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ON WEAKLY SEMI δ-PRIMARY IDEALS IN LATTICES

Jaya Y. Nehete[1]

Department of Engineering Sciences and Humanities
JSPM's Rajarshi Shahu College of Engineering
Tathwade, Pune, India

e-mail: jaya.nehete88@gmail.com

and

Amol B. Bhos

Department First Year Engineering
Dr. D.Y. Patil Unitech Society's Dr. D.Y. Patil Institute of Technology
(formerly Dr. D.Y. Patil Institute of Engineering and Technology)
Main Campus, Sant Tukaram Nagar, Pimpri, Pune, India

e-mail: amolbhos32@gmail.com

Abstract

In this paper, we have introduced semi-primary ideals and weakly semi-primary ideals in a lattice. We have also proved several results about these ideals and established the relationships of semi-primary ideals with other types of ideals. Furthermore, we have introduced semi-δ-primary ideals, weakly semi-δ-primary ideals, and dual zero in a lattice. We have obtained many properties and characterizations of semi-δ-primary ideals. Additionally, we have defined strongly weakly semi-δ-primary ideals in a lattice.

Keywords: expansion function, weakly δ-primary ideal, semi δ-primary ideal, weakly semi δ-primary ideal, dual zero, semi primary ideal, weakly semi primary ideal, strongly weakly semi δ-primary ideal.

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[1]Corresponding author.

1. Introduction

The notion of a prime ideal is well-known in both ring theory and lattice theory. Anderson and Bataineh [1], as well as Anderson and Smith [2], introduced some generalizations of this concept. Another generalization, namely 2-absorbing ideals in a commutative ring, was introduced by Badawi [3].

The study of expansions of ideals and δ-primary ideals for commutative rings was conducted by Zhao [8]. In [5], Fahid and Zhao introduced the concept of a 2-absorbing δ-primary ideal in a commutative ring. Recently, the concept of a weakly 2-absorbing δ-primary ideal in a commutative ring was studied by Badawi and Fahid [4].

Nimbhorkar and Nehete [6] studied δ-primary ideals and weakly δ-primary ideals in a lattice. They also investigated 2-absorbing δ-primary ideals in a lattice [7].

In this paper, we define a semi δ-primary ideal and study some of its properties. Additionally, we define weakly semi-primary ideals and semi-primary ideals in lattices. We investigate several properties of a semi δ-primary ideal with respect to a homomorphism. Furthermore, we define the concept of a weakly semi δ-primary ideal in a lattice and introduce the notion of a δ-dual-zero. We also define strongly weakly semi δ-primary ideals in a lattice.

Throughout this paper, L denotes a lattice with a least element 0. It is known that $Id(L)$, the set of all ideals of a lattice L, forms a lattice under set inclusion.

2. Preliminaries

The following definitions are from Nimbhorkar and Nehete [6].

Definition. An expansion of ideals, or an ideal expansion, is a function $\delta : Id(L) \to Id(L)$, satisfying the conditions (i) $I \subseteq \delta(I)$ and (ii) $J \subseteq K$ implies $\delta(J) \subseteq \delta(K)$, for all $I, J, K \in Id(L)$.

Example 1. (1) The identity function $\delta_0 : Id(L) \to Id(L)$, where $\delta_0(I) = I$ for every $I \in Id(L)$, is an expansion of ideals.

(2) The function $\mathbf{B}$ that assigns the biggest ideal L to each ideal is an expansion of ideals.

(3) For each proper ideal P, the mapping $\mathbf{M} : Id(L) \to Id(L)$, defined by $\mathbf{M}(P) = \cap\{I \in Id(L) \,|\, P \subseteq I, I$ is a maximal ideal other than $L\}$ and $\mathbf{M}(L) = L$. Then $\mathbf{M}$ is an expansion of ideals.

(4) For each ideal I define $\delta_1(I) = \sqrt{I} = \bigcap\{P \in Id(L) \,|\, P$ is a prime ideal, $I \subseteq P\}$ is the radical of I. Then $\delta_1(I)$ is an expansion of ideals.

Definition. Let δ be an expansion of ideals of L. A proper ideal I of L is called δ-primary if $a \wedge b \in I$, then $a \in I$ or $b \in \delta(I)$ for all $a, b \in L$.

Definition. For an expansion of ideals δ, an ideal P of L is called weakly δ-primary if $0 \neq a \wedge b \in P$ implies either $a \in P$ or $b \in \delta(P)$ for all $a, b \in L$.

Definition (See Nimbhorkar and Nehete [7])**.** Let δ be an expansion of ideals of L. A proper ideal I of L is called a 2-absorbing δ-primary ideal if for $a, b, c \in L$, $a \wedge b \wedge c \in I$, then either $a \wedge b \in I$ or $b \wedge c \in \delta(I)$ or $a \wedge c \in \delta(I)$.

Definition (See Nimbhorkar and Nehete [7])**.** Let δ be an expansion of ideals of L. A proper ideal I of L is called a weakly 2-absorbing δ-primary ideal if for $a, b, c \in L$, $0 \neq a \wedge b \wedge c \in I$, then either $a \wedge b \in I$ or $b \wedge c \in \delta(I)$ or $a \wedge c \in \delta(I)$.

