SINGULAR TERNARY SEMIRINGS

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Received: 08-08-2013  Revised: 27-08-2013  Accepted: 3-09-2013

Abstract: In this paper, we introduce the notions of subsemimodule generated by a subset and austere ternary S-semimodule M and observe (0; M) = (0; m) for any nonzero element m in M. Also we introduce the notions of A(M), T(M) and singular ideal T(S) for a ternary semiring S and obtain the characteristics of T(S). Also we observe the property of singularity is preserved under a semiisomorphism of ternary semirings.

Keywords: Austere ternary semimodule, Singular ideal, Semiisomorphism, Singular and non-singular ternary semirings.

1. INTRODUCTION

It was remarked by M. Ferrero and E. R. Puczyłowski in [6] “Studying properties of rings one can usually say more assuming that the considered rings are either singular or non-singular”. The same remark is equally true in the case of a ternary semiring which was first introduced by T. K. Dutta and S. Kar in [1]. The notion of semiring was firstly introduced by Vandiver dated back to 1934. In 1971 Lister introduced ternary ring and regular ternary rings were studied by Vasile. To generalize the ternary rings introduced by Lister, in 2003 T. K. Dutta and S. Kar [1] introduced the notions of ternary semiring and ternary semimodule over a ternary semiring. They investigated regular ternary semiring, developed the ideal theory for ternary semirings and characterized the Jacobson radical of a ternary semiring by using ternary semimodules. Though the notion of ternary semiring generalizes the notion of semiring but it is not merely a generalization of semiring because there are certain notions, for example, the lateral ideals which have no analogue in semirings.

In this paper, we introduce the notion of ternary subsemimodule generated by a subset and represented in terms of elements. We also introduce the notion of singular ternary semiring and characterized the singular ideals of a ternary semiring in terms of essential right k-ideals of ternary semirings. Mainly we generalize the results of T. K. Dutta and M. L. Das [3] in semirings to ternary semirings. Our results obtained can be used to study some radical classes related to singular ideals.

2. PRELIMINARIES

In this section we collect some important definitions and results for our use in this paper.

2.1. Definition. [1] A nonempty set S together with a binary operation, called addition and a ternary multiplication, denoted by juxtaposition, is said to be a ternary semiring if S is an additive commutative semigroup satisfying the following conditions:
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(i) \((abc)de = a(bcd)e = ab(cde)\),
(ii) \((a + b)cd = acd + bcd\),
(iii) \(a(b + c)d = abd + acd\),
(iv) \(ab(c + d) = abc + abd\) for all \(a, b, c, d, e\) in \(S\).

2.2. Definition. [1] Let \(S\) be a ternary semiring. If there exists an element \(0\) in \(S\) such that \(0 + x = x\) and \(0xy = x0y = xy0 = 0\) for all \(x, y\) in \(S\) then \(0\) is called the zero element or simply the zero of the ternary semiring \(S\). In this case we say that \(S\) is a **ternary semiring with zero**.

2.3. Definition. [1] Let \(S\) be a ternary semiring. If there exists an element \(e\) in \(S\) such that \(eex = exe = xee = x\) for all \(x\) in \(S\), then \(e\) is called a unital element of the ternary semiring.

2.4. Example. [1] Let \(\mathbb{Z}_0\) be the set of all negative integers with zero. Then with the usual binary addition and ternary multiplication, \(\mathbb{Z}_0\) forms a ternary semiring with zero element \(0\) and unital element \(-1\).

2.5. Definition. [1] A ternary semiring \(S\) is called a commutative ternary semiring if \(abc = bac = cba\) for all \(a, b, c\) in \(S\).

2.6. Definition 1.6. [1] If \(A, B, C\) are three subsets of a ternary semiring \(S\) then by \(ABC\) we mean the set of all finite sums of the form \(\sum a_ib_ic_i\) where \(a_i \in A, b_i \in B, c_i \in C\).

2.7. Definition. [1] An additive semigroup \(T\) of a ternary semiring \(S\) is called a ternary subsemiring if \(t_1t_2t_3 \in T\) for any \(t_1, t_2, t_3\) in \(T\).

