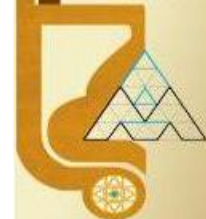




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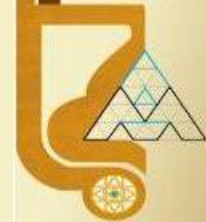
# *The 45th Annual Iranian Mathematics Conference*

*August 26-29, 2014*

**Semnan University**



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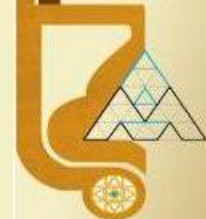
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چکیده

–algebra  $K$  hyper dual –algebra  $BE$  (hyper on " $\delta$ ") relation fundamental a introduce we paper, this In regular a via –algebra  $K$  hyper dual any of quotient that show We properties. some investigate and –algebra  $BE$  a is relation regular strongly any via quotient this and –algebra  $BE$  hyper a is relation commutative weak any of quotient and transitive is condition some under " $\delta$ " that shows it Furthermore, –algebra  $BCK$  dual a is " $\delta^*$ " via –algebra  $K$  hyper dual

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axioms following if  $\neg$ -algebra  $BE$  a called is  $(\neg, \cdot)$  type of  $(X; *, \neg)$  algebra An [?] .  
**Definition**  
 hold:

$$x * x = \neg, (BE\neg)$$

$$x * \neg = \neg, (BE\neg)$$

$$\neg * x = x, (BE\neg)$$

$$x, y, z \in X. \text{ all for } x * (y * z) = y * (x * z), (BE\neg)$$

$x, y \in X, (x * y) * y = \neg$  all for if commutative  $\square$  be to said is  $(X; *, \neg)$   $\neg$ -algebra  $BE$  The  
 $x * y = \neg$  . if only and if  $x \leq y$  by  $X$  on " $\leq$ " relation a introduce We  $(y * x) * x$

Then  $\neg$ -algebra  $BE$  a be  $X$  Let [?] .  
**Proposition**

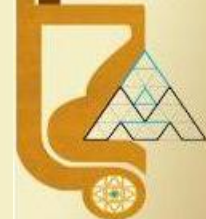
$$x * (y * x) = \neg, (i)$$

$$.x, y \in X \text{ all for } \square y * ((y * x) * x) = \neg (ii)$$

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August 26-29, 2014

Semnan University



**Definition 3.1.** A  $(\cdot, *)$  type of  $(X; *, \cdot)$  algebra is called a  $BCK$  dual algebra if

$$x * x = \cdot \quad (BE)$$

$$x * \cdot = \cdot \quad (BE)$$

$$x * y = y * x = \cdot \implies x = y \quad (dBC)$$

$$(x * y) * ((y * z) * (x * z)) = \cdot \quad (dBC)$$

$$x, y, z \in X. \text{ all for } x * ((x * y) * y) = \cdot \quad (dBC)$$

The  $BCK$  dual algebra  $(X; *, \cdot)$  is said to be commutative if  $(x * y) * y = x$  for all  $x, y \in X$ .

**Lemma 3.2.** Let  $(X; *, \cdot)$  be a  $BCK$  dual algebra. Then:

$$x * (y * z) = y * (x * z) \quad (i)$$

$$\cdot * x = x \quad (ii)$$

**Proposition 3.3.** Any commutative  $BE$  algebra is a  $BCK$  dual algebra.

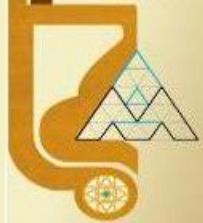
A  $BCK$  dual algebra is



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August 26-29, 2014

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Then  $\neg$ -algebra.  $K$  hyper a be  $H$  Let [?] .9. Theorem

$$\square x \in x \circ \cdot \quad (i)$$

$$.x \in H \text{ all for } \square \cdot \in \cdot \circ x \quad (ii)$$

hyperoperation. a be  $\circ : H \times H \rightarrow P^*(H)$  and set nonempty a be  $H$  Let [?] .10. Definition