3. Weakly semi δ-primary ideals

Definition. For an expansion of ideals δ, a proper ideal S of L is called a semi δ-primary if $a \wedge b \in S$ implies either $a \in \delta(S)$ or $b \in \delta(S)$ for all $a, b \in L$.

Definition. For an expansion of ideals δ, a proper ideal W of L is called a weakly semi δ-primary if $0 \neq a \wedge b \in W$ implies either $a \in \delta(W)$ or $b \in \delta(W)$ for all $a, b \in L$.

Definition. If $\delta : Id(L) \to Id(L)$ such that $\delta(S) = \sqrt{S}$ for every proper ideal S of L, then δ is an expansion function of ideals of L. In this case a proper ideal S of L is called a (weakly) semi primary if $(0 \neq a \wedge b \in S) a \wedge b \in S$ implies either $a \in \sqrt{S}$ or $b \in \sqrt{S}$ for all $a, b \in L$.

Example 2. Consider the lattice shown in Figure 1.

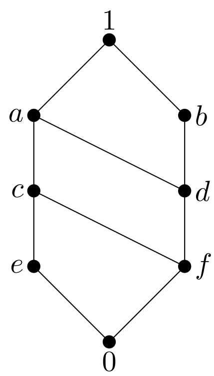

Figure 1

From Example 1, for the ideal $I = (e]$, $\delta_0(I) = I$, $\mathbf{M}(I) = (a]$ then I is a semi δ-primary ideal and weakly semi δ-primary ideal of L. As $\delta_1(I) = \sqrt{I}$ so the ideal $I = (e]$ is also semi primary and weakly semi primary ideal of L. But the ideal $J = (f]$, where $\delta_0(J) = J$, $\delta_1(J) = \mathbf{M}(J) = J$ is not a semi δ-primary ideal and weakly semi δ-primary ideal also it is not semi primary and weakly semi primary ideal of L, as $c \wedge d = f \in J$ but neither $c \in \delta(J)$ nor $d \in \delta(J)$.

Example 3. Consider the ideal $W = (d]$ of the lattice as shown in figure 2, it is weakly prime, weakly primary, weakly semi δ-primary and weakly semiprimary ideal of L. But the ideal $P = (c]$ of the given lattice L is neither weakly prime nor weakly primary nor weakly semi δ-primary nor weakly semiprimary, as $f \wedge g = c \in P$ but neither $f \in \delta(P)$ nor $g \in \delta(P)$.

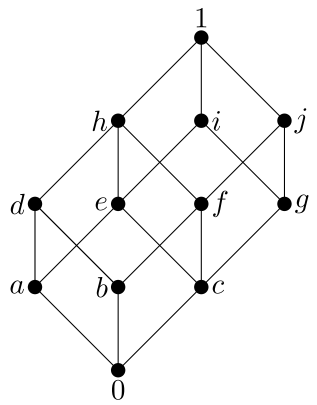

Figure 2

Theorem 4. *Let P be a proper ideal of L and let δ be an expansion function of ideals of L.*

(1) *If P is a weakly δ-primary ideal of L, then P is a weakly semi δ-primary ideal of L. In particular, if P is a weakly primary ideal of L, then P is a weakly semiprimary ideal of L.*

(2) *$\sqrt{\{0\}}$ is a weakly prime ideal of L if and only if $\sqrt{\{0\}}$ is a weakly semiprimary ideal of L.*

Lemma 5. *Every semi δ-primary ideal is weakly semi δ-primary ideal of L.*

Remark 6. The following example shows that the converse of above Lemma 5 does not hold.

Example 7. Consider the ideal $P = (0]$ of the lattice shown in figure 3. Then $\delta(P) = \delta_1(P) = \mathbf{M}(P) = (i]$ then P is a weakly semi δ-primary ideal but not semi δ-primary ideal of given lattice L as $b \wedge d \in (0]$ but neither $b \in \delta(P)$ nor $d \in \delta(P)$.

We have one non-zero ideal which is a weakly semi δ-primary ideal but not semi δ-primary ideal. Consider the ideal $P = (b]$ of the lattice shown in figure 3. Then $\delta(P) = \delta_1(P) = \mathbf{M}(P) = (m]$ then P is a weakly semi δ-primary ideal but not semi δ-primary ideal of given lattice L as $c \wedge d \in P$ but neither $c \in \delta(P)$ nor $d \in \delta(P)$.

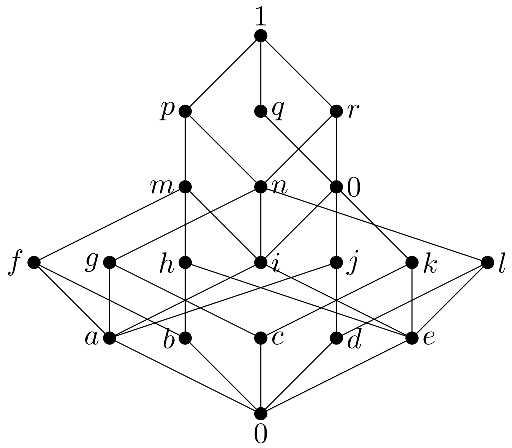

Figure 3

Lemma 8. *Every weakly prime ideal of L, is a weakly semiprimary ideal of L.*

Remark 9. The following is an example of a proper ideal of a lattice L that is a weakly semiprimary ideal of L, but it is not a weakly prime.

