

PRESENTATIONS OF INVERSE SEMIGROUPS, THEIR KERNELS AND EXTENSIONS

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ABSTRACT. Let S be an inverse semigroup and let $\pi : S \rightarrow T$ be a surjective homomorphism with kernel K . We show how to obtain a presentation for K from a given presentation for S , and vice versa. We then go on to investigate the relationship between the properties of S , K and T , focusing mainly on finiteness conditions. In particular we consider finite presentability, solubility of the word problem, residual finiteness, and the homological finiteness property FP_n . Our results extend to inverse semigroups several classical results from combinatorial group theory concerning group extensions. Examples are also provided that highlight the differences with the special case of groups.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let $K \rightarrow G \rightarrow T$ be a short exact sequence of groups i.e. G is an extension of K by T . There are several well-known results in combinatorial group theory relating the properties of G , K and T . For example we have the following (see for instance [20, Chapter V]):

- (i) If K is finite, then G is finitely presented if and only if T is finitely presented.
- (ii) If T is finite, then G is finitely presented if and only if K is finitely presented.

Each of these results is a consequence of the fact that finite presentability is a quasi-isometry invariant of finitely generated groups: in (i) finiteness of K implies G and T are quasi-isometric, while in (ii) finiteness of T implies that G and K are quasi-isometric. (Of course, (ii) is also a corollary of the classical Reidemeister-Schreier theorem for subgroups of finite index.) Consequently, for finitely generated groups the analogous results to those above hold with finite presentability replaced by any other quasi-isometry invariant of groups including, among others, the property F_n (which generalises finite generation and presentability to arbitrary

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dimensions), the related homological finiteness property FP_n , and the property of being finitely presented with soluble word problem; see [20, p115] and [1, 2].

In the more general context of semigroup theory, homomorphisms are studied via congruences. In the case of groups, the study of congruences reduces to the consideration of normal subgroups, but for semigroups in general no corresponding reduction to substructures is possible. So in general it does not make sense to consider analogues of the results for groups mentioned above for arbitrary semigroups. However, such questions do make sense for inverse semigroups via the classical kernel–trace description of congruences. (See [28, Chapter 5] for background on this theory.)

Following for example [19], a pair (S, π) , where S is an inverse semigroup containing K as a subsemigroup and π is a homomorphism of S onto an inverse semigroup T such that $\pi^{-1}(E(T)) = K$, where $E(T)$ is the set of idempotents of T , is called an *extension of K by T* . Of course, when S is a group this puts us exactly in the situation discussed above. Extensions of inverse semigroups are an important and well-studied area in the subject, with recent examples including [23, 9]. The vast majority of research in this area has been concerned with proving structural results for certain special kinds of extension. The results presented in this paper do not fall into that category.

In this paper our primary interest is in combinatorial inverse semigroup theory i.e. the study of inverse semigroups using presentations. Combinatorial inverse semigroup theory is a subject in its own right, with a substantial body of literature; see for instance [10, 27, 33, 41, 42, 44]. Other papers where finiteness conditions of inverse semigroups are considered include [21, 36]. Our interest here is in studying extensions of inverse semigroups but within the context of combinatorial inverse semigroup theory. As a necessary first step we shall give methods for writing down presentations for extensions of inverse semigroups, and conversely given a presentation for an extension to determine a presentation for the kernel K . We then apply these results to investigate the following very general question:

Let S be an inverse semigroup and suppose that (S, π) is an extension of K by T . How are the properties of S , K and T related to one another?

The results that we present here serve as an initial investigation of the above question, and we begin by considering to what extent the results mentioned above concerning finiteness properties of groups hold true for inverse semigroup extensions. Unsurprisingly, in general we shall see that the results do not carry across to inverse semigroups without modification, and so we shall end up with a mixture of counterexamples for results in general, theorems in certain cases (often with some additional restriction placed on the nature of the homomorphism π), and we also present several open problems, which highlight the limits of our techniques at present, and suggest possible future directions for research.

The paper is laid out as follows. Our main results concern presentations, and are given in Sections 3 and 4. We go on to apply these results in Section 5 to investigate the relationship between finiteness properties of inverse semigroups and their kernels, specifically we obtain results for finite generation and presentability, solubility of the word problem, and residual finiteness. Finally in Section 6 we consider the relationship between properties of inverse semigroups and their homomorphic images, under the assumption that the kernel is finite, and in particular make some observations about finite presentability and the homological finiteness property FP_n .

The methods used throughout are combinatorial. In particular we make use of the Reidemeister-Schreier type rewriting methods for semigroups originally introduced in [16]. As mentioned above, in the special case of groups, many of these results may be explained geometrically (via the notion of quasi-isometry). It would be interesting to know whether there are corresponding geometric interpretations more generally for the results we present here for inverse semigroups. It is possible that the topological approach to inverse semigroup presentations developed in [41] might shed some light on this.

2. PRELIMINARIES

Homomorphisms, congruences, kernels and extensions. We begin by introducing the basic concepts used in this paper. For a more detailed introduction to general notions in inverse semigroup theory we refer the reader to [26] and [28]. Let S be an inverse semigroup and let $E(S)$ denote the set of idempotents of S . The elements of S carry a natural partial order \leq where given any two elements $s, t \in S$ we say that $s \leq t$ if there exists an idempotent $e \in E(S)$ such that $s = te$. This order is compatible both with multiplication and inversion. Furthermore, when restricted to the set of idempotents this order becomes $e \leq f$ if and only if $ef = e$, for all $e, f \in E(S)$. Since $E(S)$ is a commutative subsemigroup of S , $(E(S), \leq)$ forms a meet semilattice (where the meet operation is multiplication).

We now fix some notation that will remain in force throughout the paper. Let $\pi : S \rightarrow T$ be a surjective homomorphism of inverse semigroups. The kernel of this homomorphism is

$$K = \ker \pi = \pi^{-1}(E(T)) = \bigcup_{e \in E(T)} C_e,$$

where $E(T)$ is the set of idempotents of T and

$$C_t = \{s \in S : s\pi = t\} = \pi^{-1}(t) \quad (t \in T). \quad (1)$$

Clearly K is an inverse subsemigroup of S and $E(K) = E(S)$, i.e. it is *full*. For every $t \in T$ let

$$E_t = \{s^{-1}s : s \in C_t\} \subseteq E(S). \quad (2)$$

In other words E_t denotes the set of all idempotents appearing in \mathcal{L} -classes of elements of $\pi^{-1}(t)$, where \mathcal{L} denotes Green's \mathcal{L} -relation (see [26, Chapter 2] for more on Green's relations). Next for every $t \in T$ we shall fix a subset $F_t \subseteq E_t$ such that:

$$(\forall e \in E_t)(\exists f_e \in F_t) e \leq f_e. \quad (3)$$

In other words, F_t is a set of idempotents that "covers" all the idempotents E_t in the sense that every element of E_t lies below some element from F_t . Of course such a set F_t always exists, since if necessary we can always take $F_t = E_t$.

As we shall see later on in Section 5 the question of whether or not the sets F_t may be chosen to be finite will influence whether or not finite generation or presentability is preserved when passing between S and K . Specifically, we shall see in Proposition 15 that there is a surjective homomorphism from the free inverse monoid of rank 2 onto the finite cyclic group of order 3 whose kernel is not finitely generated. Thus, although it may not be completely transparent at present, the introduction of the set F_t here is necessary so that positive results about preservation of finiteness properties may be obtained in Section 5.

For each $t \in T$ and each $e \in F_t$ fix a representative $s_{e,t} \in C_t$ such that $e = s_{e,t}^{-1}s_{e,t}$. Then define:

$$Q_t = \{s_{e,t} : e \in F_t\} \subseteq C_t \quad \& \quad Q = \bigcup_{t \in T} Q_t. \quad (4)$$

Note that for each $t \in T$ we have $|Q_t| = |F_t|$, so if F_t is finite for all $t \in T$, and T is finite, then Q is finite.

The following fundamental lemma will be used throughout the paper.

Lemma 1. *With the above notation, every element $s \in S$ can be decomposed in the form $s = uq$ for some $u \in K$ and $q \in Q_t$ with $\pi(s) = t$ and $u = sq^{-1}$.*

Proof. From $s \in C_t$ and (2) it follows that $s^{-1}s \in E_t$. By definition of F_t there exists $e \in F_t$ such that $s^{-1}s \leq e$. Therefore, for $q = s_{e,t} \in Q$ we have $\pi(q) = t = \pi(s)$ and $s^{-1}s \leq q^{-1}q$. Now, $s^{-1}sq^{-1}q = s^{-1}s$, which implies $ss^{-1}sq^{-1}q = ss^{-1}s$, and so $sq^{-1}q = s$. Also, from $\pi(q) = \pi(s)$ it follows that $\pi(qq^{-1}) = \pi(sq^{-1})$, and so $sq^{-1} \in K$ since $\pi(qq^{-1})$ is an idempotent. \square

Corollary 2. *Let S be an extension of K by T . If $A \subseteq K$ is a generating set for K then, with the above notation, $A \cup Q$ is a generating set for S .*

It is with respect to the generating set $A \cup Q$ that we give a presentation for S below in Section 3.

Inverse semigroup presentations. Let A be a non-empty set, which we call an alphabet. A *semigroup presentation* is a pair $\langle A \mid R \rangle$, where $R \subseteq A^+ \times A^+$. The elements of A are called *generators* and the elements of R are called *relations*. The semigroup defined by the presentation $\langle A \mid R \rangle$ is the semigroup $S = A^+/\rho$, where ρ is the smallest congruence on A^+ containing R . For $u, v \in A^+$ we write $u \equiv v$ if u and v are identical words in A^+ and $u = v$ if they represent the same element of S . We use $|u|$ to denote the number of letters in the word $u \in A^+$, which we call the length of the word u . Given $u, v \in A^+$ we say that $u = v$ is a *consequence* of R if u can be transformed into v by a finite number of applications of relations from R . The semigroup S is said to be *finitely generated* as a semigroup if A can be chosen to be finite and *finitely presented* if both A and R can be chosen to be finite. Monoid presentations are defined similarly, replacing A^+ by A^* .