axioms: following the satisfies it if  $\neg$ -algebra  $\square BE$  hyper a called is  $(H; \circ, \cdot)$  Then

$$\square x < x \text{ and } x < \cdot \quad (HBE_{\cdot})$$

$$\square x \circ (y \circ z) = y \circ (x \circ z) \quad (HBE_{\circ})$$

$$\square x \in \cdot \circ x \quad (HBE_{\circ})$$

$$.x, y, z \in H \text{ all for } \square x = \cdot \text{ implies } \cdot < x \quad (HBE_{\circ})$$

following the and  $(HBE_{\circ})$   $\square (HBE_{\cdot})$  satisfies it if  $\neg$ -algebra  $K$  hyper dual a called is  $(H; \circ, \cdot)$

axioms:

$$\square x \circ y < (y \circ z) \circ (x \circ z) \quad (DHK_{\cdot})$$

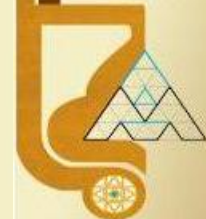
$$.x, y, z \in H \text{ all for } \square x = y \text{ that imply } y < x \text{ and } x < y \quad (DHK_{\circ})$$

$.x < y \Leftrightarrow \cdot \in x \circ y$  by defined is " $\cdot < \cdot$ " relation the Where

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August 26-29, 2014

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follows: as "  $\circ$  " hyperoperation the Define  $X = \{ \imath, a, b, c, d, e \}$  Let  $\wedge \cdot$  **Example**

$\circ$	$\imath$	$a$	$b$	$c$	$d$	$e$
$\imath$	$\{\imath, e\}$	$\{a\}$	$\{b\}$	$\{c\}$	$\{d\}$	$\{e\}$
$a$	$\{\imath, e\}$	$\{\imath, e\}$	$\{b\}$	$\{c\}$	$\{d\}$	$\{e\}$
$b$	$\{\imath, e\}$	$\{a\}$	$\{\imath, e\}$	$\{c\}$	$\{d\}$	$\{e\}$
$c$	$\{\imath, e\}$	$\{a\}$	$\{b\}$	$\{\imath, e\}$	$\{d\}$	$\{e\}$
$d$	$\{\imath, e\}$	$\{a\}$	$\{b\}$	$\{c\}$	$\{\imath, e\}$	$\{e\}$
$e$	$\{\imath, e\}$	$\{a\}$	$\{b\}$	$\{c\}$	$\{d\}$	$\{\imath, e\}$

that see to easy is It  $\alpha$ -algebra.  $K$  hyper dual  $\alpha$  is  $(X; \circ, \imath)$  Then

$$R = \{(\imath, \imath), (a, a), (b, b), (c, c), (d, d), (e, e), (\imath, e), (e, \imath)\}$$

and  $X$  on relation regular strongly good  $\alpha$  is

$$X/R = \{\{\imath, e\}, \{a\}, \{b\}, \{c\}, \{d\}\} = \{R(\imath), R(a), R(b), R(c), R(d)\}.$$

# The 45th Annual Iranian Mathematics Conference

August 26-29, 2014

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have: we Now.

$*$	$R(\imath)$	$R(a)$	$R(b)$	$R(c)$	$R(d)$
$R(\imath)$	$R(\imath)$	$R(a)$	$R(b)$	$R(c)$	$R(d)$
$R(a)$	$R(\imath)$	$R(\imath)$	$R(b)$	$R(c)$	$R(d)$
$R(b)$	$R(\imath)$	$R(a)$	$R(\imath)$	$R(c)$	$R(d)$
$R(c)$	$R(\imath)$	$R(a)$	$R(b)$	$R(\imath)$	$R(d)$
$R(d)$	$R(\imath)$	$R(a)$	$R(b)$	$R(c)$	$R(\imath)$

–algebra.  $BCK$  dual  $a$  is  $(X/R; *, R(\imath))$  Clearly.



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August 26-29, 2014

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