

Jung R. Cho; Jaroslav Ježek; Tomáš Kepka  
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## PARAMEDIAL GROUPOIDS

JUNG R. CHO, Pusan, JAROSLAV JEŽEK and TOMÁŠ KEPKA, Praha

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By a paramedial groupoid we mean a groupoid satisfying the equation  $ax \cdot yb = bx \cdot ya$ . This equation is, in certain sense, symmetric to the equation of mediality  $xa \cdot by = xb \cdot ay$  and, in fact, the theories of both varieties of groupoids are parallel. The present paper, initiating the study of paramedial groupoids, is meant as a modest contribution to the enormously difficult task of describing algebraic properties of varieties determined by strong linear identities (and, especially, of the corresponding simple algebras).<sup>1</sup>

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Let  $G$  be a groupoid (i.e., a non-empty set equipped with a binary operation). For any  $x \in G$ , we define transformations  $L_x$  ( $= L_{G,x}$ , the left translation by  $x$ ) and  $R_x$  ( $= R_{G,x}$ , the right translation by  $x$ ) of  $G$  by  $L_x(y) = xy$  and  $R_x(y) = yx$  for every  $y \in G$ .

An element  $x$  is said to be

- left (right) injective if the left (right) translation  $L_x(R_x)$  is an injective transformation of  $G$ ;
- injective if  $x$  is both left and right injective;
- left (right) projective if  $L_x(R_x)$  is a projective transformation of  $G$ ;
- projective if  $x$  is both left and right projective;
- left (right) bijective if  $L_x(R_x)$  is a bijective transformation (i.e., a permutation) of  $G$ ;
- bijective if  $x$  is both left and right bijective.

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We denote by  $A_l(G)$  and  $B_l(G)$  ( $A_r(G)$  and  $B_r(G)$ ) the set of left (right) injective and left (right) projective elements, resp., and we put  $C_l(G) = A_l(G) \cap B_l(G)$ ,  $C_r(G) = A_r(G) \cap B_r(G)$ ,  $A(G) = A_l(G) \cap A_r(G)$ ,  $B(G) = B_l(G) \cap B_r(G)$  and  $C(G) = C_l(G) \cap C_r(G)$ .

The groupoid  $G$  is said to be

- left (right) cancellative if  $A_l(G) = G$  ( $A_r(G) = G$ );
- left (right) divisible if  $B_l(G) = G$  ( $B_r(G) = G$ );
- cancellative (divisible) if  $G$  is both left and right cancellative (divisible);
- a left (right) quasigroup if  $C_l(G) = G$  ( $C_r(G) = G$ );
- a quasigroup if  $G$  is both left and right quasigroup;
- left (right) regular if, for all  $a, b, c, d \in G$ ,  $ca = cb$  ( $ac = bc$ ) implies  $da = db$  ( $ad = bd$ );
- regular if  $G$  is both left and right regular.

For every groupoid  $G$ , we define a transformation  $o_G$  of  $G$  by  $o_G(x) = xx (= x^2)$ ,  $x \in G$ .

Let  $H$  be a subgroupoid of a groupoid  $G$ . We denote by  $\text{Mul}(G, H)$  the transformation semigroup (acting on  $G$ ) generated by all  $L_{G,x}$  and  $R_{G,x}$ ,  $x \in H$ . The semigroup  $\text{Mul}(G) = \text{Mul}(G, G)$  is called the multiplication semigroup of  $G$ .

Let  $G, H$  be groupoids. A mapping  $f: G \rightarrow H$  is said to be an antihomomorphism if  $f(xy) = f(y)f(x)$  for all  $x, y \in G$ ; this is equivalent to the fact that  $f$  is a homomorphism of  $G$  into the opposite groupoid  $H^{op}$  (and consequently  $\ker(f)$  is a congruence of  $G$ ).

A groupoid  $G$  possesses at least one antiautomorphism  $f$  iff  $G$  and  $G^{op}$  are isomorphic; then  $f^2$  is an automorphism of  $G$  and  $f(xf(x)) = f^2(x)f(x)$ ,  $x \in G$ . If, moreover,  $f^2 = id_G$ , then  $f(xf(x)) = xf(x)$ .

A groupoid  $G$  is said to be

- a Z-semigroup if  $xy = uv$  for all  $x, y, u, v \in G$ ;
- a LZ-semigroup if  $xy = x$  for all  $x, y \in G$ ;
- a RZ-semigroup if  $xy = y$  for all  $x, y \in G$ ;
- a band if  $G$  is an idempotent semigroup;
- a rectangular band if  $G$  is a band and  $xyx = x$  for all  $x, y \in G$ ;
- unipotent if  $xx = yy$  for all  $x, y \in G$ ;
- zeropotent if  $xx \cdot y = y \cdot xx = xx$  for all  $x, y \in G$ ;
- left (right) permutable if  $x \cdot yz = y \cdot xz$  ( $zy \cdot x = zx \cdot y$ ) for all  $x, y, z \in G$ ;
- left (right) modular if  $x \cdot yz = z \cdot yx$  ( $zy \cdot x = xy \cdot z$ ) for all  $x, y, z \in G$ ;
- medial if  $xa \cdot by = xb \cdot ay$  for all  $a, b, x, y \in G$ ;
- paramedial if  $ax \cdot yb = bx \cdot ya$  for all  $a, b, x, y \in G$ ;
- entropic (extropic) if  $G$  is a homomorphic image of a cancellative medial (paramedial) groupoid.

If  $G$  is a rectangular band, then  $xyz = xzx \cdot yz = x \cdot zxyz = xz$  for all  $x, y, z \in G$ .  
 $G$  is unipotent iff  $\ker(o_G) = G \times G$ ; in that case,  $G$  contains a unique idempotent element  $0$  and  $0 = xx$  for every  $x \in G$ .

$G$  is zeropotent iff  $G$  is unipotent and  $0x = 0 = x0$  for every  $x \in G$  (i.e.,  $0$  is an absorbing element).

**1.1 Lemma.**

- (i) Every left (right) modular groupoid is medial.
- (ii) Every left (right) permutable right (left) modular groupoid is paramedial.