Let A^{-1} be a set disjoint from A and in one to one correspondence with A via the map $a \mapsto a^{-1}$. Let $FI(A)$ denote the free inverse semigroup on a set A . Thus $FI(A) = (A \cup A^{-1})^+/\rho$ where ρ is the Vagner congruence:

$$\{(xx^{-1}x, x), (xx^{-1}yy^{-1}, yy^{-1}xx^{-1}) : x, y \in (A \cup A^{-1})^+\}$$

on the free semigroup $(A \cup A^{-1})^+$. Here $(x^{-1})^{-1}$ should be interpreted as x , for $x \in A$, and the map $a \mapsto a^{-1}$ has been extended to words in the natural way. An *inverse semigroup presentation* is a pair $\langle A \mid R \rangle$, where R is a subset of $(A \cup A^{-1})^+ \times (A \cup A^{-1})^+$. The inverse semigroup defined by the inverse semigroup presentation $\langle A \mid R \rangle$, is the semigroup $(A \cup A^{-1})^+/\tau$ where τ is the congruence on $(A \cup A^{-1})^+$ generated by $\rho \cup R$.

Given an inverse semigroup S there is an important distinction to be made between the question of whether S is finitely presented *as an inverse semigroup*, and whether S is finitely presented *as a semigroup*. Indeed, in [40] it was shown that the free inverse semigroup (of any rank) is not finitely presented as a semigroup. Throughout this paper we shall work with inverse semigroups, inverse semigroup presentations, and by finitely presented we shall always mean finitely presented as an inverse semigroup.

3. A PRESENTATION FOR THE EXTENSION

Let S be an inverse semigroup and suppose that (S, π) is an extension of K by T . Given a presentation $\langle A \mid R \rangle$ for K in this section we show how to obtain a presentation for S . We continue using the same notation and conventions introduced in Section 2. We saw above in Corollary 2 that, viewed as a subset of

S , $A \cup Q$ generates S . We shall give a presentation for S in terms of this generating set. Since $A \cup Q$ generates S , we may extend the mapping $\pi : S \rightarrow T$ to $\pi : ((A \cup A^{-1}) \cup (Q \cup Q^{-1}))^+ \rightarrow T$ in the obvious way, and we abuse notation slightly by using the same symbol π for both maps.

Before we write down the presentation for S we must first give some definitions. We saw in Lemma 1 that every element $s \in S$ can be decomposed (although not necessarily uniquely) in the form $s = uq$ for some $u \in K$ and some $q \in Q_t$ where $\pi(s) = t$ and $u = sq^{-1}$. We will say that a word in $((A \cup A^{-1}) \cup (Q \cup Q^{-1}))^*$ is in *normal form*, either if it is the empty word, or if it is of the form wq with $w \in (A \cup A^{-1})^*$, $q \in Q$, $\pi(wq) = \pi(q)$ and $wqq^{-1} = w$. Let N be the set of words from $((A \cup A^{-1}) \cup (Q \cup Q^{-1}))^*$ that are in normal form. Note the slightly non-standard terminology here: normal form would usually suggest a unique set of representatives, which is not the case here, as we now observe.

Lemma 3. *Given $w_1q, w_2q \in N$, where $w_1, w_2 \in (A \cup A^{-1})^*$ and $q \in Q$, then the relation $w_1q = w_2q$ holds in S if and only if $w_1 = w_2$ holds in K .*

Proof. Since w_1q, w_2q are in normal form, we know that $w_1qq^{-1} = w_1$ and $w_2qq^{-1} = w_2$. It is then clear that $w_1q = w_2q$ if and only if $w_1 = w_2$. \square

It is important to note, however, that it is quite possible that two words w_1q_1 and w_2q_2 can be in normal form with $w_1q_1 = w_2q_2$ but $q_1 \neq q_2$.

Our general strategy for obtaining a presentation for S is as follows. First we write down a set of relations that allow us to rewrite an arbitrary word w in the generators $(A \cup A^{-1}) \cup (Q \cup Q^{-1})$ into normal form $\bar{w}q_w$. Then given two arbitrary words w_1 and w_2 corresponding to the same element of S we rewrite each of them into normal form $\bar{w}_1q_{w_1}$ and $\bar{w}_2q_{w_2}$. At this stage we might not have $q_{w_1} = q_{w_2}$ so in the presentation we also include a set of relations that allow us to rewrite $\bar{w}_1q_{w_1}$ into $\bar{w}_1'q_{w_2}$ which is a word in normal form. Then by Lemma 3 we have $\bar{w}_1' = \bar{w}_2$ in K , and this can be deduced by applications of relations from R .

For each word $w \in ((A \cup A^{-1}) \cup (Q \cup Q^{-1}))^+$ choose and fix a word $\bar{w} \in (A \cup A^{-1})^*$ and a letter $q_w \in Q$ such that $\bar{w}q_w$ is in normal form (i.e. so that $\bar{w}q_w \in N$) and $w = \bar{w}q_w$ in S . Such choices are possible by Lemma 1. We extend this notation to the empty word, setting $\bar{1} = 1$ and $q_1 = 1$. Next define a mapping:

$$f : Q^1 \times ((A \cup A^{-1}) \cup (Q \cup Q^{-1}))^* \longrightarrow N$$

by

$$f(r, w) = \begin{cases} \bar{r}\bar{w}q_{rw} & \text{if } |w| \leq 1 \\ \bar{r}\bar{x}f(q_{rx}, w') & \text{if } w \equiv xw' \text{ with } |w'| \geq 1, \end{cases}$$

where $Q^1 = Q \cup \{1\}$, $w \equiv xw'$, $x \in (A \cup A^{-1}) \cup (Q \cup Q^{-1})$ and $w' \in ((A \cup A^{-1}) \cup (Q \cup Q^{-1}))^*$. It is easy to prove by induction on the length of the word w that f is indeed a mapping from $Q^1 \times ((A \cup A^{-1}) \cup (Q \cup Q^{-1}))^*$ to N . Note that in particular $f(1, 1) = 1$ which belongs to N by definition. Using this mapping, we are now in a position to state the main result of this section.

Theorem 4. *Let S be an inverse semigroup and suppose that (S, π) is an extension of K by T . Let $\langle A \mid R \rangle$ be a presentation for the kernel K . Then, with the above notation, S is defined by a presentation $\langle A, Q \mid R, U \rangle$, where U is the following set of relations*

$$\begin{aligned} \{ra = f(r, a) : a \in ((A \cup A^{-1}) \cup (Q \cup Q^{-1}))^1, r \in Q^1, (r, a) \neq (1, 1)\} \\ \cup \{\widehat{qr^{-1}} = \widehat{qr^{-1}} : q, r \in Q, \pi(q) = \pi(r)\}, \end{aligned}$$

where for all $q, r \in Q$, $\widehat{qr^{-1}}$ is a word in $(A \cup A^{-1})^*$ representing the element qr^{-1} of K . In particular, if K is finitely presented, and Q is finite, then S is finitely presented.

Clearly the size of Q relates to both the size of the image T (i.e. the number of π -classes), and also the relationship between the homomorphism π and the underlying semilattice of idempotents $E(S)$; see Section 5 for further discussion of this. Before proving Theorem 4 we need the following.

Lemma 5. *The relation $rw = f(r, w)$ is a consequence of $R \cup U$, for all $w \in ((A \cup A^{-1}) \cup (Q \cup Q^{-1}))^*$ and $r \in Q^1$ with $(r, w) \neq (1, 1)$.*

Proof. The proof is by induction on the length of w . If $|w| \leq 1$ then $rw = f(r, w)$ is a relation in U and so we are done. Assume now that $|w| \geq 2$, and write $rw \equiv rxw'$, $x \in (A \cup A^{-1}) \cup (Q \cup Q^{-1})$. We have

$$f(r, w) \equiv \overline{r\bar{x}}f(q_{rx}, w').$$

By the inductive hypothesis, $f(q_{rx}, w') = q_{rx}w'$ is a consequence of $R \cup U$, so we can deduce that $f(r, w) = \overline{r\bar{x}}q_{rx}w'$. Since $\overline{r\bar{x}}q_{rx} \equiv f(r, x)$ and $f(r, x) = rx$ is a relation in U , the relation $f(r, w) = rxw' \equiv rw$ is a consequence of $R \cup U$. \square

Proof of Theorem 4. Clearly all of the relations in the presentation hold in S . To complete the proof, let $\alpha, \beta \in ((A \cup A^{-1}) \cup (Q \cup Q^{-1}))^+$ be such that $\alpha = \beta$ holds in S . We want to show that this relation can be deduced from the relations $R \cup U$. By Lemma 5, we can deduce that $\alpha = f(1, \alpha) \in N$ and $\beta = f(1, \beta) \in N$ as a consequence of the relations $R \cup U$. So without loss of generality we may assume that α and β in normal form, say $\alpha \equiv wq \in N$ and $\beta \equiv vr \in N$ where $q, r \in Q$ and $v, w \in (A \cup A^{-1})^*$.

If $q = r$ then by Lemma 3 we know that $wq = vq$ in S if and only if $w = v$ holds in K . This last relation can be deduced from the relations in R . Hence $\alpha = wq = vq = \beta$ is a consequence of $R \cup U$.

Assume now that $q \neq r$. Since $wq = vr$ holds in S and these words are in normal form, we know that $\pi(q) = \pi(wq) = \pi(vr) = \pi(r)$. It follows that qr^{-1} and rq^{-1} represent elements from K .

First we show that $wq = wqr^{-1}r$ can be deduced from the relations in $R \cup U$. Using the second set of relations from U we obtain

$$wqr^{-1}r = w(qq^{-1}q)r^{-1}r \equiv wq(q^{-1}q)(r^{-1}r) = wqr^{-1}rq^{-1}q = \widehat{wqr^{-1}rq^{-1}q},$$

which, letting $w' \equiv \widehat{wqr^{-1}rq^{-1}} \in (A \cup A^{-1})^*$, shows that $wqr^{-1}r = w'q$ is a consequence of $R \cup U$. It is clear that $w' \in (A \cup A^{-1})^*$, and $\pi(w'q) = \pi(wq) = \pi(q)$. Also, $w'q^{-1} = \widehat{wqr^{-1}rq^{-1}q}^{-1}q^{-1} = w'$. Thus $w'q$ is in normal form. We know that $w'q = wq$ holds in S and both these words are in normal form. By Lemma 3, this implies that $w = w'$ holds in K . Thus $w = w'$ is a consequence of R , and it follows that $w'q = wq$ is also a consequence of R . Thus $wq = w'q = wqr^{-1}r$ is a consequence of the relations $R \cup U$.

