

CONGRUENCES AND GREEN'S RELATIONS ON REGULAR SEMIGROUPS

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1. Introduction. It is sometimes possible to reconstruct semigroups from some of their homomorphic images. Some recent examples have been the construction of bisimple inverse semigroups from fundamental bisimple inverse semigroups [9], and the construction of generalized inverse semigroups from inverse semigroups [12].

The success of this method depends on a knowledge of the similarities between the semigroup and its homomorphic image. We therefore examine in this paper the relationship between Green's relations on a regular semigroup and Green's relations on any homomorphic image. We now state the main specific question that we consider. Let \mathcal{K} be any one of Green's relations \mathcal{H} , \mathcal{L} , \mathcal{R} , \mathcal{D} and \mathcal{J} and let ρ be a congruence on a regular semigroup S .

QUESTION. *If A and B are elements of S/ρ that are \mathcal{K} -related in S/ρ , then are there elements $a \in A$, $b \in B$ such that a and b are \mathcal{K} -related in S ?*

We find that the answer is yes for \mathcal{L} , \mathcal{R} and \mathcal{D} and no for \mathcal{H} and \mathcal{J} . Many related questions are considered. The partial analysis given leads to new proofs of many known results about congruences on regular semigroups.

In the final section semigroups other than regular semigroups are considered.

2. Preliminaries. We shall use whenever possible, and usually without comment, the notations of Clifford and Preston [1]. Further, for any semigroup S we define a relation \mathcal{V} by

$$\mathcal{V} = \{(a, b) \in S \times S : aba = a \text{ and } bab = b\}.$$

We sometimes write $a\mathcal{V}b$ instead of $(a, b) \in \mathcal{V}$. We also write, for each element $a \in S$, $V(a) = \{b \in S : (a, b) \in \mathcal{V}\}$. Where there might otherwise be an ambiguity we shall denote Green's relations on a semigroup S by $\mathcal{H}(S)$, $\mathcal{L}(S)$, etc.

RESULT 1 [6, Lemma 2.2]. *Let ρ be a congruence on a regular semigroup S . Then each ρ -class that is an idempotent of S/ρ contains an idempotent of S .*

The following result, although trivial, gives rise to a determination of \mathcal{L} on a regular semigroup that is often much easier to deal with than the definition of \mathcal{L} for an arbitrary semigroup.

RESULT 2. *Let a and b be elements of a semigroup S such that a is a regular element. Then $L_b \leq L_a$ if and only if $b = ba'a$ for each [some] inverse a' of a .*

Proof. (This is well known.) Suppose that $L_b \leq L_a$. Then, for some element $x \in S^1$, $b = xa = xaa'a = ba'a$ for each [some] inverse a' of a , giving the "only if" statement. The "if" statement is trivial.

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3. The relation \mathcal{V} .

LEMMA 1. (This was found independently by W. D. Munn.) *Let ρ be a congruence on a regular semigroup S and let A, B be any elements of S/ρ such that $A \mathcal{V} B$ in S/ρ . Then there exist elements a, b in S such that $a \in A, b \in B$ and $a \mathcal{V} b$ in S .*

Proof. Take any elements $x \in A, y \in B$ and let $(xyxy)'$ be any inverse of $xyxy$ in S . Put $a = xy(xyxy)'xyx, b = y(xyxy)'xy$. Routinely one can show that $a \mathcal{V} b$ in S . Also, using $x\rho xyx$ and $y\rho yxy$ one obtains

$$a = xy(xyxy)'xyx\rho xyxy(xyxy)'xyxyx = xyxyx\rho x$$

and

$$b = y(xyxy)'xy\rho yxyxy(xyxy)'xyxy = yxyxy\rho y.$$

Hence $a \in A, b \in B$, giving the required result.

One can deduce Result 1 as a corollary as follows. Let E be any idempotent of S/ρ . Since $E \mathcal{V} E$ in S/ρ , there exist $a \in E, a' \in E$ such that $a \mathcal{V} a'$ in S . Then $aa' \in EE \subseteq E$ and aa' is an idempotent, giving Result 1.

Let us now consider again the statement and proof of Lemma 1. If A is an idempotent of S/ρ , we can take x to be an idempotent, and then we can show routinely that a is also an idempotent. In general, when A and B satisfy the further condition of both being idempotents, there do not necessarily exist $a \in A, b \in B$ such that $a \mathcal{V} b, a^2 = a, b^2 = b$.

