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INFINITE SIMPLE ZEROPOTENT PARAMEDIAL GROUPOIDS

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Abstract. The paper is an immediate continuation of [3], where one can find various notation and other useful details. In the present part, a full classification of infinite simple zeropotent paramedial groupoids is given.

Keywords: grupoid, simple, paramedial

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1. Introduction

Let $\mathscr{T}$ be a transitive transformation semigroup on an infinite set G^* such that $\mathscr{T} = \langle f, g\rangle$, where f, g are projective transformations of G^*. Let $o \notin G^*$ and $G = G^* \cup \{o\}$. Now, define a multiplication on G as follows:

(a) $oo = o$;
(b) $ox = o = xo$ for every $x \in G^*$;
(c) $xy = o$ for all $x, y \in G^*$, $f(x) \neq g(y)$;
(d) $xy = f(x) = g(y)$ for all $x, y \in G^*$, $f(x) = g(y)$.

In this way, we get a groupoid $G = [\mathscr{T}, G^*, f, g, o]$.

1.1 Proposition.
(i) *G is balanced if and only if both f and g are permutations of G^*.*
(ii) *G is simple if and only if* $\ker(f) \cap \ker(g) = \mathrm{id}_{G^*}$.
(iii) *G is zeropotent if and only if $f(a) \neq g(a)$ for every $a \in G^*$.*

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(iv) *If $f \neq g$, $f^2 = g^2$ and f, g are permutations of G^*, then G is zeropotent.*
(v) *G is paramedial if and only if f, g are permutations of G^* and $f^2 = g^2$.*

Proof. (i), (ii) and (iii)—see [5, Prop. 5.1].

(iv) We can proceed similarly as in the proof of [3, Prop. 1.1 (iii)].

(v) Assume that G is paramedial and let $a \in G^*$. Then there are $b, c, d \in G^*$ such that $f^2(a) = g^2(b)$, $f(a) = g(c)$ and $f(d) = g(b)$. Now, $f^2(a) = g^2(b) = ac \cdot db = bc \cdot da$, and so $f(b) = g(c)$, $f(d) = g(a)$ and $f^2(a) = g^2(b) = gf(d) = g^2(a)$. Thus $f^2 = g^2$. Further, let $x, y \in G^*$ be such that $f(x) = f(y)$. Then $x = f(u)$, $y = f(v)$ for suitable $u, v \in G^*$, $f^2(u) = f(x) = f(y) = f^2(v) = g^2(v)$ and $x = f(u) = f(v) = y$ by the preceding part of the proof. The rest is clear. □

1.2 Lemma. *Suppose that both f and g are permutations of G^* and denote by $\mathscr{G}$ the permutation group generated by f, g. Then, for all $h \in \mathscr{G}$ and $a \in G^*$, there are $k_1, k_2, \in \mathscr{T}$ such that $hk_1(a) = a = k_2h(a)$.*

Proof. An immediate consequence of the transitivity of $\mathscr{T}$. □

Let $\mathscr{B}_{\mathrm{zppm}}$ denote the class of ordered quadruples (A, B, a, b), where $A = \langle a, b\rangle$ is a group, $a \neq b$, $a^2 = b^2$, B is a corefree subgroup of A, the index $[A\colon B]$ is infinite and, for every $x \in A$, there exist elements r, s in the subsemigroup generated by a, b in A such that $xr, sx \in B$. Now, define an equivalence relation $\approx$ on $\mathscr{B}_{\mathrm{zppm}}$ by $(A_1, B_1, a_1, b_1) \approx (A_2, B_2, a_2, b_2)$ if and only if there is a (group) isomorphism $\lambda\colon A_1 \to A_2$ such that $\lambda(a_1) = a_2$, $\lambda(b_1) = b_2$ and the subgroups $\lambda(B_1)$, B_2 are conjugate in A_2.

Let $(A, B, a, b) \in \mathscr{B}_{\mathrm{zppm}}$, $A/B = \{xB;\ x \in A\}$. For every $x \in A$, the equality $\pi(x)(yB) = xyB$ defines a permutation $\pi(x)$ of A/B and we put $\Phi((A, B, a, b)) = [\pi(S), A/B, \pi(a), \pi(b), o]$, $o \notin A/B$, where S is the subsemigroup generated by a, b in A.

