

A Review on Symbolic 2-Plithogenic Algebraic Structures

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Abstract

The objective of this paper is to give a good review about the 2-plithogenic algebraic structures. Three kinds of algebraic structures will be revisited and discussed, symbolic 2-plithogenic rings, symbolic 2-plithogenic vector spaces, and 2-plithogenic modules.

Key words: 2-plithogenic rings; 2-plithogenic spaces; 2-plithogenic modules; AH-ideals.

1. Introduction

The concept of symbolic n-plithogenic sets was defined by Smarandache. This concept has made a good generalization of classical algebraic structures. Also, these structures have similar structures of neutrosophic and n-refined neutrosophic algebraic structures [10-40].

For n=2, we get symbolic 2-plithogenic algebraic structures, where we find symbolic 2-plithogenic equations, rings, spaces, and modules [1-10].

In this paper, we give the interested reader a good review for three different types of 2-plithogenic algebraic structures, symbolic 2-plithogenic rings, modules, and vector spaces.

2-plithogenic rings [1]

Definition.

Let *R* be a ring, the symbolic 2-plithogenic ring is defined as follows:

$$2 - SP_R = \{a_0 + a_1P_1 + a_2P_2; a_i \in R, P_j^2 = P_j, P_1 \times P_2 = P_{\max(1,2)} = P_2\}.$$

Smarandache has defined algebraic operations on $2 - SP_R$ as follows:

Addition:

$$[a_0 + a_1P_1 + a_2P_2] + [b_0 + b_1P_1 + b_2P_2] = (a_0 + b_0) + (a_1 + b_1)P_1 + (a_2 + b_2)P_2.$$

Multiplication:

$$[a_0 + a_1P_1 + a_2P_2] \cdot [b_0 + b_1P_1 + b_2P_2] = a_0b_0 + a_0b_1P_1 + a_0b_2P_2 + a_1b_0P_1^2 + a_1b_2P_1P_2 + a_2b_0P_2 + a_2b_1P_1P_2 + a_2b_2P_2^2 + a_1b_1P_1P_1 = a_0b_0 + (a_0b_1 + a_1b_0 + a_1b_1)P_1 + (a_0b_2 + a_1b_2 + a_2b_0 + a_2b_1 + a_2b_2)P_2.$$

It is clear that $(2 - SP_R)$ is a ring.

Also, if R is commutative, then $2 - SP_R$ is commutative, and if R has a unity (1), than $2 - SP_R$ has the same unity (1).

Example.

Consider the ring $R = Z_4 = \{0,1,2,3\}$, the corresponding $2 - SP_R$ is:

$$2-SP_R=\{a+bP_1+cP_2; a,b,c\in Z_4\}.$$

If
$$X = 1 + 2P_1 + 3P_2$$
, $Y = P_1 + 2P_2$, then:

$$X + Y = 1 + 3P_1 + P_2, X - Y = 1 + P_1 + P_2, X \cdot Y = P_1 + 2P_2 + 2P_1 + 4P_2 + 3P_2 + 6P_2 = 3P_1 + 3P_2.$$

Definition.

Let Q_0 , Q_1 , Q_2 be ideals of the ring R, we define the symbolic 2-plithogenic AH-ideal as follows:

$$Q = Q_0 + Q_1 P_1 + Q_2 P_2 = \{x_0 + x_1 P_1 + x_2 P_2; x_i \in Q_i\}.$$

If $Q_0 = Q_1 = Q_2$, then Q is called an AHS-ideal.

Example.

Let R = Z be the ring of integers, then $Q_0 = 2Z$, $Q_1 = 3Z$, $Q_2 = 5Z$ are ideals of R.

 $Q = \{2m + 3nP_1 + 5tP_2; m.n.t \in Z\}$ is an AHS-ideal of $2 - SP_Z$.

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 $M = \{2m + 2nP_1 + 2tP_2; m.n.t \in Z\}$ is an AHS-ideal of $2 - SP_Z$.

Let Q be an AHS- ideal of $2 - SP_R$, then Q is an ideal by the classical meaning.

Definition.

