



# A Review on Symbolic 2-Plithogenic Algebraic Structures

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## Abstract

The objective of this paper is to give a good review about the 2-plithogenic algebraic structures. Three kinds of algebraic structures will be revisited and discussed, symbolic 2-plithogenic rings, symbolic 2-plithogenic vector spaces, and 2-plithogenic modules.

**Key words:** 2-plithogenic rings; 2-plithogenic spaces; 2-plithogenic modules; AH-ideals.

## 1. Introduction

The concept of symbolic n-plithogenic sets was defined by Smarandache. This concept has made a good generalization of classical algebraic structures. Also, these structures have similar structures of neutrosophic and n-refined neutrosophic algebraic structures [10-40].

For  $n=2$ , we get symbolic 2-plithogenic algebraic structures, where we find symbolic 2-plithogenic equations, rings, spaces, and modules [1-10].

In this paper, we give the interested reader a good review for three different types of 2-plithogenic algebraic structures, symbolic 2-plithogenic rings, modules, and vector spaces.

### 2-plithogenic rings [1]

#### Definition.

Let  $R$  be a ring, the symbolic 2-plithogenic ring is defined as follows:

$$2 - SP_R = \{a_0 + a_1P_1 + a_2P_2; a_i \in R, P_j^2 = P_j, P_1 \times P_2 = P_{\max(1,2)} = P_2\}.$$

Smarandache has defined algebraic operations on  $2 - SP_R$  as follows:

Addition:

$$[a_0 + a_1P_1 + a_2P_2] + [b_0 + b_1P_1 + b_2P_2] = (a_0 + b_0) + (a_1 + b_1)P_1 + (a_2 + b_2)P_2.$$

Multiplication:

$$[a_0 + a_1P_1 + a_2P_2] \cdot [b_0 + b_1P_1 + b_2P_2] = a_0b_0 + a_0b_1P_1 + a_0b_2P_2 + a_1b_0P_1^2 + a_1b_2P_1P_2 + a_2b_0P_2 + a_2b_1P_1P_2 + a_2b_2P_2^2 + a_1b_1P_1P_1 = a_0b_0 + (a_0b_1 + a_1b_0 + a_1b_1)P_1 + (a_0b_2 + a_1b_2 + a_2b_0 + a_2b_1 + a_2b_2)P_2.$$

It is clear that  $(2 - SP_R)$  is a ring.

Also, if  $R$  is commutative, then  $2 - SP_R$  is commutative, and if  $R$  has a unity (1), then  $2 - SP_R$  has the same unity (1).

#### Example.

Consider the ring  $R = Z_4 = \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$ , the corresponding  $2 - SP_R$  is:

$$2 - SP_R = \{a + bP_1 + cP_2; a, b, c \in Z_4\}.$$

If  $X = 1 + 2P_1 + 3P_2, Y = P_1 + 2P_2$ , then:

$$X + Y = 1 + 3P_1 + P_2, X - Y = 1 + P_1 + P_2, X \cdot Y = P_1 + 2P_2 + 2P_1 + 4P_2 + 3P_2 + 6P_2 = 3P_1 + 3P_2.$$

#### Definition.

Let  $Q_0, Q_1, Q_2$  be ideals of the ring  $R$ , we define the symbolic 2-plithogenic AH-ideal as follows:

$$Q = Q_0 + Q_1P_1 + Q_2P_2 = \{x_0 + x_1P_1 + x_2P_2; x_i \in Q_i\}.$$

If  $Q_0 = Q_1 = Q_2$ , then  $Q$  is called an AHS-ideal.

#### Example.

Let  $R = Z$  be the ring of integers, then  $Q_0 = 2Z, Q_1 = 3Z, Q_2 = 5Z$  are ideals of  $R$ .

$Q = \{2m + 3nP_1 + 5tP_2; m, n, t \in Z\}$  is an AHS-ideal of  $2 - SP_Z$ .

$M = \{2m + 2nP_1 + 2tP_2; m, n, t \in Z\}$  is an AHS-ideal of  $2 - SP_Z$ .

