

Two Particular GV-semigroups with 0-semidistributive Full Subsemigroup Lattices

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Abstract The aim of this paper is to study two particular GV-semigroups whose full subsemigroups form 0-semidistributive lattices. The structure of GV-inverse semigroups whose full subsemigroup lattices are 0-semidistributive is first characterized. Moreover, much more explicit structural description is obtained for orthodox GV-semigroups by establishing an inverse semigroup congruence.

Keywords: GV-semigroup, full subsemigroup lattice, 0-semidistributive lattice.

1 Introduction

The subsemigroup lattices of semigroups have been the subject of continued investigation for many years. The main achievements in the area, accomplished by the mid 1990s, have been comprehensively reflected in the monograph [14]. Among the large fields of the investigation, much attention has been paid to the full regular subsemigroup lattices of regular semigroups. Recall that a subset of a semigroup is called *full* if it contains the set of all idempotents of the given semigroup.

Johnston and Jones researched regular semigroups with their full regular subsemigroup lattices in [7], which provides some interesting results. It is well known that full regular subsemigroups of inverse semigroups are just their full inverse subsemigroups. Thus the theory concerning full regular subsemigroup lattices has been extensively explored in the case of inverse semigroups. A series of papers have been devoted to the theme of describing the structure of inverse semigroups with various types of full regular subsemigroup lattices (see [8,9,10,11,12,16]). Moreover, Jones and Tian generalized to eventually regular semigroups the study of the full regular subsemigroup lattices of regular semigroups and characterized the structure of eventually regular semigroups whose full eventually regular subsemigroup lattices are distributive lattices or chains in [13]. Recently, a programme of studying the interrelationships of inverse semigroups and their full subsemigroup lattices has been presented in [15] by Tian, who established the structure of inverse semigroups with various assumptions on their full subsemigroup lattices.

2 Preliminaries

Recall that a lattice L with zero is called *0-semidistributive*, if for any $a, b, c \in L$, $a \wedge b = a \wedge c = 0$ implies $a \wedge (b \vee c) = 0$. A semigroup S is called *eventually regular* if some power of each element of S is regular. If every regular element of an eventually regular semigroup S is completely regular, then S is called a *GV-semigroup*. For a completely regular semigroup S , every regular element a of S exists and only exists an inverse of a which commutes with a . We usually denote the unique inverse of a by a^{-1} . If every regular element of an eventually regular semigroup S possesses a unique inverse, then S is called *eventually inverse*, and the unique inverse of $a \in S$ is denoted by a^{-1} . A semigroup S is called *orthodox* [*eventually orthodox*] if it is a regular [an eventually regular] semigroup whose the set E_S forms a subsemigroup of S . In particular, a GV-semigroup is called a *GV-inverse semigroup* [*orthodox GV-semigroup*] if it is eventually inverse [eventually orthodox]. For any $a \in S$, an element x of S is called a *weak inverse* of a if $axa = x$. Denote by $W(a)$ the set of all weak inverses of a in S , and by $V(a)$ the set of all inverses of a in S .

For any subset A of a semigroup S , we denote by $\langle A \rangle$ the subsemigroup of S generated by A , by A^* the set of all non-zero elements of A , by $\text{Sub}S$ the lattice of all subsemigroups (including the empty set) of S , and by $\text{Subf}S$ the lattice of all full subsemigroups of S . It is easy to show that the lattice $\text{Subf}S$ is a

complete sublattice of the lattice $\text{Sub}S$. In particular, for an inverse semigroup S , we shall denote by $\text{Sub}iS$ the lattice of full inverse subsemigroups of S as in [8,9]. If \mathcal{K} is one of the Green's relations \mathcal{L} , \mathcal{R} , \mathcal{H} , \mathcal{D} and \mathcal{J} on a semigroup S , then we will use K_a to denote the \mathcal{K} -class of S containing an element a in S , and use \mathcal{K}^A to denote the relation \mathcal{K} restricting to a subsemigroup A of S .

