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THE PRE-PERIOD OF THE GLUED SUM OF FINITE MODULAR LATTICES

Aveya Charoenpol

Division of Mathematics, Faculty of Engineering Rajamangala University of Technology Isan Khonkaen Campus Thailand 40000

e-mail: aveya.ch@rmuti.ac.th

AND

UDOM CHOTWATTAKAWANIT*

Department of Mathematics, Faculty of Science Khon Kaen University Thailand 40002

e-mail: udomch@kku.ac.th

Abstract

The notion of a pre-period of an algebra \mathbf{A} is defined by means of the notion of the pre-period $\lambda(f)$ of a monounary algebra $\langle A; f \rangle$: it is determined by $\sup\{\lambda(f) \mid f \text{ is an endomorphism of } \mathbf{A}\}$. In this paper we focus on the pre-period of a finite modular lattice. The main result is that the pre-period of any finite modular lattice is less than or equal to the length of the lattice; also, necessary and sufficient conditions under which the pre-period of the glued sum is equal to the length of the lattice, are shown. Moreover, we show the triangle inequality of the pre-period of the glued sum.

Keywords: ordinal sum, glued sum, modular lattice, endomorphism, preperiod, connected unary operation.

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^{*}Corresponding author.

1. INTRODUCTION

One of the most important tools in studying universal algebra is the notion of endomorphism. An endomorphism f of a structure A can be considered as a unary operation and $\langle A; f \rangle$ is a *monounary algebra*. Some properties of monounary algebras connected with the notion of homomorphism were studied, e.g., in [3, 4, 7, 11, 12].

The importance of the theory of unary and monounary algebras is pointed out for example in the monographs [6, 8, 9, 10]. The advantage of monounary algebras is their relatively easy visualization as they can be represented as planar directed graphs. If the graph of a monounary algebra is connected, then it is called a *connected monounary algebra*. As every graph is a sum of connected components, every monounary algebra is a sum of connected monounary algebras.

Let $f: A \to A$ be a unary operation on a set A. Let f^0 be the identity map on A and $\operatorname{Im}(f) := \{f(a) \mid a \in A\}$. A pre-period (or stabilizer) of f is the least nonnegative integer n satisfying $\operatorname{Im} f^n = \operatorname{Im} f^{n+1}$ and is denoted by $\lambda(f)$ (see e.g.[15]). An operation f on A is connected if for each $a, b \in A$, there exist nonnegative integers n, m such that $f^n(a) = f^m(b)$. Some results from [2] and [13] imply that $\lambda(f) \leq |A| - 1$ and the authors characterized f with $\lambda(f) = |A| - 1$; moreover, if $\lambda(f) = |A| - 1$, then f is connected.

Several authors focus specially on connected monounary algebras (see e.g., [14, 5]). We saw in [1] that if f is a connected order-preserving map on a bounded poset \mathbf{P} , then f has a unique fixed point α ($f(\alpha) = \alpha$); moreover, $\lambda(f) \leq \ell(\mathbf{P})$ where the *length* $\ell(\mathbf{P})$ of \mathbf{P} is defined by |C| - 1 for the longest chain C in \mathbf{P} . The *pre-period* of a finite lattice \mathbf{A} fixing α is the maximum of $\lambda(f)$ whose f is a connected endomorphism on \mathbf{A} and α is the fixed point and it is denoted by $\lambda_{\alpha}(\mathbf{A})$ which was studied in the case $\alpha = 0$. They showed that if \mathbf{A} is distributive, then $\lambda_0(\mathbf{A}) \leq \ell(\mathbf{A})$ and the authors of [1] characterized \mathbf{A} with $\lambda_0(\mathbf{A}) = \ell(\mathbf{A})$.

