

The least left n -trinilpotent dimonoid congruence on the free trioid

Anatolii Zhuchok

Luhansk Taras Shevchenko National University, Poltava, Ukraine

Trioids and free monogenic trioids first appeared in [1]. A *trioid* is a nonempty set T equipped with three binary associative operations \dashv , \vdash , and \perp satisfying the following axioms:

$$\begin{aligned} (x \dashv y) \dashv z &= x \dashv (y \vdash z), & (x \vdash y) \dashv z &= x \vdash (y \dashv z), \\ (x \dashv y) \vdash z &= x \vdash (y \vdash z), & (x \dashv y) \dashv z &= x \dashv (y \perp z), \\ (x \perp y) \dashv z &= x \perp (y \dashv z), & (x \dashv y) \perp z &= x \perp (y \vdash z), \\ (x \vdash y) \perp z &= x \vdash (y \perp z), & (x \perp y) \vdash z &= x \vdash (y \vdash z) \end{aligned}$$

for all $x, y, z \in T$. Recall the construction of the free trioid of an arbitrary rank.

As usual, \mathbb{N} denotes the set of all positive integers. Let X be an arbitrary nonempty set, and let $F[X]$ be the free semigroup on X . For every word ω over X the length of ω is denoted by ℓ_ω . For any $n, k \in \mathbb{N}$ and $L \subseteq \{1, 2, \dots, n\}, L \neq \emptyset$, we let $L + k = \{m + k \mid m \in L\}$. Define operations \dashv , \vdash , and \perp on the set

$$F = \{(w, L) \mid w \in F[X], L \subseteq \{1, 2, \dots, \ell_w\}, L \neq \emptyset\}$$

by

$$\begin{aligned} (w, L) \dashv (u, R) &= (wu, L), & (w, L) \vdash (u, R) &= (wu, R + \ell_w), \\ (w, L) \perp (u, R) &= (wu, L \cup (R + \ell_w)) \end{aligned}$$

for all $(w, L), (u, R) \in F$. According to [3], $(F, \dashv, \vdash, \perp)$ is the free trioid.

If ρ is a congruence on a trioid $(T, \dashv, \vdash, \perp)$ such that $(T, \dashv, \vdash, \perp)/\rho$ is a left (right) n -trinilpotent trioid, we say that ρ is a *left (right) n -trinilpotent congruence* [4]. If ρ is a congruence on a trioid $(T, \dashv, \vdash, \perp)$ such that two operations of $(T, \dashv, \vdash, \perp)/\rho$ coincide and $(T, \dashv, \vdash, \perp)/\rho$ is a dimonoid, we say that ρ is a *dimonoid congruence* [2]. A dimonoid congruence ρ on a trioid $(T, \dashv, \vdash, \perp)$ is called a *d_{\vdash}^{\perp} -congruence* [2] if the operations \dashv and \perp of $(T, \dashv, \vdash, \perp)/\rho$ coincide. If ρ is a congruence on a trioid $(T, \dashv, \vdash, \perp)$ such that the operations of $(T, \dashv, \vdash, \perp)/\rho$ coincide and $(T, \dashv, \vdash, \perp)/\rho$ is a left (right) n -nilpotent semigroup, we say that ρ is a *left (right) n -nilpotent semigroup congruence*.

We characterize the least left (right) n -trinilpotent d_{\vdash}^{\perp} -congruence and the least left (right) n -nilpotent semigroup congruence on the free trioid.

The author was supported by a Philipp Schwartz Fellowship of the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation.

References

- [1] J.-L. Loday, M.O. Ronco, Trialgebras and families of polytopes, *Contemp. Math.* 346, 2004, 369–398.
- [2] A.V. Zhuchok, Free commutative trioids, *Semigroup Forum* 98, 2019, no. 2, 355–368.
- [3] A.V. Zhuchok, Trioids, *Asian-Eur. J. Math.* 8, 2015, no. 4.
- [4] A.V. Zhuchok, Y.A. Kryklia, The least left n -trinilpotent congruence on the free trioid, *Algebra Universalis* 83, 2022, no. 4.