

The Conjugacy of Order – Decreasing Partial one – one Transformation Semigroup using unlabelled graph

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Abstract

Let ID_n denoted the semigroup of order – decreasing partial one –one transformation semigroup. ID_n is a subsemigroup of D_n that is order decreasing full transformation semigroup. The papers study the number of conjugacy in ID_n using unlabelled graph when the set is finite.

Keywords: conjugacy, order –decreasing partial one – one, transformation semigroup, semigroup, unlabelled graph.

Date of Submission: 02-07-2018

Date of acceptance: 18-07-2018

I. Introduction and Preliminaries

Let α be a transformation semigroup of a finite set of $X_n = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, n\}$. The action of any group on itself by conjugation and the corresponding conjugacy relation play important role in group theory. The full transformation semigroup T_n on a set X_n is the set of all mapping $\alpha : X_n \rightarrow X_n$ under the operation of composition of mapping. A (partial) transformation $\alpha : \text{Dom}(\alpha) \subseteq X_n \rightarrow \text{Im}(\alpha) \subseteq X_n$ is said to be full or total if $\text{Dom}\alpha = X_n$; otherwise it is called strictly partial. The partial transformation P_n of X_n is defined in the form $\text{Dom}(\alpha) \subseteq X_n \rightarrow \text{Im}(\alpha)$, the domain can be empty. Partial one – one transformation, I_n on X_n is the defined in the form of partial transformation semigroup as $\text{Dom}(\alpha) \subseteq X_n \rightarrow \text{Im}(\alpha)$ but strictly one –one. The domain of α is denoted by $\text{Dom}(\alpha)$ while the image of α is $\text{Im}(\alpha)$. See for example;^{4,8,10}. The study of semigroups of full (partial, partial one – one) transformation has been studied by many author. See;^{5,6,7,8,9,19,20,1,2,3,11}. A general study of D_n was initiated by^{18,6}, they showed that the order of $D_n = n!$. A transformation α of I_n is to be order – decreasing if $\forall x \in \text{Dom}$,

$\alpha x \leq x(\alpha x \geq x)$. The two semigroups of order – decreasing and order – increasing partial one – one transformation are isomorphic. ¹⁸ showed that the order of semgroup of order – decreasing partial one – one transformation, $|ID_n| = B_{n+1}$ where B_n is the n th Bell's number.

Conjugacy Classes

Definition 1.1: In any group G , elements a and b are congruent if $a = bcb^{-1}$ for some $c \in G$.

Definition 1.2 : The set of all elements conjugate to a given $a \in G$ is called the conjugate class a .

In S_n if $\pi = (i_1, i_2, i_3, \dots, i_l)(i_m, i_{m+1}, i_{m+2}, \dots, i_n)$ in cycle notation, then for any $\sigma \in S_n$.

$\sigma\pi\sigma^{-1}(\sigma(i_1), \sigma(i_2), \sigma(i_3), \dots, \sigma(i_l))(\sigma(i_m), \sigma(i_{m+1}), \sigma(i_{m+2}), \dots, \sigma(i_n))$

Conjugacy is an equivalence relation, so the distinct conjugacy classes partition G .

Consider the full transformation semigroup, T_n , which consists of the mappings from $X_n \rightarrow X_n$. Let $\alpha, \beta \in X_n$ and $\sigma \in T_n$, we say $\alpha \sim \beta$ if $\sigma^i(\alpha) = \sigma^j(\beta)$, for some i, j is an equivalence relation.

Theorem 1 (Theorem 6.2.1[Richard (2008)])

The relation $\alpha \sim \beta$ if $\sigma^i(\alpha) = \sigma^j(\beta)$, for some i, j is an equivalence relation.

Proof

To show the relation is an equivalence relation, we must show it is reflexive, symmetric and transitive.

Reflexive: Let $\alpha, \in X_n$. Then $\alpha \sim \alpha$ since $\sigma^i(\alpha) = \sigma^j(\alpha)$, for i, j . This occurs when $i = j$. Thus, the relation is reflexive.

Symmetric: Let $\alpha, \beta \in X_n$ and let $\alpha \sim \beta$. Then $\sigma^i(\alpha) = \sigma^j(\beta)$, for some i, j . Then $\sigma^j(\alpha) = \sigma^i(\beta)$. for some i, j , so $\beta \sim \alpha$. Thus, the relation is symmetric.

