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ON (WEAK) ZERO-FIXING ISOMETRIES IN DUALLY RESIDUATED LATTICE ORDERED SEMIGROUPS

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ABSTRACT. The group of (weak) zero-fixing isometries of a dually residuated lattice ordered semigroup is isomorphic to the group of zero-fixing isometries of an abelian lattice ordered group.

An algebra $A = (A; 0; +; -; \land; \lor)$ of type $\langle 0; 2; 2; 2; 2 \rangle$ is a dually residuated lattice ordered semigroup (abbreviated, a $DR\ell$ -semigroup) if the following holds ([5; Definition 1], [3; Corollary 3] and [4; Corollary 3]):

- (i) (A; 0; +) is an abelian monoid,
- (ii) $(A; \land; \lor)$ is a lattice (the induced order is denoted by \leq),
- (iii) $(x \lor y) + z = (x + z) \lor (y + z)$ for all $x, y, z \in A$,
- (iv) $(x-y) + y \ge x$ and if $z+y \ge x$, then $z \ge x-y$ for all $x, y, z \in A$,
- (v) $[(x-y) \lor 0] + y \le x \lor y$ for all $x, y \in A$.

In a DR ℓ -semigroup A, a metric operation ρ is introduced (cf. [5; Theorem 9]):

$$\varrho(x;y) = (x-y) \lor (y-x).$$

A weak zero-fixing isometry of A is a mapping $f: A \to A$ such that

$$f(0) = 0$$
 and $\varrho(x; y) = \varrho(f(x); f(y))$ for all $x, y \in A$

(cf. [1; Preliminaries]).

A surjective weak zero-fixing isometry is a zero-fixing isometry.

In what follows, A stands for a DR ℓ -semigroup, In(A) stands for the lattice ordered group of all invertible elements of A (cf. [6; Theorem 1.1]), Si(A) stands for the DR ℓ -semigroup of all singular elements of A (cf. [2; Definition 2, Theorem 8]) and f denotes a zero-fixing isometry of A.

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TOMÁŠ KOVÁŘ

1. THEOREM. (cf. [2; Theorem 12]) $A = In(A) \times Si(A)$.

2. THEOREM. In A, the notions of a zero-fixing isometry and a weak zerofixing isometry coincide.

Proof. Due to [1; Theorem 3.12], any weak zero-fixing isometry is a semigroup automorphism and hence a bijection.

3. COROLLARY. Weak zero-fixing isometries of A form a group (under the composition of mappings).

4. LEMMA. The following holds:

(i) if $x \in In(A)$, then $f(x) \in In(A)$,

(ii) if $y \in Si(A)$, then f(y) = y,

(iii) if $x \in In(A)$ and $y \in Si(A)$, then f(x+y) = f(x) + y.

Proof.

(i) Assume $x \in In(A)$. Due to [1; Theorem 3.12] we have 0 = f(0) = f(0)f(x + (-x)) = f(x) + f(-x) and therefore $f(x) \in In(A)$.

(ii) Assume $y \in Si(A)$. Due to [2; Definition 2], [2; Lemma 4] and [5; Lemma 1] we have $y = y \lor 0 = (y - 0) \lor (0 - y) = \rho(y; 0) = \rho(f(y); f(0)) =$ $\rho(f(y); 0) = (f(y) - 0) \lor (0 - f(y)) = f(y) \lor (0 - f(y))$ and hence $0 - f(y) \le y$. In view of [2; Theorem 7] in conjunction with [2; Lemma 10] we obtain $0 - f(y) \le 0$ and [5; Lemma 7] implies $f(y) \ge 0$. Consequently, $y = f(y) \lor (0 - f(y)) = f(y)$.

(iii) It follows from (ii) and [1; Theorem 3.12].

5. THEOREM. The group of zero-fixing isometries of a dually residuated lattice ordered semigroup A is isomorphic to the group of zero-fixing isometries of an abelian lattice ordered group In(A).

Proof. It follows directly from Theorem 1 and Lemma 4.

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ZERO-FIXING ISOMETRIES IN DUALLY RESIDUATED LATTICE ORDERED SEMIGROUPS

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