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**ON SEMIGROUPS IN WHICH $x = xyx = xzx$ IF AND ONLY IF
 $x = xyzx$**

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ON SEMIGROUPS IN WHICH $X = XYX = XZX$
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A semigroup S will be called *quasi-rectangular* if the set of idempotents of S is non-empty and a rectangular band ideal of S . The theorems of this note prove in part that the following are equivalent. (1) S is a semilattice of semigroups each of which is either idempotent free or quasi-rectangular. (2) Every \mathcal{J} -class of S is either idempotent free or a rectangular subband of S . (3) Every \mathcal{D} -class of S is either idempotent free or a rectangular subband of S . (4) S is a semigroup in which for any $x, y, z \in S$, $x = xyx = xzx$ if and only if $x = xyzx$.

Recently M. S. Putcha and J. Weissglass ([4]) have given a characterization of a semigroup each of whose \mathcal{D} -classes has at most one idempotent. Using results in [4], this note gives also a characterization of a semigroup each of whose \mathcal{D} -classes is either idempotent free or consists of a single idempotent. Also, \mathcal{D} may be replaced by \mathcal{J} in the above statement.

Throughout this note S will denote a semigroup and $E(S)$ the set of idempotents of S . Let the set-valued functions I and \bar{I} on S be defined by $I(x, S) = \{e \mid e \in E(S), e = exe\}$ and $\bar{I}(x, S) = \{y \mid y \in S, y = yxy\}$, respectively. We shall write $E, I(x)$ and $\bar{I}(x)$ for $E(S), I(x, S)$ and $\bar{I}(x, S)$, respectively, when there is no possibility of confusion.

PROPOSITION 1. *The following are equivalent.*

- (1) $\bar{I}(x) \cap \bar{I}(y) = \bar{I}(xy)$ for every $x, y \in S$.
- (2) $I(x) \cap I(y) = I(xy)$ for every $x, y \in S$.

In this case we have $\bar{I}(x) = I(x)$ for every $x \in S$.

Proof. (1) \Rightarrow (2) follows from $\bar{I}(x) \cap E = I(x)$ for every $x \in S$.

(2) \Rightarrow (1). We will prove that $\bar{I}(x) = I(x)$ for every $x \in S$. Let $a \in \bar{I}(x)$. Then $a = axa$. Hence $ax = (ax)(ax) = (ax)(ax)(ax)$. Thus $ax \in I(ax) = I(a) \cap I(x)$. Hence $ax \in I(a)$, i.e., $ax = (ax)a(ax)$. Hence $axa = (axa)(axa)$, i.e., $a = a^2$. Therefore $a \in \bar{I}(x) \cap E = I(x)$. Thus $\bar{I}(x) \subseteq I(x)$. Clearly $I(x) \subseteq \bar{I}(x)$. Hence $\bar{I}(x) = I(x)$ for every $x \in S$.

PROPOSITION 2. *Let N be the set of elements x of S such that $\bar{I}(x) = \emptyset$. If N is nonempty then N is an ideal of S and idempotent free.*

Proof. Suppose that N is nonempty. It is easy to see that N is idempotent free. Let $x \in N$ and $y \in S$. If $xy \notin N$ there exists $a \in S$ such that $a = axya$. Hence $ya = (ya)x(ya)$ and so $ya \in \bar{I}(x)$. This contradicts the fact that $\bar{I}(x) = \emptyset$. Thus $xy \in N$. Similarly $yx \in N$. This completes our proof.

LEMMA 1. *Let N be an idempotent free ideal of S . Then S satisfies $I(x, S) \cap I(y, S) = I(xy, S)$ for every $x, y \in S$ if and only if the Rees factor semigroup S/N satisfies $I(x, S/N) \cap I(y, S/N) = I(xy, S/N)$ for every $x, y \in S/N$.*

Proof. Let 0 denote the equivalence class N in S/N . Since N is idempotent free $E(S/N) = E(S) \cup \{0\}$. If $a, x \notin N$, then $a \in I(x, S)$ if and only if $a \in I(x, S/N)$. Furthermore $I(0, S/N) = 0$ and $I(z, S) = \emptyset$ for $z \in N$, since N is an idempotent free ideal of S . Hence $I(x, S) \cup \{0\} = I(\bar{x}, S/N)$ for every $x \in S$, where $\bar{x} = x$ if $x \notin N$ and $\bar{x} = 0$ if $x \in N$. From this, our result follows easily.

