LARGE RECTANGULAR SEMIGROUPS IN STONE-ČECH COMPACTIFICATIONS

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ABSTRACT. We show that large rectangular semigroups can be found in certain Stone-Čech compactifications. In particular, there are copies of the $2^c \times 2^c$ rectangular semigroup in the smallest ideal of $(\beta\mathbb{N}, +)$, and so, a semigroup consisting of idempotents can be embedded in the smallest ideal of $(\beta\mathbb{N}, +)$ if and only if it is a subsemigroup of the $2^c \times 2^c$ rectangular semigroup. In fact, we show that for any ordinal $\lambda$ with cardinality at most $c$, $\beta\mathbb{N}$ contains a semigroup of idempotents whose rectangular components are all copies of the $2^c \times 2^c$ rectangular semigroup and form a decreasing chain indexed by $\lambda + 1$, with the minimum component contained in the smallest ideal of $\beta\mathbb{N}$.

As a fortuitous corollary we obtain the fact that there are $\leq L$-chains of idempotents of length $c$ in $\beta\mathbb{N}$. We show also that there are copies of the direct product of the $2^c \times 2^c$ rectangular semigroup with the free group on $2^c$ generators contained in the smallest ideal of $\beta\mathbb{N}$.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Stone-Čech compactification of the integers $\beta\mathbb{N}$ has a semigroup structure which extends addition on $\mathbb{N}$ and has significant applications in Ramsey Theory and topological dynamics. Some questions about the algebra of $\beta\mathbb{N}$, which sound deceptively simple, have been found to be extremely difficult. For example, it is not known whether $\beta\mathbb{N}$ contains any finite semigroups whose members are not all idempotent. Whether there were two idempotents in $\beta\mathbb{N}$ whose sum was an idempotent different from either remained an open question for several years. It was answered in the affirmative in [10], in which it was shown that a certain finite rectangular semigroup could be embedded in $\beta\mathbb{N}$. (A semigroup is rectangular if and only if it is isomorphic to the direct product of a left zero semigroup and a right zero semigroup. A rectangular component of a semigroup of idempotents is a maximal rectangular subsemigroup. As suggested by the name, distinct components are disjoint. The components are partially ordered by the relation $P \leq Q$ if and only if $PQ \subseteq P$, equivalently $QP \subseteq P$ [7, Theorem 1].) In this paper, we show that the rectangular semigroup $2^c \times 2^c$, with the first factor being left zero and the second right zero, can be embedded in $\beta\mathbb{N}$. Indeed, $\beta\mathbb{N}$ contains semigroups of idempotents which are the union of $c$ rectangular components each isomorphic to $2^c \times 2^c$. We shall show also that if $S$ is an infinite cancellative semigroup with cardinality $\kappa$, then $\beta S \setminus S$ contains a semigroup of idempotents which is the union
of at least \( \kappa \) rectangular components, each isomorphic to \( 2^\kappa \times 2^\kappa \), with the first factor being left zero and the second right zero.

We first review terminology used in the topological theory of semigroups. Let \( S \) be a semigroup and a topological space. For each \( S \) factor being left zero and the second right zero.

This is equivalent to saying that it satisfies the identities \( x^2 = x \) and \( xyz = xz \).

The necessity is trivial. For the sufficiency, pick \( x \in S \), note that \( Sx \) is a left zero semigroup, \( xS \) is a right zero semigroup, and the function \((a, b) \mapsto ab\) from \( Sx \times xS \) to \( S \) is an isomorphism.) We observe that a rectangular semigroup \( S \)
satisfies \( S = K(S) = LR \sim L \times R \), where \( L \) denotes any minimal left ideal and \( R \) any minimal right ideal in \( S \).

If \( S \) is a semigroup, \( E(S) \) will denote the set of idempotents in \( S \).

If \( A \) is any set, \( \mathcal{P}_f(A) \) will denote the set of finite nonempty subsets of \( A \).

2. The semigroups \( \mathbb{H}_\kappa \)

The subsemigroup \( \mathbb{H} = \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} c\ell_{\beta\mathbb{N}}(\mathbb{N}2^n) \) of \( (\beta\mathbb{N}, +) \) holds all of the idempotents of \( \beta\mathbb{N} \) and much of the known algebraic structure. (See [6, Section 6.1].) It occurs widely in the study of semigroups of the form \( \beta S \). If \( S \) is an infinite discrete cancellative semigroup, every \( G_\delta \) subset of \( S^* \) that contains an idempotent, contains copies of \( \mathbb{H} \) [6, Theorem 6.32]. \( \mathbb{H} \) also has the property that any compact right topological semigroup with countable dense topological center is the image of \( \mathbb{H} \) under a continuous homomorphism [6, Theorem 6.4]. In this section we introduce a semigroup \( \mathbb{H}_\kappa \) which satisfies a similar conclusion for an arbitrary infinite cardinal \( \kappa \). As a consequence of the results of the next section we shall conclude that each \( \mathbb{H}_\kappa \) contains large rectangular subsemigroups.

**Definition 2.1.** Let \( \kappa \) be an infinite cardinal. Then \( W_\kappa = \bigoplus_{\alpha < \kappa} \mathbb{Z}_2 \). For \( x \in W_\kappa \), \( \text{supp}(x) = \{ \alpha < \kappa : x_\alpha \neq 0 \} \). For \( \alpha < \kappa \), \( e_\alpha \) is that member of \( W_\kappa \) such that \( \text{supp}(e_\alpha) = \{ \alpha \} \), and

\[
\mathbb{H}_\kappa = \bigcap_{\alpha < \kappa} c\ell_{\beta W_\kappa} \{ x \in W_\kappa \setminus \{ \emptyset \} : \min \text{ supp}(x) \geq \alpha \}.
\]

The structure of \( \mathbb{H}_\omega \) is that induced by an “oid” as introduced by John Pym [8]. When we say that two structures are “topologically and algebraically isomorphic”, we mean that there is one function between them that is both an isomorphism and a homeomorphism.

**Theorem 2.2.** The compact right topological semigroups \( \mathbb{H} \) and \( \mathbb{H}_\omega \) are topologically and algebraically isomorphic.

**Proof.** [6, Theorem 6.15]. \( \square \)

It is a fact [6, Lemma 6.8] that all of the idempotents of \( \beta\mathbb{N} \) are in \( \mathbb{H} \). Thus, by [6, Theorem 1.65], \( K(\mathbb{H}) = K(\beta\mathbb{N}) \cap \mathbb{H} \).

**Theorem 2.3.** Let \( S \) be a countably infinite discrete group. Then \( \beta S \setminus S \) contains a topological and algebraic copy \( T \) of \( \mathbb{H} \) such that \( K(T) = K(\beta S) \cap T \).

**Proof.** Take any idempotent \( p \in K(\beta S) \). By [6, Theorem 9.13], there is a left invariant zero-dimensional Hausdorff topology on \( S \) in which the ultrafilter \( p \) converges to 1. Then by [6, Theorem 7.24], with \( X = G = V(a) = S \) for every \( a \in G \), there is a topological and algebraic embedding \( f : \mathbb{H} \to \beta S \setminus S \) such that \( p \in f[\mathbb{H}] \). It remains to apply [6, Theorem 1.65]. \( \square \)

A similar result applies to the semigroup \( (\mathbb{N}, \cdot) \). Given \( n \in \omega \) we define the binary support of \( n \) by \( n = \sum_{t \in \text{supp}_2(n)} 2^t \) and \( \text{supp}_2(0) = \emptyset \).

**Theorem 2.4.** Let \( S = (\mathbb{N}, \cdot) \). There is a topological and algebraic copy \( T \) of \( \mathbb{H} \) contained in \( \beta S \setminus S \) which contains all of the idempotents of \( \beta S \setminus S \). In particular, \( K(T) = T \cap K(\beta S) \).
Proof. Let \( \langle p_i \rangle_{i=1}^{\infty} \) be the sequence of primes. Then \( \bigoplus_{i=1}^{\infty} \omega, + \) is isomorphic to \((\mathbb{N}, +)\) via the map \( x \mapsto \prod_{i=1}^{\infty} p_i^{x_i} \); so we shall take \( S \) to be \( \bigoplus_{i=1}^{\infty} \omega \). For each \( i \in \mathbb{N} \), let \( \pi_i : S \to \omega \) be the projection to the \( i \)th factor and let \( \bar{\pi}_i : \beta S \to \beta \omega \) be its continuous extension.

Let \( \{ X_i : i \in \mathbb{N} \} \) be a partition of \( \omega \) into infinite sets and for each \( i \in \mathbb{N} \), let \( \phi_i : X_i \to \omega \) be a bijection. We define \( \theta : \omega \to S \) by agreeing that for each \( i \in \mathbb{N} \) and each \( n \in \omega \),

\[
\pi_i(\theta(n)) = \sum_{j \in \supp_2(n) \cap X_i} 2^{\phi_i(j)},
\]

where \( \sum_{j \in \emptyset} 2^{\phi_i(j)} = 0 \). We note that \( \theta \) is a bijection. (If \( j \in \supp_2(n) \setminus \supp_2(m) \), then for some \( i \), \( j \in X_i \) and so \( \phi_i(j) \in \supp_2(\pi_i(n)) \setminus \supp_2(\pi_i(m)) \). Also, given \( x \in S \), for each \( i \in \mathbb{N} \) let \( Y_i = \phi_i^{-1}[\supp_2(\pi_i(x))] \), let \( Z = \bigcup_{i \in \mathbb{N}} Y_i \), and let \( n = \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} 2^i \). Then \( \theta(n) = x \). Consequently by [6, Exercise 3.4] the continuous extension \( \tilde{\theta} : \beta \omega \to \beta S \) of \( \theta \) is a bijection. Since \( \theta(n+m) = \theta(n) + \theta(m) \) if \( \supp_2(n) \cap \supp_2(m) = \emptyset \), \( \tilde{\theta} \) is a homomorphism on \( \mathbb{H} \) by [6, Lemma 6.3].

