

The Generators of the Semigroup of all Transformations Preserving a Crown

Jörg Koppitz

BAS

18/12/20

- n be even natural number

- n be even natural number
- $[n] = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$

- n be even natural number
- $[n] = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$
- $F_n := \{(2i, 2i - 1), (2i, 2i + 1) : 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n}{2}\}$

- n be even natural number
- $[n] = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$
- $F_n := \{(2i, 2i - 1), (2i, 2i + 1) : 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n}{2}\}$
- $\mathbf{F}_n =: ([n], F_n)$ fence (or zig-zag ordered set)

- $C_n := F_n \cup \{(n, 1)\}$

- $C_n := F_n \cup \{(n, 1)\}$
- $\mathbf{C}_n := ([n], C_n)$ crown (cycle)

- T_n : set of all $f : [n] \rightarrow [n]$ (of all full transformations)

Full Transformations

- T_n : set of all $f : [n] \rightarrow [n]$ (of all full transformations)
- $f \in T_n$

Full Transformations

- T_n : set of all $f : [n] \rightarrow [n]$ (of all full transformations)
- $f \in T_n$
- f preserves \mathbf{F}_n :

$$(x, y) \in F_n \Rightarrow (xf, yf) \in F_n$$

Full Transformations

- T_n : set of all $f : [n] \rightarrow [n]$ (of all full transformations)
- $f \in T_n$
- f preserves \mathbf{F}_n :

$$(x, y) \in F_n \Rightarrow (xf, yf) \in F_n$$

- f preserves \mathbf{C}_n if $(x, y) \in C_n \Rightarrow (xf, yf) \in C_n$

Full Transformations

- T_n : set of all $f : [n] \rightarrow [n]$ (of all full transformations)
- $f \in T_n$
- f preserves \mathbf{F}_n :

$$(x, y) \in F_n \Rightarrow (xf, yf) \in F_n$$

- f preserves \mathbf{C}_n if $(x, y) \in C_n \Rightarrow (xf, yf) \in C_n$
- f is order-preserving from F_n to C_n if $(x, y) \in F_n \Rightarrow (xf, yf) \in C_n$

Full Transformations

- T_n : set of all $f : [n] \rightarrow [n]$ (of all full transformations)
- $f \in T_n$
- f preserves \mathbf{F}_n :

$$(x, y) \in F_n \Rightarrow (xf, yf) \in F_n$$

- f preserves \mathbf{C}_n if $(x, y) \in C_n \Rightarrow (xf, yf) \in C_n$
- f is order-preserving from F_n to C_n if $(x, y) \in F_n \Rightarrow (xf, yf) \in C_n$
- f is order-preserving from C_n to F_n if $(x, y) \in C_n \Rightarrow (xf, yf) \in F_n$

Full Transformations

- T_n : set of all $f : [n] \rightarrow [n]$ (of all full transformations)
- $f \in T_n$
- f preserves \mathbf{F}_n :

$$(x, y) \in F_n \Rightarrow (xf, yf) \in F_n$$

- f preserves \mathbf{C}_n if $(x, y) \in C_n \Rightarrow (xf, yf) \in C_n$
- f is order-preserving from F_n to C_n if $(x, y) \in F_n \Rightarrow (xf, yf) \in C_n$
- f is order-preserving from C_n to F_n if $(x, y) \in C_n \Rightarrow (xf, yf) \in F_n$
- TF_n set of all transformation preserving F_n

Full Transformations

- T_n : set of all $f : [n] \rightarrow [n]$ (of all full transformations)
- $f \in T_n$
- f preserves \mathbf{F}_n :

$$(x, y) \in F_n \Rightarrow (xf, yf) \in F_n$$

- f preserves \mathbf{C}_n if $(x, y) \in C_n \Rightarrow (xf, yf) \in C_n$
- f is order-preserving from F_n to C_n if $(x, y) \in F_n \Rightarrow (xf, yf) \in C_n$
- f is order-preserving from C_n to F_n if $(x, y) \in C_n \Rightarrow (xf, yf) \in F_n$
- TF_n set of all transformation preserving F_n
- TC_n set of all transformation preserving C_n

- Currie, J. D. and Visentin, T. (1991) The number of order-preserving maps of fences and crowns.

- Currie, J. D. and Visentin, T. (1991) The number of order-preserving maps of fences and crowns.
- Rutkowsld, A. (1991) On Strictly Increasing Selfmappings of a Fence.

- Currie, J. D. and Visentin, T. (1991) The number of order-preserving maps of fences and crowns.
- Rutkowsld, A. (1991) On Strictly Increasing Selfmappings of a Fence.
- Farley, J. D. (1992) Order-Preserving Maps between Posets in the Class of Crowns, Fences, and Chains.