From Proposition 1, Proposition 2 and Lemma 1, we have the following

THEOREM 1. *Let $E(S) \neq \emptyset$. The following are equivalent.*

- (1) $I(x, S) \cap I(y, S) = I(xy, S)$ for every $x, y \in S$.
- (2) S is an ideal extension of an idempotent free semigroup (possibly empty) by a semigroup T such that $I(x, T) \cap I(y, T) = I(xy, T)$ and $I(x, T) \neq \emptyset$ for every $x, y \in T$.

Let τ be a congruence on S . If S/τ is a semilattice, τ is called a semilattice congruence on S . In this note, ρ denotes the smallest semilattice congruence on S and σ denotes the relation on S defined by $x \sigma y$ if and only if $I(x) = I(y)$. If $\rho = S \times S$, then S is called s -indecomposable. Furthermore, for any congruence τ on a semigroup S we denote by $\tau|_E$ the restriction of τ to E and by $x\tau$ the equivalence class mod τ containing an element x .

Now we note that S is quasi-rectangular if and only if $E(S)$ is nonempty and $e = exe$ for every $e \in E(S)$ and $x \in S$.

THEOREM 2. *The following are equivalent.*

- (1) $I(x) \cap I(y) = I(xy)$ for every $x, y \in S$.
- (2) (i) σ is a semilattice congruence on S ,
(ii) each σ -class is either idempotent free or a quasi-rectangular semigroup.

(3) S is a semilattice of s -indecomposable semigroups each of which is either idempotent free or quasi-rectangular.

(4) S is a semilattice of semigroups each of which is either idempotent free or quasi-rectangular.

In this case, for a semilattice congruence τ on S induced by the decomposition in (4) we have $\rho \subseteq \tau \subseteq \sigma$ and $\rho|E = \tau|E = \sigma|E$. Moreover, for any $a, b \in E$ we have $a \sigma b$ if and only if $a = aba$ and $b = bab$.

roof. (1) \Rightarrow (2) follows from easy calculations.

(1) \Rightarrow (3). S is a semilattice of s -indecomposable semigroups ([5]). On the other hand, since S satisfies $I(x) \cap I(y) = I(xy)$ for every $x, y \in S$, any subsemigroup of S satisfies also the same. Therefore, if we consider the congruence σ on each component of S , it follows from (2) (ii) above that any component is idempotent free or quasi-rectangular. Thus (3) holds.

(2) \Rightarrow (4) and (3) \Rightarrow (4) a fortiori.

(4) \Rightarrow (1). Let τ be the congruence induced by the decomposition in (4) and let $x, y \in S$. If $a \in I(x) \cap I(y)$, we have $a = axa = aya$. Since τ is a semilattice congruence on S , we have $a \tau ax \tau ay$. Hence $axy \in a\tau$. On the other hand, $a \in a\tau \cap E$. Hence $a = a(axy)a = axya$. Thus $a \in I(xy)$. Conversely, if $a \in I(xy)$ we have $a = axya$. Hence $a \tau axy$. Thus $ay \tau axy^2 \tau axy$. Hence $ay \in a\tau$. Since $a \in a\tau \cap E$, $a = a(ay)a = aya$. Hence $a \in I(y)$. Similarly, $a \in I(x)$. Hence $a \in I(x) \cap I(y)$. Therefore $I(x) \cap I(y) = I(xy)$, i.e., (1) holds.

Now let $x, y \in S$ such that $x \tau y$. Let $a \in I(x)$. Then $a = axa$. Hence $ax \in ax\tau \cap E$ and $ay \in ax\tau$. Since $ax\tau$ is quasi-rectangular, $ax = (ax)(ay)(ax)$. Hence $a = axa = (ax)(ay)(ax)a = (axa)y(axa) = aya$, i.e., $a \in I(y)$. Thus $I(x) \subseteq I(y)$. By symmetry, $I(y) \subseteq I(x)$. Hence $I(x) = I(y)$. Thus $x \sigma y$. This shows that $\tau \subseteq \sigma$. On the other hand, clearly $\rho \subseteq \tau$. Now let $a, b \in E$. If $a \sigma b$, then $a, b \in I(a) = I(b)$. Hence $a = aba$ and $b = bab$. Conversely, if $a = aba$ and $b = bab$ we have $a \rho b$ since ρ is a semilattice congruence on S . On the other hand, $\rho \subseteq \tau \subseteq \sigma$. Hence $\rho|E = \tau|E = \sigma|E$.