To complete the proof, let \( p \) be an idempotent in \( \beta S \setminus S \). Since

\[
\tilde{\theta}[\mathbb{H}] = \tilde{\theta}[\bigoplus_{n=1}^{\infty} \omega^{2^n} \setminus \{0\}] = (\bigoplus_{n=1}^{\infty} \theta[\omega^{2^n} \setminus \{0\}] = \bigoplus_{n=1}^{\infty} \theta[\omega^{2^n} \setminus \{0\}]
\]

it suffices to show that for all \( n \in \mathbb{N} \), \( \theta[\omega^{2^n}] \) is in \( p \). Pick \( t \in \{1, 2, \ldots, 2^n - 1\} \) such that \( \theta[\omega^{2^n} + t] \) is in \( p \), pick \( j \in \supp_2(t) \), and pick \( i \) such that \( j \in X_i \). Now \( \pi_i(p) \) is an idempotent; so either \( \pi_i(p) = 0 \) or \( \pi_i(p) \in \beta \mathbb{N} \). Thus by [6, Lemma 6.6] \( \omega^{2^{\phi_i(j)+1}} \) is in \( p \). Pick \( x \in \omega^{2^{\phi_i(j)+1}} \cap \pi_i(\theta[\omega^{2^n} + t]) \) and pick \( k \in \omega^{2^n} + t \) such that \( x = \pi_i(\theta(k)) \). Then \( j \in \supp_2(k) \cap X_i \); so \( \phi_i(j) \in \supp_2(x) \), contradicting the fact that \( x \in \omega^{2^{\phi_i(j)+1}} \).

Observe that if \( \kappa > \omega \), then \( \mathbb{H}_\kappa \cap K(\beta W_\kappa) = \emptyset \). To see this, one lets \( p \in \mathbb{H}_\kappa \) and

\[
g \in \bigcap_{k < \omega} \ell \{ x \in W_\kappa \setminus \{\mathbb{U}\} : \min \supp(x) \geq k \text{ and } \max \supp(x) \leq \omega \}.
\]

Then \( p \notin \beta W_\kappa + q + p \) and so [6, Theorem 4.39] applies.

**Theorem 2.5.** Let \( \kappa \) be an infinite cardinal and let \( T \) be a compact right topological semigroup. Assume that there is a set \( A \subseteq \Lambda(T) \) such that \( |A| \leq \kappa \) and \( A \) is dense in \( T \). Then there is a continuous surjective homomorphism \( f : \mathbb{H}_\kappa \to T \).

**Proof.** Enumerate \( A \) as \( \{ \alpha : \alpha < \kappa \} \), with repetition if \( |A| < \kappa \). Let \( \{ I_\gamma : \gamma < \kappa \} \) be a partition of \( \kappa \) into subsets of size \( \kappa \). Define \( h : W_\kappa \to T \) by first agreeing that for each \( \alpha < \kappa \), \( h(e_\alpha) = t_\gamma \), where \( \alpha \in I_\gamma \). Then for \( F \in \mathcal{P}_f(\kappa) \), define \( h(\sum_{\alpha \in F} e_\alpha) = \prod_{\alpha \in F} h(e_\alpha) \), where the product is taken in increasing order of indices. Define \( h(0) \) arbitrarily. Let \( \tilde{h} : \beta W_\kappa \to T \) be the continuous extension of \( h \) and let \( f \) be the restriction of \( \tilde{h} \) to \( \mathbb{H}_\kappa \).

To see that \( h[\mathbb{H}] = T \), it suffices to show that \( A \subseteq h[\mathbb{H}] \). Given \( \gamma < \kappa \), we have that \( |I_\gamma| = \kappa \). Pick a \( \kappa \)-uniform ultrafilter \( p \) on \( \{ e_\alpha : \alpha \in I_\gamma \} \). Then \( p \in \mathbb{H}_\kappa \) and \( h(p) = t_\gamma \) because \( f \) is constantly equal to \( t_\gamma \) on \( \{ e_\alpha : \alpha \in I_\gamma \} \).

To see that \( f \) is a homomorphism it suffices by [6, Theorem 4.21] to observe that whenever \( x \in W_\kappa \setminus \{\mathbb{U}\} \) and \( y \in W_\kappa \setminus \{\mathbb{U}\} \) with \( \min \supp(y) > \max \supp(x) \), then \( h(x + y) = h(x) \cdot h(y) \).\]

**Definition 2.6.** Let \( S \) be a semigroup, let \( \kappa \) be a cardinal, and let \( \langle t_\lambda \rangle_{\lambda < \kappa} \) be a \( \kappa \)-sequence in \( S \).

(a) Given \( F \in \mathcal{P}_f(\kappa) \), \( \prod_{\lambda \in F} t_\lambda \) is the product in increasing order of indices.
(b) If \( D \subseteq \kappa \), then \( FP((t_\lambda)_{\lambda \in D}) = \{ \prod_{\lambda \in F} t_\lambda : F \in \mathcal{P}(D) \} \).

(c) The sequence \((t_\lambda)_{\lambda < \kappa}\) has distinct finite products if and only if whenever \( F, G \in \mathcal{P}(\lambda) \) and \( \prod_{\lambda \in F} t_\lambda = \prod_{\lambda \in G} t_\lambda \), one must have \( F = G \).

**Theorem 2.7.** Let \( S \) be an infinite cancellative discrete semigroup with cardinality \( \kappa \). Then \( \beta S \setminus S \) contains a topological and algebraic copy of \( \mathbb{H}_\kappa \).

**Proof.** By [6] Lemma 6.31, we may choose a \( \kappa \)-sequence \((t_\lambda)_{\lambda < \kappa}\) in \( S \) with distinct finite products. Let \( T = FP((t_\lambda)_{\lambda < \kappa}) \). For each \( \gamma < \kappa \), let \( T_\gamma = FP((t_\lambda)_{\gamma < \lambda < \kappa}) \).

We put \( \tilde{T} = \bigcap_{\gamma < \kappa} \varepsilon_{\beta S}(T_\gamma) \). By [6] Theorem 4.20, \( \tilde{T} \) is a subsemigroup of \( \beta S \).

We define \( \theta : T \to W_\kappa \) by \( \theta(\prod_{\lambda \in F} t_\lambda) = \sum_{\lambda \in F} e_\lambda \). (Since the sequence \((t_\lambda)_{\lambda < \kappa}\) has distinct finite products, the function \( \theta \) is well-defined.) Let \( \tilde{\theta} : \varepsilon_{\beta S}(T) \to \beta W_\kappa \) denote the continuous extension of \( \theta \). By [6] Theorem 4.21, the restriction of \( \tilde{\theta} \) to \( \tilde{T} \) is a homomorphism. Now \( \tilde{\theta} \) is injective, by [6] Exercise 3.4.1. Since for each \( \gamma < \kappa \), \( \tilde{\theta}[T_\gamma] = \varepsilon_{\beta S}(\{ x \in W_\kappa : \min \text{supp}(x) > \gamma \} \), \( \tilde{\theta} \) maps \( \tilde{T} \) onto \( \mathbb{H}_\kappa \). Thus \( \tilde{\theta} \) determines an isomorphism from \( \tilde{T} \) onto \( \mathbb{H}_\kappa \).

\[ \square \]

3. Chains of rectangular semigroups in \( \mathbb{H}_\kappa \)

Let \( \kappa \) be an infinite cardinal and let \( V_\kappa \) denote the rectangular semigroup \( \kappa \times \kappa \), with the first factor being left zero and the second right zero. We show in this section (in Corollary 3.10) that for any infinite cardinal \( \kappa \), algebraic copies of \( V_{2^{2\kappa}} \) can be found in \( K(\mathbb{H}_\kappa) \). Indeed, if \( \lambda \) is any ordinal for which \( |\lambda| \leq \kappa \), there is a decreasing chain \( \langle D_\mu \rangle_{\mu \leq \lambda} \) of disjoint copies of \( V_{2^{2\kappa}} \) contained in \( \mathbb{H}_\kappa \), with \( D_\lambda \) embedded in \( K(\mathbb{H}_\kappa) \).

Notice that \( V_\kappa \) contains a copy of every rectangular semigroup of cardinality at most \( \kappa \).

**Definition 3.1.** Let \( \lambda \) be any ordinal and let \( A \) be any nonempty set. Let 0 denote a selected element of \( A \). For \( p < \lambda \), let \( C_p = A \times A \times \{ p \} \) and let

\[ C = C_{A, \lambda} = A \cup \bigcup_{p < \lambda} C_p = A \cup (A \times A \times \lambda). \]

The operation \( \cdot \) on \( C \) is defined as follows. Let \( a, b, c, d \in A \) and let \( p, q < \lambda \). Then

\[
\begin{align*}
    a \cdot b &= b, \\
    a \cdot (b, c, p) &= (b, c, p), \\
    (b, c, p) \cdot a &= (b, a, p), \\
    (a, b, p) \cdot (c, d, q) &= (a, d, p \vee q),
\end{align*}
\]

where \( p \vee q \) is the maximum of \( p \) and \( q \).

We leave to the reader the routine verification that the operation on \( C_{A, \lambda} \) is associative. Notice that for any \( p < \lambda \), \( C_p \) is a copy of \( V_{|A|} \).

**Definition 3.2.** Let \( \lambda \) be an ordinal and let \( p < \lambda \). We let \( u_p = (0, 0, 0, p) \), and for every \( x = (a, b, p) \in C_p \), we let \( x_\ell = (a, 0, 0) \) and \( x_r = b \). For \( x \in A \), we let \( x_\ell = x_r = x \).