- Currie, J. D. and Visentin, T. (1991) The number of order-preserving maps of fences and crowns.
- Rutkowsld, A. (1991) On Strictly Increasing Selfmappings of a Fence.
- Farley, J. D. (1992) Order-Preserving Maps between Posets in the Class of Crowns, Fences, and Chains.
- Rutkowski, A. (1992) The number of strictly increasing mappings of fences.

- Currie, J. D. and Visentin, T. (1991) The number of order-preserving maps of fences and crowns.
- Rutkowsld, A. (1991) On Strictly Increasing Selfmappings of a Fence.
- Farley, J. D. (1992) Order-Preserving Maps between Posets in the Class of Crowns, Fences, and Chains.
- Rutkowski, A. (1992) The number of strictly increasing mappings of fences.
- Rutkowski, A. (1992) The formula for the number of order-preserving selfmappings of a fence.

- Currie, J. D. and Visentin, T. (1991) The number of order-preserving maps of fences and crowns.
- Rutkowsld, A. (1991) On Strictly Increasing Selfmappings of a Fence.
- Farley, J. D. (1992) Order-Preserving Maps between Posets in the Class of Crowns, Fences, and Chains.
- Rutkowski, A. (1992) The number of strictly increasing mappings of fences.
- Rutkowski, A. (1992) The formula for the number of order-preserving selfmappings of a fence.
- Parol, K. and Rutkowski, A. (1993) Counting the number of isotone selfmappings of crowns.

- Currie, J. D. and Visentin, T. (1991) The number of order-preserving maps of fences and crowns.
- Rutkowsld, A. (1991) On Strictly Increasing Selfmappings of a Fence.
- Farley, J. D. (1992) Order-Preserving Maps between Posets in the Class of Crowns, Fences, and Chains.
- Rutkowski, A. (1992) The number of strictly increasing mappings of fences.
- Rutkowski, A. (1992) The formula for the number of order-preserving selfmappings of a fence.
- Parol, K. and Rutkowski, A. (1993) Counting the number of isotone selfmappings of crowns.
- Faeley, J. D. (1995) The Number of Order-Preserving Maps between Fences and Crowns

Partial transformations

- $A \subseteq [n]$

Partial transformations

- $A \subseteq [n]$
- $f : A \rightarrow [n]$ is called **partial transformation** on $[n]$

Partial transformations

- $A \subseteq [n]$
- $f : A \rightarrow [n]$ is called **partial transformation** on $[n]$
- P_n set of all partial transformations on $[n]$

Partial transformations

- $A \subseteq [n]$
- $f : A \rightarrow [n]$ is called **partial transformation** on $[n]$
- P_n set of all partial transformations on $[n]$
- $f \in P_n$

$domf = A$ domain of f

$rangf = Af = \{af \mid a \in A\}$ range of f

Partial transformations

- $A \subseteq [n]$
- $f : A \rightarrow [n]$ is called **partial transformation** on $[n]$
- P_n set of all partial transformations on $[n]$
- $f \in P_n$

$domf = A$ domain of f

$rangf = Af = \{af \mid a \in A\}$ range of f

- f is called **preserve** F_n (C_n , resp.) if

$$(x, y) \in F_n \Rightarrow (xf, yf) \in F_n$$

$$((x, y) \in C_n \Rightarrow (xf, yf) \in C_n, \text{ resp.})$$

for all $x, y \in domf$.

Partial transformations

- $A \subseteq [n]$
- $f : A \rightarrow [n]$ is called **partial transformation** on $[n]$
- P_n set of all partial transformations on $[n]$
- $f \in P_n$

$domf = A$ domain of f

$rangf = Af = \{af \mid a \in A\}$ range of f

- f is called **preserve** F_n (C_n , resp.) if

$$(x, y) \in F_n \Rightarrow (xf, yf) \in F_n$$

$$((x, y) \in C_n \Rightarrow (xf, yf) \in C_n, \text{ resp.})$$

for all $x, y \in domf$.

- PF_n set of all $f \in P_n$ preserving F_n

Partial transformations

- $A \subseteq [n]$
- $f : A \rightarrow [n]$ is called **partial transformation** on $[n]$
- P_n set of all partial transformations on $[n]$
- $f \in P_n$

$domf = A$ domain of f

$rangf = Af = \{af \mid a \in A\}$ range of f

- f is called **preserve** F_n (C_n , resp.) if

$$(x, y) \in F_n \Rightarrow (xf, yf) \in F_n$$

$$((x, y) \in C_n \Rightarrow (xf, yf) \in C_n, \text{ resp.})$$

for all $x, y \in domf$.