Let G be an infinite simple zeropotent paramedial groupoid (i.e., an infinite simple paramedial groupoid of type (II)—see [2]). Now, G is strongly balanced by [4, Theorem 2.1] and for every $a \in G^* = G \setminus \{o\}$ there exist uniquely determined elements $b, c \in G$ such that $f(a) = ab \neq o \neq ca = g(a)$. Furthermore, f, g are permutations of G^*, $f^2 = g^2$, $f \neq g$ and $\Psi(G) = (\mathscr{G}, \mathscr{H}, f, g) \in \mathscr{B}_{\mathrm{zppm}}$, where $\mathscr{G} = \langle f, g\rangle$ and $\mathscr{H} = \mathrm{Stab}_{\mathscr{G}}(\mathrm{u})$, $u \in G^*$.

1.3 Theorem. *There exists a one-to-one correspondence between isomorphism classes of infinite simple zeropotent paramedial groupoids and equivalence classes of quadruples from $\mathscr{B}_{\mathrm{zppm}}$. This correspondence is given by Φ and Ψ.*

Proof. Combine 1.1, 1.2 and [5, Theorem 6.1]. □

Troughout this section, let A be an infinite non-commutative group such that $A = \langle a, b\rangle$, where $a^2 = b^2$. We put $A_1 = \langle a\rangle$, $c = a^{-1}b$, $C = \langle c\rangle$, $D = \langle a^2\rangle$ and $F = C \cap Z(A)$. Now, $A = \langle a, c\rangle$, $A' = \langle c^2\rangle \subseteq C$, $D \subseteq Z(A) = DF$ and $A = A_1C$. Since A is infinite, so is either A_1 or C.

2.1 Lemma.
(i) $A_1 \cap C = 1$ *and* $Z(A) = D \times F$.
(ii) *If* $F \neq 1$, *then* C *is finite of even order.*
(iii) $\mathrm{card}(A_1) \geqslant 2$ *and* $\mathrm{card}(C) \geqslant 3$.
(iv) $\mathrm{ord}(a) = \mathrm{ord}(b)$.
(v) *If* $\mathrm{ord}(a) = m$ *is finite, then* m *is even.*

Proof. $A_1 \cap C \subseteq F$. If $F \neq 1$, then C is finite of even order, A_1 is infinite and $A_1 \cap C = 1$. Further, if $a^{2k} = 1$ for some $k \geqslant 1$, then $b^{2k} = a^{2k} = 1$. On the other hand, if $a^{2k+1} = 1$ for some $k \geqslant 0$, then $1 = a^{2k+1} = b^{2k} \cdot a$, $a = b^{-2k}$ and $A = \langle a, b\rangle$ is abelian, a contradiction. □

2.2 Lemma. *Let* B *be a corefree subgroup of* A. *Then* $B \cap C = 1 = B \cap D$, B *is isomorphic to a subgroup of* $A/C \cong A_1$ *and* B *is cyclic.*

Proof. Obvious. □

2.3 Lemma. *Suppose that* A_1 *is finite of order* m *and let* B *be a non-trivial corefree subgroup of* A. *Then:*
(i) $m = 2m_2$, m_2 *odd.*
(ii) $B \cong \mathbb{Z}_2$ *and* $B = \langle a^{m_2}c^k\rangle$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Proof. We have $B = \langle a^\alpha c^\beta\rangle$, $1 \leqslant \alpha < m$ and $\beta \in \mathbb{Z}$. If α is even, then $(a^\alpha c^\beta)^m = a^{m\alpha}c^{m\beta} = c^{m\beta} \in B \cap C = 1$, $\beta = 0$ and $B \subseteq D$. However, then $B = 1$, a contradiction. Thus α is odd and $(a^\alpha c^\beta)^2 = a^{2\alpha} \in B \cap D = 1$. It follows that $m \mid 2\alpha$, and so $m = 2\alpha$, $\alpha = m_2$. □

2.4 Lemma. *Suppose that* A_1 *is finite of order* $m = 2m_2$, m_2 *odd. For* $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, *let* $B_k = \langle a^{m_2}c^k\rangle$. *Then:*
(i) $B_k \cong \mathbb{Z}_2$ *is a corefree subgroup of* A.
(ii) *If* $l \in \mathbb{Z}$, *then* B_k, B_l *are conjugate in* A *iff* $k - l$ *is even.*

Proof. (i) Obvious.

