elements of the form $(S - \overline{S})\Delta_\sigma$, for $\Delta \subseteq S$ and $\sigma \in \Sigma$.

Then \mathcal{N} is a **two sided nilpotent ideal** of \mathcal{E} .

Proof (sketch): Let $S \supseteq \Delta$, and $m \in \mathbb{N} - \{0\}$ such that $S^m = \overline{S}$.

- Let $Q \supseteq \Delta$. Then $Q(S - \overline{S}) = QS - Q\overline{S} = (QS - \overline{QS}) - (Q\overline{S} - \overline{Q\overline{S}})$ since $\overline{QS} = \overline{Q\overline{S}}$. Hence $Q\mathcal{N} \subseteq \mathcal{N}$.

A nilpotent ideal

- If S is reflexive, then $\Delta \subseteq S \subseteq S^2 \subseteq \dots \subseteq S^m = S^{m+1}$. This limit is the **transitive closure** of S , denoted by \overline{S} . It is a preorder.
- There are two cases:
 - either \overline{S} is not an order. Then $\overline{S} = 0$ in \mathcal{E} .
 - or \overline{S} is an order. Then $\Delta \subseteq S \subseteq \overline{S} \implies S$ is essential.

Proposition

Let \mathcal{N} be the k -submodule of \mathcal{E} generated by the elements of the form $(S - \overline{S})\Delta_\sigma$, for $\Delta \subseteq S$ and $\sigma \in \Sigma$.

Then \mathcal{N} is a **two sided nilpotent ideal** of \mathcal{E} .

Proof (sketch): Let $S \supseteq \Delta$, and $m \in \mathbb{N} - \{0\}$ such that $S^m = \overline{S}$.

- Let $Q \supseteq \Delta$. Then $Q(S - \overline{S}) = QS - Q\overline{S} = (QS - \overline{QS}) - (Q\overline{S} - \overline{Q\overline{S}})$ since $\overline{Q\overline{S}} = \overline{QS}$. Hence $Q\mathcal{N} \subseteq \mathcal{N}$.
- $(S - \overline{S})^m =$

A nilpotent ideal

- If S is reflexive, then $\Delta \subseteq S \subseteq S^2 \subseteq \dots \subseteq S^m = S^{m+1}$. This limit is **the transitive closure** of S , denoted by \overline{S} . It is a preorder.
- There are two cases:
 - either \overline{S} is not an order. Then $\overline{S} = 0$ in \mathcal{E} .
 - or \overline{S} is an order. Then $\Delta \subseteq S \subseteq \overline{S} \implies S$ is essential.

Proposition

Let \mathcal{N} be the k -submodule of \mathcal{E} generated by the elements of the form $(S - \overline{S})\Delta_\sigma$, for $\Delta \subseteq S$ and $\sigma \in \Sigma$.

Then \mathcal{N} is **a two sided nilpotent ideal** of \mathcal{E} .

Proof (sketch): Let $S \supseteq \Delta$, and $m \in \mathbb{N} - \{0\}$ such that $S^m = \overline{S}$.

- Let $Q \supseteq \Delta$. Then $Q(S - \overline{S}) = QS - Q\overline{S} = (QS - \overline{QS}) - (Q\overline{S} - \overline{Q\overline{S}})$ since $\overline{Q\overline{S}} = \overline{Q\overline{S}}$. Hence $Q\mathcal{N} \subseteq \mathcal{N}$.
- $(S - \overline{S})^m = \sum_{i=0}^m (-1)^i \binom{m}{i} S^{m-i} \overline{S}^i =$

A nilpotent ideal

- If S is reflexive, then $\Delta \subseteq S \subseteq S^2 \subseteq \dots \subseteq S^m = S^{m+1}$. This limit is the **transitive closure** of S , denoted by \overline{S} . It is a preorder.
- There are two cases:
 - either \overline{S} is not an order. Then $\overline{S} = 0$ in \mathcal{E} .
 - or \overline{S} is an order. Then $\Delta \subseteq S \subseteq \overline{S} \implies S$ is essential.

Proposition

Let \mathcal{N} be the k -submodule of \mathcal{E} generated by the elements of the form $(S - \overline{S})\Delta_\sigma$, for $\Delta \subseteq S$ and $\sigma \in \Sigma$.

Then \mathcal{N} is a **two sided nilpotent ideal** of \mathcal{E} .

Proof (sketch): Let $S \supseteq \Delta$, and $m \in \mathbb{N} - \{0\}$ such that $S^m = \overline{S}$.

- Let $Q \supseteq \Delta$. Then $Q(S - \overline{S}) = QS - Q\overline{S} = (QS - \overline{QS}) - (Q\overline{S} - \overline{Q\overline{S}})$ since $\overline{QS} = \overline{Q\overline{S}}$. Hence $Q\mathcal{N} \subseteq \mathcal{N}$.
- $(S - \overline{S})^m = \sum_{i=0}^m (-1)^i \binom{m}{i} S^{m-i} \overline{S}^i = \overline{S} +$

A nilpotent ideal

- If S is reflexive, then $\Delta \subseteq S \subseteq S^2 \subseteq \dots \subseteq S^m = S^{m+1}$. This limit is the **transitive closure** of S , denoted by \overline{S} . It is a preorder.
- There are two cases:
 - either \overline{S} is not an order. Then $\overline{S} = 0$ in \mathcal{E} .
 - or \overline{S} is an order. Then $\Delta \subseteq S \subseteq \overline{S} \implies S$ is essential.

Proposition

Let \mathcal{N} be the k -submodule of \mathcal{E} generated by the elements of the form $(S - \overline{S})\Delta_\sigma$, for $\Delta \subseteq S$ and $\sigma \in \Sigma$.

Then \mathcal{N} is a **two sided nilpotent ideal** of \mathcal{E} .

Proof (sketch): Let $S \supseteq \Delta$, and $m \in \mathbb{N} - \{0\}$ such that $S^m = \overline{S}$.

- Let $Q \supseteq \Delta$. Then $Q(S - \overline{S}) = QS - Q\overline{S} = (QS - \overline{QS}) - (Q\overline{S} - \overline{Q\overline{S}})$ since $\overline{Q\overline{S}} = \overline{QS}$. Hence $Q\mathcal{N} \subseteq \mathcal{N}$.
- $(S - \overline{S})^m = \sum_{i=0}^m (-1)^i \binom{m}{i} S^{m-i} \overline{S}^i = \overline{S} + \sum_{i=1}^m (-1)^i \binom{m}{i} \underbrace{S^{m-i} \overline{S}}_{\overline{S}}$

A nilpotent ideal

- If S is reflexive, then $\Delta \subseteq S \subseteq S^2 \subseteq \dots \subseteq S^m = S^{m+1}$. This limit is the **transitive closure** of S , denoted by \overline{S} . It is a preorder.
- There are two cases:
 - either \overline{S} is not an order. Then $\overline{S} = 0$ in \mathcal{E} .
 - or \overline{S} is an order. Then $\Delta \subseteq S \subseteq \overline{S} \implies S$ is essential.

Proposition

Let \mathcal{N} be the k -submodule of \mathcal{E} generated by the elements of the form $(S - \overline{S})\Delta_\sigma$, for $\Delta \subseteq S$ and $\sigma \in \Sigma$.

Then \mathcal{N} is a **two sided nilpotent ideal** of \mathcal{E} .