A semigroup S is called to be *combinatorial* if its subgroups are all trivial. In this case, it is easy to observe that each \mathcal{H} -class of S has exactly one element if S is regular. An inverse semigroup S is called to be *E-unitary* if $ex, e \in E_S$ implies $x \in E_S$, or equivalently if $\mathcal{R} \cap \sigma = 1$, where $\sigma = \{(a, b) \in S \times S : ea = eb \text{ for some } e \in E_S\}$ is the minimal group congruence on S . For an inverse semigroup S that is E-unitary, it is obvious that the set defined by $\ker \sigma = \{x \in S : x\sigma e \text{ for some } e \in E_S\}$ is equal to E_S . A completely 0-simple inverse semigroup is called *Brandt semigroup*. In Section 3, we need consider a combinatorial Brandt semigroup $B_5 = \langle a, b \mid aba = a, bab = b, a^2 = b^2 = 0 \rangle$ with exactly two non-zero idempotents and two non-idempotents.

Let J be any \mathcal{J} -class of a semigroup S . We shall define the principal factor $PF(J)$ of S as the set J with a zero adjoined, the product of two elements of J being their product in S if it lies in J , and all other products being zero. Here, the zero should be adjoined to J even if J is a minimal \mathcal{J} -class of S . It is well known that any principal factor of a semigroup is either null (that is, the product of any two elements is zero) or 0-simple semigroup. Note that the present definition of principal factor varies slightly from the traditional one in [2], in which the definition is that $PF(J) = J$ if J is minimal and $PF(J) = J \cup \{0\}$ if J is not minimal.

The following lemma provides an important property for the \mathcal{J} -classes of eventually regular semigroups.

Lemma 2.1. ([13], Proposition 1.5) *Let S be an eventually regular semigroup and let J be a \mathcal{J} -class of S that contains an idempotent. Then every element of J is regular. Equivalently, any 0-simple eventually regular semigroup is regular.*

It follows from Lemma 2.1 that a product being irregular lies in a \mathcal{J} -class that must consist entirely of irregular elements. For a GV-semigroup, we classify \mathcal{J} -class as either irregular or regular and its principal factors are either null or regular.

Lemma 2.2. ([17], Corollary 3.3 and Proposition 3.7) *Let S be an E-semigroup. Then*

- (1) $W(ab) = W(b)W(a)$ and $W(e) \subseteq E_S$ for any $a, b \in S, e \in E_S$;
- (2) $W(a) = E_S a' E_S$ for any $a \in \text{Reg}S, a' \in V(a)$.

By virtue of Lemma 2.2 we shall give another characterization on weak inverses in an E-semigroup.

Lemma 2.3. *Let S be an E-semigroup. Then*

- (1) $W(e) = W(f)$ for some $e, f \in E_S \iff e\mathcal{J}^{E_S}f$;
- (2) $W(a) = W(a'a)a'W(aa')$ for any $a \in \text{Reg}S, a' \in V(a)$.

Proof. To prove " \implies ", suppose that $W(e) = W(f)$ for some $e, f \in E_S$. It is obvious that $e, f \in \text{Reg}S$ and $e \in V(e), f \in V(f)$. It follows from Lemma 2.2 that $W(e) = E_S e E_S = E_S f E_S = W(f)$. Hence $e \in W(e) = E_S f E_S, f \in W(f) = E_S e E_S$, and so $e\mathcal{J}_{E_S}f$. We now show " \impliedby ". Suppose that $e\mathcal{J}_{E_S}f$ for some $e, f \in E_S$. Then there exist $e_1, e_2, f_1, f_2 \in E_S$ such that $e = e_1 f e_2, f = f_1 e f_2$. By Lemma 2.2 again, it follows that $W(e) = E_S e E_S = E_S e_1 f e_2 E_S \subseteq E_S f E_S = W(f)$, which shows that $W(e) \subseteq W(f)$. A similar argument will show that $W(f) \subseteq W(e)$. Hence $W(e) = W(f)$, and so part (1) has been proved.

We then turn to proving part (2). It follows from Lemma 2.2 that $W(a) = E_S a' E_S$ and $W(a'a), W(aa') \subseteq E_S$ for any $a \in \text{Reg}S, a' \in V(a)$. Therefore $W(a'a)a'W(aa') \subseteq E_S a' E_S = W(a)$. To prove the converse inclusion, take any $a^* \in W(a)$. Then $a^* = a^* a a^* = (a^* a)' (a a^*)$. Notice that

$$(a^* a)' a' (a^* a) = a^* a a^* a = a^* a, (a a^*) a a' (a a^*) = a a^* a a^* = a a^*,$$

and so $a^* a \in W(a'a), a a^* \in W(aa')$. Hence $a^* = (a^* a)' a' (a a^*) \subseteq W(a'a)a'W(aa')$, so that $W(a) \subseteq W(a'a)a'W(aa')$. Consequently, we obtain that $W(a) = W(a'a)a'W(aa')$ for any $a \in \text{Reg}S, a' \in V(a)$. □

