

13. Semigroups Whose Any Subsemigroup Contains a Definite Element

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A semigroup S is called a β -semigroup if S satisfies the following two conditions:

(1) Any subset of S which contains a definite element e is a subsemigroup of S .

(2) Any subsemigroup of S contains e .

Recently T. Tamura [5] has determined all the types of β -semigroups and one of the authors [3] has done the construction of semigroups which satisfy (1).

In this paper, we shall investigate the semigroups satisfying (2). Such semigroups are called β_2^* -semigroups. A finite unipotent semigroup is a β_2^* -semigroup.

Let S be a β_2^* -semigroup and e be a definite element of S .

Lemma 1. *A subsemigroup of a β_2^* -semigroup is a β_2^* -semigroup.*

Lemma 2. *A homomorphic image of a β_2^* -semigroup is a β_2^* -semigroup.*

Lemma 3. *S is a unipotent inversible [4].*

Proof. Since $\langle e^2 \rangle$ is a subsemigroup of S , it follows that $e \in \langle e^2 \rangle$ because of (2), hence $\langle e \rangle$ is a finite cyclic semigroup and contains an idempotent f , and hence $e=f$ since $\langle f \rangle = \{f\} \ni e$. And for any a of S , since $e \in \langle a \rangle$, there exists a positive integer n such that $a^n = e$. Thus, we get this lemma.

Accordingly, by the theory of [4] we have

Lemma 4. *S contains a greatest periodic group G ($=eS=Se$) as a least ideal.*

Lemma 5. *The difference semigroup $(S:G)$ of S modulo G , in Rees' sense [2], is a nilpotent, where by a nilpotent we mean a semigroup with unique idempotent which is a zero 0 and satisfies that for any element a there exists a positive integer n such that $a^n = 0$.*

Thus, we have

Theorem 1. *A semigroup S is a β_2^* -semigroup if and only if S contains a periodic subgroup G such that $(S:G)$ is a nilpotent.*

Proof. We shall prove the sufficiency only. Let T be any subsemigroup of S . Then we get easily $T \cap G \neq \emptyset$. Hence we can take $x \in T \cap G$ and $\langle x \rangle \subseteq T \cap G$.

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