Proof (sketch): Let $S \supseteq \Delta$, and $m \in \mathbb{N} - \{0\}$ such that $S^m = \overline{S}$.

- Let $Q \supseteq \Delta$. Then $Q(S - \overline{S}) = QS - Q\overline{S} = (QS - \overline{QS}) - (Q\overline{S} - \overline{Q\overline{S}})$ since $\overline{Q\overline{S}} = \overline{QS}$. Hence $Q\mathcal{N} \subseteq \mathcal{N}$.
- $(S - \overline{S})^m = \sum_{i=0}^m (-1)^i \binom{m}{i} S^{m-i} \overline{S}^i = \left(\sum_{i=0}^m (-1)^i \binom{m}{i} \right) \overline{S} = 0$.

A nilpotent ideal

- If S is reflexive, then $\Delta \subseteq S \subseteq S^2 \subseteq \dots \subseteq S^m = S^{m+1}$. This limit is the **transitive closure** of S , denoted by \overline{S} . It is a preorder.
- There are two cases:
 - either \overline{S} is not an order. Then $\overline{S} = 0$ in \mathcal{E} .
 - or \overline{S} is an order. Then $\Delta \subseteq S \subseteq \overline{S} \implies S$ is essential.

Proposition

Let \mathcal{N} be the k -submodule of \mathcal{E} generated by the elements of the form $(S - \overline{S})\Delta_\sigma$, for $\Delta \subseteq S$ and $\sigma \in \Sigma$.

Then \mathcal{N} is a **two sided nilpotent ideal** of \mathcal{E} .

Proof (sketch): Let $S \supseteq \Delta$, and $m \in \mathbb{N} - \{0\}$ such that $S^m = \overline{S}$.

- Let $Q \supseteq \Delta$. Then $Q(S - \overline{S}) = QS - Q\overline{S} = (QS - \overline{QS}) - (Q\overline{S} - \overline{Q\overline{S}})$ since $\overline{Q\overline{S}} = \overline{QS}$. Hence $Q\mathcal{N} \subseteq \mathcal{N}$.
- $(S - \overline{S})^m = \sum_{i=0}^m (-1)^i \binom{m}{i} S^{m-i} \overline{S}^i = \left(\sum_{i=0}^m (-1)^i \binom{m}{i} \right) \overline{S} = 0$.

Permuted orders

Permuted orders

- Let $\mathcal{P} = \mathcal{E}/\mathcal{N}$

Permuted orders

- Let $\mathcal{P} = \mathcal{E}/\mathcal{N}$, called the algebra of **permuted orders** on X .

Permuted orders

- Let $\mathcal{P} = \mathcal{E}/\mathcal{N}$, called the algebra of **permuted orders** on X . It has a k -basis consisting of relations $S\Delta_\sigma$

Permuted orders

- Let $\mathcal{P} = \mathcal{E}/\mathcal{N}$, called the algebra of **permuted orders** on X . It has a k -basis consisting of relations $S\Delta_\sigma$, where S is an order and $\sigma \in \Sigma$.

Permuted orders

- Let $\mathcal{P} = \mathcal{E}/\mathcal{N}$, called the algebra of **permuted orders** on X . It has a k -basis consisting of relations $S\Delta_\sigma$, where S is an order and $\sigma \in \Sigma$. ($S\Delta_\sigma = \bar{S}\Delta_\sigma$ in \mathcal{P} , and $\bar{S} = 0$ if \bar{S} is not an order)

Permuted orders

- Let $\mathcal{P} = \mathcal{E}/\mathcal{N}$, called the algebra of **permuted orders** on X . It has a k -basis consisting of relations $S\Delta_\sigma$, where S is an order and $\sigma \in \Sigma$. The product of $S\Delta_\sigma \cdot T\Delta_\tau$ in \mathcal{P} is equal to $\overline{S}^\sigma T\Delta_{\sigma\tau}$

Permuted orders

- Let $\mathcal{P} = \mathcal{E}/\mathcal{N}$, called the algebra of **permuted orders** on X . It has a k -basis consisting of relations $S\Delta_\sigma$, where S is an order and $\sigma \in \Sigma$. The product of $S\Delta_\sigma \cdot T\Delta_\tau$ in \mathcal{P} is equal to $\overline{S \cdot \sigma T}\Delta_{\sigma\tau}$ if $\overline{S \cdot \sigma T}$ is an order

Permuted orders

- Let $\mathcal{P} = \mathcal{E}/\mathcal{N}$, called the algebra of **permuted orders** on X . It has a k -basis consisting of relations $S\Delta_\sigma$, where S is an order and $\sigma \in \Sigma$. The product of $S\Delta_\sigma \cdot T\Delta_\tau$ in \mathcal{P} is equal to $\overline{S \cdot \sigma T}\Delta_{\sigma\tau}$ if $\overline{S \cdot \sigma T}$ is an order, and to 0 otherwise

Permuted orders

- Let $\mathcal{P} = \mathcal{E}/\mathcal{N}$, called the algebra of **permuted orders** on X . It has a k -basis consisting of relations $S\Delta_\sigma$, where S is an order and $\sigma \in \Sigma$. The product of $S\Delta_\sigma \cdot T\Delta_\tau$ in \mathcal{P} is equal to $\overline{S \cdot^\sigma T}\Delta_{\sigma\tau}$ if $\overline{S \cdot^\sigma T}$ is an order, and to 0 otherwise, where ${}^\sigma T = \Delta_\sigma T \Delta_{\sigma^{-1}}$.

Permuted orders

- Let $\mathcal{P} = \mathcal{E}/\mathcal{N}$, called the algebra of **permuted orders** on X . It has a k -basis consisting of relations $S\Delta_\sigma$, where S is an order and $\sigma \in \Sigma$. The product of $S\Delta_\sigma \cdot T\Delta_\tau$ in \mathcal{P} is equal to $\overline{S \cdot^\sigma T}\Delta_{\sigma\tau}$ if $\overline{S \cdot^\sigma T}$ is an order, and to 0 otherwise, where ${}^\sigma T = \Delta_\sigma T \Delta_{\sigma^{-1}}$.
- The algebra \mathcal{P} is **Σ -graded**:

Permuted orders

- Let $\mathcal{P} = \mathcal{E}/\mathcal{N}$, called the algebra of **permuted orders** on X . It has a k -basis consisting of relations $S\Delta_\sigma$, where S is an order and $\sigma \in \Sigma$. The product of $S\Delta_\sigma \cdot T\Delta_\tau$ in \mathcal{P} is equal to $\overline{S \cdot^\sigma T}\Delta_{\sigma\tau}$ if $\overline{S \cdot^\sigma T}$ is an order, and to 0 otherwise, where ${}^\sigma T = \Delta_\sigma T \Delta_{\sigma^{-1}}$.
- The algebra \mathcal{P} is **Σ -graded**: for $\sigma \in \Sigma$

Permuted orders

- Let $\mathcal{P} = \mathcal{E}/\mathcal{N}$, called the algebra of **permuted orders** on X . It has a k -basis consisting of relations $S\Delta_\sigma$, where S is an order and $\sigma \in \Sigma$. The product of $S\Delta_\sigma \cdot T\Delta_\tau$ in \mathcal{P} is equal to $\overline{S \cdot^\sigma T}\Delta_{\sigma\tau}$ if $\overline{S \cdot^\sigma T}$ is an order, and to 0 otherwise, where ${}^\sigma T = \Delta_\sigma T \Delta_{\sigma^{-1}}$.
- The algebra \mathcal{P} is **Σ -graded**: for $\sigma \in \Sigma$, the degree σ part \mathcal{P}_σ of \mathcal{P} is the k -submodule generated by the elements $S\Delta_\sigma$, where S is an order.