3 0-semidistributivity in the GV-inverse semigroup

In this section, we shall give a structure theorem for GV-inverse semigroups with 0-semidistributive full subsemigroup lattices. It follows from the definition that the set of all regular elements of a GV-inverse semigroup is an inverse subsemigroup. Therefore we first characterize inverse semigroups whose full subsemigroup lattice is 0-semidistributive.

The following lemma is a generalization of Lemma 3.2 in [15].

Lemma 3.1. *Let S be an inverse semigroup. Then the map Σ defined by $A \rightarrow A\Sigma = \{a\sigma : a \in A\}$ for any $A \in \text{Subf}S$, where σ is the minimum group congruence on S , is a surjective lattice homomorphism of $\text{Subf}S$ upon $\text{Subf}(S/\sigma)$ that preserves complete join.*

Proof. Let $A, B \in \text{Subf}S$. Then it is straightforward to show that $(A \vee B)\Sigma = A\Sigma \vee B\Sigma$. It is clear that $A\Sigma \cap B\Sigma \supseteq (A \cap B)\Sigma$. To prove the converse inclusion, let $x \in A\Sigma \cap B\Sigma$. Then there exist $a \in A$ and $b \in B$ such that $x = a\sigma = b\sigma$, and so $ea = eb, a^{-1}e = b^{-1}e$ and $ba^{-1}e = bb^{-1}e \in E_S$ for some $e \in E_S$, hence $(ba^{-1}e)a \in A$. On the other hand, it follows from $a^{-1}ea \in E_S$ that $b(a^{-1}ea) \in B$, and so $ba^{-1}ea \in A \cap B$. Notice that $x = b\sigma = (b(a^{-1}ea))\sigma \in (A \cap B)\sigma$, that is, $A\Sigma \cap B\Sigma \subseteq (A \cap B)\Sigma$. Hence $A\Sigma \cap B\Sigma = (A \cap B)\Sigma$, and so the map Σ is a lattice homomorphism.

We now verify that the homomorphism Σ is surjective. Let $U \in \text{Subf}(S/\sigma)$ and put $A = \{s \in S : s\sigma \in U\}$. Since $E_S \subseteq A$ and $(ab)\sigma = a\sigma b\sigma \in U$ for any $a, b \in A$, we have $ab \in A$ and $A\Sigma = U$, where $A \in \text{Subf}S$. Therefore the homomorphism Σ is surjective. The fact that the homomorphism Σ preserves complete join is obvious. \square

Lemma 3.2. *For a non-trivial group G with the identity e , the lattice $\text{Subf}G$ is 0-semidistributive if and only if for any $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n \in G$ with $a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n \neq e$, there exists a_t such that $(a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n)^m \in \langle a_t \rangle \setminus \{e\}$ for some $m \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ (the set of positive integers).*

Proof. Put $a = a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n$, and suppose that $\langle e, a \rangle \cap \langle e, a_i \rangle = \{e\}$ for each $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$. Then by 0-semidistributivity of the lattice $\text{Subf}G$, we have $\langle e, a \rangle \cap \langle e, a_1, a_2 \rangle = \{e\}$. It is easy to obtain that $\langle e, a \rangle \cap \langle e, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n \rangle = \{e\}$, contradicting to the assumption that $a = a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n \neq e$. Hence there exist $b \in (\langle e, a \rangle \cap \langle e, a_t \rangle) \setminus \{e\}$ for some a_t , and so $a^m = b \in \langle a_t \rangle \setminus \{e\}$ for some $m \in \mathbb{Z}^+$.

