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Nondistributive rings

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Referring to a graduate course in Abstract Algebra, by a ring we mean a set R of no fewer than two elements, together with two binary operations called the addition and multiplication, in which (1) R is an abelian group with respect to the addition, (2) R is a semigroup with unit with respect to the multiplication, (3) $(r+s)t = rt + st$ and $r(s+t) = rs + rt$ for any $r, s, t \in R$. A nearring N is a generalization of a ring, namely the addition needs not be abelian and only the right distributive law is required, additionally the left distributive law is replaced by $n0 = 0$ for every $n \in N$. The last postulate means that we require a nearring to be zerosymmetric. The talk is intended as a discussion on sets N satisfying the nearring axioms except the right distributive law, which we replace by $0n$ for every $n \in N$.