2.8. Definition. [1] An additive subsemigroup \(I\) of \(S\) is called a left (right, lateral) ideal of \(S\) if \(s_1s_2i(s_1s_2, s_1s_2) \in I\) for all \(s_1, s_2\) in \(S\) and \(i\) in \(I\). If \(I\) is a left, right and a lateral ideal of \(S\) then \(I\) is called an ideal of \(S\).

2.9. Definition. [1] An ideal \(I\) of \(S\) is called a \(k\)-ideal if \(x + y \in I, x, y \in S\) imply that \(x \in I\).

2.10. Definition. [2] An additive commutative semigroup \(M\) with a zero element \(0_M\) is called a right ternary semimodule over a ternary semiring \(S\) or simply a right ternary \(S\)-semimodule if there exists a mapping \(M \times S \times S \to M\) (images to be denoted by \(mst\) for all \(m\) in \(M\) and \(s, t\) in \(S\)) satisfying the following conditions:

(i) \((m + n)st = mst + nst\),
(ii) \(ms(t + u) = mst + msu\),
(iii) \(m(s + t)u = msu + mtu\),
(iv) \((mst)uv = m(stuv) = ms(tuv)\),
(v) \(0_Mst = 0Ms = m0s = m0t\) for all \(m, n\) in \(M\) and \(s, t, u, v\) in \(S\).

In addition to the above conditions if \(\sum me_if_i = m\) holds for all \(m\) in \(M\), where \((e_i, f_i)\) is an identity element of \(S\), then \(M\) is said to be a unitary right ternary \(S\)-semimodule.

2.11. Example. [2] Let \(M_2(Z)\) be the ternary semiring of all \(2 \times 2\) square matrices over \(Z\), the set of all negative integers then \(I_2 = \{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} : a, b \in Z \}\) forms a right ternary semimodule over \(M_2(Z)\).

2.12. Definition. [2] A nonempty subset \(N\) of a right ternary \(S\)-semimodule \(M\) is said to be a ternary subsemimodule of \(M\) if

(i) \(a + b \in N\),
(ii) \(ast \in N\) for all \(a, b\) in \(N\) and \(s, t\) in \(S\).

Note that the ternary subsemimodule \(N\) of a right ternary \(S\)-semimodule \(M\) always contains the zero of \(M\). Throughout this paper \(S\) denotes a ternary semiring with zero.

3. **Subsemimodule Generated by a Subset**

3.1. **Definition.** Let \(M\) be a right ternary \(S\)-semimodule and \(N\) be a ternary subsemimodule of \(M\). Then \(\langle N : M \rangle = \{ x \in S \mid mxs \in N \text{ and } mxs \in N \text{ for all } m \in M, s \in S \}\).
3.2. Remark. If $S$ is commutative ternary semiring and $N$ is a ternary subsemimodule of a ternary $S$-semimodule $M$ then $(N : m)$ is an ideal of $S$.

**Proof.** Let $x, y \in (N : m)$. Then $msx \in N$, $mxs \in N$ and $msy \in N$, $mys \in N$ for all $s \in S$. Hence $x + y \in (N : m)$. Let $s, t \in S$ and $x \in (N : m)$. Then $s, t \in S$, $msx \in N$ and $mxs \in N$ for all $s \in S$. Consider $m(xst)u = mx(stu) = mxstu \in N$. Now consider $mu(xst) = (mxstu)st \in N$. Hence $(N : m)$ is a right ideal of $S$. Since $S$ is commutative ternary semiring, $(N : m)$ is an ideal of $S$.

3.3. Theorem. If $N$ and $N'$ are ternary subsemimodules of right ternary $S$-semimodule $M$ and $A, B$ are nonempty subsets of $M$ then

(i) $A \subseteq B \Rightarrow (N : B) \subseteq (N : A)$,

(ii) $(N \cap N : A) = (N : A) \cap (N : A')$

(iii) $(N : A) \cap (N : B) \subseteq (N : A + B)$ with equality holding if $0_M \in A \cap B$.