In this work, we generalize some notions and facts in [1] to an endomorphism without the connectivity. The supremum of $\lambda(f)$ whose f is an endomorphism of a lattice \mathbf{A} is called the *pre-period* of \mathbf{A} denoted by $\lambda(\mathbf{A})$ which is shown to be less than or equal to the length of \mathbf{A} if it is finite modular. A finite modular lattice \mathbf{A} is said to have the maximum pre-period property (briefly MPP) if $\lambda(\mathbf{A}) = \ell(\mathbf{A})$. We characterize them via the concept of the connectivity. However when \mathbf{A} is complicated, it is not easy to study $\lambda(\mathbf{A})$. One of the ways to determine it is to consider \mathbf{A} as built up from simpler components.

Let **A** and **B** be (disjoint) ordered sets. The *ordinal sum* $\mathbf{A} \oplus \mathbf{B}$ is defined by taking the following order relation on $A \cup B : a \leq b$ if and only if

- (i) $a, b \in A$ and $a \leq b$ in A,
- (ii) $a, b \in B$ and $a \leq b$ in B,
- (iii) $a \in A$ and $b \in B$.

If **A** has the top $1_{\mathbf{A}}$ and **B** has the bottom $0_{\mathbf{B}}$, the glued sum of **A** and **B**, denoted $\mathbf{A} \neq \mathbf{B}$, is obtained from the ordinal sum by identifying $1_{\mathbf{A}}$ with $0_{\mathbf{B}}$. We will show necessary and sufficient conditions of finite modular lattices **A** and **B** such that $\mathbf{A} \neq \mathbf{B}$ has the MPP. Also, we prove the triangle inequality: $\lambda(\mathbf{A} \neq \mathbf{B}) \leq \lambda(\mathbf{A}) + \lambda(\mathbf{B})$ for finite lattices **A** and **B**.

2. Preliminaries

A unary operation f on a lattice $\mathbf{A} = \langle A; \vee, \wedge \rangle$ is said to be an *endomorphism* on \mathbf{A} if $f(a \vee b) = f(a) \vee f(b)$ and $f(a \wedge b) = f(a) \wedge f(b)$ for all $a, b \in A$. One can see for a finite lattice \mathbf{A} that there exists the top 1 and the bottom 0; moreover for an endomorphism f on \mathbf{A} , f is connected fixing 0 if and only if $f^n(1) = 0$ for some non-negative integer n. This implies that the pre-period $\lambda(f)$ of a connected endomorphism f on a finite lattice \mathbf{A} fixing 0 is the least non-negative integer with $f^{\lambda(f)}(1) = 0$. It was showed in [1] for a finite distributive lattice \mathbf{A} that $\lambda_0(\mathbf{A}) \leq \ell(\mathbf{A})$. A condition on \mathbf{A} for $\lambda_0(\mathbf{A}) = \ell(\mathbf{A})$ is shown in the following theorem. Moreover, it can be stated for any finite modular lattice.

Theorem 1 [1]. Let **A** be a finite modular lattice. Then $\lambda_0(\mathbf{A}) = \ell(\mathbf{A})$ if and only if there is an endomorphism f on **A** such that $0 = f^{\lambda(\mathbf{A})}(1) \prec f^{\lambda(\mathbf{A})-1}(1) \prec \cdots \prec f(1) \prec 1$; moreover, f is connected.

3. A pre-period of the Glued sum

In this section, we will start from obvious basic properties of a lattice.

Lemma 2. Let Θ be a congruence on a lattice **L** and let \mathbf{L}^{∂} be the dual of **L**.

- 1. If **L** is bounded, then $\lambda_0(\mathbf{L}) = \lambda_1(\mathbf{L}^{\partial})$.
- 2. If $x \prec y$ in **L**, then $x/\Theta \preceq y/\Theta$ in \mathbf{L}/Θ .

Theorem 3. Let \mathbf{L} be a finite modular lattice. Then

$$\lambda_{\alpha}(\mathbf{L}) \leq \lambda(\mathbf{L}) \leq \ell(\mathbf{L})$$

for all $\alpha \in L$.

