Some results on Smarandache groupoids

H. J. Siamwalla† and A. S. Muktibodh‡

† Abeda Inamdar Senior College, Azam Campus,
Pune, India
‡ Shri M. Mohota College of Science, Umred Road
Nagpur, India
E-mail: siamwalla.maths@gmail.com amukti2000@yahoo.com

Abstract In this paper we prove some results towards classifying Smarandache groupoids
which are in $\mathbb{Z}^*(n)$ and not in $\mathbb{Z}(n)$ when $n$ is even and $n$ is odd.

Keywords Groupoids, Smarandache groupoids.

§1. Introduction and preliminaries

In [3] and [4], W. B. Kandasamy defined new classes of Smarandache groupoids using $\mathbb{Z}_n$.
In this paper we prove some theorems for construction of Smarandache groupoids according as
$n$ is even or odd.

Definition 1.1. A non-empty set of elements $G$ is said to form a groupoid if in $G$ is
defined a binary operation called the product denoted by $*$ such that $a * b \in G$, $\forall a, b \in G$.

Definition 1.2. Let $S$ be a non-empty set. $S$ is said to be a semigroup if on $S$ is defined
a binary operation $*$ such that

(i) for all $a, b \in S$ we have $a * b \in S$ (closure).
(ii) for all $a, b, c \in S$ we have $a * (b * c) = (a * b) * c$ (associative law).

$(S, *)$ is a semi-group.

Definition 1.3. A Smarandache groupoid $G$ is a groupoid which has a proper subset
$S \subset G$ which is a semi-group under the operation of $G$.

Example 1.1. Let $(G, *)$ be a groupoid on the set of integer modulo 6, given by the
following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>0</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>5</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Here, \{0, 5\}, \{1, 3\}, \{2, 4\} are proper subsets of \(G\) which are semigroups under \(*\).

**Definition 1.4.** Let \(Z_n = \{0, 1, 2, \cdots, n - 1\}, n \geq 3\). For \(a, b \in Z_n\{0\}\) define a binary operation \(*\) on \(Z_n\) as: \(a * b = ta + ub \pmod{n}\) where \(t, u\) are 2 distinct elements in \(Z_n\{0\}\) and \((t, u) = 1\). Here \(\“+\”\) is the usual addition of two integers and \(\“ta\”\) mean the product of the two integers \(t\) and \(a\).

Elements of \(Z_n\) form a groupoid with respect to the binary operation. We denote these groupoids by \(\{Z_n(t, u) *\}\) or \(Z_n(t, u)\) for fixed integer \(n\) and varying \(t, u \in Z_n\{0\}\) such that \((t, u) = 1\). Thus we define a collection of groupoids \(Z(n)\) as follows

\[Z(n) = \{Z_n(t, u) *\} \text{ for integers } t, u \in Z_n\{0\} \text{ such that } (t, u) = 1\].

**Definition 1.5.** Let \(Z_n = \{0, 1, 2, \cdots, n - 1\}, n \geq 3\). For \(a, b \in Z_n\{0\}\), define a binary operation \(*\) on \(Z_n\) as: \(a * b = ta + ub \pmod{n}\) where \(t, u\) are two distinct elements in \(Z_n\{0\}\) and \(t\) and \(u\) need not always be relatively prime but \(t \neq u\). Here \(\“+\”\) is usual addition of two integers and \(\“ta\”\) means the product of two integers \(t\) and \(a\).

For fixed integer \(n\) and varying \(t, u \in Z_n\{0\}\) s.t \(t \neq u\) we get a collection of groupoids \(Z^*(n)\) as: \(Z^*(n) = \{Z_n(t, u) *\} \text{ for integers } t, u \in Z_n\{0\} \text{ such that } t \neq u\).

**Remarks 1.1.** (i) Clearly, \(Z(n) \subset Z^*(n)\).

(ii) \(Z^*(n) \setminus Z(n) = \Phi\) for \(n = p + 1\) for prime \(p = 2, 3, \cdots\).

