ON NEUTRAL OPERATIONS OF (n,m)-**GROUPS**

RADOSLAV GALIĆ AND ANITA KATIĆ

ABSTRACT. In this paper proposition on $\{1, n - m + 1\}$ -neutral operations of (n, m)-groups is proved.

1. Preliminaries

Definition 1.1 ([1]). Let (Q; A) be an (n, m)-groupoid $[A : Q^n \to Q^m]$ and let $n \ge m + 1$ $[n, m \in N]$. Then:

(a) we say that (Q; A) is an (n, m)- semigroup iff for every $i, j \in \{1, \ldots, n - m + 1\}$, i < j, the following law holds

$$A(x_1^{i-1}, A(x_i^{i+n-1}), x_{i+n}^{2n-m}) = A(x_1^{j-1}, A(x_j^{j+n-1}), x_{j+n}^{2n-m})$$

[: < i, j > -associative law]; and

(b) we say that (Q; A) is an (n, m)-group iff (Q; A) is an (n, m)-semigroup and for every $a_1^n \in Q$ there is exactly one sequence x_1^m over Q and exactly one sequence y_1^m over Q such that the following equalities hold

$$A(a_1^{n-m}, x_1^m) = a_{n-m+1}^n,$$

$$A(y_1^m, a_1^{n-m}) = a_{n-m+1}^n.$$

Remark 1.1. A notion of an (n, m)-group was introduced by \acute{G} . Čupona in [1] as a generalization of a group (n-group, cf. [5]). The paper [2] is mainly a survey on the known results for vector valued groupoids, semigroups and groups (up to 1988).

Definition 1.2 ([3]). Let (Q; A) be an (n, m)-groupoid and $n \ge 2m$. Let also **e** be a mapping of the set Q^{n-2m} into the set Q^m . Then, we say that **e** is a $\{1, n - m + 1\}$ -neutral operation of the (n, m)-groupoid (Q; A) iff for all $x_1^m \in Q^m$ and for every sequence a_1^{n-2m} over Q the following equalities hold

$$A(x_1^m, a_1^{n-2m}, \mathbf{e}(a_1^{n-2m})) = x_1^m,$$

and

$$A(\mathbf{e}(a_1^{n-2m}), a_1^{n-2m}, x_1^m) = x_1^m.$$

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For m = 1, **e** is an $\{1, n\}$ -neutral operation of the *n*-groupoid (*Q*; *A*). Cf. [5]. See, also [4].

Proposition 1.1 ([3]). Every (n, m)-groupoid $(n \ge 2m)$ has at most one $\{1, n - m + 1\}$ -neutral operation.

See, also [4].

Proposition 1.2 ([3]). Every (n, m)-group $(n \ge 2m)$ has an $\{1, n-m+1\}$ -neutral operation.

See, also [4].

2. Results

Theorem 2.1. Let (Q; A) be an (n, m)-group, **e** its $\{1, n - m + 1\}$ -neutral operation (cf. 1.5) and n > 2m. Then, for every a_1^{n-2m} , $x_1^m \in Q$ and for all $i \in \{1, \ldots, n-2m+1\}$, the following equalities hold

(1)
$$A(x_1^m, a_i^{n-2m}, \mathbf{e}(a_1^{n-2m}), a_1^{i-1}) = x_1^m$$

and

(2)
$$A(a_i^{n-2m}, \mathbf{e}(a_1^{n-2m}), a_1^{i-1}, x_1^m) = x_1^m.$$

Proof. Let

(0)
$$F(x_1^m, b_1^{n-2m}) \stackrel{def}{=} A(x_1^m, b_i^{n-2m}, \mathbf{e}(b_1^{n-2m}), b_1^{i-1})$$

for all $x_1^m, b_1^{n-2m} \in Q$.

Whence, we obtain

$$\begin{split} &A(F(x_1^m, b_1^{n-2m}), b_i^{n-2m}, \mathbf{e}(b_1^{n-2m}), b_1^{i-1}) = \\ = &A(A(x_1^m, b_i^{n-2m}, \mathbf{e}(b_1^{n-2m}), b_1^{i-1}), b_i^{n-2m}, \mathbf{e}(b_1^{n-2m}), b_1^{i-1}) \end{split}$$

for all $x_1^m, b_1^{n-2m} \in Q$. Hence, by definition 1.1 and by definition 1.3, we have

$$A(F(x_1^m, b_1^{n-2m}), b_i^{n-2m}, \mathbf{e}(b_1^{n-2m}), b_1^{i-1}) = = A(x_1^m, b_i^{n-2m}, A(\mathbf{e}(b_1^{n-2m}), b_1^{i-1}, b_i^{n-2m}, \mathbf{e}(b_1^{n-2m})), b_1^{i-1})$$

i.e.

$$\begin{split} &A(F(x_1^m, b_1^{n-2m}), b_i^{n-2m}, \mathbf{e}(b_1^{n-2m}), b_1^{i-1}) = \\ &= A(x_1^m, b_i^{n-2m}, \mathbf{e}(b_1^{n-2m}), b_1^{i-1}) \end{split}$$

for every $x_1^m, b_1^{n-2m} \in Q$.

In addition, hence, by definition 1.1 (cancelation), we obtain

$$F(x_1^m, b_1^{n-2m}) = x_1^m$$

for all $x_1^m, b_1^{n-2m} \in Q$, whence we have (1).

Similarly, we obtain, also, (2).

Remark 2.1. For m = 1 (Q; A) is an n-group. See, also proposition 1.1–IV in [5].

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Faculty of Electrical Engineering, University of Osijek, Kneza Trpimira 2B HR - 31000 Osijek Croatia

Faculty of Electrical Engineering, University of Osijek, Kneza Trpimira 2B HR - 31000 Osijek Croatia