

ON DISTRIBUTIVE LATTICES  
OF LEFT  $k$ -ARCHIMEDEAN SEMIRINGS

TAPAS KUMAR MONDAL and ANJAN KUMAR BHUNIYA

**Abstract.** Here we introduce the notion of left  $k$ -Archimedean semirings which generalize the notion of  $k$ -Archimedean semirings [1], and characterize the semirings which are distributive lattices (chains) of left  $k$ -Archimedean semirings. A semiring  $S$  is a left  $k$ -Archimedean semiring if for all  $a, b \in S$ ,  $b \in \sqrt{Sa}$ , the  $k$ -radical of  $Sa$ . A semiring  $S$  is a distributive lattice of left  $k$ -Archimedean semirings if and only if for all  $a, b \in S$ ,  $ab \in \sqrt{Sa}$  and  $S$  is a chain of left  $k$ -Archimedean semirings if and only if  $\sqrt{L}$  is a completely prime  $k$ -ideal, for every left  $k$ -ideal  $L$  of  $S$ .

**MSC 2010.** 16Y60.

**Key words.**  $k$ -radical, left  $k$ -Archimedean semiring, completely prime  $k$ -ideal, semiprimary  $k$ -ideal, congruence, distributive lattice congruence.

1. INTRODUCTION

In 1941, A. H. Clifford [4] first introduced and studied the semilattice decompositions of semigroups. The idea consists of decomposing a given semigroup  $S$  into component subsemigroups which are of simpler structure, through a congruence  $\eta$  on  $S$  such that the quotient semigroup  $S/\eta$  is the greatest semilattice homomorphic image of  $S$  and each  $\eta$ -class is a component subsemigroup. This well known result has since been generalized by M. S. Putcha, S. Bogdanović, M. Ćirić, F. Kmet and many others [3], [7], [8].

Both the greatest semilattice decomposition of semigroups and the greatest distributive lattice decomposition of semirings evolve out of the divisibility relation. In an additive idempotent semiring  $S$ , we define  $a \longrightarrow b$  if  $a \mid b^n$  for some  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ . The binary relation  $\longrightarrow$  is neither symmetric nor transitive in general, which allows us to find the least distributive lattice congruence as the least congruence from  $\longrightarrow$  in several ways. For example, symmetric opening of the transitive closure and the transitive closure of the symmetric opening of  $\longrightarrow$  give us different description of the least distributive lattice congruence on  $S$ . Such variations in the description of the least distributive

---

The authors thank the editor for communicating the paper and the referee for his careful reading of the manuscript and helpful suggestions.