Permuted orders

- Let $\mathcal{P} = \mathcal{E}/\mathcal{N}$, called the algebra of **permuted orders** on X . It has a k -basis consisting of relations $S\Delta_\sigma$, where S is an order and $\sigma \in \Sigma$. The product of $S\Delta_\sigma \cdot T\Delta_\tau$ in \mathcal{P} is equal to $\overline{S \cdot^\sigma T}\Delta_{\sigma\tau}$ if $\overline{S \cdot^\sigma T}$ is an order, and to 0 otherwise, where ${}^\sigma T = \Delta_\sigma T \Delta_{\sigma^{-1}}$.
- The algebra \mathcal{P} is **Σ -graded**: for $\sigma \in \Sigma$, the degree σ part \mathcal{P}_σ of \mathcal{P} is the k -submodule generated by the elements $S\Delta_\sigma$, where S is an order.
- The subalgebra \mathcal{P}_1 has a k -basis consisting of the set \mathcal{O} of orders on X .

Permuted orders

- Let $\mathcal{P} = \mathcal{E}/\mathcal{N}$, called the algebra of **permuted orders** on X . It has a k -basis consisting of relations $S\Delta_\sigma$, where S is an order and $\sigma \in \Sigma$. The product of $S\Delta_\sigma \cdot T\Delta_\tau$ in \mathcal{P} is equal to $\overline{S \cdot \sigma T} \Delta_{\sigma\tau}$ if $\overline{S \cdot \sigma T}$ is an order, and to 0 otherwise, where ${}^\sigma T = \Delta_\sigma T \Delta_{\sigma^{-1}}$.
- The algebra \mathcal{P} is **Σ -graded**: for $\sigma \in \Sigma$, the degree σ part \mathcal{P}_σ of \mathcal{P} is the k -submodule generated by the elements $S\Delta_\sigma$, where S is an order.
- The subalgebra \mathcal{P}_1 has a k -basis consisting of the set \mathcal{O} of orders on X . For $S, T \in \mathcal{O}$, the product ST in \mathcal{P}_1

Permuted orders

- Let $\mathcal{P} = \mathcal{E}/\mathcal{N}$, called the algebra of **permuted orders** on X . It has a k -basis consisting of relations $S\Delta_\sigma$, where S is an order and $\sigma \in \Sigma$. The product of $S\Delta_\sigma \cdot T\Delta_\tau$ in \mathcal{P} is equal to $\overline{S \cdot^\sigma T} \Delta_{\sigma\tau}$ if $\overline{S \cdot^\sigma T}$ is an order, and to 0 otherwise, where ${}^\sigma T = \Delta_\sigma T \Delta_{\sigma^{-1}}$.
- The algebra \mathcal{P} is **Σ -graded**: for $\sigma \in \Sigma$, the degree σ part \mathcal{P}_σ of \mathcal{P} is the k -submodule generated by the elements $S\Delta_\sigma$, where S is an order.
- The subalgebra \mathcal{P}_1 has a k -basis consisting of the set \mathcal{O} of orders on X . For $S, T \in \mathcal{O}$, the product ST in \mathcal{P}_1 is equal to $\overline{ST} = \overline{S \cup T}$.

Permuted orders

- Let $\mathcal{P} = \mathcal{E}/\mathcal{N}$, called the algebra of **permuted orders** on X . It has a k -basis consisting of relations $S\Delta_\sigma$, where S is an order and $\sigma \in \Sigma$. The product of $S\Delta_\sigma \cdot T\Delta_\tau$ in \mathcal{P} is equal to $\overline{S \cdot^\sigma T}\Delta_{\sigma\tau}$ if $\overline{S \cdot^\sigma T}$ is an order, and to 0 otherwise, where ${}^\sigma T = \Delta_\sigma T \Delta_{\sigma^{-1}}$.
- The algebra \mathcal{P} is **Σ -graded**: for $\sigma \in \Sigma$, the degree σ part \mathcal{P}_σ of \mathcal{P} is the k -submodule generated by the elements $S\Delta_\sigma$, where S is an order.
- The subalgebra \mathcal{P}_1 has a k -basis consisting of the set \mathcal{O} of orders on X . For $S, T \in \mathcal{O}$, the product ST in \mathcal{P}_1 is equal to $\overline{ST} = \overline{S \cup T}$. Hence \mathcal{P}_1 is **commutative**.

Permuted orders

- Let $\mathcal{P} = \mathcal{E}/\mathcal{N}$, called the algebra of **permuted orders** on X . It has a k -basis consisting of relations $S\Delta_\sigma$, where S is an order and $\sigma \in \Sigma$. The product of $S\Delta_\sigma \cdot T\Delta_\tau$ in \mathcal{P} is equal to $\overline{S \cdot^\sigma T}\Delta_{\sigma\tau}$ if $\overline{S \cdot^\sigma T}$ is an order, and to 0 otherwise, where ${}^\sigma T = \Delta_\sigma T \Delta_{\sigma^{-1}}$.
- The algebra \mathcal{P} is **Σ -graded**: for $\sigma \in \Sigma$, the degree σ part \mathcal{P}_σ of \mathcal{P} is the k -submodule generated by the elements $S\Delta_\sigma$, where S is an order.
- The subalgebra \mathcal{P}_1 has a k -basis consisting of the set \mathcal{O} of orders on X . For $S, T \in \mathcal{O}$, the product ST in \mathcal{P}_1 is equal to $\overline{ST} = \overline{S \cup T}$. Hence \mathcal{P}_1 is **commutative**.
- The group Σ acts on \mathcal{P}_1 by conjugation

Permuted orders

- Let $\mathcal{P} = \mathcal{E}/\mathcal{N}$, called the algebra of **permuted orders** on X . It has a k -basis consisting of relations $S\Delta_\sigma$, where S is an order and $\sigma \in \Sigma$. The product of $S\Delta_\sigma \cdot T\Delta_\tau$ in \mathcal{P} is equal to $\overline{S \cdot^\sigma T} \Delta_{\sigma\tau}$ if $\overline{S \cdot^\sigma T}$ is an order, and to 0 otherwise, where ${}^\sigma T = \Delta_\sigma T \Delta_{\sigma^{-1}}$.
- The algebra \mathcal{P} is **Σ -graded**: for $\sigma \in \Sigma$, the degree σ part \mathcal{P}_σ of \mathcal{P} is the k -submodule generated by the elements $S\Delta_\sigma$, where S is an order.
- The subalgebra \mathcal{P}_1 has a k -basis consisting of the set \mathcal{O} of orders on X . For $S, T \in \mathcal{O}$, the product ST in \mathcal{P}_1 is equal to $\overline{ST} = \overline{S \cup T}$. Hence \mathcal{P}_1 is **commutative**.
- The group Σ acts on \mathcal{P}_1 by conjugation, and \mathcal{P} is the semidirect product $\mathcal{P}_1 \rtimes \Sigma$.

The algebra of permuted orders

The algebra of permuted orders

If $R \in \mathcal{O}$, then $R^2 = R$.