COROLLARY. Let S be a semigroup such that $I(x) \cap I(y) = I(xy)$ and $x\rho \cap E \neq \emptyset$ for every $x, y \in S$. Then:

(1) $\rho = \tau = \sigma$, where τ is a congruence induced by the decomposition in Theorem 2 (4).

(2) S is s -indecomposable if and only if E is a rectangular band. In this case, S is quasi-rectangular.

Proof. (1) Let $x, y \in S$ such that $x \sigma y$. Let $a \in x\rho \cap E$ and $b \in y\rho \cap E$. Since $\rho \subseteq \tau \subseteq \sigma$, $a \sigma x \sigma y \sigma b$, that is, $a \sigma | E b$. Hence $a \rho | E b$ by Theorem 2. Therefore $x \rho a \rho b \rho y$, i.e., $s \rho y$. Since $\rho \subseteq \tau \subseteq \sigma$, this shows that $\rho = \tau = \sigma$.

(2) Let S be s -indecomposable. From Theorem 2 (3), S is quasi-rectangular and so E is a rectangular band. Conversely, let E be a rectangular band. Let $x, y \in S$. Then there exist $a \in x\rho \cap E$ and $b \in y\rho \cap E$. Since $a = aba$ and $b = bab$, $a \rho b$ and so $x \rho y$. Hence S is s -indecomposable.

We shall say that S has the *decomposition* (D) if S satisfies the following condition (D).

(D) $E(S)$ is nonempty and $E(S)$ is a disjoint union of maximal rectangular subbands $E_\alpha (\alpha \in \Gamma)$ of S , that is, if M is a rectangular subband of S and $M \cap E_\alpha \neq \emptyset$ for $\alpha \in \Gamma$, then $M \subseteq E_\alpha$.

In this case, each $E_\alpha (\alpha \in \Gamma)$ will be called a (D)-*component* of E .

PROPOSITION 3. *Let S be a semigroup such that E is nonempty. Then the following are equivalent.*

- (1) $I(x) \cap I(y) \subseteq I(xy)$ for every $x, y \in S$.
- (2) S has the decomposition (D).

Proof. (1) \Rightarrow (2). Let τ be the relation on E defined by $u \tau v$ if and only if $u = uvu$ and $v = vuv$. We shall prove that if (1) holds then τ is an equivalence relation on E . The reflexive law and the symmetric law hold evidently. We prove that the transitive law holds. Let $u \tau v$ and $v \tau w$. Then $v = vuv = vvw$. Since $v \in I(u) \cap I(w) \subseteq I(uwu)$, $v = v(uwu)v$. Therefore $u = uvu = u\{v(uwu)v\}u = (uvu)w(uvu) = uwu$. Similarly $w = wuw$. Hence $u \tau w$. The decomposition of E by τ shows that S has the decomposition (D).

(2) \Rightarrow (1). Let $e \in E$ and $x, y \in S$ such that $e \in I(x) \cap I(y)$. Since $e = exe = eye$, $\{e, ex\}$ and $\{e, ye\}$ are rectangular subbands of S . On the other hand, there exists a (D)-component E_α such that $e \in E_\alpha$. Then $\{e, ex\} \cap E_\alpha \neq \emptyset$ and $\{e, ye\} \cap E_\alpha \neq \emptyset$. Hence $e, ex, ye \in E_\alpha$ by (2). Thus $exye = (ex)(ye) \in E_\alpha$. Hence $e = e(exye)e = exye$. This shows that (1) holds.