**Theorem.**

Let  $Q$  be an AHS-ideal of  $2 - SP_R$ , then  $Q$  is an ideal by the classical meaning.

**Definition.**

Let  $R, T$  be two rings,  $2 - SP_R, 2 - SP_T$  are the corresponding symbolic 2-plithogenic rings, let  $f_0, f_1, f_2: R \rightarrow T$  be three homomorphisms, we define the AH-homomorphism as follows:

$f: 2 - SP_R \rightarrow 2 - SP_T$  such that:

$$f(a + bP_1 + cP_2) = f_0(a) + f_1(b)P_1 + f_2(c)P_2$$

If  $f_0 = f_1 = f_2$ , then  $f$  is called AHS-homomorphism.

**Remark.**

If  $f_0, f_1, f_2$  is isomorphisms, then  $f$  is called AH-isomorphism.

**Example.**

Take  $R = Z, T = Z_6, f_0, f_1: R \rightarrow T$  such that:

$f_0(x) = x(mod 6), f_1(2) = 3x(mod 6)$ . It is clear that  $f_0, f_1$  are homomorphism.

We define  $f: 2 - SP_R \rightarrow 2 - SP_T$ , where:

$$f(x + yP_1 + zP_2) = f_0(x) + f_1(y)P_1 + f_2(z)P_2 = x(mod 6) + y(mod 6)P_1 + (3z mod 6)P_2$$

Which is an AH-homomorphism.

For example. If  $X = 15 + 3P_1 + 4P_2$ , we get:

$$f(X) = 15(mod 6) + (3 mod 6)P_1 + (12 mod 6)P_2 = 3 + 3P_1$$

**Theorem.**

Let  $f = f_0 + f_1P_1 + f_2P_2: 2 - SP_R \rightarrow 2 - SP_T$  be a mapping, then:

1. If  $f$  is an AHS-homomorphism, then  $f$  is a ring homomorphism by the classical meaning.
2. If  $f$  is an AHS-homomorphism, then it is an isomorphism by the classical meaning.

**Definition.**

Let  $f = f_0 + f_1P_1 + f_2P_2: 2 - SP_R \rightarrow 2 - SP_T$  be an AH-homomorphism, we define:

1.  $AH\text{-}ker(f) = ker(f_0) + ker(f_1)P_1 + ker(f_2)P_2 = \{m_0 + m_1P_1 + m_2P_2; m_i \in ker(f_i)\}$ .
2.  $AH\text{-}factor 2 - SP_R / AH\text{-}ker(f) = R/ker(f_0) + R/ker(f_1)P_1 + R/ker(f_2)P_2$

If  $f_0 = f_1 = f_2$ , then we get an AHS- $ker(f)$  and AHS-factor.

**Example.**

Take  $R = Z_{10}, f_0: R \rightarrow T, f_0(x) = (x mod 10), ker(f_0) = 10Z$ .

The corresponding AHS-homomorphism is  $f = f_0 + f_1P_1 + f_2P_2: 2 - SP_R \rightarrow 2 - SP_T$ , such that:

$$f(x_0 + x_1P_1 + x_2P_2) = f_0(x_0) + f_0(x_1)P_1 + f_0(x_2)P_2 = (x_0 mod 10) + (x_1 mod 10)P_1 + (x_2 mod 10)P_2$$

$$AHS\text{-}ker(f) = 10Z + 10ZP_1 + 10ZP_2 = \{10x + 10yP_1 + 10zP_2; x, y, z \in Z\}$$

$$AHS\text{-}factor = Z/10Z + Z/10ZP_1 + Z/10ZP_2$$

**Remark.**

$AH\text{-}ker(f)$  is an AH-ideal of  $2 - SP_R$ , that is because  $ker(f_0), ker(f_1), ker(f_2)$  are ideals of  $R$ .

**Definition.**

Let  $(F, +, \cdot)$  be a field, then  $(2 - SP_F, +, \cdot)$  is called a symbolic 2-plithogenic field.