We then have, as a consequence of $R \cup U$

$$wq = wqr^{-1}r = \widehat{wqr^{-1}r} \equiv w''r,$$

where $w'' \equiv \widehat{wqr^{-1}r}$, which is in normal form since $\pi(w''r) = \pi(wq) = \pi(r)$. It then follows that $w''r = vr$ holds in S . By Lemma 3, $w'' = v$ holds in K and so it must be a consequence of R . We conclude that $\alpha \equiv wq = vr \equiv \beta$ is a consequence of $R \cup U$. \square

4. A PRESENTATION FOR THE KERNEL

Let S be an inverse semigroup and suppose that (S, π) is an extension of K by T . Let $\langle Y | R \rangle$ be an inverse semigroup presentation for S and let $A = Y \cup Y^{-1}$. In this section we show how to obtain a presentation for the kernel K . The proof is more involved than the other direction dealt with in the previous section.

This is not too surprising since, when applied to normal subgroups of groups, this result generalises the well-known Reidemeister–Schreier theorem for groups which rewrites a presentation for the group to a presentation for the subgroup. After introducing the necessary definitions and notation the presentation for K is then given in Theorem 9, and the remainder of the section is devoted to proving that this presentation indeed defines K . This is achieved in two stages: first we show how to rewrite a generating set for S into a generating set for K , and then we show how to rewrite the defining relations of S to obtain a set of defining relations for K .

As in the previous section, Lemma 1 will be fundamental for the proof, and the question of preservation of finiteness, both of the generating set and of the presentation, will reduce to the question of whether or not one is able to choose the set Q to be finite. This will be discussed in more detail in Section 5 when we look at finiteness properties.

We use the same notation as in previous sections. So, for $t \in T$ we have $C_t = \pi^{-1}(t)$,

$$E_t = \{s^{-1}s : s \in C_t\}$$

and $F_t \subseteq E_t$ is a fixed subset such that:

$$(\forall e \in E_t)(\exists f_e \in F_t) e \leq f_e.$$

Also for each $t \in T$ and $f \in F_t$ we fix a representative $s_{f,t} \in C_t$ such that $f = s_{f,t}^{-1}s_{f,t}$, and then define:

$$Q_t = \{s_{f,t} : f \in F_t\} \quad \& \quad Q = \bigcup_{t \in T} Q_t.$$

Abusing notation slightly, in this section we shall view Q as a subset of $A^+ = (Y \cup Y^{-1})^+$ with every $q \in Q$ given by a fixed word in A^+ representing the element q . Also, as in the previous section, we extend the mapping $\pi : S \rightarrow T$ to $\pi : A^+ \rightarrow T$ in the obvious way, and we use the same symbol π for both maps.

In order to describe a generating set, and presentation, for K we shall need the following definition. Define a right action of the free monoid A^* on the set of words $Q^1 = Q \cup \{1\}$ (the set Q together with the empty word 1) in the following way. First set $q \cdot 1 = q$ for all $q \in Q^1$. Then for every $q \in Q^1$ and $a \in A$ choose and fix an element $q \cdot a \in Q_{\pi(qa)}$ satisfying:

$$qa = qa(q \cdot a)^{-1}(q \cdot a).$$

Such an element exists by Lemma 1. Then extend this to an action:

$$Q^1 \times A^* \rightarrow Q^1, \quad (q, w) \mapsto q \cdot w$$

where we define inductively

$$q \cdot wa = (q \cdot w) \cdot a,$$

for $w \in A^+$ and $a \in A$. The following lemma may be proved by an easy induction on the length of the word w , so we omit the proof.

Lemma 6. *The mapping*

$$Q^1 \times A^* \rightarrow Q^1, \quad (q, w) \mapsto q \cdot w$$

defines an action of the free monoid A^ on the set Q^1 . Moreover, for all $q \in Q^1$ and $w \in A^*$ with $(q, w) \neq (1, 1)$ we have:*

- (i) $qw = qw(q \cdot w)^{-1}(q \cdot w)$ in S , and
- (ii) $\pi(qw) = \pi(q)\pi(w) = \pi(q \cdot w)$.

In particular we see that for all $q \in Q^1$ and $a \in A$ we have $qa(q \cdot a)^{-1} \in \mathcal{L}(A, K)$, where $\mathcal{L}(A, K)$ is the set of all words from A^* representing elements of K . It is important to note that it is *not* the case here that we have an action of the semigroup S on the set Q^1 i.e. in general two words representing the same element of S can act differently on Q^1 .

The following result is a direct generalisation of Schreier's lemma which gives generators for a subgroup of a group (see for instance [31, Chapter II]).

Proposition 7. *Let S be an inverse semigroup generated by a set Y , and suppose that (S, π) is an extension of K by T . Then with $A = Y \cup Y^{-1}$, and the above notation, K is generated by the set*

$$X = \{qa(q \cdot a)^{-1} : q \in Q^1, a \in A\} \cup (Q \cap K).$$

Proof. Let $w \in K$ be arbitrary. Write $w = a_1 \dots a_n$ where $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n \in A$. Let $r_i = 1 \cdot a_1 \dots a_i$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$. Then we have:

$$\begin{aligned} w &= 1a_1 \dots a_n \\ &= (1a_1r_1^{-1}r_1)a_2 \dots a_n \\ &= (1a_1r_1^{-1})(r_1a_2)a_3 \dots a_n \\ &= (1a_1r_1^{-1})(r_1a_2r_2^{-1}r_2)a_3 \dots a_n \\ &= (1a_1r_1^{-1})(r_1a_2r_2^{-1})(r_2a_3)a_4 \dots a_n \\ &\vdots \\ &= (1a_1r_1^{-1})(r_1a_2r_2^{-1}) \dots (r_{n-1}a_nr_{n-1}^{-1})r_n, \end{aligned}$$

where $1a_1r_1^{-1} = 1a_1(1 \cdot a_1)^{-1} \in X$, and for $i = 1, \dots, n-1$

$$r_i a_{i+1} r_{i+1}^{-1} = r_i a_{i+1} (r_i \cdot a_{i+1})^{-1} \in X.$$

Also by Lemma 6, $\pi(r_n) = \pi(1 \cdot w) = \pi(w)$ and hence $r_n \in X$. Thus we have expressed w as a product of elements from X , and since $w \in K$ was arbitrary, this completes the proof of the proposition. \square

We now introduce a new alphabet with respect to which we shall define a presentation for K . Let

$$B = \{b_{r,a,s^{-1}} : r, s \in Q^1, a \in A^1, ras^{-1} \in \mathcal{L}(A, K)\} \cup \{e_{r,s} : r, s \in Q\}.$$

Note that we allow $r = 1$ or $s = 1$ in the above expression, and in these cases both 1 and 1^{-1} should be read as the empty word. To simplify the exposition in what follows, the generating set B has been chosen to contain some redundant generators (compare with the generating set X for K given in Proposition 7).

To simplify notation, for $q \in Q^1$ and $a \in A^1$ we shall use $b_{q,a}$ as shorthand for the letter $b_{q,a,(q \cdot a)^{-1}$. Observe that $b_{1,1} = b_{1,1,1^{-1}} = b_{1,1,1} \notin B$ since $1 \notin \mathcal{L}(A, K)$.

Let $\psi : B^+ \rightarrow A^+$ be the homomorphism extending:

$$\begin{aligned} b_{r,a,s^{-1}} &\mapsto ras^{-1} & (r, s \in Q^1, a \in A^1, ras^{-1} \in \mathcal{L}(A, K)), \\ e_{r,s} &\mapsto rs^{-1}sr^{-1} & (r, s \in Q). \end{aligned}$$

The intended meaning here is that the mapping ψ identifies the word in A^+ that the corresponding letter from B represents.

Next we define a mapping which records the effect of rewriting a word $w \in A^*$ by pushing a representative q through from left to right. We define

$$\phi' : \{(q, w) \in Q^1 \times A^* : qw \in \mathcal{L}(A, K)\} \rightarrow B^+$$

inductively by:

$$\phi'(q, w) = \begin{cases} b_{q,1,1} & \text{if } w = 1 \\ b_{q,a} \phi'(q \cdot a, u) & \text{if } w \equiv au \text{ where } a \in A, u \in A^*. \end{cases}$$

Here $\phi'(q \cdot a, u)$ is well-defined since by Lemma 6, $\pi((q \cdot a)u) = \pi(qau) = \pi(qw) \in E(T)$ i.e. $(q \cdot a)u \in \mathcal{L}(A, K)$. Note that $(1, 1)$ is not in the domain of ϕ' since $1 \notin \mathcal{L}(A, K)$. Also define a mapping

$$\phi : \mathcal{L}(A, K) \rightarrow B^+, \quad \phi(w) = \phi'(1, w).$$

To simplify notation slightly, for $w \equiv a_1 \dots a_n \in A^*$ and $q_0 \in Q^1$ we define

$$\beta_{q_0, w} \equiv b_{q_0, a_1} b_{q_1, a_2} b_{q_2, a_3} \dots b_{q_{n-1}, a_n} \in B^*$$

where $q_i \equiv q_0 \cdot a_1 a_2 \dots a_i$ for $1 \leq i \leq n$. Note that in particular $\beta_{1,1}$ and $\beta_{q,1}$ ($q \in Q$) are all empty products. In other words $\beta_{1,1} \equiv \beta_{q,1} \equiv 1 \in B^*$ for all $q \in Q$. The following easy lemma describes the effect of applying the mapping ϕ' . We omit the proof since it is a simple consequence of the definitions.

Lemma 8. *Let $q \in Q^1$ and $w \equiv a_1 \dots a_k \in A^*$ with $qw \in \mathcal{L}(A, K)$. Then with $q_i = q \cdot a_1 \dots a_i$ we have*

$$\phi'(q, w) \equiv b_{q, a_1} b_{q_1, a_2} b_{q_2, a_3} \dots b_{q_{k-1}, a_k} b_{q_k, 1, 1} \equiv \beta_{q, w} b_{q_k, 1, 1}.$$

It follows that for all $q \in Q^1$ and $u, v \in A^*$ such that $quv \in \mathcal{L}(A, K)$ we have

$$\phi'(q, uv) \equiv \beta_{q, u} \phi'(q \cdot u, v).$$

Note that for $q \in Q \cap \mathcal{L}(A, K)$ we have $b_{q,1,1} \in B$ and $\psi(b_{q,1,1}) = q \in A^*$.

We are now in a position to state the main result of this section, which shows how one may obtain a presentation for K from a presentation for S . We note that in the presentation $\langle B | \mathcal{D} \rangle$ for K obtained in the following theorem the set B is an abstract alphabet and is not a subset of K . The element of K that a given letter of B represents may be obtained by applying the mapping ψ to the letter to obtain a word in A^+ , and then taking the element in K that this word represents (see the definition of ψ above).

