

ASSOCIATIVE AND PREASSOCIATIVE FUNCTIONS

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ABSTRACT. We investigate the associativity property for functions of multiple arities and introduce and discuss the more general property of preassociativity, a generalization of associativity which does not involve any composition of functions.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let X, Y be arbitrary nonempty sets. Throughout this paper, we regard vectors \mathbf{x} in X^n as n -strings over X . The 0-string or *empty* string is denoted by ε so that $X^0 = \{\varepsilon\}$. We denote by X^* the set of all strings over X , that is, $X^* = \bigcup_{n \geq 0} X^n$. Moreover, we consider X^* endowed with concatenation for which we adopt the juxtaposition notation. For instance, if $\mathbf{x} \in X^n$, $y \in X$, and $\mathbf{z} \in X^m$, then $\mathbf{x}y\mathbf{z} \in X^{n+1+m}$. Furthermore, for $\mathbf{x} \in X^m$, we use the short-hand notation $\mathbf{x}^n = \mathbf{x} \cdots \mathbf{x} \in X^{n \times m}$. The *length* $|\mathbf{x}|$ of a string $\mathbf{x} \in X^*$ is a nonnegative integer defined in the usual way: we have $|\mathbf{x}| = n$ if and only if $\mathbf{x} \in X^n$. In the sequel, we will be interested both in functions of a given fixed arity (i.e., functions $F: X^n \rightarrow Y$) as well as in functions of multiple arities (i.e., functions $F: X^* \rightarrow Y$). The n -th *component* F_n of a function $F: X^* \rightarrow Y$ is the restriction of F to X^n , i.e., $F_n = F|_{X^n}$. In this way, each function $F: X^* \rightarrow Y$ can be regarded as a family $(F_n)_{n \geq 0}$ of functions $F_n: X^n \rightarrow Y$. We convey that F_0 is defined by $F_0(\varepsilon) = \varepsilon$, if $Y = X$, and $F_0(\varepsilon) = \varepsilon'$, otherwise, where $\varepsilon' \notin Y$ is a fixed element.

In this paper we are first interested in the following associativity property for multiple-arity functions (see [7, p. 24]).

Definition 1.1 ([7]). A function $F: X^* \rightarrow X$ is said to be *associative* if for every $\mathbf{x}\mathbf{y}\mathbf{z} \in X^*$ we have $F(\mathbf{x}\mathbf{y}\mathbf{z}) = F(\mathbf{x}F(\mathbf{y})\mathbf{z})$.

Alternative definitions of associativity for multiple-arity functions have been proposed by different authors; see [2, p. 16], [3], [5, p. 32], [6, p. 216], and [7, p. 24]. It was proved in [3] that these definitions are equivalent to Definition 1.1.

Thus defined, associativity expresses that the function value of any string does not change when replacing any of its substrings with its corresponding value. As an example, the real-valued function $F: \mathbb{R}^* \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by $F_n(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$ is associative.

Associative functions $F: X^* \rightarrow X$ are closely related to associative binary functions $G: X^2 \rightarrow X$, which are defined as the solutions of the functional equation

$$G(G(xy)z) = G(xG(yz)), \quad x, y, z \in X.$$

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In fact, we show (Corollary 3.4) that a binary function $G: X^2 \rightarrow X$ is associative if and only if there exists an associative function $F: X^* \rightarrow X$ such that $G = F_2$.

Based on a recent investigation of associativity (see [3, 4]), we show that an associative function $F: X^* \rightarrow X$ is completely determined by its first two components F_1 and F_2 . We also provide necessary and sufficient conditions on the components F_1 and F_2 for a function $F: X^* \rightarrow X$ to be associative (Theorem 3.5). These results are gathered in Section 3.

The main aim of this paper is to introduce and investigate the following generalization of associativity, called *preassociativity*.

Definition 1.2. We say that a function $F: X^* \rightarrow Y$ is *preassociative* if for every $\mathbf{x}\mathbf{y}'\mathbf{z} \in X^*$ we have

$$F(\mathbf{y}) = F(\mathbf{y}') \Rightarrow F(\mathbf{x}\mathbf{y}\mathbf{z}) = F(\mathbf{x}\mathbf{y}'\mathbf{z}).$$

Thus, a function $F: X^* \rightarrow Y$ is preassociative if the equality of the function values of two strings still holds when adding identical arguments on the left or on the right of these strings. For instance, any real-valued function $F: \mathbb{R}^* \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined as $F_n(\mathbf{x}) = f(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i)$ for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$, where $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a one-to-one function, is preassociative.

It is immediate to see that any associative function $F: X^* \rightarrow X$ necessarily satisfies the equation $F_1 \circ F = F$ (take $\mathbf{x}\mathbf{z} = \varepsilon$ in Definition 1.1). Actually, we show (Proposition 4.3) that a function $F: X^* \rightarrow X$ is associative if and only if it is preassociative and satisfies $F_1 \circ F = F$.