(iii) \(Z^*(n) \setminus Z(n) \neq \Phi\) for \(n \neq p + 1\) for prime \(p\).

We are interested in Smarandache Groupoids which are in \(Z^*(n)\) and not in \(Z(n)\) i.e., \(Z^*(n) \setminus Z(n)\).

### §2. Smarandache groupoids when \(n\) is even

**Theorem 2.1.** Let \(Z_n(t, lt) \in Z^*(n) \setminus Z(n)\). If \(n\) is even, \(n > 4\) and for each \(t = 2, 3, \cdots, \frac{n}{2} - 1\) and \(l = 2, 3, 4, \cdots\) such that \(lt < n\), then \(Z_n(t, lt)\) is Smarandache groupoid.

**Proof.** Let \(x = \frac{n}{2}\).

Case 1. \(t\) is even.

\(x = x = xt + lt x = (l + 1)tx \equiv 0 \pmod{n}\).
\(x * 0 = xt \equiv 0 \pmod{n}\).
\(0 * x = t x \equiv 0 \pmod{n}\).
\(0 * 0 = 0 \pmod{n}\).

\[\{0, x\}\] is semigroup in \(Z_n(t, lt)\).

\[\{0, x\}\] is Smarandache groupoid when \(t\) is even.

Case 2. \(t\) is odd.

(a) If \(l\) is even.

\(x = x = x t + l t x = (l + 1)tx \equiv x \pmod{n}\).
\(\{x\}\) is semigroup in \(Z_n(t, lt)\).

\(\{x\}\) is Smarandache groupoid when \(t\) is odd and \(l\) is even.
If \( l \) is odd then \((l + 1)\) is even.
\[
x \ast x = xt + lx = (l + 1)x \equiv 0 \text{ mod } n.
\]
\[
x \ast 0 = xt \equiv x \text{ mod } n.
\]
\[
0 \ast x = lx \equiv x \text{ mod } n.
\]
\[
0 \ast 0 \equiv 0 \text{ mod } n.
\]
\[
\Rightarrow \{0, x\} \text{ is semigroup in } Z_n(t, l).
\]
\[
\therefore Z_n(t, l) \text{ is Smarandache groupoid when } t \text{ is odd and } l \text{ is odd.}
\]

**Theorem 2.2.** Let \( Z_n(t, u) \in Z^*(n) \setminus Z(n) \), \( n \) is even \( n > 4 \) where \((t, u) = r \) and \( r \neq t, u \) then \( Z_n(t, u) \) is Smarandache groupoid.

**Proof.** Let \( x = \frac{n}{2} \).

**Case 1.** Let \( r \) be even i.e \( t \) and \( u \) are even.
\[
x \ast x = tx + ux = (t + u)x \equiv 0 \text{ mod } n.
\]
\[
x \ast 0 = tx \equiv x \text{ mod } n.
\]
\[
0 \ast 0 \equiv 0 \text{ mod } n.
\]
\[
\Rightarrow \{0, x\} \text{ is semigroup in } Z_n(t, l).
\]
\[
\therefore Z_n(t, l) \text{ is Smarandache groupoid when } t \text{ is even and } u \text{ is even.}
\]

**Case 2.** Let \( r \) be odd.

(a) when \( t \) is odd and \( u \) is odd,
\[
\Rightarrow t + u \text{ is even.}
\]
\[
x \ast x = tx + ux = (t + u)x \equiv 0 \text{ mod } n.
\]
\[
x \ast 0 = tx \equiv x \text{ mod } n.
\]
\[
0 \ast x \equiv ux \equiv x \text{ mod } n.
\]
\[
0 \ast 0 \equiv 0 \text{ mod } n.
\]
\[
\therefore \{0, x\} \text{ is a semigroup in } Z_n(t, l).
\]
\[
\therefore Z_n(t, l) \text{ is Smarandache groupoid when } t \text{ is odd and } u \text{ is odd.}
\]

