

# On Characterization of Belousov Quasigroups

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The quasigroup  $Q(\circ)$  is called a Belousov quasigroup, if the identities

$$\begin{aligned} x \circ (x \circ y) &= y \circ x, \\ (x \circ y) \circ y &= x, \\ x \circ (y \circ x) &= (y \circ x) \circ y \end{aligned}$$

are valid. A non-trivial Belousov quasigroup is not a Stein quasigroup and not commutative.

The set  $O_p^{(2)}Q$  of all binary operations on the set  $Q$  is a monoid under the following operations:

$$f \cdot g(x, y) = f(x, g(x, y)), \tag{1}$$

$$f \circ g(x, y) = f(g(x, y), y). \tag{2}$$

**Theorem 1.** *If  $Q(A)$  is a non-trivial Belousov quasigroup, then it is idempotent and  $A \cdot A = A^*$ ,  $A \cdot A^* = A \circ A^*$ ,  $A \circ A = \delta_2^1$ ,  $A^* \cdot A^* = \delta_2^2$ ,  $A^* \circ A^* = A$ . So if  $Q(A)$  is a non-trivial Belousov quasigroup, then the set  $\{\delta_2^1, \delta_2^2, A, A^*, A \cdot A^* = A \circ A^*\}$  is a bigroup of operations (on the set  $Q$ ), where  $A^*(x, y) = A(y, x)$  for every  $x, y \in Q$ .*

**Theorem 2.** *In every Belousov quasigroup  $Q(\circ)$  the identities  $(x \circ y) \circ (y \circ x) = y$ ,  $(x \circ y) \circ (x \circ (y \circ x)) = y \circ x$ ,  $(y \circ x) \circ (x \circ (y \circ x)) = x \circ y$  are valid. In a non-trivial Belousov quasigroup  $Q(\circ)$ , for any  $a \neq b$  in  $Q$  the set  $\{a, b, a \circ b, b \circ a, a \circ (b \circ a)\}$  is a five-element subquasigroup, which is isomorphic to the five-element quasigroup with the following multiplication table:*

	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>3</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>4</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4</i>

If we take such subquasigroups as blocks, we obtain a block design on the set  $Q$ .

It follows from the Theorem 2 that the non-trivial Belousov quasigroup has at least five elements. The variety of Belousov quasigroups is called a Belousov variety, which is a subvariety of the Mikado variety ([1]). Hence, the Belousov variety has a solvable word problem and is congruence-permutable. Every Belousov quasigroup of prime order is a simple algebra.

The applications of similar quasigroups in cellular automata see in [2].

To solution of the following problem is open.

To which loops are Belousov quasigroups isotopic?

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## References

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