It is noteworthy that, contrary to associativity, preassociativity does not involve any composition of functions and hence allows us to consider a codomain Y that may differ from the domain X . For instance, the length function $F: X^* \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, defined as $F(\mathbf{x}) = |\mathbf{x}|$, is preassociative.

In this paper we mainly focus on those preassociative functions $F: X^* \rightarrow Y$ for which F_1 and F have the same range. (When $Y = X$, the latter condition is an immediate consequence of the condition $F_1 \circ F = F$ and hence those preassociative functions include the associative ones). We show that those functions, along with associative functions, are completely determined by their first two components (Proposition 4.7) and we provide necessary and sufficient conditions on the components F_1 and F_2 for a function $F: X^* \rightarrow Y$ to be preassociative and have the same range as F_1 (Theorem 4.11). We also give a characterization of these functions as compositions of the form $F = f \circ H$, where $H: X^* \rightarrow X$ is associative and $f: H(X^*) \rightarrow Y$ is one-to-one (Theorem 4.9). This is done in Section 4.

The terminology used throughout this paper is the following. We denote by \mathbb{N} the set $\{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$ of strictly positive integers. The domain and range of any function f are denoted by $\text{dom}(f)$ and $\text{ran}(f)$, respectively. The identity function is the function $\text{id}: X \rightarrow X$ defined by $\text{id}(x) = x$. Finally, for functions $f_i: X^{n_i} \rightarrow Y$ ($i = 1, \dots, m$), the function (f_1, \dots, f_m) , from $X^{n_1+\dots+n_m}$ to Y^m , is defined by $(f_1, \dots, f_m)(\mathbf{x}_1 \dots \mathbf{x}_m) = f_1(\mathbf{x}_1) \dots f_m(\mathbf{x}_m)$, where $|\mathbf{x}_i| = n_i$ for $i = 1, \dots, m$. For instance, given functions $f: Y^2 \rightarrow Y$, $g: X \rightarrow Y$, and $h: X \rightarrow Y$, the function $f \circ (g, h)$, from X^2 to Y , is defined as $(f \circ (g, h))(x_1, x_2) = f(g(x_1), h(x_2))$.

Remark 1. Algebraically, preassociativity of a function $F: X^* \rightarrow Y$ means that $\ker(F)$ is a congruence on the free monoid X^* generated by X such that $\varepsilon/\ker(F) = \{\varepsilon\}$ (see Proposition 4.1). Similarly, a function $F: X^* \rightarrow X$ is associative if and only if F is preassociative and $F(\mathbf{x}) \in \mathbf{x}/\ker(F)$ for every $\mathbf{x} \in X^*$. Thus, associativity

and preassociativity have good algebraic translations in terms of congruences of free monoids. It turns out that this algebraic language does not help either in stating or in proving the results that we obtain in this paper. However, this translation deserves further investigation and could lead to characterizations of certain classes of associative or preassociative functions. We postpone this investigation to a future paper.

2. PRELIMINARIES

Recall that a function $F: X^n \rightarrow X$ is said to be *idempotent* (see, e.g., [5]) if $F(x^n) = x$ for every $x \in X$. A function $F: X^* \rightarrow X$ is said to be *idempotent* if F_n is idempotent for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

We now introduce the following definitions. We say that $F: X^* \rightarrow X$ is *unarily idempotent* if $F_1 = \text{id}$. We say that $F: X^* \rightarrow X$ is *unarily range-idempotent* if $F_1|_{\text{ran}(F)} = \text{id}|_{\text{ran}(F)}$, or equivalently, $F_1 \circ F = F$. We say that $F: X^* \rightarrow Y$ is *unarily quasi-range-idempotent* if $\text{ran}(F_1) = \text{ran}(F)$. We observe that the latter property is a consequence of the former one whenever $Y = X$. The following straightforward proposition states a finer result.

Proposition 2.1. *A function $F: X^* \rightarrow X$ is unarily range-idempotent if and only if it is unarily quasi-range-idempotent and satisfies $F_1 \circ F_1 = F_1$.*

We now show that any unarily quasi-range-idempotent function $F: X^* \rightarrow Y$ can always be factorized as $F = F_1 \circ H$, where $H: X^* \rightarrow X$ is a unarily range-idempotent function.

First recall that a function g is a *quasi-inverse* [8, Sect. 2.1] of a function f if

$$f \circ g|_{\text{ran}(f)} = \text{id}|_{\text{ran}(f)} \quad \text{and} \quad \text{ran}(g|_{\text{ran}(f)}) = \text{ran}(g).$$

For any function f , denote by $Q(f)$ the set of its quasi-inverses. This set is nonempty whenever we assume the Axiom of Choice (AC), which is actually just another form of the statement “every function has a quasi-inverse.” Recall also that the relation of being quasi-inverse is symmetric, i.e., if $g \in Q(f)$, then $f \in Q(g)$; moreover, we have $\text{ran}(f) \subseteq \text{dom}(g)$, $\text{ran}(g) \subseteq \text{dom}(f)$, and the functions $f|_{\text{ran}(g)}$ and $g|_{\text{ran}(f)}$ are one-to-one.