The following is simple, and its proof is like that of [6] Theorem 1.46.

**Lemma 3.3.** Let \( S \) be a semigroup, let \( H \) be an ideal of \( S \), let \( L \) be a minimal left ideal of \( H \), let \( R \) be a minimal right ideal of \( H \), and let \( x \in S \). Then \( Lx \) is a minimal left ideal of \( H \), \( xR \) is a minimal right ideal of \( H \), \( xL \subseteq L \), and \( Rx \subseteq R \).
Proof. It suffices to establish the assertions about $Lx$ and $xL$. Now $Lx \subseteq Hx \subseteq H$ and $HLx \subseteq Lx$; so $Lx$ is a left ideal of $H$. Let $M$ be a left ideal of $H$ with $M \subseteq Lx$. Let $J = \{ y \in L : xy \in M \}$. Given $y \in J$ and $z \in H$, we have $zy \in L$ and $zyx \in M$; so $zy \in J$. Thus $J = L$ and so $M = Lx$.

Next, given $y \in L = Hx$, so pick $z \in H$ such that $y = zy$. Then $xy = xzy \in H = L$.

\begin{lemma}
Let $A$ be a nonempty set with distinguished element $0$, and let $C = C_{A,1}$. Let $T$ be a right topological semigroup, and let $f : T \to C$ be a surjective homomorphism for which $f^{-1}[A]$ and $f^{-1}[C_0]$ are compact. Then there is a homomorphism $g : C \to T$ such that $f \circ g$ is the identity on $C$ and $g[C_0] \subseteq K(f^{-1}[C_0])$.

If $T$ is compact, then $g[C_0] \subseteq K(T)$.
\end{lemma}

Proof. We first define $g$ on $A$. We have that $f^{-1}[A]$ is a compact semigroup. Choose a minimal right ideal $N$ of $f^{-1}[A]$. For each $a \in A$, $f^{-1}\{a\}$ is a left ideal of $f^{-1}[A]$. So choose a minimal left ideal $S_a$ of $f^{-1}[A]$ with $S_a \subseteq f^{-1}\{a\}$, and let $g(a)$ be the identity of the group $N \cap S_a$. Then immediately $f(g(a)) = a$. Also, given $a, b \in A$ we have that $g(a)$ and $g(b)$ are idempotents in $N$; so $g(a)g(b) = g(b) = g(ab)$.

Let $B = \{ (a,0,0) : a \in A \}$. Then $B$ is a left ideal of $C_0$; so $f^{-1}[B]$ is a left ideal of $f^{-1}[C_0]$ which therefore contains a minimal left ideal $L$ of $f^{-1}[C_0]$. For each $a \in A$ let $F_a = \{ (a,b,0) : b \in A \}$. Then $F_a$ is a right ideal of $C_0$. So pick a minimal right ideal $R_a$ of $f^{-1}[C_0]$ with $R_a \subseteq f^{-1}[F_a]$. By Lemma \ref{lem:compact} since $f^{-1}[C_0]$ is an ideal of $f^{-1}[A \cup C_0]$, we have that $g(0) \cdot R_a$ is a minimal right ideal of $f^{-1}[C_0]$ and $L \cdot g(a)$ is a minimal left ideal of $f^{-1}[C_0]$. For $a, b \in A$, let $g(a,b,0)$ be the identity of the group $g(0) \cdot R_a \cdot L \cdot g(b)$. Notice that if $T$ is compact, then $K(T) \subseteq f^{-1}[C_0]$ so that $K(f^{-1}[C_0]) \subseteq K(T)$ and thus $g(a,b,0) \in K(T)$. Also $g(a,b,0) = g(0) \cdot x \cdot y \cdot g(b)$ for some $x \in R_a$ and some $y \in L$. So $f(g(a,b,0)) = 0 \cdot f(x) \cdot f(y) \cdot b = g(b, a, 0)$.

To conclude the proof we need to show that $g$ is a homomorphism. First we let $a, b, c \in A$ and show that $g(a) \cdot g(b,c,0) = g(b,c,0)$ and $g(b,c,0) \cdot a = g(b,a,0)$. Pick $x \in R_b \cdot L$ such that $g(b,c,0) = g(0) \cdot x \cdot g(c)$. Then

\[
g(a) \cdot g(b,c,0) = g(a) \cdot g(0) \cdot x \cdot g(c) = g(0) \cdot x \cdot g(c) = g(b,c,0).
\]

So the first claim holds directly. Multiplying on the left by $g(b,c,0)$ and on the right by $g(a)$ one sees that $g(b,c,0) \cdot g(a)$ is idempotent. Since $g(b,c,0) \cdot g(a) \in g(0) \cdot R_b \cdot L \cdot g(c) \cdot g(a) = g(0) \cdot R_b \cdot L \cdot g(a)$, we must have that $g(b,c,0) \cdot g(a)$ is the identity of $g(0) \cdot R_b \cdot L \cdot g(a)$, namely $g(b,a,0)$.

Finally, let $a, b, c, d \in A$. Then $g(a,b,0) \cdot g(c,d,0) \in g(0) \cdot R_a \cdot L \cdot g(b) \cdot g(0) \cdot R_c \cdot L \cdot g(d) \subseteq g(0) \cdot R_a \cdot L \cdot g(d)$. So it suffices to show that $g(a,b,0) \cdot g(c,d,0)$ is idempotent. These elements satisfy $g(a,0,0) \in L \cdot g(0)$ and $g(c,0,0) \in L \cdot g(0)$. So as idempotents in the same minimal left ideal of $f^{-1}[C_0]$, we have that $g(a,0,0) \cdot g(c,0,0) = g(a,0,0)$. Recall that we have shown that for any $x, y \in A$, $g(0) \cdot g(x,y,0) = g(x,y,0)$ and $g(x,y,0) \cdot g(0) = g(x,0,0)$. Thus we have

\[
g(a,b,0) \cdot g(c,d,0) \cdot g(a,b,0) = g(a,b,0) \cdot g(0) \cdot g(c,d,0) \cdot g(0) \cdot g(a,b,0)
=g(a,0,0) \cdot g(c,0,0) \cdot g(a,b,0)
=g(a,0,0) \cdot g(a,b,0)
=g(a,b,0) \cdot g(0) \cdot g(a,b,0)
=g(a,b,0) \cdot g(a,b,0) = g(a,b,0)
\]
Multiplying on the right by \( g(c, d, 0) \) we have that \( g(a, b, 0) \cdot g(c, d, 0) \) is idempotent.

We now consider the situation in which \( \lambda > 1 \). For \( \lambda > \omega \) we do not necessarily get that \( g \) is a homomorphism, but we come close.

**Theorem 3.5.** Let \( A \) be a nonempty set with distinguished element \( 0 \), let \( \lambda \) be an ordinal, and let \( C = C_{\lambda, \Lambda} \). Let \( T \) be a right topological semigroup, and \( f : T \to C \) be a surjective homomorphism such that \( f^{-1}[A] \) is compact and \( f^{-1}[C_p] \) is compact for every \( p < \lambda \). Then there is a function \( g : C \to T \) such that \( f \circ g \) is the identity and \( g \) has the following properties:

(i) If \( q \leq p < \lambda \), \( x \in C_p \), and \( y \in A \cup C_q \), then \( g(xy) = g(x) \cdot g(y) \) and \( g(y) \cdot g(x) \) is an idempotent in the same minimal left ideal of \( f^{-1}[C_p] \) as \( g(yx) \).

(ii) If \( p < \lambda \), \( x \in C_p \), and \( y \in A \cup C_0 \), then \( g(y) \cdot g(x) = g(yx) \).

(iii) If \( q \leq p < \lambda \), \( n \in \omega \), \( p = q + n \), \( y \in C_q \), and \( x \in C_p \), then \( g(y) \cdot g(x) = g(yx) \).

(iv) If \( p < \lambda \), then \( g(C_p) \subseteq K(f^{-1}[C_p]) \).

(v) If \( T \) is compact and \( \lambda \) is a successor, then \( g[C_{\lambda-1}] \subseteq K(T) \).

The semigroup \( T \) contains a semigroup \( D = \bigcup_{p<\lambda} D_p \) of idempotents where each \( D_p \) is a rectangular component of \( D \) with \( g[C_p] \subseteq D_p \) and the sequence \( (D_p)_{p<\lambda} \) is decreasing in the ordering of components, so that for each \( p < \lambda \), \( \lambda D_p = K(\bigcup_{q\leq p} D_q) \). If \( |A| \geq |\lambda| \geq \omega \), then for each \( p < \lambda \), \( |D_p| \) is isomorphic to \( V_{|A|} \).

**Proof.** For \( p < \lambda \) we define \( g \) on \( A \cup \bigcup_{q\leq p} C_q \) by induction on \( p \) so that \( g \) satisfies conclusions (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv). By Lemma 3.4 we may define \( g \) on \( A \cup C_0 \) so that \( g \) satisfies (iv) and is a homomorphism and therefore satisfies (i), (ii), and (iii). Now let \( 0 < p < \lambda \) and assume that \( g \) has been defined on \( A \cup \bigcup_{q<p} C_q \).