In the next theorem, the square brackets indicate an alternative reading.

THEOREM 2. *Let ρ be a congruence on a regular semigroup S and let n be a positive integer. If A, B_1, B_2, \dots, B_n are elements of S/ρ such that $A \mathcal{V} B_i$, for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, then there exist elements a, b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n in S such that $a \in A, b_i \in B_i, a \mathcal{V} b_i$, for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$. Further, if $A[B_1]$ is an idempotent of S/ρ , then the element $a[b_1]$ can be taken to be an idempotent also.*

Proof (by induction). We have proved already all the statements of the theorem for $n = 1$. Suppose that all the statements are true for some positive integer $k < n$. Then there exist elements x, y_1, y_2, \dots, y_k in S such that $x \in A, y_i \in B_i, x \mathcal{V} y_i$, for $i = 1, 2, \dots, k$. Take any element $y_{k+1} \in B_{k+1}$. Let $(xy_{k+1}xy_{k+1})'$ be any inverse of $xy_{k+1}xy_{k+1}$ in S and put $u = xy_{k+1}(xy_{k+1}xy_{k+1})'xy_{k+1}x, v_{k+1} = y_{k+1}(xy_{k+1}xy_{k+1})'xy_{k+1}$, and, for $i = 1, 2, \dots, k$, put $v_i = y_i xy_{k+1}(xy_{k+1}xy_{k+1})'xy_{k+1}xy_i$. It is quite routine to show that $u \in A, v_i \in B_i, u \mathcal{V} v_i$, for $i = 1, 2, \dots, k+1$.

If A is an idempotent of S/ρ , then, by the inductive hypothesis, we can take x to be an idempotent and then routinely we obtain that u is an idempotent. Similar statements apply to B_1, y_1 , and v_1 . The theorem now follows by induction.

In general, when we have the further condition that B_1, B_2 are idempotents, it is not necessarily further possible that b_1, b_2 can be taken to be idempotents. Also, if A_1, A_2, B_1, B_2 are elements of S/ρ such that $A_i \mathcal{V} B_j$, for $i, j = 1, 2$, there are not necessarily $a_i \in A_i, b_j \in B_j$ ($i, j = 1, 2$) such that $a_i \mathcal{V} b_j$ ($i, j = 1, 2$).

COROLLARY 3. *If m is a positive integer and S is a regular semigroup such that each element*

[idempotent] of S has at most m inverses, then the same is true of each homomorphic image of S .

In particular we have the first statement of Theorem 7.36 of [1], namely, that any homomorphic image of an inverse semigroup is also an inverse semigroup.

4. Green's relation \mathcal{L} .

LEMMA 4. Let ρ be a congruence on a regular semigroup S . Let A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n be any elements of S/ρ such that $A_1 \mathcal{L} A_2 \mathcal{L} \dots \mathcal{L} A_n$ in S/ρ . For $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, let A'_i be an inverse of A_i in S/ρ . Then there exist elements $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n, a'_1, a'_2, \dots, a'_n$ in S such that $a_1 \mathcal{L} a_2 \mathcal{L} \dots \mathcal{L} a_n$ and such that, for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, $a_i \in A_i, a'_i \in A'_i$ and $a'_i \in V(a_i)$.

Proof (by induction). For $n = 1$, the statement follows from Lemma 1. Suppose that the lemma is true for some positive integer $k < n$. Then there exist elements $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k, x'_1, x'_2, \dots, x'_k$ in S such that $x_1 \mathcal{L} x_2 \mathcal{L} \dots \mathcal{L} x_n$ in S and such that $x_i \in A_i, x'_i \in A'_i \cap V(x_i)$, for $i = 1, 2, \dots, k$. Take elements x_{k+1}, x'_{k+1} in S such that $x_{k+1} \in A_{k+1}, x'_{k+1} \in A'_{k+1} \cap V(x_{k+1})$ (Lemma 1). Let y be any inverse of $x'_1 x_1 x'_{k+1} x_{k+1}$ and, for $i = 1, 2, \dots, k+1$, put $u_i = x_i x'_{k+1} x_{k+1} y x'_1 x_1$ and put $u'_i = x'_i u_i x'_i$. Now $x_i x'_j x_j = x_i$ for $i, j = 1, 2, \dots, k$ (Result 2) and from this it is routine to show that $u'_i \in V(u_i)$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, k+1$); and also that $x_{i-1} x'_i u_i = u_{i-1}$ ($i = 2, 3, \dots, k+1$), $x_{k+1} y x'_1 u_1 = u_{k+1}$, whence $u_1 \mathcal{L} u_2 \mathcal{L} \dots \mathcal{L} u_{k+1}$. Denote $y\rho$ by Y , an inverse of $A'_1 A_1 A'_{k+1} A_{k+1} = A'_1 A_1$ in S/ρ . Then, for $i = 1, 2, \dots, k+1$, by Result 2,