**Proof.** (i)  $xa \cdot by = y(b \cdot xa) = y(a \cdot xb) = xb \cdot ay$ .

(ii)  $ax \cdot yb = y(ax \cdot b) = y(bx \cdot a) = bx \cdot ya$ . □

**1.2 Lemma.** Let  $G$  be a paramedial groupoid possessing a left (right) neutral element  $e$ . Then  $G$  is left (right) permutable and right (left) modular. Moreover, if  $e$  is a neutral element, then  $G$  is a commutative semigroup.

**Proof.** If  $e$  is left neutral, then  $ax \cdot b = ax \cdot eb = bx \cdot ea = bx \cdot a$  and  $x \cdot yb = ex \cdot yb = ey \cdot xb = y \cdot xb$  (we have used the fact that  $G$  is medial by 1.1(i)).  
If  $e$  is neutral, then  $ab = ae \cdot eb = be \cdot ea = ba$ . □

**1.3 Lemma.** Let  $G$  be unipotent and left (right) cancellative. Then  $G$  is paramedial if and only if  $G$  is medial.

**Proof.** If  $G$  is paramedial, then  $(xa \cdot by)(xb \cdot ay) = (ay \cdot by)(xb \cdot xa) = (yy \cdot ba)(ab \cdot xx) = (0 \cdot ba)(ab \cdot 0) = (0 \cdot ba)(ab \cdot bb) = (0 \cdot ba)(bb \cdot ba) = (0 \cdot ba)(0 \cdot ba) = 0 = (xa \cdot by)(xa \cdot by)$ .  
If  $G$  is medial, then  $(ax \cdot yb)(bx \cdot ya) = (ax \cdot bx)(yb \cdot ya) = (ab \cdot xx)(yy \cdot ba) = (ab \cdot 0)(0 \cdot ba) = (ab \cdot 0)(aa \cdot ba) = (ab \cdot 0)(ab \cdot aa) = (ab \cdot 0)(ab \cdot 0) = 0 = (ax \cdot yb)(ax \cdot yb)$ . □

**1.4 Lemma.** Every idempotent paramedial groupoid is commutative.

**Proof.**  $xy = xy \cdot xy = yy \cdot xx = yx$ . □

**1.5 Corollary.** A paramedial groupoid  $G$  is medial, provided that at least one of the following conditions is satisfied:

- (1)  $G$  possesses a left (right) neutral element.
- (2)  $G$  is unipotent and left (right) cancellative.
- (3)  $G$  is idempotent.
- (4)  $G$  is commutative.

**2.1 Lemma.** *Let  $G$  be a paramedial groupoid. Then:*

- (i)  $o_G$  is an antiendomorphism of  $G$ .
- (ii)  $o_G(G)$  is a subgroupoid of  $G$ .
- (iii)  $\ker(o_G)$  is a congruence of  $G$ .

**2.2 Proposition.** *Let  $G$  be a paramedial groupoid with  $o_G$  injective. Then  $G$  is a subgroupoid of a paramedial groupoid  $Q$  satisfying the following properties:*

- (1)  $Q$  is the union of a chain  $Q_0 \subseteq Q_1 \subseteq Q_2 \subseteq \dots$  of subgroupoids such that  $Q_0 = G$ ,  $Q_i \cong G$  and  $o^2(Q_i) = Q_{i-1}$  for every  $i \geq 1$ .
- (2)  $o_Q$  is an antiautomorphism of  $Q$ .
- (3)  $G$  and  $Q$  satisfy the same groupoid equations.
- (4)  $Q$  is (left, right) cancellative (or regular) iff  $G$  is so.
- (5) If  $G$  is simple, then  $Q$  is so.

*Proof.* Put  $H = o^2(G)$  and  $f = o^2$ . Then  $H$  is a subgroupoid of  $G$  and  $f$  can be viewed as an isomorphism of  $G$  onto  $H$ . Now, it is clear that there exist a groupoid  $Q_1$  and an isomorphism  $g: Q_1 \rightarrow G$  such that  $G$  is a subgroupoid of  $Q_1$ ,  $g|G = f$  and  $G = o^2(Q_1)$ . The rest of the proof is clear.  $\square$

**2.3 Example.** Let  $G(*)$  be a medial groupoid with two antiendomorphisms  $f$  and  $g$  such that  $f^2 = g^2$  and let  $w \in G$ . Define a multiplication on  $G$  by  $xy = (f(x) * g(y)) * w$ . Then  $G$  becomes a paramedial groupoid. (The same remains true if we have defined  $xy = w * (f(x) * g(y))$  or  $xy = f(x) * g(y)$ .)

**2.4 Proposition.** *The following conditions are equivalent for a groupoid  $G$ :*

- (i)  $G$  is paramedial and  $o_G$  is a permutation.
- (ii) There exist an idempotent medial groupoid  $G(*)$  and an antiautomorphism  $f$  of  $G(*)$  such that  $xy = f(x) * f(y)$  ( $= f(y * x)$ ) for all  $x, y \in G$ .

*Proof.* (i) implies (ii). It is sufficient to put  $f = o_G$  and  $x * y = f^{-1}(yx)$  for all  $x, y \in G$ . (ii) implies (i). See 2.3.  $\square$

**2.5 Remark.** Consider the situation from 2.4. Let  $r$  be a congruence of  $G$ . If  $(a, b) \in r$ , then  $(f(a), f(b)) = (aa, bb) \in r$  and  $(x * f(a), x * f(b)) = (f^{-1}(x)a, f^{-1}(x)b) \in r$ ,  $(f(a) * x, f(b) * x) \in r$  for every  $x \in G$ . Now, if  $r$  is invariant under  $f^{-1}$  (e.g., if  $G$  is finite or, more generally, if the order of  $f = o_G$  is finite), then  $r$  is a congruence of  $G(*)$ .

Conversely, let  $r$  be a congruence of  $G(*)$  such that  $r$  is invariant under  $f^{-1}$ . Then  $r$  is also a congruence of  $G$ .

**2.6 Lemma.** Let  $G$  be paramedial and  $e \in \text{Id}(G)$ . Then:

- (i)  $L_e^2 = R_e^2$  is an endomorphism of  $G$ .
- (ii)  $L_e$  is injective (projective, bijective) iff  $R_e$  is so.
- (iii)  $L_e(xy) = R_e(y)R_e(x)$  and  $R_e(xy) = L_e(y)L_e(x)$  for all  $x, y \in G$ .