Theorem 9. *Let S be an inverse semigroup defined by an inverse semigroup presentation $\langle Y | R \rangle$, and suppose that (S, π) is an extension of K by T . Then with $A = Y \cup Y^{-1}$, and the above notation, the kernel K is defined by the presentation $\langle B | \mathcal{D} \rangle$ where:*

$$B = \{b_{r, a, s^{-1}} : r, s \in Q^1, a \in A^1, ras^{-1} \in \mathcal{L}(A, K)\} \cup \{e_{r, s} : r, s \in Q\},$$

and \mathcal{D} consists of the relations (5)–(14) below, where $a_i \in A$, $r_i, s_i \in Q$, and $s_{i+1} = s_i \cdot a_{i+1}$ and $r_{i+1} = r_i \cdot a_{i+1}$ and for all i :

$$\phi(ras^{-1}) = b_{r, a, s^{-1}} \quad (r, s \in Q^1, a \in A^1, ras^{-1} \in \mathcal{L}(A, K)) \quad (5)$$

$$b_{r, 1, 1} b_{1, a} = b_{r, a, (1 \cdot a)^{-1}} \quad (r \in Q \cap \mathcal{L}(A, K), a \in A) \quad (6)$$

$$b_{r_1, a_2, s_2^{-1}} b_{s_2, a_3} = b_{r_1, a_2} e_{r_2, s_2} b_{r_2, a_3, s_3^{-1}} \quad (r_2 a_3 s_3^{-1}, r_1 a_2 s_2^{-1} \in \mathcal{L}(A, K)) \quad (7)$$

$$b_{r_1, a_2, s_2^{-1}} b_{s_2, 1, 1} = b_{r_1, a_2} e_{r_2, s_2} b_{r_2, 1, 1} \quad (r_2, s_2 \in \mathcal{L}(A, K), r_1 a_2 s_2^{-1} \in \mathcal{L}(A, K)) \quad (8)$$

$$e_{r_1, s_1} b_{r_1, a_2} = e_{r_1, s_1} b_{r_1, a_2} e_{r_2, s_2} \quad (9)$$

$$b_{r_0, a_1} = b_{r_0, a_1} e_{r_1, s_1} \quad (s_1 = 1 \cdot a_1), \quad (10)$$

and with $(u = v) \in R$, $q_0 \in Q^1$, $s_0 = q_0 \cdot u$, $t_0 = q_0 \cdot v$ and $t_{i+1} = t_i \cdot a_{i+1}$ for all i :

$$\beta_{q_0, u} b_{s_0, a_1, s_1^{-1}} = \beta_{q_0, v} b_{t_0, a_1, s_1^{-1}} \quad (11)$$

$$\beta_{q_0, u} b_{s_0, 1, 1} = \beta_{q_0, v} b_{t_0, 1, 1} \quad (12)$$

$$\beta_{q_0, v} b_{t_0, a_1} e_{t_1, s_1} b_{t_1, a_2} = \beta_{q_0, v} b_{t_0, a_1} b_{t_1, a_2} \quad (13)$$

$$\beta_{q_0, v} b_{t_0, a_1} e_{t_1, s_1} b_{t_1, 1, 1} = \beta_{q_0, v} b_{t_0, a_1} b_{t_1, 1, 1}. \quad (14)$$

In particular, if S is finitely presented, and Q is finite, then K is finitely presented.

The rest of this section will be devoted to the proof of Theorem 9. We note that, in general, finiteness of T is not enough to guarantee finiteness of the above presentation, and in this aspect the above result cannot be improved; see the example in Proposition 15 below. However, there are many natural situations where Q is finite, and hence the presentation above will be finite. For instance, clearly when the result is applied to groups the set Q is automatically finite (since a group has only finitely many idempotents), and the thus classical Reidemeister–Schreier theorem for groups (in the case of passing to normal subgroups) may be recovered as a special case of the above result.

The proof of Theorem 9 has two parts: first we show all the relations hold in K , meaning that the relation holds in K once the map ψ has been applied, and then that every relation in K may be deduced from these relations.

The relations \mathcal{D} all hold. We begin by showing that each of the relations in the presentation holds in K . This means that for every relation $u = v$ from \mathcal{D} we must check that the relation $\psi(u) = \psi(v)$ holds in S . We must also verify that the letters appearing in the relations really do all belong to B , i.e. for any letter $b_{r,a,s^{-1}}$ appearing in the presentation we must check that $ras^{-1} \in \mathcal{L}(A, K)$.

We begin with two easy lemmas.

Lemma 10. *Let $q \in Q$ and $w \equiv a_1 \dots a_k \in A^*$ with $qw \in \mathcal{L}(A, K)$. Then:*

$$\psi(\phi'(q, a_1 \dots a_k)) \equiv qa_1q_1^{-1}q_1a_2q_2^{-1}q_2a_3 \dots a_kq_k^{-1}q_k,$$

where $q_i = q \cdot a_1 \dots a_i$ for $1 \leq i \leq k$. In particular, the relation:

$$\psi(\phi'(q, w)) = qw$$

holds in S .

Proof. The first part is a direct consequence of Lemma 8 and the definitions, while the second part follows since:

$$qa_1q_1^{-1}q_1a_2q_2^{-1}q_2a_3 \dots a_kq_k^{-1}q_k = qa_1a_2 \dots a_k$$

in S . □

Lemma 11. *Let $w_1, w_2 \in A^*$ and $q \in Q$. If $w_1 = w_2$ in S , and $qw_1 \in \mathcal{L}(A, K)$ (and hence also $qw_2 \in \mathcal{L}(A, K)$) then $\psi\phi'(q, w_1) = \psi\phi'(q, w_2)$ in S .*

Proof. This is straightforward, since applying Lemma 10 we see that in S :

$$\psi\phi'(q, w_1) = qw_1 = qw_2 = \psi\phi'(q, w_2). \quad \square$$

We shall now work through the relations one family at a time, checking that they each hold in K . The relations (5) clearly hold as a consequence of Lemma 10.

Claim 1. *Relations (6) hold in K .*

Proof. Since $r \in \mathcal{L}(A, K)$ it follows that $b_{r,1,1}, b_{r,a,(1 \cdot a)^{-1}} \in B$. The relation holds in K since in S we have

$$\psi(b_{r,1,1}b_{1,a}) = ra(1 \cdot a)^{-1} = \psi(b_{r,a,(1 \cdot a)^{-1}}). \quad \square$$

Claim 2. *Relations (7) hold in K .*

Proof. Since $r_2 a_3 s_3^{-1}, r_1 a_2 s_2^{-1} \in \mathcal{L}(A, K)$ it follows that the letters appearing in relation (7) each belong to B . Since idempotents commute, and $r_1 a_2 r_2^{-1} r_2 = r_1 a_2$ in S , applying ψ we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(b_{r_1, a_2} e_{r_2, s_2} b_{r_2, a_3, s_3^{-1}}) &= (r_1 a_2 r_2^{-1})(r_2 s_2^{-1} s_2 r_2^{-1})(r_2 a_3 s_3^{-1}) \\ &= r_1 a_2 r_2^{-1} r_2 r_2^{-1} r_2 s_2^{-1} s_2 a_3 s_3^{-1} \\ &= r_1 a_2 r_2^{-1} r_2 s_2^{-1} s_2 a_3 s_3^{-1} \\ &= r_1 a_2 s_2^{-1} s_2 a_3 s_3^{-1} \\ &= \psi(b_{r_1, a_2, s_2^{-1}} b_{s_2, a_3}). \end{aligned} \quad \square$$

Claim 3. Relations (8) hold in K .

Proof. Since $r_2, s_2, r_1 a_2 s_2^{-1} \in \mathcal{L}(A, K)$ it follows that the letters appearing in the relation do come from the set B . To see that this relation holds, applying ψ we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(b_{r_1, a_2} e_{r_2, s_2} b_{r_2, 1, 1}) &= (r_1 a_2 r_2^{-1})(r_2 s_2^{-1} s_2 r_2^{-1})(r_2) \\ &= r_1 a_2 r_2^{-1} r_2 r_2^{-1} r_2 s_2^{-1} s_2 \\ &= (r_1 a_2 r_2^{-1} r_2) s_2^{-1} s_2 \\ &= r_1 a_2 s_2^{-1} s_2 \\ &= \psi(b_{r_1, a_2, s_2^{-1}} b_{s_2, 1, 1}). \end{aligned} \quad \square$$

Claim 4. Relations (9) hold in K .

Proof. The letters in the relation clearly all belong to the set B . Since idempotents commute and $s_1 a_2 (s_2^{-1} s_2) = s_1 a_2$ in S , applying ψ we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(e_{r_1, s_1} b_{r_1, a_2} e_{r_2, s_2}) &= (r_1 s_1^{-1} s_1 r_1^{-1})(r_1 a_2 r_2^{-1})(r_2 s_2^{-1} s_2 r_2^{-1}) \\ &= r_1 (s_1^{-1} s_1) (r_1^{-1} r_1) a_2 (r_2^{-1} r_2) (s_2^{-1} s_2) r_2^{-1} \\ &= r_1 (r_1^{-1} r_1) (s_1^{-1} s_1) \underline{a_2 (s_2^{-1} s_2)} (r_2^{-1} r_2) r_2^{-1} \\ &= r_1 (r_1^{-1} r_1) (s_1^{-1} s_1) a_2 (r_2^{-1} r_2) r_2^{-1} \\ &= (r_1 s_1^{-1} s_1 r_1^{-1})(r_1 a_2 r_2^{-1}) \\ &= \psi(e_{r_1, s_1} b_{r_1, a_2}). \end{aligned}$$

(Here in the third line we have underlined the subword to which the relation is being applied for that step.) It follows that relation (9) holds in K . \square

Claim 5. Relations (10) hold in K .

Proof. Clearly each of the letters in the relation belongs to B . To see that this relation holds, since $s_1 = 1 \cdot a_1$, idempotents commute and $a_1 s_1^{-1} s_1 = a_1$, applying ψ gives:

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(b_{r_0, a_1} e_{r_1, s_1}) &= (r_0 a_1 r_1^{-1})(r_1 s_1^{-1} s_1 r_1^{-1}) \\ &= r_0 a_1 (r_1^{-1} r_1) (s_1^{-1} s_1) r_1^{-1} \\ &= r_0 a_1 (s_1^{-1} s_1) (r_1^{-1} r_1) r_1^{-1} \\ &= r_0 (a_1 s_1^{-1} s_1) r_1^{-1} \\ &= r_0 a_1 r_1^{-1} \\ &= \psi(b_{r_0, a_1}). \end{aligned} \quad \square$$

Claim 6. Relations (11) and (12) hold in K .

