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COMPOSITION ITERATES, CAUCHY EQUATIONS,
TRANSLATION EQUATIONS, AND SINCOV INCLUSIONS

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Preprints No. 426
(Technical Reports No. 2018/2)

INSTITUTE OF MATHEMATICS

2018

COMPOSITION ITERATES, CAUCHY EQUATIONS, TRANSLATION EQUATIONS, AND SINCOV INCLUSIONS

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ABSTRACT. Improving and extending some ideas of Gottlob Frege (1874) (on a generalization of the notion of the composition iterates of a function), we consider the composition iterates φ^n of a relation φ on a set X , defined by

$$\varphi^0 = \Delta_X, \quad \varphi^n = \varphi \circ \varphi^{n-1} \quad \text{if } n \in \mathbb{N}, \quad \text{and} \quad \varphi^\infty = \bigcup_{n=0}^{\infty} \varphi^n.$$

In particular, by using the relational equation $\varphi^{n+m} = \varphi^n \circ \varphi^m$ only for $n, m \in \mathbb{N}_0 = \{0\} \cup \mathbb{N}$, we show that the function α , defined by

$$\alpha(n) = \varphi^n \quad \text{for } n \in \mathbb{N}_0,$$

satisfies the Cauchy problem

$$\alpha(n+m) = \alpha(n) \circ \alpha(m), \quad \alpha(0) = \Delta_X.$$

Moreover, the function f , defined by

$$f(n, A) = \alpha(n)[A] \quad \text{for } n \in \mathbb{N}_0 \quad \text{and} \quad A \subseteq X,$$

satisfies the translation problem

$$f(n+m, A) = f(n, f(m, A)), \quad f(0, A) = A.$$

Furthermore, the function F , defined by

$$F(A, B) = \{n \in \mathbb{N}_0 : f(n, B) = A\} \quad \text{for } A, B \subseteq X,$$

satisfies the Sincov problem

$$F(A, B) + F(B, C) \subseteq F(A, C), \quad 0 \in F(A, A).$$

Motivated by these observations, we systematically investigate a function F on a product set X^2 to the power groupoid $\mathcal{P}(U)$ of an additive groupoid U which is supertriangular in the sense that

$$F(x, y) + F(y, z) \subseteq F(x, z)$$

for all $x, y, z \in X$. For this, we introduce the convenient notations

$$R(x, y) = F(y, x) \quad \text{and} \quad S(x, y) = F(x, y) + R(x, y),$$

and

$$\Phi(x) = F(x, x) \quad \text{and} \quad \Psi(x) = \bigcup_{y \in X} S(x, y).$$

Moreover, we gradually assume that U and F have some useful additional properties. For instance, U has a zero, U is a group, U is commutative, U is cancellative, or U has a suitable distance function. And, F is nonpartial, F is symmetric, skew symmetric, or single-valued.

2010 *Mathematics Subject Classification*. Primary 39B12, 39B52, 39B62; Secondary 20N02, 26E25, 54E25.

Key words and phrases. Relations, groupoids, composition iterates, Cauchy equations, translation equations, Sincov inclusions.

The present research was performed during the first author's research stay at the University of Debrecen from 21.09.2018 to 21.12.2018 based on a bilateral state agreement Contract no.: BE AK2018/285228. While, the work of the second author has been partially supported by the Hungarian Scientific Research Fund (OTKA) Grant K-111651.