**2.7 Proposition.** Let  $G$  be a paramedial groupoid and  $e \in \text{Id}(G) \cap A_l(G)$  ( $e \in \text{Id}(G) \cap A_r(G)$ ). Then  $G$  is a subgroupoid of a paramedial groupoid  $Q$  satisfying the following properties:

- (1)  $Q$  is the union of a chain  $Q_0 \subseteq Q_1 \subseteq Q_2 \subseteq \dots$  of subgroupoids such that  $Q_0 = G$ ,  $Q_i \cong G$  and  $L_e^2(Q_i) = Q_{i-1}$  ( $R_e^2(Q_i) = Q_{i-1}$ ) for every  $i \geq 1$ .
- (2) Both  $L_{Q,e}$  and  $R_{Q,e}$  are permutations of  $Q$  and  $L_{Q,e}^2 = R_{Q,e}^2$  is an automorphism of  $Q$ .
- (3)  $G$  and  $Q$  satisfy the same groupoid equations.
- (4)  $Q$  is (left, right) cancellative (or regular) iff  $G$  is so.
- (5) If  $G$  is simple, then  $Q$  is so.

*Proof.* Using 2.6, we can proceed similarly as in the proof of 2.2. □

**2.8 Proposition.** The following conditions are equivalent for a groupoid  $G$ .

- (i)  $G$  is paramedial and  $\text{Id}(G) \cap C_l(G) \neq \emptyset$ .
- (ii)  $G$  is paramedial and  $\text{Id}(G) \cap C_r(G) \neq \emptyset$ .
- (iii)  $G$  is paramedial and  $\text{Id}(G) \cap C(G) \neq \emptyset$ .
- (iv) There exist a commutative semigroup  $G(+)$  with a neutral element and automorphisms  $f, g$  of  $G(+)$  such that  $f^2 = g^2$  and  $xy = f(x) + g(y)$  for all  $x, y \in G$ .

Moreover, if these (equivalent) conditions are satisfied and  $G$  is unipotent, then  $G(+)$  is an abelian group and  $G$  is a quasigroup.

*Proof.* The first three conditions are equivalent by 2.6(ii). Now, let  $e \in \text{Id}(G) \cap C(G)$ ,  $f = R_e$ ,  $g = L_e$ , and let  $x + y = f^{-1}(x)g^{-1}(y)$ . Then  $e$  is a neutral element of  $G(+)$  and  $xy = f(x) + g(y)$ . Further, it is easy to check directly that  $G(+)$  is medial, and hence  $G(+)$  is a commutative semigroup. Of course,  $f(x + y) = f(f^{-1}(x)g^{-1}(y)) = yg f^{-1}(x) = f^{-1}f(y)g^{-1}g^2 f^{-1}(x) = f^{-1}f(y)g^{-1}f(x) = f(y) + f(x) = f(x) + f(y)$ . Quite similarly,  $g$  is an automorphism of  $G(+)$ .

Finally, if  $G$  is unipotent, then  $e = f^{-1}(x)f^{-1}(x) = x + gf^{-1}(x)$  and we conclude that  $G(+)$  is a group. □

**2.9 Proposition.** Let  $G$  be a unipotent paramedial groupoid ( $\{0\} = \text{Id}(G) = o_G(G)$ ). Then:

- (i)  $L_0 R_0 = R_0 L_0$  is an endomorphism of  $G$ .
- (ii) If  $L_0(R_0)$  is injective, then  $G$  is a medial cancellative groupoid.

**Proof.** (i)  $0 \cdot x0 = xx \cdot x0 = 0x \cdot xx = 0x \cdot 0$ ,  $0(xy \cdot 0) = 0(xy \cdot 00) = 0(0y \cdot 0x) = (00)(0y \cdot 0x) = (0x \cdot 0)(0y \cdot 0) = (0 \cdot x0)(0 \cdot y0)$ .

(ii) By 2.6(ii), both  $L_0$  and  $R_0$  are injective. If  $ab = ac$ , then  $b0 \cdot 0 = b0 \cdot aa = a0 \cdot ab = a0 \cdot ac = c0 \cdot aa = c0 \cdot 0$ , and hence  $b = c$ . Similarly,  $G$  is right cancellative and, finally,  $G$  is medial by 1.3.  $\square$

### 3. INJECTIVE AND PROJECTIVE ELEMENTS IN PARAMEDIAL GROUPOIDS

**3.1 Lemma.** *Let  $G$  be a paramedial groupoid and  $a, b, x, y \in G$ . Then:*

- (i)  $L_{ax}L_y = R_{ya}R_x$ .
- (ii)  $L_{ax}R_b = L_{bx}R_a$ .
- (iii)  $R_{yb}L_a = R_{ya}L_b$ .

**3.2 Proposition.** *The following conditions are equivalent for a paramedial groupoid  $G$ .*

- (i)  $G$  is left cancellative (left divisible).
- (ii)  $G$  is right cancellative (right divisible).
- (iii)  $G$  is cancellative (divisible).

**Proof.** Use 3.1(i) (notice that  $G = GG$  in the divisible case).  $\square$

**3.3 Corollary.** *The following conditions are equivalent for a paramedial groupoid  $G$ :*

- (i)  $G$  is a left quasigroup.
- (ii)  $G$  is a right quasigroup.
- (iii)  $G$  is a quasigroup.

**3.4 Lemma.** *Let  $G$  be a paramedial groupoid and  $a, b \in G$ .*

- (i) *If  $ab \in A_l(G)$ , then  $a, b \in A_r(G)$ .*
- (ii) *If  $ab \in A_r(G)$ , then  $a, b \in A_l(G)$ .*
- (iii) *If  $ab \in A(G)$ , then  $a, b \in A(G)$ .*

**Proof.** The transformation  $L_{ab}L_{ab} = R_{ab \cdot a}R_b$  (3.1(i)) is injective, and hence  $R_b$  is injective. Further,  $L_{ab}R_b = L_{bb}R_a$  (3.1(ii)) is injective, and hence  $R_a$  is so.  $\square$

**3.5 Proposition.** *Let  $G$  be a divisible paramedial groupoid such that  $A_l(G) \neq \emptyset$  ( $A_r(G) \neq \emptyset$ ). Then  $G$  is a quasigroup.*

**Proof.** If  $a \in G$  and  $c \in A_l(G)$ , then  $c = ab$  and we have  $a \in A_r(G)$  by 3.4(i). It follows that  $G$  is right cancellative, and hence a quasigroup by 3.2.  $\square$

**3.6 Remark.** Let  $G$  be a paramedial groupoid.

(i) If  $G$  is not cancellative, then  $I = G - A(G)$  is non-empty and it follows from 3.4 that  $I$  is an ideal of  $G$ . In particular, if  $G$  is ideal-simple, then either  $I = G$  (and  $A(G) = \emptyset$ ) or  $I = \{0\}$ , where  $0$  is an absorbing element (and then  $A(G)$  is a subgroupoid of  $G$ ).