Proof. We give a proof for the family of relations (11), the fact that the relations (12) hold in K may be proved similarly.

Clearly $b_{s_0, a_1, s_1^{-1}} \in B$. Also, since by Lemma 6:

$$\pi(s_0) = \pi(q_0u) = \pi(q_0v) = \pi(t_0),$$

and thus

$$\pi(t_0a_1s_1^{-1}) = \pi(s_0a_1s_1^{-1}) \in E(T),$$

it follows that $b_{t_0, a_1, s_1^{-1}} \in B$. Now to see that the relation holds, by Lemmas 8 and 10, applying ψ gives in S :

$$\psi(\beta_{q_0, u} b_{s_0, a_1, s_1^{-1}}) = q_0ua_1s_1^{-1} = q_0va_1s_1^{-1} = \psi(\beta_{q_0, v} b_{t_0, a_1, s_1^{-1}}). \quad \square$$

Claim 7. Relations (13) and (14) hold in K .

Proof. We give a proof for the family of relations (13), the fact that the relations (14) hold in K may be proved similarly.

Clearly all the letters appearing in this relation belong to B . To see that this relation holds first observe:

$$\psi(\beta_{q_0, v} b_{t_0, a_1} e_{t_1, s_1} b_{t_1, a_2}) \equiv \psi(\beta_{q_0, v})(t_0a_1t_1^{-1})(t_1s_1^{-1}s_1t_1^{-1})(t_1a_2t_2^{-1}).$$

Since $u = v$, in S we have (again using Lemmas 8 and 10)

$$\psi(\beta_{q_0, v})t_0a_1 = q_0va_1 = q_0ua_1$$

and by Lemma 6:

$$(q_0ua_1)s_1^{-1}s_1 = (q_0ua_1).$$

It follows that

$$\psi(\beta_{q_0, v})t_0a_1 = q_0ua_1 = (q_0ua_1)s_1^{-1}s_1 = (\psi(\beta_{q_0, v})t_0a_1)s_1^{-1}s_1,$$

and therefore in S :

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(\beta_{q_0, v} b_{t_0, a_1} e_{t_1, s_1} b_{t_1, a_2}) &= \psi(\beta_{q_0, v})(t_0a_1t_1^{-1})(t_1s_1^{-1}s_1t_1^{-1})(t_1a_2t_2^{-1}) \\ &= \psi(\beta_{q_0, v})t_0a_1(s_1^{-1}s_1)(t_1^{-1}t_1)(t_1^{-1}t_1)a_2t_2^{-1} \\ &= \psi(\beta_{q_0, v})t_0a_1(t_1^{-1}t_1)(t_1^{-1}t_1)a_2t_2^{-1} \\ &= \psi(\beta_{q_0, v})(t_0a_1t_1^{-1})(t_1a_2t_2^{-1}) \\ &= \psi(\beta_{q_0, v} b_{t_0, a_1} b_{t_1, a_2}). \end{aligned} \quad \square$$

This completes the proof that every relation in the presentation $\langle B|\mathcal{D} \rangle$ holds in K .

The relations \mathcal{D} suffice. To complete the proof of Theorem 9 we must now show that an arbitrary relation in K can be deduced by the set of relations \mathcal{D} given in the statement of the theorem. In [16], the authors give a procedure to write a presentation for a subsemigroup from a presentation of a semigroup. This method admits a natural and straightforward generalisation to inverse semigroups and inverse semigroup presentations; see [17] for details. It is a consequence of these general results that, with the above notation, the following presentation, which we denote by \mathcal{P} , defines the kernel K :

$$\begin{aligned} \langle B \mid & \phi(ras^{-1}) = b_{r, a, s^{-1}} \quad (r, s \in Q^1, a \in A^1, ras^{-1} \in \mathcal{L}(A, K)) \\ & \phi(w_1w_2) = \phi(w_1)\phi(w_2) \quad (w_1, w_2 \in \mathcal{L}(A, K)), \\ & \phi(w_3uw_4) = \phi(w_3vw_4) \quad (w_3, w_4 \in A^*, (u = v) \in R, w_3uw_4 \in \mathcal{L}(A, K)). \end{aligned}$$

To complete the proof of Theorem 9 it will suffice to show that the relations in the presentation \mathcal{P} are all consequences of the set of relations \mathcal{D} .

The first family of relations of \mathcal{P} is included in \mathcal{D} and hence automatically deducible. The following two lemmas show how to deal with the remaining two families of relations.

Lemma 12. *The relations $\phi(w_1 w_2) = \phi(w_1)\phi(w_2)$, where $w_1, w_2 \in \mathcal{L}(A, K)$, are consequences of the relations in \mathcal{D} .*

Proof. First write

$$w_2 \equiv a_1 \dots a_n,$$

where $a_1, \dots, a_n \in A$. Let $r_0 = 1 \cdot w_1$, and for $1 \leq i \leq n$ define:

$$s_i = 1 \cdot a_1 \dots a_i, \quad r_i = r_0 \cdot a_1 \dots a_i.$$

By Lemma 8, $\phi(w_1)$ decomposes as:

$$\phi(w_1) \equiv \beta_{1, w_1} b_{r_0, 1, 1}.$$

Applying the last clause of Lemma 8, we then have

$$\phi(w_1)\phi(w_2) \equiv \beta_{1, w_1} b_{r_0, 1, 1} \phi'(1, w_2), \quad \phi(w_1 w_2) \equiv \beta_{1, w_1} \phi'(r_0, w_2).$$

We shall now prove that

$$b_{r_0, 1, 1} \phi'(1, w_2) = \phi'(r_0, w_2) \tag{15}$$

is a consequence of the set of relations \mathcal{D} . Evaluating the left hand side of (15) we have

$$b_{r_0, 1, 1} \phi'(1, w_2) \equiv b_{r_0, 1, 1} b_{1, a_1} b_{s_1, a_2} \dots b_{s_{n-1}, a_n} b_{s_n, 1, 1},$$

while from the right hand side we obtain:

$$\phi'(r_0, w_2) \equiv b_{r_0, a_1} b_{r_1, a_2} b_{r_2, a_3} \dots b_{r_{n-1}, a_n} b_{r_n, 1, 1}.$$

Starting with the left hand side, first apply (6) to obtain:

$$\underline{b_{r_0, 1, 1} b_{1, a_1} b_{s_1, a_2} b_{s_2, a_3} \dots b_{s_{n-1}, a_n} b_{s_n, 1, 1}} = b_{r_0, a_1, s_1^{-1}} b_{s_1, a_2} b_{s_2, a_3} \dots b_{s_{n-1}, a_n} b_{s_n, 1, 1}.$$

This is an application of a relation from (6) since $r_0 = 1 \cdot w_1 \in \mathcal{L}(A, K)$, because $w_1 \in \mathcal{L}(A, K)$. Then we continue by applying relations (7) successively from left to right:

$$\begin{aligned} & \underline{b_{r_0, a_1, s_1^{-1}} b_{s_1, a_2} b_{s_2, a_3} b_{s_3, a_4} \dots b_{s_{n-1}, a_n} b_{s_n, 1, 1}} \\ &= \underline{b_{r_0, a_1} e_{r_1, s_1} b_{r_1, a_2, s_2^{-1}} b_{s_2, a_3} b_{s_3, a_4} \dots b_{s_{n-1}, a_n} b_{s_n, 1, 1}} \\ &= \underline{b_{r_0, a_1} e_{r_1, s_1} b_{r_1, a_2} e_{r_2, s_2} b_{r_2, a_3, s_3^{-1}} b_{s_3, a_4} \dots b_{s_{n-1}, a_n} b_{s_n, 1, 1}} \\ & \vdots \\ &= b_{r_0, a_1} e_{r_1, s_1} b_{r_1, a_2} e_{r_2, s_2} b_{r_2, a_3} e_{r_3, s_3} \dots e_{r_{n-1}, s_{n-1}} b_{r_{n-1}, a_n, s_n^{-1}} b_{s_n, 1, 1}. \end{aligned}$$

These are each valid applications of a relation from (7) since for $m = 1, \dots, n$ by Lemma 6 we have

$$\pi(r_{m-1} a_m s_m^{-1}) = \pi(w_1 (a_1 \dots a_{m-1} a_m) (a_1 \dots a_m)^{-1}) \in E(T),$$

which implies $r_{m-1} a_m s_m^{-1} \in \mathcal{L}(A, K)$. Then apply relation (8) to obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} & b_{r_0, a_1} e_{r_1, s_1} b_{r_1, a_2} e_{r_2, s_2} b_{r_2, a_3} e_{r_3, s_3} \dots e_{r_{n-1}, s_{n-1}} \underline{b_{r_{n-1}, a_n, s_n^{-1}} b_{s_n, 1, 1}} \\ &= b_{r_0, a_1} e_{r_1, s_1} b_{r_1, a_2} e_{r_2, s_2} b_{r_2, a_3} e_{r_3, s_3} \dots e_{r_{n-1}, s_{n-1}} b_{r_{n-1}, a_n} e_{r_n, s_n} b_{r_n, 1, 1}. \end{aligned}$$

The fact that this is a relation from (8) follows since $r_n, s_n \in \mathcal{L}(A, K)$ as

$$\pi(r_n) = \pi(r_0 \cdot w_2) = \pi(r_0 w_2) = \pi(w_1 w_2) \in E(T)$$

and

$$\pi(s_n) = \pi(w_2) \in E(T),$$

and, as above, $r_{n-1}a_n s_n^{-1} \in \mathcal{L}(A, K)$. In this way, using the relations (6)–(8) we have transformed the left hand side into

$$b_{r_0, a_1} e_1 b_{r_1, a_2} e_2 b_{r_2, a_3} e_3 \cdots e_{n-1} b_{r_{n-1}, a_n} e_n b_{r_n, 1, 1} \quad (16)$$

where $e_m = e_{r_m, s_m}$, for $m = 1, \dots, n$. To finish the proof we must apply relations to remove these idempotents from the word (16).