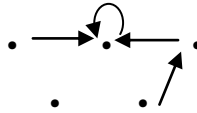
Transitive: Let $\alpha, \beta, \gamma \in X_n$. Let $\alpha \sim \beta$ and $\beta \sim \gamma$. Then $\sigma^i(\alpha) = \sigma^j(\beta)$ for some i, j and $\sigma^k(\beta) = \sigma^l(\gamma)$, for some k, l . Then $\sigma^{i+k}(\alpha) = \sigma^{j+k}(\beta) = \sigma^j(\sigma^k(\beta)) = \sigma^j(\sigma^l(\gamma)) = \sigma^{j+l}(\gamma)$, for some i, j, k, l . Thus $\alpha \sim \gamma$ and the relation is transitive.

So the relation is reflexive, symmetric and transitive which prove that it is an equivalence.

We associated with $\alpha, \in T_n$ for any $i, j, \in T_n$ where i, j is a directed arc with $i\alpha = j$.

Example 1.1

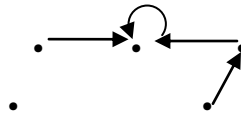
In $\alpha \in ID_5$, consider $\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 & - \end{pmatrix}$. This can be show in graph forms as follows:



So, another element in the same conjugacy classes of $\alpha \in ID_5$ would be

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 1 & - & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

This can be also represented in the graph as



11. Methodology

The number of conjugacy of Full and partial transformation semigroup have been studied by various author . See;^{14,12,13,16,17} used circuit and proper path to studied ID_n while ^{11,13} used unlabelled graph to studied $O_n, P0_n, IP_n$ respectively.

The elements in each conjugacy class will be represented using two – line notation. An unlabelled graph will also be used to describe the generalizes circle type of each element in the conjugacy class.

Consider the elements $\alpha, \in T_n$ where $\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \dots & n \\ \pi(1) & \pi(2) & \pi(3) & \dots & \pi(n) \end{pmatrix}$ is two line notation. Draw n vertex and labeled j, k, \dots, l . Indicate $\alpha(i) = j$ by drawing a directed line segment from i to j . Since the conjugacy class is equivalence relations, so the distinct conjugacy classes partitions graph G . This means that G has n conjugacy classes, $C_1, C_1, C_2, C_3, \dots, C_n$, then $C_i \cap C_j = \emptyset$ for $i \neq j$ and $\cup_i C_n = C_j$. Two elements of ID_n are in the same conjugacy clas if and only if they have the same graph structure.

The Conjugacy Classes of ID_1 .

When $n = 1$

The conjugacy class, $C_1 = \{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \}$, which consists of elements of the form;



The conjugacy class, $C_2 = \{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ - \end{pmatrix} \}$, which consists of elements of the form;



ID_1 has two conjugacy classes.

The Conjugacy Classes of ID_2 .

When $n = 2$

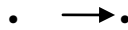
The conjugacy class, $C_1 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$, which consists of elements of the form;



The conjugacy class, $C_2 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & - \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ - & 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$, which consists of elements of the form;



The conjugacy class, $C_3 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ - & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$, which consists of elements of the form;



The conjugacy class, $C_4 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ - & - \end{pmatrix} \right\}$, which consists of elements of the form

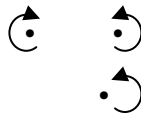


ID_2 has four conjugacy classes

The Conjugacy Classes of ID_3 .

When $n = 3$

The conjugacy class, $C_1 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$, which consists of elements of the form;

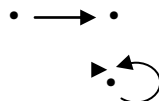


The conjugacy class, $C_2 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & - \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ - & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ - & 2 & - \end{pmatrix} \right\}$, which consists of elements of the form;

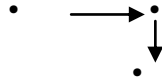


The conjugacy class, $C_3 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & - & 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$,

which consists of elements of the form;



The conjugacy class, $C_4 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ - & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$, which consists of elements of the form;



The conjugacy class, $C_5 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & - & - \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ - & 2 & - \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ - & - & 3 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$, which consists of elements of the form;



The conjugacy class, $C_6 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ - & 1 & - \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ - & - & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ - & - & 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$

which consists of elements of the form;



The conjugacy class, $C_7 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ - & - & - \end{pmatrix} \right\}$, which consists of elements of the form;

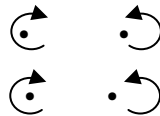


ID_3 has seven conjugacy classes.