$(2 - SP_F, +, \cdot)$  is not a field in the algebraic meaning, that is because  $P_1, P_2$  are not invertible, but it is a ring.

**Example.**

Let  $F = Q$  the field of rational numbers, then the corresponding symbolic 2-plithogenic field

$$2 - SP_Q = \{a + bP_1 + cP_2; a, b, c \in Q\}.$$

**Remark.**

The  $2 - SP_F$  has only the following AH-ideals:

$$\{0\}, 2 - SP_F, FP_1 + FP_2, F + FP_1, F + FP_2, FP_1, FP_2, F.$$

That is because the field  $F$  has only two ideals  $\{0\}$  and  $F$ .

**Example.**

Find all AH-ideals in  $2 - SP_C$ , where  $C$  is the complex field.

**Solution.**

$$L_1 = \{0\}, L_2 = C, L_3 = C + CP_1 = \{x + yP_1; x, y \in C\}, L_4 = C + CP_2 = \{x + yP_2; x, y \in C\}, L_5 = 2 - SP_C$$

$$L_6 = CP_1 + CP_2 = \{xP_1 + yP_2; x, y \in C\}, L_7 = CP_1 = \{xP_1; x \in C\}, L_8 = CP_2 = \{yP_2; y \in C\}.$$

**2-plithogenic vector spaces [2]**

**Definition.**

Let  $V$  be a vector space over the field  $F$ , let  $2 - SP_F$  be the corresponding symbolic 2-plithogenic field.

$$2 - SP_F = \{x + yP_1 + zP_2; x, y, z \in F, P_i^2 = P_i, P_1P_2 = P_2P_1 = P_2\}.$$

We define the symbolic 2-plithogenic vector space as follows:

$$2 - SP_V = V + VP_1 + VP_2 = \{a + bP_1 + cP_2; a, b, c \in V\}.$$

Operations on  $2 - SP_V$  can be defined as follows:

Addition:  $(+): 2 - SP_V \rightarrow 2 - SP_V$ , such that:

$$[x_0 + x_1P_1 + x_2P_2] + [y_0 + y_1P_1 + y_2P_2] = (x_0 + y_0) + (x_1 + y_1)P_1 + (x_2 + y_2)P_2$$

Multiplication:  $(\cdot): 2 - SP_F \times 2 - SP_F \rightarrow 2 - SP_F$ , such that:

$$[a + bP_1 + cP_2] \cdot [x_0 + x_1P_1 + x_2P_2] = ax_0 + (ax_1 + bx_0 + bx_1)P_1 + (ax_2 + bx_2 + cx_0 + cx_1 + cx_2)P_2$$

where  $x_i, y_i \in V, a, b, c \in F$

**Theorem.**

Let  $(2 - SP_V, +, \cdot)$  is a module over the ring  $2 - SP_F$ .

**Example.**

Let  $V = R^3$  be the Euclidean space over the field  $F = R$ .

The corresponding symbolic 2-plithogenic vector space over  $2 - SP_F$  is:

$$2 - SP_{R^3} = \{(x_0, y_0, z_0) + (x_1, y_1, z_1)P_1 + (x_2, y_2, z_2)P_2; x_i, y_i, z_i \in R\}$$

Consider  $X = (1, 1, 0) + (2, -1, 1)P_1 + (0, 1, -1)P_2 \in 2 - SP_{R^3}, A = 2 + P_1 + P_2 \in 2 - SP_R$ . We have:

$$A \cdot X = (2, 2, 0) + [(4, -2, 2) + (1, 1, 0) + (2, -1, 1)]P_1 + [(0, 2, 2) + (0, 1, 1) + (1, 1, 0) + (2, -1, 1) + (0, 1, 1)]P_2 \\ = (2, 2, 0) + (7, -2, 3)P_1 + (3, 4, 5)P_2$$

**Definition.**

Let  $2 - SP_V$  be a symbolic 2-plithogenic vector space over  $2 - SP_F$ , let  $V_0, V_1, V_2$  be the three subspaces of  $V$ , we define the AH-subspace as follows:

$$W = V_0 + V_1P_1 + V_2P_2 = \{x + yP_1 + zP_2; x \in V_0, y \in V_1, z \in V_2\}$$

If  $V_0 = V_1 = V_2$ , then  $W$  is called an AHS-subspace.