- PF_n set of all $f \in P_n$ preserving F_n
- PC_n set of all $f \in P_n$ preserving C_n

- $I_n := \{f \in P_n \mid f \text{ is injective}\}$

Partial Injections

- $I_n := \{f \in P_n \mid f \text{ is injective}\}$
- $n = 3$

Partial Injections

- $I_n := \{f \in P_n \mid f \text{ is injective}\}$
- $n = 3$
- $\binom{x}{r} \quad x, r \in [3] = \{1, 2, 3\} \quad (3^2 = 9)$

Partial Injections

- $I_n := \{f \in P_n \mid f \text{ is injective}\}$
- $n = 3$
- $\binom{x}{r} \quad x, r \in [3] = \{1, 2, 3\} \quad (3^2 = 9)$
- $\binom{x \ y}{r \ s} \quad x \neq y, r \neq s \quad \left(\binom{3}{2} \cdot \frac{3!}{(3-2)!} = 3 \cdot 6 = 18\right)$

Partial Injections

- $I_n := \{f \in P_n \mid f \text{ is injective}\}$
- $n = 3$
- $\binom{x}{r} \quad x, r \in [3] = \{1, 2, 3\} \quad (3^2 = 9)$
- $\binom{x \ y}{r \ s} \quad x \neq y, r \neq s \quad \left(\binom{3}{2} \cdot \frac{3!}{(3-2)!} = 3 \cdot 6 = 18\right)$
- $\binom{1 \ 2 \ 3}{r \ s \ t} \quad r \neq s \neq t \neq r \quad (3! = 6) \quad (S_3)$

Partial Injections

- $I_n := \{f \in P_n \mid f \text{ is injective}\}$
- $n = 3$
- $\binom{x}{r} \quad x, r \in [3] = \{1, 2, 3\} \quad (3^2 = 9)$
- $\binom{x \ y}{r \ s} \quad x \neq y, r \neq s \quad \left(\binom{3}{2} \cdot \frac{3!}{(3-2)!} = 3 \cdot 6 = 18\right)$
- $\binom{1 \ 2 \ 3}{r \ s \ t} \quad r \neq s \neq t \neq r \quad (3! = 6) \quad (S_3)$
- $|I_n| = 33$

Rank of a Semigroup

- S semigroup

Rank of a Semigroup

- S semigroup
- $\text{rank}S := \min\{|G| \mid \langle G \rangle = S\}$ is called **rank of S**

Rank of a Semigroup

- S semigroup
- $\text{rank}S := \min\{|G| \mid \langle G \rangle = S\}$ is called **rank of S**
- $\text{rank}T_n = 3$

Rank of a Semigroup

- S semigroup
- $\text{rank}S := \min\{|G| \mid \langle G \rangle = S\}$ is called **rank of S**
- $\text{rank}T_n = 3$
- $\text{rank}P_n = 4$

Rank of a Semigroup

- S semigroup
- $\text{rank}S := \min\{|G| \mid \langle G \rangle = S\}$ is called **rank of S**
- $\text{rank}T_n = 3$
- $\text{rank}P_n = 4$
- S_n symmetric group of degree n

Rank of a Semigroup

- S semigroup
- $\text{rank}S := \min\{|G| \mid \langle G \rangle = S\}$ is called **rank of S**
- $\text{rank}T_n = 3$
- $\text{rank}P_n = 4$
- S_n symmetric group of degree n
- $\text{rank}S_n = 2$

Rank of a Semigroup

- S semigroup
- $\text{rank}S := \min\{|G| \mid \langle G \rangle = S\}$ is called **rank of S**
- $\text{rank}T_n = 3$
- $\text{rank}P_n = 4$
- S_n symmetric group of degree n
- $\text{rank}S_n = 2$
- $\text{rank}I_n = 3$

Rank of a Semigroup

- S semigroup
- $\text{rank}S := \min\{|G| \mid \langle G \rangle = S\}$ is called **rank of S**
- $\text{rank}T_n = 3$
- $\text{rank}P_n = 4$
- S_n symmetric group of degree n
- $\text{rank}S_n = 2$
- $\text{rank}I_n = 3$
- $n = 3$

Rank of a Semigroup

- S semigroup
- $\text{rank}S := \min\{|G| \mid \langle G \rangle = S\}$ is called **rank of S**
- $\text{rank}T_n = 3$
- $\text{rank}P_n = 4$
- S_n symmetric group of degree n
- $\text{rank}S_n = 2$
- $\text{rank}I_n = 3$
- $n = 3$
- $I_3 = \left\langle \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{array} \right), \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{array} \right), \left(\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{array} \right) \right\rangle$