**Proof.** (i) Suppose $A \subseteq B$ and let $x \in (N : B)$. Then $bxs \in N$ and $bxs \in N$ for all $b \in B$ and $s \in S$. Hence $x \in (N : A)$.

(ii) Note that $x \in (N \cap N' : A) \Leftrightarrow asx \in N \cap N'$ and $asx \in N \cap N'$ for all $a \in A$ and $s \in S$.

(iii) Let $x \in (N : A) \cap (N : B)$. Then $asx \in N$, $asx \in N$ for all $a \in A$, $s \in S$ and $bxs \in N$, $bxs \in N$ for all $b \in B$, $s \in S$. Hence $x \in (N : A + B)$.

Suppose $0_M \in A \cap B$ and let $x \in (N : A + B)$. Then $(a + b)xs \in N$, $(a + b)xs \in N$ for all $a + b \in A + B$, $s \in S$. Hence $(N : A) \cap (N : B) = (N : A + B)$.

3.4. Definition. Let $A, B$ be nonempty subsets of right ternary $S$-semimodule $M$. Then the ternary subsemimodule generated by $A$ is the intersection of all ternary subsemimodules of $M$ containing $A$, denoted by $ASS$.

3.5. Theorem. For any nonempty subsets $A, B$ of a right ternary $S$-semimodule $M$, $ASS = \{ \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i s_i t_i + \sum_{i=1}^{m} b_i \mid a, b_i \in A, s_i, t_i, s, n, m \text{ are positive integers} \}$.

**Proof.** Let $T = \{ \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i s_i t_i + \sum_{i=1}^{m} b_i \mid a, b_i \in A, s_i, t_i, s, n, m \text{ are positive integers} \}$. First we prove that $T$ is a ternary subsemimodule of $M$. Let $x, y \in T$. Then $x = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i s_i t_i + \sum_{i=1}^{m} b_i$ and $y = \sum_{i=1}^{k} c_i u_i v_i + \sum_{i=1}^{l} d_i$ for $a_i b_i, c_i d_i \in A, s_i t_i, u_i v_i \in S, k, l, n, m \text{ are positive integers}$. Then

$x + y = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i s_i t_i + \sum_{i=1}^{k} c_i u_i v_i + \sum_{i=1}^{m} b_i + \sum_{i=1}^{l} d_i$ and hence $x + y \in T$. Let $x \in T$ and $u, v \in S$. Then
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\[ x = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i s_i t_i + \sum_{i=1}^{m} b_i \quad \text{for } a_i, b_i \in A, s_i, t_i \in S, n, m \text{ are positive integers and } u, v \in S. \Rightarrow xuv = (\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i s_i t_i + \sum_{i=1}^{m} b_i)uv = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i s_i (t_i uv) + \sum_{i=1}^{m} b_i uv. \Rightarrow xuv \in T \] and hence \( T \) is a ternary subsemimodule of \( M \). For any \( a \in A, a = a, a \in T \) and hence \( A \subseteq T \). To prove \( T \) is smallest, let \( N \) be a ternary subsemimodule of \( M \) containing \( A \) and let \( x \in T \). Then \( x = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i s_i t_i + \sum_{i=1}^{m} b_i \) for \( a_i b_i \in A, s_i, t_i \in S, n, m \) are positive integers. Since \( A \subseteq N, a_i b_i \in N \). \( \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i s_i t_i + \sum_{i=1}^{m} b_i \in N. \Rightarrow x \in N \). Therefore \( T \subseteq N \). Hence \( T \) is the smallest ternary subsemimodule containing \( A \).

3.6. Definition. A nonempty ternary subsemimodule \( N \) of a right ternary \( S \)-semimodule \( M \) is said to be ternary \( k \)-subsemimodule if and only if for any \( m, n \in M, m + n \in N \) and \( m \in N \) implies \( n \in N \).

3.7. Definition. A ternary \( S \)-semimodule \( M \) is said to be averse if and only if \{ \( 0_M \) \} and \( M \) are the only ternary \( k \)-subsemimodules of \( M \).

