International Journal of Mathematical Archive-8(9), 2017, 154-157
Available online through www.ijma.info ISSN 2229 – 5046

A NOTE ON INCLINE ALGEBRAS

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(Received On: 14-07-17; Revised & Accepted On: 13-09-17)

ABSTRACT

In this paper, we prove that -

(1) In the definition of an incline algebra K with zero element 0, the conditions
(i) $a+0=a$ for all $a \in K$ and (ii) $a * 0 = 0 * a = 0$ for all $a \in K$ are equivalent and hence any one of them can be deleted.

(2) "Every irreducible ideal of an incline algebra is not prime" is shown by giving an example.

2000 Mathematics Subject Classification: *16Y60, 16Y99.*

Key words and phrases: *(sub) incline, prime (maximal) ideal.*

0. INTRODUCTION

Sun Shin Ahn, young bae Jun and Hee Sik Kim [1] introduced and studied the concepts - Sub incline, ideal, quotients of an incline algebras, prime ideal, irreducible ideal and maximal ideal of an incline algebra and their properties.

1. PRELIMINARIES

Definition 1.1: [1]. Incline algebra: A system $(K,+,*)$, where K is a non empty set $"+"$ and $"*"$ are binary operations on K satisfying the following axioms is called an incline algebra.

(i) $x+y = y+x$ ($+$ is commutative)

(ii) $x+(y+z) = (x+y)+z$ ($+$ is associative)

(iii) $x*(y*z) = (x*y)*z$ ($*$ is associative)

(iv) $x*(y+z) = (x*y)+(x*z)$ ($*$ is left distributive)

(v) $(y+z)*x = (y*x)+(z*x)$ ($*$ is right distributive)

(vi) $x+x = x$ ($+$ is idempotent)

(vii) $x+(x*y) = x$

(viii) $y+(x*y) = y$ for all $x, y, z \in K$

Definition 1.2: [1]. Let $(K,+,*)$ be an incline algebra.

(i) K is called commutative if
$x*y = y*x$ for all $x, y \in K$.

(ii) An element $0 \in K$ is called a zero element if
$x+0 = x$ and $x * 0 = 0 * x = 0$ for all $x \in K$

(iii) An element $1 \in K$ is called a multiplicative identity if
$x*1 = 1*x = x$ for all $x \in K$

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Clearly, every distributive lattice $(K, \vee, \wedge)$ is an incline algebra $(K, +, *)$ with $+ = \vee$ and $* = \wedge$. Every incline algebra is not a distributive as the following example shows

Example 1.3: Consider the system $(K, +, *)$ where $K = \{0,1\}$ and the binary operations $+$ and $*$ are given by

$+$	0	1
0	0	1
1	1	1

$*$	0	1
0	0	0
1	0	0

This system is an incline algebra but not a distributive lattice since $0 = 1 \wedge 1$(by the definition of $\wedge$) $\neq 1$.

Note 1.3.1: Let $(K, +, *)$ be an incline algebra. From axioms (i), (ii), (vi), $(K, +)$ is a semi lattice and hence the binary relation $\leq$ on K, defined by $"x \leq y \Leftrightarrow x + y = y"$ is a partial ordering on K, such that for any $x, y \in K$, $x \vee y = l.u.b\{x, y\}$ exists and $x \vee y = x + y$.

Definition 1.4: [1]. A sub incline of an incline (algebra) $(K, +, *)$ is a non empty subset M of K which is closed under the operations $+$ and $*$

i.e., $"x, y \in M \Rightarrow x + y \in M,\ x * y \in M"$.

Definition 1.5: [1]. A sub incline M of an incline algebra $(K, +, *)$ is called an ideal if $"x \in M,\ y \in K,\ y \leq x \Rightarrow y \in M"$

Note 1.5.1: An ideal M of an incline algebra K is called proper if $M \neq K$. By the definition, every ideal of an incline algebra is a sub incline. Converse is not true as the following example shows.

Example 1.6: Consider the incline algebra $(K, +, *)$ where $K = \{0, 1, a\}$ the binary operations $+$ and $*$ are given by

$+$	0	1	a
0	0	1	a
1	1	1	a
a	a	a	a

$*$	0	1	a
0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0
a	0	0	0

Here $M = \{0, a\}$ is clearly, a sub incline of K. Clearly $1 \leq a$ (since $1 + a = a$), $a \in M$, but $1 \notin M$. So, M is not an ideal of K.