Example 10. Consider the ideal $P = (b]$ of the lattice shown in figure 3. Then $\sqrt{P} = (m]$ then P is a weakly semiprimary ideal but it is not weakly prime as $f \wedge h \in P$ neither $f \notin P$ nor $h \notin P$.

Lemma 11. *Every δ-primary ideal of L, is a weakly semi δ-primary ideal of L.*

Remark 12. The following is an example of a proper ideal of a lattice L which is a weakly semi δ-primary but not a δ-primary.

Example 13. Consider the ideal $P = (b]$ of the lattice shown in figure 3. Then $\delta(P) = \delta_1(P) = \mathbf{M}(P) = (m]$ then P is a weakly semi δ-primary ideal but not δ-primary ideal of given lattice L as $c \wedge d = 0 \in P$ but neither $c \in P$ nor $d \in \delta(P)$.

Definition. Let δ be an expansion function of ideals of a lattice L. Suppose that P is a weakly semi δ-primary ideal of L and $a \in L$. Then a is called a semi delta dual-zero element of P if $a \wedge b = 0$ for some $b \in L$ and neither $a \in \delta(P)$ nor $b \in \delta(P)$. (Note that b is also a semi delta dual-zero element of P.)

Example 14. Consider the ideal $P = (b]$ of the lattice shown in figure 3. Then $\delta(P) = \delta_1(P) = \mathbf{M}(P) = (m]$ then P is a weakly semi δ-primary ideal. Then c is called a semi delta dual-zero element of P as $c \wedge d = 0 \in (P]$ but neither $c \in \delta(P)$ nor $d \in \delta(P)$.

Lemma 15. *Let δ be an expansion function of ideals of a lattice L. If P is a weakly semi δ-primary ideal of L which is not semi δ-primary ideal, then P must have a semi delta dual-zero element of L.*

The following example shows that the converse of above Lemma 15 does not hold.

Example 16. Consider the ideal $P = (a]$ of the lattice shown in figure 3. P have semi delta dual zero but P need not be a weakly semi δ-primary which is not a semi δ-primary as $f \wedge g = a \in P$ but neither $f \in \delta(P)$ nor $g \in \delta(P)$, where $\delta(P) = \delta_1(P) = \mathbf{M}(P) = (a]$.

Theorem 17. *Let δ be an expansion function of ideals of a lattice L and P be a weakly semi δ-primary ideal of L. If $a \in L$ is a semi delta dual-zero element of P, then $a \wedge P = \{0\}$.*

Proof. Assume that $a \in L$ is a semi delta dual-zero element of P. Then $a \wedge b = 0$ for some $b \in L$ such that neither $a \in \delta(P)$ nor $b \in \delta(P)$. Thus, $a \wedge (b \vee p) = 0 \vee (a \wedge p) = (a \wedge p) \in P$ for $p \in P$. Suppose that $a \wedge p \neq 0$. Since $0 \neq a \wedge (b \vee p) = 0 \vee (a \wedge p) = (a \wedge p) \in P$ and P is a weakly semi δ-primary ideal of L, we conclude that $a \in \delta(P)$ or $(b \vee p) \in \delta(P)$, and hence $a \in \delta(P)$ or $b \in \delta(P)$, a contradiction. Thus, $a \wedge p = 0$. Hence $a \wedge P = \{0\}$. ∎

Theorem 18. *Let δ be an expansion function of ideals of a lattice L and P be a weakly semi δ-primary ideal of L that is not semi δ-primary ideal. Then $P^2 = \{0\}$, where $P^2 = \{a \wedge b : a \neq b; a, b \in P\}$.*

Proof. Since P is a weakly semi δ-primary ideal of L that is not a semi δ-primary, we conclude that P has a semi delta dual-zero element $a \in L$. Then $a \wedge b = 0$ and neither $a \in \delta(P)$ or $b \in \delta(P)$, we conclude that b is a semi delta dual-zero element of P. Then by Theorem 17, for $i, j \in P$ we have $(a \vee i) \wedge (b \vee j) = P^2 \subseteq P$. Suppose that $P^2 \neq 0$. i.e., $i \wedge j \neq 0$. Since $0 \neq (a \vee i) \wedge (b \vee j) = i \wedge j \in P$ and P is a weakly semi δ-primary ideal of L, we conclude that $(a \vee i) \in \delta(P)$ or $(b \vee P) \in \delta(P)$, and hence $a \in \delta(P)$ or $b \in \delta(P)$, a contradiction. Therefore $P^2 = 0$. ∎

Remark 19. The following example show that the converse of above Theorem 18 does not hold.

Example 20. Consider the ideal $P = (a]$ of the lattice as shown in figure 4. Then $P^2 = 0 \wedge a = 0$ but P is not a weakly semi δ-primary ideal of L as $\delta(P) = \delta_1(P) = \mathbf{M}(P) = P$, $f \wedge g = a \in P$ but neither $f \in \delta(P)$ nor $g \in \delta(P)$.

In view of Theorem 18, we have the following result.