Order-preserving Injections

- $IF_n := \{f \in I_n \cap PF_n \mid f^{-1} \in PF_n\}$

Order-preserving Injections

- $IF_n := \{f \in I_n \cap PF_n \mid f^{-1} \in PF_n\}$
- $IC_n := \{f \in I_n \cap PC_n \mid f^{-1} \in PC_n\}$

Crowns Example

- IF_4 :

Crowns Example

- IF_4 :
- $[r, -, -, -], [-, r, -, -], [-, -, r, -], [-, -, -, r], r = 1, 2, 3, 4$

Crowns Example

- IF_4 :
- $[r, -, -, -], [-, r, -, -], [-, -, r, -], [-, -, -, r], r = 1, 2, 3, 4$
- $[1, 2, -, -], [3, 2, -, -], [3, 4, -, -],$

Crowns Example

- IF_4 :
- $[r, -, -, -], [-, r, -, -], [-, -, r, -], [-, -, -, r], r = 1, 2, 3, 4$
- $[1, 2, -, -], [3, 2, -, -], [3, 4, -, -],$
- $[-, 2, 1, -], [-, 2, 3, -], [-, 4, 3, -],$

Crowns Example

- IF_4 :
- $[r, -, -, -], [-, r, -, -], [-, -, r, -], [-, -, -, r], r = 1, 2, 3, 4$
- $[1, 2, -, -], [3, 2, -, -], [3, 4, -, -],$
- $[-, 2, 1, -], [-, 2, 3, -], [-, 4, 3, -],$
- $[-, -, 1, 2], [-, -, 3, 2], [-, -, 3, 4],$

Crowns Example

- IF_4 :
- $[r, -, -, -], [-, r, -, -], [-, -, r, -], [-, -, -, r], r = 1, 2, 3, 4$
- $[1, 2, -, -], [3, 2, -, -], [3, 4, -, -],$
- $[-, 2, 1, -], [-, 2, 3, -], [-, 4, 3, -],$
- $[-, -, 1, 2], [-, -, 3, 2], [-, -, 3, 4],$
- $[2, -, 4, -], [4, -, 2, -], [4, -, 1, -],$

Crowns Example

- IF_4 :
- $[r, -, -, -], [-, r, -, -], [-, -, r, -], [-, -, -, r], r = 1, 2, 3, 4$
- $[1, 2, -, -], [3, 2, -, -], [3, 4, -, -],$
- $[-, 2, 1, -], [-, 2, 3, -], [-, 4, 3, -],$
- $[-, -, 1, 2], [-, -, 3, 2], [-, -, 3, 4],$
- $[2, -, 4, -], [4, -, 2, -], [4, -, 1, -],$
- $[1, -, 4, -], [1, -, 3, -], [3, -, 1, -],$

Crowns Example

- IF_4 :
- $[r, -, -, -], [-, r, -, -], [-, -, r, -], [-, -, -, r], r = 1, 2, 3, 4$
- $[1, 2, -, -], [3, 2, -, -], [3, 4, -, -],$
- $[-, 2, 1, -], [-, 2, 3, -], [-, 4, 3, -],$
- $[-, -, 1, 2], [-, -, 3, 2], [-, -, 3, 4],$
- $[2, -, 4, -], [4, -, 2, -], [4, -, 1, -],$
- $[1, -, 4, -], [1, -, 3, -], [3, -, 1, -],$
- $[-, 2, -, 4], [-, 4, -, 2], [-, 4, -, 1],$

Crowns Example

- IF_4 :
- $[r, -, -, -], [-, r, -, -], [-, -, r, -], [-, -, -, r], r = 1, 2, 3, 4$
- $[1, 2, -, -], [3, 2, -, -], [3, 4, -, -],$
- $[-, 2, 1, -], [-, 2, 3, -], [-, 4, 3, -],$
- $[-, -, 1, 2], [-, -, 3, 2], [-, -, 3, 4],$
- $[2, -, 4, -], [4, -, 2, -], [4, -, 1, -],$
- $[1, -, 4, -], [1, -, 3, -], [3, -, 1, -],$
- $[-, 2, -, 4], [-, 4, -, 2], [-, 4, -, 1],$
- $[-, 1, -, 4], [-, 1, -, 3], [-, 3, -, 1],$