$$u_i \in A_1 A'_{k+1} A_{k+1} Y A'_1 A_1 = A_i Y A'_1 A_1 = A_i A'_1 A_1 Y A'_1 A_1 = A_i A'_1 A_1 = A_i$$

and

$$u'_i = x'_i u_i x'_i \in A'_i A_i A'_i = A'_i.$$

The lemma now follows by induction.

The first part of the next result for $n = 2$ was found independently by W. D. Munn, and refinements (given below) were found by G. B. Preston.

THEOREM 5. Let ρ be a congruence on a regular semigroup S . Let A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n be any elements of S/ρ such that $A_1 \mathcal{L} A_2 \mathcal{L} \dots \mathcal{L} A_n$ in S/ρ . Then there exist elements a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n in S such that $a_i \in A_i$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n$) and such that

- (i) $a_1 \mathcal{L} a_2 \mathcal{L} \dots \mathcal{L} a_n$,
- (ii) a_i is an idempotent if A_i is an idempotent of S/ρ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n$).

Proof. For $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, let A'_i be an inverse of A_i in S/ρ but let $A'_i = A_i$ if A_i is an idempotent. Then, from Lemma 4, for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, there exist elements $x_i \in A_i, x'_i \in A'_i \cap V(x_i)$, such that $x_1 \mathcal{L} x_2 \mathcal{L} \dots \mathcal{L} x_n$. For $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, if A_i is an idempotent, then put $a_i = x'_i x_i \in A'_i A_i = A_i$, otherwise put $a_i = x_i$. Then $a_1 \mathcal{L} a_2 \mathcal{L} \dots \mathcal{L} a_n, a_i \in A_i$, and $a_i^2 = a_i$ if $A_i^2 = A_i$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n$). This proves the theorem.

The refinements mentioned above are as follows.

- (i) For any elements $x \in A_1, y \in A_2$ there exists an idempotent $e \in S$ such that $xe \in A_1, ye \in A_2$ and $xe \mathcal{L} ye$;

(ii) for any elements $x_i \in A_i$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n$) there exist elements y_i ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n$) such that $x_i y_i \in A_i$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n$) and $x_1 y_1 \mathcal{L} x_2 y_2 \mathcal{L} \dots \mathcal{L} x_n y_n$.

COROLLARY 6. *If m is a positive integer and S is a regular semigroup such that each \mathcal{L} -class of S contains at most m elements [idempotents, \mathcal{H} -classes], then the same is true of each homomorphic image of S .*

In particular, we have again the first statement of Theorem 7.36 of [1].

DEFINITION (essentially from [6]). *Let \mathcal{E} be any relation on a semigroup S and let E be the set of idempotents of S . Then S is called \mathcal{E} -regular if, for every congruence ρ on S , $\rho \cap (E \times E) \subseteq \mathcal{E}$ implies $\rho \subseteq \mathcal{E}$.*

THEOREM 7. *Let \mathcal{E} be any transitive relation containing \mathcal{L} on a regular semigroup S . Then S is \mathcal{E} -regular.*

Proof. Let E be the set of idempotents of S and let ρ be any congruence on S such that $\rho \cap (E \times E) \subseteq \mathcal{E}$. Take any pair $(a, b) \in \rho$ and any inverses a' of a and b' of b in S . Then $a'\rho$ and $b'\rho$ are both inverses of $a\rho = b\rho$ in S/ρ , whence $(a'a)\rho$ and $(b'b)\rho$ are \mathcal{L} -related idempotents of S/ρ . By Theorem 5 there exist \mathcal{L} -related idempotents e, f in S such that $e\rho a'a, f\rho b'b$. Then $a'a\mathcal{E}e, f\mathcal{E}b'b$ and further $a\mathcal{L}a'a\mathcal{E}e\mathcal{L}f\mathcal{E}b'b\mathcal{L}b$ and so $(a, b) \in \mathcal{E}$, giving $\rho \subseteq \mathcal{E}$. Hence S is \mathcal{E} -regular.

