

A note on a paper of Heatherly

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We make the following remarks concerning Lemma 2.4 and Theorem 2.5 in [2]. We now present some examples in which the conclusions of Lemma 2.4 and Theorem 2.5 fails. Throughout this note N stands for a left near-ring.

Example 1. Let $N = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$. Define addition as modulo 6 and multiplication by the following table (see CLAY [1] on $(0, 1, 4, 3, 4, 1)$).

		0	1	2	3	4	5
0		0	0	0	0	0	0
1		0	1	2	3	4	5
2		0	4	2	0	4	2
3		0	3	0	3	0	3
4		0	4	2	0	4	2
5		0	1	2	3	4	5

Then N is a finite near-ring with $a^2 = a$ for all a . Here $N = N_1 \oplus N_2$ where $N_1 = \{0, 3\}$ and $N_2 = \{0, 2, 4\}$ are ideals of N . Clearly 3 is a nonzero right distributive element of N but 2 and 4 are not right distributive elements of N_2 . Hence in this case Lemma 2.4 and the first part of Theorem 2.5 (1) fails.

Example 2. Let N be a finite zero symmetric near-ring with a nonzero right distributive element d and contains no nonzero nilpotent elements. Let $(G, +)$ be a finite non abelian group. Define on $N \times G$ addition as componentwise and multiplication as follows:

For $(n, g), (m, h) \in N \times G$,

$$(n, g) * (m, h) = (nm, h) \quad \text{if } g \neq 0 \quad (nm, 0) \quad \text{if } g = 0.$$

Then $(N \times G, +, *)$ is a near-ring (see PILZ [3]). Now obviously $N \times G$ is a finite near-ring without nilpotent elements and $(d, 0)$ is a nonzero right distributive element. Here $N \times G$ is not abelian under addition. Thus the second part of Theorem 2.5 (1) fails.

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References

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