Conversely, let $A, B, C \in \text{Subf}G$ with $A \cap B = A \cap C = \{e\}$. Suppose that there exists $a \in G \setminus \{e\}$ such that $a \in A \cap (B \vee C)$. Then $a = a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n$, where each $a_i \in B \cup C$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, whence there exists some a_t such that $a^m \in \langle a_t \rangle \setminus \{e\} \subseteq B \cup C$ for some $m \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, together with $a^m \in A$, and so $a^m \in A \cap (B \cup C) = \{e\}$, which leads to a contradiction. Therefore $A \cap (B \vee C) = \{e\}$, which shows that the lattice $\text{Subf}G$ is 0-semidistributive. \square

Using Corollary 2.2 in [16] and Lemma 3.2, we have the following

Corollary 3.3. *For a torsion-free group G with the identity e , the following conditions are equivalent:*

- (1) $\text{Subf}G$ is 0-semidistributive ;
- (2) $\text{Subfi}G$ is 0-semidistributive ;
- (3) For any $a, b \in G$ with $ab \neq e$, there exist $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ such that $(ab)^m = a^n$ or b^n .

Let X be a set. As in [15], we denote by $\mathcal{RT}(X)$ the set of binary relations satisfying reflexivity and transitivity on X . It is obvious that $\mathcal{RT}(X)$ is a complete lattice. Suppose that $|X| \geq 3$, and let x_1, x_2, x_3 be distinct elements of X . Put $\rho_1 = \{(x_1, x_2), (x_1, x_3)\} \cup \{(x, x) : x \in X\}$, $\rho_2 = \{(x_2, x_3)\} \cup \{(x, x) : x \in X\}$ and $\rho_3 = \{(x_2, x_1)\} \cup \{(x, x) : x \in X\}$. Clearly, $\rho_1, \rho_2, \rho_3 \in \mathcal{RT}(X)$. Notice that $\rho_2 \cap \rho_1 = \rho_2 \cap \rho_3 = 1_X$ and

$$\rho_1 \vee \rho_3 = \{(x_1, x_2), (x_1, x_3), (x_2, x_3), (x_2, x_1)\} \cup \{(x, x) : x \in X\}.$$

Hence $\rho_2 \subseteq \rho_1 \vee \rho_3$, and so $\rho_2 \cap (\rho_1 \vee \rho_3) = \rho_2 \neq 1_X$. It follows that the lattice $\mathcal{RT}(X)$ is not 0-semidistributive. Combining with Lemma 3.7 in [15], we then have the following

Lemma 3.4. *For any set X , the following conditions are equivalent:*

- (1) $\mathcal{RT}(X)$ is distributive ;
- (2) $\mathcal{RT}(X)$ is 0-semidistributive ;
- (3) $|X| \leq 2$.

It suffices to consider 0-semidistributivity for 0-simple inverse semigroups when we investigate inverse semigroups whose full subsemigroups form 0-semidistributive lattices. Therefore we consider first completely 0-simple inverse semigroups, that is, 0-simple inverse semigroups containing a primitive idempotent.

Lemma 3.5. *For a Brandt semigroup S , the lattice $\text{Subf}S$ is 0-semidistributive if and only if either S is isomorphic to B_5 , or S^* is a group whose lattice $\text{Subf}S$ is 0-semidistributive.*

Proof. Let S be a Brandt semigroup, whose lattice $\text{Subf}S$ is 0-semidistributive. Assume first that $|E_S^*| = 1$. Then S^* is a group, and so $\text{Subf}S \cong \text{Subf}S^*$. Therefore the lattice $\text{Subf}S^*$ is 0-semidistributive.

Suppose now that $|E_S^*| > 1$. Note that the lattice $\text{Subfi}S$ is 0-semidistributive since the lattice $\text{Subfi}S$ is a complete sublattice of the lattice $\text{Subf}S$. Therefore it follows from Theorem 2.3 in [16] that S is combinatorial, and so S is a combinatorial Brandt semigroup. Following Theorem 3.8 in [15], stating that for a combinatorial Brandt semigroup S , $\text{Subf}S \cong \mathcal{RT}(E_S^*)$, we, by Lemma 3.4, deduce that $|E_S^*| = 2$. Thus S is isomorphic to B_5 .

The sufficiency follows from Theorem 3.8 in [15], Lemmas 3.2 and 3.4. □

We now turn to considering 0-simple inverse semigroups that are not completely 0-simple cases. Referring to Lemma 2.4 in [16] we know that if S is a non-completely 0-simple inverse semigroup whose lattice $\text{Subfi}S$ is 0-semidistributive, then S has no zero divisor and $\text{Subfi}S \cong \text{Subfi}(S^*)$. Therefore it remains to consider the full subsemigroup lattices of simple inverse semigroups that is not groups.