Proposition 2.2. *Assume AC and let $F: X^* \rightarrow Y$ be a unarily quasi-range-idempotent function. For any $g \in Q(F_1)$, the function $H: X^* \rightarrow X$ defined as $H = g \circ F$ is a unarily range-idempotent solution of the equation $F = F_1 \circ H$. Moreover, the function $F_1|_{\text{ran}(H)}$ is one-to-one.*

Proof. Let $g \in Q(F_1)$ and set $H = g \circ F$. Since $\text{ran}(F_1) = \text{ran}(F)$, we have $F_1 \circ g|_{\text{ran}(F)} = \text{id}|_{\text{ran}(F)}$ and hence $F_1 \circ H = F_1 \circ g \circ F = F$. Also, H is unarily range-idempotent since $H_1 \circ H = g \circ F_1 \circ H = g \circ F = H$. Since $F_1|_{\text{ran}(g)}$ is one-to-one and $\text{ran}(H) \subseteq \text{ran}(g)$, the function $F_1|_{\text{ran}(H)}$ is one-to-one, too. \square

The following proposition yields necessary and sufficient conditions for a function $F: X^* \rightarrow Y$ to be unarily quasi-range-idempotent. We first consider a lemma.

Lemma 2.3. *Let f and g be functions. If there exists a function h such that $f = g \circ h$, then $\text{ran}(f) \subseteq \text{ran}(g)$. Under AC, the converse also holds.*

Proof. The necessity is trivial. For the sufficiency, take $e \in Q(g)$. Since $\text{ran}(f) \subseteq \text{ran}(g)$ we must have $g \circ e|_{\text{ran}(f)} = \text{id}|_{\text{ran}(f)}$, or equivalently, $g \circ e \circ f = f$. \square

Proposition 2.4. *Assume AC and let $F:X^* \rightarrow Y$ be a function. The following assertions are equivalent.*

- (i) F is unarily quasi-range-idempotent.
- (ii) There exists a function $H:X^* \rightarrow X$ such that $F = F_1 \circ H$.
- (iii) There exists a unarily idempotent function $H:X^* \rightarrow X$ and a function $f:X \rightarrow Y$ such that $F = f \circ H$. In this case, $f = F_1$.
- (iv) There exists a unarily range-idempotent function $H:X^* \rightarrow X$ and a function $f:X \rightarrow Y$ such that $F = f \circ H$. In this case, $F = F_1 \circ H$. Moreover, if $h = F_1|_{\text{ran}(H)}$ is one-to-one, then $h^{-1} \in Q(F_1)$.
- (v) There exists a unarily quasi-range-idempotent function $H:X^* \rightarrow X$ and a function $f:X \rightarrow Y$ such that $F = f \circ H$.

In assertions (ii), (iv), and (v) we may choose $H = g \circ F$ for any $g \in Q(F_1)$ and H is then unarily range-idempotent. In assertion (iii) we may choose $H_1 = \text{id}$ and $H_n = g \circ F_n$ for every $n > 1$ and any $g \in Q(F_1)$.

Proof. (i) \Rightarrow (ii) Follows from Lemma 2.3 or Proposition 2.2.

(ii) \Rightarrow (iii) Modifying H_1 into id and taking $f = F_1$, we obtain $F = f \circ H$, where H is unarily idempotent. We then have $F_1 = f \circ H_1 = f \circ \text{id} = f$.

(iii) \Rightarrow (iv) The first part is trivial. Also, we have $F_1 \circ H = f \circ H_1 \circ H = f \circ H = F$. Now, if $h = F_1|_{\text{ran}(H)}$ is one-to-one, then we have $H = h^{-1} \circ F$ and hence $F_1 \circ h^{-1} \circ F_1 = F_1 \circ H_1 = h \circ H_1 \circ H_1 = h \circ H_1 = F_1$, which shows that $h^{-1} \in Q(F_1)$.

(iv) \Rightarrow (v) Trivial.

(v) \Rightarrow (i) We have $\text{ran}(F_1) = \text{ran}(f \circ H_1) = \text{ran}(f \circ H) = \text{ran}(F)$.

The last part follows from Proposition 2.2. \square

It is noteworthy that the implication (v) \Rightarrow (i) in Proposition 2.4 exactly means that the property of unary quasi-range-idempotence is preserved under left composition with unary maps.

3. ASSOCIATIVE FUNCTIONS

The following proposition shows that the definition of associativity (Definition 1.1) remains unchanged if we upper bound the length of the string \mathbf{xz} by one. The proof makes use of the preassociativity property and will be postponed to Section 4.