3.8. Theorem. If \( M \) is averse ternary \( S \)-semimodule then \( (0 : M) = (0 : m) \) for all \( 0_M \neq m \in M \).

Proof. Since \( (0 : M) = \bigcap \{ (0 : m) \mid m \in M \} \), we have \( (0 : M) \subseteq (0 : m) \forall 0_M \neq m \in M \). Suppose if \( (0 : m) \nsubseteq (0 : M) \) for some \( 0_M \neq m \in M \). Then \( (0 : m) \nsubseteq (0 : n) \) for some \( 0_M \neq m \in M, 0_M \neq n \in M \). Take \( N = \{ x \in M \mid (0 : m) \subseteq (0 : x) \} \). Then \( 0_M \neq m \in N \) and \( 0_M \neq n \in N \). \( \Rightarrow \{ 0_M \} \subset N \subseteq M \).

Now we prove that \( N \) is a ternary \( k \)-subsemimodule of \( M \). Let \( x, y \in N \). Then \( (0 : m) \subseteq (0 : x) \) and \( (0 : m) \subseteq (0 : y) \). Let \( z \in (0 : m) \). Then \( xz = 0, xsz = 0, ysz = 0 \forall s \in S. \Rightarrow (x + y)zs = 0 \) and \( (x + y)sz = 0 \forall s \in S. \Rightarrow z \in (0 : x + y) \).

\( \Rightarrow (0 : m) \subseteq (0 : x + y) \). \( \Rightarrow x + y \in N \). Let \( x \in N, r, t \in S \). Then \( (0 : m) \subseteq (0 : x) \) and \( r, t \in S \). Let \( z \in (0 : m) \). Then \( xz = 0 \) and \( xsz = 0 \forall s \in S. \Rightarrow xz(rts) = 0 \forall s \in S. \Rightarrow xz = 0 \forall s \in S. \Rightarrow xz \in (0 : xrt) \). \( \Rightarrow (0 : m) \subseteq (0 : xrt) \).

\( \Rightarrow xz \in N \). Hence \( N \) is a ternary subsemimodule of \( M \). Let \( x + y \in N \) and \( x \in N \). Then \( (0 : m) \subseteq (0 : x + y) \) and \( (0 : m) \subseteq (0 : x) \). \( \Rightarrow (x + y)zs = 0, (x + y)sz = 0, xzs = 0 \) and \( xsz = 0 \forall s \in S. \Rightarrow yz = 0 \) and \( ys = 0 \forall s \in S. \Rightarrow z \in (0 : y) \). \( \Rightarrow (0 : m) \subseteq (0 : y) \).

\( \Rightarrow y \in N \). Hence \( N \) is a ternary \( k \)-subsemimodule of \( M \). Suppose \( \{ 0_M \} \subseteq N \subseteq M \), a contradiction. Hence \( (0 : m) \subseteq (0 : M) \forall 0_M \neq m \in M \). Hence the theorem.

3.9. Theorem. If \( I \) is an ideal of a ternary semiring \( S \) and \( M \) is a right ternary \( S \)-semimodule then \( N = \{ m \in M \mid mIS = 0_M \text{ and } mSI = 0_M \} \) is a ternary \( k \)-subsemimodule of \( M \).

Proof. First we prove that \( N \) is a ternary subsemimodule of \( M \). Let \( m, n \in N \). Then \( mIS = 0_M \) and \( nIS = 0_M \). \( \Rightarrow mIS = 0_M \) and \( (m + n)IS = 0_M \) and \( (m + n)IS = 0_M \). \( \Rightarrow m + n \in N \). Let \( m \in N \) and \( r, s \in S \). Then \( mIS = 0_M \) and \( mIS = 0_M \). Then \( (mrs)IS = mIS = 0_M \) and \( (mrs)IS = mIS = 0_M \). \( \Rightarrow mrs \in N \). Hence \( N \) is a ternary subsemimodule of \( M \).

Now we prove that \( N \) is a ternary \( k \)-subsemimodule of \( M \). Let \( m + n \in N \) and \( m \in N \). Then \( (m + n)IS = 0_M \) and \( mIS = 0_M \), \( mSI = 0_M \). \( \Rightarrow n \in N \). Hence the theorem.