Let R, T be two rings, $2 - SP_R$, $2 - SP_T$ are the corresponding symbolic 2-plithogenic rings, let f_0 , f_1 , f_2 : $R \to T$ be three homomorphisms, we define the AH-homomorphism as follows:

$$f: 2 - SP_R \rightarrow 2 - SP_T$$
 such that:

$$f(a + bP_1 + cP_2) = f_0(a) + f_1(b)P_1 + f_2(c)P_2$$

If $f_0 = f_1 = f_2$, then f is called AHS-homomorphism.

Remark.

If f_0 , f_1 , f_2 is isomorphisms, then f is called AH-isomorphism.

Example.

Take R = Z, $T = Z_6$, f_0 , f_1 : $R \to T$ such that:

 $f_0(x) = x \pmod{6}$, $f_1(2) = 3x \pmod{6}$. It is clear that f_0, f_1 are homomorphism.

We define $f: 2 - SP_R \rightarrow 2 - SP_T$, where:

 $f(x + yP_1 + zP_2) = f_0(x) + f_1(y)P_1 + f_2(z)P_2 = x \pmod{6} + y \pmod{6}P_1 + (3z \mod 6)P_2$

Which is an AH-homomorphism.

For example. If $X = 15 + 3P_1 + 4P_2$, we get:

 $f(X) = 15 \pmod{6} + (3 \mod 6)P_1 + (12 \mod 6)P_2 = 3 + 3P_1$

Theorem.

Let $f = f_0 + f_1 P_1 + f_2 P_2$: $2 - SP_R \rightarrow 2 - SP_T$ be a mapping, then:

- 1. If f is an AHS-homomorphism, then f is a ring homomorphism by the classical meaning.
- 2. If f is an AHS-homomorphism, then it is an isomorphism by the classical meaning.

Definition.

Let $f = f_0 + f_1 P_1 + f_2 P_2$: $2 - SP_R \rightarrow 2 - SP_T$ be an AH-homomorphism, we define:

- 1. $AH-ker(f) = ker(f_0) + ker(f_1)P_1 + ker(f_2)P_2 = \{m_0 + m_1P_1 + m_2P_2; m_i \in ker(f_i)\}.$
- 2. AH-factor $2 SP_R/AH ker(f) = R/ker(f_0) + R/ker(f_1)P_1 + R/ker(f_2)P_2$

If $f_0 = f_1 = f_2$, then we get an AHS- ker(f) and AHS-factor.

Example.

Take $R = Z_{10}$, $f_0: R \to T$, $f_0(x) = (x \mod 10)$, $ker(f_0) = 10Z$.

The corresponding AHS-homomorphism is $f = f_0 + f_1P_1 + f_2P_2$: $2 - SP_R \rightarrow 2 - SP_T$, such that:

 $f(x_0 + x_1P_1 + x_2P_2) = f_0(x_0) + f_0(x_1)P_1 + f_0(x_2)P_2 = (x_0 \bmod{10}) + (x_1 \bmod{10})P_1 + (x_2 \bmod{10})P_2$ AHS- $ker(f) = 10Z + 10ZP_1 + 10ZP_2 = \{10x + 10yP_1 + 10zP_2; x, y, z \in Z\}$

AHS-factor= $Z/10Z + Z/10Z P_1 + Z/10Z P_2$

Remark.

AH-ker(f) is an AH-ideal of $2 - SP_R$, that is because $ker(f_0), ker(f_1), ker(f_2)$ are ideals of R.

Let (F, +, .) be a field, then $(2 - SP_F, +, .)$ Is called a symbolic 2-plithogenic field.

 $(2 - SP_F, +, .)$ Is not a field in the algebraic meaning, that is because P_1, P_2 are not invertible, but it is a ring.

Let F = Q the field of rational numbers, then the corresponding symbolic 2-plithogenic field $2 - SP_0 = \{a + bP_1 + cP_2; a, b, c \in Q\}.$

Remark.

The $2 - SP_F$ has only the following AH-ideals:

$$\{0\}, 2 - SP_F, FP_1 + FP_2, F + FP_1, F + FP_2, FP_1, FP_2, F.$$

That is because the field F has only two ideals $\{0\}$ and F.

Find all AH-ideals in $2 - SP_C$, where C is the complex field.

