

# YangBaxter

## Combinatorial Solutions for the Yang-Baxter equation

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# Contents

<b>1 Preliminaries</b>	<b>3</b>
1.1 Definition and examples . . . . .	3
<b>2 Algebraic Properties of Braces</b>	<b>7</b>
2.1 Braces and Radical Rings . . . . .	7
2.2 Braces and Yang-Baxter Equation . . . . .	7
<b>3 Ideals and left ideals</b>	<b>10</b>
3.1 Left ideals . . . . .	10
3.2 Ideals . . . . .	10
3.3 Sequences (left) ideals . . . . .	12
3.4 Mutipermutation skew braces . . . . .	14
3.5 Prime and semiprime ideals . . . . .	15
<b>References</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Index</b>	<b>20</b>

# Chapter 1

## Preliminaries

In this section we define skew braces and list some of their main properties [GV17].

### 1.1 Definition and examples

A skew brace is a triple  $(A, +, \circ)$ , where  $(A, +)$  and  $(A, \circ)$  are two (not necessarily abelian) groups such that the compatibility  $a \circ (b + c) = a \circ b - a + a \circ c$  holds for all  $a, b, c \in A$ . One proves that the map  $\lambda: (A, \circ) \rightarrow \text{Aut}(A, +)$ ,  $a \mapsto \lambda_a(b)$ ,  $\lambda_a(b) = -a + a \circ b$ , is a group homomorphism. Notation: For  $a, b \in A$ , we write  $a * b = \lambda_a(b) - b$ .

#### 1.1.1 IsSkewbrace (for IsAttributeStoringRep)

▷ `IsSkewbrace(arg)` (filter)  
**Returns:** true or false

#### 1.1.2 Skewbrace (for IsList)

▷ `Skewbrace(list)` (operation)  
**Returns:** a skew brace

The argument `list` is a list of pairs of elements in a group. By Proposition 5.11 of [GV17], skew braces over an abelian group  $A$  are equivalent to pairs  $(G, \pi)$ , where  $G$  is a group and  $\pi: G \rightarrow A$  is a bijective 1-cocycle, a finite skew brace can be constructed from the set  $\{(a_j, g_j) : 1 \leq j \leq n\}$ , where  $G = \{g_1, \dots, g_n\}$  and  $A = \{a_1, \dots, a_n\}$  are permutation groups. This function is used to construct skew braces.

Example

```
gap> Skewbrace([[()], ()]);  
<brace of size 1>  
gap> Skewbrace([[()], ()], [(1,2), (1,2)]);  
<brace of size 2>
```

#### 1.1.3 SmallSkewbrace (for IsInt, IsInt)

▷ `SmallSkewbrace(n, k)` (operation)  
**Returns:** a skew brace

The function returns the  $k$ -th skew brace from the database of skew braces of order  $n$ .

Example

```
gap> SmallSkewbrace(8,3);
<brace of size 8>
```

### 1.1.4 TrivialBrace (for IsGroup)

▷ `TrivialBrace(abelian_group)` (operation)

**Returns:** a brace

This function returns the trivial brace over the abelian group `abelian_group`. Here `abelian_group` should be an abelian group!

Example

```
gap> TrivialBrace(CyclicGroup(IsPermGroup, 5));
<brace of size 5>
```

### 1.1.5 TrivialSkewbrace (for IsGroup)

▷ `TrivialSkewbrace(group)` (operation)

**Returns:** a skew brace

This function returns the trivial skew brace over `group`.

Example

```
gap> TrivialSkewbrace(DihedralGroup(10));
<skew brace of size 10>
```

### 1.1.6 SmallBrace (for IsInt, IsInt)

▷ `SmallBrace(n, k)` (operation)

**Returns:** a brace of abelian type

The function returns the  $k$ -th brace (of abelian type) from the database of braces of order  $n$ .

Example

```
gap> SmallBrace(8,3);
<brace of size 8>
```

### 1.1.7 IdSkewbrace (for IsSkewbrace)

▷ `IdSkewbrace(obj)` (attribute)

**Returns:** a list

The function returns  $[n, k]$  if the skew brace `obj` is isomorphic to `SmallSkewbrace(n, k)`.

