Classes of Regular Semiring

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Abstract: In this paper, it was proved that, if S is a Right regular semiring, then (S, +) is a band under the following cases.
1. If S is multiplicatively subidempotent semiring.
2. If S is an almost idempotent semiring.

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I. Introduction

In this paper we introduce the notion of Right regular semiring as a generalization of regular semiring. Sen, Ghosh & Mukhopadhyay studied the congruences on inverse semirings with the commutative additive reduct and Maity improved this to the regular semirings with the set of all additive idempotents a bi-semilattice. The study of regular semigroups has yielded many interesting results. These results have applications in other branches of algebra and analysis. We will see the interrelations between different semirings. We characterize almost idempotent semiring. A semiring S is a Right regular semiring, if S satisfies the identity a + xa + a = a for all a, x in S.

Definition 1.1:
A semigroup (S, •) is left (right) singular if it satisfies the identity ax = a (ax = x) for all a, x in S.

Definition 1.2:
A semigroup (S, +) is rectangular band if a = a + x + a for all a, x in S.

Definition 1.3:
A semiring S is said to be multiplicatively subidempotent semiring if a + a^2 = a for all a in S.

Definition 1.4:
A semiring S is almost idempotent if a + a^2 = a^2 for all a in S.

Definition 1.5:
A semigroup (S, +) is band if a + a = a for all a in S.

Definition 1.6:
An element a in a semigroup (S, +) is periodic if ma = na where m and n are positive integers. A semigroup (S, +) is periodic if every one of its elements is periodic.

Definition 1.7:
In a totally ordered semiring (S, +, •, ≤)
(i) (S, +, ≤) is positively totally ordered (p.t.o), if a + x ≥ a, x for all a, x in S
(ii) (S, •, ≤) is positively totally ordered (p.t.o), if ax ≥ a, x for all a, x in S.
(iii) (S, +, ≤) is negatively totally ordered (n.t.o), if a + x ≤ a, x for all a, x in S
(iv) (S, •, ≤) is positively totally ordered (n.t.o), if ax ≤ a, x for all a, x in S.

II. Classes of Right Regular Semiring

Theorem 2.1: If S is a semiring in which (S, •) is left singular semigroup, then S is a Right regular semiring if and only if (S, +) is a rectangular band.

Proof: Since (S, +) is left singular semigroup xa = x for all a, x in S
By hypothesis we have a + xa + a = a for all a, x in S
Which implies a + x + a = a for all a, x in S
Therefore \((S, +)\) is rectangular band

Conversely let us assume \(xa = x \Rightarrow a + xa = a + x\)

Which leads to \(a + xa + a = a + x + a\)

Also we have \((S, +)\) is a rectangular band then \(a + x + a = a\)

This implies \(a + xa + a = a\) for all \(a, x\) in \(S\)

Hence \(S\) is a Right regular semiring

**Proposition 2.2:** If \(S\) is a Right regular semiring, then \((S, +)\) is a band under the following cases.

(i) If \(S\) is multiplicatively subidempotent semiring.

(ii) If \(S\) is an almost idempotent semiring.

**Proof:** (i) Since \(S\) is multiplicatively subidempotent semiring.

\[ a + a^2 = a \]

\[ \Rightarrow a + a^2 + a = a + a \rightarrow (1) \]

By hypothesis \(S\) is Right regular then \(a + a^2 + a = a\) for all \(a\) in \(S\)

Therefore equation (1) becomes \(a = a + a\) for all \(a\) in \(S\)

Hence \((S, +)\) is a band

(ii) Since \(S\) is an almost idempotent semiring then \(a^2 + a = a^2\)

\[ \Rightarrow a + a^2 + a = a + a^2 \]

Then above equation becomes \(a = a + a^2\)

Adding ‘\(a\)’ on both sides we obtain \(a + a = a + a^2 + a\)

It takes the form \(a + a = a\) for all \(a\) in \(S\)

Thus \((S, +)\) is a band

**Proposition 2.3:** Let \(S\) be a Right regular semiring and \((S, \cdot)\) be a right singular semigroup. Then \((S, +)\) is periodic.

**Proof:** By hypothesis \((S, \cdot)\) is a right singular, \(xa = a\) for all \(a, x\) in \(S\)

Since \(S\) is right regular, \(a + xa + a = a\) for all \(a, x\) in \(S\)

Which implies \(a + a + a = a\)

\[ \Rightarrow 3a = a \] for all \(a\) in \(S\)

Therefore \((S, +)\) is periodic

**Theorem 2.4:** Suppose \(S\) is a totally ordered Right regular semiring and \((S, +)\) is positively totally ordered (negatively totally ordered). Then \((S, \cdot)\) is negatively totally ordered (positively totally ordered).

**Proof:** By Right regular semiring we have \(a + xa + a = a \Rightarrow (1)\)

Since \((S, +)\) is positively totally ordered, \(a + x \geq a, x\) for all \(a, x\) in \(S\)

Then equation (1) becomes \(a = a + xa + a \geq xa \Rightarrow a \geq xa\)

Suppose let us consider \(xa > x\)

This implies \(a + xa + a \geq a + x + a\)

Which is again equal to \(a + xa + a \geq a + x \Rightarrow a \geq a + x\)

Which contradicts the hypothesis that \((S, +)\) is p.t.o

Therefore \(xa \leq x\) and \(xa \leq a\)

Hence \((S, \cdot)\) is negatively totally ordered

In a similar manner \((S, \cdot)\) is positively totally ordered if \((S, +)\) is n.t.o

**References**