We show first that we may choose a minimal left ideal \( L \) of \( f^{-1}[C_p] \) such that \( L \subseteq \bigcap_{q<p} f^{-1}[C_p] \cdot g(u_q) \) and \( f[L] = C_p \cdot u_p \). A simple computation establishes that for each \( q < p \), \( f^{-1}[C_p] \cdot g(u_q) \) is a compact left ideal of \( f^{-1}[C_p] \). Also, if \( r < q < p \), then \( f^{-1}[C_p] \cdot g(u_q) \subseteq f^{-1}[C_{r}] \cdot g(u_r) \). To see this, let \( x \in f^{-1}[C_p] \). Then

\[
x \cdot g(u_q) = x \cdot g(u_q \cdot u_r) = x \cdot g(u_q) \cdot g(u_r) \quad \text{by (i)}
\]

Consequently, \( \bigcap_{q<p} f^{-1}[C_p] \cdot g(u_q) \) is a left ideal of \( f^{-1}[C_p] \) and thus contains a minimal left ideal \( L \) of \( f^{-1}[C_p] \). Then \( f[L] \) is a minimal left ideal of \( C_p \).

Now given \( x \in L \), one has \( x \in f^{-1}[C_p] \cdot g(u_0) \). So for some \( a \in A \), \( f(x) = (a, 0, 0) \in C_p \cdot u_p \). Thus \( f[L] \subseteq C_p \cdot u_p \). Since \( C_p \cdot u_p \) is a minimal left ideal of \( C_p \), we have \( f[L] = C_p \cdot u_p \) as claimed.

If \( p \) is a successor ordinal, observe that \( g(u_p^{-1}) : f^{-1}[C_p] \) is a right ideal of \( f^{-1}[C_p] \) and pick a minimal right ideal \( R \) of \( f^{-1}[C_p] \) with \( R \subseteq g(u_p^{-1}) \cdot f^{-1}[C_p] \). Then \( f[R] \) is a minimal right ideal of \( C_p \) and \( f[R] \subseteq u_p^{-1} \cdot C_p \); so \( f[R] = u_p^{-1} \cdot C_p \).

If \( p \) is a limit ordinal, note that \( f^{-1}[u_p \cdot C_p] \) is a right ideal of \( f^{-1}[C_p] \). So pick a minimal right ideal \( R \) of \( f^{-1}[C_p] \) with \( R \subseteq f^{-1}[u_p \cdot C_p] \). Then \( f[R] = u_p \cdot C_p \).

Now \( f^{-1}[C_p] \) is an ideal of \( f^{-1}[A \cup C_0 \cup C_p] \). So by Lemma 3.3 for any \( x \in C_p \), \( g(x) \cdot R \) is a minimal right ideal of \( f^{-1}[C_p] \) and \( L \cdot g(x) \) is a minimal left ideal of \( f^{-1}[C_p] \). Therefore \( (g(x) \cdot R) \cap (L \cdot g(x)) = g(x) \cdot R \cdot L \cdot g(x) \) is a group. Let \( g(x) \) be the identity of \( g(x) \cdot R \cdot L \cdot g(x) \). Notice that (iv) is satisfied.
To verify (i), let \( q \leq p \), let \( x \in C_p \), and let \( y \in A \cup C_q \). To see that \( g(xy) = g(x) \cdot g(y) \), we show that \( g(x) \cdot g(y) \) is an idempotent in the same group as \( g(xy) \). Since \( (xy)_\ell = x \ell \) and by Lemma 3.3 \( R \cdot g(y) \subseteq R \), we have that \( g(xy) \in g((xy)_\ell) \cdot R = g(x) \cdot R \) and \( g(x) \cdot g(y) \in g(x_\ell) \cdot R \cdot g(y) \subseteq g(x_\ell) \cdot R \).

Also, \((xy)_\ell = y\) and so \( g(xy) \in L \cdot g((xy)_\ell) = L \cdot g(y) \). To see that \( g(x) \cdot g(y) \in L \cdot g(y) \), we consider two cases. If \( y \in C_p \), then \( g(x) \cdot g(y) \in g(x) \cdot L \cdot g(y) \subseteq L \cdot g(y) \). Now assume that \( q < p \) (and \( y \in A \cup C_q \)). Note that \( L \subseteq f^{-1}[c_p] \cdot g(u_q) \); so \( g(u_q) \) is a right identity for \( L \) and thus \( L = L \cdot g(u_q) \). Also, a simple computation establishes that \( u_q x y = u_q y_r \). Therefore, using the fact that (i) holds at \( q \), \( g(u_q) \cdot g(x) \cdot g(y) = g(u_q x r) \cdot g(y) = g(u_q y_r) = g(u_q) \cdot g(y) \) and thus \( g(x) \cdot g(y) \in L \cdot g(x) \cdot g(y) = L \cdot g(u_q) \cdot g(x) \cdot g(y) = L \cdot g(u_q) \cdot g(y) = L \cdot g(y) \).

Consequently, we have in any event that \( g(xy) \) and \( g(x) \cdot g(y) \) are members of the group \( g(x_\ell) \cdot R \cdot L \cdot g(y) \). We show that they are equal by showing that \( g(x) \cdot g(y) \) is idempotent.

Since \( g(x_\ell) \cdot g(0) = g(x_\ell) = g(0) = g(y) \cdot g(0) = g(y_\ell) \cdot g(0) \), we have that \( g(x) \cdot g(0) = g(x_\ell) = g(0) \) and because \( g(x) \cdot g(y) \in L \cdot g(y) \), we have that \( g(x) \cdot g(y) \cdot g(0) \in L \cdot g(y) \cdot g(0) \). Now \( g_\ell = g(x_\ell) \cdot z \cdot g(x_\ell) \) for some \( z \in L \cdot R \). Also \( g(x_\ell) \cdot g(0) = g(0) \cdot g(x_\ell) = g(x_\ell) \) and so \( g(0) \cdot g(x) = g(x_\ell) \cdot z \cdot g(x_\ell) = g(x) \). If \( y \in C_p \), we have similarly that \( g(0) \cdot g(y) = g(y) \), while otherwise \( g(0) \cdot g(y) = g(0y) = g(y) \) by (ii) of the induction hypothesis. We have that \( g(x) \cdot g(0) \cdot g(x) = g(x) \cdot g(x) \). By Lemma 3.3 \( g(x_\ell) \cdot R \subseteq f^{-1}[c_p] \); so \( g(y) \cdot g(x) \in g(y) \cdot g(x_\ell) \cdot R \cdot L \cdot g(x_\ell) \subseteq L \cdot g(x_\ell) \). Also, \( g(yx) \in L \cdot g((yx)_\ell) = L \cdot g(x) \) and by Lemma 3.3 \( L \cdot g(x) \) is a minimal left ideal of \( f^{-1}[c_p] \). To see that \( g(0) \cdot g(x) \) is idempotent, note that \( xy \ell = x \). So \( g(0) \cdot g(x) \cdot (\ell y) = g(xy) \cdot g(x) = g(yx) = g(x) \) and thus \( g(y) \cdot g(x) \cdot g(y) \cdot g(0) \cdot g(x) = g(x) \cdot g(y) \cdot g(0) \), as required. This completes the verification of (i).

To verify (ii), let \( x \in C_p \) and let \( y \in A \cup C_0 \). Pick \( z \in L \cdot R \) such that \( g(x) = g(x_\ell) \cdot z \cdot g(x) \). Then \( g(0) \cdot g(x_\ell) = g(yx_\ell) \). If \( y \in A \), then \( yx_\ell = x_\ell \) so that \( g(0) \cdot g(x_\ell) \cdot g(yx_\ell) = g(x_\ell) \cdot z \cdot g(x_\ell) = g(x) = g(0y) \). So assume that \( y \in C_0 \). Then \( x_\ell = (yx)_\ell \) and \( (yx)_\ell = x_\ell \). So \( g(0) \cdot g(x_\ell) = g(0) \cdot g(x_\ell) \cdot z \cdot g(x_\ell) = g(yx_\ell) \cdot z \cdot g(x_\ell) = g((yx)_\ell) = g((yx)_\ell) \). So to see that \( g(y) \cdot g(x) = g(yx) \) it suffices to recall from (i) that \( g(y) \cdot g(x) \) is idempotent.

To verify (iii), let \( n \in \omega \) and let \( q \leq p \) such that \( p = q + n \). Let \( x \in C_p \) and let \( y \in C_q \). If \( n = 0 \), the conclusion follows from (i). So assume that \( n > 0 \) so that \( p \) is a successor ordinal and \( p - 1 \geq q \). Now \( (yx)_\ell = y \); so \( g((yx)_\ell) \in g((yx)_\ell) \cdot R = g(y) \cdot R \).
Recall that $R \subseteq g(u_{p-1}) \cdot f^{-1}[C_p]$ and consequently $R = g(u_{p-1}) \cdot R$. Thus,

$$g(y) \cdot g(x) \in g(y) \cdot g(x) \cdot R = g(y) \cdot g(x) \cdot g(u_{p-1}) \cdot R = g(yxu_{p-1}) \cdot R \quad \text{by (i) at } q$$

$$= g(yxu_{p-1}) \cdot R \quad \text{by (ii) at } p - 1$$

Now $g(y) \cdot g(x)$ is an idempotent in the same minimal left ideal of $f^{-1}[C_p]$ by (i). Since $g(yx)$ and $g(y) \cdot g(x)$ are also in the same minimal right ideal $g(yx) \cdot R$, they must be equal. This completes the induction step.

Next, we establish (v). So assume that $T$ is compact and $\lambda$ is a successor. Then $K(T) \subseteq f^{-1}[C_{\lambda-1}]$ and so $K(f^{-1}[C_{\lambda-1}]) \subseteq K(T)$. Since $g(x) \in K(f^{-1}[C_{\lambda-1}])$ for every $x \in C_{\lambda-1}$, (v) holds.

For each $p < \lambda$, let

$$D_p = \{ \prod_{q \in F} g(x_q) : F \in P_f(\lambda), \ p = \max F, \ \text{and for each } q \in F, \ x_q \in C_q \},$$

where for each $F$, the product $\prod_{q \in F} g(x_q)$ is taken in increasing order of indices.