Example

```
gap> IdSkewbrace(SmallSkewbrace(8,5));
[ 8, 5 ]
```

### 1.1.8 IdBrace (for IsSkewbrace)

▷ `IdBrace(obj)` (attribute)

**Returns:** a list

The function returns  $[n, k]$  if the brace of abelian type `obj` is isomorphic to `SmallBrace(n, k)`.

Example

```
gap> IdBrace(SmallBrace(8,5));
[ 8, 5 ]
```

### 1.1.9 IsomorphismSkewbraces

▷ `IsomorphismSkewbraces(obj1, obj2)` (function)

**Returns:** an isomorphism of skew braces if *obj1* and *obj2* are isomorphic and *fail* otherwise.

If *A* and *B* are skew braces, a skew brace homomorphism is a map  $f:A \rightarrow B$  such that

$$f(a+b) = f(a) + f(b) \quad f(a \circ b) = f(a) \circ f(b)$$

hold for all  $a, b \in A$ . A skew brace isomorphism is a bijective skew brace homomorphism. `IsomorphismSkewbraces` first computes all injective homomorphisms from  $(A, +)$  to  $(B, +)$  and then tries to find one  $f$  such that  $f(a \circ b) = f(a) \circ f(b)$  for all  $a, b \in A$ .

### 1.1.10 DirectProductSkewbraces (for IsSkewbrace, IsSkewbrace)

▷ `DirectProductSkewbraces(obj1, obj2)` (operation)

**Returns:** the direct product of *obj1* and *obj2*

Example

```
gap> br1 := SmallBrace(8,18);;
gap> br2 := SmallBrace(12,2);;
gap> br := DirectProductSkewbraces(br1,br2);;
gap> IsLeftNilpotent(br);
false
gap> IsRightNilpotent(br);
false
gap> IsSolvable(br);
true
```

### 1.1.11 IsTwoSided (for IsSkewbrace)

▷ `IsTwoSided(obj)` (property)

**Returns:** *true* if the skew brace is two sided, *false* otherwise

A skew brace *A* is said to be *two-sided* if  $(a+b) \circ c = a \circ c - c + b \circ c$  holds for all  $a, b, c \in A$ .

Example

```
gap> IsTwoSided(SmallSkewbrace(8,2));
false
gap> IsTwoSided(SmallSkewbrace(8,4));
true
```

### 1.1.12 IsClassical (for IsSkewbrace)

▷ `IsClassical(obj)` (property)

**Returns:** *true* if the skew brace is of abelian type, *false* otherwise

Let  $\mathcal{X}$  be a property of groups. A skew brace *A* is said to be of  $\mathcal{X}$ -type if its additive group belongs to  $\mathcal{X}$ . In particular, skew braces of abelian type are those skew braces with abelian additive group. Such skew braces were introduced by Rump in [Rum07].

### 1.1.13 IsTrivialSkewbrace (for IsSkewbrace)

▷ `IsTrivialSkewbrace(obj)` (property)

**Returns:** *true* if the skew brace is trivial, *false* otherwise

The function returns *true* if the skew brace  $A$  is trivial, i.e.,  $a \circ b = a + b$  for all  $a, b \in A$ .

### 1.1.14 Skewbrace2YB (for IsSkewbrace)

▷ `Skewbrace2YB(obj)` (attribute)

**Returns:** the set-theoretic solution associated with the skew brace *obj*

If  $A$  is a skew brace, the map  $r_A: A \times A \rightarrow A \times A$

$$r_A(a, b) = (\lambda_a(b), \lambda_a(b)' \circ a \circ b)$$

is a non-degenerate set-theoretic solution of the Yang–Baxter equation. Furthermore,  $r_A$  is involutive if and only if  $A$  is of abelian type (i.e., the additive group of  $A$  is abelian).

Example

```
gap> Skewbrace2YB(TrivialBrace(CyclicGroup(6)));
<A set-theoretical solution of size 6>
```

### 1.1.15 Brace2YB (for IsSkewbrace)

▷ `Brace2YB(arg)` (attribute)

### 1.1.16 SkewbraceSubset2YB (for IsSkewbrace, IsCollection)

▷ `SkewbraceSubset2YB(obj)` (operation)

**Returns:** the set-theoretic solution associated with a given subset of a skew brace

Example

```
gap> br := TrivialSkewbrace(SymmetricGroup(3));
gap> AsList(br);
[ <()>, <(2,3)>, <(1,2)>, <(1,2,3)>, <(1,3,2)>, <(1,3)> ]
gap> SkewbraceSubset2YB(br, last{[4,5]});
<A set-theoretical solution of size 2>
```

## Chapter 2

# Algebraic Properties of Braces

## 2.1 Braces and Radical Rings

### 2.1.1 AdditiveGroupOfRing (for IsRing)

▷ `AdditiveGroupOfRing(ring)` (attribute)

**Returns:** a group

This function returns a permutation representation of the additive group of the given ring.