COROLLARY 8. (This is Theorem 2.3 of [6].) *Let \mathcal{H} be any one of Green's relations on a regular semigroup S . Then S is \mathcal{H} -regular.*

Proof. Green's relations \mathcal{L}, \mathcal{D} and \mathcal{J} are of course transitive relations containing \mathcal{L} ; so the corollary holds for them. The result for \mathcal{R} is dual to the result for \mathcal{L} and the result for \mathcal{H} is an easy corollary of these two results. It is just as easy to deduce Theorem 1 of [2] as a corollary also.

5. Green's relation \mathcal{D} .

LEMMA 9. *Let ρ be a congruence on a regular semigroup S . Take any positive integers n, m , and for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n, j = 1, 2, \dots, m$, let A_i, A'_i, B_j, C_j be elements of S/ρ such that, for all i and $j, A_i \mathcal{L} B_j$ (i.e. $A_1 \mathcal{L} \dots \mathcal{L} A_n \mathcal{L} B_1 \dots \mathcal{L} B_m$), $A'_i \mathcal{V} A_i$ and $B_j \mathcal{R} C_j$ in S/ρ . Then, for each i and j , there exist elements $a_i \in A_i, b_j \in B_j, a'_i \in A'_i, c_j \in C_j$ such that $a_i \mathcal{L} b_j, a'_i \in V(a_i)$, and $b_j \mathcal{R} c_j$ in S , for all i and j .*

Proof. From Lemma 4, for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, there exist $x_i \in A_i, x'_i \in A'_i$ such that $x'_i \in V(x_i)$ and such that $x_1 \mathcal{L} x_2 \mathcal{L} \dots \mathcal{L} x_n$. From the result dual to Lemma 4 there exist, for $j = 1, 2, \dots, m, y_j \in B_j$ and $z_j \in C_j$ such that $y_j \mathcal{R} z_j$. For each j , let y'_j be an inverse of y_j in S and let v_j be an element from S^1 such that $z_j v_j = y_j$. Let w be any inverse of $x'_1 x_1 [(y'_1 y_1)(y'_2 y_2) \dots (y'_m y_m)]$. For $i = 1, 2, \dots, n, j = 1, 2, \dots, m$, put

$$a_i = x_i(y'_1 y_1)(y'_2 y_2) \dots (y'_m y_m)w(x'_1 x_1), \quad a'_i = x'_i a_i x'_i.$$

$$b_j = y_j(y'_{j+1} y_{j+1})(y'_{j+2} y_{j+2}) \dots (y'_m y_m)w(x'_1 x_1),$$

$$c_j = b_j(y'_1 y_1)(y'_2 y_2) \dots (y'_{j-1} y_{j-1})y'_j z_j.$$

It is routine to show that $y_{j-1}y'_j b_j = b_{j-1}$ ($j = 2, 3, \dots, m$), $x_n y'_1 b_1 = a_n$, $x_{i-1} x'_i a_i = a_{i-1}$ ($i = 2, 3, \dots, n$) (Result 2), $y_m w x'_1 a_1 = b_m$, and finally that

$$c_j v_j (y'_{j+1} y_{j+1}) \dots (y'_m y_m) w x'_1 x_1 = b_j \quad (j = 1, 2, \dots, m).$$

We thus have, for each i and j , that $a_i \mathcal{L} b_j$ and $b_j \mathcal{R} c_j$; and further, it is routine to show that $a'_i \in V(a_i)$.

Denote $w\rho$ by W , an inverse of $A'_1 A_1 B'_1 B_1 B'_2 B_2 \dots B'_m B_m = A'_1 A_1$ (Result 2). Then, for each i and j ,

$$a_i \in A_i (B'_1 B_1) (B'_2 B_2) \dots (B'_m B_m) W A'_1 A_1 = A_i W A'_1 A_1 = A_i A'_1 A_1 W A'_1 A_1 = A_i A'_1 A_1 = A_i,$$

$$a'_i = x'_i a_i x'_i \in A'_i A_i A'_i = A'_i,$$

$$b_j \in B_j (B'_{j+1} B_{j+1}) \dots (B'_m B_m) W A'_1 A_1 = B_j W A'_1 A_1 = B_j,$$

$$c_j \in B_j B'_1 B_1 \dots B'_{j-1} B_{j-1} B'_j C_j = B_j B'_j C_j = C_j.$$

This proves the lemma.