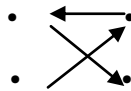
The Conjugacy Classes of ID_4 .

When $n = 4$

The conjugacy class, $C_1 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$, which consists of elements of the form;

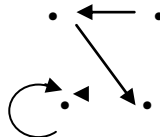


The conjugacy class, $C_2 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ - & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$, which consists of elements of the form;



The conjugacy class, $C_3 =$

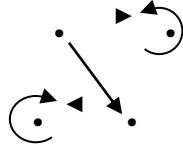
$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ - & 1 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ - & 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ - & 2 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & - & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$, which consists of elements of the form;



The conjugacy class, $C_4 =$

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ - & 1 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ - & 2 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ - & 2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right. \\ \left. \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & - & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & - & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & - & 3 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

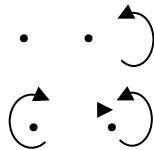
which consists of elements of the form;



The conjugacy class, $C_5 =$

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ - & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & - & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & - & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & - \end{pmatrix} \right\},$$

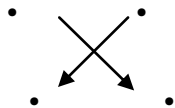
which consists of elements of the form;



The conjugacy class, $C_6 =$

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ - & - & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ - & - & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ - & 1 & - & 3 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

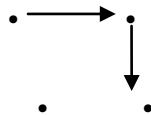
which consists of elements of the form;



The conjugacy class, $C_7 =$

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ - & - & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ - & - & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ - & 1 & - & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ - & 1 & 2 & - \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

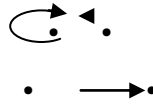
which consists of elements of the form;



The conjugacy class, $C_8 =$

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ - & - & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ - & - & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ - & - & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ - & - & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \right. \\ \left. \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ - & 1 & - & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ - & 2 & - & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ - & 2 & - & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ - & 1 & 3 & - \end{pmatrix} \right. \\ \left. \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ - & 2 & 1 & - \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & - & - & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & - & - & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & - & 2 & - \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

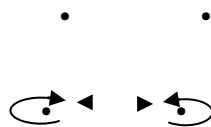
which consists of elements of the form;



The conjugacy class, $C_9 =$

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ - & - & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ - & 2 & - & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ - & 2 & 3 & - \end{pmatrix} \right. \\ \left. \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & - & - & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & - & 3 & - \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & - & - \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

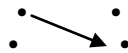
which consists of elements of the form;



The conjugacy class, $C_{10} =$

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ - & - & - & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ - & - & 1 & - \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ - & 1 & - & - \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ - & - & - & 2 \end{pmatrix} \right. \\ \left. \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ - & - & 2 & - \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ - & - & - & 3 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

which consists of elements of the form;



The conjugacy class, $C_{11} =$

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & - & - & - \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ - & 2 & - & - \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ - & - & 3 & - \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ - & - & - & 4 \end{pmatrix} \right\},$$

which consists of elements of the form;



The conjugacy class, $C_{12} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ - & - & - & - \end{pmatrix} \right\}$, which consists of elements of the form;



ID_4 has twelve conjugacy classes.

The Conjugacy Class in ID_5

When $n = 5$

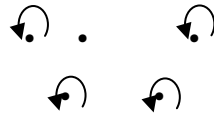
The conjugacy class, $C_1 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$, consists of elements of the form;



The conjugacy class, $C_2 =$

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & - \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & - & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 & - & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & - & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ - & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

consists of elements of the form;



The conjugacy class, $C_3 =$

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & - & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 & - & 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 & - & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & - & 2 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & - & 3 & 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \right. \\ \left. \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & - & 3 & 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ - & 1 & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ - & 2 & 1 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ - & 2 & 3 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ - & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

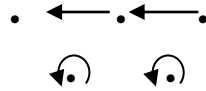
consists of elements of the form;



The conjugacy class, $C_4 =$

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 & - & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & - & 2 & 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & - & 2 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & - & 3 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ - & 1 & 2 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \right. \\ \left. \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ - & 1 & 3 & 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ - & 1 & 3 & 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ - & 2 & 1 & 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ - & 2 & 1 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ - & 2 & 3 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