(b) when \( t \) is odd and \( u \) is even,
\[
\Rightarrow t + u \text{ is odd.}
\]
\[
x \ast x = tx + ux = (t + u)x \equiv x \text{ mod } n.
\]
\[
\{x\} \text{ is a semigroup in } Z_n(t, l).
\]
\[
\therefore Z_n(t, l) \text{ is Smarandache groupoid when } t \text{ is odd and } u \text{ is even.}
\]

(c) when \( t \) is even and \( u \) is odd,
\[
\Rightarrow t + u \text{ is odd.}
\]
\[
x \ast x = tx + ux = (t + u)x \equiv x \text{ mod } n.
\]
\[
\{x\} \text{ is a semigroup in } Z_n(t, l).
\]
\[
\therefore Z_n(t, u) \text{ is Smarandache groupoid when } t \text{ is even and } u \text{ is odd.}
\]

By the above two theorems we can determine Smarandache groupoids in \( Z^*(n) \setminus Z(n) \) when \( n \) is even and \( n > 4 \).

We find Smarandache groupoids in \( Z^*(n) \setminus Z(n) \) for \( n = 22 \) by Theorem 2.1.
Next, we find Smarandache groupoids in $\mathbb{Z}^*(n) \setminus \mathbb{Z}(n)$ for $n = 22$ by Theorem 2.2.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( t )</th>
<th>( u )</th>
<th>( (t, u) = r )</th>
<th>( Z_n(t, u) )</th>
<th>Proper subset which is semigroup</th>
<th>Smarandache groupoid ( \text{in} Z^*(n) \backslash Z(n) )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td>(Z_{22}(4, 6))</td>
<td>({0, 11})</td>
<td>(Z_{22}(4, 6))</td>
</tr>
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<td>6</td>
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<td>(Z_{22}(4, 10))</td>
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<td>(Z_{22}(6, 10))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>(Z_{22}(6, 14))</td>
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<td>(Z_{22}(6, 20))</td>
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<td>(Z_{22}(8, 12))</td>
<td>({0, 11})</td>
<td>(Z_{22}(8, 12))</td>
</tr>
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<td>14</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>((8, 14) = 2)</td>
<td>(Z_{22}(8, 14))</td>
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<td>(Z_{22}(8, 14))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>({0, 11})</td>
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</tr>
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<td>(Z_{22}(10, 12))</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
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</tr>
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<td>(Z_{22}(12, 16))</td>
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<td>({0, 11})</td>
<td>(Z_{22}(12, 20))</td>
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<td>(Z_{22}(14, 16))</td>
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<td>(Z_{22}(16, 18))</td>
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<td>(Z_{22}(18, 20))</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
§3. Smarandache groupoids when \( n \) is odd

**Theorem 3.1.** Let \( Z_n(t, u) \in Z^*(n) \setminus Z(n) \). If \( n \) is odd, \( n > 4 \) and for each \( t = 2, \cdots, \frac{n-1}{2} \), and \( u = n - (t - 1) \) such that \( (t, u) = r \) then \( Z_n(t, u) \) is Smarandache groupoid.

**Proof.** Let \( x \in \{0, \cdots, n - 1\} \).

\[ x * x = xt + xu = (n + 1)x \equiv x \mod n. \]

\( \therefore \{x\} \) is semigroup in \( Z_n \).

\( \therefore Z_n(t, u) \) is Smarandache groupoid.

By the above theorem we can determine the Smarandache groupoids in \( Z^*(n) \setminus Z(n) \) when \( n \) is odd and \( n > 4 \).

Also we note that all \( \{x\} \) where \( x \in \{0, \cdots, n - 1\} \) are proper subsets which are semigroups in \( Z_n(t, u) \).