We show now by induction on $|F|$ that

$$(*) \quad \text{if } p < \lambda, \ y \in C_p, \ F \in P_f(\lambda), \ x_q \in C_q \text{ for each } q \in F, \ \text{and } \max F \leq p, \ \text{then } g(y) \cdot \prod_{q \in F} g(x_q) = g(y \cdot \prod_{q \in F} x_q).$$

Let $r = \max F$. If $F = \{ r \}$, then $g(y) \cdot g(x_r) = g(yx_r)$ by (i). So assume that $|F| > 1$ and let $G = F \setminus \{ r \}$. Then

$$g(y) \cdot \prod_{q \in F} g(x_q) = g(y) \cdot \prod_{q \in G} g(x_q) \cdot g(x_r)$$

$$= g(y \cdot \prod_{q \in G} x_q) \cdot g(x_r) \quad \text{by the induction hypothesis}$$

$$= g(y \cdot \prod_{q \in G} x_q \cdot x_r) \quad \text{by (i)}.$$

Now we show that each member of $D$ is idempotent. So let $F \in P_f(\lambda)$, let $p = \max F$, and for each $q \in F$, let $x_q \in C_q$. If $F = \{ p \}$, then $g(x_p)$ is idempotent. So assume that $|F| > 1$ and let $G = F \setminus \{ p \}$. Then

$$\prod_{q \in F} g(x_q) \cdot \prod_{q \in F} g(x_q) = \prod_{q \in G} g(x_q) \cdot g(x_p) \cdot \prod_{q \in F} g(x_q)$$

$$= \prod_{q \in G} g(x_q) \cdot g(x_p) \cdot \prod_{q \in F} x_q$$

$$= \prod_{q \in G} g(x_q) \cdot g(x_p) \cdot \prod_{q \in G} x_q \cdot x_p$$

$$= \prod_{q \in G} g(x_q) \cdot g(x_p)$$

$$= \prod_{q \in G} g(x_q).$$

Now let $r, p < \lambda$, let $a \in D_r$, and let $b \in D_p$. We claim that $ab \in D_{r \vee p}$. We have that $a = \prod_{q \in F} g(x_q)$ and $b = \prod_{q \in G} g(y_q)$ where $\max F = r, \max G = p$, each $x_q \in C_q$ and each $y_q \in C_q$. If $r < \min G$, then $ab = \prod_{q \in F} g(x_q) \cdot \prod_{q \in G} g(y_q) \in D_p$. If $r \geq p$, then $ab = \prod_{q \in F \setminus \{ r \}} g(x_q) \cdot g(x_r) \cdot \prod_{q \in G} g(y_q) \in D_r$ (where the $\prod_{q \in G \setminus \{ r \}} g(x_q)$ term is simply omitted if $F = \{ r \}$). So assume that $\min G \leq r < p$, let $H = \{ q \in G : q \leq r \}$, and let $L = \{ q \in G : g > r \}$. Then $ab = \prod_{q \in F \setminus \{ r \}} g(x_q) \cdot g(x_r) \cdot \prod_{q \in H} g(y_q) \cdot \prod_{q \in L} g(y_q) \in D_p$.

Thus $D$ is a semigroup of idempotents and for each $p < \lambda$, $K(\bigcup_{q \leq p} D_q) \subseteq D_p$. Let $r \leq p$, let $a = \prod_{q \in F} g(x_q) \in D_p$, let $b = \prod_{q \in G} g(y_q) \in D_r$, and let $c = \prod_{q \in F \setminus \{ r \}} g(x_q) \cdot g(x_r) \cdot \prod_{q \in H} g(y_q) \cdot \prod_{q \in L} g(y_q) \in D_p$. Let $r \leq p$, let $a = \prod_{q \in F} g(x_q) \in D_p$, let $b = \prod_{q \in G} g(y_q) \in D_r$, and let $c = \prod_{q \in F \setminus \{ r \}} g(x_q) \cdot g(x_r) \cdot \prod_{q \in H} g(y_q) \cdot \prod_{q \in L} g(y_q) \in D_p$. The result follows.
Thus $D_f$ continuous.

Theorem 3.7. There exist a nonempty set $A$, a topology on $C = C_{A,\lambda}$ such that $C$ is a compact topological semigroup and $A$ and $C_0$ are compact subsets of $C$, a compact right topological semigroup $T$, and a continuous surjective homomorphism $f : T \to C$ such that there is no continuous homomorphism $g : C \to T$ for which $f \circ g$ is the identity on $C$. (In fact, there is no continuous injective function from $C$ to $T$.)
Proof. Let $A = \beta \mathbb{N}$, let $C = \beta \mathbb{N} \cup (\beta \mathbb{N} \times \beta \mathbb{N} \times \{0\})$ with the topology given in Lemma 3.6, and let $T = \mathbb{H}_\omega$. Then $\mathbb{N} \cup (\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} \times \{0\})$ is dense in $C = A(C)$. So there is a continuous surjective homomorphism $f : T \to C$ by Theorem 2.2.

Now suppose there is a continuous injective function $g : C \to T$. Then by Theorem 2.2, there is a continuous injective function from $C$ to $\mathbb{H} \subseteq \beta \mathbb{N}$. But this is impossible because $\beta \mathbb{N}$ is an $F$-space [3, Theorem 14.25]. So every compact subset $X$ of $\beta \mathbb{N}$ is an $F$-space, because every continuous function from $X$ to $[0,1]$ has a continuous extension to $\beta \mathbb{N}$, by the Tietze extension theorem. But $\beta \mathbb{N} \times \beta \mathbb{N}$ is not an $F$-space by [3, 14Q].

**Theorem 3.8.** There exist a nonempty set $A$ with distinguished element 0, a topology on $C = C_{A,\omega+1}$ such that $C$ is a compact topological semigroup and $A$ and $C_p$ are compact subsets of $C$ for each $p \leq \omega$, a compact right topological semigroup $T$, and a continuous surjective homomorphism $f : T \to C$ such that there is no homomorphism $g : C \to T$ for which $f \circ g$ is the identity on $C$.

**Proof.** Let $A = \{0\}$ and let $C = C_{A,\omega+1}$ with the topology given in Lemma 3.6. Let $u_0 = 0$, for $p < \omega$, let $u_{p+1} = (0,0,p)$, and let $u_\omega = (0,0,\omega)$. Then $C = \{u_p : p \leq \omega\}$ and $u_p u_q = u_{p \lor q}$ for all $p, q \leq \omega$. Topologically, $u_\omega$ is the only non-isolated point in $C$. Let $\langle (v_p)_{p<\omega} \rangle$ be a sequence of distinct points none of which are in $C$. Let $T = \{u_p : p < \omega\} \cup \{v_p : p < \omega\}$ and for $p, q < \omega$ define an operation on $T$ as follows:

$$u_p u_q = u_{p \lor q},$$

$$u_p v_q = v_{p \lor q},$$

$$v_p u_q = v_{p \lor q} v_p.$$

We leave it to the reader to verify that the operation is associative.

Let $T \setminus \{v_0\}$ be discrete, and let $T$ be the one point compactification of $T \setminus \{v_0\}$ (with $v_0$ as the point at infinity). We claim that $T$ is a right topological semigroup. Let $p < \omega$. To see that $\rho_{up}$ is continuous at $v_0$, let $W$ be a neighborhood of $v_0 = \rho_{up}(v_0)$ and let $U = W \cap \{u_q : p \leq q < \omega\} \cup \{v_q : q < \omega\}$. Then $\rho_{up}[U] \subseteq W$. To see that $\rho_{vp}$ is continuous at $v_0$, let $W$ be a neighborhood of $v_0 = \rho_{vp}(v_0)$ and let $U = \{u_p : p \leq q < \omega$ and $v_q \in W\} \cup \{v_q : v_q \in W\}$. Then $\rho_{vp}[U] \subseteq W$.

Define $f : T \to C$ by $f(u_p) = u_p$ and $f(v_p) = u_\omega$ for each $p < \omega$. Then $f$ is a continuous surjective homomorphism. Suppose that $g : C \to T$ is a homomorphism for which $f \circ g$ is the identity. Then for $p < \omega$, $g(u_p) = u_p$, and there is some $q < \omega$ such that $g(u_\omega) = v_q$. But then, $v_{q+1} = u_{q+1} v_q = g(u_{q+1}) \cdot g(u_\omega) = g(u_{q+1} u_\omega) = g(v_q)$, a contradiction.

We shall see next that we can get the function $g$ to be a homomorphism by requiring that $T$ be semitopological. This corollary can then be viewed as saying that $C$ is something like an absolute co-retract in the category of semitopological semigroups. $C$ becomes an absolute co-retract in the category of compact semitopological semigroups if it is given a topology for which it is in this category with $A$ and each $C_p$ being compact.

**Corollary 3.9.** Let $A$ be a nonempty set with distinguished element 0, let $\lambda$ be an ordinal, and let $C = C_{A,\lambda}$. Let $T$ be a semitopological semigroup, and $f : T \to C$ be a continuous homomorphism such that $f^{-1}[A]$ is compact and $f^{-1}[C_p]$ is compact for every $p < \lambda$. Then there is a homomorphism $g : C \to T$ such that $f \circ g$ is the identity.
At stage \(p \in \mathbb{N} \) of the induction in the proof of Theorem 3.5 one has that for each \( q < p \), \( g(u_q) \cdot f^{-1}[c_p] \) is a compact right ideal of \( f^{-1}[c_p] \). So one may choose a minimal right ideal \( R \) of \( f^{-1}[c_p] \) with \( R \subseteq \bigcap_{q < p} g(u_q) \cdot f^{-1}[c_p] \) and \( f[R] = u_p \cdot C_p \).