Example

```
gap> rg := SmallRing(8,10);;
gap> StructureDescription(AdditiveGroupOfRing(rg));
"C4 x C2"
```

### 2.1.2 IsJacobsonRadical (for IsRing)

▷ `IsJacobsonRadical(ring)` (attribute)

**Returns:** true if the ring is radical and false otherwise.

This function checks whether a ring is Jacobson radical.

Example

```
gap> rg := SmallRing(8,11);;
gap> IsJacobsonRadical(rg);
true
gap> rg := SmallRing(8,20);;
gap> IsJacobsonRadical(rg);
false
```

## 2.2 Braces and Yang-Baxter Equation

### 2.2.1 Evaluate (for IsYB, IsList)

▷ `Evaluate(obj, pair)` (operation)

**Returns:** a pair of two integers

Given the pair  $(x,y)$  this function returns  $r(x,y)$ .

Example

```
gap> cs := SmallCycleSet(4,13);;
gap> yb := CycleSet2YB(cs);;
```

```
gap> Permutations(yb);
[ [ (3,4), (1,3,2,4), (1,4,2,3), (1,2) ],
  [ (2,4), (1,4,3,2), (1,2,3,4), (1,3) ] ]
gap> Evaluate(yb, [1,2]);
[ 2, 4 ]
gap> Evaluate(yb, [1,3]);
[ 4, 2 ]
```

## 2.2.2 LyubashenkoYB (for IsInt, IsPerm, IsPerm)

▷ LyubashenkoYB(*size*, *f*, *g*) (operation)

**Returns:** a permutation solution to the YBE

Finite Lyubashenko (or permutation) solutions are defined as follows: Let  $X = \{1, \dots, n\}$  and  $f, g: X \rightarrow X$  be bijective functions such that  $fg = gf$ . Then  $(X, r)$ , where  $r(x, y) = (f(y), g(x))$ , is a set-theoretic solution to the YBE.

Example

```
gap> yb := LyubashenkoYB(4, (1,2), (3,4));
<A set-theoretical solution of size 4>
gap> Permutations(last);
[ [ (1,2), (1,2), (1,2), (1,2) ], [ (3,4), (3,4), (3,4), (3,4) ] ]
```

## 2.2.3 DehornoyClass (for IsYB)

▷ DehornoyClass(*obj*) (attribute)

**Returns:** The class of an involutive solution

Example

```
gap> cs := SmallCycleSet(4,13);;
gap> yb := CycleSet2YB(cs);;
2
gap> cs := SmallCycleSet(4,19);;
gap> yb := CycleSet2YB(cs);;
gap> DehornoyClass(yb);
4
```

## 2.2.4 LinearRepresentationOfStructureGroup (for IsYB, IsObject)

▷ LinearRepresentationOfStructureGroup(*obj*, *variable*) (operation)

**Returns:** A faithful linear representation of the structure group of *obj*

Example

```
gap> cs := SmallCycleSet(4,13);;
gap> yb := CycleSet2YB(cs);;
gap> Permutations(yb);
[ [ (3,4), (1,3,2,4), (1,4,2,3), (1,2) ],
  [ (2,4), (1,4,3,2), (1,2,3,4), (1,3) ] ]
gap> field := FunctionField(Rationals, 1);;
gap> q := IndeterminatesOfFunctionField(field)[1];
gap> G := LinearRepresentationOfStructureGroup(yb, q);;
gap> x1 := G.1;;
gap> x2 := G.2;;
gap> x3 := G.3;;
```



```
gap> x4 := G.4;;
gap> x1*x2=x2*x4;
true
gap> x1*x3=x4*x2;
true
gap> x1*x4=x3*x3;
true
gap> x2*x1=x3*x4;
true
gap> x2*x2=x4*x1;
true
gap> x3*x1=x4*x3;
true
```

## Chapter 3

# Ideals and left ideals

In this section we describe several functions related to ideals and left ideals of skew braces. References: [GV17] and [SV18].

