# NOTE ON PROPER BCI-ALGEBRAS WITH ORDERS FIVE AND SIX 

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#### Abstract

It is showed that $\mathrm{I}_{5-3-10}$ and $\mathrm{I}_{5-3-11}$ given in [1] are isomorphic. Some problems appeared in [2] are also discussed.


The first author has determined all proper BCI-algebras of order $n \leq 5$ in [1]. But owing to a neglect in the computation, $\mathrm{I}_{5-3-10}$ and $\mathrm{I}_{5-3-11}$ given in [1] are in fact isomorphic. Therefore $\mathrm{I}_{5-3-11}$ should be deleted from the classification table. The multiplication table of $\mathrm{I}_{5-3-10}$ and $\mathrm{I}_{5-3-11}$ are showed here by Table 1 and Table 2 respectively.

| $*$ | $\mid$ | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | $*$ | $\mid$ | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | $\mid$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | $\mid$ | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 3 |  |
| 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | $\mid$ | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 3 |  |
| 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 |  | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 |  | 4 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 4 |  | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 0 |

Table 1
$I_{5-3-10}$

Table 2
$I_{5-3-11}$

If we rewrite Table 2 by changing the order of the figures 1 and 2 , then we obtain Table 3 .

| $*$ | $\mid$ | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | Now, compare Table 3 with Table 1 , it is easy to see that |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | $\mathrm{I}_{5-3-11}$ is isomorphic to $\mathrm{I}_{5-3-10}$. We examine carefully the |  |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | classification tables given in [1] and find that all other pro- |  |
| 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 3 | per BCI-algebras given in [1] are indeed not isomorphic to |  |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 3 | each other. J.Meng, Y.B.Jun and E.H.Roh have deter- |  |
| 3 |  | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | mined all proper BCI-algebras of order 6 in $[2]$. Let $X$ be |
| 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 0 | a proper BCI-algebra of order 6 . By $B(X)$ we denote its |  |

Table 3
BCK-part, and by $P(X)$ its p-semisimple part which is composed of all minimal elements of $X$. If $X=B(X) \cup_{L} P(X)$, i.e. $X$ is the Li Xin union algebra of $B(X)$ and $P(X)$ (see [1]), then we call its construction to be simple, otherwise its construction to be complicated. In [2] the Cayley tables and Hasse diagrams of all 69 complicated proper BCI-algebras of order 6 are given. By $\mathrm{I}_{6-r}$ we mean the algebra given by the $r$ th Cayley table in [2].

[^0]We find that Table 37 and Table 38 given in [2] are just the same. There must be some mistakes, since $I_{6-37}$ and $I_{6-38}$ are not isomorphic. Here we show a proper BCI-algebra of order six, its Cayley table is showed by Table 4 . We denote this algebra by $X$. The Cayley table of $\mathrm{I}_{6-37}$ is showed by Table 5.

| $*$ | $\mid$ | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 |  |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 |  |
| 2 |  | 2 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| 3 |  | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 5 |  | 5 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 |


| $*$ | $\mid$ | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 2 |  | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 3 |  | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 |  | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 |  |

Table $4(X)$
Table $5\left(I_{6-37}\right)$
These two tables are different only on one point: In Table $4,2 * 3=4$, but in Table 5, we have $2 * 3=3$. By routine calculation we can find that $X$ contains two subalgebras of order five, i.e., $\{0,1,2,3,4\}$ and $\{0,1,2,3,5\}$, which are of the type $\mathrm{I}_{5-3-4}$. But $\mathrm{I}_{6-37}$ contains two subalgebras of order five, i.e., $\{0,1,2,3,4\}$ and $\{0,1,3,4,5\}$, which are of type $\mathrm{I}_{5-3-5}$. (For the meaning of the symbols $\mathrm{I}_{5-3-4}$ and $\mathrm{I}_{5-3-5}$, the reader is referred to [1].) So $X$ is not isomorphic to $\mathrm{I}_{6-37}$. We belive that $X$ is the $\mathrm{I}_{6-38}$ in [2]. There is a misprint in its Cayley table given in [2] on the point $2 * 3$.

Table 62 and Table 63 given in [2] are also the same. By similar calculation, we find that there is a misprint in Table 63 on the point $1 * 2$, it should equal 2 instead of 5 . The correct Cayley table of $\mathrm{I}_{6-63}$ is showed by Table 6.

| $*$ | $\mid$ | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | The Cayley tables of $\mathrm{I}_{6-62}$ and $\mathrm{I}_{6-63}$ are different only |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | on one point: In $\mathrm{I}_{6-62}$ we have $1 * 2=5$, but in $\mathrm{I}_{6-63}$ |
| 0 | $\mid$ | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | we have $1 * 2=2$. These two algebras are indeed not |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | isomorphic, since $\mathrm{I}_{6-63}$ contains a subalgebra $\mathrm{I}_{5-2-1}=$ |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 0 | $\{0,1,2,3,4\}$, but $\mathrm{I}_{6-62}$ contains no subalgebra of order |  |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 4 | five. |  |
| 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 3 |  |  |
| 5 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 0 |  |  |

Table 6

## References

1. Jiang Hao, Atlas of proper BCI-algebras of order $n \leq 5$, Math. Japon., 38(3)(1993), 589-591.
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