Note that relation (9) says $e_i b_{r_i, a_{i+1}} = e_i b_{r_i, a_{i+1}} e_{i+1}$. So working from right to left, we may remove e_n , then e_{n-1} , right down to e_2 , transforming (16) into

$$b_{r_0, a_1} e_1 b_{r_1, a_2} b_{r_2, a_3} b_{r_3, a_4} \cdots b_{r_{n-1}, a_n} b_{r_n, 1, 1}. \quad (17)$$

Finally since $s_1 = 1 \cdot a_1$ we may apply the following relation from (10):

$$b_{r_0, a_1} e_1 = b_{r_0, a_1},$$

to obtain:

$$b_{r_0, a_1} b_{r_1, a_2} b_{r_2, a_3} b_{r_3, a_4} \cdots b_{r_{n-1}, a_n} b_{r_n, 1, 1}.$$

This shows that using only the relations (6)–(10) we can deduce the relation (15), and thus the relation $\phi(w_1 w_2) = \phi(w_1) \phi(w_2)$. This therefore completes the proof of the lemma. \square

Lemma 13. *The relations $\phi(w_3 u w_4) = \phi(w_3 v w_4)$ (where $w_3, w_4 \in A^*$, $(u = v) \in R$ and $w_3 u w_4 \in \mathcal{L}(A, K)$) are consequences of the relations \mathcal{D} .*

Proof. The approach is similar to that used in the proof of Lemma 12. Let

$$w_4 \equiv a_1 \dots a_n$$

where $a_1, \dots, a_n \in A$ (note that $w_4 \equiv 1$ is possible here), and let $q_0 = 1 \cdot w_3 \in Q^1$. Then by the last clause of Lemma 8 we have

$$\phi(w_3 u w_4) \equiv \kappa \phi'(q_0, u w_4), \quad \phi(w_3 v w_4) \equiv \kappa \phi'(q_0, v w_4),$$

where $\kappa \equiv \beta_{1, w_3} \in B^*$. Therefore to complete the proof of the lemma it shall suffice to show that

$$\phi'(q_0, u w_4) = \phi'(q_0, v w_4) \quad (18)$$

is a consequence of the relations \mathcal{D} . Let

$$s_0 = q_0 \cdot u \in Q, \quad t_0 = q_0 \cdot v \in Q.$$

Recall that even though $u = v$ in S , it is still possible that $q_0 \cdot u$ and $q_0 \cdot v$ are not equal to each another. Again applying Lemma 8 we obtain:

$$\phi'(q_0, u w_4) \equiv \beta_{q_0, u} \phi'(s_0, w_4), \quad \phi'(q_0, v w_4) \equiv \beta_{q_0, v} \phi'(t_0, w_4).$$

The left hand side decomposes as:

$$\beta_{q_0, u} \phi'(s_0, w_4) \equiv \beta_{q_0, u} b_{s_0, a_1} b_{s_1, a_2} \cdots b_{s_{n-1}, a_n} b_{s_n, 1, 1} \quad (19)$$

while the right hand side decomposes as:

$$\beta_{q_0, v} \phi'(t_0, w_4) \equiv \beta_{q_0, v} b_{t_0, a_1} b_{t_1, a_2} \cdots b_{t_{n-1}, a_n} b_{t_n, 1, 1} \quad (20)$$

where:

$$s_i = s_0 \cdot a_1 \dots a_i \in Q, \quad t_i = t_0 \cdot a_1 \dots a_i \in Q.$$

We must show that by applying relations from \mathcal{D} we can transform the word (19) into the word (20).

If $w_4 \equiv 1$ then (19) is the word $\beta_{q_0, u} b_{s_0, 1, 1}$, (20) is the word $\beta_{q_0, v} b_{t_0, 1, 1}$, and we are done since $\beta_{q_0, u} b_{s_0, 1, 1} = \beta_{q_0, v} b_{t_0, 1, 1}$ is one of the relations (12).

Now suppose $|w_4| \geq 1$. Applying the relation (11), we transform:

$$\beta_{q_0, u} b_{s_0, a_1, s_1^{-1}} b_{s_1, a_2} b_{s_2, a_3} \cdots b_{s_{n-1}, a_n} b_{s_n, 1, 1}$$

into

$$\beta_{q_0, v} b_{t_0, a_1, s_1^{-1}} b_{s_1, a_2} b_{s_2, a_3} \cdots b_{s_{n-1}, a_n} b_{s_n, 1, 1}. \quad (21)$$

Then exactly as in the proof of Lemma 12 we apply relations (7) and (8) working from left to right to transform (21) into

$$\beta_{q_0,v} b_{t_0,a_1} e_{t_1,s_1} b_{t_1,a_2} e_{t_2,s_2} \cdots e_{t_{n-1},s_{n-1}} b_{t_{n-1},a_n} e_{t_n,s_n} b_{t_n,1,1}.$$

To see that each of these relations is a valid application of a relation from (7) (similarly for (8)) one just has to observe that for all $m = 1, \dots, n-1$ we have:

$$\pi(t_m a_{m+1} s_{m+1}^{-1}) = \pi(q_0 v a_1 \cdots a_m a_{m+1} (q_0 u a_1 \cdots a_{m+1})^{-1}) \in E(T),$$

which implies $t_m a_{m+1} s_{m+1}^{-1} \in \mathcal{L}(A, K)$.

Next, again as in the proof of Lemma 12, working from right to left we apply relations (9) to remove the idempotents, one at a time. This transforms the word into:

$$\beta_{q_0,v} b_{t_0,a_1} e_{t_1,s_1} b_{t_1,a_2} b_{t_2,a_3} \cdots b_{t_{n-1},a_n} b_{t_n,1,1}. \quad (22)$$

Finally we apply relation (13) to transform (22) into

$$\beta_{q_0,v} b_{t_0,a_1} b_{t_1,a_2} b_{t_2,a_3} \cdots b_{t_{n-1},a_n} b_{t_n,1,1}.$$

(In the case that $|w_4| = 1$, so $w_4 \equiv a_1$, in this last step we apply the corresponding relation from (14) instead here.) In conclusion, we have shown how using the relations from \mathcal{D} one can deduce the relation (18), and hence also the relation $\phi(w_3 u w_3) = \phi(w_3 v w_4)$. This completes the proof of the lemma. \square

This completes the proof of Theorem 9.

5. APPLICATIONS: FINITENESS PROPERTIES

Let S be an inverse semigroup, and suppose that (S, π) is an extension of K by T . We now turn our attention to the general question of how the properties of S , K and T are related. As we saw in the introduction, in the special case that S is a group numerous results exist relating the finiteness properties of S , T and K . In this section, and the one that follows it, we shall investigate to what extent results such as these hold true for inverse semigroups in general. We begin in this section by considering the situation where T is finite, and we ask about the relationship between properties of S and those of the kernel K .

Some easy properties. For certain finiteness conditions it is easily shown, either by direct proof or appealing to known results, that, under the assumption that T is finite, S has the property if and only if K does. The following result summarises a few of these straightforward facts. Recall that a semigroup S is called locally finite if for any finite subset X of S the subsemigroup generated by X is finite, and S is called periodic if for every element $s \in S$ there exist numbers $i, j > 0$, with $i \neq j$, such that $s^i = s^j$.

Theorem 14. *Let S be an inverse semigroup and suppose that (S, π) is an extension of K by T . If T is finite then:*

- (i) *S is finite if and only if K is finite;*
- (ii) *S is periodic if and only if K is periodic;*
- (iii) *S is locally finite if and only if K is locally finite.*

Proof. The first two parts are easy exercises, while the third follows from a well-known result of Brown [13, 14]. \square

Finite generation and presentability. As we shall see below in Proposition 15, in contrast to the behaviour of the finiteness properties listed in Theorem 14, just assuming that T is finite is not strong enough to ensure that either finite generation or presentability are inherited by K from S . Therefore some additional assumption is needed. We begin now by presenting a counterexample to the general statement, and then afterwards shall introduce an additional notion, that of being *finitely covered*, that, once imposed, will yield positive results about preservation of finite generation and presentability. This additional hypothesis is still weak enough to allow the result to be applied in many situations, including the case of subgroups of groups.

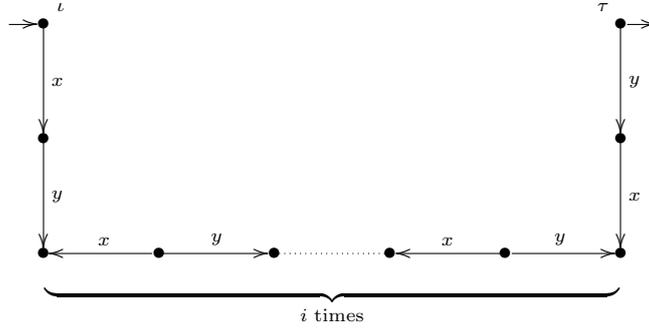
The following proposition concerns the free inverse monoid $FI(X)$ on a set X . We shall view elements of $FI(X)$ by means of Munn trees. We give some basic background on Munn trees here. For a more detailed introduction we refer the reader to [28, Section 6.4], or originally [34].

Let Γ denote the Cayley graph of the free group $FG(X)$. Of course, Γ is a tree. Given a word $u = x_1 \dots x_n \in (X \cup X^{-1})^*$, the *Munn tree* of u is the finite subtree of Γ traversed when the path labelled by the word u is read in Γ , starting at the vertex 1 and ending at the vertex $r(u)$ (the reduced form of u , where reduced here means reduced in the free group). We denote the Munn tree of u by $MT(u)$, and view it as a birooted labelled subtree of Γ with initial vertex 1 and terminal vertex $r(u)$. Munn trees provide a solution to the word problem in free inverse semigroups: two words u, v over $X \cup X^{-1}$ are equal in $FI(X)$ if and only if $MT(u) = MT(v)$. Also u is an idempotent if and only if $r(u) = 1$. When drawing Munn trees, we represent the initial vertex (i.e. 1) using an inward arrow and the terminal vertex using an outward arrow. In terms of Munn trees, multiplication of elements of $FI(X)$ is carried out in a natural way, with the product of two trees given by translating the second tree so that its initial vertex coincides with the terminal vertex of the first. Also, for idempotents e and f in the free inverse semigroup, we have $e \leq f$ if and only if the Munn tree of e can be embedded into the Munn tree of f , with the initial vertex of e mapped to the initial vertex of f .

