



The Hypergroups of order 3

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Definitions

- **Definition :** A hypergroupoid $H = \langle H, * \rangle$ is a non-empty set H equipped with a hyperoperation $*$. (i.e. a mapping whose domain is $H \times H$ and whose range is $\mathcal{P}(H)$)
- **Definition :** A hypergroupoid is called a hypergroup if the hyperoperation satisfies the following axioms :
 - $(x * y) * z = x * (y * z)$ for all x, y, z in H (*associativity*)
 - $x * H = H * x = H$ for all x in H (*reproduction*)
- **Definition :** Let $G = \langle G, . \rangle$ be a group and P a non-empty subset of G , a P -hypergroup is the hypergroup $G_P = \langle G, *_P \rangle$ equipped with the following hyperoperation

$$*_P: (x, y) \longrightarrow x.P.y$$

Definitions

- **Definition :** A hypergroup $H = \langle H, * \rangle$ is called cyclic with finite period with respect an element h of H if there exists an integer v such that $H = h^1 \cup h^2 \cup \dots \cup h^v$.

- **Definition :** A hypergroupoid is called a hyperstructure if the hyperoperation satisfies the following axioms :
 - $(x * y) * z \cap x * (y * z) \neq \emptyset$ for all x, y, z in H (*weak associativity*)
 - $x * H = H * x = H$ for all x in H (*reproduction*)

Posets, Groups and Hypergroups

Theorem (2004)

A poset P_0 can be associated to every P -hypergroup.

Theorem (2004)

A poset P_0 of cardinality $\mathbf{a}^2 + \mathbf{a}$ can be associated to every $\langle G, P^* \rangle$ P -hypergroup with G of cardinality \mathbf{a} .

Posets, Groups and Hypergroups

Theorem (2004)

Let \mathbf{a} a prime number, $\langle G, P^* \rangle$ P-hypergroup and G a group of cardinality $\mathbf{a}=2$ or $3,5,7$ or 11 and more then there is an associated poset P_0 of cardinality respectively \mathbf{a} or $3\mathbf{a}$ or $2\mathbf{a}$ which has an automorphism group of order \mathbf{a} .

Theorem (2004)

Let $\langle G, P^* \rangle$ P-hypergroup and G a finite group of cardinal \mathbf{a} , non direct product of two groups, generated by elements which are two by two of distinct order then there exists a poset which automorphisms group is isomorphic to G and with cardinal is equal to $3\mathbf{a}$.

The Hypergroups of order 2

- 81 possible configurations
- 35 candidates verifying axiom of reproduction
- 30 candidates verifying associativity
- 14 hypergroups

Theorem (Vougiouklis 1980)

There are 8 non isomorphic hypergroups of order 2.

The Hypergroups of order 2

$H_1 \cong \mathbf{Z}_2$	
a	b
b	a

H_2	
a	b
b	{a,b}

H_3	
a	b
{a,b}	{a,b}

H_4	
a	{a,b}
b	{a,b}

H_5	
a	{a,b}
{a,b}	b

H_6	
a	{a,b}
{a,b}	{a,b}

H_7	
b	{a,b}
{a,b}	{a,b}

H_8	
{a,b}	{a,b}
{a,b}	{a,b}

H_i	H_1	H_2	H_3	H_4	H_5	H_6	H_7	H_8
$ \text{Aut}(H_i) $	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1

The hypergroups of order 3

The Hypergroups of order 3

- 40353607 possible configurations
- 10323979 candidates verifying axiom of reproduction
- 28111 candidates verifying associativity
- 23192 hypergroups

Theorem (2004)

There are 3999 non isomorphic hypergroups of order 3.

Classification

CYCLIC & ABELIAN 437	CYCLIC & NON ABELIAN 3439
NON CYCLIC & ABELIAN PROJECTIVE 7 NON PROJECTIVE 22	NON CYCLIC & NON ABELIAN PROJECTIVE 29 NON PROJECTIVE 65

Automorphism groups

Order of automorphism group	1	2	3	6
Number of hypergroups	6	10	244	3739

The hypergroups of order 3

Rigid Hypergroups

Proposition

There are only 2 rigid hypergroups of order 2.

