SOME RESULTS OF SELF MAP NEAR-RINGS

YONG UK CHO

ABSTRACT. In this paper, We initiate a study of zero symmetric and constant parts of near-rings, and then apply these to self map near-rings. Next, we investigate that every near-ring can be embedded into some self map near-ring, and every zero symmetric near-ring can be embedded into some zero symmetric self map near-ring.

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1. Introduction

A near-ring R is an algebraic system $(R, +, \cdot)$ with two binary operations, say $+$ and $\cdot$ such that $(R, +)$ is a group (not necessarily abelian) with neutral element 0, $(R, \cdot)$ is a semigroup and $a(b + c) = ab + ac$ for all a, b, c in R. We note that obviously, $a0 = 0$ and $a(-b) = -ab$ for all a, b in R, but in general, $0a \neq 0$ and $(-a)b \neq -ab$.

We consider the following substructures of near-rings: Given a near-ring R, $R_0 = \{a \in R \mid 0a = 0\}$ which is called the *zero symmetric part* of R,

$$R_c = \{a \in R \mid 0a = a\} = \{a \in R \mid ra = a, \ for \ all \ r \in R\} = \{0a \mid a \in R\}$$

which is called the *constant part* of R.

A non-empty subset S of a near-ring R is said to be a *subnear-ring* of R, if S is a near-ring under the operations of R, equivalently, for all a, b in S, $a - b \in S$ and $ab \in S$. Sometimes, we denote it by $S < R$.

We note that R_0 and R_c are subnear-rings of R, but R_d is not a subnear-ring of R. A near-ring R with the extra axiom $0a = 0$ for all $a \in R$, that is, $R = R_0$ is said to be *zero symmetric*, also, in case $R = R_c$, R is called a *constant* near-ring.

Let $(G, +)$ be a group (not necessarily abelian). We may obtain some examples of near-rings as following:

First, if we define multiplication on G as $xy = y$ for all x, y in G, then $(G, +, \cdot)$ is a near-ring, because $(xy)z = z = x(yz)$ and $x(y+z) = y+z = xy+xz$, for all x, y, z in G, but in general, $0x = 0$ and $(x+y)z = xz + yz$ are not true. These kinds of near-rings are constant near-rings.

Next, in the set

$$M(G) = \{f \mid f : G \longrightarrow G\}$$

of all the self maps of G, if we define the sum $f + g$ of any two mappings f, g in $M(G)$ by the rule $x(f + g) = xf + xg$ for all $x \in G$ and the product $f \circ g$ by the rule $x(f \circ g) = (xf)g$ for all $x \in G$, then $(M(G), +, \circ)$ becomes a near-ring. It is called the *self map near-ring* on the group G. Also, we can define the substructures of $(M(G), +, \circ)$ as following: $M_0(G) = \{f \in M(G) \mid 0f = 0\}$ and $M_c(G) = \{f \in M(G) \mid f \text{ is constant}\}$.

For the remainder basic concepts and results on near-rings, we refer to [3].

2. Properties of self map near-rings

Let R and S be two near-rings. Then a mapping θ from R to S is called a *near-ring homomorphism* if (i) $(a + b)\theta = a\theta + b\theta$, (ii) $(ab)\theta = a\theta b\theta$. Obviously, $R\theta < S$ and $T\theta^{-1} < R$ for any $T < S$.

Let R be any near-ring and G an additive group. Then G is called an R-*group* if there exists a near-ring homomorphism

$$\theta : (R, +, \cdot) \longrightarrow (M(G), +, \cdot).$$

Such a homomorphism θ is called a *representation* of R on G, we may write that xr (right scalar multiplication in R) for $x(r\theta)$ for all $x \in G$ and $r \in R$. If R is unitary, then R-group G is called *unitary*. Thus an R-group is an additive group G satisfying (i) $x(a + b) = xa + xb$, (ii) $x(ab) = (xa)b$ and (iii) $x1 = x$ (if R has a unity 1), for all $x \in G$ and $a, b \in R$.