Proof. The first inequality is trivial. Let $f : \mathbf{L} \to \mathbf{L}$ be an endomorphism and $\mathbf{L}_n = f^n(\mathbf{L})$ for all $n \ge 0$. Then the restriction function $f \mid_{\mathbf{L}_n} : \mathbf{L}_n \to \mathbf{L}_{n+1}$ is an onto homomorphism. By the Homomorphism Theorem, $\mathbf{L}_{n+1} \cong \mathbf{L}_n / \Theta_n$ where $\Theta_n = \ker(f \mid_{\mathbf{L}_n})$. So, if $\Theta_n \neq \Delta_{\mathbf{L}_n}$, then $|\mathbf{L}_{n+1}| < |\mathbf{L}_n|$ by finiteness which implies that $n < \lambda(f)$. Thus,

(1) $\lambda(f)$ is the smallest *n* such that $\Theta_n = \triangle_{\mathbf{L}_n}$.

We will show that

(2) if
$$\Theta_n \neq \triangle_{\mathbf{L}_n}$$
, then $\ell(\mathbf{L}_n) > \ell(\mathbf{L}_{n+1})$.

Suppose that $(a, b) \in \Theta_n$ with $a \prec b$. Then a and b are in a maximal chain $C = \{0_{\mathbf{L}_n} = c_0 \prec c_1 \prec \cdots \prec c_k = 1_{\mathbf{L}_n}\}$ where $k = \ell(\mathbf{L}_n)$ since any two maximal chains of a finite modular lattice have the same cardinality. Lemma 2 and $a/\Theta_n = b/\Theta_n$ imply that

$$C' = \{c_0/\Theta_n \leq c_1/\Theta_n \leq \cdots \leq c_k/\Theta_n\}$$

is a maximal chain in \mathbf{L}_{n+1} with $\ell(\mathbf{L}_{n+1}) = \ell(C') < k = \ell(\mathbf{L}_n)$. By (1) and (2),

(3) if
$$\lambda(f) = n$$
, then $\ell(\mathbf{L}) > \ell(\mathbf{L}_1) > \dots > \ell(\mathbf{L}_{n-1}) > \ell(\mathbf{L}_n) \ge 0$

which implies that $n \leq \ell(\mathbf{L}_0)$. Hence, $\lambda(\mathbf{L}) \leq \ell(\mathbf{L})$.

Remark 4. Theorem 3 is not true for some infinite modular lattices; for example, $\lambda(\mathbf{1} \oplus \mathbb{N} \oplus \mathbf{1}) = \infty$ but $\ell(\mathbf{1} \oplus \mathbb{N} \oplus \mathbf{1}) = 2$.

Example 5. Let **L** be the lattice which is shown in Figure 1. One can see that the map $f: L \to L$ defined by f(0) = 0, f(1) = 1, $f(b_i) = a_i$ and $f(a_i) = b_{i-1}$ for $1 \le i \le 4$ where $b_0 = b_1$ is an endomorphism of **L**. Moreover,

$$\lambda(\mathbf{L}) \ge \lambda(f) = 6 > 5 = \ell(\mathbf{L}).$$



Figure 1. A non-modular lattice **L** with $\lambda(\mathbf{L}) > \ell(\mathbf{L})$.

Corollary 6. Let L be a finite modular lattice. Then

L has the MPP if and only if either $\lambda_0(\mathbf{L}) = \ell(\mathbf{L})$ or $\lambda_1(\mathbf{L}) = \ell(\mathbf{L})$.