REMARK. It is well known that any band has the decomposition (D) where the set Γ of suffixes is a semilattice and $E_\alpha E_\beta \subseteq E_\gamma$ if $\alpha\beta = \gamma$ for $\alpha, \beta, \gamma \in \Gamma$ ([2] and [3]). But, even if a semigroup S satisfies $I(x) \cap I(y) = I(xy)$ for every $x, y \in S$ and E is nonempty, E need not be a subsemigroup of S . The following example shows it.

	x	y	z	u	, where $I(x) = \{x, u\}$, $I(y) = \{y, u\}$,
x	x	z	z	u	$I(z) = \{u\}$ and $I(u) = \{u\}$.
y	u	y	u	u	
z	u	z	u	u	
u	u	u	u	u	

PROPOSITION 4. *The following are equivalent.*

- (1) $I(xy) \subseteq I(x) \cap I(y)$ for every $x, y \in S$.
- (2) For any $x, y \in S$, $e = exe$ whenever $e = xy \in E$.
- (3) For any $x, y \in S$, $e = eye$ whenever $e = xy \in E$.
- (4) (i) For any $x, y \in S$, if $xy, yx \in E$ then $\{xy, yx\}$ is contained in a rectangular subband of S ,
 (ii) for any $x, y \in S$, $e = ex = ey$ whenever $e = xy = yx \in E$.

Proof. (1) \Rightarrow (2) follows from $e \in I(e) = I(xy) \subseteq I(x) \cap I(y) \subseteq I(x)$.

(2) \Rightarrow (1). Let $e \in I(xy)$. Then $e = exye$ and hence $e = e(ex)e = exe$. Set $u = yex$. Then $u \in E$ and hence $u = uyeu$ by (2). Thus $yex = yexyeyex$. Hence $ex(yex)e = ex(yexyeyex)e$. Therefore $e = (exye)(exe) = exyexe = exyexyeyexe = (exyexye)y(exe) = eye$. Hence $e \in I(x) \cap I(y)$. Thus $I(xy) \subseteq I(x) \cap I(y)$.

(1) \Leftrightarrow (3) is proved by the same way as used in the proof of (1) \Leftrightarrow (2).

(1) \Rightarrow (4) (i). Since $xy \in I(xy) = I(xyxy) \subseteq I(yx)$ by (1), $xy = xy(yx)xy$. Similarly $yx = yx(xy)yx$. Hence (4) (i) holds.

(1) \Rightarrow (4) (ii). If $e = xy = yx \in E$ for $x, y \in S$, then $e \in I(xy) \subseteq I(x) \cap I(y)$. Hence $e = exe = eye$ and so $e = ex = ey$.

(4) \Rightarrow (1). Let $e \in I(xy)$. Then $e = exye = (ex)(ye)$. Set $u = (ye)(ex)$. Then $u \in E$. Hence $e = eue$ and $u = ueu$ by (4) (i), that is, $e = eyexe$ and $yex = yexeyex$. Hence $ex(yex)ye = ex(yexyeyex)ye$, that is, $(exye)(exye) = (exye)xey(exye)$. Hence $e = exeye$. Thus $e = (eye)(exe) = (exe)(eye)$. Hence, by (4) (ii), $e = e(exe) = exe$ and $e = e(eye) = eye$. This shows that $I(xy) \subseteq I(x) \cap I(y)$.

PROPOSITION 5. *Let S be a semigroup such that E is a left (right) ideal of S . Then $I(x) \cap I(y) = I(xy)$ for every $x, y \in S$.*

Proof. Let E be a left ideal of S . Since E is a band, S has the decomposition (D). Now let $e = xy \in E$. Then $ye \in E$. Hence $ye = yeye$ and so $xye = xyeye$. Thus $e = eye$. Therefore the condition (3) in Proposition 4 holds. Hence, by Proposition 3 and Proposition 4,

$I(x) \cap I(y) = I(xy)$ for every $x, y \in S$. In the case that E is a right ideal of S , we can prove it by the same way.

THEOREM 3. *The following are equivalent.*

- (1) $I(x) \cap I(y) = I(xy)$ for every $x, y \in S$.
- (2) Every \mathcal{J} -class of S is either idempotent free or a rectangular subband of S .
- (3) Every \mathcal{D} -class of S is either idempotent free or a rectangular subband of S .