Evidently, every near-ring R can be given the structure of an R-group (unitary, if R is unitary) by right multiplication in R. Moreover, every group G has a natural $M(G)$-group structure, from the representation of $M(G)$ on G by applying the $f \in M(G)$ to the $x \in G$ as a scalar multiplication xf.

Theorem 2.1. *Let $(G, +)$ be a group and let Φ a subset of endomorphisms of $(G, +)$ containing zero endomorphism ζ. Then the set*

$$M_\Phi(G) = \{f \in M(G) | f \circ \phi = \phi \circ f, \forall \phi \in \Phi\}$$

is a unitary zero symmetric subnear-ring of $M(G)$.

Proof. Let $f, g \in M_\Phi(G)$. Then $f \circ \phi = \phi \circ f$ and $g \circ \phi = \phi \circ g$ for any $\phi \in \Phi$, and so we have, since ϕ is an endomorphism,

$$x[(f - g) \circ \phi] = (x(f - g))\phi = (xf - xg)\phi$$

$$= (xf)\phi - (xg)\phi = x(f \circ \phi) - x(g \circ \phi) = x(\phi \circ f) - x(\phi \circ g)$$

$$= (x\phi)f - (x\phi)g = (x\phi)(f - g) = x[\phi \circ (f - g)],$$

for all $x \in G$. Hence $(f - g) \circ \phi = \phi \circ (f - g)$, and so $f - g \in M_\Phi(G)$. This implies that $(M_\Phi(G), \, +)$ is a subgroup of $(M(G), \, +)$.

Next, for any $f, g \in M_\Phi(G)$, we have that

$$(f \circ g) \circ \phi = f \circ (g \circ \phi) = f \circ (\phi \circ g) = (\phi \circ f) \circ g = \phi \circ (f \circ g),$$

for any $\phi \in \Phi$. Hence $f \circ g \in M_\Phi(G)$. Consequently, $(M_\Phi(G), \, +, \, \circ)$ is a subnear-ring of $(M(G), \, +, \, \circ)$.

Finally, let $f \in M_\Phi(G)$. Since $\zeta \in \Phi$, we see that $\zeta \circ f = f \circ \zeta = \zeta$. Therefore $M_\Phi(G)$ is zero symmetric with identity 1_G.   □

Corollary 2.2. *For any group* $(G, \, +)$, $(M_0(G), +, \circ)$ *is a zero symmetric subnear-ring of* $(M(G), +, \circ)$. *Moreover,* $M_0(G) = M(G)_0$, *where* $M(G)_0$ *is a zero symmetric part of* $M(G)$.

Proof. The first paragraph is immediately from the Theorem 2.1.

Next, clearly, $M_0(G) \subseteq M(G)_0$, because every element of $M_0(G)$ is zero symmetric by Theorem 2.1.

Conversely, let $f \in M(G)_0$. Then $\zeta \circ f = \zeta$, that is, for any $x \in G$, $(x\zeta)f = x\zeta$. This implies that $0f = 0$. Hence, $f \in M_0(G)$.   □

Remark 2.3. Let G be an additive group. Then we see that $M_c(G) = M(G)_c$, where $M(G)_c$ is the constant part of $M(G)$.

Indeed, if $f \in M_c(G)$, then f is constant, say, $f = c$. From this,

$$x(\zeta \circ f) = (x\zeta)f = 0f = c = xf,$$

for all $x \in G$. Hence $\zeta \circ f = \zeta$, and so $f \in M(G)_c$.

Conversely, if $f \in M(G)_c$, then $\zeta \circ f = f$, that is, $0f = (x\zeta)f = xf$, for all $x \in G$. Hence f is constant, so that $f \in M_c(G)$.

Note that from Corollary 2.2 and Remark 2.3, $M_0(G)$ is a zero symmetric near-ring and $M_C(G)$ is a constant nea-ring.

Lemma 2.4. *Let* $f : R \longrightarrow S$ *be a near-ring homomorphism. Then the following conditions are true.*

(1) $R_0 f \subseteq S_0$.
(2) $R_c f \subseteq S_c$.