Then, if \( y \in C_q \) for some \( q \leq p \) and \( x \in C_p \), just as one showed in the verification of hypothesis (i) that \( g(x) \cdot g(y) \in L \cdot g(y_r) \), one can show that \( g(y) \cdot g(x) \in g((y) \cdot R) \), so that \( g(y) \cdot g(x) \) and \( g(yx) \) are idempotents in the same group. If \( y \in A \) and \( x \in C_p \), then \( g(y) \cdot g(x) = g(yx) \) by (ii). (We did not need to consider the case \( y \in A \) separately at that point in the proof of Theorem 3.5 because the equation \( u_q x r y = u_q y r \) was valid in any event. The corresponding equation \( y x t u_q = y t u_q \) is not valid if \( y \in A \).) \( \square \)

We now present some immediate consequences of Theorem 3.5 although with a bit more effort, we shall get a stronger result, namely Theorem 3.16.

**Corollary 3.10.** Let \( \kappa \) be an infinite cardinal and let \( \lambda \) be an ordinal with \( |\lambda| \leq \kappa \). Then \( \mathbb{H}_\kappa \) contains a subsemigroup \( D = \bigcup_{\lambda < \kappa} D_\lambda \) of idempotents where each \( D_\lambda \) is a rectangular component of \( D \) isomorphic to \( V_{2^\kappa} \) and the sequence \( \langle D_\lambda \rangle_{\lambda < \kappa} \) is decreasing in the ordering of components, so that for each \( \lambda \), \( D_\lambda = K(\bigcup_{\lambda \leq p} D_\lambda) \).

**Proof.** Let \( \kappa \) have the discrete topology and let \( A = \beta \kappa \). Let \( C = C_{A, \lambda + 1} \) and let \( C \) have the topology described in Lemma 3.13. Let \( T = \mathbb{H}_\kappa \). Since \( \kappa \subseteq (\kappa \times \kappa \times (\lambda + 1) \) is a dense subset of \( C = \Lambda(C) \), by Theorem 2.3 there is a continuous surjective homomorphism \( f : T \to C \), and so Theorem 3.4 applies. \( \square \)

**Corollary 3.11.** Let \( S \) be an infinite cancellative discrete semigroup with cardinality \( \kappa \) and let \( \lambda \) be an ordinal with \( |\lambda| \leq \kappa \). Then \( \beta S \setminus S \) contains a subsemigroup \( D = \bigcup_{\lambda < \kappa} D_\lambda \) of idempotents where each \( D_\lambda \) is a rectangular component of \( D \) isomorphic to \( V_{2^\kappa} \) and the sequence \( \langle D_\lambda \rangle_{\lambda < \kappa} \) is decreasing in the ordering of components, so that for each \( \lambda \), \( D_\lambda = K(\bigcup_{\lambda \leq p} D_\lambda) \). If \( S = (\mathbb{N}, +) \), \( S = (\mathbb{N}, \cdot) \), or \( S \) is a countably infinite discrete group, then \( D_\lambda = K(\beta S) \).

**Proof.** By Theorem 2.4 \( \beta S \setminus S \) contains a topological and algebraic copy \( T \subseteq \mathbb{H}_\kappa \). (If \( S = (\mathbb{N}, +) \), choose \( T = \mathbb{H} \). If \( S = (\mathbb{N}, \cdot) \) or \( S \) is a countably infinite discrete group, choose \( T \) as in Theorem 2.4 or Theorem 2.3 respectively.) Then Corollary 3.10 applies.

If \( S = (\mathbb{N}, +) \), \( S = (\mathbb{N}, \cdot) \), or \( S \) is a countably infinite discrete group, then \( K(T) = K(\beta S) \setminus T \). So by Theorem 3.5 with \( \lambda + 1 \) in place of \( \lambda \), we have \( g[C_\lambda] = K(T) \subseteq K(\beta S) \) and so \( D_\lambda \subseteq K(\beta S) \). \( \square \)

**Corollary 3.12.** Let \( S \) be a countably infinite discrete group. Then there is a copy of \( V_{2^\kappa} \) contained in \( K(\beta S) \).

We can completely characterise the semigroups of idempotents that can be embedded in \( K(\beta \mathbb{N}) \).

**Corollary 3.13.** Let \( S \) be an infinite cancellative discrete semigroup with cardinality \( \kappa \) and let \( D \) be a semigroup of idempotents.

(i) There is a copy of \( D \) in \( \beta S \) if \( D \) is rectangular and \( |D| \leq 2^{2\kappa} \).

(ii) There is a copy of \( D \) in \( K(\beta S) \) if and only if \( D \) is rectangular and \( |D| \leq 2^\kappa \).

**Proof.** Conclusion (i) and the sufficiency of (ii) follow immediately from Corollary 3.12. Assume now that \( D \) is a semigroup of idempotents contained in \( K(\beta \mathbb{N}) \). Then \( |D| \leq |\beta \mathbb{N}| = 2^\kappa \). Next observe that any subsemigroup of idempotents in \( K(\beta \mathbb{N}) \)
must be rectangular. To see this, suppose that \( x, y, z \in K(\beta S) \). Then \( xz \) and \( xyz \) belong to the same minimal left ideal and to the same minimal right ideal. Hence, if they are idempotent, they must be equal. \( \square \)

Recall that any two maximal groups in the smallest ideal of a compact right topological semigroup are isomorphic. We see that we can get the direct product of such groups with an embedded rectangular semigroup in the smallest ideal as well.

**Theorem 3.14.** Let \( T \) be a compact right topological semigroup, let \( D \) be a rectangular subsemigroup of \( K(T) \), and let \( G \) be a maximal subgroup of \( K(T) \). There is an algebraic copy of \( D \times G \) contained in \( K(T) \).

**Proof.** Let \( L \) be a minimal left ideal of \( D \) and let \( R \) be a minimal right ideal of \( D \). Since \( D \) is rectangular, \( D \) is the internal direct product of \( L \) and \( R \), meaning that each element \( x \) of \( D \) can be written uniquely as \( x = x_Lx_R \) where \( x_L \in L \) and \( x_R \in R \). Also, \( RL = R \cap L \) is a subgroup of \( D \) and so, since \( D \) consists of idempotents, \( RL = \{ e \} \) for some \( e \). Then for any \( x, y \in D \), \( x_Ry_L = e \). Note also that \( (xy)_L = x_L \) and \( (xy)_R = y_R \).

We may assume that \( G = eTe \). Define \( \varphi : D \times G \to K(T) \) by \( \varphi(x, g) = x_Lgx_R \). We claim that \( \varphi \) is an injective homomorphism. Let \( (x, g), (y, h) \in D \times G \). Then \( \varphi((x, g)(y, h)) = x_Lgx_Ly_Rh_R = x_Lgh_R(x_Lgy_R)_R = \varphi(x, g) \cdot \varphi(y, h) \).

Now assume that \( \varphi(x, y) = \varphi(y, h) \). Then \( g = ege = x_Rx_Lgx_Rx_L = x_Ry_Lh_Rx_L = ehe = h \). Also, \( x_LT \cap y_LT \neq \emptyset \) and \( x_LT \) and \( y_LT \) are minimal right ideals of \( T \); so \( x_LT = y_LT \). Similarly \( Tx_R = Ty_R \). Now \( x = x_Lx_R \in x_LT \cap Tx_R \) and \( y \in y_LT \cap Ty_R \). So \( x \) and \( y \) are idempotents in the same group and therefore \( x = y \). \( \square \)

**Corollary 3.15.** \( K(\beta N) \) contains an algebraic copy of \( V_{2^\kappa} \times F \), where \( V_{2^\kappa} \) is the \( 2^\kappa \times 2^\kappa \) rectangular semigroup and \( F \) is the free group on \( 2^\kappa \) generators.

**Proof.** By Corollary 3.13 \( K(\beta N) \) contains a copy of the \( 2^\kappa \times 2^\kappa \) rectangular semigroup, and by [4], each maximal group in \( K(\beta N) \) contains a copy of the free group on \( 2^\kappa \) generators. Therefore the result follows from Theorem 3.14. \( \square \)

We now present a strengthening of Corollary 3.10 producing a longer chain of rectangular components. Recall that the Souslin number \( s(X) \) of a topological space \( X \) (also known as the cellularity of \( X \)) is the least cardinal \( \gamma \) such that \( X \) does not have a collection of \( \gamma \) pairwise disjoint nonempty open subsets. See [2] Chapter 12 for considerable information about the Souslin number of the space \( U(\kappa) \) of uniform ultrafilters on \( \kappa \). Recall, in particular, that the Souslin number of \( N^* = \beta N \setminus N = U(N) \) is \( \kappa^+ \).

**Theorem 3.16.** Let \( \kappa \) be an infinite cardinal and let \( \lambda \) be an infinite ordinal for which \( |\lambda| < s(U(\kappa)) \). There exist a set \( A \) with \( |A| = 2^{2\omega} \) and an injection \( g : C_{A, \lambda} \to \mathbb{H}_\kappa \) such that if \( q < \rho < \lambda \), \( y \in C_q \), and \( x \in C_p \), then \( g(x) \cdot g(y) = g(xy) \), and if \( p = q + n \) for some \( n < \omega \), then \( g(y) \cdot g(x) = g(yx) \). Also, \( \mathbb{H}_\kappa \) contains a semigroup \( D = \bigcup_{\rho < \lambda} D_\rho \) of idempotents where for each \( p < \lambda \), \( D_p \) is a rectangular component of \( D \) isomorphic to \( V_{2^{2\kappa}} \), \( g(C_p) \subseteq D_p \), and the sequence \( \langle D_p \rangle_{p < \lambda} \) is decreasing in the ordering of components, so that for each \( p < \lambda \), \( D_p = K(\bigcup_{q \leq p} D_q) \). If \( \lambda \) is a successor, then \( D_{\lambda - 1} \subseteq K(\mathbb{H}_\kappa) \).

