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The Product of the Families of the Groups

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The articles [14], [13], [7], [19], [20], [4], [6], [2], [5], [8], [9], [3], [10], [16], [17], [18], [15], [1], [11], and [12] provide the notation and terminology for this paper.

1. PRELIMINARIES

In this paper a, b, c, d, e, f are sets.

Next we state three propositions:

(1) If $\langle a \rangle = \langle b \rangle$, then $a = b$.

(2) If $\langle a, b \rangle = \langle c, d \rangle$, then $a = c$ and $b = d$.

(3) If $\langle a, b, c \rangle = \langle d, e, f \rangle$, then $a = d$ and $b = e$ and $c = f$.

2. THE PRODUCT OF THE FAMILIES OF THE GROUPS

We follow the rules: i, I are sets, f, g, h are functions, and s is a many sorted set indexed by I.

Let R be a binary relation. We say that R is groupoid yielding if and only if:

(Def. 1) For every set y such that $y \in \operatorname{rng} R$ holds y is a non empty groupoid.

Let us mention that every function which is groupoid yielding is also 1-sorted yielding.

Let I be a set. Note that there exists a many sorted set indexed by I which is groupoid yielding.

Let us note that there exists a function which is groupoid yielding.

Let I be a set. A family of semigroups indexed by I is a groupoid yielding many sorted set indexed by I.

Let I be a non empty set, let F be a family of semigroups indexed by I, and let i be an element of I. Then $F(i)$ is a non empty groupoid.

Let I be a set and let F be a family of semigroups indexed by I. Note that the support of F is non-empty.

Let I be a set and let F be a family of semigroups indexed by I. The functor $\prod F$ yields a strict groupoid and is defined by the conditions (Def. 2).

(Def. 2)(i) The carrier of $\prod F = \prod$(the support of F), and

(ii) for all elements f, g of $\prod$(the support of F) and for every set i such that $i \in I$ there exists a non empty groupoid F_1 and there exists a function h such that $F_1 = F(i)$ and $h =$ (the multiplication of $\prod F)(f, g)$ and $h(i) =$ (the multiplication of $F_1)(f(i), g(i))$.

Let I be a set and let F be a family of semigroups indexed by I. Observe that $\prod F$ is non empty.

Let I be a set and let F be a family of semigroups indexed by I. Note that every element of $\prod F$ is function-like and relation-like.

Let I be a set, let F be a family of semigroups indexed by I, and let f, g be elements of $\prod$(the support of F). Note that (the multiplication of $\prod F)(f, g)$ is function-like and relation-like.

We now state the proposition

(4) Let F be a family of semigroups indexed by I, G be a non empty groupoid, p, q be elements of $\prod F$, and x, y be elements of G. Suppose $i \in I$ and $G = F(i)$ and $f = p$ and $g = q$ and $h = p \cdot q$ and $f(i) = x$ and $g(i) = y$. Then $x \cdot y = h(i)$.

Let I be a set and let F be a family of semigroups indexed by I. We say that F is group-like if and only if:

(Def. 3) For every set i such that $i \in I$ there exists a group-like non empty groupoid F_1 such that $F_1 = F(i)$.

We say that F is associative if and only if:

(Def. 4) For every set i such that $i \in I$ there exists an associative non empty groupoid F_1 such that $F_1 = F(i)$.

We say that F is commutative if and only if:

(Def. 5) For every set i such that $i \in I$ there exists a commutative non empty groupoid F_1 such that $F_1 = F(i)$.

Let I be a non empty set and let F be a family of semigroups indexed by I. Let us observe that F is group-like if and only if:

(Def. 6) For every element i of I holds $F(i)$ is group-like.

Let us observe that F is associative if and only if:

(Def. 7) For every element i of I holds $F(i)$ is associative.

Let us observe that F is commutative if and only if:

(Def. 8) For every element i of I holds $F(i)$ is commutative.

Let I be a set. Note that there exists a family of semigroups indexed by I which is group-like, associative, and commutative.

Let I be a set and let F be a group-like family of semigroups indexed by I. Note that $\prod F$ is group-like.

Let I be a set and let F be an associative family of semigroups indexed by I. Observe that $\prod F$ is associative.

Let I be a set and let F be a commutative family of semigroups indexed by I. Observe that $\prod F$ is commutative.