(ii) If  $A_l(G) \neq \emptyset = A_r(G)$ , then  $A_l(G) \subseteq G - GG$ . In particular,  $G \neq GG$  and  $G$  is infinite.

**3.7 Lemma.** Let  $G$  be a paramedial groupoid and  $a, b, c \in G$ .

- (i) If  $ab, c \in B_l(G)$ , then  $ca \in B_r(G)$ .
- (ii) If  $ab, c \in B_r(G)$ , then  $bc \in B_l(G)$ .
- (iii) If  $ab \in B_l(G)$  and  $c \in B_r(G)$ , then  $cb \in B_l(G)$ .
- (iv) If  $ab \in B_r(G)$  and  $c \in B_l(G)$ , then  $ac \in B_r(G)$ .

*Proof.* Use 3.1. □

**3.8 Lemma.** Let  $G$  be a paramedial groupoid. Then:

- (i)  $B_l(G)B_l(G) \subseteq B_r(G)$  and  $B_r(G)B_r(G) \subseteq B_l(G)$ .
- (ii)  $B_l(G)B_r(G) \subseteq B(G)$  and  $B_r(G)B_l(G) \subseteq B(G)$ .

*Proof.* (i) If  $a, b \in B_l(G)$ , then  $b = be$  for some  $e \in G$  and we have  $ab \in B_r(G)$  by 3.7(i).

(ii) Let  $a \in B_l(G)$  and  $b \in B_r(G)$ . By (i),  $aa \in B_r(G)$ ,  $bb \in B_l(G)$ , and hence, given  $x \in G$ , there are  $y, z, u, v \in G$  such that  $y \cdot aa = x = bb \cdot z$  and  $y = ub$ ,  $z = av$ . Now,  $x = y \cdot aa = ub \cdot aa = ab \cdot au$  and  $x = bb \cdot z = bb \cdot av = vb \cdot ab$ . We have proved that  $ab \in B(G)$ . □

**3.9 Proposition.** Let  $G$  be a paramedial groupoid.

- (i) If  $B_l(G) \neq \emptyset$  (or  $B_r(G) \neq \emptyset$ ), then  $B(G) \neq \emptyset$ .
- (ii)  $B_l(G) \cup B_r(G)$  is either empty or a subgroupoid of  $G$ .
- (iii)  $B(G)$  is either empty or a subgroupoid of  $G$ .

*Proof.* Use 3.8. □

**3.10 Lemma.** Let  $G$  be a paramedial groupoid and  $a, b, c, d, e \in G$ .

- (i) If  $a \in B_l(G)$  and  $be = b \in A_l(G)$ , then  $ab \in A_r(G)$ .
- (ii) If  $bc = ae = a \in A_l(G)$  and  $e = ad$ , then  $ab \in A_r(G)$ .
- (iii)  $B_l(G)C_l(G) \subseteq C_r(G)$  and  $C_l(G)B_l(G) \subseteq C_r(G)$ .
- (iv) If  $b \in B_r(G)$  and  $ea = a \in A_r(G)$ , then  $ab \in A_l(G)$ .
- (v) If  $ca = eb = b \in A_r(G)$  and  $e = db$ , then  $ab \in A_l(G)$ .
- (vi)  $C_r(G)B_r(G) \subseteq C_l(G)$  and  $B_r(G)C_r(G) \subseteq C_l(G)$ .



**P r o o f.** (i) Let  $ac = e$  and  $x \cdot ab = y \cdot ab$ . Then  $b \cdot bx = be \cdot bx = (be \cdot ac)(bx) = (ce \cdot ab)(bx) = (x \cdot ab)(b \cdot ce) = (y \cdot ab)(b \cdot ce) = (ce \cdot ab)(by) = (be \cdot ac)(by) = b \cdot by$ , and hence  $x = y$ .

(ii) If  $x \cdot ab = y \cdot ab$ , then  $a \cdot ax = ae \cdot ax = (bc \cdot ad)(ax) = (dc \cdot ab)(ax) = (x \cdot ab)(a \cdot dc) = (y \cdot ab)(a \cdot dc) = a \cdot ay$ , so that  $x = y$ .

(iii) Combine (i), (ii) and 3.8(i). □

**3.11 Lemma.** *Let  $G$  be a paramedial groupoid and  $a, b \in G$ .*

(i) *If  $ab \in B_r(G)$  and  $b \in C_r(G)$ , then  $a \in B_l(G)$ .*

(ii) *If  $ab \in B_l(G)$  and  $a \in C_l(G)$ , then  $b \in B_r(G)$ .*

(iii) *If  $ab \in B_l(G)$  and  $b \in C_r(G)$ , then  $a \in B_r(G)$ .*

(iv) *If  $ab \in B_r(G)$  and  $a \in C_l(G)$ , then  $b \in B_l(G)$ .*

**P r o o f.** (i) By 3.10(vi),  $bb \in C_l(G)$ . Now, given  $x \in G$ , there are  $y, z \in G$  such that  $z \cdot ab = bb \cdot x$  and  $yb = z$ . We have  $bb \cdot ay = yb \cdot ab = z \cdot ab = bb \cdot x$  and  $ay = x$ .

(iii) By 3.10(vi),  $bb \in C_l(G)$ . Now, given  $x \in G$ , there are  $y, z \in G$  such that  $bb \cdot x = ab \cdot y$  and  $y = zb$ . We have  $bb \cdot x = ab \cdot y = ab \cdot zb = bb \cdot za$  and  $za = x$ . □

**3.12 Theorem.** *Let  $G$  be a paramedial groupoid. Then:*

(i)  $C_l(G) = C_r(G) = C(G)$ .