In general, if we take elements B_1, B_2, C_1, C_2 in S/ρ such that $B_1 \mathcal{L} B_2 \mathcal{R} C_2$ and $B_1 \mathcal{R} C_1 \mathcal{L} C_2$ in S/ρ , then there are not necessarily elements b_1, b_2, c_1, c_2 in B_1, B_2, C_1, C_2 respectively, such that $b_1 \mathcal{L} b_2 \mathcal{R} c_2$ and $b_1 \mathcal{R} c_1 \mathcal{L} c_2$ in S .

THEOREM 10. *Let ρ be a congruence on a regular semigroup S . Let A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n be any elements of S/ρ such that $A_1 \mathcal{D} A_2 \mathcal{D} \dots \mathcal{D} A_n$ in S/ρ . Then there exist elements a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n in S such that $a_i \in A_i$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n$) and such that*

(i) $a_1 \mathcal{D} a_2 \mathcal{D} \dots \mathcal{D} a_n$,

(ii) a_i is an idempotent of S if A_i is an idempotent of S/ρ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n$).

Proof. In the case in which there are no idempotents among A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n we may see that the theorem has been stated within Lemma 9 by simply regarding C_1, C_2, \dots, C_m in that lemma as any finite set of \mathcal{D} -related elements from S/ρ . However there is no loss of generality in assuming that at least one of A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n is an idempotent, since we could add an idempotent to this list if necessary. We may assume then, without loss of generality, that, for some integer m , where $1 \leq m \leq n$, A_1, A_2, \dots, A_m are all the idempotents from A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n . For $i = 1, 2, \dots, m$, take elements B_i, B'_i in S/ρ such that $B'_i \mathcal{V} B_i$, $B'_i B_i = A_i$ and $B_i B'_i = A_i$ [1, Section 2.3]. For $i = m+1, m+2, \dots, n$ take an element C_i in S/ρ such that $A_1 \mathcal{L} C_i \mathcal{R} A_i$. Then

$$B_1 \mathcal{L} B_2 \mathcal{L} \dots \mathcal{L} B_m \mathcal{L} C_{m+1} \mathcal{L} \dots \mathcal{L} C_n.$$

From Lemma 9 there exist, for $i = 1, 2, \dots, m, j = m+1, \dots, n$, elements $b_i \in B_i, b'_i \in B'_i, c_j \in C_j$ and $a_j \in A_j$ such that $b'_i \in V(b_i), c_j \mathcal{R} a_j$ (for all i, j) and such that

$$b_1 \mathcal{L} b_2 \mathcal{L} \dots \mathcal{L} b_m \mathcal{L} c_{m+1} \mathcal{L} \dots \mathcal{L} c_n.$$

For $i = 1, 2, \dots, m$, put $a_i = b_i b'_i$. Then a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m are idempotents, $a_i \in A_i$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n$) and $a_1 \mathcal{D} a_2 \mathcal{D} \dots \mathcal{D} a_n$, giving the theorem.

As a special case of Theorem 10 we obtain the first part of Corollary 34 of [10]. In fact

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it was this latter result and a discussion with G. B. Preston that brought to the author's attention the questions answered here. The author wishes to express his gratitude to Professor Preston for this and further helpful discussions.

COROLLARY 11. *If m is a positive integer and S is a regular semigroup such that each \mathcal{D} -class of S contains at most m elements [idempotents, \mathcal{R} -classes, \mathcal{H} -classes], then the same is also true of each homomorphic image of S .*

The statement concerning \mathcal{R} -classes is equivalent to the statement of Corollary 6 concerning \mathcal{H} -classes. Corollary 11 implies that, if S is a regular semigroup satisfying any of the four conditions listed, then each homomorphic image of S is completely semisimple. In the next section we shall see an example of a completely semisimple semigroup with a homomorphic image that is not completely semisimple.