### 3.1 Left ideals

An left ideal  $I$  of a skew brace  $A$  is a subgroup  $I$  of the additive group of  $A$  such that  $\lambda_a(I) \subseteq I$  for all  $a \in A$ .

#### 3.1.1 LeftIdeals (for IsSkewbrace)

▷ `LeftIdeals(obj)` (attribute)  
**Returns:** a list with the left ideals of the skew brace *obj*

#### 3.1.2 IsLeftIdeal (for IsSkewbrace, IsCollection)

▷ `IsLeftIdeal(obj)` (operation)  
**Returns:** `true` if the subset is a left ideal of *obj*

Example

```
gap> br := SmallBrace(8,4);  
<brace of size 8>  
gap> leftideals := LeftIdeals(br);  
[ <brace of size 8>, <brace of size 4>, <brace of size 2>, <brace of size 1> ]  
gap> List(left_ideals, x->IsLeftIdeal(br, x));  
[ true, true, true, true ]  
gap> List(left_ideals, IdBrace);  
[ [ 8, 4 ], [ 4, 1 ], [ 2, 1 ], [ 1, 1 ] ]
```

### 3.2 Ideals

An ideal  $I$  of a skew brace  $A$  is a normal subgroup  $I$  of the additive group of  $A$  such that  $\lambda_a(I) \subseteq I$  and  $a \circ I = I \circ a$  for all  $a \in A$ .

### 3.2.1 IsIdeal (for IsSkewbrace, IsCollection)

- ▷ `IsIdeal(obj, subset)` (operation)  
**Returns:** `true` if the `subset` is a left ideal of `obj`

Example

```
gap> br := SmallBrace(8,4);
<brace of size 8>
gap> ideals := LeftIdeals(br);
[ <brace of size 8>, <brace of size 4>, <brace of size 2>, <brace of size 1> ]
gap> List(left_ideals, x->IsLeftIdeal(br, x));
[ true, true, true, true ]
gap> List(left_ideals, IdBrace);
[ [ 8, 4 ], [ 4, 1 ], [ 2, 1 ], [ 1, 1 ] ]
```

### 3.2.2 Ideals (for IsSkewbrace)

- ▷ `Ideals(obj)` (attribute)  
**Returns:** a list with the ideals of the skew brace `obj`

### 3.2.3 AsIdeal (for IsSkewbrace, IsCollection)

- ▷ `AsIdeal(arg1, arg2)` (operation)

### 3.2.4 IdealGeneratedBy (for IsSkewbrace, IsCollection)

- ▷ `IdealGeneratedBy(obj, subset)` (operation)  
**Returns:** the ideal of `obj` generated by the given `subset`  
 The ideal of a skew brace  $A$  generated by a subset  $X$  is the intersection of all the ideals of  $A$  containing  $X$ .

Example

```
gap> br := SmallSkewbrace(6,6);;
gap> AsList(br);
[ <()>, <(1,2,3)(4,5,6)>, <(1,3,2)(4,6,5)>, <(1,4)(2,5)(3,6)>,
  <(1,5,3,4,2,6)>, <(1,6,2,4,3,5)> ]
gap> IdealGeneratedBy(br, [last[2]]);
<brace of size 3>
```

### 3.2.5 IntersectionOfTwoIdeals (for IsSkewbrace and IsIdealInParent, IsSkewbrace and IsIdealInParent)

- ▷ `IntersectionOfTwoIdeals(ideal1, ideal2)` (operation)  
**Returns:** the intersection of `ideal1` and `ideal2`

Example

```
gap> br := SmallSkewbrace(6,6);;
gap> Ideals(br);
[ <brace of size 6>, <brace of size 2>, <brace of size 3>, <brace of size 1> ]
gap> IntersectionOfTwoIdeals(last[2],last[3]);
<brace of size 1>
```

### 3.2.6 SumOfTwoIdeals (for IsSkewbrace and IsIdealInParent, IsSkewbrace and IsIdealInParent)

▷ `SumOfTwoIdeals(ideal1, ideal2)` (operation)

