

## 165. On the Isomorphism Problem of Certain Semigroups Constructed from Indexed Groups

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T. Tamura, in [1], has showed that the cancellative, archimedean, nonpotent, commutative semigroup  $S$  can be constructed from the indexed group  $G$  with index  $I$ , defining a product in  $S = N_0 \times G$ , where  $N_0$  is the set of all non-negative integers, by  $(m, x)(n, y) = (m + n + I(x, y), xy)$  and proposed a problem that under what condition, is  $S$  constructed from  $G$  with  $I$  isomorphic upon  $S'$  from  $G'$  with  $I'$ ? In this paper, we shall give a solution without proofs for the above.

1. For any element  $a$  of an indexed group  $G$  with an index  $I$  and any integers  $r$  and  $s$  we define  $\rho_r^s(a)$  as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_r^s(a) &= \sum_{i=r}^s I(a, a^i) && \text{if } s-r \geq 0, \\ &= 0 && \text{if } s-r = -1, \\ &= - \sum_{i=s+1}^{r-1} I(a, a^i) && \text{if } s-r \leq -2, \end{aligned}$$

where  $a^0$  means the identity element of  $G$ .

Then we get the following lemmas:

Lemma 1. For any integers  $r, s$ , and  $t$  it holds that

$$\rho_r^{s-1}(a) + \rho_s^t(a) = \rho_r^t(a).$$

Therefore, immediately

Lemma 2. If the order of  $a$  is  $m$ , then, for any integers  $r$  and  $s$

$$\rho_1^{m+r+s}(a) = r\rho_1^m(a) + \rho_1^s(a).$$

Lemma 3. For any integers  $r$  and  $s$

$$I(a^r, a^s) = \rho_s^{r+s-1}(a) - \rho_1^{r-1}(a) = \rho_r^{s-1}(a) - \rho_1^{s-1}(a).$$

From Lemmas 1 and 3

Lemma 4. For any integer  $r$

$$\rho_1^r(a^{-1}) = (r+1)\rho_{-1}^0(a) - \rho_{-r-1}^0(a).$$

2. Let  $S = N_0 \times G$  and  $S' = N_0 \times G'$  be cancellative, archimedean, nonpotent, commutative semigroups constructed from indexed groups  $G$  with  $I$  and  $G'$  with  $I'$  respectively. Suppose that  $S$  is isomorphic upon  $S'$  under  $\varphi$ . Let  $e$  and  $e'$  be the identity elements of  $G$  and  $G'$  respectively and put  $(0, e)\varphi = (n', e'_0)$  and  $(0, e')\varphi^{-1} = (n, e_0)$ . Since  $(0, e') = (n, e_0)\varphi = ((0, e_0)(0, e)^n)\varphi$ , where we agree that  $\alpha\beta^0$  means  $\alpha$  for every  $\alpha, \beta \in S$ , we get

Lemma 5.  $nn' = 0$ .