(ii)  $C(G)$  is either empty or a subgroupoid of  $G$ .

**P r o o f.** (i) If  $b \in C_r(G)$ , then  $b = ab$ ,  $a \in G$ , and we have  $a \in C_l(G)$  by 3.4(ii) and 3.11(i). Further,  $b \in A_l(G)$  by 3.4(ii) and  $b \in B_l(G)$  by 3.11(iv). Consequently,  $b \in C_l(G)$  and we have proved that  $C_l(G) \subseteq C_r(G)$ .

(ii) By (i) and 3.10(iii),  $C(G)$  (if non-empty) is a subgroupoid of  $G$ . □

#### 4. MULTIPLICATION SEMIGROUPS OF PARAMEDIAL GROUPOIDS

**4.1 Lemma.** *Let  $H$  be a subgroupoid of a paramedial groupoid  $G$ . For every  $f \in \text{Mul}(G, H)$  there exists  $g \in \text{Mul}(G, H)$  such that at least one of the following two conditions is satisfied:*

(1)  $gL_{G,x} = L_{G,f(x)}f$  and  $gR_{G,x} = R_{G,f(x)}f$  for every  $x \in G$ .

(2)  $gL_{G,x} = R_{G,f(x)}f$  and  $gR_{G,x} = L_{G,f(x)}f$  for every  $x \in G$ .

**P r o o f.** We have  $f = S_{1,a_1} \dots S_{n,a_n}$ ,  $n \geq 1$ ,  $a_i \in H$  and  $S_i \in \{L, R\}$ . Put  $g = \overline{S}_{1,b_1} \dots \overline{S}_{n,b_n}$ , where  $b_i = a_i^2$  and  $\overline{L} = R$ ,  $\overline{R} = L$ . Then  $g \in \text{Mul}(G, H)$  and (1) is true for  $n$  even and (2) for  $n$  odd. □

**4.2 Proposition.** *Let  $H$  be a subgroupoid of a paramedial groupoid  $G$ . Then the semigroup  $\text{Mul}(G, H)$  is left uniform.*

*Proof.* We have to show that the intersection of any two left ideals of  $M = \text{Mul}(G, H)$  is non-empty. For, let  $f_1, f_2 \in M$ ,  $f_1 = S_{1,a_1} \dots S_{n,a_n}$ ,  $n \geq 1$ ,  $a_i \in H$ ,  $S_i \in \{L, R\}$ . Now, using 4.1 and induction, we can find  $g_n, \dots, g_1 \in M$  and  $h_n, \dots, h_1 \in M$  such that

$$\begin{aligned} g_n S_{n,a_n} &= h_n f_2, \\ g_{n-1} S_{n-1,a_{n-1}} &= h_{n-1} g_n, \\ &\vdots \\ g_2 S_{2,a_2} &= h_2 g_3, \\ g_1 S_{1,a_1} &= h_1 g_2. \end{aligned}$$

Then  $g_1 f_1 = g_1 S_{1,a_1} \dots S_{n,a_n} = h_1 g_2 S_{2,a_2} \dots S_{n,a_n} = h_1 h_2 g_3 S_{3,a_3} \dots S_{n,a_n} = \dots = h_1 h_2 \dots h_{n-1} g_n S_{n,a_n} = h_1 h_2 \dots h_n f_2$ . □

**4.3 Corollary.** *The multiplication semigroup  $\text{Mul}(G)$  is left uniform for every paramedial groupoid  $G$ .*

In the remaining part of this section, let  $G$  be a cancellative paramedial groupoid. By 4.3,  $\text{Mul}(G)$  is left uniform. Further, every transformation from  $\text{Mul}(G)$  is injective and consequently  $\text{Mul}(G)$  is left cancellative.

Let  $M$  ( $N$ ) be the set of  $f \in \text{Mul}(G)$  which can be written in the form  $f = S_{1,a_1} \dots S_{n,a_n}$ , where  $n$  is even (odd). Clearly, we have  $\text{Mul}(G) = M \cup N$ ,  $M$  is a subsemigroup of  $\text{Mul}(G)$ ,  $NN \subseteq M$ ,  $MN \subseteq N$  and  $NM \subseteq N$ .

**4.4 Lemma.** *Suppose that  $G = GG$ . If  $f, g \in N$  ( $f, g \in M$ ) and  $h \in \text{Mul}(G)$  are such that  $fh = gh$ , then  $f = g$ .*

*Proof.* Let  $h = S_{1,a_1} \dots S_{n,a_n}$ . Now, we shall proceed by induction on  $M$ .

First, let  $n = 1$ ,  $a_1 = a$ ,  $S_1 = L$  (the other case,  $S_1 = R$ , being similar). Further, let  $f', g' \in \text{Mul}(G)$  be such that  $f'(xy) = f(y)f(x)$  and  $g'(xy) = g(y)g(x)$  ( $f'(xy) = f(x)f(y)$  and  $g'(xy) = g(x)g(y)$ ) for all  $x, y \in G$  (see 4.1). Now,  $f(aa) = fh(a) = gh(a) = g(aa)$  and  $f(aa)f(xy) = f'(xy \cdot aa) = f'(ay \cdot ax) = f(ax)f(ay) = fh(x)fh(y) = gh(x)gh(y) = g(aa)g(xy) = f(aa)g(xy)$ , so that  $f(xy) = g(xy)$  and, since  $G = GG$ , we have  $f = g$ .