The algebra of permuted orders

If $R \in \mathcal{O}$, then $R^2 = R$. If $R, S \in \mathcal{O}$, then $RS = \overline{R \cup S}$

The algebra of permuted orders

If $R \in \mathcal{O}$, then $R^2 = R$. If $R, S \in \mathcal{O}$, then $RS = \overline{R \cup S} = \text{Sup}_{\mathcal{O}}(R, S)$
or 0

The algebra of permuted orders

If $R \in \mathcal{O}$, then $R^2 = R$. If $R, S \in \mathcal{O}$, then $RS = \overline{R \cup S} = \text{Sup}_{\mathcal{O}}(R, S)$ or 0 , where \mathcal{O} is ordered by inclusion.

The algebra of permuted orders

If $R \in \mathcal{O}$, then $R^2 = R$. If $R, S \in \mathcal{O}$, then $RS = \overline{R \cup S} = \text{Sup}_{\mathcal{O}}(R, S)$ or 0 , where \mathcal{O} is ordered by inclusion.

Notation

For $R \in \mathcal{O}$, let $f_R \in \mathcal{P}_1$ defined by

The algebra of permuted orders

If $R \in \mathcal{O}$, then $R^2 = R$. If $R, S \in \mathcal{O}$, then $RS = \overline{R \cup S} = \text{Sup}_{\mathcal{O}}(R, S)$ or 0 , where \mathcal{O} is ordered by inclusion.

Notation

For $R \in \mathcal{O}$, let $f_R \in \mathcal{P}_1$ defined by $f_R = \sum_{R \subseteq S \in \mathcal{O}} \mu_{\mathcal{O}}(R, S)S$

The algebra of permuted orders

If $R \in \mathcal{O}$, then $R^2 = R$. If $R, S \in \mathcal{O}$, then $RS = \overline{R \cup S} = \text{Sup}_{\mathcal{O}}(R, S)$ or 0 , where \mathcal{O} is ordered by inclusion.

Notation

For $R \in \mathcal{O}$, let $f_R \in \mathcal{P}_1$ defined by $f_R = \sum_{R \subseteq S \in \mathcal{O}} \mu_{\mathcal{O}}(R, S)S$, where $\mu_{\mathcal{O}}$ is the Möbius function of the poset \mathcal{O} .

The algebra of permuted orders

If $R \in \mathcal{O}$, then $R^2 = R$. If $R, S \in \mathcal{O}$, then $RS = \overline{R \cup S} = \text{Sup}_{\mathcal{O}}(R, S)$ or 0 , where \mathcal{O} is ordered by inclusion.

Notation

For $R \in \mathcal{O}$, let $f_R \in \mathcal{P}_1$ defined by $f_R = \sum_{R \subseteq S \in \mathcal{O}} \mu_{\mathcal{O}}(R, S)S$, where $\mu_{\mathcal{O}}$ is the Möbius function of the poset \mathcal{O} .

Theorem

- 1 The elements f_R , for $R \in \mathcal{O}$

The algebra of permuted orders

If $R \in \mathcal{O}$, then $R^2 = R$. If $R, S \in \mathcal{O}$, then $RS = \overline{R \cup S} = \text{Sup}_{\mathcal{O}}(R, S)$ or 0 , where \mathcal{O} is ordered by inclusion.

Notation

For $R \in \mathcal{O}$, let $f_R \in \mathcal{P}_1$ defined by $f_R = \sum_{R \subseteq S \in \mathcal{O}} \mu_{\mathcal{O}}(R, S)S$, where $\mu_{\mathcal{O}}$ is the Möbius function of the poset \mathcal{O} .

Theorem

- 1 The elements f_R , for $R \in \mathcal{O}$, are *orthogonal idempotents* of \mathcal{P}_1

The algebra of permuted orders

If $R \in \mathcal{O}$, then $R^2 = R$. If $R, S \in \mathcal{O}$, then $RS = \overline{R \cup S} = \text{Sup}_{\mathcal{O}}(R, S)$ or 0 , where \mathcal{O} is ordered by inclusion.

Notation

For $R \in \mathcal{O}$, let $f_R \in \mathcal{P}_1$ defined by $f_R = \sum_{R \subseteq S \in \mathcal{O}} \mu_{\mathcal{O}}(R, S)S$, where $\mu_{\mathcal{O}}$ is the Möbius function of the poset \mathcal{O} .

Theorem

- 1 The elements f_R , for $R \in \mathcal{O}$, are *orthogonal idempotents* of \mathcal{P}_1 , and $\sum_{R \in \mathcal{O}} f_R = 1$.

The algebra of permuted orders

If $R \in \mathcal{O}$, then $R^2 = R$. If $R, S \in \mathcal{O}$, then $RS = \overline{R \cup S} = \text{Sup}_{\mathcal{O}}(R, S)$ or 0 , where \mathcal{O} is ordered by inclusion.

Notation

For $R \in \mathcal{O}$, let $f_R \in \mathcal{P}_1$ defined by $f_R = \sum_{R \subseteq S \in \mathcal{O}} \mu_{\mathcal{O}}(R, S)S$, where $\mu_{\mathcal{O}}$ is the Möbius function of the poset \mathcal{O} .

Theorem

- 1 The elements f_R , for $R \in \mathcal{O}$, are *orthogonal idempotents* of \mathcal{P}_1 , and $\sum_{R \in \mathcal{O}} f_R = 1$.
- 2 Moreover $\mathcal{P}_1 f_R = k f_R$, for $R \in \mathcal{O}$.

The algebra of permuted orders

If $R \in \mathcal{O}$, then $R^2 = R$. If $R, S \in \mathcal{O}$, then $RS = \overline{R \cup S} = \text{Sup}_{\mathcal{O}}(R, S)$ or 0 , where \mathcal{O} is ordered by inclusion.

Notation

For $R \in \mathcal{O}$, let $f_R \in \mathcal{P}_1$ defined by $f_R = \sum_{R \subseteq S \in \mathcal{O}} \mu_{\mathcal{O}}(R, S)S$, where $\mu_{\mathcal{O}}$ is the Möbius function of the poset \mathcal{O} .

Theorem

- 1 The elements f_R , for $R \in \mathcal{O}$, are *orthogonal idempotents* of \mathcal{P}_1 , and $\sum_{R \in \mathcal{O}} f_R = 1$.
- 2 Moreover $\mathcal{P}_1 f_R = k f_R$, for $R \in \mathcal{O}$.
- 3 The algebra \mathcal{P}_1 is isomorphic to $\prod_{R \in \mathcal{O}} k f_R \cong k^{|\mathcal{O}|}$.

The algebra of permuted orders

Notation

For $R \in \mathcal{O}$, set $\Sigma_R = \{\sigma \in \Sigma \mid \sigma R = R\}$

The algebra of permuted orders

Notation

For $R \in \mathcal{O}$, set $\Sigma_R = \{\sigma \in \Sigma \mid \sigma R = R\}$, and $e_R = \sum_{\sigma \in [\Sigma/\Sigma_R]} f_{\sigma R}$.

Notation

For $R \in \mathcal{O}$, set $\Sigma_R = \{\sigma \in \Sigma \mid \sigma R = R\}$, and $e_R = \sum_{\sigma \in [\Sigma/\Sigma_R]} f_{\sigma R}$.

Theorem

- 1 The elements e_R , for $R \in [\Sigma \setminus \mathcal{O}]$, are orthogonal central idempotents of \mathcal{P}

Notation

For $R \in \mathcal{O}$, set $\Sigma_R = \{\sigma \in \Sigma \mid \sigma R = R\}$, and $e_R = \sum_{\sigma \in [\Sigma/\Sigma_R]} f_{\sigma R}$.