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Proof. Suppose that $f : \mathbf{L} \to \mathbf{L}$ is an endomorphism with $\lambda(f) = \ell(\mathbf{L}) := n$. By (3), we get $\ell(\mathbf{L}_n) = 0$; that is, $f^n(\mathbf{L}) = \mathbf{L}_n = \{\alpha\}$ for some $\alpha \in \mathbf{L}$. So, $f^n(x) = \alpha = f^n(y)$ for all $x, y \in \mathbf{L}$. Hence, f is connected with $f(\alpha) = \alpha$. For $i \in \{0, 1\}$, let $k_i = \min\{m \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\} \mid f^m(i) = \alpha\}$ and $k = \max\{k_0, k_1\}$. Then

$$0 < f(0) < \dots < f^{k_0}(0) = \alpha = f^{k_1}(1) < \dots < f(1) < 1$$

and

$$\alpha = f^k(0) \le f^k(x) \le f^k(1) = \alpha$$

for all $x \in \mathbf{L}$. So, $\lambda(f) = k$ and $k_0 + k_1 \leq \ell(\mathbf{L})$.

If $k = k_1$, then $k_0 = 0$; that is, f fixes 0; and so,

$$\ell(\mathbf{L}) = \lambda(f) \le \lambda_0(\mathbf{L}) \le \ell(\mathbf{L}).$$

Similarly, if $k = k_0$, then $\lambda_1(\mathbf{L}) = \ell(\mathbf{L})$. The converse is clear by the fact that $\max \{\lambda_0(\mathbf{L}), \lambda_1(\mathbf{L})\} \leq \lambda(\mathbf{L}) \leq \ell(\mathbf{L})$.

Lemma 7. Let **A** and **B** be finite lattices and let $\mathbf{D} = \mathbf{A} \stackrel{.}{+} \mathbf{B}$. If f is a connected endomorphism on **D** fixing $0_{\mathbf{D}}$, then f_{\downarrow_A} is a connected endomorphism on **A** fixing $0_{\mathbf{A}}$. And if **A** is non-trivial, then B is not closed under f.

Proof. It suffices to show that A is closed under f. It is clear that f preserves \leq . If $f(1_{\mathbf{A}}) > 1_{\mathbf{A}}$, then by uniqueness of the fix-point $0_{\mathbf{D}}$,

$$1_{\mathbf{A}} < f(1_{\mathbf{A}}) < f^{2}(1_{\mathbf{A}}) < \dots < f^{\lambda(\mathbf{D})}(1_{\mathbf{A}}) \le f^{\lambda(\mathbf{D})}(1_{\mathbf{D}}) = 0_{\mathbf{D}} = 0_{\mathbf{A}},$$

a contradiction. Hence, $f(1_{\mathbf{A}}) \leq 1_{\mathbf{A}}$ which implies that $f(x) \leq f(1_{\mathbf{A}}) \leq 1_{\mathbf{A}}$ for all $x \in A$; that is, $f(A) \subseteq A$. Moreover, if **A** is non-trivial, then $f(0_{\mathbf{B}}) = f(1_{\mathbf{A}}) < 1_{\mathbf{A}}$; thus, $f(0_{\mathbf{B}}) \notin B$.

Theorem 8. Let A and B be non-trivial finite modular lattices. Then $A \stackrel{.}{+} B$ has the MPP if and only if either

- 1. $\lambda_0(\mathbf{A}) = \ell(\mathbf{A})$ and **B** is a chain, or
- 2. $\lambda_1(\mathbf{B}) = \ell(\mathbf{B})$ and \mathbf{A} is a chain.

Proof. First, we will show that

 $\lambda_0(\mathbf{A} \stackrel{\cdot}{+} \mathbf{B}) = \ell(\mathbf{A} \stackrel{\cdot}{+} \mathbf{B})$ if and only if $\lambda_0(\mathbf{A}) = \ell(\mathbf{A})$ and **B** is a chain.

For convenience, let $\mathbf{D} = \mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}$.