For each relation ρ on a semigroup S we denote by ρ^* the congruence on S generated by ρ .

COROLLARY 12. (This is Theorem 1.4 of [4].) *The minimum semilattice congruence on a regular semigroup S , η say, is determined by $\eta = \mathcal{D}^* = \mathcal{J}^*$.*

Proof. On any semilattice, Green's relation \mathcal{J} is trivial; thus for S , $\mathcal{J} \subseteq \eta$ and hence $\mathcal{J}^* \subseteq \eta$. Conversely, a regular semigroup T is a semilattice if Green's relation \mathcal{D} on T is trivial, which we see as follows. Each element is an idempotent since each $\mathcal{D}(T)$ -class contains an idempotent, and, since each \mathcal{L} -class and \mathcal{R} -class consists of a single idempotent, T is an inverse semigroup of idempotents, i.e. a semilattice. By Theorem 10, the semigroup S/\mathcal{D}^* has Green's relation \mathcal{D} trivial. Thus $\eta \subseteq \mathcal{D}^* \subseteq \mathcal{J}^*$, giving $\eta = \mathcal{D}^* = \mathcal{J}^*$ as required.

6. Some counterexamples. Let N be the set of non-negative integers and let $B = N \times N$ be the bicyclic semigroup [1, Section 1.12]. Thus, for any $(m, n), (p, q)$ in B , $(m, n)(p, q) = (m+p - \min(n, p), n+q - \min(n, p))$. Let Z be the group of all integers under addition and let $\phi: B \rightarrow Z$ be the homomorphism that maps each (m, n) in B to $m-n$ in Z . Then ϕ is onto Z . Also $\mathcal{H}(Z) = Z \times Z$, $\mathcal{H}(B) = \iota_B$ (the identity relation on B) and so the question in the introduction has answer no for $\mathcal{K} = \mathcal{H}$.

Now put $S = \{(m, n), (p, q) \in B \times B : m+p = n+q\}$. Note that $B \times B$ is an inverse semigroup. It is routine to show that S is a subsemigroup of $B \times B$, and clearly the inverse in $B \times B$ of each element in S is also in S . Thus S is an inverse semigroup. Note that S contains all the idempotents of $B \times B$. Let e, f be any distinct \mathcal{D} -related idempotents of S . Then there is an element a in S such that $aa^{-1} = e$, $a^{-1}a = f$ [1, Section 2.3]. For some $m, n, p, q \in N$, we have $a = [(m, n), (p, q)]$ and then $aa^{-1} = [(m, n), (p, q)][(n, m), (q, p)] = [(m, m), (p, p)]$, and $a^{-1}a = [(n, n), (q, q)]$. Since $m+p = n+q$, we have $m > n$ if and only if $p < q$, whence the two idempotents e, f are not comparable. Thus S is completely semisimple [3, Result 6]. Note that one of its homomorphic images, for example B , is not completely semisimple. Since $m+p = n+q$, we see that D_e contains at most $m+p+1$ idempotents. Since \mathcal{K} is trivial on B , on $B \times B$ and thus on S , D_e contains at most $(m+p+1)^2$ elements. (It is easy to show that this is the exact number.) Thus each \mathcal{D} -class of S contains finitely many elements (cf. Corollary 11).

Let ψ be the homomorphism of S onto B such that $[(m, n), (p, q)]\psi = (m, n)$ for each

element $[(m, n), (p, q)]$ in S . For any positive integer d let us define, after Munn, $B_d = \{(m, n) \in B : m \equiv n \pmod{d}\}$, a subsemigroup of B that is a simple inverse ω -semigroup containing d \mathcal{D} -classes [7, Example 1.4]. The \mathcal{D} -classes are given by

$$D_i = \{(m, n) \in B_d : m \equiv i \pmod{d}\} \quad (0 \leq i < d).$$

Now $B_d \psi^{-1}$ is an inverse subsemigroup of S (since S and B_d are inverse semigroups) and $B_d \psi^{-1}$ is completely semisimple, since S is completely semisimple, from [3, Result 6]. Thus $\mathcal{J} = \mathcal{D}$ on $B_d \psi^{-1}$ [1, Theorem 6.45]. But $\mathcal{J} \neq \mathcal{D}$ on B_d if $d \geq 2$. From this we see that the question in the introduction has answer no for $\mathcal{K} = \mathcal{J}$. We see this in more detail as follows: $(0, 0) \mathcal{J} (1, 1)$ in B_d and there are no elements $a \in (0, 0) \psi^{-1}$ and $b \in (1, 1) \psi^{-1}$ such that $(a, b) \in \mathcal{J} = \mathcal{D}$ on $B_d \psi^{-1}$, since then we would have $(a\psi, b\psi) \in \mathcal{D}$ on B_d , i.e. $(0, 0) \mathcal{D} (1, 1)$ in B_d , a contradiction.