Lemma 3.6. *For a simple inverse semigroup S that is not a group, the lattice $\text{Subf}S$ is 0-semidistributive if and only if S is E -unitary, combinatorial and for $a, b \in S/\sigma$ with $ab \neq e$, there exist $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ such that $(ab)^m = a^n$ or b^n .*

Proof. Suppose that a simple inverse semigroup S (not a group), whose lattice $\text{Subf}S$ is 0-semidistributive. Then the lattice $\text{Subfi}S$ is 0-semidistributive, and so the necessity follows from Theorem 2.10 in [16] immediately.

Conversely, let $A, B, C \in \text{Subf}S$ with $A \cap B = A \cap C = E_S$. Suppose that there exists $a \in S \setminus E_S$ such that $a \in A \cap (B \vee C)$. Since the map Σ induced by σ is a surjective homomorphism of $\text{Subf}S$ upon $\text{Subf}(S/\sigma)$ by Lemma 3.1, we have $A\Sigma \cap B\Sigma = A\Sigma \cap C\Sigma = \{e\}$ and $a\sigma \in A\Sigma \cap (B\Sigma \vee C\Sigma)$, where $a\sigma \neq e$ by the fact that S is E -unitary. On the other hand, the lattice $\text{Subf}(S/\sigma)$ is 0-semidistributive according to Lemma 2.7 in [16] and Corollary 3.3. Therefore $A\Sigma \cap (B\Sigma \vee C\Sigma) = \{e\}$ by the 0-semidistributivity of the lattice $\text{Subf}(S/\sigma)$, which contradicts to $e \neq a\sigma \in A\Sigma \cap (B\Sigma \vee C\Sigma)$. Consequently, $A \cap (B \vee C) = E_S$, which shows that the lattice $\text{Subf}S$ is 0-semidistributive. □

Now we are ready for the main result in this section.

Theorem 3.7. *For a GV-inverse semigroup S that is not inverse, if the lattice $\text{Subf}S$ is 0-semidistributive then*

- (1) *each regular \mathcal{J} -class containing a primitive idempotent is either a group whose the lattice $\text{Subf}S$ is 0-semidistributive, or has principal factor isomorphic to B_5 ; and*
- (2) *each regular \mathcal{J} -class not containing a primitive idempotent is E -unitary, combinatorial, and for $a, b \in S/\sigma$ with $ab \neq e$, there exist $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ such that $(ab)^m = a^n$ or b^n .*

Proof. Let S be a GV-inverse semigroup. Then the set $\text{Reg}S$ is an inverse subsemigroup of S . Hence the lattice $\text{Subf}(\text{Reg}S)$ coincides with the interval $[E_S, \text{Reg}S]$ of the lattice $\text{Subf}S$, which is 0-semidistributive, and so the lattice $\text{Subf}(\text{Reg}S)$ is 0-semidistributive. It then follows that the lattice $\text{Subf}(PF(J))$ is 0-semidistributive for each \mathcal{J} -class J of the set $\text{Reg}S$. Note that each regular \mathcal{J} -class J of S turns out to be \mathcal{J} -class of $\text{Reg}S$. Therefore conditions (1) and (2) follow from Lemma 3.5 and 3.6. □

4 0-semidistributivity in the orthodox GV-semigroup

For an orthodox GV-semigroup S , it is well known that E_S is a semilattice of rectangular bands (that is, simple bands). In precise, components of E_S in this decomposition are just its \mathcal{J}_{E_S} -classes. For convenience, we shall denote \mathcal{J}_{E_S} by π , and E_S^*/π by $\varepsilon(S)$ in the rest of this section. By virtue of the statement in the paragraph following Lemma 2.1, we obtain that $PF(J)$ is a 0-simple orthodox semigroup for each regular \mathcal{J} -class J of S .