Crowns Example

- IF_4 :
- $[r, -, -, -], [-, r, -, -], [-, -, r, -], [-, -, -, r], r = 1, 2, 3, 4$
- $[1, 2, -, -], [3, 2, -, -], [3, 4, -, -],$
- $[-, 2, 1, -], [-, 2, 3, -], [-, 4, 3, -],$
- $[-, -, 1, 2], [-, -, 3, 2], [-, -, 3, 4],$
- $[2, -, 4, -], [4, -, 2, -], [4, -, 1, -],$
- $[1, -, 4, -], [1, -, 3, -], [3, -, 1, -],$
- $[-, 2, -, 4], [-, 4, -, 2], [-, 4, -, 1],$
- $[-, 1, -, 4], [-, 1, -, 3], [-, 3, -, 1],$
- $[2, -, -, 4], [4, -, -, 2], [4, -, -, 1],$

Crowns Example

- IF_4 :
- $[r, -, -, -], [-, r, -, -], [-, -, r, -], [-, -, -, r], r = 1, 2, 3, 4$
- $[1, 2, -, -], [3, 2, -, -], [3, 4, -, -],$
- $[-, 2, 1, -], [-, 2, 3, -], [-, 4, 3, -],$
- $[-, -, 1, 2], [-, -, 3, 2], [-, -, 3, 4],$
- $[2, -, 4, -], [4, -, 2, -], [4, -, 1, -],$
- $[1, -, 4, -], [1, -, 3, -], [3, -, 1, -],$
- $[-, 2, -, 4], [-, 4, -, 2], [-, 4, -, 1],$
- $[-, 1, -, 4], [-, 1, -, 3], [-, 3, -, 1],$
- $[2, -, -, 4], [4, -, -, 2], [4, -, -, 1],$
- $[1, -, -, 4], [1, -, -, 3], [3, -, -, 1],$

Crowns Example

- IF_4 :
- $[r, -, -, -], [-, r, -, -], [-, -, r, -], [-, -, -, r], r = 1, 2, 3, 4$
- $[1, 2, -, -], [3, 2, -, -], [3, 4, -, -],$
- $[-, 2, 1, -], [-, 2, 3, -], [-, 4, 3, -],$
- $[-, -, 1, 2], [-, -, 3, 2], [-, -, 3, 4],$
- $[2, -, 4, -], [4, -, 2, -], [4, -, 1, -],$
- $[1, -, 4, -], [1, -, 3, -], [3, -, 1, -],$
- $[-, 2, -, 4], [-, 4, -, 2], [-, 4, -, 1],$
- $[-, 1, -, 4], [-, 1, -, 3], [-, 3, -, 1],$
- $[2, -, -, 4], [4, -, -, 2], [4, -, -, 1],$
- $[1, -, -, 4], [1, -, -, 3], [3, -, -, 1],$
- $[1, 2, 3, -], [3, 2, 1, -], [1, 2, -, 4],$

Crowns Example

- IF_4 :
- $[r, -, -, -], [-, r, -, -], [-, -, r, -], [-, -, -, r], r = 1, 2, 3, 4$
- $[1, 2, -, -], [3, 2, -, -], [3, 4, -, -],$
- $[-, 2, 1, -], [-, 2, 3, -], [-, 4, 3, -],$
- $[-, -, 1, 2], [-, -, 3, 2], [-, -, 3, 4],$
- $[2, -, 4, -], [4, -, 2, -], [4, -, 1, -],$
- $[1, -, 4, -], [1, -, 3, -], [3, -, 1, -],$
- $[-, 2, -, 4], [-, 4, -, 2], [-, 4, -, 1],$
- $[-, 1, -, 4], [-, 1, -, 3], [-, 3, -, 1],$
- $[2, -, -, 4], [4, -, -, 2], [4, -, -, 1],$
- $[1, -, -, 4], [1, -, -, 3], [3, -, -, 1],$
- $[1, 2, 3, -], [3, 2, 1, -], [1, 2, -, 4],$
- $[3, 4, -, 1], [1, -, 3, 4], [4, -, 1, 2],$

Crowns Example

- IF_4 :
- $[r, -, -, -], [-, r, -, -], [-, -, r, -], [-, -, -, r], r = 1, 2, 3, 4$
- $[1, 2, -, -], [3, 2, -, -], [3, 4, -, -],$
- $[-, 2, 1, -], [-, 2, 3, -], [-, 4, 3, -],$
- $[-, -, 1, 2], [-, -, 3, 2], [-, -, 3, 4],$
- $[2, -, 4, -], [4, -, 2, -], [4, -, 1, -],$
- $[1, -, 4, -], [1, -, 3, -], [3, -, 1, -],$
- $[-, 2, -, 4], [-, 4, -, 2], [-, 4, -, 1],$
- $[-, 1, -, 4], [-, 1, -, 3], [-, 3, -, 1],$
- $[2, -, -, 4], [4, -, -, 2], [4, -, -, 1],$
- $[1, -, -, 4], [1, -, -, 3], [3, -, -, 1],$
- $[1, 2, 3, -], [3, 2, 1, -], [1, 2, -, 4],$
- $[3, 4, -, 1], [1, -, 3, 4], [4, -, 1, 2],$
- $[-, 2, 3, 4], [-, 4, 3, 2], [1, 2, 3, 4].$

