

What is...the CMP theorem?

Or: Clifford–Munn–Ponizovskiĭ theorem a.k.a. *H*-reduction

Cells in the theory of monoids

$$\mathcal{J}_t \quad a^3, a^4 \quad \mathcal{H}(e) \cong \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$$

$$\mathcal{J}_{a^2} \quad a^2$$

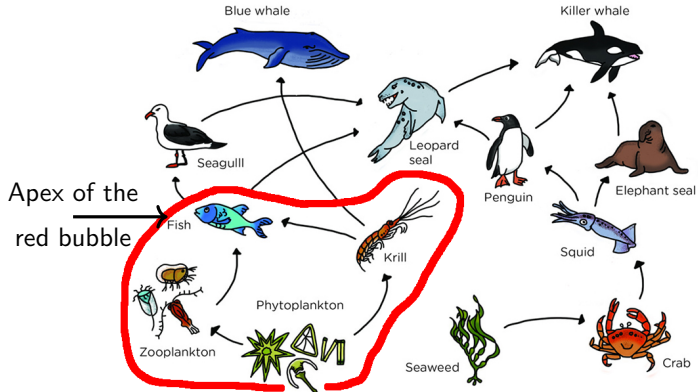
$$C_{3,2} = \langle a \mid a^{3+2} = a^3 \rangle$$

$$\mathcal{J}_a \quad a$$

$$\mathcal{J}_b \quad 1 \quad \mathcal{H}(e) \cong 1$$

- ▶ Cells order the monoid into equivalence classes of equal information
- ▶ **Question** Are cells useful to study monoid reps?
- ▶ **Spoiler** $\text{Simples} \iff \text{“conjugacy classes (of } \mathcal{H}(e)\text{) + } J\text{-cells (apexes)”}$

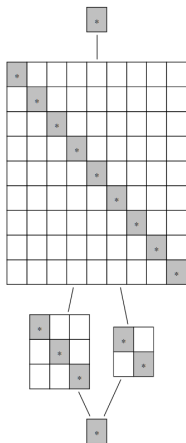
Apex (predators)



The simples for fish are **not** annihilated by fish, krill, zooplankton, phytoplankton

- ▶ J -cells are nicely ordered
- ▶ An **apex** is a maximal J -cell not annihilating a rep
- ▶ **Theorem** Simple monoid reps have a unique apex

Count per apex



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- ▶ The J -cell apexes order simples
 - ▶ Within one J -cell we have the H -cells
 - ▶ **Theorem** The H -cells count simple of a fixed apex

For completeness: A formal statement

The Clifford–Munn–Ponizovskiĭ theorem a.k.a. H -reduction

- ▶ A J -cell is an apex \Leftrightarrow it contains an idempotent
- ▶ Every idempotent J -cell contains a subgroup $\mathcal{H}(e)$
- ▶ There is a one-to-one correspondence

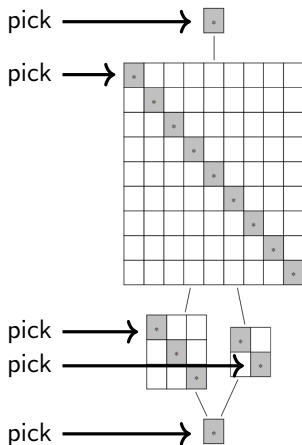
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{simples with} \\ \text{apex } \mathcal{J}(e) \end{array} \right\} \xleftrightarrow{\text{one-to-one}} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{simples of (any)} \\ \mathcal{H}(e) \subset \mathcal{J}(e) \end{array} \right\}$$

Reps of monoids are controlled by $\mathcal{H}(e)$ -cells

\mathcal{J}_t	a^3, a^4	$\mathcal{H}(e) \cong \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$	
\mathcal{J}_{a^2}	a^2		$C_{3,2} = \langle a \mid a^{3+2} = a^3 \rangle$
\mathcal{J}_a	a		
\mathcal{J}_b	1	$\mathcal{H}(e) \cong 1$	

We get $3 = 1 + 2$ simples/ \mathbb{C} for $C_{3,2}$

This is really powerful: reduce to H -cells



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- ▶ Above: $\mathcal{H}(e)$ are shaded
 - ▶ For simple reps we only ever need to consider one $\mathcal{H}(e)$ per apex
 - ▶ **Analogy** For 1000 huge matrices, picking one element per matrix suffices

Thank you for your attention!

I hope that was of some help.