One can prove the following propositions:

(5) Let F be a family of semigroups indexed by I and G be a non empty groupoid. If $i \in I$ and $G = F(i)$ and $\prod F$ is group-like, then G is group-like.

(6) Let F be a family of semigroups indexed by I and G be a non empty groupoid. If $i \in I$ and $G = F(i)$ and $\prod F$ is associative, then G is associative.

(7) Let F be a family of semigroups indexed by I and G be a non empty groupoid. If $i \in I$ and $G = F(i)$ and $\prod F$ is commutative, then G is commutative.

(8) Let F be a group-like family of semigroups indexed by I. Suppose that for every set i such that $i \in I$ there exists a group-like non empty groupoid G such that $G = F(i)$ and $s(i) = 1_G$. Then $s = 1_{\prod F}$.

(9) Let F be a group-like family of semigroups indexed by I and G be a group-like non empty groupoid. If $i \in I$ and $G = F(i)$ and $f = 1_{\prod F}$, then $f(i) = 1_G$.

(10) Let F be an associative group-like family of semigroups indexed by I and x be an element of $\prod F$. Suppose that

(i) $x = g$, and

(ii) for every set i such that $i \in I$ there exists a group G and there exists an element y of G such that $G = F(i)$ and $s(i) = y^{-1}$ and $y = g(i)$.

Then $s = x^{-1}$.

(11) Let F be an associative group-like family of semigroups indexed by I, x be an element of $\prod F$, G be a group, and y be an element of G. If $i \in I$ and $G = F(i)$ and $f = x$ and $g = x^{-1}$ and $f(i) = y$, then $g(i) = y^{-1}$.

Let I be a set and let F be an associative group-like family of semigroups indexed by I. The functor $\operatorname{sum} F$ yielding a strict subgroup of $\prod F$ is defined by the condition (Def. 9).

(Def. 9) Let x be a set. Then $x \in$ the carrier of $\operatorname{sum} F$ if and only if there exists an element g of $\prod$(the support of F) and there exists a finite subset J of I and there exists a many sorted set f indexed by J such that $g = 1_{\prod F}$ and $x = g {+\cdot} f$ and for every set j such that $j \in J$ there exists a group-like non empty groupoid G such that $G = F(j)$ and $f(j) \in$ the carrier of G and $f(j) \neq 1_G$.

Let I be a set, let F be an associative group-like family of semigroups indexed by I, and let f, g be elements of $\operatorname{sum} F$. One can verify that (the multiplication of $\operatorname{sum} F)(f, g)$ is function-like and relation-like.

We now state the proposition

(12) For every finite set I and for every associative group-like family F of semigroups indexed by I holds $\prod F = \operatorname{sum} F$.

3. The Product of One, Two and Three Groups

The following proposition is true

(13) For every non empty groupoid G_1 holds $\langle G_1 \rangle$ is a family of semigroups indexed by $\{1\}$.

Let G_1 be a non empty groupoid. Then $\langle G_1 \rangle$ is a family of semigroups indexed by $\{1\}$.

One can prove the following proposition

(14) For every group-like non empty groupoid G_1 holds $\langle G_1 \rangle$ is a group-like family of semigroups indexed by $\{1\}$.

Let G_1 be a group-like non empty groupoid. Then $\langle G_1 \rangle$ is a group-like family of semigroups indexed by $\{1\}$.

Next we state the proposition

(15) For every associative non empty groupoid G_1 holds $\langle G_1 \rangle$ is an associative family of semigroups indexed by $\{1\}$.

Let G_1 be an associative non empty groupoid. Then $\langle G_1 \rangle$ is an associative family of semigroups indexed by $\{1\}$.

The following proposition is true

(16) For every commutative non empty groupoid G_1 holds $\langle G_1 \rangle$ is a commutative family of semigroups indexed by $\{1\}$.

Let G_1 be a commutative non empty groupoid. Then $\langle G_1 \rangle$ is a commutative family of semigroups indexed by $\{1\}$.

We now state the proposition

(17) For every group G_1 holds $\langle G_1 \rangle$ is a group-like associative family of semigroups indexed by $\{1\}$.

Let G_1 be a group. Then $\langle G_1 \rangle$ is a group-like associative family of semigroups indexed by $\{1\}$.

The following proposition is true

(18) Let G_1 be a commutative group. Then $\langle G_1 \rangle$ is a commutative group-like associative family of semigroups indexed by $\{1\}$.