- IC_4 :

- IC_4 :
- $[r, -, -, -], [-, r, -, -], [-, -, r, -], [-, -, -, r], r = 1, 2, 3, 4$

- IC_4 :
- $[r, -, -, -], [-, r, -, -], [-, -, r, -], [-, -, -, r], r = 1, 2, 3, 4$
- $[1, 2, -, -], [3, 2, -, -], [3, 4, -, -], [1, 4, -, -],$

- IC_4 :
- $[r, -, -, -], [-, r, -, -], [-, -, r, -], [-, -, -, r], r = 1, 2, 3, 4$
- $[1, 2, -, -], [3, 2, -, -], [3, 4, -, -], [1, 4, -, -],$
- $[-, 2, 1, -], [-, 2, 3, -], [-, 4, 3, -], [-, 4, 1, -],$

- IC_4 :
- $[r, -, -, -], [-, r, -, -], [-, -, r, -], [-, -, -, r], r = 1, 2, 3, 4$
- $[1, 2, -, -], [3, 2, -, -], [3, 4, -, -], [1, 4, -, -],$
- $[-, 2, 1, -], [-, 2, 3, -], [-, 4, 3, -], [-, 4, 1, -],$
- $[-, -, 1, 2], [-, -, 3, 2], [-, -, 3, 4], [-, -, 1, 4],$

- IC_4 :
- $[r, -, -, -], [-, r, -, -], [-, -, r, -], [-, -, -, r], r = 1, 2, 3, 4$
- $[1, 2, -, -], [3, 2, -, -], [3, 4, -, -], [1, 4, -, -],$
- $[-, 2, 1, -], [-, 2, 3, -], [-, 4, 3, -], [-, 4, 1, -],$
- $[-, -, 1, 2], [-, -, 3, 2], [-, -, 3, 4], [-, -, 1, 4],$
- $[2, -, 4, -], [4, -, 2, -], [1, -, 3, -], [3, -, 1, -],$

- IC_4 :
- $[r, -, -, -], [-, r, -, -], [-, -, r, -], [-, -, -, r], r = 1, 2, 3, 4$
- $[1, 2, -, -], [3, 2, -, -], [3, 4, -, -], [1, 4, -, -],$
- $[-, 2, 1, -], [-, 2, 3, -], [-, 4, 3, -], [-, 4, 1, -],$
- $[-, -, 1, 2], [-, -, 3, 2], [-, -, 3, 4], [-, -, 1, 4],$
- $[2, -, 4, -], [4, -, 2, -], [1, -, 3, -], [3, -, 1, -],$
- $[-, 2, -, 4], [-, 4, -, 2], [-, 1, -, 3], [-, 3, -, 1],$

- IC_4 :
- $[r, -, -, -], [-, r, -, -], [-, -, r, -], [-, -, -, r], r = 1, 2, 3, 4$
- $[1, 2, -, -], [3, 2, -, -], [3, 4, -, -], [1, 4, -, -],$
- $[-, 2, 1, -], [-, 2, 3, -], [-, 4, 3, -], [-, 4, 1, -],$
- $[-, -, 1, 2], [-, -, 3, 2], [-, -, 3, 4], [-, -, 1, 4],$
- $[2, -, 4, -], [4, -, 2, -], [1, -, 3, -], [3, -, 1, -],$
- $[-, 2, -, 4], [-, 4, -, 2], [-, 1, -, 3], [-, 3, -, 1],$
- $[1, -, -, 4], [1, -, -, 2], [3, -, -, 2], [3, -, -, 4],$

- IC_4 :
- $[r, -, -, -], [-, r, -, -], [-, -, r, -], [-, -, -, r], r = 1, 2, 3, 4$
- $[1, 2, -, -], [3, 2, -, -], [3, 4, -, -], [1, 4, -, -],$
- $[-, 2, 1, -], [-, 2, 3, -], [-, 4, 3, -], [-, 4, 1, -],$
- $[-, -, 1, 2], [-, -, 3, 2], [-, -, 3, 4], [-, -, 1, 4],$
- $[2, -, 4, -], [4, -, 2, -], [1, -, 3, -], [3, -, 1, -],$
- $[-, 2, -, 4], [-, 4, -, 2], [-, 1, -, 3], [-, 3, -, 1],$
- $[1, -, -, 4], [1, -, -, 2], [3, -, -, 2], [3, -, -, 4],$
- $[1, 2, 3, -], [3, 2, 1, -], [3, 4, 1, -], [1, 4, 3, -],$