Lemma 4.1. *Let S be an orthodox GV-semigroup and let J be any regular \mathcal{J} -class J of S . Then the relation γ defined by $\gamma = \{(a, b) \in S \times S : W(a) = W(b)\}$ is a congruence on S . Furthermore, the relation γ , restricting to $PF(J)$, is an inverse semigroup congruence and $\ker \gamma = E_{PF(J)}$.*

Proof. It is a routine matter to show that the relation γ is an equivalence on S . Let $a\gamma b$, that is, $W(a) = W(b)$ for some $a, b \in S$. Since S is eventually regular, each element of S exists weak inverse. Take any $c \in S$, $t \in W(ca)$. Then $t \in W(ca) = W(a)W(c)$ by Lemma 2.2, and so there exist $a' \in W(a) = W(b)$, $c' \in W(c)$ such that $t = a'c' \in W(b)W(c) = W(cb)$, so that $W(ca) \subseteq W(cb)$. Dually, we may show that $W(cb) \subseteq W(ca)$, and so $W(ca) = W(cb)$, that is, $ca\gamma cb$. A similar argument will show that $ac\gamma bc$. Thus the relation γ is a congruence on S .

To prove the latter assertion, let J be any regular \mathcal{J} -class J of S . Then $PF(J)$ is a 0-simple orthodox semigroup, and so the quotient $PF(J)/\gamma$ is regular. It then follows from Lallement's Lemma and Lemma 2.3 that $E_{(PF(J)/\gamma)}$ is a semilattice. Therefore $PF(J)/\gamma$ is an inverse semigroup, which shows that the congruence γ is an inverse semigroup congruence when γ restricts to $PF(J)$. We shall prove that $\ker \gamma = E_{PF(J)}$. Assume that there exists $b \in PF(J) \setminus E_{PF(J)}$ and $e \in E_{PF(J)}^*$ such that $b\gamma e$. Then $W(b) = W(e) \subseteq E_{PF(J)}^*$. Further, since $PF(J)$ is a regular semigroup, we have $V(b) \subseteq W(b) = W(e) \subseteq E_{PF(J)}^*$, and so there exists $f \in E_{PF(J)}^*$ such that $fbf = f$, $bfb = b$. Hence $b \in V(f) \subseteq W(f) \subseteq E_{PF(J)}^*$, which contradicts the assumption. Therefore $\ker \gamma = E_{PF(J)}$, as required. \square

Lemma 4.2. *Let S be a 0-simple orthodox semigroup. Then the map Γ defined by $A \rightarrow A\Gamma = \{a\gamma : a \in A\}$ for any $A \in \text{Subf}S$, where γ is the relation defined in Lemma 4.1, is a lattice isomorphism from $\text{Subf}S$ upon $\text{Subf}(S/\gamma)$.*

Proof. Let $A, B \in \text{Subf}S$. Then it is straightforward to show that $(A \vee B)\Gamma = A\Gamma \vee B\Gamma$ and $A\Gamma \cap B\Gamma \supseteq (A \cap B)\Gamma$. To prove the converse inclusion, let $x \in A\Gamma \cap B\Gamma$. Then there exist $a \in A$ and $b \in B$ such that $x = a\gamma = b\gamma$. Since the relation γ is a congruence on S proved in Lemma 4.1, we have $a'a\gamma a'b$ for any $a' \in W(a)$. It follows, by the property that $\ker \gamma = E_S$ showed in Lemma 4.1, that $a'b \in E_S$ and $a(a'b) \in A$, $(aa')b \in B$, where $A, B \in \text{Subf}S$. Hence $aa'b \in A \cap B$. Note that γ is a regular congruence on S . Then we, according to Lemma 5.4 in [18], know that there exists $a'' \in W(a)$ such that $a\gamma aa''a$, and so $x = a\gamma = aa''a\gamma = aa''b\gamma$. And since $aa'b \in A \cap B$ for any $a' \in W(a)$, it follows that $x \in (A \cap B)\Gamma$, and so $A\Gamma \cap B\Gamma \subseteq (A \cap B)\Gamma$. Therefore $A\Gamma \cap B\Gamma = (A \cap B)\Gamma$, which gives that the map Γ is a lattice homomorphism.