**Returns:** the sum of `ideal1` and `ideal2`

Example

```
gap> br := SmallSkewbrace(6,6);
gap> Ideals(br);
[ <brace of size 6>, <brace of size 2>, <brace of size 3>, <brace of size 1> ]
gap> SumOfTwoIdeals(last[2],last[3]);
<brace of size 6>
```

## 3.3 Sequences (left) ideals

### 3.3.1 LeftSeries (for IsSkewbrace)

▷ `LeftSeries(obj)` (attribute)

**Returns:** the left ideals of the left series of `obj`

The left series of a skew brace  $A$  is defined recursively as  $A^1 = A$  and  $A^{n+1} = A * A^n$  for  $n \geq 1$ , where  $a * b = \lambda_a(b) - b$ . Each  $A^n$  is a left ideal.

Example

```
gap> br := SmallSkewbrace(8,20);
<skew brace of size 8>
gap> LeftSeries(br);
[ <skew brace of size 8>, <brace of size 2>, <brace of size 1> ]
```

### 3.3.2 RightSeries (for IsSkewbrace)

▷ `RightSeries(obj)` (attribute)

**Returns:** the ideals of the right series of `obj`

The right series of a skew brace  $0A$  is defined recursively as  $A^{(1)} = A$  and  $A^{(n+1)} = A * A^{(n)}$  for  $n \geq 1$ , where  $a * b = \lambda_a(b) - b$

Example

```
gap> br := SmallSkewbrace(8,20);
<skew brace of size 8>
gap> RightSeries(br);
[ <skew brace of size 8>, <brace of size 2>, <brace of size 1> ]
```

### 3.3.3 IsLeftNilpotent (for IsSkewbrace)

▷ `IsLeftNilpotent(obj)` (property)

**Returns:** `true` if the skew brace `obj` is left nilpotent.

A skew brace  $A$  is said to be left nilpotent if there exists  $n \geq 1$  such that  $A^n = 0$ .

Example

```
gap> IsLeftNilpotent(SmallBrace(8,18));
true
gap> IsLeftNilpotent(SmallBrace(12,2));
false
```

### 3.3.4 IsSimpleSkewbrace (for IsSkewbrace)

▷ `IsSimpleSkewbrace(obj)` (property)

**Returns:** *true* if the skew brace *obj* is simple.

A skew brace *A* is said to be simple if  $\{0\}$  and *A* are its only ideals.

Example

```
gap> IsSimple(SmallSkewbrace(12,22));
true
gap> IsSimple(SmallSkewbrace(12,21));
false
```

### 3.3.5 IsRightNilpotent (for IsSkewbrace)

▷ `IsRightNilpotent(obj)` (property)

**Returns:** *true* if the skew brace *obj* is right nilpotent.

A skew brace *A* is said to be right nilpotent if there exists  $n \geq 1$  such that  $A^{(n)} = 0$ .

Example

```
gap> IsRightNilpotent(SmallBrace(8,18));
false
gap> IsRightNilpotent(SmallBrace(12,2));
true
```

### 3.3.6 LeftNilpotentIdeals (for IsSkewbrace)

▷ `LeftNilpotentIdeals(obj)` (attribute)

**Returns:** the list of right or left nilpotent ideals of *obj*

An ideal *I* of a skew brace *A* is said to be left if it is left nilpotent as a skew brace.

### 3.3.7 RightNilpotentIdeals (for IsSkewbrace)

▷ `RightNilpotentIdeals(obj)` (attribute)

**Returns:** the list of right or left nilpotent ideals of *obj*

An ideal *I* of a skew brace *A* is said to be right nilpotent if An ideal *I* of a skew brace *A* is said to be left if it is right nilpotent as a skew brace.

Example

```
gap> br := SmallBrace(8,18);;
gap> IsLeftNilpotent(br);
true
gap> LeftNilpotentIdeals(br);
[ <brace of size 8>, <brace of size 4>, <brace of size 1> ]
gap> IsRightNilpotent(br);
false
gap> RightNilpotentIdeals(br);
[ <brace of size 4>, <brace of size 1> ]
```

### 3.3.8 SmoktunowiczSeries (for IsSkewbrace, IsInt)

▷ `SmoktunowiczSeries(obj, bound)` (operation)

**Returns:** a list of *bound* left ideals of the Smoktunowicz's series of *obj*

The Smoktunowicz's series of a skew brace  $A$  is defined recursively as  $A^{[1]} = A$  and  $A^{[n+1]}$  is the additive subgroup of  $A$  generated by  $A^{[i]} * A^{[n+1-i]}$  for  $1 \leq i + j \leq n + 1$ , where  $a * b = \lambda_a(b) - b$ .