Proposition 3.1. *A function $F:X^* \rightarrow X$ is associative if and only if for every $\mathbf{xyz} \in X^*$ such that $|\mathbf{xz}| \leq 1$ we have $F(\mathbf{xyz}) = F(\mathbf{x}F(\mathbf{y})\mathbf{z})$.*

As observed in [7, p. 25] (see also [1, p. 15] and [5, p. 33]), associative functions $F:X^* \rightarrow X$ are completely determined by their unary and binary components. Indeed, by associativity we have

$$(1) \quad F_n(x_1 \cdots x_n) = F_2(F_{n-1}(x_1 \cdots x_{n-1})x_n), \quad n \geq 3,$$

or equivalently,

$$(2) \quad F_n(x_1 \cdots x_n) = F_2(F_2(\cdots F_2(F_2(x_1 x_2)x_3) \cdots)x_n), \quad n \geq 3.$$

We state this immediate result as follows.

Proposition 3.2. *Let $F:X^* \rightarrow X$ and $G:X^* \rightarrow X$ be two associative functions such that $F_1 = G_1$ and $F_2 = G_2$. Then $F = G$.*

A natural and important question now arises: Find necessary and sufficient conditions on the components F_1 and F_2 for a function $F: X^* \rightarrow X$ to be associative. The following proposition is an important step towards an answer to this question.

Proposition 3.3. *A function $F: X^* \rightarrow X$ is associative if and only if*

- (i) $F_1 \circ F_1 = F_1$ and $F_1 \circ F_2 = F_2$,
- (ii) $F_2 = F_2 \circ (F_1, \text{id}) = F_2 \circ (\text{id}, F_1)$,
- (iii) F_2 is associative, and
- (iv) condition (1) or (2) holds.

Proof. The necessity is trivial. To prove the sufficiency, let $F: X^* \rightarrow X$ be a function satisfying conditions (i)–(iv) and let us show that F is associative. By conditions (ii)–(iv) we must have

$$F_n = F_2 \circ (F_{n-1}, \text{id}) = F_2 \circ (\text{id}, F_{n-1}) \quad \text{for every } n \geq 2.$$

This means that $F(xy) = F(xF(y))$ and $F(yz) = F(F(y)z)$ for every $xyz \in X^*$. To see that F is associative, by Proposition 3.1 it remains to show that $F(\mathbf{y}) = F(F(\mathbf{y}))$ for every $\mathbf{y} \in X^*$. By (i) we can assume that $|\mathbf{y}| \geq 3$. Setting $\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{u}y$, by (i) we have

$$F(\mathbf{y}) = F(\mathbf{u}y) = F_2(F(\mathbf{u})y) = F_1(F_2(F(\mathbf{u})y)) = F_1(F(\mathbf{u}y)) = F(F(\mathbf{y})).$$

This completes the proof. \square

Corollary 3.4. *A binary function $F: X^2 \rightarrow X$ is associative if and only if there exists an associative function $G: X^* \rightarrow X$ such that $F = G_2$.*

Proof. The sufficiency follows from Proposition 3.3. For the necessity, just take $G_1 = \text{id}$. \square

The following theorem, which follows from Proposition 3.3, provides an answer to the question raised above.

Theorem 3.5. *Let $F_1: X \rightarrow X$ and $F_2: X^2 \rightarrow X$ be two functions. Then there exists an associative function $G: X^* \rightarrow X$ such that $G_1 = F_1$ and $G_2 = F_2$ if and only if conditions (i)–(iii) of Proposition 3.3 hold. Such a function G is then uniquely determined by $G_n = G_2 \circ (G_{n-1}, \text{id})$ for $n \geq 3$.*

Thus, two functions $F_1: X \rightarrow X$ and $F_2: X^2 \rightarrow X$ are the unary and binary components of an associative function $F: X^* \rightarrow X$ if and only if these functions satisfy conditions (i)–(iii) of Proposition 3.3. In the case when only a binary function F_2 is given, any unary function F_1 satisfying conditions (i) and (ii) can be considered, for instance the identity function. Note that it may happen that the identity function is the sole possibility for F_1 , for instance when we consider the binary function $F_2: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by $F_2(x_1x_2) = x_1 + x_2$. However, there are examples where F_1 may differ from the identity function. For instance, for any real number $p \geq 1$, the p -norm $F: \mathbb{R}^* \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by $F_n(\mathbf{x}) = (\sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|^p)^{1/p}$ for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$, is associative but not unarily idempotent (here $|x|$ denotes the absolute value of x). Of course an associative function $F: X^* \rightarrow X$ that is not unarily idempotent can be made unarily idempotent simply by setting $F_1 = \text{id}$. By Proposition 3.3 the resulting function is still associative.

4. PREASSOCIATIVE FUNCTIONS

In this section we investigate the preassociativity property (see Definition 1.2) and characterize certain subclasses of preassociative functions (Theorem 4.9 and Proposition 4.13).