To show that the homomorphism Γ is surjective, let $U \in \text{Subf}(S/\gamma)$, and put $A = \{s \in S : s\gamma \in U\}$. Since $E_S \subseteq A$ and $(ab)\gamma = a\gamma b\gamma \in U$ for any $a, b \in A$, it follows that $ab \in A$ and $A\Gamma = U$, where $A \in \text{Subf}S$. Therefore the homomorphism Γ is surjective. We finally show that Γ is injective. Let $A, B \in \text{Subf}S$ such that $A\Gamma = B\Gamma$. Take any $a \in A$. Then there exists $b \in B$ such that $a\gamma = b\gamma$, that is, $W(a) = W(b)$. Hence for any $a' \in V(a) \subseteq W(a) = W(b)$, we have $a'ba = a'$, $a = aa'a = a(a'ba')a = (aa')b(a'a) \in B$, and so $A \subseteq B$. Similarly, we may show that $B \subseteq A$. Therefore $A = B$. Up to now, we have proved that Γ is a lattice isomorphism from $\text{Subf}S$ upon $\text{Subf}(S/\gamma)$. \square

As the title of this section indicated, we are to establish the structure for orthodox GV-semigroups. Let S be a orthodox GV-semigroup. It is easy to observe that $PF(J)$ is completely 0-simple for each regular \mathcal{J} -class J of S . We thus only need to consider $PF(J)$ by two cases, that is, combinatorial completely 0-simple case or non-combinatorial completely 0-simple case.

Lemma 4.3. *For a combinatorial completely 0-simple orthodox semigroup S , the lattice $\text{Subf}S$ is 0-semidistributive if and only if S is either a 0-simple band or $|\varepsilon(S)| = 2$.*

Proof. We show first that the quotient S/γ is a combinatorial completely 0-simple inverse semigroup. It follows by Lemma 4.1 that S/γ is inverse. To prove that S/γ is completely 0-simple, let any $a\gamma, b\gamma \in S/\gamma$ for some $a, b \in S^*$. Since S is 0-simple, there exist $x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2 \in S$ such that $a = x_1by_1$, $b = x_2ay_2$. Therefore $a\gamma = (x_1\gamma)(b\gamma)(y_1\gamma)$, $b\gamma = (x_2\gamma)(a\gamma)(y_2\gamma)$, and so S/γ is 0-simple. By virtue of the property that S is complete, we know that S at least contains a primitive idempotent e . Then it is easy to check that $e\gamma$ is a primitive idempotent of S/γ , and so S/γ is a completely 0-simple semigroup.

To prove that the quotient S/γ is combinatorial, assume that S is not combinatorial. Then there exist $a, b \in S$ such that $a\gamma \neq b\gamma$ and $(a\gamma)\mathcal{H}(b\gamma)$. Since S/γ is inverse, we may denote by $(a\gamma)^{-1}$ and

$(b\gamma)^{-1}$ the unique inverses of $a\gamma$ and $b\gamma$, respectively. It is obvious that $a'\gamma = (a\gamma)^{-1}$ and $b'\gamma = (b\gamma)^{-1}$ for any $a' \in V(a), b' \in V(b)$. It follows from $(a\gamma)\mathcal{H}(b\gamma)$ that $a\gamma(a\gamma)^{-1} = (aa')\gamma = (bb')\gamma = b\gamma(b\gamma)^{-1}$ and $(a\gamma)^{-1}a\gamma = (a'a)\gamma = (b'b)\gamma = (b\gamma)^{-1}b\gamma$. On the other hand, since S is completely 0-simple, it follows that $b\mathcal{R}b(b'ab'b)$ and $b\mathcal{L}(bb'ab'b)$. Hence $b\mathcal{H}bb'ab'b$, and so $b = bb'ab'b$ from the fact that S is combinatorial. And by $(a'a)\gamma = (b'b)\gamma$ and $(aa')\gamma = (bb')\gamma$ proved above, notice that

$$a\gamma = aa'a\gamma = (aa'bb')aa'a\gamma = aa'(bb'ab'b)a'a\gamma = bb'ba'a\gamma = bb'bb'b\gamma = b\gamma,$$