Let G_1 be a commutative group. Then $\langle G_1 \rangle$ is a group-like associative commutative family of semigroups indexed by $\{1\}$.

Let G_1 be a non empty groupoid. One can verify that every element of $\prod$(the support of $\langle G_1 \rangle$) is finite sequence-like.

Let G_1 be a non empty groupoid. One can verify that every element of $\prod \langle G_1 \rangle$ is finite sequence-like.

Let G_1 be a non empty groupoid and let x be an element of G_1. Then $\langle x \rangle$ is an element of $\prod \langle G_1 \rangle$.

One can prove the following proposition

(19) For all non empty groupoids G_1, G_2 holds $\langle G_1, G_2 \rangle$ is a family of semigroups indexed by $\{1,2\}$.

Let G_1, G_2 be non empty groupoids. Then $\langle G_1, G_2 \rangle$ is a family of semigroups indexed by $\{1,2\}$.

We now state the proposition

(20) For all group-like non empty groupoids G_1, G_2 holds $\langle G_1, G_2 \rangle$ is a group-like family of semigroups indexed by $\{1,2\}$.

Let G_1, G_2 be group-like non empty groupoids. Then $\langle G_1, G_2 \rangle$ is a group-like family of semigroups indexed by $\{1,2\}$.

We now state the proposition

(21) For all associative non empty groupoids G_1, G_2 holds $\langle G_1, G_2 \rangle$ is an associative family of semigroups indexed by $\{1,2\}$.

Let G_1, G_2 be associative non empty groupoids. Then $\langle G_1, G_2 \rangle$ is an associative family of semigroups indexed by $\{1,2\}$.

One can prove the following proposition

(22) For all commutative non empty groupoids G_1, G_2 holds $\langle G_1, G_2 \rangle$ is a commutative family of semigroups indexed by $\{1,2\}$.

Let G_1, G_2 be commutative non empty groupoids. Then $\langle G_1, G_2 \rangle$ is a commutative family of semigroups indexed by $\{1,2\}$.

Next we state the proposition

(23) For all groups G_1, G_2 holds $\langle G_1, G_2 \rangle$ is a group-like associative family of semigroups indexed by $\{1,2\}$.

Let G_1, G_2 be groups. Then $\langle G_1, G_2 \rangle$ is a group-like associative family of semigroups indexed by $\{1,2\}$.

We now state the proposition

(24) Let G_1, G_2 be commutative groups. Then $\langle G_1, G_2 \rangle$ is a group-like associative commutative family of semigroups indexed by $\{1,2\}$.

Let G_1, G_2 be commutative groups. Then $\langle G_1, G_2\rangle$ is a group-like associative commutative family of semigroups indexed by $\{1,2\}$.

Let G_1, G_2 be non empty groupoids. One can check that every element of $\prod$(the support of $\langle G_1, G_2\rangle$) is finite sequence-like.

Let G_1, G_2 be non empty groupoids. Observe that every element of $\prod\langle G_1, G_2\rangle$ is finite sequence-like.

Let G_1, G_2 be non empty groupoids, let x be an element of G_1, and let y be an element of G_2. Then $\langle x, y\rangle$ is an element of $\prod\langle G_1, G_2\rangle$.

Next we state the proposition

(25) For all non empty groupoids G_1, G_2, G_3 holds $\langle G_1, G_2, G_3\rangle$ is a family of semigroups indexed by $\{1,2,3\}$.

Let G_1, G_2, G_3 be non empty groupoids. Then $\langle G_1, G_2, G_3\rangle$ is a family of semigroups indexed by $\{1,2,3\}$.

We now state the proposition

(26) For all group-like non empty groupoids G_1, G_2, G_3 holds $\langle G_1, G_2, G_3\rangle$ is a group-like family of semigroups indexed by $\{1,2,3\}$.

Let G_1, G_2, G_3 be group-like non empty groupoids. Then $\langle G_1, G_2, G_3\rangle$ is a group-like family of semigroups indexed by $\{1,2,3\}$.

One can prove the following proposition

(27) Let G_1, G_2, G_3 be associative non empty groupoids. Then $\langle G_1, G_2, G_3\rangle$ is an associative family of semigroups indexed by $\{1,2,3\}$.

Let G_1, G_2, G_3 be associative non empty groupoids. Then $\langle G_1, G_2, G_3\rangle$ is an associative family of semigroups indexed by $\{1,2,3\}$.