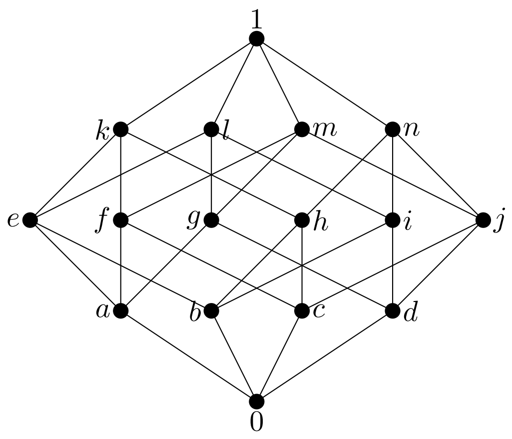

Figure 4

Theorem 21. *Let δ be an expansion function of ideals of a lattice L and P be a weakly semiprimary ideal of L that is not semi primary. Then $P^2 = \{0\}$.*

The following example shows that a proper ideal P of L with the property $P^2 = 0$ need not be a weakly semiprimary ideal of L.

Example 22. Consider the ideal $P = (e]$ of the lattice as shown in figure 3. Then $P^2 = 0 \wedge e = 0$ but P is not weakly semi primary ideal of L as $\sqrt{P} = (i]$, $k \wedge l = e \in P$ but neither $k \in \sqrt{P}$ nor $l \in \sqrt{P}$.

Theorem 23. *Let δ be an expansion function of ideals of a lattice L and P be a proper ideal of L. If $\delta(P)$ is a weakly prime of L, then P is a weakly semi δ-primary ideal of L. In particular, if $\sqrt{P}$ is a weakly prime of L, then P is a weakly semiprimary ideal of L.*

Proof. Suppose that $0 \neq a \wedge b \in P$ for some $a, b \in L$. Hence, $0 \neq a \wedge b \in \delta(P)$. Since $\delta(P)$ is weakly prime, we conclude that $a \in \delta(P)$ or $b \in \delta(P)$. Thus, P is a weakly semi δ-primary ideal of L. ∎

Remark 24. If W is a weakly semi δ-primary ideal of a lattice L, then $\delta(W)$ need not be a weakly prime ideal of L. We have the following example.

Example 25. Consider the ideal $W = (b]$ of lattice L as shown in figure 3, which is weakly semi δ-primary where $\delta_1(W) = \mathbf{M}(W) = (m]$. But $\delta(W) = \delta_1(W) = \mathbf{M}(W) = (m]$ is not weakly prime ideal of L as $g \wedge j = a \in \delta(W)$ but neither $g \in \delta(W) = (m]$ nor $j \in \delta(W) = (m]$.

Remark 26. If W is a weakly semiprimary ideal of a lattice L that is not a semiprimary, then $\sqrt{\{W\}}$ need not be a weakly prime ideal of L. We have the following example.

Example 27. Consider the ideal $J = (d]$ of lattice L as shown in figure 3, where $\sqrt{J} = (o]$, then J is a weakly semiprimary ideal which not semiprimary as $b \wedge g = 0 \in J$ but neither $b \in \sqrt{J} = (o]$ nor $g \in \sqrt{J} = (o]$. But $\sqrt{J} = (o]$ is not weakly prime ideal of L as $f \wedge n = a \in \sqrt{J}$ but neither $f \in \sqrt{J} = (o]$ nor $n \in \sqrt{J} = (o]$.

Theorem 28. *Let δ be an expansion function of ideals of a lattice L and P be a weakly semi δ-primary ideal of L. Suppose that $\delta(P) = \delta(\{0\})$. Then the following statements are equivalent:*

(1) *P is not a semi δ-primary ideal.*

(2) *$\{0\}$ has a semi delta dual-zero element of L.*

Proof. (1) $\Rightarrow$ (2): As P is a weakly semi δ-primary ideal of L that is not semi δ-primary, then there exists $a, b \in L$ such that $a \wedge b = 0$ and neither $a \in \delta(P)$ or $b \in \delta(P)$. Since $\delta(P) = \delta(0)$, we conclude that a is a semi delta dual-zero element of $\{0\}$.

(2) $\Rightarrow$ (1): Suppose that a is a semi delta dual-zero element of $\{0\}$. Since $\delta(P) = \delta(\{0\})$, so clearly a is a semi delta dual-zero element of P. ∎

In view of Theorem 28, we have following result.

Theorem 29. *Let δ be an expansion function of ideals of a lattice L and I be a weakly semiprimary ideal of L. Suppose that $\delta(I) = \sqrt{\{0\}}$. Then the following statements are equivalent:*

(1) *I is not a semiprimary ideal.*

(2) *$\{0\}$ has a dual-zero element of L.*

Theorem 30. *Let δ be an expansion function of ideals of a lattice L and P be a weakly semi δ-primary ideal of L. If $Q \subseteq P$ and $\delta(P) = \delta(Q)$, then Q is a weakly semi δ-primary ideal of L.*

Proof. Suppose that $0 \neq a \wedge b \in Q$ for some $a, b \in L$. Since $Q \subseteq P$, we have $0 \neq a \wedge b \in P$. Since P is a weakly semi δ-primary ideal of L, we see that $a \in \delta(P)$ or $b \in \delta(P)$. Since $\delta(P) = \delta(Q)$, we conclude that $a \in \delta(Q)$ or $b \in \delta(Q)$. Thus, Q is a weakly semi δ-primary ideal of L. ∎