**Example.**

Consider  $2 - SP_{R^3}$ , we have  $V_0 = \{(a, 0, 0); a \in R\}, V_1 = \{(0, b, 0); b \in R\}, V_2 = \{(0, 0, c); c \in R\}$  are three subspaces of  $V = R^3$ .

$W = V_0 + V_1P_1 + V_2P_2 = \{(a, 0, 0) + (0, b, 0)P_1 + (0, 0, c)P_2; a, b, c \in R\}$  is an AH-subspace of  $2 - SP_{R^3}$ .

$T = V_1 + V_1P_1 + V_1P_2 = \{(0, a, 0) + (0, b, 0)P_1 + (0, c, 0)P_2; a, b, c \in R\}$  is an AHS-subspace.

**Theorem.**

Let  $2 - SP_V$  be a symbolic 2-plithogenic vector space over  $2 - SP_F$ , let  $W$  be an AHS-subspace of  $2 - SP_V$ , then  $W$  is a submodule of  $2 - SP_V$ .

**Definition.**

Let  $V, W$  be two vector spaces over the field  $F$ . Let  $2 - SP_V, 2 - SP_W$  be the corresponding symbolic 2-plithogenic vector spaces over  $2 - SP_F$ .

Let  $L_0, L_1, L_2: V \rightarrow W$  be three linear transformations, we define the AH-linear transformation as follows:

$$L: 2 - SP_V \rightarrow 2 - SP_W, L = L_0 + L_1P_1 + L_2P_2; L(x + yP_1 + zP_2) = L_0(x) + L_1(y)P_1 + L_2(z)P_2.$$

If  $L_0 = L_1 = L_2$ , then  $L$  is called AHS-linear transformation.

**Definition.**

Let  $L = L_0 + L_1P_1 + L_2P_2: 2 - SP_V \rightarrow 2 - SP_W$  be an AH-linear transformation, we define:

1.  $AH - \ker(L) = \ker(L_0) + \ker(L_1)P_1 + \ker(L_2)P_2 = \{x + yP_1 + zP_2; x \in \ker(L_0), y \in \ker(L_1), z \in \ker(L_2)\}.$
2.  $AH - \text{Im}(L) = \text{Im}(L_0) + \text{Im}(L_1)P_1 + \text{Im}(L_2)P_2 = \{a + bP_1 + cP_2; a \in \text{Im}(L_0), b \in \text{Im}(L_1), c \in \text{Im}(L_2)\}.$

If  $L$  is AHS-linear transformation, then we get  $AHS - \text{kernel}, AHS - \text{Image}$ .

**Theorem.**

Let  $L = L_0 + L_1P_1 + L_2P_2: 2 - SP_V \rightarrow 2 - SP_W$  be an AH-linear transformation, then:

1.  $AH - \ker(L)$  is AH-subspace of  $2 - SP_V$ .
2.  $AH - \text{Im}(L)$  is AH-subspace of  $2 - SP_W$ .

**Remark.**

If  $L_0, L_1, L_2$  are isomorphism, then  $\ker(L_0) = \ker(L_1) = \ker(L_2) = \{0\}, \text{Im}(L_0) = \text{Im}(L_1) = \text{Im}(L_2) = W$ , thus  $AH - \ker(L) = \{0\}, AH - \text{Im}(L) = 2 - SP_W$ .