Example

```
gap> br := SmallBrace(16,145);;
gap> SmoktunowiczSeries(br,4);
[ <brace of size 16>, <brace of size 8>, <brace of size 4>, <brace of size 2>,
  <brace of size 2> ]
gap> SmoktunowiczSeries(br,5);
[ <brace of size 16>, <brace of size 8>, <brace of size 4>, <brace of size 2>,
  <brace of size 2>, <brace of size 1> ]
```

### 3.3.9 Socle (for IsSkewbrace)

▷ Socle(obj) (attribute)

**Returns:** the ideals of the socle series of obj

The socle of a skew brace  $A$  is the ideal  $\ker \lambda \cap Z(A, +)$ .

Example

```
gap> Socle(SmallSkewbrace(6,2));
<brace of size 1>
gap> Socle(SmallBrace(8,20));
<brace of size 8>
gap> Socle(SmallBrace(8,2));
<brace of size 4>
```

## 3.4 Mutipermutation skew braces

### 3.4.1 SocleSeries (for IsSkewbrace)

▷ SocleSeries(obj) (operation)

**Returns:** the socle series of obj

The socle series of a skew brace  $A$  is defined recursively as  $A_1 = A$  and  $A_{n+1} = A_n / \text{Soc}(A_n)$ , see [SV18].

### 3.4.2 MultipermutationLevel (for IsSkewbrace)

▷ MultipermutationLevel(obj) (attribute)

**Returns:** the multipermutation level of the skew brace obj

The multipermutation level of a skew brace  $A$  is defined as the smallest positive integer  $n$  such that the  $n$ -th term  $A_n$  of the socle series has only one element, see Definition 5.17 of [SV18].

Example

```
gap> br := SmallBrace(8,20);;
gap> SocleSeries(br);
[ <brace of size 8>, <brace of size 1> ]
gap> MultipermutationLevel(br);
2
```

### 3.4.3 IsMultipermutation (for IsSkewbrace)

▷ IsMultipermutation(obj) (property)

**Returns:** *true* if the skew brace obj has finite multipermutation level and *false* otherwise

### 3.4.4 Fix (for IsSkewbrace)

- ▷ `Fix(obj)` (attribute)  
**Returns:** *true* if the skew brace *obj* has finite multipermutation level and *false* otherwise

### 3.4.5 KernelOfLambda (for IsSkewbrace)

- ▷ `KernelOfLambda(obj)` (attribute)  
**Returns:** the kernel of the map  $\lambda$  as a subset of elements of the skew brace *obj*.

Example

```
gap> br := SmallBrace(6,1);;
gap> KernelOfLambda(br);
[ <()>, <(1,2,3)(4,5,6)>, <(1,3,2)(4,6,5)> ]
```

### 3.4.6 Quotient (for IsSkewbrace, IsSkewbrace)

- ▷ `Quotient(obj, ideal)` (operation)  
**Returns:** the quotient *obj* by *ideal*

Example

```
gap> br := SmallBrace(8,10);;
gap> ideals := Ideals(br);;
gap> Quotient(br, ideals[2]);
<brace of size 4>
gap> br/ideals[5];
<brace of size 2>
```

## 3.5 Prime and semiprime ideals

### 3.5.1 IsPrimeBrace (for IsSkewbrace)

- ▷ `IsPrimeBrace(obj)` (property)  
**Returns:** *true* if the skew brace *obj* is prime  
 A skew brace *A* is said to be prime if for all non-zero ideals *I* and *J* one has  $I * J \neq 0$

Example

```
gap> IsPrimeBrace(SmallBrace(24,12));
false
gap> IsPrimeBrace(SmallBrace(24,94));
true
```

### 3.5.2 IsPrimeIdeal (for IsSkewbrace and IsIdealInParent)

- ▷ `IsPrimeIdeal(obj)` (property)  
**Returns:** *true* if the ideal *obj* is prime  
 An ideal *I* of a skew brace *A* is said to be prime if  $A/I$  is a prime skew brace.