Proof. (1) \Rightarrow (2). Let $x, y \in S$. Suppose that $x \not\mathcal{J} y$. Then there exist $a, b, c, d \in S^1$ such that $x = ayb$ and $y = cxd$. Hence $I(x) = I(ayb) \subseteq I(y)$ and $I(y) = I(cxd) \subseteq I(x)$. Thus $I(x) = I(y)$. This shows that $x \not\mathcal{J} y$ implies $x \sigma y$. Now suppose that $e \not\mathcal{J} x$ and $e \not\mathcal{J} y$ for $e \in E(S)$ and $x, y \in S$. We shall prove $e \not\mathcal{J} xy$. Since $I(e) = I(x) = I(y)$, $e \in I(e) = I(x) \cap I(y) = I(xy)$. Hence $e = exye$ and so $S^1eS^1 \subseteq S^1xyS^1$. On the other hand, $S^1xyS^1 \subseteq S^1xS^1 = S^1eS^1$. Therefore $S^1eS^1 = S^1xyS^1$. Hence $e \mathcal{J} xy$. This shows that any \mathcal{J} -class containing an idempotent is a subsemigroup of S . Next let $e \in E(S)$ and $x \in S$ such that $e \not\mathcal{J} x$. Then $I(e) = I(x)$. Hence $e = exe$. Therefore any \mathcal{J} -class containing an idempotent is a quasi-rectangular subsemigroup of S . Now let J be a \mathcal{J} -class of S and a quasi-rectangular subsemigroup of S . Then $E(J)$ is an ideal of J , so $J = E(J)$. For, by [1, Lemma 2.39], $J \cup \{0\}$ is 0-simple, so J is simple. Hence (2) holds.

(2) \Rightarrow (3). Let D and J be a \mathcal{D} -class and a \mathcal{J} -class containing the same idempotent, respectively. Since a rectangular subband of S is contained in a \mathcal{D} -class of S , $J \subseteq D$. Thus, $D = J$ follows from $\mathcal{D} \subseteq \mathcal{J}$. Hence (3) holds.

(3) \Rightarrow (1). Suppose $e \in I(x) \cap I(y)$. Then $e = exe = eye$. Hence $ex \mathcal{D} e \mathcal{D} ye$ and so $e \mathcal{D} (ex)(ye)$. Therefore $e = e\{(ex)(ye)\}e = exye$, that is, $e \in I(xy)$. Conversely, suppose $e \in I(xy)$. Then $e = exye$ and so $ex = (ex)y(ex)$. Hence $(ex)y \in E$ and $ex \mathcal{D} (ex)y$. Thus $ex \in E$. Hence $e = exye = (exex)ye = ex(exye) = exe$. Similarly $e = eye$. Hence $e \in I(x) \cap I(y)$. Thus (1) holds.

PROPOSITION 6. *The following are equivalent.*

- (1) (i) S is a regular semigroup,
(ii) $I(x) \cap I(y) = I(xy)$ for every $x, y \in S$.
- (2) S is a band.

Proof. (1) \Rightarrow (2). Let $x \in S$. Then there exists $y \in S$ such that $x = xyx$, i.e., $x \in \bar{I}(y)$. On the other hand, $\bar{I}(y) = I(y)$ by Proposition 1. Hence $x \in I(y)$ and so x is an idempotent. Thus S is a band.

(2) \Rightarrow (1) (i) Obvious.

(2) \Rightarrow (1) (ii) follows from Proposition 5.

A semigroup is called *viable* if for any $x, y \in S$, $xy = yx$ whenever $xy, yx \in E$. The following lemma is due to M. S. Putcha and J. Weissglass ([4]).

LEMMA 2. *The following are equivalent.*

- (1) *S is viable.*
- (2) *S is a semilattice of semigroups having at most one idempotent.*
- (3) *S is a semilattice of s-indecomposable semigroups having at most one idempotent.*
- (4) *Every \mathcal{J} -class of S has at most one idempotent.*
- (5) *Every \mathcal{D} -class of S has at most one idempotent.*

Now let N be the set-valued function on S defined by $N(x) = \{e \mid e \in E, e = ex = xe\}$.

