

Pacific Journal of Mathematics

**REPRESENTATIONS OF LATTICE-ORDERED GROUPS
HAVING A BASIS**

JUSTIN THOMAS LLOYD

REPRESENTATIONS OF LATTICE-ORDERED GROUPS HAVING A BASIS

JUSTIN T. LLOYD

A convex l -subgroup C of a lattice-ordered group G is said to be a prime subgroup provided the collection $L(C)$ of left cosets of G by C is totally-ordered by the relation: $xC \leq yC$ if and only if there exists $c \in C$ such that $xc \leq y$. A collection \bar{C} of prime subgroups of G is called a representation for G if $\bigcap \bar{C}$ contains no proper l -ideal of G . A representation \bar{C} is said to be irreducible if the intersection of any proper subcollection of \bar{C} does contain a proper l -ideal of G . \bar{C} is a minimal representation if each element of \bar{C} is a minimal prime subgroup. A representation \bar{C} is $*$ -irreducible if $\bigcap \bar{C} = \{1\}$ while $\bigcap (\bar{C} - \{C\}) \neq \{1\}$ for every $C \in \bar{C}$. In this paper it is shown that an l -group with a basis admits a minimal irreducible representation and that such a representation can be chosen in essentially only one way. In particular, an l -group with a normal basis has a unique minimal irreducible representation. In addition, two properties equivalent to the existence of a basis are derived; namely the existence of a representation \bar{C} such that each element of \bar{C} has a nontrivial polar and the existence of a $*$ -irreducible representation.

For a linearly-ordered set L , let $P(L)$ denote the collection of all order-preserving permutations of L . $P(L)$ is a group under the operation of composition of functions, and is an l -group if $f \in P(L)$ is defined to be positive provided $f(x) \geq x$ for all $x \in L$. C. Holland [2] has related an arbitrary l -group G to l -groups of the form $P(L)$ in the following way: Letting C be a prime subgroup of G , the collection $L(C)$ of left cosets of G by C is totally-ordered (by the relation mentioned above) and the map $g \rightarrow \bar{g}$ where $\bar{g}(xC) = gxC$ for all $xC \in L(C)$ is an l -homomorphism from G into $P(L(C))$. This map is called the *natural* l -homomorphism. If $C = \{C_i \mid i \in I\}$ is a representation for G and if δ_i denotes the natural l -homomorphism of G into $P(L(C_i))$, then the large cardinal product \prod of the $\delta_i(G)$ contains an l -isomorphic copy of G as an l -subgroup and subdirect product. (This l -isomorphism is defined by $g \rightarrow (\dots, \delta_i(g), \dots)$.) It is for this reason that \bar{C} is called a representation. The main result of [2] is that every l -group has a representation. If $\bar{C} = \{C_i \mid i \in I\}$ is a representation for G and if each

Received July 27, 1964. This research was partially supported by National Science Foundation grants GP-41 and GP-1791, and represents a portion of the author's doctoral dissertation. The author wishes to thank Professor P. F. Conrad for his help in preparing this paper. Several suggestions by the referee have led to improvements in this paper.

C_i is an l -ideal of G , then \bar{C} is called a *realization* of G . In this case, each $\delta_i(G)$ is a totally-ordered group and G is l -isomorphic to an l -subgroup and subdirect product of a cardinal product of o -groups. If \bar{C} is an irreducible representation consisting of l -ideals, then \bar{C} is called an *irreducible realization*.

2. Minimal irreducible representations of l -groups with basis.

An element s of an l -group G is *basic* provided $s > 1$ and $\{x \in G \mid 1 \leq x \leq s\}$ is totally-ordered by the order relation in G . A basic element s of G is *normal* if s and $g^{-1}sg$ are comparable ($g^{-1}sg \geq s$ or $s > g^{-1}sg$) for all $g \in G$. For $x \in G$, the *absolute value* of x is defined by $|x| = x \vee x^{-1}$. Two elements x and y of G are said to be *disjoint* if $|x| \wedge |y| = 1$. A subset S of G is a *basis* for G if S is a maximal set of pairwise disjoint elements and each element of S is basic. A basis S is *normal* if each element of S is normal.

P. Lorenzen [4] has shown that an l -group G has a realization if and only if no positive element of G is disjoint from one of its conjugates. P. Jaffard [3] has proven that an abelian l -group has an irreducible realization if and only if it has a basis. F. Sik [5] generalized this result by showing that for an l -group G , the possession of a normal basis is equivalent to the existence of an irreducible realization of G . Using this result along with Lorenzen's, it is easily seen that an l -group G with a basis has a realization if and only if it has a normal basis.

It will now be shown that an l -group G with a basis has a minimal irreducible representation which can be chosen in essentially only one way. The construction depends upon those prime subgroups of G having nontrivial polars and not upon the choice of a basis. It will be shown further that the concept of a minimal irreducible representation is a direct generalization of the concept of an irreducible realization.