Theorem 31. *Let δ be an expansion function of ideals of L such that $\delta(\{0\})$ is a semi δ-primary ideal of L and $\delta(\delta(\{0\})) = \delta(\{0\})$. Then the following statements hold:*

(1) *$\delta(\{0\})$ is a prime ideal of L.*

(2) *Suppose that P is a weakly semi δ-primary ideal of L. Then P is a semi δ-primary ideal of L.*

Proof. (1) Let $x \wedge y \in \delta(\{0\})$ for some $x, y \in L$. Suppose that $x \notin \delta(\delta(\{0\})) = \delta(\{0\})$. Since $\delta(\{0\})$ is a semi δ-primary ideal of L and $x \notin \delta(\delta(\{0\}))$, it follows that $y \in \delta(\delta(\{0\})) = \delta(\{0\})$. Thus, $\delta(\{0\})$ is a prime ideal of L.

(2) Suppose that P is not semi δ-primary ideal. Clearly, $\delta(\{0\}) \subseteq \delta(P)$. Since $P^2 = 0$, by Theorem 18 and $\delta(\{0\})$ is a prime ideal of L, we have $P \subseteq \delta(\{0\})$. As $\delta(\delta(\{0\})) = \delta(\{0\})$, we have $\delta(P) \subseteq \delta(\delta(\{0\})) = \delta(\{0\})$. Since $\delta(\{0\}) \subseteq \delta(P)$ and $\delta(P) \subseteq \delta(\{0\})$, it follows that $\delta(\{0\}) = \delta(P)$ is a prime ideal of L. As $\delta(P)$ is prime, P is a semi δ-primary ideal of L, which is a contradiction. Thus, P is semi δ-primary. ∎

Theorem 32. *Let δ be an expansion function of ideals of L such that $\delta(\{0\})$ is a semi δ-primary ideal of L, $\sqrt{\{0\}} \subseteq \delta(\{0\})$ and $\delta(\delta(\{0\})) = \delta(\{0\})$ then $\delta(\{0\})$ is a weakly prime ideal of L.*

Proof. Let $0 \neq x \wedge y \in \delta(\{0\})$ for some $x, y \in L$. Suppose that $x \notin \delta(\delta(\{0\})) = \delta(\{0\})$. Since $\delta(\{0\})$ is a weakly semi δ-primary ideal of L and $x \notin \delta(\delta(\{0\}))$, it follows that $y \in \delta(\delta(\{0\})) = \delta(\{0\})$. Thus, $\delta(\{0\})$ is a weakly prime ideal of L. ∎

Lemma 33. *Every (weakly) δ-primary ideal is 2-absorbing δ-primary ideal.*

Remark 34. The converse of above Lemma 33 does not hold. We have the following example.

Example 35. Consider the ideal $I = (e]$ of lattice as shown in Figure 2, is 2-absorbing δ-primary, where $\delta_1(I) = \mathbf{M}(I) = \delta_0(I) = I$, but not δ-primary. As $b \wedge g = 0 \in I$ but $b \notin \delta_1(I) = \mathbf{M}(I) = \delta_0(I) = I$ and $g \notin I$. Also it is not weakly δ-primary, as $h \wedge i = e \in I$ but $i \notin \delta_1(I) = \mathbf{M}(I) = \delta_0(I) = I$ and $h \notin I$.

Lemma 36. *Every weakly semiprimary or semiprimary ideal is 2-absorbing δ-primary ideal.*

Remark 37. The converse of above Lemma 36 does not hold. We have the following example.

Example 38. Consider the ideal $I = (e]$ of lattice as shown in Figure 3, is 2-absorbing δ-primary, where $\sqrt{I} = I$, but not semiprimary and not a weakly semiprimary. As $k \wedge l = e \in I$ but $k \notin \sqrt{I} = I$ and $l \notin \sqrt{I}$.

Lemma 39. *Every weakly δ-primary ideal or weakly semi δ-primary is weakly 2-absorbing δ-primary ideal.*

Remark 40. The converse of above Lemma 39 does not hold. We have the following example.

Example 41. Consider the ideal $I = (a]$ of lattice as shown in Figure 4, is weakly 2-absorbing δ-primary, where $\delta(I) = \delta_1(I) = \mathbf{M}(I) = \delta_0(I) = I$, but not 2-absorbing δ-primary. As $h \wedge i \wedge m = 0 \in I$ but $h \wedge m = c \notin \delta_1(I) = \mathbf{M}(I) = \delta_0(I) = I$, $m \wedge i = d \notin \delta_1(I) = \mathbf{M}(I) = \delta_0(I) = I$ and $h \wedge i = b \notin I$. Also it is not weakly δ-primary and not a weakly semi δ-primary, as $f \wedge g = a \in I$ but $f \notin \delta(I) = \delta_1(I) = \mathbf{M}(I) = \delta_0(I) = I$ and $g \notin \delta(I) = \delta_1(I) = \mathbf{M}(I) = \delta_0(I) = I$.