**Proof.** Since \( |\lambda| < s(U(\kappa)) \), choose a family \( \langle E_p \rangle_{p < \lambda} \) of subsets of \( \kappa \) such that each \( |E_p| = \kappa \) and \( |E_p \cap E_q| < \kappa \) when \( p \neq q \). For each \( p < \lambda \) we define \( \phi_p : W_\kappa \to W_\kappa \).
by \( \phi_p(w) = \sum_{\alpha \in E, \supp(w)} e_\alpha \) where \( \sum_{\alpha \in \emptyset} e_\alpha = 0 \) and let \( \tilde{\phi}_p : \beta W_\kappa \to \beta W_\kappa \) be the continuous extension of \( \phi_p \). If \( v, w \in W_\kappa \) and \( \supp(v) \cap \supp(w) = \emptyset \), then \( \phi_p(v + w) = \phi_p(v) + \phi_p(w) \). So by [4] Theorem 4.21] the restriction of \( \tilde{\phi}_p \) to \( \mathbb{H}_\kappa \) is a homomorphism.

Next observe that for \( x \in \mathbb{H}_\kappa, \tilde{\phi}_p(x) \in \{0\} \cup \mathbb{H}_\kappa \). If there exist \( B \in x \) and \( \alpha < \kappa \) such that \( \supp(w) \cap E_p = \emptyset \) whenever \( w \in B \) and \( \min \supp(w) \geq \alpha \), then \( \tilde{\phi}_p(x) = 0 \) because \( \phi_p \) is constantly 0 on \( \{w \in B : \min \supp(w) \geq \alpha\} \in x \). Otherwise \( \{\phi_p[w \in B : \min \supp(w) \geq \alpha]\} : B \in x \) and \( \alpha < \kappa \) has the finite intersection property and so is contained in an ultrafilter \( y \). This \( y \in \mathbb{H}_\kappa \) and \( y = \tilde{\phi}_p(x) \).

Let \( T_0 = \mathbb{H}_\kappa \cap \text{cl} \{w \in W_\kappa : \supp(w) \subseteq E_0\} \). Notice that \( T_0 \) is a compact subsemigroup of \( \mathbb{H}_\kappa \). For each \( p \) with \( 0 < p < \lambda \) let

\[
T_p = \{x \in \mathbb{H}_\kappa : \tilde{\phi}_p(x) \in \mathbb{H}_\kappa \text{ and for all } q \text{ with } p < q \leq \lambda, \tilde{\phi}_q(x) = 0\}.
\]

To see that \( T_p \neq \emptyset \), let \( x \) be a uniform ultrafilter on \( \{e_\alpha : \alpha \in E_p\} \). If \( q \neq p \), then \( |E_q \cap E_p| < \kappa \). So \( \tilde{\phi}_q(x) = 0 \), while \( \tilde{\phi}_p(x) = x \in \mathbb{H}_\kappa \) (because \( \phi_p \) is the identity on \( \{e_\alpha : \alpha \in E_p\} \)). Since \( \phi_q \) is a homomorphism on \( \mathbb{H}_\kappa \) for each \( q \leq \lambda \) we have that \( T_p \) is a subsemigroup of \( \mathbb{H}_\kappa \). Since \( T_p = \mathbb{H}_\kappa \cap \tilde{\phi}_p^{-1}[\mathbb{H}_\kappa] \cap \bigcap_{q < p \leq \lambda} \tilde{\phi}_q^{-1}\{0\} \), \( T_p \) is compact.

If \( \lambda \) is a successor, let \( T_{\lambda - 1} = \mathbb{H}_\kappa \cap \bigcap_{p < \lambda} \tilde{\phi}_p^{-1}[\mathbb{H}_\kappa] \). Then \( T_{\lambda - 1} \) is clearly a compact subsemigroup of \( \mathbb{H}_\kappa \) provided \( T_{\lambda - 1} \neq \emptyset \). We show in fact that \( K(\mathbb{H}_\kappa) \subseteq T_{\lambda - 1} \). Let \( x \in K(\mathbb{H}_\kappa) \), let \( p < \lambda \), and let \( y \) be a uniform ultrafilter on \( \{e_\alpha : \alpha \in E_p\} \). By [4] Theorem 4.39] pick \( z \in \mathbb{H}_\kappa \) such that \( x = z + y + x \). Then \( \tilde{\phi}_p(x) = \tilde{\phi}_p(z) + \tilde{\phi}_p(y) + \tilde{\phi}_p(x) = \tilde{\phi}_p(z) + y + \tilde{\phi}_p(x) \neq 0 \).

Next observe that for \( p, q < \lambda, T_p + T_q = T_{p \vee q} \) and if \( p \neq q \), then \( T_p \cap T_q = \emptyset \).

Let \( T = \bigcup_{p < \lambda} T_p \). If \( T \) has the relative topology induced by \( \mathbb{H} \), \( T \) is a right topological semigroup.

Let \( A = \mathbb{H}_\kappa \cap \text{cl} \{e_\alpha : \alpha \in E_0\} \). Then \( A \) is exactly the set of uniform ultrafilters on \( \{e_\alpha : \alpha \in E_0\} \), and so \( |A| = 2^{2^\kappa} \). Let \( C = C_{A, \lambda} \).

We shall now construct a surjective homomorphism \( f : T \to C \). We first introduce some mappings. Let \( \theta : W_\kappa \to \{e_\alpha : \alpha \in E_0\} \) be a function whose restriction to \( \{e_\alpha : \alpha \in E_0\} \) is the identity, whose restriction to \( \{e_\alpha : \alpha \in E_1\} \) is a bijection, and whose restriction to \( W_\kappa \setminus \{e_\alpha : \alpha \in E_0 \cup E_1\} \) is a bijection. (In particular, \( \theta \) is at most three-to-one.) Let \( \tilde{\theta} : \beta W_\kappa \to \text{cl} \{e_\alpha : \alpha \in E_0\} \) be the continuous extension of \( \theta \).

Let \( \epsilon(0) = \delta(0) = 0 \). For \( w \in W_\kappa \setminus \{0\} \), let \( \epsilon(w) = e_\gamma \) where \( \gamma = \max \supp(w) \). If \( \supp(w) \subseteq E_0 \), let \( \delta(w) = 0 \). Otherwise let \( \delta(w) = e_\alpha \) where \( \alpha = \min(\supp(w) \setminus E_0) \). Let \( \tilde{\delta} : \beta W_\kappa \to \{0\} \cup \text{cl} \{e_\alpha : \alpha < \kappa\} \) and \( \tilde{\epsilon} : \beta W_\kappa \to \{0\} \cup \text{cl} \{e_\alpha : \alpha < \kappa\} \) be the continuous extensions of \( \delta \) and \( \epsilon \) respectively. Notice that \( \delta \) is the identity on \( \{e_\kappa : \kappa \setminus E_0\} \) and \( \epsilon \) is the identity on \( \{e_\alpha : \alpha < \kappa\} \). So \( \delta \) is the identity on \( \mathbb{H}_\kappa \setminus \text{cl} \{e_\alpha : \alpha \in \kappa \setminus E_0\} \) and \( \epsilon \) is the identity on \( \mathbb{H}_\kappa \setminus \text{cl} \{e_\alpha : \alpha < \kappa\} \). We claim that for \( x, y \in \mathbb{H}_\kappa \),

\[
\tilde{\epsilon}(x + y) = \tilde{\epsilon}(y),
\]

\[
(*)
\]

\[
\tilde{\delta}(x + y) = \begin{cases} \tilde{\delta}(x) & \text{if } x \notin T_0, \\ \tilde{\delta}(y) & \text{if } x \in T_0. \end{cases}
\]
Corollary 3.18. Let \( \beta \) be an ordinal. There is a \( \leq_L \)-chain \( \langle u_\sigma \rangle_{\sigma < \lambda} \) of distinct idempotents in \( \beta \mathbb{N} \) with the property that for each \( \sigma \leq \omega_1 \), \( u_{\sigma+1} \leq u_\sigma \). We are now able to establish a considerably stronger statement. (The necessity in the following corollary was also established in [5], but we include the short proof for completeness.)

Corollary 3.19. Let \( \lambda \) be an ordinal. There is a \( \leq_L \)-chain \( \langle u_\sigma \rangle_{\sigma < \lambda} \) of distinct idempotents in \( \beta \mathbb{N} \) with the property that for each \( \sigma < \lambda \), \( u_{\sigma+1} \leq u_\sigma \) if and only
Question 3.19. Is there a decreasing \( \leq \)-chain of idempotents in \( \mathbb{N}^\ast \) indexed by \( \omega + 1 \)?

We close this section by observing that it is consistent with ZFC that there are idempotents in \( \beta \mathbb{N} \) that are not members of any nontrivial rectangular subsemigroup of \( \beta \mathbb{N} \). Indeed, by [6, Theorems 12.19 and 12.29 and Lemma 12.44], Martin’s Axiom implies that there is an idempotent \( p \in \beta \mathbb{N} \) such that, whenever \( q \in \beta \mathbb{N} \), \( r \in \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} c_i \beta \mathbb{N}(\mathbb{N}n) \), and \( p = q + r \), one must have \( p = q = r \). In particular, if \( p = p + q + q \), then \( p = q \).

It can be shown in ZFC that there are idempotents \( p \) in \( \beta \mathbb{N} \) that are strongly right maximal; i.e., the equation \( q + p = p \), with \( q \in \beta \mathbb{N} \), implies that \( q = p \) [6, Theorem 9.10]. If \( p \) is an idempotent of this kind, \( p \) does not belong to any semigroup in \( \beta \mathbb{N} \) isomorphic to a semigroup of the form \( V_{|A|} \) unless \( |A| = 1 \).