Proposition 15. *Let $S = FI$ denote the free inverse monoid on two generators $X = \{x, y\}$, let $T = \{1, a, a^2\}$ be the cyclic group of order 3 generated by a , let $\pi : S \rightarrow T$ be the unique homomorphism extending $\phi(x) = \phi(y) = a$, and let K denote the kernel of π . Then S is finitely presented and T is finite, but K is not finitely generated.*

Proof. It is clear that the congruence associated with f has three congruence classes, namely C_a , C_{a^2} and $C_1 = K = \ker(f)$. Also, it is easy to check that the words $k_i = xy(x^{-1}y)^i x^{-1}y^{-1}$ represent elements from K for all $i \geq 1$. The Munn tree of k_i is shown in Figure 1. We claim that for every i the element k_i cannot be decomposed into a product of elements from $K \setminus \{k_i\}$. Indeed, suppose that we did have $k_i = bc$ with $b, c \in K$. Then $MT(b)$ must be a subtree of $MT(k_i)$ with the same initial vertex. Note that in $MT(k_i)$ every vertex other than ι or τ corresponds to an element of C_a or of C_{a^2} . Thus the terminal vertex of $MT(b)$ is either τ or ι . In the former case we have $b = k_i$. In the latter $MT(c)$ must start at ι and end at τ , so that $c = k_i$. This proves our claim, and it follows that the set $\{k_i : i = 1, 2, \dots\}$ is contained in every generating set of K , and so K is not finitely generated. \square

It follows from Proposition 15 that there is no hope of improving the final statement of Theorem 9 by obtaining a presentation whose finiteness depends only on that of the original presentation for S , and the finiteness of T . In other words, the nature of the homomorphism π , and the relationship with the semilattice of idempotents must also play a role.

FIGURE 1. The Munn tree of $k_i = xy(x^{-1}y)^i x^{-1}y^{-1}$.

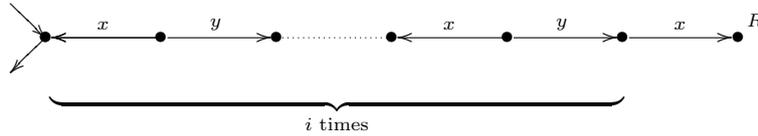
Considering again the example in Proposition 15 we can see precisely why the set Q cannot be chosen to be finite. Let $n(z, w)$ denote the number of occurrences of the letter z in the word w . Let $\text{te}(w)$ be the total exponent of the word w in FI , i.e.

$$\text{te}(w) = n(x, w) + n(y, w) - n(x^{-1}, w) - n(y^{-1}, w).$$

With this notation we can now write the congruence classes associated with the homomorphism f as follows:

$$C_{a^i} = \{w \in FI : \text{te}(w) \equiv i \pmod{3}\}.$$

It is clear that the idempotents $x^{-1}x, y^{-1}y$ belong to E_a , and the idempotents xx^{-1}, yy^{-1} belong to E_{a^2} . (Recall the notation E_t from Section 2.) It follows that the idempotents $(x^{-1}y)^i xx^{-1} (y^{-1}x)^i$ also belong to E_{a^2} for all $i \geq 1$. The element $e_i = (x^{-1}y)^i xx^{-1} (y^{-1}x)^i$ is represented by the Munn tree in Figure 2.

FIGURE 2. The Munn tree of $e_i = (x^{-1}y)^i xx^{-1} (y^{-1}x)^i$.

These idempotents are all maximal in E_{a^2} . Indeed, notice that any vertex of $\text{MT}(e_i)$ other than R corresponds to an element of C_a or C_1 . Hence no idempotent larger than e_i belongs to E_{a^2} . In this way we obtain an infinite set of maximal idempotents in the congruence class E_{a^2} . But F_{a^2} is meant to have the property that every $e \in E_{a^2}$ lies below some member of F_{a^2} . This means that F_{a^2} cannot be chosen to be finite, and hence the set Q cannot be chosen to be finite.

Remark 16. The example in Proposition 15 highlights a major difference of behaviour of the free inverse semigroup when compared to the free group, since it is well known (see [32, Theorem 2.10]) that if $\pi : F \rightarrow G$ is a homomorphism from a finitely generated free group F onto a group G then the kernel K of π is finitely generated if and only if G is finite (this fact is usually referred to as Greenberg's theorem). Of course, this leaves us with the following natural problem: characterise the finitely generated kernels of free inverse semigroups (the above example shows that finiteness of the image is not enough to ensure finite generation of the kernel).

Let us now introduce a finiteness condition which guarantees finite generation and presentability of the kernel:

Definition 17. Let (S, π) be an extension of K by T . For $t \in T$ let $C_t = \pi^{-1}(t)$ and $E_t = \{s^{-1}s : s \in C_t\}$. If for every $t \in T$ the set of maximal elements $\mathcal{M}(E_t)$ of E_t is finite, and every element of E_t lies below some element of $\mathcal{M}(E_t)$, we say that the homomorphism π is *finitely covered*.

Clearly if π is finitely covered and T is finite then the sets F_t ($t \in T$) can all be chosen to be finite, and hence Q will be finite. Thus, with this notion, as corollaries of Theorems 9 and 4 we obtain:

Theorem 18. *Let S be an inverse semigroup and suppose that (S, π) is an extension of K by T . If T is finite and π is finitely covered then:*

- (i) *S is finitely generated if and only if K is finitely generated;*
- (ii) *S is finitely presented if and only if K is finitely presented.*

Of course, in the case of groups the finitely covered hypothesis is always satisfied (for any homomorphism π) since a group has only finitely many idempotents (i.e. just one). So in particular Theorem 18 has the corresponding group theoretic result as a corollary. But Theorem 18 is more widely applicable. We now list some situations where it can be applied.

Let S be an inverse semigroup and suppose that (S, π) is an extension of K by T . If any of the following are satisfied then π is finitely covered:

- (i) S has finitely many idempotents;
 - A natural class of examples of inverse semigroups with this property is given by finitely generated inverse subsemigroups of the monoid $M_n(K)$ of all $n \times n$ matrices over a field K ; see [43, Lemma 7.24].
- (ii) $(E(S), \leq)$ is the reverse of a well-ordering (i.e. every subset has a maximal element);
 - For example, the bicyclic monoid, and, more generally, Bruck–Reilly extensions of groups (see [28, Section 5.4]) have this property.
- (iii) π is an F -morphism (in the sense of [29]);
- (iv) π induces a Billhardt congruence (in the sense of [8] or [28, Section 5.3]).

Remark 19. The example in Proposition 15 shows that if we remove the condition that π is finitely covered then Theorem 18 no longer holds. However, it would still be of interest to investigate to what extent (if any) the finitely covered hypothesis might be weakened, while still maintaining the result.

Remark 20. The example in Proposition 15 demonstrates that the finitely covered hypothesis is necessary in order to prove the forward direction of Theorem 18(i) and (ii). However, there still remains the question of whether the finitely covered hypothesis is really necessary for the other direction of the theorem. We leave this as an open problem.

The word problem. Recall that for an inverse semigroup S finitely generated by a set A we say that S has a *soluble word problem* (with respect to A) if there exists an algorithm which, for any two words $u, v \in (A \cup A^{-1})^*$, decides whether the relation $u = v$ holds in S or not. It is easy to see that solubility of the word problem does not depend on the choice of finite generating set for S .

The following result concerning the word problem follows straight from the arguments in the proof of Theorem 4. We leave the task of filling in the details as an exercise for the reader.

Theorem 21. *Let S be a finitely generated inverse semigroup and suppose that (S, π) is an extension of K by T . If T is finite, and π is finitely covered, then S has a soluble word problem if and only if K has a soluble word problem.*

Residual finiteness. A semigroup S is *residually finite* if for any two distinct elements $s, t \in S$ with $s \neq t$ there exists a congruence η of finite index (i.e. with finitely many congruence classes) that separates these elements, i.e. $s\eta \neq t\eta$. The property of residual finiteness in semigroups and inverse semigroups has been considered, for example, in [4, 22].

Let S be an inverse semigroup and suppose that (S, π) is an extension of K by T . All the notation (such as C_t, E_t, F_t, Q) introduced in Section 2 will remain in force. Moreover, throughout this subsection we will assume that the homomorphism π is finitely covered.

We begin with some results concerning the construction and manipulation of congruences on semigroups. Every equivalence relation ρ on the semigroup S gives rise to a right congruence $\Sigma_r(\rho)$ which is largest among the right congruences which are contained in ρ ([26, Section 1.5]). Similarly we can define $\Sigma_l(\rho)$, the largest left congruence of S contained in ρ , and $\Sigma(\rho)$, the largest two-sided congruence of S contained in ρ .

The next proposition tells us that any finite index right congruence on S can be refined to give a finite index two-sided congruence.

Proposition 22. [37, Theorem 2.4] *Let ρ be a right congruence on S . If ρ has finite index then $\Sigma(\rho)$ has finite index as well.*

As a consequence, in order to show that a semigroup S is residually finite it is sufficient to prove that for every $x, y \in S$ with $x \neq y$, there exists a right congruence ρ , with finite index, such that $x\rho \neq y\rho$. For any congruence η on K we define a relation $\bar{\eta}$ on S as follows: $x\bar{\eta}y$ if and only if $\pi(x) = \pi(y)$ and there exist $p_1, \dots, p_k \in S$ and $u_1, \dots, u_k, v_1, \dots, v_k \in K$ such that

$$\begin{array}{llll} x & = & u_1p_1 & \pi(x) = \pi(p_1) \\ v_1p_1 & = & u_2p_2 & (u_1, v_1) \in \eta \quad \pi(v_1p_1) = \pi(p_2) \\ v_2p_2 & = & u_3p_3 & (u_2, v_2) \in \eta \quad \pi(v_2p_2) = \pi(p_3) \\ & & \vdots & \vdots \\ v_{k-1}p_{k-1} & = & u_kp_k & (u_{k-1}, v_{k-1}) \in \eta \quad \pi(v_{k-1}p_{k-1}) = \pi(p_k) \\ v_kp_k & = & y & (u_k, v_k) \in \eta \quad \pi(v_kp_k) = \pi(y). \end{array} \quad (23)$$

Lemma 23. *The relation $\bar{\eta}$ is a right congruence on S .*

Proof. The relation $\bar{\eta}$ is clearly reflexive and symmetric. Transitivity is proved by noting that concatenating two sequences of the form (23) yields another sequence of the same form. Likewise, multiplying all the terms in the sequence (23) by a fixed element of S yields another sequence of the same form, proving that $\bar{\eta}$ is a right congruence. \square

Lemma 24. *If $x, y \in S$ are such that $x\bar{\eta}y$ then there exists a sequence of the form (23) in which every p_i belongs to the set Q .*

Proof. Start with an arbitrary sequence of the form (23). Then, applying Lemma 1, write $p_i = k_iq_i$ with $k_i \in K, q_i \in Q$ and $\pi(p_i) = \pi(q_i)$. We then have $u_ip_i = (u_ik_i)q_i, v_ip_i = (v_ik_i)q_i$ with $u_ik_i, v_ik_i \in K$ and $(u_ik_i, v_ik_i) \in \eta$. Also, for all i we have

$$\pi(v_ik_iq_i) = \pi(v_ip_i) = \pi(p_{i+1}) = \pi(q_{i+1}).$$

Thus, replacing each u_i by u_ik_i , each v_i by v_ik_i , and each p_i by q_i yields a sequence with the desired properties. \square

Lemma 25. *If η has finite index then $\bar{\eta}$ has finite index as well.*

Proof. Let R be a fixed transversal of the η -classes of K . We claim that the finite set $RQ = \{rq : r \in R, q \in Q\}$ intersects every $\bar{\eta}$ -class of S . Let $x \in S$ be arbitrary.