- IC_4 :
- $[r, -, -, -], [-, r, -, -], [-, -, r, -], [-, -, -, r], r = 1, 2, 3, 4$
- $[1, 2, -, -], [3, 2, -, -], [3, 4, -, -], [1, 4, -, -],$
- $[-, 2, 1, -], [-, 2, 3, -], [-, 4, 3, -], [-, 4, 1, -],$
- $[-, -, 1, 2], [-, -, 3, 2], [-, -, 3, 4], [-, -, 1, 4],$
- $[2, -, 4, -], [4, -, 2, -], [1, -, 3, -], [3, -, 1, -],$
- $[-, 2, -, 4], [-, 4, -, 2], [-, 1, -, 3], [-, 3, -, 1],$
- $[1, -, -, 4], [1, -, -, 2], [3, -, -, 2], [3, -, -, 4],$
- $[1, 2, 3, -], [3, 2, 1, -], [3, 4, 1, -], [1, 4, 3, -],$
- $[1, 2, -, 4], [3, 4, -, 2], [1, -, 3, 4], [3, -, 1, 2],$

- IC_4 :
- $[r, -, -, -], [-, r, -, -], [-, -, r, -], [-, -, -, r], r = 1, 2, 3, 4$
- $[1, 2, -, -], [3, 2, -, -], [3, 4, -, -], [1, 4, -, -],$
- $[-, 2, 1, -], [-, 2, 3, -], [-, 4, 3, -], [-, 4, 1, -],$
- $[-, -, 1, 2], [-, -, 3, 2], [-, -, 3, 4], [-, -, 1, 4],$
- $[2, -, 4, -], [4, -, 2, -], [1, -, 3, -], [3, -, 1, -],$
- $[-, 2, -, 4], [-, 4, -, 2], [-, 1, -, 3], [-, 3, -, 1],$
- $[1, -, -, 4], [1, -, -, 2], [3, -, -, 2], [3, -, -, 4],$
- $[1, 2, 3, -], [3, 2, 1, -], [3, 4, 1, -], [1, 4, 3, -],$
- $[1, 2, -, 4], [3, 4, -, 2], [1, -, 3, 4], [3, -, 1, 2],$
- $[-, 2, 3, 4], [-, 4, 3, 2], [-, 2, 1, 4], [-, 4, 1, 2],$

- IC_4 :
- $[r, -, -, -], [-, r, -, -], [-, -, r, -], [-, -, -, r], r = 1, 2, 3, 4$
- $[1, 2, -, -], [3, 2, -, -], [3, 4, -, -], [1, 4, -, -],$
- $[-, 2, 1, -], [-, 2, 3, -], [-, 4, 3, -], [-, 4, 1, -],$
- $[-, -, 1, 2], [-, -, 3, 2], [-, -, 3, 4], [-, -, 1, 4],$
- $[2, -, 4, -], [4, -, 2, -], [1, -, 3, -], [3, -, 1, -],$
- $[-, 2, -, 4], [-, 4, -, 2], [-, 1, -, 3], [-, 3, -, 1],$
- $[1, -, -, 4], [1, -, -, 2], [3, -, -, 2], [3, -, -, 4],$
- $[1, 2, 3, -], [3, 2, 1, -], [3, 4, 1, -], [1, 4, 3, -],$
- $[1, 2, -, 4], [3, 4, -, 2], [1, -, 3, 4], [3, -, 1, 2],$
- $[-, 2, 3, 4], [-, 4, 3, 2], [-, 2, 1, 4], [-, 4, 1, 2],$
- $[1, 2, 3, 4], [3, 4, 1, 2].$

Rank IF_n even

- n is even

- n is even

Theorem (I. Dimitrova, JK, 2017)

Let $n \in 2\mathbb{N}$. $\text{rank}IF_n = n + 1$.

- n is even

Theorem (I. Dimitrova, JK, 2017)

Let $n \in 2\mathbb{N}$. $\text{rank}IF_n = n + 1$.

- $n = 4$

- n is even

Theorem (I. Dimitrova, JK, 2017)

Let $n \in 2\mathbb{N}$. $\text{rank}IF_n = n + 1$.

- $n = 4$



$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_1 &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 4 & - & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} & \gamma_4 &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & - \end{pmatrix} \\ \sigma_2 &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & - & 1 \end{pmatrix} & \delta_1 &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ - & 4 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \\ id &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

- n is even

Theorem (I. Dimitrova, JK, 2017)

Let $n \in 2\mathbb{N}$. $\text{rank}IF_n = n + 1$.

