

A NEW CHARACTERIZATION OF
FINITE PRIME FIELDS

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Let $N \equiv \langle N, +, \cdot \rangle$ be a (right) near-ring with 1 (we say N is a unitary near-ring)^[1] and recall that a near-field is a unitary near-ring in which $\langle N - \{0\}, \cdot \rangle$ is a multiplicative group. In [2], Beidelman characterizes near-fields as those unitary near-rings without non-trivial N -subgroups. We show that in the finite case this absence of non-trivial N -subgroups is equivalent to the absence of non-trivial left ideals.

LEMMA. A finite unitary near-ring N is a near-field $\Leftrightarrow N$ has no non-trivial left ideals.

Proof. If N has no non-trivial left ideals, then for each $a \in N$, $a \neq 0$, define a map $\rho_a: N \rightarrow Na$ by $\rho_a(x) = xa$. It is easily verified that ρ_a is an N -epimorphism and $\text{Ker } \rho_a = (0)$. Hence $N = Na$ and consequently N is a near-field. The converse is clear.

We now use the lemma to obtain a new characterization of finite prime fields. (This was obtained independently by Clay and Malone in [3]).

THEOREM. $N = \langle N, +, \cdot \rangle$ is a finite prime field $\Leftrightarrow N$ is a finite unitary near-ring and $\langle N, + \rangle$ is a simple group.

Proof. If $\langle N, + \rangle$ is a simple group then N has no non-trivial left ideals and thus N is a finite near-field. Therefore $\langle N, + \rangle$ is an abelian p -group and consequently a cyclic group. However, this implies (see [3]) that N is a commutative ring.

[1] See [1] and [2] for basic definitions relative to near-rings.

REFERENCES

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3. J.R. Clay and J. J. Malone, Jr., The near-rings with identities on certain finite groups. *Math. Scand.* 19 (1966) 146-150.

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