Just as for associativity, preassociativity may have different equivalent forms. The following straightforward proposition gives an equivalent definition based on two equalities of values. The extension to any number of equalities is immediate.

Proposition 4.1. *A function $F: X^* \rightarrow Y$ is preassociative if and only if for every $\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}'\mathbf{y}\mathbf{y}' \in X^*$ we have*

$$F(\mathbf{x}) = F(\mathbf{x}') \quad \text{and} \quad F(\mathbf{y}) = F(\mathbf{y}') \quad \Rightarrow \quad F(\mathbf{x}\mathbf{y}) = F(\mathbf{x}'\mathbf{y}').$$

The following immediate result provides a simplified but equivalent definition of preassociativity (exactly as Proposition 3.1 did for associativity).

Proposition 4.2. *A function $F: X^* \rightarrow Y$ is preassociative if and only if for every $\mathbf{x}\mathbf{y}\mathbf{y}'\mathbf{z} \in X^*$ such that $|\mathbf{x}\mathbf{z}| = 1$ we have*

$$F(\mathbf{y}) = F(\mathbf{y}') \quad \Rightarrow \quad F(\mathbf{x}\mathbf{y}\mathbf{z}) = F(\mathbf{x}\mathbf{y}'\mathbf{z}).$$

As mentioned in the introduction, any associative function $F: X^* \rightarrow X$ is preassociative. More precisely, we have the following result.

Proposition 4.3. *A function $F: X^* \rightarrow X$ is associative if and only if it is preassociative and unarily range-idempotent (i.e., $F_1 \circ F = F$).*

Proof. (Necessity) F is clearly unarily range-idempotent. To see that it is preassociative, let $\mathbf{x}\mathbf{y}\mathbf{y}'\mathbf{z} \in X^*$ such that $F(\mathbf{y}) = F(\mathbf{y}')$. Then we have $F(\mathbf{x}\mathbf{y}\mathbf{z}) = F(\mathbf{x}F(\mathbf{y})\mathbf{z}) = F(\mathbf{x}F(\mathbf{y}')\mathbf{z}) = F(\mathbf{x}\mathbf{y}'\mathbf{z})$.

(Sufficiency) Let $\mathbf{x}\mathbf{y}\mathbf{z} \in X^*$. We then have $F(\mathbf{y}) = F(F(\mathbf{y}))$ and hence $F(\mathbf{x}\mathbf{y}\mathbf{z}) = F(\mathbf{x}F(\mathbf{y})\mathbf{z})$. \square

Remark 2. (a) From Proposition 4.3 it follows that a preassociative and unarily idempotent (i.e., $F_1 = \text{id}$) function $F: X^* \rightarrow X$ is necessarily associative.

(b) The function $F: \mathbb{R}^* \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined as $F_n(\mathbf{x}) = 2 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$ is an instance of a preassociative function which is not associative.

We are now ready to provide a very simple proof of Proposition 3.1.

Proof of Proposition 3.1. The necessity is trivial. To prove the sufficiency, let $F: X^* \rightarrow X$ satisfy the stated conditions. Then F is clearly unarily range-idempotent. To see that it is associative, by Proposition 4.3 it suffices to show that it is preassociative. Let $\mathbf{x}\mathbf{y}\mathbf{y}'\mathbf{z} \in X^*$ such that $|\mathbf{x}\mathbf{z}| = 1$ and assume that $F(\mathbf{y}) = F(\mathbf{y}')$. Then we have $F(\mathbf{x}\mathbf{y}\mathbf{z}) = F(\mathbf{x}F(\mathbf{y})\mathbf{z}) = F(\mathbf{x}F(\mathbf{y}')\mathbf{z}) = F(\mathbf{x}\mathbf{y}'\mathbf{z})$. The conclusion then follows from Proposition 4.2. \square

The following two straightforward propositions show how new preassociative functions can be generated from given preassociative functions by compositions with unary maps.

Proposition 4.4 (Right composition). *If $F: X^* \rightarrow Y$ is preassociative then, for every function $g: X \rightarrow X$, the function $H: X^* \rightarrow Y$, defined as $H_n = F_n \circ (g, \dots, g)$ for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$, is preassociative. For instance, the squared distance function $F: \mathbb{R}^* \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined as $F_n(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2$ is preassociative.*

Proposition 4.5 (Left composition). *Let $F: X^* \rightarrow Y$ be a preassociative function and let $g: Y \rightarrow Y$ be a function. If $g|_{\text{ran}(F)}$ is constant or one-to-one, then the function $H: X^* \rightarrow Y$ defined as $H = g \circ F$ is preassociative. For instance, the function $F: \mathbb{R}^* \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined as $F_n(\mathbf{x}) = \exp(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i)$ is preassociative.*