Theorem

- 1 The elements e_R , for $R \in [\Sigma \setminus \mathcal{O}]$, are orthogonal central idempotents of \mathcal{P} , and $\sum_{R \in [\Sigma \setminus \mathcal{O}]} e_R = 1$.

The algebra of permuted orders

Notation

For $R \in \mathcal{O}$, set $\Sigma_R = \{\sigma \in \Sigma \mid \sigma R = R\}$, and $e_R = \sum_{\sigma \in [\Sigma/\Sigma_R]} f_{\sigma R}$.

Theorem

- 1 The elements e_R , for $R \in [\Sigma \setminus \mathcal{O}]$, are orthogonal central idempotents of \mathcal{P} , and $\sum_{R \in [\Sigma \setminus \mathcal{O}]} e_R = 1$.
- 2 The algebra \mathcal{P} is isomorphic to $\prod_{R \in [\Sigma \setminus \mathcal{O}]} \mathcal{P}e_R$.

The algebra of permuted orders

Notation

For $R \in \mathcal{O}$, set $\Sigma_R = \{\sigma \in \Sigma \mid \sigma R = R\}$, and $e_R = \sum_{\sigma \in [\Sigma/\Sigma_R]} f_{\sigma R}$.

Theorem

- 1 The elements e_R , for $R \in [\Sigma \setminus \mathcal{O}]$, are orthogonal central idempotents of \mathcal{P} , and $\sum_{R \in [\Sigma \setminus \mathcal{O}]} e_R = 1$.
- 2 The algebra \mathcal{P} is isomorphic to $\prod_{R \in [\Sigma \setminus \mathcal{O}]} \mathcal{P}e_R$.
- 3 For $R \in \mathcal{O}$, the algebra $\mathcal{P}e_R$ is isomorphic to $\text{Mat}_{|\Sigma:\Sigma_R|}(k\Sigma_R)$.

The simple \mathcal{E} -modules

The simple \mathcal{E} -modules

Assume that k is a field.

The simple \mathcal{E} -modules

Assume that k is a field. Recall that $\mathcal{P} = \mathcal{E}/\mathcal{N}$

The simple \mathcal{E} -modules

Assume that k is a field. Recall that $\mathcal{P} = \mathcal{E}/\mathcal{N}$, where \mathcal{N} is nilpotent

The simple \mathcal{E} -modules

Assume that k is a field. Recall that $\mathcal{P} = \mathcal{E}/\mathcal{N}$, where \mathcal{N} is nilpotent, and that $\mathcal{P} \cong \prod_{R \in [\Sigma \setminus \mathcal{O}]} \text{Mat}_{|\Sigma: \Sigma_R|}(k\Sigma_R)$.

The simple \mathcal{E} -modules

Assume that k is a field. Recall that $\mathcal{P} = \mathcal{E}/\mathcal{N}$, where \mathcal{N} is nilpotent, and that $\mathcal{P} \cong \prod_{R \in [\Sigma \setminus \mathcal{O}]} \text{Mat}_{|\Sigma: \Sigma_R|}(k\Sigma_R)$.

Theorem

- 1 The surjection $\mathcal{E} \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{P}$

The simple \mathcal{E} -modules

Assume that k is a field. Recall that $\mathcal{P} = \mathcal{E}/\mathcal{N}$, where \mathcal{N} is nilpotent, and that $\mathcal{P} \cong \prod_{R \in [\Sigma \setminus \mathcal{O}]} \text{Mat}_{|\Sigma: \Sigma_R|}(k\Sigma_R)$.

Theorem

- 1 *The surjection $\mathcal{E} \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{P}$ induces a one to one correspondence between the simple \mathcal{E} -modules and the simple \mathcal{P} -modules.*

The simple \mathcal{E} -modules

Assume that k is a field. Recall that $\mathcal{P} = \mathcal{E}/\mathcal{N}$, where \mathcal{N} is nilpotent, and that $\mathcal{P} \cong \prod_{R \in [\Sigma \setminus \mathcal{O}]} \text{Mat}_{|\Sigma: \Sigma_R|}(k\Sigma_R)$.

Theorem

- 1 *The surjection $\mathcal{E} \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{P}$ induces a one to one correspondence between the simple \mathcal{E} -modules and the simple \mathcal{P} -modules.*
- 2 *Let $R \in \mathcal{O}$.*

The simple \mathcal{E} -modules

Assume that k is a field. Recall that $\mathcal{P} = \mathcal{E}/\mathcal{N}$, where \mathcal{N} is nilpotent, and that $\mathcal{P} \cong \prod_{R \in [\Sigma \setminus \mathcal{O}]} \text{Mat}_{|\Sigma: \Sigma_R|}(k\Sigma_R)$.

Theorem

- 1 *The surjection $\mathcal{E} \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{P}$ induces a one to one correspondence between the simple \mathcal{E} -modules and the simple \mathcal{P} -modules.*
- 2 *Let $R \in \mathcal{O}$. Then $\mathcal{P}f_R$ has a k -basis $\{\Delta_\sigma f_R \mid \sigma \in \Sigma\}$,*

The simple \mathcal{E} -modules

Assume that k is a field. Recall that $\mathcal{P} = \mathcal{E}/\mathcal{N}$, where \mathcal{N} is nilpotent, and that $\mathcal{P} \cong \prod_{R \in [\Sigma \setminus \mathcal{O}]} \text{Mat}_{|\Sigma: \Sigma_R|}(k\Sigma_R)$.

Theorem

- 1 The surjection $\mathcal{E} \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{P}$ induces a one to one correspondence between the simple \mathcal{E} -modules and the simple \mathcal{P} -modules.
- 2 Let $R \in \mathcal{O}$. Then $\mathcal{P}f_R$ has a k -basis $\{\Delta_\sigma f_R \mid \sigma \in \Sigma\}$, so $\mathcal{P}f_R \cong_k k\Sigma$.

The simple \mathcal{E} -modules

Assume that k is a field. Recall that $\mathcal{P} = \mathcal{E}/\mathcal{N}$, where \mathcal{N} is nilpotent, and that $\mathcal{P} \cong \prod_{R \in [\Sigma \setminus \mathcal{O}]} \text{Mat}_{|\Sigma: \Sigma_R|}(k\Sigma_R)$.

Theorem

- 1 The surjection $\mathcal{E} \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{P}$ induces a one to one correspondence between the simple \mathcal{E} -modules and the simple \mathcal{P} -modules.
- 2 Let $R \in \mathcal{O}$. Then $\mathcal{P}f_R$ has a k -basis $\{\Delta_\sigma f_R \mid \sigma \in \Sigma\}$, so $\mathcal{P}f_R \cong_k k\Sigma$. It is an $(\mathcal{R}, k\Sigma_R)$ -bimodule

The simple \mathcal{E} -modules

Assume that k is a field. Recall that $\mathcal{P} = \mathcal{E}/\mathcal{N}$, where \mathcal{N} is nilpotent, and that $\mathcal{P} \cong \prod_{R \in [\Sigma \setminus \mathcal{O}]} \text{Mat}_{|\Sigma: \Sigma_R|}(k\Sigma_R)$.