From the semigroup S and the homomorphism ψ of S onto B , we see that we cannot extend Theorem 5 [Theorem 10] to the case in which we consider a countably infinite set of elements from a single \mathcal{L} -class [\mathcal{D} -class] of S/ρ since each \mathcal{D} -class of S is finite. Theorem 2 cannot be extended in this way either.

7. Other semigroups. For S any finite semigroup the question in the introduction has been answered in [5, Proposition 3.2(b) and (d)]; only for $\mathcal{K} = \mathcal{H}$ does the question have answer no. The short proofs given in [5] are quite sufficient to prove the following slight generalizations:

(i) Let \mathcal{K} be any of Green's relations $\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{R}, \mathcal{J}$ and let M_K be the corresponding minimal condition among M_L, M_R, M_J [1, Section 6.6]. Let ρ be a congruence on a semigroup S satisfying M_K and let K be any \mathcal{K} -class of S/ρ . Then there is a \mathcal{K} -class, K' say, of S , such that $K' \rho \eta = K$.

(ii) Let ρ be a congruence on a regular semigroup S that satisfies M_L (and hence M_R, M_J [1, Section 6.6]) and let H be any \mathcal{H} -class of S/ρ . Then there is an \mathcal{H} -class, H' say, of S , such that $H' \rho \eta = H$.

Since Green's relations are all trivial on any free semigroup, and any semigroup is a homomorphic image of a free semigroup, we see that all parts of the question in the introduction have answer no if we let S be an arbitrary semigroup instead of a regular semigroup.

Before stating the next theorem we repeat some well-known [11, Section 3] and easily-proved results concerning equivalence relations on a set and congruences on a semigroup. Let σ be any equivalence on a set X . For each equivalence γ on X containing σ define $\gamma/\sigma = \{(x\sigma, y\sigma) : (x, y) \in \gamma\}$, an equivalence on X/σ . Any equivalence on X/σ is of the form γ/σ for some equivalence γ on X containing σ . Further, let γ_1, γ_2 be any equivalences on X containing σ . Then $\gamma_1 \subseteq \gamma_2$ if and only if $\gamma_1/\sigma \subseteq \gamma_2/\sigma$. If X is a semigroup and σ is a congruence, then γ_1 is a congruence on X if and only if γ_1/σ is a congruence on X/σ .

THEOREM 13. Let \mathcal{K} be any one of Green's relations $\mathcal{H}, \mathcal{L}, \mathcal{R}, \mathcal{J}$. Let ρ be a congruence contained in \mathcal{K} on a semigroup S . Then $\mathcal{K}(S/\rho) = \mathcal{K}(S)/\rho$.

Proof. Let $\mathcal{K} = \mathcal{L}$. Take any elements a, b in S such that $a\rho$ and $b\rho$ are \mathcal{L} -related in

S/ρ . Then either $a\rho\eta = b\rho\eta$ (whence $(a, b)\in\rho \subseteq \mathcal{L}(S)$) or $a\rho\eta = u\rho\eta b\rho\eta = (ub)\rho\eta$ and $b\rho\eta = v\rho\eta a\rho\eta = (va)\rho\eta$ for some elements $u, v \in S$. Then $(a, ub), (b, va)\in\rho \subseteq \mathcal{L}(S)$, whence $a = xub, b = yva$ for some elements $x, y \in S$ and so $(a, b)\in\mathcal{L}(S)$. Thus $\mathcal{L}(S/\rho) \subseteq \mathcal{L}(S)/\rho$. But clearly $\mathcal{L}(S)/\rho \subseteq \mathcal{L}(S/\rho)$, giving $\mathcal{L}(S/\rho) = \mathcal{L}(S)/\rho$.