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4.1. Definition. Let \( M \) be a ternary \( S \)-semimodule. Then for any \( m \in M \), we define \( A_3(M) = (0 : m) = \{ x \in S \mid mxs = 0 \text{ and } mxs = 0 \forall s \in S \} \).
4.2. Definition. Let $M$ be a ternary $S$-semimodule. We define $T_S(M)$ as $T_S(M) = \{m \in M \mid A_S(m)$ is an essential ideal of $S\} = \{m \in M \mid A_S(m) \cap I \neq 0 \forall \text{ nonzero ideal } I \text{ of } S\}$.

4.3. Theorem. Let $M$ be a ternary $S$-semimodule. Then $T_S(M)$ is a ternary $k$-subsemimodule of $M$.

Proof. Since $A_S(0) \cap I \neq 0 \forall \text{ nonzero ideal } I \text{ of } S, 0 \in T_S(M)$. Let $m, n \in T_S(M)$. Then $A_S(m)$ and $A_S(n)$ are essential ideals of $S$. \( \Rightarrow A_S(m) \cap A_S(n) \text{ is an essential ideal of } S. \Rightarrow A_S(m+n) \text{ is an essential ideal of } S \text{ (since } (0: m) \cap (0: n) \subseteq (0: m+n) \). \( \Rightarrow m+n \in T_S(M). \) Let $m \in T_S(M)$ and $r, s \in S$. Then $A_S(m)$ is an essential ideal of $S$. Let $I$ be any nonzero ideal of $S$. Then $rsI$ is a nonzero ideal of $S. \Rightarrow (0: m) \cap rsI \neq 0. \Rightarrow \text{there exists } 0 \neq rsx \in (0: m) \cap rsI \text{ where } 0 \neq x \in I. \Rightarrow m(rsx)t = 0 \text{ and } mt(rsx) = 0 \forall t \in S. \Rightarrow (mrs)xt = 0 \text{ and } (mrs)tx = 0 \forall t \in S. \Rightarrow 0 \neq x \in (0: m) \cap rsI. \Rightarrow A_S(mrs) \text{ is an essential ideal of } S. \Rightarrow mrs \in T_S(M). \) Hence $T_S(M)$ is a ternary subsemimodule of $M$.

Let $m, m+n \in T_S(M)$ and $I$ be a nonzero ideal of $S$. Then $A_S(m) \cap A_S(m+n) \cap I \neq 0. \Rightarrow \text{there exists } 0 \neq i \in I \text{ such that } i \in A_S(m) \cap A_S(m+n). \Rightarrow isi = 0, mis = 0 \text{ and } (m+n)si = 0, (m+n)iS = 0 \forall s \in S. \Rightarrow nsi = 0 \text{ and } isi = 0 \forall s \in S. \Rightarrow 0 \neq i \in A_S(m+n) \cap I. \Rightarrow A_S(n) \text{ is an essential ideal of } S. \Rightarrow n \in T_S(M). \) Hence $T_S(M)$ is a ternary $k$-subsemimodule of $M$.

$T_S(M)$ is called singular ternary subsemimodule of the right ternary $S$-semimodule $M$. The singular ideal of the right ternary $S$-semimodule $S_S$ is called the (right) singular ideal of the ternary semiring $S$ and is denoted by $T(S)$. i.e., $T(S) = \{s \in S \mid s^* \cap H \neq 0 \text{ for every nonzero right ideal } H \text{ of } S\}.$

4.4. Theorem. Let $S$ be ternary semiring. Then $T(S) = \{x \in S \mid xIS = 0 \text{ and } xSI = 0 \text{ for some essential right ideal } I \text{ of } S\}$.