Remark 3. (a) If $F: X^* \rightarrow Y$ is a preassociative function and $(g_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is a sequence of functions from X to X , then the function $H: X^* \rightarrow Y$ defined as $H_n = F_n \circ (g_n, \dots, g_n)$ need not be preassociative. For instance, consider the sum function $F_n(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$ over the reals and the sequence $g_n(x) = \exp(nx)$. Then, for $x_1 = \log(1)$, $x_2 = \log(2)$, $x'_1 = \frac{1}{2} \log(3)$, $x'_2 = \frac{1}{2} \log(2)$, and $x_3 = 0$, we have $H(x_1 x_2) = H(x'_1 x'_2)$ but $H(x_1 x_2 x_3) \neq H(x'_1 x'_2 x_3)$.
(b) Preassociativity is not always preserved by left composition of a preassociative function with a unary map. For instance, consider the sum function $F_n(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$ over the reals and let $g(x) = \max\{x, 0\}$. Then for the function $H = g \circ F$, we have $H(-1, -2) = 0 = H(-1, 1)$ but $H(-1, -2, 1) = 0 \neq 1 = H(-1, 1, 1)$. Thus H is not preassociative.

Although preassociativity generalizes associativity, it remains a rather strong property, especially when the functions have constant components. The following result illustrates this observation.

Proposition 4.6. *Let $F: X^* \rightarrow Y$ be a preassociative function.*

- (a) *If F_n is constant, then so is F_{n+1} .*
- (b) *If F_n and F_{n+1} are the same constant function c , then $F_m = c$ for all $m \geq n$.*

Proof. (a) For every $\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{y}' \in X^n$ and every $x \in X$, we have $F(\mathbf{y}) = F(\mathbf{y}') = c_n$ and hence $F(x\mathbf{y}) = F(x\mathbf{y}')$. This means that F_{n+1} depends only on its first argument. Similarly we show that it depends only on its last argument.

(b) Let $\mathbf{x}\mathbf{y}\mathbf{z} \in X^{n+2}$. Then $c = F(\mathbf{x}) = F(\mathbf{x}\mathbf{y})$ and hence $c = F(\mathbf{x}\mathbf{z}) = F(\mathbf{x}\mathbf{y}\mathbf{z})$. So $F_{n+2} = c$, etc. \square

We now focus on those preassociative functions $F: X^* \rightarrow Y$ which are unarily quasi-range-idempotent, that is, such that $\text{ran}(F_1) = \text{ran}(F)$. As we will now show, this special class of functions has very interesting and even surprising properties. First of all, just as for associative functions, preassociative and unarily quasi-range-idempotent functions are completely determined by their unary and binary components.

Proposition 4.7. *Let $F: X^* \rightarrow Y$ and $G: X^* \rightarrow Y$ be preassociative and unarily quasi-range-idempotent functions such that $F_1 = G_1$ and $F_2 = G_2$, then $F = G$.*

Proof. Let $F: X^* \rightarrow Y$ and $G: X^* \rightarrow Y$ be preassociative and unarily quasi-range-idempotent functions such that $F_1 = G_1$ and $F_2 = G_2$. We show by induction on $n \in \mathbb{N}$ that $F_n = G_n$. The result clearly holds for $n \leq 2$. Suppose that it holds for $n - 1 \geq 1$ and show that it still holds for n . Let $\mathbf{x} \in X^n$ and choose $z \in X$ such that $F(z) = F(x_1 \dots x_{n-1})$. By induction hypothesis, we have $G(z) = G(x_1 \dots x_{n-1})$. Therefore by preassociativity we have $F_n(\mathbf{x}) = F_2(z\mathbf{x}_n) = G_2(z\mathbf{x}_n) = G_n(\mathbf{x})$. \square

Remark 4. Proposition 4.7 states that any element of the class of preassociative and unarily quasi-range-idempotent functions is completely determined inside this class by its unary and binary components. This property is shared by other classes of preassociative functions. Consider for example the class of functions $F: X^* \rightarrow Y$

for which there are distinct $c, c' \in Y$ such that $F_1 = c$ and $F_n = c'$ for all $n \geq 2$. The elements of this class are preassociative functions that are not unarily quasi-range-idempotent. However, any function of this class is completely determined inside the class by its unary and binary components.

We now give a characterization of the preassociative and unarily quasi-range-idempotent functions as compositions of associative functions with one-to-one unary maps. We first consider a lemma, which provides equivalent conditions for a unarily quasi-range-idempotent function to be preassociative.

Lemma 4.8. *Assume AC and let $F: X^* \rightarrow Y$ be a unarily quasi-range-idempotent function. The following assertions are equivalent.*

- (i) F is preassociative.
- (ii) For every $g \in Q(F_1)$, the function $H: X^* \rightarrow X$ defined by $H = g \circ F$ is associative.
- (iii) There is $g \in Q(F_1)$ such that the function $H: X^* \rightarrow X$ defined by $H = g \circ F$ is associative.