We deduce the result for $\mathcal{K} = \mathcal{R}$ dually and then that for $\mathcal{K} = \mathcal{H}$ as a corollary. The proof for $\mathcal{K} = \mathcal{J}$ is entirely similar to the proof for $\mathcal{K} = \mathcal{L}$.

The following result was communicated verbally to the author by W. D. Munn; the result for $\mathcal{K} = \mathcal{H}$ has been announced in [8, Theorem 2.1].

COROLLARY 14. (Due to W. D. Munn.) *Let \mathcal{K} be any of $\mathcal{H}, \mathcal{L}, \mathcal{R}, \mathcal{J}$ and let ρ be the maximum congruence contained in \mathcal{K} on a semigroup S . Then there is no congruence on S/ρ contained in $\mathcal{K}(S/\rho)$ except the trivial congruence.*

Proof. Take any congruence on S/ρ contained in $\mathcal{K}(S/\rho)$. Without loss of generality we may take this congruence to be γ/ρ , for some congruence γ on S containing ρ . Since $\gamma/\rho \subseteq \mathcal{K}(S/\rho) = \mathcal{K}(S)/\rho$, we have $\rho \subseteq \gamma \subseteq \mathcal{K}(S)$, whence $\rho = \gamma$ and $\gamma/\rho = \rho/\rho$ is the trivial congruence on S/ρ .

For $\mathcal{K} = \mathcal{D}$, neither Theorem 13 nor Corollary 14 is true, as can be seen from [1, Theorem 8.11 and Exercise 1, Section 8.2]. For $\mathcal{K} = \mathcal{D}$ and S a regular semigroup, Theorem 13 and then Corollary 14 can be easily deduced from Theorem 10.

In [3] it is proved that, if S is a regular semigroup containing at most m idempotents in each \mathcal{D} -class (for some integer m), then, for each element $a \in S$, a^m is an element of a subgroup of S . Although there is no mention of congruences in this result, the following theorem plays an important part in its proof.

THEOREM 15. *Let ρ be any congruence contained in \mathcal{L} on a semigroup S . Then, for each pair $(a, b)\in\rho$, H_a is a group if and only if H_b is a group. If, further, S is regular, then, for each element $a \in S$, a is an element of a subgroup of S if (and only if) $a\rho$ is an element of a subgroup of S/ρ .*

Proof. Let $(a, b)\in\rho$ and suppose that H_a is a group. Then $(a^2, b^2)\in\rho \subseteq \mathcal{L}$ and so $(b, b^2)\in\mathcal{L}$. To show that H_b is a group, it is enough to prove that $(b, b^2)\in\mathcal{R}$ [1, Theorem 2.16].

Let e denote the identity of H_a . Then $(ea, eb)\in\rho \subseteq \mathcal{L}$ and so $eb \in L_e$. Let x be any inverse of eb in R_e and let $f = ebxe$. Then $f^2 = f$. Also, if a' denotes the inverse of a in H_e , we have that

$$e = eaa' \rho eba' = ebxeba' \rho ebxeaa' = ebxe = f.$$

Hence $(e, f)\in\mathcal{L}$. But $f \leq e$ and so $f = e$. Thus

$$b = be = b(ebx) = b^2xe$$

and so $(b, b^2)\in\mathcal{R}$, as required. The first part of the theorem now follows. The author is very grateful to W. D. Munn for the above short proof. •

Suppose now that S is regular and take any element a in S such that $a\rho$ is a member of a subgroup of S/ρ . Let $(a\rho)^*$ be the inverse of $a\rho$ in this subgroup. By Lemma 1 there exist elements $x, x' \in S$ such that $x' \in V(x), x' \in (a\rho)^*, x \in a\rho$. Then $xx', x'x \in (a\rho)(a\rho)^* = (a\rho)^*(a\rho)$;

so $(xx', x'x) \in \rho \subseteq \mathcal{L}$ and then $x \mathcal{R} xx'$, $x \mathcal{L} x'x \mathcal{L} xx'$, whence $x \mathcal{H} xx'$ and H_x is a group. But $(x, a) \in \rho$; so H_a is a subgroup of S from the above. Conversely, if a is any element from a subgroup of S , then $a \mathcal{H} a^2$ in S , whence $a\rho \mathcal{H} a^2\rho = (a\rho)(a\rho)$ in S/ρ and therefore $a\rho$ is an element of a subgroup of S/ρ .

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