By Lemma 1 write $x = kq$ where $k \in K$, $q \in Q$ and $\pi(x) = \pi(q)$. Let $r \in R$ be the unique element satisfying $(k, r) \in \eta$, and let $y = rq$. Now we have

$$x = kq, \quad rq = y \quad (k, r) \in \eta$$

where $\pi(x) = \pi(q)$ and $\pi(rq) = \pi(y)$ (since $rq = y$). It now follows from the definition of $\bar{\eta}$ that $x\bar{\eta}y = rq$, and the lemma is proved. \square

Lemma 26. *Given a congruence η on K of finite index there exists a congruence η' of finite index on S which refines η , i.e. if $x\eta'y$ and $x, y \in K$ then $x\eta y$.*

Proof. By Lemmas 23 and 25, $\bar{\eta}$ is a right congruence of finite index on S . We claim that $\bar{\eta}$ refines η . Let $x, y \in K$ with $x\bar{\eta}y$. Suppose that u_i, v_i, q_i ($i = 1, \dots, k$) are the parameters in a sequence (23) connecting x to y . By Lemma 24 we may assume that $q_i \in Q$. Since $x \in K$ and $\pi(x) = \pi(q_1)$ it follows that $q_1 \in K$. Since $v_1, q_1 \in K$ it follows that their product $v_1q_1 \in K$ and since $\pi(q_2) = \pi(v_1q_1)$ we have $q_2 \in K$. Continuing this way we see that $q_i \in K$ for all i . Now since η is a congruence on K , and all of the parameters u_i, v_i and q_i belong to K , we have

$$\begin{aligned} x = u_1q_1 \eta v_1q_1 = u_2q_2 \eta v_2q_2 &= u_3q_3 \eta v_3q_3 \\ &= u_4q_4 \eta \dots \eta v_{k-1}q_{k-1} = u_kq_k \eta v_kq_k = y \end{aligned}$$

and so $x\eta y$. Therefore $\bar{\eta}$ is a right congruence on S of finite index refining η . Now the result follows by setting $\eta' = \Sigma(\bar{\eta})$, which by Proposition 22 is a finite index congruence on S refining η . \square

Theorem 27. *Let S be an inverse semigroup and suppose that (S, π) is an extension of K by T . If T is finite, and π is finitely covered, then S is residually finite if and only if K is residually finite.*

Proof. The property of being residually finite is inherited by all subsemigroups so, in particular, if S is residually finite then K is residually finite.

Conversely, assume that K is residually finite and let $x, y \in S$, $x \neq y$, be arbitrary. If $\pi(x) \neq \pi(y)$ then these two elements are separated by the congruence of finite index associated with π . Hence assume that $\pi(x) = \pi(y)$. We claim that at least one of the inequalities $xx^{-1} \neq xy^{-1}$ or $yy^{-1} \neq xy^{-1}$ holds. Indeed, if $xx^{-1} = xy^{-1}$ then $x^{-1} = x^{-1}xy^{-1}$ which implies $x^{-1} \leq y^{-1}$ and consequently $x \leq y$. Similarly, $yy^{-1} = xy^{-1}$ implies $y \leq x$, and the claim follows. Assume that $xx^{-1} \neq xy^{-1}$ (the other case being treated similarly). From $\pi(x) = \pi(y)$ we have $xy^{-1} \in K$. Since xx^{-1} also belongs to K there exists a finite index congruence η on K that separates xx^{-1} and xy^{-1} . By Lemma 26 there exists a congruence η' of finite index on S which refines η ; in particular $(xx^{-1}, xy^{-1}) \notin \eta'$. Note that $(x, y) \notin \eta'$, for otherwise we would have $(x^{-1}, y^{-1}) \in \eta'$, and hence $(xx^{-1}, xy^{-1}) \in \eta'$. Thus η' has finite index and separates x and y , completing the proof. \square

Remark 28. It is natural to ask whether or not the assumption that π is finitely covered in the above theorem is really necessary. We leave this as an open problem.

6. HOMOMORPHISMS WITH FINITE KERNEL

Let S be an inverse semigroup and suppose that (S, π) is an extension of K by T . In the previous section we looked at the relationship between properties of S and those of K under the assumption that T is finite. In this section we make a few initial observations regarding the study of the relationship between properties of S and those of T , under the assumption that K is finite. Recall from the introduction the motivation for doing this; in the case of finitely generated groups these assumptions force S and T to be quasi-isometric and hence to share many interesting properties.

The approach here is quite different to the one used in previous sections to relate S and K . The point here is that when K is finite, in particular it follows that $E(S)$ is finite, and this often allows one to reduce things to the study of maximal subgroups.

We begin with a positive result.

Theorem 29. *Let S be an inverse semigroup and suppose that (S, π) is an extension of K by T . If S is finitely presented and K is finite then T is finitely presented.*

Proof. Since K is finite it follows that each of $E(S)$ and $E(T)$ is finite. It is well known (see [38, Corollary 4.8]) that an inverse semigroup with finitely many idempotents is finitely presented if and only if all of its maximal subgroups are finitely presented. Let H be an arbitrary group \mathcal{H} -class of T . Clearly the pre-image $\pi^{-1}(H)$ is an inverse subsemigroup of S . Let e denote the unique minimal idempotent in the inverse semigroup $\pi^{-1}(H)$, and let G_e be the maximal subgroup of S with idempotent e . Then it is easy to see that the restriction ψ of π to G_e is a surjective homomorphism from G_e onto H . But since K is finite, it follows that the kernel of ψ , in the usual group-theoretic sense, is finite. Since S is finitely presented, and $E(S)$ is finite, it follows that the group G_e is finitely presented which, since $\psi : G_e \rightarrow H$ is a surjective group homomorphism with finite kernel, implies that H is finitely presented. Since H was arbitrary we conclude that all the maximal subgroups of T are finitely presented which, since $E(T)$ is finite, implies that T itself is finitely presented. \square

However, the converse of Theorem 29 does not hold, as the following example demonstrates.

Example 30. Consider a triple (G, H, ϕ) where G is a finitely presented group, H is a non-finitely presented group assumed to be disjoint from G , and $\phi : H \rightarrow G$ is an embedding. Let S denote the monoid with elements $G \cup H$ and multiplication given by the following rule. Given $x, y \in S$ if $x, y \in H$ then we multiply as in H ; if $x, y \in G$ then we multiply as in G ; if $x \in H$ and $y \in G$ then take the product of $\phi(x)$ and y in G ; if $x \in G$ and $y \in H$ then take the product of x and $\phi(y)$ in G . (This is a special case of the classical Clifford semilattice of groups construction; see [26, Section 4.2].)

Define $\pi : S \rightarrow G$ by $\pi(g) = g$ for $g \in G$, and $\pi(h) = \phi(h)$ for $h \in H$. Then (S, π) is an extension of $K = E(S)$ by G , K is finite and G is finitely presented, but S is not finitely presented since H is not finitely presented (and H is a subsemigroup of S with ideal complement).

On the other hand, in the special case of idempotent separating homomorphisms, the converse does hold.

Theorem 31. *Let S be an inverse semigroup. Suppose that (S, π) is an extension of K by T where K is finite and π is idempotent separating. Then S is finitely presented if and only if T is finitely presented.*

Proof. The direct implication was proved in Theorem 29.

For the converse, suppose that T is finitely presented. Let H be an arbitrary group \mathcal{H} -class in S . Since the homomorphism π is idempotent separating it follows that for all $x, y \in S$ we have $x\mathcal{H}y$ in S if and only if $\pi(x)\mathcal{H}\pi(y)$ in T . It follows that H is the pre-image under π of a group \mathcal{H} -class L of T . Therefore, the restriction ψ of π to H defines a surjective group homomorphism $\psi : H \rightarrow L$ with finite kernel. Since T is finitely presented, L is finitely presented, and hence H is finitely presented. Since H was arbitrary, it follows that all maximal subgroups of S are finitely presented, and we conclude that S itself is finitely presented. \square

The homological finiteness property FP_n . Let S be a monoid and $\mathbb{Z}S$ be the monoid ring over the integers \mathbb{Z} . For $n \geq 0$ the monoid S is of *type left- FP_n* if there is a resolution

$$F_n \rightarrow F_{n-1} \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow F_1 \rightarrow F_0 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow 0$$

of the trivial left $\mathbb{Z}S$ -module \mathbb{Z} such that F_0, F_1, \dots, F_n are finitely generated free left $\mathbb{Z}S$ -modules. For inverse monoids the properties left- FP_n and right- FP_n are equivalent, so we simply speak of an inverse monoid of type FP_n .

The property FP_n was introduced for groups by Bieri in [6] and since then has received a great deal of attention in the literature; see for instance [5, 7, 15, 30]. In monoid and semigroup theory the property FP_n arises naturally in the study of string rewriting systems (i.e. semigroup presentations). A finite complete rewriting system is a finite presentation for a monoid of a particular form (both confluent and Noetherian) which in particular gives a solution of the word problem for the monoid; see [11] for more details. Therefore it is of considerable interest to develop an understanding of which monoids are presentable by such rewriting systems. The connection between complete rewriting systems and homological finiteness properties is given by a result of Anick [3] (see also [12]) which shows that a monoid that admits such a presentation must be of type left- and right- FP_∞ (meaning type FP_n for all n). More background on the importance the property FP_n (and other related finiteness conditions) in semigroup theory, and the connections with the theory of string rewriting systems may be found in the survey articles [18, 35].

Theorem 32. *Let S be an inverse monoid. If (S, π) is an extension of K by T and K is finite, then S is of type FP_n if and only if T is of type FP_n .*

Proof. It follows from [24, Theorem 3] that an inverse monoid V with a minimal idempotent e has type FP_n if and only if the maximal subgroup H_e has type FP_n . Let G_S and G_T be the minimal groups of the monoids S and T respectively. The restriction ψ of π to G_S , is a group homomorphism with finite kernel that maps G_S surjectively onto G_T . It follows that S is of type FP_n if and only if G_S is of type FP_n if and only if G_T is of type FP_n (by the main result of [2]) if and only if T is of type FP_n . \square

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