LEMMA 2.1. (*P. Conrad, unpublished*) *A convex l -subgroup C of an l -group G is prime if and only if the conditions $a, b \in G$ and $a \wedge b = 1$ imply $a \in C$ or $b \in C$.*

For an element x of an l -group G , let $D(x) = \{y \in G \mid |x| \wedge |y| = 1\}$. For a subset B of G , let $D(B) = \bigcap D(x)$ ($x \in B$). Since each $D(x)$ is a convex l -subgroup of G , $D(B)$ is also a convex l -subgroup of G .

LEMMA 2.2. *Let C be a prime subgroup of the l -group G where $D(C) \neq \{1\}$. Let $s \in D(C)$, $s > 1$. Then s is basic, $C = D(s)$ and C is minimal prime. Conversely, if s is basic, then $D(s)$ is a prime subgroup of G and $s \in DD(s)$.*

Proof. Let $s \geq x \geq 1$ and $s \geq y \geq 1$. Then $x(x \wedge y)^{-1}, y(x \wedge y)^{-1} \in D(C)$ and $x(x \wedge y)^{-1} \wedge y(x \wedge y)^{-1} = 1$. It follows from Lemma 2.1 that $x(x \wedge y)^{-1} \in C \cap D(C)$ or $y(x \wedge y)^{-1} \in C \cap D(C)$ and so $x(x \wedge y)^{-1} = 1$ or $y(x \wedge y)^{-1} = 1$. Thus $y \geq x$ or $x \geq y$ and so s is basic. Since $s \notin C$, Lemma 2.1 implies that $D(s) \subseteq C$ and since $s \in D(C)$ it is immediate that $C \subseteq D(s)$. Thus $C = D(s)$. Since $D(s)$ is contained in any prime subgroup which does not contain s , it is clear that C is minimal.

Suppose s is basic and let $a, b \in G$ be such that $a \wedge b = 1$. If $a, b \in D(s)$, then $s \geq a \wedge s > 1$ and $s \geq b \wedge s > 1$. Since s is basic, $a \wedge s \geq b \wedge s$ or $b \wedge s > a \wedge s$. In either case it follows that $a \wedge b \wedge s > 1$, contradicting the assumption that $a \wedge b = 1$. Thus $a \wedge b = 1$ implies that $a \in D(s)$ or $b \in D(s)$ and so $D(s)$ is prime by Lemma 2.1. It is clear that $s \in DD(s)$.

LEMMA 2.3. *Let C_1 and C_2 be distinct prime subgroups of the l -group G . Then $D(C_1) \cap D(C_2) = \{1\}$.*

Proof. If $D(C_1) \cap D(C_2) \neq \{1\}$, let $s \in D(C_1) \cap D(C_2)$ where $s > 1$. By Lemma 2.2., $C_1 = D(s) = C_2$; and this contradicts the supposition that $C_1 \neq C_2$.

THEOREM 2.1. *Let C' be the collection of all prime subgroups C of the l -group G such that $D(C) \neq \{1\}$. For each $C \in C'$, let $s(C) \in D(C)$ where $s(C) > 1$. Then the following are equivalent:*

- (a) $\{s(C) \mid C \in C'\}$ is a basis for G .
- (b) $\bigcap C' = \{1\}$.
- (c) C' is a representation for G .

In case any of these conditions hold, a subset \bar{C} of C' is an irreducible representation if and only if \bar{C} contains exactly one group from each conjugate class in C' .

Proof. Suppose that (a) holds and let $x \in G$ where $x > 1$. Then there exists $C \in C'$ such that $x \wedge s(C) > 1$. By Lemma 2.2., $D(s(C)) = C$ and so $x \in C$. Thus $\bigcap C' = \{1\}$. (b) implies (c) by definition. If (c) holds and if $1 < x \in G$, then there exists $g \in G$ and $C \in C'$ such that $g^{-1}xg \in C$. Thus $x \notin gCg^{-1}$ while $gCg^{-1} \in C'$. It follows from Lemma 2.1. that $x \wedge s(gCg^{-1}) > 1$. Therefore $\{s(C) \mid C \in C'\}$ is a basis for G .

It is clear that an irreducible representation cannot contain distinct conjugate subgroups. Suppose then that \bar{C} contains exactly one group from each conjugate class in C' . Let $1 < x \in G$ and let $C \in C'$ be such that $x \wedge s(C) > 1$. There exists $g \in G$ such that $g^{-1}Cg \in \bar{C}$ and since

$x \notin C$ it follows that $g^{-1}xg \notin \bigcap \bar{C}$. Thus $\bigcap \bar{C}$ contains no proper l -ideal of G and so \bar{C} is a representation of G . If E is a proper subcollection of \bar{C} , let $C \in C'$ be such that no conjugate of C is in E . If there exists $C_1 \in E$ and $g \in G$ such that $g^{-1}s(C)g \in C_1$, then $s(C) \notin gC_1g^{-1}$ while $gC_1g^{-1} \in C'$. The only element of C' not containing $s(C)$ is C and so $gC_1g^{-1} = C$ contradicting the supposition that no conjugate of C is in E . Thus $\bigcap E$ does contain a proper l -ideal and so \bar{C} is an irreducible representation of G .