- $n = 4$



$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_1 &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 4 & - & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} & \gamma_4 &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & - \end{pmatrix} \\ \sigma_2 &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & - & 1 \end{pmatrix} & \delta_1 &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ - & 4 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \\ id &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

- $IF_4 = \langle \sigma_1, \sigma_2, \gamma_4, \delta_1, id \rangle$

Rank IFn odd

- $n = 3$ or $n \geq 5$ is odd

- $n = 3$ or $n \geq 5$ is odd

Theorem (V.Fernandes, JK, T. Musunthia, 2019)

$$\text{rank}IF_3 = 5 \text{ and } \text{rank}IF_n = \frac{n-5}{2} + \lfloor \frac{n+6}{4} \rfloor + \lfloor \frac{n+7}{4} \rfloor \text{ for } n \in 2\mathbb{N} + 3.$$

- $n = 3$ or $n \geq 5$ is odd

Theorem (V.Fernandes, JK, T. Musunthia, 2019)

$$\text{rank}IF_3 = 5 \text{ and } \text{rank}IF_n = \frac{n-5}{2} + \lfloor \frac{n+6}{4} \rfloor + \lfloor \frac{n+7}{4} \rfloor \text{ for } n \in 2\mathbb{N} + 3.$$

- $n = 3$

- $n = 3$ or $n \geq 5$ is odd

Theorem (V.Fernandes, JK, T. Musunthia, 2019)

$\text{rank}IF_3 = 5$ and $\text{rank}IF_n = \frac{n-5}{2} + \lfloor \frac{n+6}{4} \rfloor + \lfloor \frac{n+7}{4} \rfloor$ for $n \in 2\mathbb{N} + 3$.

- $n = 3$
-

$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ - & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & - & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \gamma_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$\beta_2^{\text{odd}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & - & - \end{pmatrix} \quad \beta_2^{\text{even}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ - & 1 & - \end{pmatrix}$$

Rank IFn odd

- $n = 3$ or $n \geq 5$ is odd

Theorem (V.Fernandes, JK, T. Musunthia, 2019)

$\text{rank}IF_3 = 5$ and $\text{rank}IF_n = \frac{n-5}{2} + \lfloor \frac{n+6}{4} \rfloor + \lfloor \frac{n+7}{4} \rfloor$ for $n \in 2\mathbb{N} + 3$.

- $n = 3$



$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ - & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & - & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \gamma_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$\beta_2^{\text{odd}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & - & - \end{pmatrix} \quad \beta_2^{\text{even}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ - & 1 & - \end{pmatrix}$$

- $IF_3 = \langle \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \gamma_3, \beta_2^{\text{odd}}, \beta_2^{\text{even}} \rangle$

- Project 2020/21 together with Ilinka Dinmitrova (South-West University Blagoevgrad) Determine $rank IC_n$ (n is even) and provide a generating set of IC_n of minimal size.

- Project 2020/21 together with Ilinka Dinmitrova (South-West University Blagoevgrad) Determine $rankIC_n$ (n is even) and provide a generating set of IC_n of minimal size.
- **Claim:** $rankIC_4 = 6$ and $rankIC_n = n$ for $n \geq 6$.

- Project 2020/21 together with Ilinka Dinmitrova (South-West University Blagoevgrad) Determine $rankIC_n$ (n is even) and provide a generating set of IC_n of minimal size.
- **Claim:** $rankIC_4 = 6$ and $rankIC_n = n$ for $n \geq 6$.

$$\sigma_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \sigma_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 4 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

- $n = 4$: $\varepsilon_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ - & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad \varepsilon_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & - & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\delta_1^o = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ - & 1 & - & - \end{pmatrix} \quad \delta_1^e = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & - & - & - \end{pmatrix}$$

- Project 2020/21 together with Ilinka Dinmitrova (South-West University Blagoevgrad) Determine $rankIC_n$ (n is even) and provide a generating set of IC_n of minimal size.
- **Claim:** $rankIC_4 = 6$ and $rankIC_n = n$ for $n \geq 6$.

$$\sigma_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \sigma_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 4 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

- $n = 4$: $\varepsilon_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ - & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad \varepsilon_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & - & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\delta_1^o = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ - & 1 & - & - \end{pmatrix} \quad \delta_1^e = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & - & - & - \end{pmatrix}$$

- $IC_4 = \langle \sigma_1, \sigma_2, \varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \delta_1^o, \delta_1^e \rangle$

Merci