 (\Rightarrow) Let $\lambda_0(\mathbf{D}) = \ell(\mathbf{D})$. By Theorem 1, there is a connected endomorphism f on \mathbf{D} fixing $0_{\mathbf{D}}$ such that

$$0_{\mathbf{D}} = f^{\lambda(\mathbf{D})}(1_{\mathbf{D}}) \prec f^{\lambda(\mathbf{D})-1}(1_{\mathbf{D}}) \prec \cdots \prec f(1_{\mathbf{D}}) \prec 1_{\mathbf{D}}.$$

Suppose that *m* is the greatest non-negative number with $f^m(1_{\mathbf{D}}) \geq 1_{\mathbf{A}}$. As $f^m(1_{\mathbf{D}}) \geq 1_{\mathbf{A}} > f^{m+1}(1_{\mathbf{D}})$ and $f^m(1_{\mathbf{D}}) \succ f^{m+1}(1_{\mathbf{D}})$, we have $f^m(1_{\mathbf{D}}) = 1_{\mathbf{A}}$. By Lemma 7, $f_{|_A}$ is an endomorphism on **A** fixing $0_{\mathbf{A}}$ with $f^i_{|_A}(1_{\mathbf{A}}) = f^i(f^m(1_{\mathbf{D}})) \prec f^{i+1}(f^m(1_{\mathbf{D}}))$ for all $0 \leq i \leq k - m - 1$ which implies by Theorem 1 that $\lambda_0(\mathbf{A}) = \ell(\mathbf{A})$. Next, we will show that $f^{m-1}(1_{\mathbf{D}})$ is the unique atom of **B**. Suppose that *a* is an atom of **B** with $a \neq f^{m-1}(1_{\mathbf{D}})$. Then $a \wedge f^{m-1}(1_{\mathbf{D}}) = f^m(1_{\mathbf{D}})$ which implies that $f(a) \wedge f^m(1_{\mathbf{D}}) = f^{m+1}(1_{\mathbf{D}})$. If $f(a) \geq f^m(1_{\mathbf{D}}) = 0_{\mathbf{B}}$, then $f^m(1_{\mathbf{D}}) = f^{m+1}(1_{\mathbf{D}})$, a contradiction. So, $f(a) < f^m(1_{\mathbf{D}})$ which implies that $a < f^{k}(1_{\mathbf{D}})$. Let *k* be the greatest non-negative integer such that $a < f^k(1_{\mathbf{D}})$. Then $k \leq m-2$. Since $f^{k+1}(1_{\mathbf{D}}) \prec f^k(1_{\mathbf{D}})$, we get $a \lor f^{k+1}(1_{\mathbf{D}}) = f^k(1_{\mathbf{D}})$ which implies that

$$f^{k+1}(1_{\mathbf{D}}) = f(a) \lor f^{k+2}(1_{\mathbf{D}}) = f^{m+1}(1_{\mathbf{D}}) \lor f^{k+2}(1_{\mathbf{D}}).$$

Since $k \leq m-2$, we get $k+2 \leq m < m+1$; and so, $f^{m+1}(1_{\mathbf{D}}) \leq f^{k+2}(1_{\mathbf{D}})$. It follows that $f^{k+2}(1_{\mathbf{D}}) = f^{k+1}(1_{\mathbf{D}})$, a contradiction. So, **B** has the unique atom which implies that $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{2} + \mathbf{B}_1$ for some lattice \mathbf{B}_1 . Similarly, \mathbf{B}_1 has the unique atom. If we continue in this way, we get that **B** is a chain.

(\Leftarrow) Assume that there is an endomorphism f_A on \mathbf{A} with $f_A^{i-1}(\mathbf{1}_{\mathbf{A}}) \succ f_A^i(\mathbf{1}_{\mathbf{A}})$ for all $1 \leq i \leq n$ and $\mathbf{B} = \{\mathbf{1}_{\mathbf{B}} = b_m \succ b_{m-1} \succ \cdots \succ b_0 = 0_{\mathbf{B}}\}$. Define a unary operation f_D on D by

$$f_D(x) = \begin{cases} b_{i-1} & \text{if } x = b_i \text{ for some } 1 \le i \le m, \\ f_A(x) & \text{if } x \in A. \end{cases}$$

It is clear that f_D is an endomorphism on **D** such that $f_D^{i-1}(1_{\mathbf{D}}) \succ f_D^i(1_{\mathbf{D}})$ for all $1 \leq i \leq m+n$. Hence, $\lambda_0(\mathbf{D}) = \ell(\mathbf{D})$.