Proof. (i) \Rightarrow (ii) By Proposition 2.2, H is unarily range-idempotent. Since $g|_{\text{ran}(F_1)} = g|_{\text{ran}(F)}$ is one-to-one, H is preassociative by Proposition 4.5. It follows that H is associative by Proposition 4.3.

(ii) \Rightarrow (iii) Trivial.

(iii) \Rightarrow (i) By Proposition 4.3 we have that H is preassociative. Since $g|_{\text{ran}(F)}$ is a one-to-one function from $\text{ran}(F)$ onto $\text{ran}(g)$, we have $F = (g|_{\text{ran}(F)})^{-1} \circ H$ and the function $(g|_{\text{ran}(F)})^{-1}|_{\text{ran}(H)}$ is one-to-one from $\text{ran}(H)$ onto $\text{ran}(F)$. By Proposition 4.5 it follows that F is preassociative. \square

Remark 5. Let $F: X^* \rightarrow Y$ be a preassociative function of the form $F = f \circ H$, where $f: X \rightarrow Y$ is any function and $H: X^* \rightarrow X$ is any unarily range-idempotent function. Then $F = F_1 \circ H$ by Proposition 2.4(iv). However, H need not be associative. For instance, if F is a constant function, then H could be any unarily range-idempotent function. However, Lemma 4.8 shows that, assuming AC, there is always an associative solution H of the equation $F = F_1 \circ H$; for instance, $H = g \circ F$ for $g \in Q(F_1)$.

Theorem 4.9. *Assume AC and let $F: X^* \rightarrow Y$ be a function. The following assertions are equivalent.*

- (i) F is preassociative and unarily quasi-range-idempotent.
- (ii) There exists an associative function $H: X^* \rightarrow X$ and a one-to-one function $f: \text{ran}(H) \rightarrow Y$ such that $F = f \circ H$. In this case we have $F = F_1 \circ H$, $f = F_1|_{\text{ran}(H)}$, $f^{-1} \in Q(F_1)$, and we may choose $H = g \circ F$ for any $g \in Q(F_1)$.

Proof. (i) \Rightarrow (ii) Let $H: X^* \rightarrow X$ be defined as $H = g \circ F$, where $g \in Q(F_1)$. By Proposition 2.2, H is unarily range-idempotent and we have $F = f \circ H$, where $f = F_1|_{\text{ran}(H)}$ is one-to-one. By Lemma 4.8, H is associative. The second part of condition (ii) follows from Proposition 2.4 (condition (iv)) and Lemma 4.8.

(ii) \Rightarrow (i) F is unarily quasi-range-idempotent by Proposition 2.4. It is also preassociative by Proposition 4.5. \square

Remark 6. (a) If condition (ii) of Theorem 4.9 holds, then by Eq. (1) we see that F can be computed recursively by

$$F_n(x_1 \cdots x_n) = F_2((f^{-1} \circ F_{n-1})(x_1 \cdots x_{n-1})x_n), \quad n \geq 3.$$

A similar observation was already made in a more particular setting for the so-called quasi-associative functions; see [9].

(b) A function $F: X^* \rightarrow Y$ of the form $F = F_1 \circ H$, where H is associative need not be preassociative. The example given in Remark 3(b) illustrates this observation. To give a second example, take $X = \mathbb{R}$, $F_1(x) = |x|$ (the absolute value of x) and $H_n(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$ for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Then $F(1) = F(-1)$ but $F(11) = 2 \neq 0 = F(1(-1))$. Thus F is not preassociative.

We now provide necessary and sufficient conditions on the unary and binary components for a function $F: X^* \rightarrow X$ to be preassociative and unarily quasi-range-idempotent. The result is stated in Theorem 4.11 below and follows from the next proposition.

Proposition 4.10. *Assume AC. A function $F: X^* \rightarrow Y$ is preassociative and unarily quasi-range-idempotent if and only if $\text{ran}(F_2) \subseteq \text{ran}(F_1)$ and there exists $g \in Q(F_1)$ such that*

- (i) $H_2 = H_2 \circ (H_1, \text{id}) = H_2 \circ (\text{id}, H_1)$,
- (ii) H_2 is associative, and
- (iii) the following holds

$$F_n(x_1 \cdots x_n) = F_2((g \circ F_{n-1})(x_1 \cdots x_{n-1})x_n), \quad n \geq 3,$$

or equivalently,

$$F_n(x_1 \cdots x_n) = F_2(H_2(\cdots H_2(H_2(x_1 x_2)x_3) \cdots)x_n), \quad n \geq 3,$$

where $H_1 = g \circ F_1$ and $H_2 = g \circ F_2$.