Definition 1.7: [1]. A proper ideal I of an incline algebra $(K, +, *)$

(i) prime if
$"a, b \in K, a * b \in I \Rightarrow a \in I \text{ or } b \in I"$

(ii) maximal ideal if
$"N$ is an ideal of K, $I \subseteq N, \Rightarrow I = N \text{ or } N = K"$

(iii) an irreducible ideal if
$"A \cap B = I \Rightarrow A = I \text{ or } B = I"$ for any ideals A and B of K

Theorem 1.8: [1]. Let I be a proper ideal of an incline algebra K. The following statements are equivalent.

(a) I is an irreducible ideal.
(b) I is prime.
(c) $A \cap B \subseteq I \Rightarrow A \subseteq I \text{ or } B \subseteq I$ for any ideals A and B of K

2. MAIN RESULTS OF THE PAPER

We begin with the following

Theorem 2.1: Let $(K, +, *)$ be an incline algebra. For any $x, y \in K$, $x * y$ is a lower bound of $\{x, y\}$

i.e., $x * y \leq x$, $x * y \leq y$.

Proof: Let $x, y \in K$. Now, $x + x * y = x$ (by (vii) of def 1.1)

$\Rightarrow x * y + x = x$ (by (i)of def1.1)

$\Rightarrow x * y \leq x$

$y + x * y = y$ (by (viii) of def 1.1)

$\Rightarrow x * y + y = y$ (by (i) of def 1.1)

$\Rightarrow x * y \leq y$

Hence, $x * y$ is a lower bound of $\{x, y\}$.

Note 2.1.1: Interchanging x and y in theorem 2.1, we have that for any $x, y \in K$, $y * x$ is also a lower bound of $\{x, y\}$.

Theorem 2.2: Let K be an incline algebra. Let $0 \in K$. Then, the following statements are equivalent.

(i) $a + 0 = a$ for all $a \in K$:

(ii) 0 is the least element of K i:e, $0 \leq a$ for all $a \in K$

(iii) $a * 0 = 0 = 0 * a$ for all $a \in K$

Proof:

(i) $\Rightarrow$ (ii): Trivial by the definition of $\leq$.

(ii) $\Rightarrow$ (iii): Assume (ii). Let $a \in K$. By theorem 2.1, $a * 0 \leq 0$, $0 * a \leq 0$. Since 0 is the least element of K, We have $0 \leq a * 0$ and $0 \leq 0 * a$.

Hence $a * 0 = 0 = 0 * a$.

(iii) $\Rightarrow$ (i): Assume (iii) . For any $a \in K$,

$a = a + a * 0$ (by (vii) of definition 1.1)

$= a + 0$ (by our assumption).

Hence the theorem.

Note 2.2.1: Since (i) and (iii) are equivalent in theorem 2.2, we can retain any one of "$a + 0 = a$ for all $a \in K$" and "$a * 0 = 0 * a = 0$ for all $a \in K$" in the definition 1.2 (ii) of zero element in the preliminaries.

Theorem 2.3: Let I be a proper ideal of an incline algebra K. Consider the following statements.

(a) I is an irreducible ideal.

(b) I is prime.

(c) $A \cap B \subseteq I \Rightarrow A \subseteq I$ or $B \subseteq I$ for any ideals A and B of K Then, (b) $\Rightarrow$ (c) $\Rightarrow$ (a) holds.

Proof:

(b) $\Rightarrow$ (c): Assume (b). Suppose (c) fails i.e., there exist ideals A, B of K such that $A \not\subset I$, $B \not\subset I$ and $A \cap B \subseteq I$. So, there exist elements x, y in K suchthat $x \in A - I$, $y \in B - I$. By theorem 2.1, $x * y \leq x$ and $x * y \leq y$. Since A and B are ideals, $x * y \in A \cap B$. Since $A \cap B \subseteq I$, we have that $x * y \in I$.

Since I is prime (by our assumption), either $x \in I$ or $y \in I$, a contradiction. Hence (c) holds.

(c) $\Rightarrow$ (a): Trivial.

Note 2.3.1: In [1], it is prove that the statements (a),(b) and (c) of theorem 2.3 are equivalent(see theorem 1.8. in the preliminaries). But this is not true as the following example shows.

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Example 2.4: Consider the incline algebra $(K,+,*)$ of the example 1.6. Clearly, $I = \{0\}$ and $J = \{0,1\}$ are the only proper ideals of K. Clearly, I and J are irreducible ideals of K. I is not a prime ideal since $a \notin I$ and $a * a = 0 \in I$. Similarly, J is not a prime ideal.

I take this opportunity to thank Prof. P.Ranga Rao for his help in preparation of this paper

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Source of support: Nil, Conflict of interest: None Declared.

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