Now, let  $n \geq 2$  and  $k = S_{1,a_1} \dots S_{n-1,a_{n-1}}$ . Then either  $fk, gk \in N$  or  $fk, gk \in M$  and  $fkS_{n,a_n} = gkS_{n,a_n}$ . According to the preceding part of the proof, we have  $fk = gk$ , and hence  $f = g$  by the induction hypothesis. □

**4.5 Lemma.** *If  $G = GG$ , then  $M$  is a left uniform cancellative semigroup.*

*Proof.*  $M$  is cancellative by 4.4 and it follows easily from the proof of 4.2 that  $M$  is left uniform.  $\square$

**4.6 Corollary.** *If  $G = GG$  and  $M = \text{Mul}(G)$ , then  $\text{Mul}(G)$  is a left uniform cancellative semigroup.*

**4.7 Proposition.** *If  $G = GG$  and  $M \cap N = \emptyset$ , then  $\text{Mul}(G)$  is a left uniform cancellative semigroup.*

*Proof.* We have to show that  $\text{Mul}(G)$  is right cancellative. Let  $f, g, h \in \text{Mul}(G)$  be such that  $fh = gh$ . With respect to 4.4, we can assume that  $f \in M$  and  $g \in N$ . If  $h \in M$ , then  $fh \in M$ ,  $gh \in N$  and  $fh = gh \in M \cap N = \emptyset$ , a contradiction. Similarly, if  $h \in N$ .  $\square$

**4.8 Remark.** Let  $f \in M \cap N$ ,  $f = S_{1,a_1} \dots S_{n,a_n} = T_{1,b_1} \dots T_{m,b_m}$ ,  $n$  even and  $m$  odd. Put  $g = \overline{S}_{1,c_1} \dots \overline{S}_{n,c_n}$  and  $h = \overline{T}_{1,d_1} \dots \overline{T}_{m,d_m}$ ,  $c_i = a_i^2$  and  $d_i = b_i^2$ . Then  $g(xy) = f(x)f(y)$  and  $h(xy) = f(y)f(x)$  for all  $x, y \in G$ . Consequently,  $hg(xy) = f^2(y)f^2(x) = gh(xy)$  and  $g^2(xy) = f^2(x)f^2(y) = h^2(xy)$ . In particular, if  $G = GG$ , then  $hg = gh$  and  $h^2 = g^2$ . Moreover,  $g(x^2) = h(x^2)$ . Finally, if  $o_G(G) = G$ , then  $g = h$ , and hence  $g(xy) = g(yx)$  for all  $x, y \in G$ . Since  $g$  is an injective transformation, it follows that the groupoid  $G$  is commutative.

**4.9 Theorem.** *Suppose that  $o_G(G) = G$ . Then:*

- (i) *Either  $M \cap N = \emptyset$  or  $G$  is commutative.*
- (ii)  *$\text{Mul}(G)$  is a left uniform cancellative semigroup.*

*Proof.* (i) See 4.8.

(ii) The assertion is proved in 4.7 for  $M \cap N = \emptyset$ . However, if  $G$  is commutative, then we can proceed similarly as in the proof of 4.4.  $\square$

**4.10 Lemma.** *Let  $H$  be a subgroupoid of  $G$  and  $K = [H]_{G,c} = \{a \in G; f(a) \in H \text{ for some } f \in \text{Mul}(G, H)\}$ . Then:*

- (i)  *$H \subseteq K$  and  $K$  is a subgroupoid of  $G$ .*
- (ii) *If  $a, b \in G$ ,  $ab \in K$  and  $a \in K$  ( $b \in K$ ), then  $b \in K$  ( $a \in K$ ).*
- (iii) *If  $G$  is a quasigroup, then  $K$  is a quasigroup.*

*Proof.* (i) Let  $a, b \in K$  and  $f, g \in \text{Mul}(G, H)$  be such that  $f(a), g(b) \in H$ . We have  $q = hf = kg$  for suitable  $h, k \in \text{Mul}(G, H)$ ,  $q(a), q(b) \in H$  and we can assume that  $q \in M$ . Now,  $q'(ab) = q(a)q(b) \in H$ .

(ii) There is  $f \in \text{Mul}(G, H)$  such that  $f \in M$  and  $f(ab), f(a) \in H$ . Now,  $f'(ab) = f(a)f(b) = L_{f(a)}f(b) \in H$  and  $L_{f(a)}f \in \text{Mul}(G, H)$ .  $\square$

**4.11 Lemma.** *Let  $H$  be a subgroupoid of  $G$  such that  $[H]_{G,c} = G$ . Then every cancellative congruence of  $H$  can be extended to a cancellative congruence of  $G$ .*

*Proof.* Let  $r$  be a cancellative congruence of  $H$  and define a relation  $s$  on  $G$  by  $(a, b) \in s$  iff  $(f(a), f(b)) \in r$  for some  $f \in \text{Mul}(G, H)$ . Using 4.1 and the fact that  $\text{Mul}(G, H)$  is left uniform, it is easy to check that  $s$  is a cancellative congruence of  $G$ . Finally, since  $r$  is cancellative, we have  $s \cap (H \times H) = r$ .  $\square$

## 5. EMBEDDINGS OF CANCELLATIVE PARAMEDIAL GROUPOIDS INTO PARAMEDIAL QUASIGROUPS

Denote by  $Iq$  the class of subgroupoids of paramedial quasigroups. It seems to be an open problem whether  $Iq$  consists of all cancellative paramedial groupoids. Some properties of the class  $Iq$  are established in this section. First, notice that  $Iq$  is closed under subgroupoids, cartesian products and cancellative homomorphic images (4.11).

**5.1 Proposition.** *Let  $G$  be a cancellative paramedial groupoid such that  $o_G$  is an injective transformation of  $G$ . Then  $G \in Iq$ .*

*Proof.* We can assume without loss of generality that  $f = o_G$  is an antiautomorphism of  $G$  (see 2.2). Put  $x * y = f^{-1}(xy)$  for all  $x, y \in G$ . By 2.4,  $G(*)$  is an idempotent medial groupoid,  $f$  is an antiautomorphism of  $G(*)$  and  $xy = f(x) * f(y)$  for all  $x, y \in G$ . One also checks easily that  $G(*)$  is cancellative. Now, due to [1, 5.3.1],  $G(*)$  can be embedded into an idempotent medial quasigroup  $Q(*)$  and the isomorphisms  $f: G(*) \rightarrow G(*)^{op}$  and  $f^{-1}: G(*)^{op} \rightarrow G(*)$  can be uniquely extended to isomorphisms  $g: Q(*) \rightarrow Q(*)^{op}$  and  $g^{-1}: Q(*)^{op} \rightarrow Q(*)$  (the embedding  $G(*) \rightarrow Q(*)$  is reflexion of  $G(*)$  into the category of medial quasigroups). In other words,  $f$  is extended by an antiautomorphism  $g$  of  $Q(*)$ . Finally, define a multiplication on  $Q$  by  $xy = g(x) \cdot g(y)$ . Then  $Q$  becomes a paramedial quasigroup and  $G$  is a subgroupoid of  $Q$ .  $\square$