Solution.

$$L_1 = \{0\}, L_2 = C, L_3 = C + CP_1 = \{x + yP_1; x, y \in C\}, L_4 = C + CP_2 = \{x + yP_2; x, y \in C\}, L_5 = 2 - SP_C + CP_1 + CP_2 = \{xP_1 + yP_2; x, y \in C\}, L_7 = CP_1 = \{xP_1; x \in C\}, L_8 = CP_2 = \{yP_2; y \in C\}.$$

2-plithogenic vector spaces [2]

Definition.

Let V be a vector space over the field F, let $2 - SP_F$ be the corresponding symbolic 2-plithogenic field.

$$2 - SP_F = \{x + yP_1 + zP_2; \ x, y, z \in F, P_i^2 = P_i, P_1P_2 = P_2P_1 = P_2\}.$$

We define the symbolic 2-plithogenic vector space as follows:

$$2-SP_V=V+VP_1+VP_2=\{a+bP_1+cP_2;\ a,b,c\in V\}.$$

Operations on $2 - SP_V$ can be defined as follows:

Addition: (+): $2 - SP_V \rightarrow 2 - SP_V$, such that:

 $[x_0 + x_1 P_1 + x_2 P_2] + [y_0 + y_1 P_1 + y s_2 P_2] = (x_0 + y_0) + (x_1 + y_1) P_1 + (x_2 + y_2) P_2$ Multiplication: (.): $2 - SP_F \times 2 - SP_V \rightarrow 2 - SP_V$, such that:

 $[a + bP_1 + cP_2] \cdot [x_0 + x_1P_1 + x_2P_2] = ax_0 + (ax_1 + bx_0 + bx_1)P_1 + (ax_2 + bx_2 + cx_0 + cx_1 + cx_2)P_2$ where $x_i, y_i \in V$, $a, b, c \in F$

Theorem.

Let $(2 - SP_V, +, .)$ Is a module over the ring $2 - SP_F$.

Example.

Let $V = R^3$ be the Euclidean space over the field F = R.

The corresponding symbolic 2-plithogenic vector space over $2 - SP_E$ is:

$$2 - SP_{R^3} = \{(x_0, y_0, z_0) + (x_1, y_1, z_1)P_1 + (x_2, y_2, z_2)P_2; x_i, y_i, z_i \in R\}$$

Consider $X = (1,1,0) + (2,-1,1)P_1 + (0,1,-1)P_2 \in 2 - SP_{R^3}$, $A = 2 + P_1 + P_2 \in 2 - SP_R$. We have:

$$A.X = (2,2,0) + [(4,-2,2) + (1,1,0) + (2,-1,1)]P_1 + [(0,2,2) + (0,1,1) + (1,1,0) + (2,-1,1) + (0,1,1)]P_2$$

= $(2,2,0) + (7,-2,3)P_1 + (3,4,5)P_2$

Definition.

Let $2 - SP_V$ be a symbolic 2-plithogenic vector space over $2 - SP_F$, let V_0, V_1, V_2 be the three subspaces of V, we define the AH-subspace as follows:

$$W = V_0 + V_1 P_1 + V_2 P_2 = \{x + y P_1 + z P_2; \ x \in V_0, y \in V_1, z \in V_2\}$$

If $V_0 = V_1 = V_2$, then W is called an AHS-subspace.

Example.

Consider $2 - SP_{R^3}$, we have $V_0 = \{(a, 0, 0); a \in R\}, V_1 = \{(0, b, 0); b \in R\}, V_2 = \{(0, 0, c); c \in R\}$ are three

$$W = V_0 + V_1 P_1 + V_2 P_2 = \{(a, 0, 0) + (0, b, 0) P_1 + (0, 0, c) P_2; a, b, c \in R\}$$
 is an AH-subspace of $2 - SP_{R^3}$. $T = V_1 + V_1 P_1 + V_1 P_2 = \{(0, a, 0) + (0, b, 0) P_1 + (0, c, 0) P_2; a, b, c \in R\}$ is an AHS-subspace.

Theorem.

Let $2 - SP_V$ be a symbolic 2-plithogenic vector space over $2 - SP_F$, let W be an AHS-subspace of $2 - SP_V$, then W is a submodule of $2 - SP_V$.

Definition.

Let V, W be two vector spaces over the field F. Let $2 - SP_V$, $2 - SP_W$ be the corresponding symbolic 2plithogenic vector spaces over $2 - SP_F$.

