

Mini-course: Algebraic aspects of Boolean inverse semigroups
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The classical Banach-Tarski paradox states that the unit ball S^2 of the three-dimensional Euclidean space can be decomposed into finitely many pieces which, rearranged under suitable rotations, yield two copies of the original ball. The transformations on S^2 thus involved are only *partial bijections*; in particular they do not form a group under composition. Instead, they form an *inverse semigroup*. Additional special properties satisfied by that inverse semigroup are:

- The idempotents form a generalized Boolean algebra.
- Any two orthogonal elements x and y have a join $x \oplus y$ (here the least common extension of x and y as a partial function).

Such structures have been christened *Boolean inverse semigroups* (say BISs; see [4, 5]). The present mini-course will be based on the author’s monograph [8], with borrowings from [9], and with focus on the following aspects:

- The class of all BISs, with *additive* (i.e., preserving orthogonal addition) homomorphisms, is a congruence-permutable variety of algebras (*biases*), sharing aspects of both groups and rings.
- The quotient of any BIS S under Green’s relation \mathcal{D} is a partial monoid, whose universal monoid, called the *type monoid* $\text{Typ } S$ of S (cf. [6]), is a *conical refinement monoid*. Type monoids of BISs are exactly the monoids $\mathbb{Z}^+\langle B \rangle // G$ of equidecomposability types of generalized Boolean algebras under group actions; we call such monoids *measurable*.
- Every measurable monoid is a conical refinement monoid. For *countable* monoids the converse holds (this originates in [1, 2]). For cardinalities beyond \aleph_2 it fails (cf. [7]).
- The positive cone of any abelian ℓ -group is measurable; the solution can be made *functorial*.
- For any field K and any BIS S , denote by $K\langle S \rangle$ the K -algebra defined by generators S and relations $z = x + y$ (within $K\langle S \rangle$) whenever $z = x \oplus y$ (within S). There is a natural monoid homomorphism \mathbf{f} from $\text{Typ } S$ to the nonstable K-theory $V(K\langle S \rangle)$ of $K\langle S \rangle$. In a few important cases \mathbf{f} is an isomorphism. However, in general \mathbf{f} may be neither surjective nor one-to-one.
- The classical nonstable K-theory of AF C*-algebras, originating in [3], carries over to type monoids of so-called *locally matricial BISs*.
- Any two BISs S and T have a *tensor product* $S \otimes T$. Moreover, $\text{Typ}(S \otimes T) \cong (\text{Typ } S) \otimes (\text{Typ } T)$.

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