**Example.**

Take  $V = R^3, W = R^3, L_0, L_1, L_2: V \rightarrow W$  such that:

$$L_0(x, y, z) = (x, y), L_1(x, y, z) = (2x, z), L_2(x, y, z) = (x - y, y - z)$$

The corresponding AH-linear transformation is:

$$L = L_0 + L_1P_1 + L_2P_2: 2 - SP_{R^3} \rightarrow 2 - SP_{R^3}:$$

$$L[(x_0, y_0, z_0) + (x_1, y_1, z_1)P_1 + (x_2, y_2, z_2)P_2] = L_0(x_0, y_0, z_0) + L_1(x_1, y_1, z_1)P_1 + L_2(x_2, y_2, z_2)P_2 \\ = (x_0, y_0) + (2x_1, z_1)P_1 + (x_2 - y_2, y_2 - z_2)P_2$$

For example, take  $X = (1, 2, 1) + (4, 3, -5)P_1 + (1, 1, 1)P_2$ , then:

$$L(X) = (1, 2) + (8, -5)P_1 + (0, 0)P_2 = (1, 2) + (8, -5)P_1.$$

$$\begin{cases} \ker(L_0) = \{(0, 0, z_0); z_0 \in R\} \\ \ker(L_1) = \{(0, y_1, 0); y_1 \in R\} \\ \ker(L_2) = \{(x_2, x_2, x_2); x_2 \in R\} \\ AH - \ker(L) = \{(0, 0, z_0) + (0, y_1, 0)P_1 + (x_2, x_2, x_2)P_2; z_0, y_1, x_2 \in R\} \end{cases}$$

Also,

$$\begin{cases} \text{Im}(L_0) = R^2 \\ \text{Im}(L_1) = R^2 \\ \text{Im}(L_2) = R^2 \\ AH - \text{Im}(L) = R^2 + R^2P_1 + R^2P_2 = 2 - SP_W \end{cases}$$

**Example.**

Take  $W = V = R^2$ ,  $L_0, L_1, L_2: V \rightarrow W$  such that:

$$L_0(x, y) = (3x, -2x), L_1(x, y) = (x - y, 2x), L_2(x, y, z) = (x + 2y, y)$$

The corresponding AH-linear transformation is  $L = L_0 + L_1P_1 + L_2P_2: 2 - SP_V \rightarrow 2 - SP_W$ ;

$$\begin{aligned} L[(x_0, y_0) + (x_1, y_1)P_1 + (x_2, y_2)P_2] &= L_0(x_0, y_0) + L_1(x_1, y_1)P_1 + L_2(x_2, y_2)P_2 \\ &= (3x_0, -2x_0) + (x_1 - y_1, 2x_1)P_1 + (x_2 + 2y_2, y_2)P_2 \end{aligned}$$

For example  $X = (1, 4) + (2, 8)P_1 + (3, -1)P_2$

$$L(X) = (1, 4) + (2, 8)P_1 + (3, -1)P_2.$$

$$\begin{cases} \ker(L_0) = \{(0, y_0); y_0 \in R\} \\ \ker(L_1) = \{0\} \\ \ker(L_2) = \{0\} \\ AH - \ker(L) = \{(0, y_0) + 0P_1 + 0P_2; y_0 \in R\} \end{cases}$$

Also,

$$\begin{cases} \text{Im}(L_0) = \{(a, 0); a \in R\} \\ \text{Im}(L_1) = R^2 \\ \text{Im}(L_2) = R^2 \\ AH - \text{Im}(L) = \{(a, 0) + (a_1, b_1)P_1 + (a_2, b_2)P_2; a, a_1, a_2, b_2, b_1 \in R\} \end{cases}$$

**Theorem.**

Let  $L = f + fP_1 + fP_2: 2 - SP_V \rightarrow 2 - SP_W$  be an AHS-linear transformation, then  $L$  is a module homomorphism.