Definition (See Nimbhorkar and Nehete [6]). An expansion is said to be global if for any lattice homomorphism $f : L \to K$, $\delta(f^{-1}(I)) = f^{-1}(\delta(I))$ for all $I \in Id(K)$.

In following lemma, we prove that the inverse image of a weakly semi δ-primary ideal of L under a homomorphism is again a weakly semi δ-primary ideal.

Lemma 42. *If δ is global and $f : L \to K$ is a lattice homomorphism, then for any weakly semi δ-primary ideal P of K, $f^{-1}(P)$ is a weakly semi δ-primary ideal of L.*

Proof. Let $x, y \in L$ with $x \wedge y \in f^{-1}(P)$ and $x \notin \delta(f^{-1}(P))$ then $f(x) \wedge f(y) \in P$ and $f(x) \notin \delta(P)$ but P is a weakly semi δ-primary then, we get $f(y) \in \delta(P)$, so $y \in f^{-1}(\delta(P)) = \delta(f^{-1}(P))$. Hence $f^{-1}(P)$ is weakly semi δ-primary. ■

Next result gives a characterization for a weakly semi δ-primary ideal.

Lemma 43. *Let $f : L \to K$ be a surjective lattice homomorphism, then an ideal P of L that contains ker(f) is a weakly semi δ-primary ideal if and only if $f(P)$ is a weakly semi δ-primary ideal of K.*

Proof. First suppose that $f(P)$ is a weakly semi δ-primary and P contains $ker(f)$ we have $f^{-1}(f(P)) = P$. Then by Lemma 42, P is weakly semi δ-primary.

Conversely, suppose that P is weakly semi δ-primary. If $x, y \in P$ and $0 \neq x \wedge y \in f(P)$ and $x \notin \delta(f(P))$ then there exist $a, b \in L$ such that $f(a) = x$ and $f(b) = y$, then $f(a \wedge b) = f(a) \wedge f(b) = x \wedge y \in f(P)$ implies $a \wedge b \in f^{-1}(f(P)) = P$ and $f(a) = x \notin \delta(f(P)) = f(\delta(P))$ implies $a \notin \delta(P)$, so $b \in \delta(P)$ and hence $y = f(b) \in f(\delta(P))$. Since $\delta(P) = \delta(f^{-1}(f(P))) = f^{-1}(\delta(f(P)))$ which implies $f(\delta(P)) = \delta(f(P))$. Thus $f(P)$ is weakly semi δ-primary. ■

4. WEAKLY SEMI δ-PRIMARY IDEAL IN PRODUCT OF LATTICES

Let $L_1, L_2, \ldots, L_n$ where $n \geq 2$, be lattices with $1 \neq 0$. Assume that $\delta_1, \delta_2, \ldots, \delta_n$ are expansion functions of ideals of $L_1, L_2, \ldots, L_n$ respectively.

Let $L = L_1 \times L_2 \times \cdots \times L_n$. Define a function $\delta_\times : Id(L) \to Id(L)$ such that $\delta_\times(I_1 \times I_2 \times \cdots \times I_n) = \delta_1(I_1) \times \delta_2(I_2) \times \cdots \times \delta_n(I_n))$ for every $I_i \in Id(L_i)$, where $1 \leq i \leq n$. Clearly, $\delta_\times$ is an expansion function of ideals of L. Note that every ideals of L is of the form $I_1 \times I_2 \times \cdots \times I_n$, where each I_i is an ideal of L_i, for $1 \leq i \leq n$.

Theorem 44. *Let L_1 and L_2 be lattices with $1 \neq 0$. Let $L = L_1 \times L_2$ and δ_1, δ_2 and $\delta_\times$ be expansion function of ideals of L_1, L_2 and L, respectively. Let P_1 and P_2 be a proper ideal of L_1 and L_2, respectively $P = P_1 \times P_2$ is weakly semi δ-primary ideal of L then P_1 and P_2 are weakly semi δ-primary ideal of L_1 and L_2, respectively.*

Proof. Let $0 \neq x \wedge y \in P_1$ for some $a, b \in L_1$, then $0 \neq (x \wedge y, a) \in P_1 \times P_2$ for every $a \in L_2$. As $P_1 \times P_2$ is a weakly semi δ-primary, we get either $(x, a) \in \delta_\times(P_1 \times P_2)$ or $(y, a) \in \delta_\times(P_1 \times P_2)$. It implies that $(x, a) \in \delta_1(P_1) \times \delta_2(P_2)$ or $(y, a) \in \delta_1(P_1) \times \delta_2(P_2)$. Thus we get either $x \in \delta_1(P_1)$ or $y \in \delta_1(P_1)$. Hence P_1 is weakly semi δ-primary ideal of L_1.

Similarly, we can show P_2 is weakly semi δ-primary ideal of L_2. ■

Remark 45. The Converse of above Theorem 44 does not hold.

The following example shows that the converse of Theorem 44 does not hold.

Example 46. Consider the lattices L_1, L_2 as shown in figure 5. We note that the ideals $P_1 = (x]$ and $P_2 = (0]$ of L_1 and L_2 are weakly semi δ_1-primary and δ_2-primary ideals respectively, where δ_1, δ_2 and $\delta_\times$ are the expansion function on L_1, L_2 and L, respectively.