Proof. Take $T^* = \{x \in S \mid xIS = 0 \text{ and } xSI = 0 \text{ for some essential right ideal } I \text{ of } S\}. \) Let $x \in T(S)$. Then $x^* \cap I \neq 0 \forall \text{ nonzero right ideal } I \text{ of } S. \Rightarrow xx^*S = 0 \text{ and } xx^*S = 0$ and $x^*$ is an essential right ideal $I \text{ of } S$ and hence $x \in T^*$. Let $x \in T^*$. Then $xIS = 0$ and $xSI = 0 \forall \text{ essential right ideal } I \text{ of } S. \Rightarrow I \subseteq x^*$. Since $I$ is an essential right ideal of $S, x^*$ is also an essential right ideal of $S. \Rightarrow x \in T(S). \) Hence the theorem.

4.5. Theorem. Let $S$ be ternary semiring. Then $T(S) = \{x \in S \mid xIS = 0 \text{ and } xSI = 0 \forall \text{ essential right } k\text{-ideal } I \text{ of } S\}$.

Proof. Take $T'^* = \{x \in S \mid xIS = 0 \text{ and } xSI = 0 \forall \text{ essential right } k\text{-ideal } I \text{ of } S\}$. By above theorem it is clear that $T'^* \subseteq T^* \subseteq T(S).$ Let $x \in T(S). \) Then $x \in T^*$. \( \Rightarrow xIS = 0 \text{ and } xSI = 0 \forall \text{ essential right ideal } I \text{ of } S. \) Let $I$ be the closure of $I$. Then $I \subseteq I$. Since $I$ is essential, $I$ is also an essential right $k$-ideal of $S$. Let $a \in I. \) Then there exists $b \in I$ such that $a+b \in I. \Rightarrow axs = 0$ and $xas = 0, x(a+b)s = 0 \text{ and } xs(a+b) = 0. \Rightarrow xas = 0 \text{ and } xsa = 0. \Rightarrow xIS = 0 \text{ and } xSI = 0. \Rightarrow x \in T'^*$. Hence the theorem.

4.6. Definition. A ternary semiring $S$ is said to be singular if $T(S) = S$ and non-singular if $T(S) = 0$.

4.7. Definition. A surjective morphism of ternary semirings $\gamma : S \rightarrow S'$ is called semiisomorphism if $\ker \gamma = 0$.

4.8. Theorem. If $\gamma : S \rightarrow S'$ is a semiisomorphism and $T(S) = S$ then $T(S') = S'$.

Proof. Clearly $T(S') \subseteq S'$. Suppose if $T(S') \subset S'$. Then there exists $0 \neq s' \in S'$ such that $s' \notin T(S')$. Since $\gamma$ is surjective, there exists $0 \neq s \in S$ such that $\gamma(s) = s'$. Since $s' \notin T(S'),$ there exists a nonzero right ideal $H'$ of $S'$ such that $A_S(s') \cap H' = 0$. Take $H = \{x \in S \mid \gamma(x) \in H'\}$. Then it is easy to observe that $H$ is a nonzero right ideal of $S$. Since $0 \neq s \in S = T(S), A_S(s) \cap H' \neq 0. \Rightarrow \text{there exists } 0 \neq h \in H \text{ such that } shS = 0 \text{ and } shS = 0. \Rightarrow \gamma(shS) = 0 \text{ and } \gamma(sSh) = 0. \Rightarrow s'\gamma(h)s' = 0 \text{ and } s'\gamma(h) = 0. \Rightarrow \gamma(h) \in A_S(s') \cap H' = 0. \Rightarrow h \in \ker \gamma = 0, \) a contradiction. Hence $T(S') = S'$.