(ii) If $\alpha \geqslant 0$ and $\beta \in \mathbb{Z}$, then $c^{-\beta}a^{-\alpha}a^{m_2}c^k a^\alpha c^\beta$ is equal to $a^{m_2}c^{k+2\beta}$ for α even and to $a^{m_2}c^{2\beta-k}$ for α odd. On the other hand, if $k - l = 2\gamma$, then $c^\gamma a^{m_2}a^k c^{-\gamma} = a^{m_2}c^{k-2\gamma} = a^{m_2}c^l$. □

2.5 Lemma. *Suppose that A_1 is infinite and let B be a non-trivial corefree subgroup of A. Then:*
(i) *C is infinite.*
(ii) *$B = \langle a^k c^l \rangle$, $k, l \in \mathbb{Z}$, $0 \neq k$ even and $l \neq 0$.*

P r o o f. If k is odd, then $(a^k c^l) = a^{2k} \in B \cap D = 1$, and hence $k = 0$, $c^l \in B \cap C = 1$, a contradction. Thus k is even and, clearly, $k \neq 0 \neq l$. Finally, $(a^k c^l)^t = a^{tk} c^{lt}$ for every $t \in \mathbb{Z}$, $a^{tk} \in D \subseteq Z(A)$, and hence the order of c^l is infinite. $\square$

2.6 Lemma. *Suppose that both A_1 and C are infinite. Then:*
(i) *Every non-identical element from A has infinte order.*
(ii) *If $k, l \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$, then $B_{k,l} = \langle a^k c^l \rangle$ is a corefree subgroup of A.*
(iii) *The subgroups B_{k_1,l_1} and B_{k_2,l_2} are conjugate in A iff $k_1 = k_2$ and $l_1 = \pm l_2$.*

P r o o f. Easy. $\square$

Let S denote the subsemigroup generated in A by the elements a, b.

2.7 Lemma. $S = \{a^i;\ i \geqslant 1\} \cup \{a^i c^j;\ i \geqslant 2j-1,\ j \geqslant 1\} \cup \{a^i c^{-j};\ i \geqslant 2j,\ j \geqslant 1\}$.

P r o o f. Easy. $\square$

2.8 Corollary. *$S = A$ iff A_1 is of finite order.*

2.9 Lemma. *Suppose that both A_1 and C are infinite, $k, l \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$, k even and $B = B_{k,l}$ (see 2.6). The following conditions are equivalent:*
(i) *$S \cap xB \neq \emptyset$ for every $x \in A$.*
(ii) *$S \cap Bx \neq \emptyset$ for every $x \in A$.*
(iii) *Either $l > 0$ and $k > 2l$ or $l > 0$ and $k < -2l$ or $l < 0$ and $k < 2l$ or $l < 0$ and $k > -2l$.*
(iv) *$|2l| < |k|$.*

P r o o f. Let $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $x = a^\alpha c^\beta$. According to 2.7, $s \cap xB \neq \emptyset$ iff there is $\gamma \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that at least one of the following three conditions is satisfied:
(1) $\gamma k \geqslant 1 - \alpha$ and $\gamma l = -\beta$;
(2) $\gamma(k - 2l) \geqslant 2\beta - \alpha - 1$ and $\gamma l \geqslant 1 - \beta$;
(3) $\gamma(k + 2l) \geqslant -2\beta - \alpha$ and $\gamma l \leqslant -\beta - 1$.

Assume $l > 0$ (the other case, $l < 0$, being similar). If $k > 2l$, then there exists $\gamma > 0$ such that (2) is true. If $k < -2l$, then (3) is true for some $\gamma < 0$.

Let $-2l \leqslant k \leqslant 2l$, so that $k-2l \leqslant 0 \leqslant k+2l$. Choose $\beta \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $l \nmid \beta$ and $\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $\alpha < 2\beta - 1 + ((\beta-1)(k-2l)/l)$ and $\alpha < -2/\beta + ((\beta+1)(k+2l)/l)$. Then, for any $\gamma \in \mathbb{Z}$, neither (1) nor (2) nor (3) is satisfied.

We have proved that the conditions (i) and (iv) are equivalent.

If α is even, then $xB = Bx$, $x = a^\alpha c^\beta$. Hence, assume that α is odd. Similarly as above, $S \cap Bx \neq \emptyset$ iff there is $\gamma \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that at least one of the following three conditions is satisfied:

(4) $\gamma k \geqslant 1 - \alpha$ and $\gamma l = \beta$;

(5) $\gamma(k+2l) \geqslant 2\beta - \alpha - 1$ and $\gamma l \leqslant \beta - 1$;

(6) $\gamma(k-2l) \geqslant -2\beta - \alpha$ and $\gamma l \geqslant \beta + 1$.

Let $l > 0$ (the other case being similar). If $k > 2l$, then (6) is satisfied ($\gamma > 0$). If $k \geqslant -2l$, then (5) is satisfied ($\gamma < 0$). If $-2l \leqslant k \leqslant 2l$, choose $\beta \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $l \nmid \beta$ and $\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that α is odd, $\alpha < 2\beta - 1 + ((1-\beta)(k+2l)/l)$ and $\alpha < -2\beta + ((-\beta-1)(k-2l)/l)$. Then, for any $\gamma \in \mathbb{Z}$, neither (4) nor (5) nor (6) is satisfied.