Consider the ideal $P_1 \times P_2 = ((x, 0)]$. Consider $(y, 1) \wedge (z, 0) = (x.0) \in P_1 \times P_2$, but neither $(y, 1) \notin \delta_\times(P_1 \times P_2) = ((x, 0)]$ and $(z, 0) \notin \delta_\times(P_1 \times P_2) = ((x, 0)]$. Thus $P_1 \times P_2 = ((x, 0)]$ is not a weakly semi $\delta_\times$ primary element in $L_1 \times L_2$.

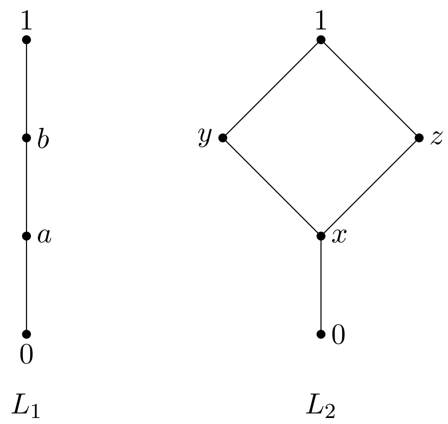

Figure 5

Theorem 47. *Let L_1 and L_2 be lattices with $1 \neq 0$. Let $L = L_1 \times L_2$ and δ_1, δ_2 and $\delta_\times$ be expansion function of elements of L_1, L_2 and L respectively. Let P be a proper ideal of L_1. Then the following statements are equivalent.*

(i) *$P \times L_2$ is a weakly semi $\delta_\times$-primary ideal of L.*

(ii) *$P \times L_2$ is a semi $\delta_\times$-primary ideal of L.*

(iii) *P is a semi δ_1-primary ideal of L_1.*

Proof. $(i) \Rightarrow (ii)$ Let $Q = P \times L_2$ be a proper ideal of L. Then $Q^2 \neq \{(0,0)\}$. Hence $Q = P \times L_2$ is a semi $\delta_\times$-primary ideal of L, by Theorem 18.

$(ii) \Rightarrow (iii)$ Suppose that P is not a δ_1-semiprimary ideal in L_1. Then there exist $a, b \in L_1$ such that $a \wedge b \in P$ but neither $a \in \delta_1(P)$ nor $b \in \delta_1(P)$. Since $(a,1)(b,1) = (a \wedge b, 1) \in P \times L_2$. As $P \times L_2$ is a semi $\delta_\times$-primary ideal of $L_1 \times L_2$. We get either $(a,1) \in= \delta_\times(P \times L_2) = \delta_1(P) \times \delta_2(L_2)$ or $(b,1) \in \delta_\times(P \times L_2) = \delta_1(P) \times \delta_2(L_2)$, a contradiction . Thus P_1 is a semi δ_1-primary ideal of L_1.

$(iii) \Rightarrow (i)$ Suppose that $P \times L_2$ is not a weakly semi $\delta_\times$-primary ideal of L then there exist $(0,0) \neq (x,1) \wedge (y,1) \in P \times L_2$ but neither $(x,1) \in \delta_\times(P \times L_2) = \delta_1(P) \times \delta_2(L_2)$ nor $(y, L_2) \in \delta_\times(P \times L_2) = \delta_1(P) \times \delta_2(L_2)$. This implies $x \wedge y \in P$ we get $x \in \delta_1(P)$ nor $y \in \delta_1(P)$, a contradiction to P is a semi δ_1-primary ideal of L_1. Thus $P \times L_2$ is a weakly semi $\delta_\times$-primary ideal of L. ■

Theorem 48. *Let L_1 and L_2 be the lattices with $1 \neq 0$. Let $L = L_1 \times L_2$ and δ_1, δ_2 and $\delta_\times$ be expansion function of ideals of L_1, L_2 and L respectively such that $\delta_2(Q) = L_2$ for some ideal Q of L_2 if and only if $Q = L_2$. Let $P = P_1 \times P_2$ be a proper ideal of L, where P_1 and P_2 are some ideals of L_1 and L_2, respectively. Suppose that $\delta_1(P_1) \neq L_1$. Then the following statements are equivalent:*

(1) *P is a weakly semi $\delta_\times$-primary ideal of L.*

(2) *$P = (0,0)$ or $P = P_1 \times L_2$ is a semi $\delta_\times$-primary ideal of L and hence P_1 is a semi δ_1-primary ideal of L_1.*

Proof. (1) $\Rightarrow$ (2) Suppose that $(0,0) \neq P = P_1 \times P_2$ is a weakly semi $\delta_\times$-primary ideal of L. Then there exists $(0,0) \neq (x,y) \in P$ such that $x \in P_1$ and $y \in P_2$. Since P is a weakly semi $\delta_\times$-primary ideal of L and $(0,0) \neq (x,1)(1,y) = (x,y) \in P$, we conclude that $(x,1) \in \delta_\times(P) = \delta_1(P_1) \times \delta_2(P_2)$ or $(1,y) \in \delta_\times(P) = \delta_1(P_1) \times \delta_2(P_2)$. As $\delta_1(P_1) \neq L_1$, we get $(1,y) \notin \delta_\times(P)$. Thus $(x,1) \in \delta_\times(P)$, and hence $1 \in \delta_2(P_2)$. Since $1 \in \delta_2(P_2)$, we see that $\delta_2(P_2) = L_2$, and hence $P_2 = L_2$ by hypothesis. Therefore, $P = P \times L_2$ is a semi $\delta_\times$-primary ideal of L by Theorem 48.