Proof. (Necessity) Let $F: X^* \rightarrow Y$ be preassociative and unarily quasi-range-idempotent. Then clearly $\text{ran}(F_2) \subseteq \text{ran}(F) = \text{ran}(F_1)$. Let $g \in Q(F_1)$ and $H = g \circ F$. By Lemma 4.8, H is associative and hence conditions (i)–(iii) hold by Proposition 3.3.

(Sufficiency) Let $F: X^* \rightarrow Y$ be a function satisfying $\text{ran}(F_2) \subseteq \text{ran}(F_1)$ and conditions (i)–(iii) for some $g \in Q(F_1)$. By conditions (ii) and (iii) we must have

$$F_n = F_2 \circ (g \circ F_{n-1}, \text{id}) = F_2 \circ (\text{id}, g \circ F_{n-1}) \quad \text{for every } n \geq 3.$$

Then $\text{ran}(F_n) \subseteq \text{ran}(F_2) \subseteq \text{ran}(F_1)$ for every $n \geq 3$ and hence F is unarily quasi-range-idempotent.

Let us show that F is preassociative. By Lemma 4.8 it suffices to show that $H = g \circ F$ is associative. By Proposition 3.3, it suffices to show that $H_1 = H_1 \circ H_1$ and $H_2 = H_1 \circ H_2$, or equivalently, $g \circ F_1 = g \circ F_1 \circ g \circ F_1$ and $g \circ F_2 = g \circ F_1 \circ g \circ F_2$, respectively. These identities clearly hold since $g \in Q(F_1)$ implies $g \circ F_1 \circ g = g$. \square

Theorem 4.11. *Assume AC and let $F_1: X \rightarrow Y$ and $F_2: X^2 \rightarrow Y$ be two functions. Then there exists a preassociative and unarily quasi-range-idempotent function $G: X^* \rightarrow Y$ such that $G_1 = F_1$ and $G_2 = F_2$ if and only if $\text{ran}(F_2) \subseteq \text{ran}(F_1)$ and there exists $g \in Q(F_1)$ such that conditions (i) and (ii) of Proposition 4.10 hold, where $H_1 = g \circ F_1$ and $H_2 = g \circ F_2$. Such a function G is then uniquely determined by $G_n = G_2 \circ (g \circ G_{n-1}, \text{id})$ for $n \geq 3$.*

We close this section by introducing and discussing a stronger version of preassociativity. Recall that preassociativity means that the equality of the function values of two strings still holds when adding identical arguments on the left or on the right of these strings. Now, suppose that the equality still holds when adding identical arguments at any place. We then have the following definition.

Definition 4.12. We say that a function $F: X^* \rightarrow Y$ is *strongly preassociative* if for every $\mathbf{xx}'\mathbf{y}\mathbf{zz}' \in X^*$ we have

$$(3) \quad F(\mathbf{x}\mathbf{z}) = F(\mathbf{x}'\mathbf{z}') \Rightarrow F(\mathbf{x}\mathbf{y}\mathbf{z}) = F(\mathbf{x}'\mathbf{y}\mathbf{z}').$$

Clearly, Definition 4.12 remains unchanged if we assume that $|\mathbf{y}| = 1$.

As we could expect, strongly preassociative functions are exactly those preassociative functions which are symmetric, i.e., invariant under any permutation of the arguments.

Proposition 4.13. *A function $F: X^* \rightarrow Y$ is strongly preassociative if and only if it is preassociative and F_n is symmetric for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$.*

Proof. We only need to prove the necessity. Taking $\mathbf{z} = \mathbf{z}' = \varepsilon$ or $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}' = \varepsilon$ in Eq. (3) shows that F is preassociative. Taking $\mathbf{z} = \mathbf{x}' = \varepsilon$ and $\mathbf{z}' = \mathbf{x}$, we obtain $F(\mathbf{xy}) = F(\mathbf{yx})$ for every $\mathbf{xy} \in X^*$. Then, by strong preassociativity we also have $F(\mathbf{ux}\mathbf{vy}\mathbf{w}) = F(\mathbf{uy}\mathbf{vx}\mathbf{w})$ for every $\mathbf{ux}\mathbf{vy}\mathbf{w} \in X^*$, which shows that F is symmetric. \square

5. CONCLUDING REMARKS AND OPEN PROBLEMS

We have proposed a relaxation of associativity for multiple-arity functions, namely preassociativity, and we have investigated this new property. In particular, we have presented characterizations of those preassociative functions which are unary quasi-range-idempotent.

This area of investigation is intriguing and appears not to have been previously studied. We have just skimmed the surface, and there are a lot of questions to be answered. Some are listed below.

- (1) Find necessary and sufficient conditions on a class of preassociative functions for each element of this class to be completely determined inside the class by its first two components (cf. Remark 4).
- (2) Find a generalization of Theorem 4.9 without the unary quasi-range-idempotence property.
- (3) Find necessary and sufficient conditions on F_1 for a function F of the form $F = F_1 \circ H$, where H is associative, to be preassociative (cf. Remark 6(b)).

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