Proof. (1) Let $y \in R_0 f$ which is in S. Then there exists $a \in R_0$ such that $y = af$, where $0a = 0$. Thus

$$0y = 0(af) = 0faf = (0a)f = 0f = 0.$$

Hence $y \in S_0$.

(2) Let $y \in R_c f$ which is in S. Then there exists $a \in R_c$ such that $y = af$, where $0a = a$. Thus

$$0y = 0(af) = 0faf = (0a)f = af = y.$$

Hence $y \in S_c$.   □

Let $f : R \longrightarrow S$ be a near-ring monomorphism. We know that Rf is a subnear-ring of S, and so $f : R \longrightarrow Rf$ is a near-ring isomorphism. Thus S has an isomorphic copy of R as a subnear-ring. We say that R is embedded into S, and f is an embedding.

Theorem 2.5. *Let $(R, +, \cdot)$ be a near-ring and $(G, +)$ a group containing $(R, +)$ as a proper subgroup. Then $(M(G), +, \circ)$ is a unitary near-ring and has a subnear-ring isomorphic to $(R, +, \cdot)$. That is, every near-ring can be embedded into a near-ring with identity.*

Proof. For any $a \in R$, we may define a map $f_a \in M(G)$ by

$$x f_a = a, \ if \ x \notin R, \ and \ = xa, \ if \ x \in R.$$

Thus we may obtained the map $\Psi : R \longrightarrow M(G)$ which is defined by $a\Psi = f_a$. We will proceed to show that Ψ is a near-ring monomorphism. For any $a, b \in R$, since $(a + b)\Psi = f_{(a+b)}$ we have that

$$x f_{(a+b)} = a + b, \ if \ x \notin R, \ and \ = x(a + b) = xa + xb, \ if \ x \in R.$$

Also, we have that

$$x(f_a + f_b) = x f_a + x f_b = a + b, \ if \ x \notin R, \ and \ = xa + xb, \ if \ x \in R.$$

Thus

$$(a + b)\Psi = f_{(a+b)} = f_a + f_b = a\Psi + b\Psi.$$

On the other hand, from $(ab)\Psi = f_{(ab)}$ we have that

$$x f_{(ab)} = ab, \ if \ x \notin R, \ and \ = x(ab) = (xa)b, \ if \ x \in R.$$

Also, we have that

$$x(f_a \circ f_b) = (x f_a) f_b = ab, \ if \ x \notin R, \ and \ = (xa) f_b = (xa)b, \ if \ x \in R.$$

Thus

$$(ab)\Psi = f_{(ab)} = f_a \circ f_b = a\Psi \circ b\Psi.$$

Hence Ψ is a near-ring homomorphism from R into $M(G)$.

Next, it remains to show that Ψ is injective. Let $a, b \in R$ with $a \neq b$. We want to show that $a\Psi = f_a \neq f_b = b\Psi$. For $x \notin R$, we know that $x f_a = a \neq b = x f_b$. Consequently, we obtain what we wanted. $\square$

We have the following statement because of the Lemma2.4 and Theorem 2.5.

Corollary 2.6. *For any group $(G, +)$, $R_0\Psi \subseteq M_0(G)$ and $R_c\Psi \subseteq M_c(G) = M(G)_c$.*

Corollary 2.7. *If R is any zero symmetric near-ring, then R can be embedded into some zero symmetric near-ring with identity.*

References

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Y. U. Cho received his Ph.D at Kyung Pook National University under the direction of Prof. Young Soo Park in 1987. He has five times of visiting professor, one time at the U. of Louisiana in Lafayette (one year 1996.9-1997.8), second time, at Ohio University in Athens (one year 2002.3-2003.3), other times, at Okayama University in Japan (1999 one month, 2004 one month), fifth time, at FAU in Florida (one year 2008.8-2009.7). Now he is members of the editorial board of JP-Journal of Algebra (India), East Asian Math Journal from 1999 and JAMI from 2008 until now. His research interests focus on the theory of near-rings, in addition to application of ring and module theory.

Department of Mathematics Education, College of Education, Silla University, Pusan 617-736, Korea
e-mail: yucho@silla.ac.kr