(2) $\Rightarrow$ (1) Obvious. ∎

5. Strongly weakly semi δ-primary ideal

Definition. Let δ be an expansion function of ideals of a lattice L. A proper ideal P of L is called a strongly weakly semi δ-primary ideal of L if whenever $\{0\} \neq IJ \subseteq P$ for some ideals I, J of L, we have $I \subseteq \delta(P)$ or $J \subseteq \delta(P)$. Hence, a proper ideal P of L is called a strongly weakly semiprimary ideal of L if whenever $\{0\} \neq IJ \subseteq P$ for some ideals I, J of L, we have $I \subseteq \sqrt{P}$ or $J \subseteq \sqrt{P}$.

Theorem 49. *Let δ be an expansion function of ideals of a lattice L and P be a weakly semi δ-primary ideal of L. Suppose that $X \wedge Y \subseteq P$ for some ideals X, Y of L, and that $x \wedge y = 0$ for some $x \in X$ and $y \in Y$ such that neither $x \in \delta(P)$ nor $y \in \delta(P)$. Then $X \wedge Y = \{0\}$.*

Proof. We have to show that $x \wedge Y = y \wedge X = \{0\}$. Suppose that $x \wedge Y \neq \{0\}$. Then $0 \neq x \wedge z \in P$ for some $z \in Y$. Since P is a weakly semi δ-primary ideal of L and $x \notin \delta(P)$, we conclude that $z \in \delta(P)$. Hence, $0 \neq x \wedge (y \vee z) = x \wedge z \in P$. Thus, $x \in \delta(P)$ or $(y \vee z) \in \delta(P)$. Since $z \in \delta(P)$, we see that $x \in \delta(P))$ or $y \in \delta(P)$, a contradiction. Thus, $x \wedge Y = \{0\}$. Similarly, $y \wedge X = \{0\}$. Now suppose that $X \wedge Y \neq \{0\}$. Then there is an element $r \in X$ and there is an element $s \in Y$ such that $0 \neq r \wedge s \in P$. Since P is a weakly semi δ-primary ideal of L, we conclude that $r \in \delta(P)$ or $s \in \delta(P)$. We consider three cases.

Case I. Suppose that $r \in \delta(P)$ or $s \notin \delta(P)$. Since $x \wedge Y = \{0\}$, we obtain $0 \neq s \wedge (r \vee x) = s \wedge r \in P$, and thus we conclude that $s \in \delta(P)$ or $(r \vee x) \in \delta(P)$. Since $r \in \delta(P)$, we have $s \in \delta(P)$ or $x \in \delta(P)$, a contradiction.

Case II. Suppose that $r \notin \delta(P)$ or $s \in \delta(P)$. Since $y \wedge X = \{0\}$, we have $0 \neq r \wedge (s \vee y) = r \wedge s \in P$. Hence we conclude that $r \in \delta(P)$ or $(s \vee y) \in \delta(P)$. As $s \in \delta(P)$, we have $r \in \delta(P)$ or $y \in \delta(P)$, a contradiction.

Case III. Suppose that $r \in \delta(P)$ or $s \in \delta(P)$. Since $x \wedge X = y \wedge Y = \{0\}$, we can obtain $0 \neq (y \vee s) \wedge (r \vee x) = sr \in P$. Hence $y \vee s \in \delta(P)$ or $r \vee x \in \delta(P)$. As $r, s \in \delta(P)$, we have $x \in \delta(P)$ or $y \in \delta(P)$, a contradiction. Thus, $X \wedge Y = \{0\}$. ■

Theorem 50. *Let δ be an expansion function of ideals of a lattice L and P be a weakly semi δ-primary ideal of L. Suppose that $\{0\} \neq X \wedge Y \subseteq P$ for some ideals X, Y of L. Then $X \subseteq \delta(P)$ or $Y \subseteq \delta(P)$ (i.e., P is a strongly weakly semi δ-primary ideal of L).*

Proof. Since $X \wedge Y \neq \{0\}$, by Theorem 49 we conclude that whenever $x \wedge y \in P$ for some $x \in X$ and $y \in Y$, we obtain $x \in \delta(P)$ or $y \in \delta(P)$. Assume that $\{0\} \neq X \wedge Y \subseteq P$ and $X \nsubseteq \delta(P)$. Then there is an $a \in X$ but $a \notin \delta(P)$. Let $b \in Y$. Since $a \wedge b \in X \wedge Y \subseteq P$, $\{0\} \neq X \wedge Y$ and $x \notin \delta(P)$, then we get $y \in \delta(P)$ by Theorem 49. Hence, $Y \subseteq \delta(P)$. ■

In view of above theorem, we have the following result.

Corollary 51. *Let P be a weakly semiprimary ideal of L. We suppose that $\{0\} \neq\in X \wedge Y \subseteq P$ for some ideals X, Y of L. Then $X \nsubseteq \sqrt{P}$, or $Y \nsubseteq \sqrt{P}$ (i.e., P is a strongly weakly semiprimary ideal of L).*

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