## 2-plithogenic modules [3]

**Definition.**

Let  $M$  be a module over the ring  $R$ , let  $2 - SP_R$  be the corresponding symbolic 2-plithogenic ring.

$$2 - SP_R = \{x + yP_1 + zP_2; x, y, z \in R, P_i^2 = P_i, P_1P_2 = P_2P_1 = P_2\}.$$

We define the symbolic 2-plithogenic module as follows:

$$2 - SP_M = M + MP_1 + MP_2 = \{a + bP_1 + cP_2; a, b, c \in M\}.$$

Operations on  $2 - SP_M$  can be defined as follows:

Addition:  $(+): 2 - SP_M \rightarrow 2 - SP_M$ , such that:

$$[x_0 + x_1P_1 + x_2P_2] + [y_0 + y_1P_1 + y_2P_2] = (x_0 + y_0) + (x_1 + y_1)P_1 + (x_2 + y_2)P_2$$

Multiplication:  $(\cdot): 2 - SP_R \times 2 - SP_M \rightarrow 2 - SP_M$ , such that:

$$[a + bP_1 + cP_2] \cdot [x_0 + x_1P_1 + x_2P_2] = ax_0 + (ax_1 + bx_0 + bx_1)P_1 + (ax_2 + bx_2 + cx_0 + cx_1 + cx_2)P_2.$$

where  $x_i, y_i \in M, a, b, c \in R$

**Theorem.**

Let  $(2 - SP_M, +, \cdot)$  Is a module over the ring  $2 - SP_R$ .

**Example.**

Let  $M = Z^3$  be the module over the ring  $R =$ .

The corresponding symbolic 2-plithogenic vector space over  $2 - SP_Z$  is:

$$2 - SP_{Z^3} = \{(x_0, y_0, z_0) + (x_1, y_1, z_1)P_1 + (x_2, y_2, z_2)P_2; x_i, y_i, z_i \in Z\}$$

Consider  $X = (1, 1, 0) + (2, -1, 1)P_1 + (0, 1, -1)P_2 \in 2 - SP_{Z^3}$ ,  $A = 2 + P_1 + P_2 \in 2 - SP_Z$ . We have:

$$\begin{aligned} A \cdot X &= (2, 2, 0) + [(4, -2, 2) + (1, 1, 0) + (2, -1, 1)]P_1 + [(0, 2, 2) + (0, 1, 1) + (1, 1, 0) + (2, -1, 1) + \\ &\quad (0, 1, 1)]P_2 = (2, 2, 0) + (7, -2, 3)P_1 + (3, 4, 5)P_2. \end{aligned}$$

**Definition.**

Let  $2 - SP_M$  be a symbolic 2-plithogenic module over  $2 - SP_R$ , let  $M_0, M_1, M_2$  be the three sub-modules of  $V$ , we define the AH-submodule as follows:

$$W = M_0 + M_1P_1 + M_2P_2 = \{x + yP_1 + zP_2; x \in M_0, y \in M_1, z \in M_2\}.$$

If  $M_0 = M_1 = M_2$ , then  $W$  is called an AHS-sub-module.

**Example.**

Consider  $2 - SP_{Z^3}$ , we have  $M_0 = \{(a, 0, 0); a \in R\}, M_1 = \{(0, b, 0); b \in R\}, M_2 = \{(0, 0, c); c \in Z\}$  are three sub-modules of  $M = Z^3$ .

$W = M + M_1P_1 + M_2P_2 = \{(a, 0, 0) + (0, b, 0)P_1 + (0, 0, c)P_2; a, b, c \in Z\}$  is an AH-submodule of  $2 - SP_{Z^3}$ .

$T = M_1 + MP_1 + M_1P_2 = \{(0, a, 0) + (0, b, 0)P_1 + (0, c, 0)P_2; a, b, c \in Z\}$  is an AHS-submodule.

**Theorem.**

Let  $2 - SP_M$  be a symbolic 2-plithogenic module over  $2 - SP_R$ , let  $W$  be an AHS-submodule of  $2 - SP_M$ , then  $W$  is a submodule of  $2 - SP_M$ .

**Definition.**

Let  $V, W$  be two modules over the ring  $R$ . Let  $2 - SP_V, 2 - SP_W$  be the corresponding symbolic 2-plithogenic modules over  $2 - SP_R$ .