We have proved that (ii) is equivalent to (iv); this equivalence follows also from the fact that (i), (ii) are equivalent and the condition (iv) is not left-right asymmetric.

□

2.10 Proposition. *Let B be a subgroup of A. Then $(A, B, a, b) \in \mathscr{B}_{\mathrm{zppm}}$ if and only if at least one of the following three cases takes place:*

(1) *A_1 is of finite order and $B = 1$;*

(2) *A_1 is of finite order $2m_2$, m_2 odd, and $B = B_k$ (see 2.4);*

(3) *both A_1 and C are infinite and $B = B_{k,l}$, where $|2l| < |k|$ (see 2.6 and 2.9).*

Proof. Use the preceding lemmas. □

2.11 Lemma. *Let $\widetilde{a}, \widetilde{b} \in A$ such that $A = \langle \widetilde{a}, \widetilde{b} \rangle$ and $\widetilde{a}^2 = \widetilde{b}^2$. Then:*

(i) $\operatorname{ord}(a) = \operatorname{ord}(b) = \operatorname{ord}(\widetilde{a}) = \operatorname{ord}(\widetilde{b})$.

(ii) $\operatorname{ord}(c) = \operatorname{ord}(\widetilde{c})$, *where $\widetilde{c} = \widetilde{a}\widetilde{b}$.*

Proof. First, let $\operatorname{ord}(a) = \operatorname{ord}(b) = m$ be finite, m even (see 2.1). Then $\operatorname{ord}(c)$ is infinite, $Z(A) = D = \langle a^2 \rangle$, $\operatorname{card}(Z(A)) = m/2$, $\widetilde{D} \subseteq Z(A)$, and hence $\operatorname{ord}(\widetilde{a}) = \operatorname{ord}(\widetilde{b}) = \widetilde{m}$ is finite, $m/2 = \operatorname{card}(Z(A)) = \widetilde{m}/2$, $m = \widetilde{m}$ and $\operatorname{ord}(\widetilde{c})$ is infinite.

Next, let $\operatorname{ord}(c) = n$ be finite. Then $n \geqslant 3$, A' is finite, and so $\operatorname{ord}(\widetilde{c}) = \widetilde{n} \geqslant 3$ is also finite and $\operatorname{ord}(c^2) = \operatorname{card}(A') = \operatorname{ord}(\widetilde{c}^2)$. Consequently, $n = \widetilde{n}$, provided that both n and $\widetilde{n}$ are odd. Assume, finally, n to be even. Then $1 \neq c^{n/2} \in Z(A) = D \times F$, so that $\widetilde{F} \neq 1$, $\widetilde{n}$ is even and $n/2 = \operatorname{ord}(c^2) = \operatorname{ord}(\widetilde{c}^2) = \widetilde{n}/2$. Thus $n = \widetilde{n}$. □

3. Main results

3.1 Let $m \geqslant 2$ be even and $A = A(m,\infty,1) = \mathbb{Z}_m \times \mathbb{Z}$. Define a multiplication on A by $(\alpha,\beta)(\gamma,\delta) = (\alpha+\gamma, (-1)^\gamma\beta+\delta)$. Then A becomes a group, $A = \langle a,b\rangle$, $a=(1,0)$, $b=(1,1)$, $a^2=b^2$, $\operatorname{ord}(a)=m$ and $\operatorname{ord}(a^{-1}b)$ is infinite.

3.2 Proposition. *Let $m \geqslant 2$ be even.*

(i) *The group $A(m,\infty,1)$ is given by two generators u, v and by the relations $u^2=v^2$, $u^m=1$.*

(ii) *If A is a group such that $A=\langle a,b\rangle$, $a^2=b^2$, $\operatorname{ord}(a)=m$ and $\operatorname{ord}(a^{-1}b)$ infinite, then there exists an isomorphism $f\colon A(m,\infty,1)\to A$ such that $f((1,0))=a$ and $f((1,1))=b$.*

3.3 Let $n\geqslant 3$ and $A=A(\infty,n,2)=\mathbb{Z}\times\mathbb{Z}_n$. Define a multiplication on A by $(\alpha,\beta)(\gamma,\delta)=(\alpha+\gamma,(-1)^\gamma\beta+\delta$. Then A becomes a group, $A=\langle a,b\rangle$, $a=(1,0)$, $b=(1,1)$, $a^2=b^2$, $\operatorname{ord}(a)$ is infinite and $\operatorname{ord}(a^{-1}b)=n$.

