

Vector valued hyperstructures

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Basic concepts of vector valued hyperstructures, i.e. (n, m) -hyperstructures, are introduced. Namely, let $[]$ be a mapping $[] : H^n \rightarrow (\mathcal{P}^*(H))^m$ from the n -th cartesian product of H to the m -th cartesian product of $\mathcal{P}^*(H)$, where $\mathcal{P}^*(H)$ is the set of all nonempty subsets of H . Then $[]$ is called an (n, m) -hyperoperation on H or, if it is not necessary to emphasize the integers n and m , then we will say that $[]$ is a *vector valued hyperoperation* instead of (n, m) -hyperoperation. We can associate to the operation $[]$ a sequence of m n -ary hyperoperations $[]_s : H^n \rightarrow \mathcal{P}^*(H)$, $s \in \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$, by putting

$$[a_1 \dots a_n]_s = B_s \Leftrightarrow [a_1 \dots a_n] = (B_1, \dots, B_m),$$

for all $a_1, \dots, a_n \in H$. Then, we call $[]_s$ the s -th component hyperoperation of $[]$ and write $[] = ([]_1, \dots, []_m)$.

An algebraic structure $\mathbf{H} = (H, [])$, where $[]$ is an (n, m) -ary hyperoperation defined on a nonempty set H , is called an (n, m) -hypergroupoid or *vector valued hypergroupoid*.

We define (i, j) -associative and weakly (i, j) -associative (n, m) -hyperoperation, (n, m) -hypersemigroup and weak (n, m) -hypersemigroup, (n, m) -hypergroup and weak (n, m) -hypergroup, cancellative, partially cancellative and strongly cancellative (n, m) -hypergroupoid, weak neutral element and neutral element. Some of their properties are investigated for $n = m + k$, $k \geq 1$ and many examples are given.