Let  $L_0, L_1, L_2: V \rightarrow W$  be three homomorphisms, we define the AH-homomorphism as follows:

$$L: 2 - SP_V \rightarrow 2 - SP_W, L = L_0 + L_1P_1 + L_2P_2; L(x + yP_1 + zP_2) = L_0(x) + L_1(y)P_1 + L_2(z)P_2.$$

If  $L_0 = L_1 = L_2$ , then  $L$  is called AHS-homomorphism.

**Definition.**

Let  $L = L_0 + L_1P_1 + L_2P_2: 2 - SP_V \rightarrow 2 - SP_W$  be an AH-homomorphism, we define:

3.  $AH - \ker(L) = \ker(L_0) + \ker(L_1)P_1 + \ker(L_2)P_2 = \{x + yP_1 + zP_2; x \in \ker(L_0), y \in \ker(L_1), z \in \ker(L_2)\}.$
4.  $AH - \text{Im}(L) = \text{Im}(L_0) + \text{Im}(L_1)P_1 + \text{Im}(L_2)P_2 = \{a + bP_1 + cP_2; a \in \text{Im}(L_0), b \in \text{Im}(L_1), c \in \text{Im}(L_2)\}$

If  $L$  is AHS-linear homomorphism, then we get  $AHS - \text{kernel}, AHS - \text{Image}.$

**Theorem.**

Let  $L = L_0 + L_1P_1 + L_2P_2: 2 - SP_V \rightarrow 2 - SP_W$  be an AH-homomorphism, then:

3.  $AH - \ker(L)$  is AH-submodule of  $2 - SP_V$ .
4.  $AH - \text{Im}(L)$  is AH-submodule of  $2 - SP_W$ .

**Remark.**

If  $L_0, L_1, L_2$  are isomorphisms, then  $\ker(L_0) = \ker(L_1) = \ker(L_2) = \{0\}, \text{Im}(L_0) = \text{Im}(L_1) = \text{Im}(L_2) = W$ , thus  $AH - \ker(L) = \{0\}, AH - \text{Im}(L) = 2 - SP_W$ .

**Example.**

Take  $V = Z^3, W = Z, L_0, L_1, L_2: V \rightarrow W$  such that:

$$L_0(x, y, z) = (x), L_1(x, y, z) = (y), L_2(x, y, z) = (z)$$

The corresponding AH-homomorphism is:

$$L = L_0 + L_1P_1 + L_2P_2: 2 - SP_{Z^3} \rightarrow 2 - SP_Z:$$

$$L[(x_0, y_0, z_0) + (x_1, y_1, z_1)P_1 + (x_2, y_2, z_2)P_2] = L_0(x_0, y_0, z_0) + L_1(x_1, y_1, z_1)P_1 + L_2(x_2, y_2, z_2)P_2 = (x_0) + (y_1)P_1 + (z_2)P_2.$$

For example, take  $X = (1, 9, 8) + (9, 10, -9)P_1 + (3, 2, 1)P_2$ , then:

$$L(X) = 1 + (10)P_1 + P_2.$$

$$\begin{cases} \ker(L_0) = \{(0, y_0, z_0); y_0, z_0 \in Z\} \\ \ker(L_1) = \{(x_1, 0, z_1); x_1, z_1 \in Z\} \\ \ker(L_2) = \{(x_2, y_2, 0); x_2, y_2 \in Z\} \\ AH - \ker(L) = \{(0, y_0, z_0) + (x_1, 0, z_1)P_1 + (x_2, y_2, 0)P_2; y_0, z_0, x_1, z_1, x_2, y_2 \in Z\} \end{cases}$$

Also,

$$\begin{cases} \text{Im}(L_0) = Z \\ \text{Im}(L_1) = Z \\ \text{Im}(L_2) = Z \\ AH - \text{Im}(L) = Z + ZP_1 + ZP_2 = 2 - SP_W \end{cases}$$

**Theorem.**

Let  $L = f + fP_1 + fP_2: 2 - SP_V \rightarrow 2 - SP_W$  be an AHS-homomorphism, then  $L$  is a module homomorphism.

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