Example

```
gap> br := SmallBrace(24,94);
<brace of size 24>
gap> IsPrimeBrace(br);
true
```

```
gap> Ideals(br);
[ <brace of size 24>, <brace of size 1> ]
gap> IsPrimeIdeal(last[2]);
true
```

### 3.5.3 PrimeIdeals (for IsSkewbrace)

▷ PrimeIdeals(*obj*) (attribute)

**Returns:** the list of prime ideals of the skew brace *obj*

Example

```
gap> PrimeIdeals(SmallBrace(24,94));
[ <brace of size 24>, <brace of size 1> ]
```

### 3.5.4 IsSemiprime (for IsSkewbrace)

▷ IsSemiprime(*obj*) (attribute)

**Returns:** *true* if the skew brace *obj* is semiprime

An ideal *I* of a skew brace *A* is said to be semiprime if  $A/I$  is a semiprime skew brace.

Example

```
gap> br := DirectProductSkewbraces(SmallSkewbrace(12,22),SmallSkewbrace(12,22));
gap> IsSemiprime(br);
true
```

### 3.5.5 IsSemiprimeIdeal (for IsSkewbrace and IsIdealInParent)

▷ IsSemiprimeIdeal(*obj*) (attribute)

**Returns:** *true* if the ideal *obj* is semiprime

Example

```
gap> SemiprimeIdeals(SmallSkewbrace(12,24));
[ <skew brace of size 12> ]
gap> IsSemiprimeIdeal(last[1]);
true
```

### 3.5.6 SemiprimeIdeals (for IsSkewbrace)

▷ SemiprimeIdeals(*obj*) (attribute)

**Returns:** the list of semiprime ideals of the skew brace *obj*

Example

```
gap> SemiprimeIdeals(SmallSkewbrace(12,22));
[ <skew brace of size 12>, <brace of size 1> ]
gap> SemiprimeIdeals(SmallSkewbrace(12,24));
[ <skew brace of size 12> ]
```

### 3.5.7 BaerRadical (for IsSkewbrace)

▷ BaerRadical(*obj*) (attribute)

**Returns:** the Baer radical of the skew brace *obj*



Example

```
gap> br := SmallSkewbrace(6,2);;
gap> BaerRadical(br);
<skew brace of size 6>
```

### 3.5.8 IsBaer (for IsSkewbrace)

▷ `IsBaer(obj)` (property)

**Returns:** `true` if the skew brace `obj` is a Baer radical skew brace.

A skew brace  $A$  is said to be Baer radical if  $A = B(A)$ , where  $B(A)$  is the Baer radical of  $A$  (i.e., the intersection of all prime ideals of  $A$ ).

Example

```
gap> br := SmallSkewbrace(6,2);;
gap> IsBaer(br);
true
```

### 3.5.9 WedderburnRadical (for IsSkewbrace)

▷ `WedderburnRadical(obj)` (attribute)

**Returns:** the Wedderburn radical of the skew brace `obj`

The Wedderburn radical of a skew brace is the intersection of all its prime ideals

Example

```
gap> br := SmallSkewbrace(6,2);;
gap> WedderburnRadical(br);
<brace of size 3>
```

### 3.5.10 SolvableSeries (for IsSkewbrace)

▷ `SolvableSeries(obj)` (attribute)

**Returns:** a list with the solvable series of the skew brace `obj`

The solvable series of a skew brace  $A$  is defined recursively as  $A_1 = A$  and  $A_{n+1} = A_n * A_n$  for  $n \geq 1$ , where  $a * b = \lambda_a(b) - b$

Example

```
gap> br := SmallSkewbrace(8,20);;
gap> IsSolvable(br);
true
gap> SolvableSeries(br);
[ <skew brace of size 8>, <brace of size 2>, <brace of size 1> ]
gap> br := SmallSkewbrace(12,23);;
gap> IsSolvable(br);
false
```

### 3.5.11 IsMinimalIdeal (for IsSkewbrace and IsIdealInParent)

▷ `IsMinimalIdeal(obj, ideal)` (property)

**Returns:** `true` if `ideal` is a minimal ideal of `obj`. An ideal  $I$  of  $A$  is said to be *minimal* if it does not contain any other ideal of  $A$ . To check if an ideal  $I$  of  $A$  is minimal, one computes the ideals of  $I$  and keeps only those that are simple as a skew brace.