which leads to a contradiction. Therefore S/γ is combinatorial, and so S/γ is a combinatorial completely 0-simple inverse semigroup, as required. From Theorem 3.8 in [15] and Lemma 4.2 we obtain that $\text{Subf}S \cong \text{Subf}(S/\gamma) \cong \mathcal{RT}(E_{S/\gamma}^*)$, and so $|E_{S/\gamma}^*| \leq 2$ by Lemma 3.4. It follows, by the property that $\ker \gamma = E_S$ and Lemma 2.3, that $E_{S/\gamma}^* = E_S^*/\gamma = E_S^*/\pi = \varepsilon(S)$. Thus $|\varepsilon(S)| = \{1, 2\}$. If $|\varepsilon(S)| = 1$, then it is easy to see that S is a 0-simple band. In fact, it follows from $|\varepsilon(S)| = 1$ that S/γ only contains a non-zero idempotent denoted by $e\gamma$. Suppose that there exists $a \in S \setminus E_S$. Then S/γ must contain a non-idempotent $a\gamma$ from the property that $\ker \gamma = E_S$ proved in Lemma 4.1. Since S/γ is completely 0-simple, we have $(a\gamma)\mathcal{L}(a\gamma)^{-1}a\gamma = e\gamma$ and $(a\gamma)\mathcal{R}(a\gamma)(a\gamma)^{-1} = e\gamma$, where $(a\gamma)^{-1}$ is the unique inverse of $a\gamma$ in S/γ . Hence $(a\gamma)\mathcal{H}(e\gamma)$, which contradicts the fact that S/γ is combinatorial, and so S is a 0-simple band.

The sufficiency follows from Lemmas 3.4 and 4.2. □

Lemma 4.4. *For a non-combinatorial completely 0-simple orthodox semigroup S , the lattice $\text{Subf}S$ is 0-semidistributive if and only if each non-trivial maximal subgroup of S is as described in Lemma 3.2 and E_S is a 0-simple band.*

Proof. Let S be a non-combinatorial completely 0-simple orthodox semigroup. Then S at least contains a non-trivial maximal subgroup, denoted by G , of S . It follows from $\ker \gamma = E_S$ that G/γ is a non-trivial maximal subgroup of S/γ , and so S/γ is not combinatorial. As in the proof of Lemma 4.3, we may show that S/γ is a completely 0-simple inverse semigroup, and so S is a non-combinatorial completely 0-simple inverse semigroup. Since the lattice $\text{Subf}S$ is 0-semidistributive, it follows by Lemma 4.2 that the lattice $\text{Subf}(S/\gamma)$ is 0-semidistributive. Therefore the lattice $\text{Subfi}(S/\gamma)$ is 0-semidistributive, and so $|E_{S/\gamma}^*| \leq 2$ by Theorem 2.3 in [16]. On the other hand, since S/γ is not combinatorial, we have $|E_{S/\gamma}^*| \neq 2$, and so $|E_{S/\gamma}^*| = 1$, that is, $|\varepsilon(S)| = 1$, which implies that E_S is a 0-simple band.

It follows from $|\varepsilon(S)| = 1$ that $(S/\gamma)^*$ is a group. From Lemmas 3.5 and 4.2 we obtain that the lattice $\text{Subf}(S/\gamma)^*$ is 0-semidistributive, and so its each non-trivial maximal subgroup is as described in Lemma 3.2. For any non-trivial maximal subgroup G of S , it is easy to check that $G \cong G/\gamma$, where G/γ is the non-trivial maximal subgroup of S/γ . Referring to Proposition 2.3.6 of [6], stating that any two group \mathcal{H} -classes, which are in the same \mathcal{D} -class, are isomorphic, we may conclude that each non-trivial maximal subgroup of S is isomorphic to G/γ , which is as described in Lemma 3.2 proved above. So the necessity is proved.

The sufficiency follows from Lemmas 3.5 and 4.2. □

As a direct consequence of Lemmas 4.3 and 4.4, we now arrive at the main result in this section.

Theorem 4.5. *For an orthodox GV-semigroup S , if the lattice $\text{Subf}S$ is 0-semidistributive then*

- (1) *each combinatorial regular \mathcal{J} -class, is either a rectangular band or $|\varepsilon(S)| = 2$; and*
- (2) *each non-combinatorial regular \mathcal{J} -class, whose each non-trivial maximal subgroups is as described in Lemma 3.2 and E_J is a rectangular band.*

5 Conclusion

In the paper, we extend the study of the full subsemigroup lattices of inverse semigroups to that of two particular GV-semigroups. Thus the results and the way in [15] are extended. Inverse semigroups with 0-semidistributive full subsemigroup lattices are first determined. Moreover, the structure of GV-inverse semigroups whose full subsemigroup lattices are 0-semidistributive is characterized. As a consequence, much more explicit structural description is obtained for orthodox GV-semigroups by establishing an

inverse semigroup congruence. Using the way and the proposed results in the paper, we are to study eventually regular semigroups whose full subsemigroups form certain specific lattices.

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