THEOREM 4. *The following are equivalent.*

- (1) *S is viable and $I(x) \cap I(y) = I(xy)$ for every $x, y \in S$.*
- (2) *$N(x) \cap N(y) = N(xy)$ for every $x, y \in S$.*
- (3) *S is a semilattice of semigroups each of which is either idempotent free or contains only one idempotent as zero element.*
- (4) *S is a semilattice of s-indecomposable semigroups each of which is either idempotent free or contains only one idempotent as zero element.*
- (5) *For any $x, y \in S$, $xy = yxy = xyx$ whenever $xy \in E$.*
- (6) *For any $x, y \in S$, $xy = yx = x^2y = y^2x$ whenever $xy, yx \in E$.*
- (7) *Every \mathcal{J} -class of S is either idempotent free or consists of a single idempotent.*
- (8) *Every \mathcal{D} -class of S is either idempotent free or consists of a single idempotent.*

Proof. (1) \Rightarrow (2). Clearly $N(x) \cap N(y) \subseteq N(xy)$. Let $e \in N(xy)$. Then $e = exy = exye$. Hence $e \in I(xy) = I(x) \cap I(y)$. Therefore $e = exe$ and $e = eye$. Hence $e(ex), (ex)e, e(ey), (ey)e \in E$. Since S is viable, $e = ex = ey$. Similarly $e = xe = ye$ and hence $e \in N(x) \cap N(y)$. Thus $N(xy) \subseteq N(x) \cap N(y)$ and so (2) holds.

(2) \Rightarrow (3). Let τ be the relation on S defined by $x \tau y$ if and only if $N(x) = N(y)$. Then τ is a semilattice congruence on S . If we consider the decomposition of S by τ then it is easy to see that (3) holds.

(3) \Rightarrow (1). follows from Theorem 2 and Lemma 2.

(1) \Leftrightarrow (4). For any semigroup, there exists the smallest semilattice congruence and every component in the decomposition by this congruence is *s*-indecomposable ([5]). Hence it follows from Theorem 2 and Lemma 2 that (1) and (4) are mutually equivalent.

(2) \Rightarrow (5). Let x and y be elements of S such that $xy \in E$. Then $xy \in N(xy) = N(x) \cap N(y)$. Hence $xy \in N(x)$ and $xy \in N(y)$. Therefore $xy = xyx = yxy$.

(5) \Rightarrow (6) obvious.

(6) \Rightarrow (1). In this case, S is viable. Since any rectangular subband of a viable semigroup consists of a single element, S has the decomposition (D). Moreover, Proposition 4 (4) (i) and (ii) hold. Hence (1) follows from Proposition 3 and Proposition 4.

(1) \Leftrightarrow (7) and (1) \Leftrightarrow (8) follow from Theorem 3 and Lemma 2.

PROPOSITION 7. *The following are equivalent.*

- (1) (i) S is a regular semigroup,
- (ii) $N(x) \cap N(y) = N(xy)$ for every $x, y \in S$.
- (2) S is a semilattice.

Proof. This follows from Proposition 6 and Theorem 4.

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GUNMA UNIVERSITY, MAEBASHI, JAPAN