4. Chains of rectangular semigroups as co-retracts

It was shown in [10] that certain infinite chains of finite rectangular semigroups are absolute co-retracts. We prove in this section a similar theorem in which the rectangular semigroups are allowed to be infinite. As a consequence, we obtain additional semigroups which can be algebraically embedded in \( \mathbb{R}_\kappa \).

Definition 4.1. Let \( A = (A_n)_{n<\omega} \) and \( B = (B_n)_{n<\omega} \) be sequences of sets. Assume that each \( A_n \) has a designated element \( \alpha_n \) and each \( B_n \) has a designated element \( \delta_n \). Suppose also that, for each \( n < \omega \), either \( A_n = \{ \alpha_n \} \) or \( B_n = \{ \delta_n \} \). For each \( p < \omega \), we define \( D_p \) to be the set of pairs of words of the form \( (a_0a_1\cdots a_p,b_pb_{p-1}\cdots b_0) \), where \( a_i \in A_i \) and \( b_i \in B_i \) for each \( i \in \{ 0,1,\ldots ,p \} \). For \( 0 < \lambda \leq \omega \), we let \( D_{A,B,\lambda} = \bigcup_{p<\lambda} D_p \). We define a semigroup operation on \( D_{A,B,\lambda} \) as follows: if \( x = (a_0a_1\cdots a_p,b_pb_{p-1}\cdots b_0) \in D_p \) and \( y = (c_0c_1\cdots c_q,d_qd_{q-1}\cdots d_0) \in D_q \), where \( q \leq p \), then

\[
xy = (a_0a_1\cdots a_p,b_pb_{p+1}d_qd_{q-1}\cdots d_0)
\]

and

\[
yx = (c_0c_1\cdots c_qa_{q+1}\cdots a_p,b_pb_{p-1}\cdots b_0).
\]

We leave the verification that the operation is associative to the reader. Observe that each \( D_p \) is a rectangular semigroup.

Notice that if \( A \) is a set with designated element \( 0 \), \( A_0 = \{ 0 \} \), \( B_0 = A \), \( A_1 = A \), \( B_1 = \{ 0 \} \), and \( A_n = B_n = \{ 0 \} \) for \( n > 1 \), then \( D_{A,B,\omega} \) is isomorphic to \( C_{A,\omega} \). (Send \( (0,a) \) to \( a \) and for \( p > 0 \) send the element \( (0a0\cdots 0,0\cdots 0b) \) of \( D_p \) to \( (a,b,p-1) \).) Thus the structure of \( D_{A,B,\omega} \) is, in general, considerably more complicated than that of \( C_{A,\omega} \).
Definition 4.2. Let $p < \omega$ and let $x = (a_0a_1 \cdots a_p, b_0b_1 \cdots b_0) \in D_p$. We define elements $\phi_1(x)$ and $\phi_2(x)$ in $D_p$ by $\phi_1(x) = (a_0a_1 \cdots a_p, b_0a_p \cdots b_0)$ and $\phi_2(x) = (a_0a_1 \cdots a_p, b_0b_1 \cdots b_0)$ and if $p > 0$, we define $x_\ell$ and $x_r$ in $D_{p-1}$ by $x_\ell = (a_0a_1 \cdots a_p, b_0b_1 \cdots b_0)$ and $x_r = (a_0a_1 \cdots a_p, b_0b_1 \cdots b_0)$. We put $u_p = (a_0a_1 \cdots a_p, b_0b_1 \cdots b_0) \in D_p$.

We show that $D$ is something like an absolute co-retract.

Theorem 4.3. Let $A = \langle A_n \rangle_{n<\omega}$ and $B = \langle B_n \rangle_{n<\omega}$ be sequences of sets as in Definition 4.4, let $0 < \lambda \leq \omega$, and let $D = D_{A,B,\lambda}$. Let $T$ be a right topological semigroup, and let $f : T \to D$ be a surjective homomorphism such that $f^{-1}[D_p]$ is compact for each $p < \lambda$. Then there is a homomorphism $g : D \to T$ for which $f \circ g$ is the identity. If $T$ is compact and $\lambda < \omega$, then $g[D_{A,B,\lambda}] \subseteq K(T)$.

Proof. We may assume that $A_0 = \{\alpha_0\}$ so that $D_0$ is a right zero semigroup. Exactly as in the first paragraph of the proof of Lemma 3.3 we can define $g : D_0 \to T$ such that $g$ is a homomorphism and $f \circ g$ is the identity on $D_0$. So we assume that $p > 0$ and that $g$ has been defined on $\bigcup_{q<p} D_q$.

For each $x \in D_p$, note that $xD_p$ is a minimal right ideal of $D_p$ and $D_px$ is a minimal left ideal of $D_p$. So we may choose a minimal right ideal $R(x)$ of $f^{-1}[D_p]$ and a minimal left ideal $L(x)$ of $f^{-1}[D_p]$ such that $f[R(x)] = xD_p$ and $f[L(x)] = D_px$. Given $x \in D_p$, we have by Lemma 3.3 that $g(x_\ell)R(\phi_1(x))$ is a minimal right ideal of $f^{-1}[D_p]$ and $L(\phi_2(x))g(x_r)$ is a minimal left ideal of $f^{-1}[D_p]$. So we may define $g(x)$ to be the identity of the group $g(x_\ell)R(\phi_1(x))L(\phi_2(x))g(x_r)$. Notice that if $T$ has a smallest ideal (in particular if $T$ is compact) and $\lambda = p + 1$, then $K(T) \subseteq f^{-1}[D_p]$. So $K(f^{-1}[D_p]) \subseteq K(T)$ and thus $g[D_p] \subseteq K(T)$.

Now $f(g(x)) \in x_\ell \phi_1(x)D_p = xD_p$ and $f(g(x)) \in D_p \phi_2(x)x_r = D_px$. So $f(g(x))$ is an idempotent in $xD_p$ and thus $f(g(x)) = x$.

Suppose that $x \in D_p$ and $y \in D_q$ where $q \leq p$. Then $\phi_1(x) = \phi_1(xy)$ and $x_r = (xy)_r$. So $g(xy) \subseteq x_\ell \phi_1(xy)D_p = xD_p$ and $g(x \phi_1(xy)) = g(xy) \in D_p \phi_2(x)x_r = D_px$. So $f(g(x))$ is the identity of $xD_p$ and $g(x \phi_1(xy)) = g(xy)$ are members of the same minimal right ideal of $f^{-1}[D_p]$.

If $q < p$, $\phi_2(xy) = \phi_2(x)$ and $(xy)_r = x_r$. So $g(xy) \subseteq (\phi_2(x))g((xy)_r) = (\phi_2(x))g((xy)_r) = (\phi_2(x))g((xy)_r) = (\phi_2(x))g((xy)_r)$.

If $q = p$, $\phi_2(xy) = \phi_2(x)$ and $(xy)_r = y_r$. So $g(xy) \subseteq (\phi_2(x))g(x_r) = (\phi_2(x))g(x_r)$. Thus in any event $g(xy)$ and $g(x \phi_1(xy))$ are in the same minimal left ideal of $f^{-1}[D_p]$.

By a left-right switch of the above arguments we have that $g(xy)$ and $g(x \phi_1(xy))$ are in the same minimal left ideal and the same minimal right ideal of $f^{-1}[D_p]$.

First assume that $q < p$. Pick $a \in R(\phi_1(x))L(\phi_2(x))$ such that $g(x) = f(x_\ell)ag(x_r)$. Then $g(x \phi_1(xy)) = g(xy) \in D_p \phi_2(x)x_r = D_px$. Therefore, $g(xy)$ is an idempotent in $xD_p$ and thus $f(g(x)) = x$.

Now assume that $q = p$. Assume also that $B_p = \{\delta_p\}$. The case that $A_p = \{\alpha_p\}$ then proceeds by a left-right switch of the following argument.) Then $\phi_2(x) = \phi_2(x) \subseteq \phi_2(x)$ and $(xy)_r = x_r$. So $g(xy) \subseteq \phi_2(x)g((xy)_r) = \phi_2(x)g((xy)_r) = \phi_2(x)g((xy)_r) = \phi_2(x)g((xy)_r)$.
Suppose that\
\[
\phi_2(y) = u_p. \quad \text{Also } x_r y_r = y_r x_t = u_{p-1}. \quad \text{Thus } g(x)g(y)g(x) = L(u_p)g(u_{p-1}) \text{ and } g(y)g(x) = L(u_p)g(u_{p-1}), \text{ which is a minimal left ideal of } f^{-1}[D_p] \text{ by Lemma 3.3.}
\]
We have already verified that \(g(y)g(x)\) and \(g(y)g(x)\) are idempotents. So, since they are idempotents in the same minimal left ideal \(g(x)g(y)g(y)g(x) = g(x)g(y)\), we have
\[
g(x)g(y)g(x) = g(x)g(y)g(y)g(x)g(x) = g(x)g(y)g(x)
\]
Consequently, \(g(x)g(y)\) and \(g(y)g(x)\) are idempotents. \(\square\)

**Corollary 4.4.** Suppose that \(\kappa\) is an infinite cardinal and that each \(A_n\) or \(B_n\) is either \(\{0\}\) or \(2^\kappa\). Then \(D_{\kappa, B_n}\) can be embedded in \(\mathbb{H}_\kappa\).

**Proof.** For each \(p < \omega\), we give \(D_p\) the topology defined by regarding \(D_p\) as a subspace of \((\beta \kappa)^{2p+2}\). We define the topology of \(D\) by taking each \(D_p\) to be clopen in \(D\). Then \(D\) is a topological semigroup with a dense subspace of cardinality \(\kappa\). The conclusion then follows from Theorems 4.3 and 2.5. \(\square\)

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