Let $L_0, L_1, L_2: V \to W$ be three linear transformations, we define the AH-linear transformation as follows:

$$L: 2 - SP_V \rightarrow 2 - SP_W, L = L_0 + L_1P_1 + L_2P_2; L(x + yP_1 + zP_2) = L_0(x) + L_1(y)P_1 + L_2(z)P_2.$$

If $L_0 = L_1 = L_2$, then L is called AHS-linear transformation.

Definition.

Let $L = L_0 + L_1 P_1 + L_2 P_2$: $2 - SP_V \rightarrow 2 - SP_W$ be an AH-linear transformation, we define:

- 1. $AH ker(L) = ker(L_0) + ker(L_1)P_1 + ker(L_2)P_2 = \{x + yP_1 + zP_2\}; x \in ker(L_0), y \in L_1$ $ker(L_1), z \in ker(L_2).$
- 2. $AH Im(L) = Im(L_0) + Im(L_1)P_1 + Im(L_2)P_2 = \{a + bP_1 + cP_2\}; a \in Im(L_0), b \in Im(L_1), c \in$

If L is AHS-linear transformation, then we get AHS - kernel, AHS - Image.

Let $L = L_0 + L_1 P_1 + L_2 P_2$: $2 - SP_V \rightarrow 2 - SP_W$ be an AH-linear transformation, then:

- 1. AH ker(L) is AH-subspace of $2 SP_V$.
- 2. AH Im(L) is AH-subspace of $2 SP_W$.

If L_0, L_1, L_2 are isomorphism, then $ker(L_0) = ker(L_1) = ker(L_2) = \{0\}, Im(L_0) = Im(L_1) = Im(L_2) = W$, thus $AH - ker(L) = \{0\}, AH - Im(L) = 2 - SP_W$.

Example.

Take $V = R^3$, $W = R^3$, L_0 , L_1 , L_2 : $V \to W$ such that:

$$L_0(x, y, z) = (x, y), L_1(x, y, z) = (2x, z), L_2(x, y, z) = (x - y, y - z)$$

The corresponding AH-linear transformation is:

$$L = L_0 + \hat{L}_1 P_1 + \hat{L}_2 P_2 : 2 - SP_{R^3} \to 2 - SP_{R^2}$$
:

$$L[(x_0, y_0, z_0) + (x_1, y_1, z_1)P_1 + (x_2, y_2, z_2)P_2] = L_0(x_0, y_0, z_0) + L_1(x_1, y_1, z_1)P_1 + L_2(x_2, y_2, z_2)P_2$$

$$= (x_0, y_0) + (2x_1, z_1)P_1 + (x_2 - y_2, y_2 - z_2)P_2$$

For example, take $X = (1,2,1) + (4,3,-5)P_1 + (1,1,1)P_2$, then:

$$\begin{split} L(X) &= (\bar{1},2) + (8,-5)P_1 + (0,0)P_2 = (1,2) + (8,-5)P_1. \\ & ker(L_0) = \{(0,0,z_0); \ z_0 \in R\} \\ & ker(L_1) = \{(0,y_1,0); \ y_1 \in R\} \\ & ker(L_2) = \{(x_2,x_2,x_2); \ x_2 \in R\} \\ & AH - ker(L) = \{(0,0,z_0) + (0,y_1,0)P_1 + (x_2,x_2,x_2)P_2; z_0,y_1,x_2 \in R\} \end{split}$$

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Also,
                    Im(L_0) = R^2
                   Im(L_1) = R^2
                   Im(L_2) = R^2
 AH - Im(L) = R^2 + R^2 P_1 + R^2 P_2 = 2 - SP_W
Example.
Take W = V = R^2, L_0, L_1, L_2: V \to W such that:
L_0(x, y) = (3x, -2x), L_1(x, y) = (x - y, 2x), L_2(x, y, z) = (x + 2y, y)
The corresponding AH-linear transformation is L = L_0 + L_1P_1 + L_2P_2: 2 - SP_V \rightarrow 2 - SP_W;
L[(x_0, y_0) + (x_1, y_1)P_1 + (x_2, y_2)P_2] = L_0(x_0, y_0) + L_1(x_1, y_1)P_1 + L_2(x_2, y_2)P_2
                   = (3x_0, -2x_0) + (x_1 - y_1, 2x_1)P_1 + (x_2 + 2y_2, y_2)P_2
For example X = (1,4) + (2,8)P_1 + (3,-1)P_2
L(X) = (1,4) + (2,8)P_1 + (3,-1)P_2.
           ker(L_0) = \{(0, y_0); y_0 \in R\}
                   ker(L_1) = \{0\}
                   ker(L_2) = \{0\}
AH - ker(L) = \{(0, y_0) + 0P_1 + 0P_2; y_0 \in R\}
Also,
                         Im(L_0) = \{(a,0); a \in R\}
                                Im(L_1) = R^2
                                Im(L_2) = R^2
AH - Im(L) = \{(a, 0) + (a_1, b_1)P_1 + (a_2, b_2)P_2; a, a_1, a_2, b_2, b_1 \in R\}
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Let $L = f + fP_1 + fP_2 : 2 - SP_V \rightarrow 2 - SP_W$ be an AHS-linear transformation, then L is a module homomorphism.