D. E. Bennett, <i>Strongly unicoherent continua</i>	1
Walter R. Bloom, <i>Sets of p-spectral synthesis</i>	7
R. T. Bumby and D. E. Dobbs, <i>Amitsur cohomology of quadratic extensions: Formulas and number-theoretic examples</i>	21
W. W. Comfort, <i>Compactness-like properties for generalized weak topological sums</i>	31
D. R. Dunninger and J. Locker, <i>Monotone operators and nonlinear biharmonic boundary value problems</i>	39
T. S. Erickson, W. S. Martindale, 3rd and J. M. Osborn, <i>Prime nonassociative algebras</i>	49
P. Fischer, <i>On the inequality $\sum_{i=1}^n p_i \frac{f(p_i)}{f(q_i)} \geq 1$</i>	65
G. Fox and P. Morales, <i>Compact subsets of a Tychonoff set</i>	75
R. Gilmer and J. F. Hoffmann, <i>A characterization of Prüfer domains in terms of polynomials</i>	81
L. C. Glaser, <i>On tame Cantor sets in spheres having the same projection in each direction</i>	87
Z. Goseki, <i>On semigroups in which $X = XYX = XZX$ if and only if $X = XYZX$</i>	103
E. Grosswald, <i>Rational valued series of exponentials and divisor functions</i>	111
D. Handelman, <i>Strongly semiprime rings</i>	115
J. N. Henry and D. C. Taylor, <i>The $\bar{\beta}$ topology for w^*-algebras</i>	123
M. J. Hodel, <i>Enumeration of weighted p-line arrays</i>	141
S. K. Jain and S. Singh, <i>Rings with quasiprojective left ideals</i>	169
S. Jeyaratnam, <i>The diophantine equation $Y(Y + m)(Y + 2m) \times (Y + 3m) = 2X(X + m)(X + 2m)(X + 3m)$</i>	183
R. Kane, <i>On loop spaces without p torsion</i>	189
Alvin J. Kay, <i>Nonlinear integral equations and product integrals</i>	203
A. S. Kechris, <i>Countable ordinals and the analytic hierarchy, I</i>	223
Ka-Sing Lau, <i>A representation theorem for isometries of $C(X, E)$</i>	229
I. Madsen, <i>On the action of the Dyer-Lashof algebra in $H_*(G)$</i>	235
R. C. Metzler, <i>Positive linear functions, integration, and Choquet's theorem</i>	277
A. Nobile, <i>Some properties of the Nash blowing-up</i>	297
G. E. Petersen and G. V. Welland, <i>Plessner's theorem for Riesz conjugates</i>	307

Pacific Journal of Mathematics

Vol. 60, No. 1

September, 1975

Donald Earl Bennett, <i>Strongly unicoherent continua</i>	1
Walter Russell Bloom, <i>Sets of p-spectral synthesis</i>	7
Richard Thomas Bumby and David Earl Dobbs, <i>Amitsur cohomology of quadratic extensions: formulas and number-theoretic examples</i>	21
W. Wistar (William) Comfort, <i>Compactness-like properties for generalized weak topological sums</i>	31
Dennis Robert Dunninger and John Stewart Locker, <i>Monotone operators and nonlinear biharmonic boundary value problems</i>	39
Theodore Erickson, Wallace Smith Martindale, III and J. Marshall Osborn, <i>Prime nonassociative algebras</i>	49
Pál Fischer, <i>On the inequality $\sum_{i=0}^n [f(p_i)/f(q_i)]p_i \geq i$</i>	65
Geoffrey Fox and Pedro Morales, <i>Compact subsets of a Tychonoff set</i>	75
Robert William Gilmer, Jr. and Joseph F. Hoffmann, <i>A characterization of Prüfer domains in terms of polynomials</i>	81
Leslie C. Glaser, <i>On tame Cantor sets in spheres having the same projection in each direction</i>	87
Zensiro Goseki, <i>On semigroups in which $x = xyx = xzx$ if and only if $x = xyzx$</i>	103
Emil Grosswald, <i>Rational valued series of exponentials and divisor functions</i>	111
David E. Handelman, <i>Strongly semiprime rings</i>	115
Jackson Neal Henry and Donald Curtis Taylor, <i>The $\bar{\beta}$ topology for W^*-algebras</i>	123
Margaret Jones Hodel, <i>Enumeration of weighted p-line arrays</i>	141
Surender Kumar Jain and Surjeet Singh, <i>Rings with quasi-projective left ideals</i>	169
S. Jeyaratnam, <i>The Diophantine equation $Y(Y + m)(Y + 2m)(Y + 3m) = 2X(X + m)(X + 2m)(X + 3m)$</i>	183
Richard Michael Kane, <i>On loop spaces without p torsion</i>	189
Alvin John Kay, <i>Nonlinear integral equations and product integrals</i>	203
Alexander S. Kechris, <i>Countable ordinals and the analytical hierarchy. I</i>	223
Ka-Sing Lau, <i>A representation theorem for isometries of $C(X, E)$</i>	229
Ib Henning Madsen, <i>On the action of the Dyer-Lashof algebra in $H_*(G)$</i> ...	235
Richard C. Metzler, <i>Positive linear functions, integration, and Choquet's theorem</i>	277
Augusto Nobile, <i>Some properties of the Nash blowing-up</i>	297
Gerald E. Peterson and Grant Welland, <i>Plessner's theorem for Riesz conjugates</i>	307