**5.2 Proposition.** *Let  $G$  be a cancellative paramedial groupoid such that  $o_G$  is a projective transformation of  $G$ . Then  $G \in Iq$ .*

*Proof.* Let  $H$  be the set of sequences  $\alpha = (a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots)$  of elements from  $G$  such that  $o_G(a_{i+1}) = a_i$ ,  $i \geq 0$ . For  $\alpha = (a_i)$  and  $\beta = (b_i)$  from  $H$  we define the product  $\alpha\beta = (c_i)$  by  $c_i = a_i b_i$  for  $i \geq 0$  even and  $c_i = b_i a_i$  for  $i \geq 1$  odd. Then we have  $\alpha\beta \in H$  and  $H$  becomes a cancellative paramedial groupoid (in fact,  $H$  is a subgroupoid of the product  $G \times G^{op} \times G \times G^{op} \times \dots$ ). Further, the mapping  $f: H \rightarrow G$  defined by  $f(\alpha) = a_0$  is a projective homomorphism. Moreover, if

$\alpha = (a_i) \in H$  and  $\gamma = (a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots)$ , then  $\gamma^2 = \alpha$ , so that  $o_H$  is a projective transformation of  $H$ . On the other hand, if  $\alpha = (a_i)$  and  $\beta = (b_i)$  are such that  $\alpha^2 = \beta^2$ , then  $(a_0^2, a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots) = \alpha^2 = \beta^2 = (b_0^2, b_0, b_1, b_2, \dots)$ , and so  $\alpha = \beta$ . We have thus proved that  $o_H$  is an antiautomorphism of  $H$ , and hence  $H \in Iq$  by 5.1. Finally,  $G$  is a (cancellative) homomorphic image of  $H$ , and therefore  $G \in Iq$ .  $\square$

**5.3 Remark.** Let  $A$  be a group given by two generators  $\alpha, \beta$  and by one relation  $\alpha^2 = \beta^2$  and let  $R = ZA$  be the corresponding group-ring of  $A$  over the ring  $Z$  of integers. We check that  $(0 : \alpha + \beta)_l = 0$  in  $R$ .

Assume, on the contrary, that  $u(\alpha + \beta) = 0$  for some  $0 \neq u \in R$ ,  $u = k_1a_1 + \dots + k_na_n$ ,  $k_i \in Z - \{0\}$  and  $a_i \in A$  pair-wise different. Now,  $0 = k_1a_1\alpha + \dots + k_na_n\alpha + k_1a_1\beta + \dots + k_na_n\beta$  and it follows that there is a permutation  $p$  of  $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$  such that  $k_ia_i\alpha = -k_{p(i)}a_{p(i)}\beta$ ; then  $k_i = -k_{p(i)}$  and  $a_i\alpha = a_{p(i)}\beta$ . Clearly,  $p(i) \neq i$  for every  $i$  and, since  $p$  is composed from cycles, we can assume that  $p(1) = 2, p(2) = 3, \dots, p(m-1) = m$  and  $p(m) = 1$  for some  $2 \leq m \leq n$ . Then  $a_2 = a_1\alpha\beta^{-1}, a_3 = a_1(\alpha\beta^{-1})^2, \dots, a_m = a_1(\alpha\beta^{-1})^{m-1}$  and  $a_1 = a_1(\alpha\beta^{-1})^m$ . From this,  $(\alpha\beta^{-1})^m = 1$ , a contradiction with the obvious fact that  $\alpha\beta^{-1}$  is of infinite order in the group  $A$ .

**5.4 Theorem.** *The following conditions are equivalent for a cancellative paramedial groupoid  $G$ :*

- (i)  $G \in \text{Id}$ .
- (ii) *There exists a cancellative paramedial groupoid  $H$  such that  $o_H$  is a projective transformation of  $H$  and  $G$  is a subgroupoid of  $H$ .*
- (iii) *There exists a cancellative paramedial groupoid  $K$  such that  $o_K$  is an injective transformation of  $K$  and  $G$  is a homomorphic image of  $K$ .*

**Proof.** (i) implies (ii). We can assume that  $G$  is a quasigroup. By 6.2, there are an abelian group  $G(+)$ , automorphisms  $f, g$  of  $G(+)$  and an element  $w \in G$  such that  $f^2 = g^2$  and  $xy = f(x) + g(y) + w$  for all  $x, y \in G$ . Now, there is a unique  $R$ -module structure on  $G(+)$  such that  $\alpha x = f(x)$  and  $\beta x = g(x)$  ( $R = ZA$  by 5.3). Let  $Q(+)$  be an injective  $R$ -module containing  $G(+)$ . Since  $(0 : \alpha + \beta)_l = 0$  in  $R$  (5.3), we have  $(\alpha + \beta)Q = Q$ . Defining  $xy = \alpha x + \beta y + w$ , we obtain a paramedial quasigroup  $Q$  such that  $o_Q(Q) = Q$  and  $G$  is a subquasigroup of  $Q$ .

(ii) implies (iii). In view of the proof of 5.2,  $H$  is homomorphic image of a cancellative paramedial groupoid  $L$  such that  $o_L$  is a bijection. Now, for  $K$  we can take the inverse image of  $G$ .

(iii) implies (i). Combine 5.1 and 4.11.  $\square$

**5.5 Remark.** Let  $F$  be a free extropic groupoid of countable infinite rank. Now, it follows easily from 5.4 that the following conditions are equivalent:

- (a)  $Iq$  contains every cancellative paramedial groupoid.

(b)  $o_F$  is an injective transformation of  $F$ .

## 6. LINEAR REPRESENTATIONS OF PARAMEDIAL GROUPOIDS

Let  $G$  be a groupoid. By a pm-linear representation of  $G$  we mean an algebra  $S(+, f, g, e)$  such that  $G$  is a subset of  $S$ ,  $S(+)$  is a commutative semigroup,  $f$  and  $g$  are endomorphisms of  $S(+)$ ,  $f^2 = g^2$ ,  $e \in S^0$  and  $xy = f(x) + g(y) + e$  for all  $x, y \in G$ . The representation is said to be exact if  $S = G$ .