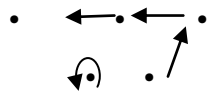
consists of elements of the form;



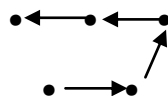
The conjugacy class, $C_5 =$

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & - & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ - & 1 & 2 & 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ - & 1 & 2 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ - & 1 & 3 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ - & 2 & 1 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

consists of elements of the form;



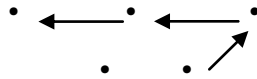
The conjugacy class, $C_6 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ - & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$, consists of elements of the form;



The conjugacy class, $C_7 =$

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & - & - \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & - & 3 & 4 & - \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ - & 2 & 3 & 4 & - \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ - & 2 & 3 & - & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ - & 2 & - & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \right. \\ \left. \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ - & - & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & - & - & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & - & 3 & - & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 & - & 4 & - \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 & - & - & 5 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

consists of elements of the form;

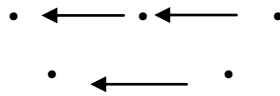


The conjugacy class, $C_{11} =$

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ - & 1 & 2 & - & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ - & 1 & - & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ - & 1 & - & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ - & 1 & - & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ - & - & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \right.$$

$$\left. \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ - & - & 1 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ - & - & 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ - & - & 2 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ - & - & 2 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ - & - & 2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

consists of elements of the form;



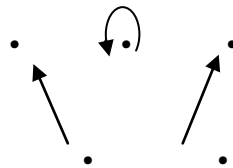
The conjugacy class, $C_{12} =$

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ - & 1 & 3 & - & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ - & 2 & 1 & - & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ - & 1 & - & 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ - & 1 & - & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ - & 2 & - & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \right.$$

$$\left. \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ - & 2 & - & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ - & - & 1 & 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ - & - & 1 & 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ - & - & 2 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ - & - & 2 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right.$$

$$\left. \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ - & - & 3 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ - & - & 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & - & - & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & - & - & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & - & 2 & - & 4 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

consists of elements of the form;



The conjugacy class, $C_{13} =$

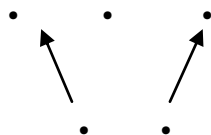
$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ - & - & - & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ - & - & - & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ - & - & - & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ - & - & - & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right.$$

$$\left. \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ - & - & - & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ - & - & 1 & - & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ - & - & 1 & - & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ - & - & 2 & - & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right.$$

$$\left. \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ - & - & 2 & - & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ - & - & 1 & 2 & - \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ - & - & 1 & 5 & - \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ - & - & 2 & 1 & - \end{pmatrix} \right.$$

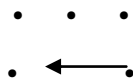
$$\left. \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ - & 1 & - & 3 & - \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ - & - & - & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ - & 1 & - & - & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ - & 1 & - & - & 4 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

consists of elements of the form;



The conjugacy class, $C_{14} =$

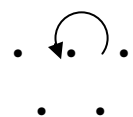
consists of elements of the form;



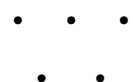
The conjugacy class, $C_{18} =$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & - & - & - & - \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ - & 2 & - & - & - \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ - & - & 3 & - & - \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ - & - & - & 4 & - \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ - & - & - & - & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

consists of elements of the form;



The conjugacy class, $C_{19} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ - & - & - & - & - \end{pmatrix} \right\}$, consists of elements of the form;



ID_5 has nineteen conjugacy classes.

IV Results

The number of conjugacy of ID_n is 2,4,7,12,19,30, ... where $n = 1,2,3,4, \dots$ A000070 of the OEIS.

More generally, the number of conjugacy classes of ID_n is given as

$$\alpha(n) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n (s(k) + 1) \alpha(n - k) \text{ where } \alpha(0) = 1 \text{ and } s(k) \text{ and is the sum of divisors of } k$$

Vladeta Jornc (2002), 000070 of the OEIS.

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Mogbonju M. M ." The Conjugacy of Order – Decreasing Partial one – one Transformation Semigroup using unlabelled graph. *IOSR Journal of Mathematics (IOSR-JM) 14.4 (2018) PP: 35-46*.