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Patrick Dehornoy

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• A simple scheme for constructing monoids in which left-divisibility is a linear ordering,



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• Application: ordered groups whose space of orderings has an isolated point.



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• Plan :

1. The space of orderings of an orderable group

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- 2. Right-triangular presentations
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• Definition.— A group G is orderable if there exists a linear ordering \leq on G that is left-invariant, that is, $g \leq h$ implies $fg \leq fh$ for all f, g, h.

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• Lemma.— (i) If \leq is a left-invariant ordering on G, then $P := \{g \in G \mid g > 1\}$ is a subsemigroup of G s.t. P, P^{-1} , $\{1\}$ partition G.

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• Lemma.— (i) If \leq is a left-invariant ordering on G, then $\{g \in G \mid g \geq 1\}$ is a monoid of O-type. (ii) Conversely, if M is a monoid of O-type, then $g^{-1}h \in M \setminus \{1\}$ defines a left-invariant linear ordering on the enveloping group of M.

 \rightsquigarrow constructing orderable groups \Leftrightarrow constructing monoids of O-type

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• Definition.— For *G* orderable group, LO(G) := the family of all positive cones of left-invariant orderings on *G*.



subsets of G



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• Proposition (Sikora).— The set LO(G) is a closed subspace of $\{0,1\}^{G \times G}$.

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 \rightsquigarrow Can LO(G) be infinite with isolated points?

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1. The space of orderings of an orderable group

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- 2. Right-triangular presentations
- 3. The case of braid groups

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• Definition.— A (positive) presentation is right-triangular

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• Goal: Constructing finitely generated monoids of O-type.

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↔ How to prove the existence of common right-multiples?

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Lemma.— Assume that *M* is a left-cancellative monoid and exists Δ in *M* s.t.
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↔ An easy criterion, in particular well-fitted for computer experiments

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• Proposition — Let $M_{p,q,r} := \langle a, b \mid a = b(a^p b^r)^q \rangle^+$ with $\Delta = a^{p+1}$. Then $M_{p,q,r}$ is of right-O-type;

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• Proof: Relations $b \preccurlyeq a \preccurlyeq \Delta \preccurlyeq a\Delta$ straightforward;

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1. The space of orderings of an orderable group

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- 2. Right-triangular presentations
- 3. The case of braid groups

• Proposition.— (Navas) The D-ordering is the limit of its conjugates.



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 \leftrightarrow hence not isolated in the space $LO(B_n)$

• Proposition.— (Dubrovina-Dubrovin) The submonoid B_n^{\oplus} of B_n generated by $\sigma_1 \sigma_2 ... \sigma_{n-1}, (\sigma_2 ... \sigma_{n-1})^{-1}, \sigma_3 ... \sigma_{n-1}, (\sigma_4 ... \sigma_{n-1})^{-1}, ...$ is of *O*-type.

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 \rightarrow = the monoids of *O*-type obtained above

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• Proposition.— Every submonoid of *O*-type of B_n admits $\Delta_n^{\pm 2}$ as a Garside element.

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• Proof: The generators σ_i are pairwise conjugated under roots of Δ_n^{2p} .



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 \leftrightarrow many exotic (non-Noetherian) Garside structures on B_n .

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For isolated orderings:

• A. Navas, A remarkable family of left-ordered groups: central extensions of Hecke groups, J. Algebra, 328 (2011) 31-42

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For monoids of O-type and right-triangular presentations:

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For non-Noetherian Garside structures:

• P. Dehornoy, with F. Digne, E. Godelle, D. Krammer, J. Michel, Foundations of Garside Theory, submitted, www.math.unicaen.fr/~dehornoy/