Observe that $\lambda_1(\mathbf{A} \dotplus \mathbf{B}) = \lambda_0(\mathbf{A} \dotplus \mathbf{B})^{\partial} = \lambda_0(\mathbf{B}^{\partial} \dotplus \mathbf{A}^{\partial})$. Hence,

$$\lambda_1(\mathbf{A} \dotplus \mathbf{B}) = \ell(\mathbf{A} \dotplus \mathbf{B}) \Leftrightarrow \lambda_0(\mathbf{B}^\partial) = \ell(\mathbf{B}) \text{ and } \mathbf{A}^\partial \text{ is a chain} \\ \Leftrightarrow \lambda_1(\mathbf{B}) = \ell(\mathbf{B}) \text{ and } \mathbf{A} \text{ is a chain.}$$

By Corollary 6, we are done.

Example 9. The lattice $\mathbf{D} = \mathbf{2}^2 \dotplus \mathbf{2}^3$ is shown as Figure 2. Since $\mathbf{2}^2$ and $\mathbf{2}^3$ are not chains, we get $\lambda(\mathbf{2}^2 \dotplus \mathbf{2}^3) < \ell(\mathbf{2}^2 \dotplus \mathbf{2}^3) = 5$. We can find an endomorphism $f: \mathbf{D} \to \mathbf{D}$, defined by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} (a_2, a_3, 1) & \text{if } x = (a_1, a_2, a_3) \text{ for some } a_1, a_2, a_3 \in \{0, 1\}, \\ (0, 0, 1) & \text{if } x = (1, a) \text{ for some } a \in \{0, 1\}, \\ (0, 0, 0) & \text{if } x = (0, a) \text{ for some } a \in \{0, 1\}, \end{cases}$$

where $\mathbf{2}^3 = \{(a_1, a_2, a_3) \mid a_1, a_2, a_3 \in \{0, 1\}\}$ and $\mathbf{2}^2 = \{(a_1, a_2) \mid a_1, a_2 \in \{0, 1\}\}$. Hence, $\lambda(f) = 4$ which implies $\lambda(\mathbf{2}^2 + \mathbf{2}^3) = 4$.



Figure 2. The glued sum $2^2 + 2^3$.

Theorem 10. Let A and B be finite lattices. Then

$$\lambda_i(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}) \leq \lambda_i(\mathbf{A}) + \lambda_i(\mathbf{B})$$

and

 $\lambda(\mathbf{A} \dotplus \mathbf{B}) \le \lambda(\mathbf{A}) + \lambda(\mathbf{B})$

for $i \in \{0, 1\}$.

Proof. First, we will consider i = 0. Let $\mathbf{D} = \mathbf{A} \stackrel{\cdot}{+} \mathbf{B}$ and $f_D : D \to D$ be an endomorphism. To prove the second inequality, we assume that k_a and k_b stands for $\lambda(\mathbf{A})$ and $\lambda(\mathbf{B})$, respectively. For the first inequality, k_a and k_b stands for $\lambda_0(\mathbf{A})$ and $\lambda_0(\mathbf{B})$, respectively. From now on, the argument for the two inequalities are (almost) the same: we need to show that $f^{k_a+k_b}(\mathbf{D}) = f^{k_a+k_b+1}(\mathbf{D})$. Let $\beta := 1_{\mathbf{A}} = 0_{\mathbf{B}}$. Note that if f is connected with $f(0_{\mathbf{D}}) = 0_{\mathbf{D}}$, then $f(\beta) < \beta$.

Case (i). $f(\beta) = \beta$. Then $f(A) \subseteq A$ and $f(B) \subseteq B$ since f is orderpreserving. Thus, $f^{\max\{k_a,k_b\}}(\mathbf{D}) = f^{\max\{k_a,k_b\}+1}(\mathbf{D})$ and we are done since $\max\{k_a,k_b\} \leq k_a + k_b$.