**6.1 Theorem.** *Let  $G$  be a paramedial groupoid such that  $C(G)$  is non-empty. Then there exists an exact pm-linear representation  $G(+, f, g, e)$  of  $G$  such that both  $f$  and  $g$  are automorphisms of  $G(+)$ ,  $G(+)$  posses a neutral element,  $e \in G$  and  $e$  is invertible in  $G(+)$ .*

*Proof.* Let  $w = C(G)$ ,  $0 = ww$  and  $x + y = R_w^{-1}(x)L_w^{-1}(y)$  for all  $x, y \in G$ . Clearly,  $x + 0 = R_w^{-1}(x)w = x$  and  $0 + y = wL_w^{-1}(y)$ , so that  $0$  is a neutral element of  $G(+)$ .

Now, let  $x, y, u, v \in G$ ,

$$\alpha = R_w^{-1}(R_w^{-1}(x)y)L_w^{-1}(uL_w^{-1}(v))$$

and

$$\beta = R_w^{-1}(R_w^{-1}(v)y)L_w^{-1}(uL_w^{-1}(x)).$$

We are going to show that  $\alpha = \beta$ .

Since  $w \in C(G)$ , there are  $a, b, c, d \in G$  such that  $aw = w$ ,  $wb = a$  and  $wc = w$ . Then

$$\alpha w = \alpha \cdot aw = (wL_w^{-1}(uL_w^{-1}(v)))(aR_w^{-1}(R_w^{-1}(x)y)) = (uL_w^{-1}(v))(aR_w^{-1}(R_w^{-1}(x)y)),$$

$w = aw = wb \cdot wc = cb \cdot ww$ ,  $\alpha w \cdot w = ((uL_w^{-1}(v))(aR_w^{-1}(R_w^{-1}(x)y)))(cb \cdot ww) = (ww \cdot aR_w^{-1}(R_w^{-1}(x)y))(cb \cdot uL_w^{-1}(v)) = (R_w^{-1}(x)y \cdot aw)(cb \cdot uL_w^{-1}(v)) = (uL_w^{-1}(v) \cdot aw)(cb \cdot R_w^{-1}(x)y) = (wL_w^{-1}(v) \cdot au)(cb \cdot R_w^{-1}(x)y) = (v \cdot aw)(cb \cdot R_w^{-1}(x)y)$ ,  $w = aw = a \cdot aw = a(a \cdot wc)$  and  $w(\alpha w \cdot w) = (a(a \cdot wc))((v \cdot au)(cb \cdot R_w^{-1}(x)y)) = ((cb \cdot R_w^{-1}(x)y)(a \cdot wc))((v \cdot au)a) = ((wc \cdot R_w^{-1}(x)y)(a \cdot cb))((v \cdot au)a) = ((yc \cdot R_w^{-1}(x)w)(a \cdot cb))((v \cdot au)a) = ((yc \cdot x)(a \cdot cb))((v \cdot au)a)$ . Quite similarly,  $w(\beta w \cdot w) = ((yc \cdot v)(a \cdot cb))((x \cdot au)a)$ . However, the last term can be written as  $(a(a \cdot cb))((x \cdot au)(yc \cdot v)) = (a(a \cdot cb))((v \cdot au)(yc \cdot x)) = ((yc \cdot x)(a \cdot cb))((v \cdot au)a)$ . We have thus shown that  $w(\alpha w \cdot w) = w(\beta w \cdot w)$ . Since  $w \in C(G)$ , it follows that  $\alpha = \beta$ .

Now, it is clear that  $G(+)$  is paramedial. According to 1.2,  $G(+)$  is a commutative semigroup. We have  $xy = xw + wy$  for all  $x, y \in G$ . In particular,  $w w \cdot w + w \cdot a a = w w \cdot a a = a w \cdot a w = w w = 0$  ( $a$  is such that  $aw = w$ ), and so  $p = w w \cdot w$  is an invertible element of  $G(+)$ . Similarly,  $q = w \cdot w w$  is also invertible, and hence  $e = p + q = w w \cdot w + w \cdot w w = w w \cdot w w = 00$  is invertible.

Now, define two permutations  $f$  and  $g$  of  $G$  by  $f(x) = xw - p$  and  $g(x) = wx - q$ . Then  $f(x + y) = (x + y)w - p = (R_w^{-1}(x)L_w^{-1}(y))w + w \cdot w w - q - p = (R_w^{-1}(x)L_w^{-1}(y))(w w) - q - p = (wL_w^{-1}(y))(wR_w^{-1}(x)) - q - p = y(wR_w^{-1}(x)) - q - p = yw + w(w(R_w^{-1}(x)) - q - p) = yw + w w \cdot w + w(wR_w^{-1}(x)) - q - 2p = yw + (w w)(wR_w^{-1}(x)) - q - 2p = yw + (R_w^{-1}(x)w)(w w) - q - 2p = yw + x \cdot w w - q - 2p = yw + xw + w \cdot w w - q - 2p = yw - p + xw - p = f(x) + f(y)$ . We have shown that  $f$  is an automorphism of  $G(+)$  and, similarly, the same is true for  $g$ . Further, we have  $xy = xw + wy = xw - p + wy - q + e = f(x) + g(y) + e$  for all  $x, y \in G$  and it remains to check that  $f^2 = g^2$ . But  $f^2(x) + f(e) + g(e) + e = f(f(x) + g(0) + e) + g(f(0) + g(0) + e) + e = f(x0) + g(00) + e = x0 \cdot 00 = 00 \cdot 0x = g^2(x) + f(e) + g(e) + e$ . The element  $f(e) + g(e) + e$  is invertible in  $G(+)$  and we get  $f^2(x) = g^2(x)$  for every  $x \in G$ .  $\square$

**6.2 Corollary.** *Let  $Q$  be a paramedial quasigroup. Then  $Q$  possesses an exact pm-linear representation  $Q(+, f, g, e)$  such that  $Q(+)$  is an abelian group and both  $f$  and  $g$  are automorphisms of  $Q(+)$ .*

#### References

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*Authors' addresses:* Jung R. Cho, Pusan National University, Kumjung, Pusan 609-735, Republic of Korea; Jaroslav Ježek and Tomáš Kepka, Charles University, Sokolovská 83, 186 00 Praha 8, Czech Republic.