3.4 Proposition. *Let $n\geqslant 3$.*

(i) *The group $A(\infty,n,2)$ is given by two generators u, v and by the relations $u^2=v^2$, $(u^{-1}v)^n=1$.*

(ii) *If A is a group such that $a^2=b^2$ and $\operatorname{ord}(a^{-1}b)=n$, $\operatorname{ord}(a)$ infinite, then there exist an isomorphism $f\colon A(\infty,n,2)\to A$ such that $f((1,0))=a$ and $f((1,1))=b$.*

3.5 Put $A=A(\infty,\infty,3)=\mathbb{Z}\times\mathbb{Z}$ and define a multiplication on A by $(\alpha,\beta)(\gamma,\delta)=(\alpha+\gamma,(-1^\gamma\beta+\delta)$. Then A becomes a group, $A=\langle a,b\rangle$, $a^2=b^2$, $a=(1,0)$, $b=(1,1)$ and the elements a, b, $a^{-1}b$ possess infinite order.

3.6 Proposition.

(i) *The group $A(\infty,\infty,3)$ is given by two generators u, v and by the relation $u^2=v^2$.*

(ii) *If A is a group such that $A=\langle a,b\rangle$, $a^2=b^2$ and the orders $\operatorname{ord}(a)$, $\operatorname{ord}(a^{-1}b)$ are infinite, then there exists an isomorphism $f\colon A(\infty,\infty,3)\to A$ such that $f((1,0))=a$ and $f((1,1))=b$.*

3.7 Proposition.

(i) *$A(m,\infty,1)\cong A(\widetilde{m},\infty,1)$ iff $m=\widetilde{m}$.*

(ii) *$A(\infty,n,2)\cong A(\infty,\widetilde{n},2)$ iff $n=\widetilde{n}$.*

(iii) *$A(m,\infty,1)\ncong A(\infty,n,2)\ncong A(\infty,\infty,3)\ncong A(m,\infty,1)$.*

Proof. We have $\operatorname{card}(Z(A(m,\infty,1)))=m/2$ and $A(m,\infty,1)'$ is infinite. Further, $\operatorname{card}(A(\infty,n,2)')=n$ for n odd and $n/2$ for n even and $Z(A(\infty,n,2))$ is infinite. $\square$

3.8 Proposition. *Let A be an infinite non-abelian group such that $A = \langle a, b\rangle = \langle \widetilde{a}, \widetilde{b}\rangle$, where $a^2 = b^2$ and $\widetilde{a}^2 = \widetilde{b}^2$. Then there exists an automorphism f of A such that $f(a) = \widetilde{a}$ and $f(b) = \widetilde{b}$.*

Proof. Use the preceding results. $\square$

3.9 Proposition. *Let A be an infinite abelian group such that $A = \langle a, b\rangle$, where $a \neq b$ and $a^2 = b^2$. Then $1 \notin S$, where S denotes the subsemigroup generated by a, b in A.*

Proof. Easy. $\square$

3.10 Put

$$\begin{aligned}
\alpha_m &= (A(m,\infty,1), \{(0,0)\}, (1,0), (1,1)),\ m \geqslant 2,\ 2 \mid m;\\
\beta_{n,0} &= (A(n,\infty,1), \{(n/2,0), (0,0)\}, (1,0), (1,1));\\
\beta_{n,l} &= (A(n,\infty,1), \{(n/2,1), (0,0)\}, (1,0), (1,1)),\ n \geqslant 2,\ 2 \mid n,\ 4 \nmid n;\\
\gamma_{k,l} &= (A(\infty,\infty,3), \{(rk, rl);\ r \in \mathbb{Z}\}, (1,0), (1,1)),\ k \neq 0,\ 2 \mid k,\ l > 0,\ 2l < |k|.
\end{aligned}$$

According to the preceding results, these ordered quadruples are all in $\mathscr{B}_{\mathrm{zppm}}$, they are pair-wise non-equivalent and they form a set of representatives of the equivalence classes. Now, by 1.3, we have the following

3.11 Theorem. *The (pair-wise non-isomorphic) groupoids $\Phi(\alpha_m)$, $\Phi(\beta_{n,0})$, $\Phi(\beta_{n,1})$, $\Phi(\gamma_{k,l})$ (see* 3.10*) are (up to isomorphism) the only infinite simple zeropotent paramedial groupoids.*

3.12 Corollary. *Every simple zeropotent paramedial groupoid is countable and, up to isomorphism, there exist only countably many such groupoids.*

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