2-plithogenic modules [3]

Definition.

Let M be a module over the ring R, let $2 - SP_R$ be the corresponding symbolic 2-plithogenic ring.

$$2 - SP_R = \{x + yP_1 + zP_2; x, y, z \in R, P_i^2 = P_i, P_1P_2 = P_2P_1 = P_2\}.$$

We define the symbolic 2-plithogenic module as follows:

$$2 - SP_M = M + MP_1 + MP_2 = \{a + bP_1 + cP_2; a, b, c \in M\}.$$

Operations on $2 - SP_M$ can be defined as follows:

Addition: (+): $2 - SP_M \rightarrow 2 - SP_M$, such that:

$$[x_0 + x_1P_1 + x_2P_2] + [y_0 + y_1P_1 + ys_2P_2] = (x_0 + y_0) + (x_1 + y_1)P_1 + (x_2 + y_2)P_2$$

Multiplication: (.): $2 - SP_R \times 2 - SP_M \rightarrow 2 - SP_M$, such that:

 $[a + bP_1 + cP_2] \cdot [x_0 + x_1P_1 + x_2P_2] = ax_0 + (ax_1 + bx_0 + bx_1)P_1 + (ax_2 + bx_2 + cx_0 + cx_1 + cx_2)P_2.$ where $x_i, y_i \in M, a, b, c \in R$

Theorem.

Let $(2 - SP_M, +, .)$ Is a module over the ring $2 - SP_R$.

Let $M = Z^3$ be the module over the ring R =.

The corresponding symbolic 2-plithogenic vector space over $2 - SP_Z$ is:

$$2 - SP_{Z^3} = \{(x_0, y_0, z_0) + (x_1, y_1, z_1)P_1 + (x_2, y_2, z_2)P_2; x_i, y_i, z_i \in Z\}$$

Consider $X = (1,1,0) + (2,-1,1)P_1 + (0,1,-1)P_2 \in 2 - SP_{Z^3}$, $A = 2 + P_1 + P_2 \in 2 - SP_Z$. We have:

$$A.X = (2,2,0) + [(4,-2,2) + (1,1,0) + (2,-1,1)]P_1 + [(0,2,2) + (0,1,1) + (1,1,0) + (2,-1,1) + (0,1,1)]P_2 = (2,2,0) + (7,-2,3)P_1 + (3,4,5)P_2.$$

Definition.

Let $2 - SP_M$ be a symbolic 2-plithogenic module over $2 - SP_R$, let M_0, M_1, M_2 be the three sub-modules of V, we define the AH-submodule as follows:

$$W=M_0+M_1P_1+M_2P_2=\{x+yP_1+zP_2;\ x\in M_0,y\in M_1,z\in M_2\}.$$

If $M_0 = M_1 = M_2$, then W is called an AHS-sub-module.

Consider $2 - SP_{Z^3}$, we have $M_0 = \{(a, 0, 0); a \in R\}, M_1 = \{(0, b, 0); b \in R\}, M_2 = \{(0, 0, c); c \in Z\}$ are three sub-modules of $M = Z^3$.

 $W = M + M_1 P_1 + M_2 P_2 = \{(a, 0, 0) + (0, b, 0) P_1 + (0, 0, c) P_2; a, b, c \in Z\}$ is an AH-submodule of $2 - SP_{Z^3}$. $T = M_1 + MP_1 + M_1P_2 = \{(0, a, 0) + (0, b, 0)P_1 + (0, c, 0)P_2; a, b, c \in Z\}$ is an AHS-submodule.