Let us consider the examples when \( n \) is odd. We will find the Smarandache groupoids in \( Z^*(n) \setminus Z(n) \) by Theorem 3.1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( n )</th>
<th>( t )</th>
<th>( \frac{n - (t - 1)}{2} )</th>
<th>( (t, u) = r )</th>
<th>( Z_n(t, u) ) Smarandache groupoid (S.G.) in ( Z^*(n) \setminus Z(n) )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>((2, 4) = 2)</td>
<td>( Z_5(2, 4) ) is S.G. in ( Z^*(5) \setminus Z(5) )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>((2, 6) = 3)</td>
<td>( Z_7(2, 6) ) is S.G. in ( Z^*(7) \setminus Z(7) )</td>
</tr>
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<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>((2, 8) = 2)</td>
<td>( Z_9(2, 8) ) is S.G. in ( Z^*(9) \setminus Z(9) )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>((4, 6) = 2)</td>
<td>( Z_4(4, 6) ) is S.G. in ( Z^*(9) \setminus Z(9) )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>((2, 10) = 2)</td>
<td>( Z_{11}(2, 10) ) is S.G. in ( Z^*(11) \setminus Z(11) )</td>
</tr>
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<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>((3, 9) = 3)</td>
<td>( Z_{11}(3, 9) ) is S.G. in ( Z^*(11) \setminus Z(11) )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>4</td>
<td>((4, 8) = 4)</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>((2, 12) = 2)</td>
<td>( Z_{13}(2, 12) ) is S.G. in ( Z^*(13) \setminus Z(13) )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>5</td>
<td>((4, 10) = 2)</td>
<td>( Z_{13}(4, 10) ) is S.G. in ( Z^*(13) \setminus Z(13) )</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>((6, 8) = 2)</td>
<td>( Z_{13}(6, 8) ) is S.G. in ( Z^*(13) \setminus Z(13) )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>((2, 14) = 2)</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>((4, 12) = 4)</td>
<td>( Z_{15}(4, 12) ) is S.G. in ( Z^*(15) \setminus Z(15) )</td>
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<tr>
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<td>5</td>
<td>((6, 10) = 2)</td>
<td>( Z_{15}(6, 10) ) is S.G. in ( Z^*(15) \setminus Z(15) )</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>((2, 16) = 2)</td>
<td>( Z_{17}(2, 16) ) is S.G. in ( Z^*(17) \setminus Z(17) )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>((3, 15) = 3)</td>
<td>( Z_{17}(3, 15) ) is S.G. in ( Z^*(17) \setminus Z(17) )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>((4, 14) = 2)</td>
<td>( Z_{17}(4, 14) ) is S.G. in ( Z^*(17) \setminus Z(17) )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>((6, 12) = 6)</td>
<td>( Z_{17}(6, 12) ) is S.G. in ( Z^*(17) \setminus Z(17) )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>((8, 10) = 2)</td>
<td>( Z_{17}(8, 10) ) is S.G. in ( Z^*(17) \setminus Z(17) )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
\[
\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline
n & t & u = n - (t - 1) & (t, u) = r \\
\hline
19 & 2 & 18 & (2, 18) = 2 \\
 & 4 & 16 & (4, 16) = 4 \\
 & 5 & 15 & (5, 15) = 5 \\
 & 6 & 14 & (6, 14) = 2 \\
 & 8 & 12 & (8, 12) = 4 \\
21 & 2 & 20 & (2, 20) = 2 \\
 & 4 & 18 & (4, 18) = 2 \\
 & 6 & 16 & (6, 16) = 2 \\
 & 8 & 14 & (8, 14) = 2 \\
 & 10 & 12 & (10, 12) = 2 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]

\( Z_n(t, u) \) Smarandache groupoid \\
\( \text{(S.G.) in } Z^*(n) \setminus Z(n) \)

Open Problems:

1. Let \( n \) be a composite number. Are all groupoids in \( Z^*(n) \setminus Z(n) \) Smarandache groupoids?

2. Which class will have more number of Smarandache groupoids in \( Z^*(n) \setminus Z(n) \)?
   
   (a) When \( n + 1 \) is prime.
   
   (b) When \( n \) is prime.

References