Theorem

- 1 The surjection $\mathcal{E} \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{P}$ induces a one to one correspondence between the simple \mathcal{E} -modules and the simple \mathcal{P} -modules.
- 2 Let $R \in \mathcal{O}$. Then $\mathcal{P}f_R$ has a k -basis $\{\Delta_\sigma f_R \mid \sigma \in \Sigma\}$, so $\mathcal{P}f_R \cong_k k\Sigma$. It is an $(\mathcal{R}, k\Sigma_R)$ -bimodule, free as a right $k\Sigma_R$ -module.

The simple \mathcal{E} -modules

Assume that k is a field. Recall that $\mathcal{P} = \mathcal{E}/\mathcal{N}$, where \mathcal{N} is nilpotent, and that $\mathcal{P} \cong \prod_{R \in [\Sigma \setminus \mathcal{O}]} \text{Mat}_{|\Sigma: \Sigma_R|}(k\Sigma_R)$.

Theorem

- 1 The surjection $\mathcal{E} \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{P}$ induces a one to one correspondence between the simple \mathcal{E} -modules and the simple \mathcal{P} -modules.
- 2 Let $R \in \mathcal{O}$. Then $\mathcal{P}f_R$ has a k -basis $\{\Delta_\sigma f_R \mid \sigma \in \Sigma\}$, so $\mathcal{P}f_R \cong_k k\Sigma$. It is an $(\mathcal{R}, k\Sigma_R)$ -bimodule, free as a right $k\Sigma_R$ -module.
- 3 The simple \mathcal{P} -modules (up to isomorphism) are the modules of the form $\mathcal{P}f_R \otimes_{k\Sigma_R} W$

The simple \mathcal{E} -modules

Assume that k is a field. Recall that $\mathcal{P} = \mathcal{E}/\mathcal{N}$, where \mathcal{N} is nilpotent, and that $\mathcal{P} \cong \prod_{R \in [\Sigma \setminus \mathcal{O}]} \text{Mat}_{|\Sigma: \Sigma_R|}(k\Sigma_R)$.

Theorem

- 1 The surjection $\mathcal{E} \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{P}$ induces a one to one correspondence between the simple \mathcal{E} -modules and the simple \mathcal{P} -modules.
- 2 Let $R \in \mathcal{O}$. Then $\mathcal{P}f_R$ has a k -basis $\{\Delta_\sigma f_R \mid \sigma \in \Sigma\}$, so $\mathcal{P}f_R \cong_k k\Sigma$. It is an $(\mathcal{R}, k\Sigma_R)$ -bimodule, free as a right $k\Sigma_R$ -module.
- 3 The simple \mathcal{P} -modules (up to isomorphism) are the modules of the form $\mathcal{P}f_R \otimes_{k\Sigma_R} W$, where $R \in [\Sigma \setminus \mathcal{O}]$

The simple \mathcal{E} -modules

Assume that k is a field. Recall that $\mathcal{P} = \mathcal{E}/\mathcal{N}$, where \mathcal{N} is nilpotent, and that $\mathcal{P} \cong \prod_{R \in [\Sigma \setminus \mathcal{O}]} \text{Mat}_{|\Sigma: \Sigma_R|}(k\Sigma_R)$.

Theorem

- 1 The surjection $\mathcal{E} \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{P}$ induces a one to one correspondence between the simple \mathcal{E} -modules and the simple \mathcal{P} -modules.
- 2 Let $R \in \mathcal{O}$. Then $\mathcal{P}f_R$ has a k -basis $\{\Delta_\sigma f_R \mid \sigma \in \Sigma\}$, so $\mathcal{P}f_R \cong_k k\Sigma$. It is an $(\mathcal{R}, k\Sigma_R)$ -bimodule, free as a right $k\Sigma_R$ -module.
- 3 The simple \mathcal{P} -modules (up to isomorphism) are the modules of the form $\mathcal{P}f_R \otimes_{k\Sigma_R} W$, where $R \in [\Sigma \setminus \mathcal{O}]$, and W is a simple $k\Sigma_R$ -module (up to isomorphism).

The simple \mathcal{E} -modules

Assume that k is a field. Recall that $\mathcal{P} = \mathcal{E}/\mathcal{N}$, where \mathcal{N} is nilpotent, and that $\mathcal{P} \cong \prod_{R \in [\Sigma \setminus \mathcal{O}]} \text{Mat}_{|\Sigma: \Sigma_R|}(k\Sigma_R)$.

Theorem

- 1 The surjection $\mathcal{E} \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{P}$ induces a one to one correspondence between the simple \mathcal{E} -modules and the simple \mathcal{P} -modules.
- 2 Let $R \in \mathcal{O}$. Then $\mathcal{P}f_R$ has a k -basis $\{\Delta_\sigma f_R \mid \sigma \in \Sigma\}$, so $\mathcal{P}f_R \cong_k k\Sigma$. It is an $(\mathcal{R}, k\Sigma_R)$ -bimodule, free as a right $k\Sigma_R$ -module.
- 3 The simple \mathcal{P} -modules (up to isomorphism) are the modules of the form $\mathcal{P}f_R \otimes_{k\Sigma_R} W$, where $R \in [\Sigma \setminus \mathcal{O}]$, and W is a simple $k\Sigma_R$ -module (up to isomorphism).
- 4 If $\text{char}(k) = 0$ or $\text{char}(k) > n$, then \mathcal{P} is semisimple

The simple \mathcal{E} -modules

Assume that k is a field. Recall that $\mathcal{P} = \mathcal{E}/\mathcal{N}$, where \mathcal{N} is nilpotent, and that $\mathcal{P} \cong \prod_{R \in [\Sigma \setminus \mathcal{O}]} \text{Mat}_{|\Sigma: \Sigma_R|}(k\Sigma_R)$.

Theorem

- 1 The surjection $\mathcal{E} \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{P}$ induces a one to one correspondence between the simple \mathcal{E} -modules and the simple \mathcal{P} -modules.
- 2 Let $R \in \mathcal{O}$. Then $\mathcal{P}f_R$ has a k -basis $\{\Delta_\sigma f_R \mid \sigma \in \Sigma\}$, so $\mathcal{P}f_R \cong_k k\Sigma$. It is an $(\mathcal{R}, k\Sigma_R)$ -bimodule, free as a right $k\Sigma_R$ -module.
- 3 The simple \mathcal{P} -modules (up to isomorphism) are the modules of the form $\mathcal{P}f_R \otimes_{k\Sigma_R} W$, where $R \in [\Sigma \setminus \mathcal{O}]$, and W is a simple $k\Sigma_R$ -module (up to isomorphism).
- 4 If $\text{char}(k) = 0$ or $\text{char}(k) > n$, then \mathcal{P} is semisimple, and $\mathcal{N} = J(\mathcal{E})$.

Some simple \mathcal{R}_X -modules

Proposition

Let R be an order on X .