### 3.5.12 MinimalIdeals (for IsSkewbrace)

▷ `MinimalIdeals(obj)`

(attribute)

**Returns:** a list of minimal ideals of the skew brace *obj*

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# Index

- AdditiveGroupOfRing
  - for IsRing, 7
- AsIdeal
  - for IsSkewbrace, IsCollection, 11
- BaerRadical
  - for IsSkewbrace, 16
- Brace2YB
  - for IsSkewbrace, 6
- DehornoyClass
  - for IsYB, 8
- DirectProductSkewbraces
  - for IsSkewbrace, IsSkewbrace, 5
- Evaluate
  - for IsYB, IsList, 7
- Fix
  - for IsSkewbrace, 15
- IdBrace
  - for IsSkewbrace, 4
- IdealGeneratedBy
  - for IsSkewbrace, IsCollection, 11
- Ideals
  - for IsSkewbrace, 11
- IdSkewbrace
  - for IsSkewbrace, 4
- IntersectionOfTwoIdeals
  - for IsSkewbrace and IsIdealInParent, IsSkewbrace and IsIdealInParent, 11
- IsBaer
  - for IsSkewbrace, 17
- IsClassical
  - for IsSkewbrace, 5
- IsIdeal
  - for IsSkewbrace, IsCollection, 11
- IsJacobsonRadical
  - for IsRing, 7
- IsLeftIdeal
  - for IsSkewbrace, IsCollection, 10
- IsLeftNilpotent
  - for IsSkewbrace, 12
- IsMinimalIdeal
  - for IsSkewbrace and IsIdealInParent, 17
- IsMultipermutation
  - for IsSkewbrace, 14
- IsomorphismSkewbraces, 5
- IsPrimeBrace
  - for IsSkewbrace, 15
- IsPrimeIdeal
  - for IsSkewbrace and IsIdealInParent, 15
- IsRightNilpotent
  - for IsSkewbrace, 13
- IsSemiprime
  - for IsSkewbrace, 16
- IsSemiprimeIdeal
  - for IsSkewbrace and IsIdealInParent, 16
- IsSimpleSkewbrace
  - for IsSkewbrace, 13
- IsSkewbrace
  - for IsAttributeStoringRep, 3
- IsTrivialSkewbrace
  - for IsSkewbrace, 6
- IsTwoSided
  - for IsSkewbrace, 5
- KernelOfLambda
  - for IsSkewbrace, 15
- LeftIdeals
  - for IsSkewbrace, 10
- LeftNilpotentIdeals
  - for IsSkewbrace, 13
- LeftSeries
  - for IsSkewbrace, 12
- LinearRepresentationOfStructureGroup
  - for IsYB, IsObject, 8

LyubashenkoYB  
     for IsInt, IsPerm, IsPerm, 8

MinimalIdeals  
     for IsSkewbrace, 18

MultipermutationLevel  
     for IsSkewbrace, 14

PrimeIdeals  
     for IsSkewbrace, 16

Quotient  
     for IsSkewbrace, IsSkewbrace, 15

RightNilpotentIdeals  
     for IsSkewbrace, 13

RightSeries  
     for IsSkewbrace, 12

SemiprimeIdeals  
     for IsSkewbrace, 16

Skewbrace  
     for IsList, 3

Skewbrace2YB  
     for IsSkewbrace, 6

SkewbraceSubset2YB  
     for IsSkewbrace, IsCollection, 6

SmallBrace  
     for IsInt, IsInt, 4

SmallSkewbrace  
     for IsInt, IsInt, 3

SmoktunowiczSeries  
     for IsSkewbrace, IsInt, 13

Socle  
     for IsSkewbrace, 14

SocleSeries  
     for IsSkewbrace, 14

SolvableSeries  
     for IsSkewbrace, 17

SumOfTwoIdeals  
     for IsSkewbrace and IdealInParent,  
     IsSkewbrace and IdealInParent, 12

TrivialBrace  
     for IsGroup, 4

TrivialSkewbrace  
     for IsGroup, 4

WedderburnRadical  
     for IsSkewbrace, 17