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Theorem.

Let $2 - SP_M$ be a symbolic 2-plithogenic module over $2 - SP_R$, let W be an AHS-submodule of $2 - SP_M$, then W is a submodule of $2 - SP_M$.

Definition.

Let V, W be two modules over the ring R. Let $2 - SP_V$, $2 - SP_W$ be the corresponding symbolic 2-plithogenic modules over $2 - SP_R$.

Let $L_0, L_1, L_2: V \to W$ be three homomorphisms, we define the AH-homomorphism as follows:

$$L: 2 - SP_V \rightarrow 2 - SP_W, L = L_0 + L_1P_1 + L_2P_2; L(x + yP_1 + zP_2) = L_0(x) + L_1(y)P_1 + L_2(z)P_2.$$

If $L_0 = L_1 = L_2$, then L is called AHS-homomorphism.

Definition.

Let $L=L_0+L_1P_1+L_2P_2$: $2-SP_V\to 2-SP_W$ be an AH-homomorphism, we define:

- 3. $AH ker(L) = ker(L_0) + ker(L_1)P_1 + ker(L_2)P_2 = \{x + yP_1 + zP_2\}; x \in ker(L_0), y \in AH ker(L_0) + ker(L_0) +$ $ker(L_1), z \in ker(L_2).$
- 4. $AH Im(L) = Im(L_0) + Im(L_1)P_1 + Im(L_2)P_2 = \{a + bP_1 + cP_2\}; a \in Im(L_0), b \in Im(L_1), c \in Im(L_1)$

If L is AHS-linear homomorphism, then we get AHS - kernel, AHS - Image.

Let $L = L_0 + L_1P_1 + L_2P_2$: $2 - SP_V \rightarrow 2 - SP_W$ be an AH-homomorphism, then:

- 3. AH ker(L) is AH-submodule of $2 SP_V$.
- 4. AH Im(L) is AH-submodule of $2 SP_W$.

If L_0, L_1, L_2 are isomorphisms, then $ker(L_0) = ker(L_1) = ker(L_2) = \{0\}, Im(L_0) = Im(L_1) = Im(L_2) = W$, thus $AH - ker(L) = \{0\}, AH - Im(L) = 2 - SP_W$.

Example.

Take $V = Z^3$, W = Z, L_0 , L_1 , L_2 : $V \rightarrow W$ such that:

$$L_0(x, y, z) = (x), L_1(x, y, z) = (y), L_2(x, y, z) = (z)$$

The corresponding AH-homomorphism is:

$$L = L_0 + L_1 P_1 + L_2 P_2 : 2 - SP_{Z^3} \rightarrow 2 - SP_Z :$$

$$L[(x_0, y_0, z_0) + (x_1, y_1, z_1)P_1 + (x_2, y_2, z_2)P_2] = L_0(x_0, y_0, z_0) + L_1(x_1, y_1, z_1)P_1 + L_2(x_2, y_2, z_2)P_2 = (x_0) + (y_1)P_1 + (z_2)P_2.$$

For example, take $X = (1,9,8) + (9,10,-9)P_1 + (3,2,1)P_2$, then:

$$L(X) = 1 + (10)P_1 + P_2.$$

$$\begin{cases} ker(L_0) = \{ (0, y_0, z_0); \ y_0, z_0 \in Z \} \\ ker(L_1) = \{ (x_1, 0, z_1); \ x_1, z_1 \in Z \} \\ ker(L_2) = \{ (x_2, y_2, 0); \ x_2, y_2 \in Z \} \\ AH - ker(L) = \{ (0, y_0, z_0) + (x_1, 0, z_1) P_1 + (x_2, y_2, 0) P_2; y_0, z_0, x_1, z_1, x_2, y_2 \in Z \} \\ Also, \\ \begin{cases} Im(L_0) = Z \\ Im(L_1) = Z \\ Im(L_2) = Z \\ AH - Im(L) = Z + Z P_1 + Z P_2 = 2 - S P_W \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

Theorem.

Let $L = f + fP_1 + fP_2$: $2 - SP_V \rightarrow 2 - SP_W$ be an AHS-homomorphism, then L is a module homomorphism. References

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