One can prove the following proposition

(28) Let G_1, G_2, G_3 be commutative non empty groupoids. Then $\langle G_1, G_2, G_3\rangle$ is a commutative family of semigroups indexed by $\{1,2,3\}$.

Let G_1, G_2, G_3 be commutative non empty groupoids. Then $\langle G_1, G_2, G_3\rangle$ is a commutative family of semigroups indexed by $\{1,2,3\}$.

The following proposition is true

(29) For all groups G_1, G_2, G_3 holds $\langle G_1, G_2, G_3\rangle$ is a group-like associative family of semigroups indexed by $\{1,2,3\}$.

Let G_1, G_2, G_3 be groups. Then $\langle G_1, G_2, G_3\rangle$ is a group-like associative family of semigroups indexed by $\{1,2,3\}$.

Next we state the proposition

(30) Let G_1, G_2, G_3 be commutative groups. Then $\langle G_1, G_2, G_3\rangle$ is a group-like associative commutative family of semigroups indexed by $\{1,2,3\}$.

Let G_1, G_2, G_3 be commutative groups. Then $\langle G_1, G_2, G_3\rangle$ is a group-like associative commutative family of semigroups indexed by $\{1,2,3\}$.

Let G_1, G_2, G_3 be non empty groupoids. Note that every element of $\prod$(the support of $\langle G_1, G_2, G_3\rangle$) is finite sequence-like.

Let G_1, G_2, G_3 be non empty groupoids. Note that every element of $\prod\langle G_1, G_2, G_3\rangle$ is finite sequence-like.

Let G_1, G_2, G_3 be non empty groupoids, let x be an element of G_1, let y be an element of G_2, and let z be an element of G_3. Then $\langle x, y, z\rangle$ is an element of $\prod\langle G_1, G_2, G_3\rangle$.

For simplicity, we adopt the following rules: G_1, G_2, G_3 denote non empty groupoids, x_1, x_2 denote elements of G_1, y_1, y_2 denote elements of G_2, and z_1, z_2 denote elements of G_3.

Next we state three propositions:

(31) $\langle x_1\rangle \cdot \langle x_2\rangle = \langle x_1 \cdot x_2\rangle$.

(32) $\langle x_1, y_1\rangle \cdot \langle x_2, y_2\rangle = \langle x_1 \cdot x_2, y_1 \cdot y_2\rangle$.

(33) $\langle x_1, y_1, z_1\rangle \cdot \langle x_2, y_2, z_2\rangle = \langle x_1 \cdot x_2, y_1 \cdot y_2, z_1 \cdot z_2\rangle$.

In the sequel G_1, G_2, G_3 are group-like non empty groupoids.
Next we state three propositions:

(34) $1_{\prod\langle G_1\rangle} = \langle 1_{(G_1)}\rangle$.

(35) $1_{\prod\langle G_1, G_2\rangle} = \langle 1_{(G_1)}, 1_{(G_2)}\rangle$.

(36) $1_{\prod\langle G_1, G_2, G_3\rangle} = \langle 1_{(G_1)}, 1_{(G_2)}, 1_{(G_3)}\rangle$.

For simplicity, we adopt the following convention: G_1, G_2, G_3 denote groups, x denotes an element of G_1, y denotes an element of G_2, and z denotes an element of G_3.
We now state several propositions:

(37) $(\langle x\rangle$ **qua** element of $\prod\langle G_1\rangle)^{-1} = \langle x^{-1}\rangle$.

(38) $(\langle x, y\rangle$ **qua** element of $\prod\langle G_1, G_2\rangle)^{-1} = \langle x^{-1}, y^{-1}\rangle$.

(39) $(\langle x, y, z\rangle$ **qua** element of $\prod\langle G_1, G_2, G_3\rangle)^{-1} = \langle x^{-1}, y^{-1}, z^{-1}\rangle$.

(40) Let f be a function from the carrier of G_1 into the carrier of $\prod\langle G_1\rangle$. Suppose that for every element x of G_1 holds $f(x) = \langle x\rangle$. Then f is a homomorphism from G_1 to $\prod\langle G_1\rangle$.

(41) For every homomorphism f from G_1 to $\prod\langle G_1\rangle$ such that for every element x of G_1 holds $f(x) = \langle x\rangle$ holds f is an isomorphism.

(42) G_1 and $\prod\langle G_1\rangle$ are isomorphic.

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