Case (ii). $f(\beta) \neq \beta$. Since β is comparable with all elements of **D**, either $f(\beta) > \beta$ or $f(\beta) < \beta$. By duality, we may assume that $f(\beta) < \beta$. So, $f(A) \subseteq A$. Let $f_A = f \mid_A$. Since f is order-preserving and β is comparable with all elements of **D**, the map $g: B \to B$ defined by

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} f(x) & \text{if } f(x) > \beta, \\ \beta & \text{if } f(x) \le \beta. \end{cases}$$

is an endomorphism of **B**. Note that if f is connected with $f(0_{\mathbf{D}}) = 0_{\mathbf{D}}$, then so are f_A and g with $f_A(0_{\mathbf{A}}) = 0_{\mathbf{A}}$ and $g(0_{\mathbf{B}}) = 0_{\mathbf{B}}$. Let P be the set of elements $x \in B$ with $f^n(x) > \beta$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $N := B \setminus P$. Clearly, $f \downarrow_P = g \downarrow_P$ is closed under P and $f(N) \cap P = \emptyset$ and $N \cap f^i(P) = \emptyset$ for all $i \ge 0$. We will show that

$$g^{k_b}(P) = g^{k_b+1}(P)$$
 and $g^{k_b}(N) = \{\beta\}.$

Since **B** is finite, there exists t with $g^t(N) = \{\beta\}$. Let $T = \min\{t \in \mathbb{N} \mid g^t(N) = \{\beta\}\}$. Then for t < T, $g^{t+1}(B) = g^{t+1}(P) \cup g^{t+1}(N) \subsetneq g^t(P) \cup g^t(N) = g^t(B)$; and so, $T \leq \lambda(g) \leq k_b$. So, $g^{k_b}(N) = \{\beta\}$. Since

$$g^{k_b}(P) \cup g^{k_b}(N) = g^{k_b}(B) = g^{k_b+1}(B) = g^{k_b+1}(P) \cup g^{k_b+1}(N)$$

and $\beta \notin g^{k_b}(P)$, we get $g^{k_b}(P) = g^{k_b+1}(P)$. Hence, $f^{k_a+k_b}(P) = f^{k_a+k_b+1}(P)$ and $f^{k_b}(N) \subseteq A$. So,

$$\begin{aligned} f^{k_a+k_b}(N \cup A) &= f^{k_a+k_b}(N \cup A) \\ &= f^{k_a} \left(f^{k_b}(N \cup A) \right) = f^{k_a}_A \left(f^{k_b}(N \cup A) \right) \\ &= f^{k_a}_A \left(f^{k_b}(N) \right) \cup f^{k_a}_A \left(f^{k_b}(A) \right) \\ &= f^{k_a}_A \left(f^{k_b+1}(N) \right) \cup f^{k_b}_A \left(f^{k_a+1}_A(A) \right) \\ &= f^{k_a+k_b+1}(N \cup A). \end{aligned}$$

So, $f^{k_a+k_b}(\mathbf{D}) = f^{k_a+k_b+1}(\mathbf{D})$. This implies that $\lambda(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}) \leq \lambda(\mathbf{A}) + \lambda(\mathbf{B})$ and $\lambda_0(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}) \leq \lambda_0(\mathbf{A}) + \lambda_0(\mathbf{B})$; and so,

$$\lambda_1(\mathbf{A} \dotplus \mathbf{B}) = \lambda_0(\mathbf{A} \dotplus \mathbf{B})^{\partial} = \lambda_0(\mathbf{B}^{\partial} \dotplus \mathbf{A}^{\partial}) \le \lambda_0(\mathbf{A}^{\partial}) + \lambda_0(\mathbf{B}^{\partial}) = \lambda_1(\mathbf{A}) + \lambda_1(\mathbf{B}).$$

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