Proposition

Let R be an order on X . If $S \in \mathcal{C}(X, X)$, define a k -endomorphism $\beta_R(S)$ of $k\Sigma$ by

$$\beta_R(S) : \sigma \in \Sigma \mapsto$$

Proposition

Let R be an order on X . If $S \in \mathcal{C}(X, X)$, define a k -endomorphism $\beta_R(S)$ of $k\Sigma$ by

$$\beta_R(S) : \sigma \in \Sigma \mapsto \begin{cases} \tau\sigma & \text{if } \tau \in \Sigma, \Delta \subseteq \Delta_{\tau^{-1}}S \subseteq \sigma R \end{cases}$$

Proposition

Let R be an order on X . If $S \in \mathcal{C}(X, X)$, define a k -endomorphism $\beta_R(S)$ of $k\Sigma$ by

$$\beta_R(S) : \sigma \in \Sigma \mapsto \begin{cases} \tau\sigma & \text{if } \tau \in \Sigma, \Delta \subseteq \Delta_{\tau^{-1}S} \subseteq {}^\sigma R \\ 0 & \text{if no such } \tau. \end{cases}$$

Proposition

Let R be an order on X . If $S \in \mathcal{C}(X, X)$, define a k -endomorphism $\beta_R(S)$ of $k\Sigma$ by

$$\beta_R(S) : \sigma \in \Sigma \mapsto \begin{cases} \tau\sigma & \text{if } \tau \in \Sigma, \Delta \subseteq \Delta_{\tau^{-1}}S \subseteq {}^\sigma R \\ 0 & \text{if no such } \tau. \end{cases}$$

- 1 The map $\beta_R(S)$ is well defined

Proposition

Let R be an order on X . If $S \in \mathcal{C}(X, X)$, define a k -endomorphism $\beta_R(S)$ of $k\Sigma$ by

$$\beta_R(S) : \sigma \in \Sigma \mapsto \begin{cases} \tau\sigma & \text{if } \tau \in \Sigma, \Delta \subseteq \Delta_{\tau^{-1}}S \subseteq {}^\sigma R \\ 0 & \text{if no such } \tau. \end{cases}$$

- ① The map $\beta_R(S)$ is well defined, and $\beta_R(S) \in \text{End}_{k\Sigma_R}(k\Sigma)$.

Proposition

Let R be an order on X . If $S \in \mathcal{C}(X, X)$, define a k -endomorphism $\beta_R(S)$ of $k\Sigma$ by

$$\beta_R(S) : \sigma \in \Sigma \mapsto \begin{cases} \tau\sigma & \text{if } \tau \in \Sigma, \Delta \subseteq \Delta_{\tau^{-1}}S \subseteq {}^\sigma R \\ 0 & \text{if no such } \tau. \end{cases}$$

- 1 The map $\beta_R(S)$ is well defined, and $\beta_R(S) \in \text{End}_{k\Sigma_R}(k\Sigma)$.
- 2 The map $S \mapsto \beta_R(S)$ extends to an algebra homomorphism $k\mathcal{C}(X, X) = \mathcal{R}_X \rightarrow \text{End}_{k\Sigma_R}(k\Sigma)$

Proposition

Let R be an order on X . If $S \in \mathcal{C}(X, X)$, define a k -endomorphism $\beta_R(S)$ of $k\Sigma$ by

$$\beta_R(S) : \sigma \in \Sigma \mapsto \begin{cases} \tau\sigma & \text{if } \tau \in \Sigma, \Delta \subseteq \Delta_{\tau^{-1}}S \subseteq {}^\sigma R \\ 0 & \text{if no such } \tau. \end{cases}$$

- 1 The map $\beta_R(S)$ is well defined, and $\beta_R(S) \in \text{End}_{k\Sigma_R}(k\Sigma)$.
- 2 The map $S \mapsto \beta_R(S)$ extends to an algebra homomorphism $k\mathcal{C}(X, X) = \mathcal{R}_X \rightarrow \text{End}_{k\Sigma_R}(k\Sigma)$, which endows $k\Sigma$ with a structure of $(\mathcal{R}_X, k\Sigma_R)$ -bimodule.

Proposition

Let R be an order on X . If $S \in \mathcal{C}(X, X)$, define a k -endomorphism $\beta_R(S)$ of $k\Sigma$ by

$$\beta_R(S) : \sigma \in \Sigma \mapsto \begin{cases} \tau\sigma & \text{if } \tau \in \Sigma, \Delta \subseteq \Delta_{\tau^{-1}S} \subseteq {}^\sigma R \\ 0 & \text{if no such } \tau. \end{cases}$$

- 1 The map $\beta_R(S)$ is well defined, and $\beta_R(S) \in \text{End}_{k\Sigma_R}(k\Sigma)$.
- 2 The map $S \mapsto \beta_R(S)$ extends to an algebra homomorphism $k\mathcal{C}(X, X) = \mathcal{R}_X \rightarrow \text{End}_{k\Sigma_R}(k\Sigma)$, which endows $k\Sigma$ with a structure of $(\mathcal{R}_X, k\Sigma_R)$ -bimodule.
- 3 If W is a simple $k\Sigma_R$ -module

Proposition

Let R be an order on X . If $S \in \mathcal{C}(X, X)$, define a k -endomorphism $\beta_R(S)$ of $k\Sigma$ by

$$\beta_R(S) : \sigma \in \Sigma \mapsto \begin{cases} \tau\sigma & \text{if } \tau \in \Sigma, \Delta \subseteq \Delta_{\tau^{-1}}S \subseteq {}^\sigma R \\ 0 & \text{if no such } \tau. \end{cases}$$

- 1 The map $\beta_R(S)$ is well defined, and $\beta_R(S) \in \text{End}_{k\Sigma_R}(k\Sigma)$.
- 2 The map $S \mapsto \beta_R(S)$ extends to an algebra homomorphism $k\mathcal{C}(X, X) = \mathcal{R}_X \rightarrow \text{End}_{k\Sigma_R}(k\Sigma)$, which endows $k\Sigma$ with a structure of $(\mathcal{R}_X, k\Sigma_R)$ -bimodule.
- 3 If W is a simple $k\Sigma_R$ -module, then $\Lambda_{R,W} = k\Sigma \otimes_{k\Sigma_R} W$ is a simple \mathcal{R}_X -module.

Proposition

Let R be an order on X . If $S \in \mathcal{C}(X, X)$, define a k -endomorphism $\beta_R(S)$ of $k\Sigma$ by

$$\beta_R(S) : \sigma \in \Sigma \mapsto \begin{cases} \tau\sigma & \text{if } \tau \in \Sigma, \Delta \subseteq \Delta_{\tau^{-1}}S \subseteq \sigma R \\ 0 & \text{if no such } \tau. \end{cases}$$

- 1 The map $\beta_R(S)$ is well defined, and $\beta_R(S) \in \text{End}_{k\Sigma_R}(k\Sigma)$.
- 2 The map $S \mapsto \beta_R(S)$ extends to an algebra homomorphism $k\mathcal{C}(X, X) = \mathcal{R}_X \rightarrow \text{End}_{k\Sigma_R}(k\Sigma)$, which endows $k\Sigma$ with a structure of $(\mathcal{R}_X, k\Sigma_R)$ -bimodule.
- 3 If W is a simple $k\Sigma_R$ -module, then $\Lambda_{R,W} = k\Sigma \otimes_{k\Sigma_R} W$ is a simple \mathcal{R}_X -module.
- 4 If (R', W') is another pair consisting of an order R' on X and a simple $k\Sigma_{R'}$ -module

Proposition

Let R be an order on X . If $S \in \mathcal{C}(X, X)$, define a k -endomorphism $\beta_R(S)$ of $k\Sigma$ by

$$\beta_R(S) : \sigma \in \Sigma \mapsto \begin{cases} \tau\sigma & \text{if } \tau \in \Sigma, \Delta \subseteq \Delta_{\tau^{-1}}S \subseteq \sigma R \\ 0 & \text{if no such } \tau. \end{cases}$$