COROLLARY 2.1. *If S is a basis of the l -group G , then $\{D(s) \mid s \in S\}$ is the set C' of all prime subgroups C of G which satisfy $D(C) \neq \{1\}$.*

Proof. By Lemma 2.2. $\{D(s) \mid s \in S\} \subseteq C'$. Thus $\bigcap C' = \{1\}$ and so it follows from the Theorem that $\{D(s) \mid s \in S\} = C'$.

COROLLARY 2.2. *Every l -group with a basis admits a minimal irreducible representation.*

COROLLARY 2.3. *An l -group G has a representation \bar{C} such that $D(C) \neq \{1\}$ for each $C \in \bar{C}$ if and only if G has a basis.*

The above results show one way in which a minimal irreducible representation can be chosen for an l -group with a basis. The following shows that this is the only way in which such a representation can be chosen.

THEOREM 2.2. *If an l -group G has a basis S and if \bar{C} is a minimal irreducible representation for G , then $\bar{C} \subseteq C' = \{D(s) \mid s \in S\}$. Thus \bar{C} contains exactly one group from each conjugate class in C' .*

Proof. Let $C \in \bar{C}$. Then $\bigcap (\bar{C} - \{C\})$ contains a proper l -ideal N of G . (For the purpose of the following argument, let $N = G$ in case \bar{C} has only one element.) Let $1 < g \in N$ and choose $s \in S$ such that $1 < g \wedge s \leq s$. Then $g \wedge s$ is basic and since $1 < g \wedge s \leq g$, $h^{-1}(g \wedge s)h \in N$ for all $h \in G$. Since $\bigcap \bar{C}$ does not contain an l -ideal of G , there exists $k \in G$ such that $k^{-1}(g \wedge s)k \notin C$. Moreover, $k^{-1}(g \wedge s)k$ is basic. Since C is prime, it follows that $D(k^{-1}(g \wedge s)k) \subseteq C$. The minimality of C implies that $D(k^{-1}(g \wedge s)k) = C$. It follows from Corollary 2.1. that $C \in C'$.

It is easily seen that a basic element s is normal if and only if $D(s)$ is an l -ideal. The following is then immediate.

COROLLARY 2.4. *An l -group with a normal basis has a unique minimal irreducible representation \bar{C} and each element of \bar{C} is an l -ideal. Thus \bar{C} is an irreducible realization.*

THEOREM 2.3. *A representation \bar{C} of an l -group G is $*$ -irreducible if and only if G has a basis S and $\bar{C} = \{D(s) \mid s \in S\}$.*

Proof. If G has a basis S and if $\bar{C} = \{D(s) \mid s \in S\}$, it is clear that \bar{C} is a $*$ -irreducible representation of G .

Suppose then that \bar{C} is a $*$ -irreducible representation and let C' denote the collection of prime subgroups C of G such that $D(C) \neq \{1\}$. Let $C_1 \in \bar{C}$ and let $1 < g \in \bigcap (\bar{C} - \{C_1\})$. If $1 < h \in C_1$ then $g \wedge h \in \bigcap \bar{C}$ and so $g \wedge h = 1$. Thus $D(C_1) \neq \{1\}$ and so $\bar{C} \subseteq C'$. It follows that $\bigcap C' = \{1\}$ and therefore by Theorem 2.1. that $\{s(C) \mid C \in C'\}$ is a basis for G . By Corollary 2.1., $C' = \{D(s(C)) \mid C \in C'\}$. Since the intersection of any proper subcollection of C' is nontrivial, it follows that $\bar{C} = C'$.

COROLLARY 2.5. *(F. Sik [5]) An l -group G has a normal basis if and only if it has an irreducible realization.*

Proof. If G has a normal basis S then $C' = \{D(s) \mid s \in S\}$ is an irreducible realization.

If \bar{C} is an irreducible realization of G , then \bar{C} is a $*$ -irreducible representation of G . It follows from the Theorem that G has a basis S and $\bar{C} = \{D(s) \mid s \in S\}$. Thus each $D(s)$ is an l -ideal of G and so S is a normal basis for G .

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50 reprints per author of each article are furnished free of charge; additional copies may be obtained at cost in multiples of 50.

The *Pacific Journal of Mathematics* is published quarterly, in March, June, September, and December. Effective with Volume 13 the price per volume (4 numbers) is \$18.00; single issues, \$5.00. Special price for current issues to individual faculty members of supporting institutions and to individual members of the American Mathematical Society: \$8.00 per volume; single issues \$2.50. Back numbers are available.

Subscriptions, orders for back numbers, and changes of address should be sent to Pacific Journal of Mathematics, 103 Highland Boulevard, Berkeley 8, California.

Printed at Kokusai Bunken Insatsusha (International Academic Printing Co., Ltd.), No. 6, 2-chome, Fujimi-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

PUBLISHED BY PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MATHEMATICS, A NON-PROFIT CORPORATION

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* Basil Gordon, Acting Managing Editor until February 1, 1966.

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