4.9. Theorem. If $\gamma : S \rightarrow S'$ is a semiisomorphism and $T(S') = S'$ then $T(S) = S$. 

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**Proof.** Clearly \( T(S) \subseteq S \). Suppose if \( T(S) \subseteq S \). Then there exists \( 0 \neq s \in S \) such that \( s \notin T(S) \).
\[
\Rightarrow 0 \neq \gamma(s) \in S' = T(S').
\]
Since \( s \notin T(S) \). \( \Rightarrow \) there exists a nonzero right ideal \( H \) of \( S \) such that \( A_3(s) \cap H = 0 \). \( \Rightarrow \gamma(H) \) is a nonzero right ideal of \( S' \). Since \( \gamma(s) \in T(S') \), \( A_3(\gamma(s)) \cap \gamma(H) \neq 0 \).
\[
\Rightarrow \text{there exists } 0 \neq h \in H \text{ such that } \gamma(h) \in A_3(\gamma(s)). \Rightarrow \gamma(s)\gamma(h)S = 0 \text{ and } \gamma(s)S\gamma(h) = 0.
\]
\[
\Rightarrow \gamma(shS) = 0 \text{ and } \gamma(sSh) = 0. \Rightarrow shS, sSh \in ker \gamma = 0. \Rightarrow h \in A_3(s) \cap H = 0, \text{ a contradiction. Hence } T(S) = S.
\]

**4.10. Theorem.** If \( \gamma : S \rightarrow S' \) is a semiisomorphism and \( T(S') = 0 \) then \( T(S) = 0 \).

**Proof.** Suppose if \( T(S) \neq 0 \). Then there exists \( 0 \neq s \in S \) such that \( s \in T(S). \Rightarrow \gamma(s) \neq 0 \). Since \( T(S') = 0, \gamma(s) \notin T(S') \). \( \Rightarrow \) there exists a nonzero right ideal \( H' \) of \( S' \) such that \( A_3(\gamma(s)) \cap H' = 0 \). Take \( H = \{ x \in S \mid \gamma(x) \in H' \} \). Then it is easy to observe that \( H \) is a nonzero right ideal of \( S \). Since \( s \in T(S), A_3(s) \cap H \neq 0 \). \( \Rightarrow \) there exists \( 0 \neq h \in H \) such that \( shS = 0 \) and \( sSh = 0 \). \( \Rightarrow \gamma(shS) = 0 \) and \( \gamma(sSh) = 0 \). \( \Rightarrow \gamma(s)\gamma(h)S' = 0 \) and \( \gamma(s)S\gamma(h) = 0 \). \( \Rightarrow \gamma(h) \in A_3(\gamma(s)) \cap H' = 0 \).
\[
\Rightarrow h \in ker \gamma = 0, \text{ a contradiction. Hence } T(S) = 0.
\]

**4.11. Theorem.** If \( \gamma : S \rightarrow S' \) is a semiisomorphism and \( T(S) = 0 \) then \( T(S') = 0 \).

**Proof.** Suppose if \( T(S') \neq 0 \). Then there exists \( 0 \neq s' \in S' \) such that \( s' \in T(S') \). Since \( \gamma \) is surjective, there exists \( 0 \neq s \in S \) such that \( \gamma(s) = s' \). Since \( T(S) = 0 \), \( s \notin T(S) \). \( \Rightarrow \) there exists a nonzero right ideal \( H \) of \( S \) such that \( A_3(s) \cap H = 0 \). \( \Rightarrow \gamma(H) \) is a nonzero right ideal of \( S' \). Since \( s' \in T(S') \), \( A_3(s') \cap \gamma(H) \neq 0 \). \( \Rightarrow \) there exists \( 0 \neq h \in H \) such that \( \gamma(h) = h' \) and \( shS' = 0 \) and \( s'Sh' = 0 \).
\[
\Rightarrow \gamma(s)\gamma(h)S' = 0 \text{ and } \gamma(s)S\gamma(h) = 0. \Rightarrow \gamma(shS) = 0 \text{ and } \gamma(sSh) = 0. \Rightarrow shS, sSh \in ker \gamma = 0.
\]
\[
\Rightarrow h \in A_3(s) \cap H = 0, \text{ a contradiction. Hence } T(S') = 0.
\]

5. CONCLUSION

In this paper we introduced the notion of austere ternary \( S \)-semimodule \( M \) and proved that \( ( 0: M ) = ( 0; m ) \) for any nonzero element \( m \) in \( M \). Also we introduced the notions of \( A_3(M), T_3(M) \) and singular ideal \( T(S) \) for a ternary semiring \( S \) and obtained the characteristics of \( T(S) \). Also we observed the property of singularity was preserved under a semiisomorphism of ternary semirings. Our results obtained can be used to study some radical classes related to singular ideals.

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