- 1 The map $\beta_R(S)$ is well defined, and $\beta_R(S) \in \text{End}_{k\Sigma_R}(k\Sigma)$.
- 2 The map $S \mapsto \beta_R(S)$ extends to an algebra homomorphism $k\mathcal{C}(X, X) = \mathcal{R}_X \rightarrow \text{End}_{k\Sigma_R}(k\Sigma)$, which endows $k\Sigma$ with a structure of $(\mathcal{R}_X, k\Sigma_R)$ -bimodule.
- 3 If W is a simple $k\Sigma_R$ -module, then $\Lambda_{R,W} = k\Sigma \otimes_{k\Sigma_R} W$ is a simple \mathcal{R}_X -module.
- 4 If (R', W') is another pair consisting of an order R' on X and a simple $k\Sigma_{R'}$ -module, then the \mathcal{R}_X -modules $\Lambda_{R,W}$ and $\Lambda_{R',W'}$ are isomorphic

Proposition

Let R be an order on X . If $S \in \mathcal{C}(X, X)$, define a k -endomorphism $\beta_R(S)$ of $k\Sigma$ by

$$\beta_R(S) : \sigma \in \Sigma \mapsto \begin{cases} \tau\sigma & \text{if } \tau \in \Sigma, \Delta \subseteq \Delta_{\tau^{-1}}S \subseteq {}^\sigma R \\ 0 & \text{if no such } \tau. \end{cases}$$

- 1 The map $\beta_R(S)$ is well defined, and $\beta_R(S) \in \text{End}_{k\Sigma_R}(k\Sigma)$.
- 2 The map $S \mapsto \beta_R(S)$ extends to an algebra homomorphism $k\mathcal{C}(X, X) = \mathcal{R}_X \rightarrow \text{End}_{k\Sigma_R}(k\Sigma)$, which endows $k\Sigma$ with a structure of $(\mathcal{R}_X, k\Sigma_R)$ -bimodule.
- 3 If W is a simple $k\Sigma_R$ -module, then $\Lambda_{R,W} = k\Sigma \otimes_{k\Sigma_R} W$ is a simple \mathcal{R}_X -module.
- 4 If (R', W') is another pair consisting of an order R' on X and a simple $k\Sigma_{R'}$ -module, then the \mathcal{R}_X -modules $\Lambda_{R,W}$ and $\Lambda_{R',W'}$ are isomorphic if and only if the pairs (R, W) and (R', W') are conjugate by Σ .

Examples

Examples:

- If $R = \Delta$, then $\Sigma_R = \Sigma$

Examples:

- If $R = \Delta$, then $\Sigma_R = \Sigma$, and \mathcal{R}_X maps surjectively to $k\Sigma$, by $S \mapsto \sigma$ if $S = \Delta_\sigma$,

Examples:

- If $R = \Delta$, then $\Sigma_R = \Sigma$, and \mathcal{R}_X maps surjectively to $k\Sigma$, by $S \mapsto \sigma$ if $S = \Delta_\sigma$, and $S \mapsto 0$ if there is no such $\sigma \in \Sigma$.

Examples:

- If $R = \Delta$, then $\Sigma_R = \Sigma$, and \mathcal{R}_X maps surjectively to $k\Sigma$, by $S \mapsto \sigma$ if $S = \Delta_\sigma$, and $S \mapsto 0$ if there is no such $\sigma \in \Sigma$.
- If R is a total order, then $\Sigma_R = \{1\}$

Examples:

- If $R = \Delta$, then $\Sigma_R = \Sigma$, and \mathcal{R}_X maps surjectively to $k\Sigma$, by $S \mapsto \sigma$ if $S = \Delta_\sigma$, and $S \mapsto 0$ if there is no such $\sigma \in \Sigma$.
- If R is a total order, then $\Sigma_R = \{1\}$, and $\mathcal{P}e_R \cong \text{Mat}_{n!}(k)$.

Examples:

- If $R = \Delta$, then $\Sigma_R = \Sigma$, and \mathcal{R}_X maps surjectively to $k\Sigma$, by $S \mapsto \sigma$ if $S = \Delta_\sigma$, and $S \mapsto 0$ if there is no such $\sigma \in \Sigma$.
- If R is a total order, then $\Sigma_R = \{1\}$, and $\mathcal{P}e_R \cong \text{Mat}_{n!}(k)$. In this case $k\Sigma$ becomes a simple \mathcal{R}_X -module.

Examples:

- If $R = \Delta$, then $\Sigma_R = \Sigma$, and \mathcal{R}_X maps surjectively to $k\Sigma$, by $S \mapsto \sigma$ if $S = \Delta_\sigma$, and $S \mapsto 0$ if there is no such $\sigma \in \Sigma$.
- If R is a total order, then $\Sigma_R = \{1\}$, and $\mathcal{P}e_R \cong \text{Mat}_{n!}(k)$. In this case $k\Sigma$ becomes a simple \mathcal{R}_X -module.

Remark: Which finite groups can occur as Σ_R ?

Examples:

- If $R = \Delta$, then $\Sigma_R = \Sigma$, and \mathcal{R}_X maps surjectively to $k\Sigma$, by $S \mapsto \sigma$ if $S = \Delta_\sigma$, and $S \mapsto 0$ if there is no such $\sigma \in \Sigma$.
- If R is a total order, then $\Sigma_R = \{1\}$, and $\mathcal{P}e_R \cong \text{Mat}_{n!}(k)$. In this case $k\Sigma$ becomes a simple \mathcal{R}_X -module.

Remark: Which finite groups can occur as Σ_R ? Answer: all!

Examples:

- If $R = \Delta$, then $\Sigma_R = \Sigma$, and \mathcal{R}_X maps surjectively to $k\Sigma$, by $S \mapsto \sigma$ if $S = \Delta_\sigma$, and $S \mapsto 0$ if there is no such $\sigma \in \Sigma$.
- If R is a total order, then $\Sigma_R = \{1\}$, and $\mathcal{P}e_R \cong \text{Mat}_n(k)$. In this case $k\Sigma$ becomes a simple \mathcal{R}_X -module.

Remark: Which finite groups can occur as Σ_R ? Answer: all! (Birkhoff 1946)

Examples:

- If $R = \Delta$, then $\Sigma_R = \Sigma$, and \mathcal{R}_X maps surjectively to $k\Sigma$, by $S \mapsto \sigma$ if $S = \Delta_\sigma$, and $S \mapsto 0$ if there is no such $\sigma \in \Sigma$.
- If R is a total order, then $\Sigma_R = \{1\}$, and $\mathcal{P}e_R \cong \text{Mat}_n(k)$. In this case $k\Sigma$ becomes a simple \mathcal{R}_X -module.

Remark: Which finite groups can occur as Σ_R ? Answer: all! (Birkhoff 1946, Thornton 1972)

Examples:

- If $R = \Delta$, then $\Sigma_R = \Sigma$, and \mathcal{R}_X maps surjectively to $k\Sigma$, by $S \mapsto \sigma$ if $S = \Delta_\sigma$, and $S \mapsto 0$ if there is no such $\sigma \in \Sigma$.
- If R is a total order, then $\Sigma_R = \{1\}$, and $\mathcal{P}e_R \cong \text{Mat}_{n!}(k)$. In this case $k\Sigma$ becomes a simple \mathcal{R}_X -module.

Remark: Which finite groups can occur as Σ_R ? Answer: all! (Birkhoff 1946, Thornton 1972, Barmak-Minian 2009).