Theorem

There are only 6 rigid hypergroups of order 3.

Rigid hypergroups

- 6 rigid hypergroups of order 3

a	{a,b}	{a,c}
{a,b}	b	{b,c}
{a,c}	{b,c}	c

a	{a,b,c}	{a,b,c}
{a,b,c}	b	{a,b,c}
{a,b,c}	{a,b,c}	c

{b,c}	{a,b}	{a,c}
{a,b}	{a,c}	{b,c}
{a,c}	{b,c}	{a,b}

{b,c}	{a,b,c}	{a,b,c}
{a,b,c}	{a,c}	{a,b,c}
{a,b,c}	{a,b,c}	{a,b}

{a,b,c}	{a,b}	{a,c}
{a,b}	{a,b,c}	{b,c}
{a,c}	{b,c}	{a,b,c}

{a,b,c}	{a,b,c}	{a,b,c}
{a,b,c}	{a,b,c}	{a,b,c}
{a,b,c}	{a,b,c}	{a,b,c}

Hypergroups with scalar unit

- 40353607 possible configurations
- 10323979 candidates verifying axiom of reproduction
- 28111 candidates verifying associativity
- 198 hypergroups with scalar unit

Theorem (2004)

There are 37 non isomorphic hypergroups of order 3 with scalar unit.

Hyperstructures of order 2

- 81 possible configurations
- 65 candidates verifying weak associativity
- 35 candidates verifying axiom of reproduction
- 35 hyperstructures

Proposition

If $\langle H, * \rangle$ is a hypergroupoid of order 2 verifying axiom of reproduction then $\langle H, * \rangle$ is a hyperstructure.

Theorem (2004)

There are 20 non isomorphic hyperstructures of order 2.

Hyperstructures of order 2

- $(a*a, a*b, b*a, b*b)$

(a, b, b, a)	$(b, a, \{a,b\}, \{a,b\})$
$(a, b, b, \{a,b\})$	$(b, \{a,b\}, a, \{a,b\})$
$(a, b, \{a,b\}, a)$	$(b, \{a,b\}, \{a,b\}, a)$
$(a, b, \{a,b\}, \{a,b\})$	$(b, \{a,b\}, \{a,b\}, \{a,b\})$
$(a, \{a,b\}, b, a)$	$(\{a,b\}, a, a, \{a,b\})$
$(a, \{a,b\}, b, \{a,b\})$	$(\{a,b\}, a, b, \{a,b\})$
$(a, \{a,b\}, \{a,b\}, a)$	$(\{a,b\}, a, \{a,b\}, \{a,b\})$
$(a, \{a,b\}, \{a,b\}, b)$	$(\{a,b\}, b, a, \{a,b\})$
$(a, \{a,b\}, \{a,b\}, \{a,b\})$	$(\{a,b\}, b, \{a,b\}, \{a,b\})$
$(b, a, a, \{a,b\})$	$(\{a,b\}, \{a,b\}, \{a,b\}, \{a,b\})$

Hyperstructures of order 2

- Rigid hyperstructures

H'_{13}	
b	{a,b}
{a,b}	a

H'_{16}	
{a,b}	a
b	{a,b}

H'_{18}	
{a,b}	b
a	{a,b}

H_5	
a	{a,b}
{a,b}	b

H_8	
{a,b}	{a,b}
{a,b}	{a,b}

Hyperstructures of order 2

■ Classification

CYCLIC & ABELIAN 9	CYCLIC & NON ABELIAN 10
PROJECTIVE & ABELIAN 1	

Hyperstructures of order 3 with scalar unit

- 40353607 possible configurations
- 15322445 candidates verifying weak associativity
- 10323979 candidates verifying axiom of reproduction
- 1677 hyperstructures

Theorem (2004)

There are 292 non isomorphic hyperstructures of order 3 with scalar unit.

Hyperstructures of order 3 with scalar unit

■ Classification

CYCLIC & ABELIAN 74	CYCLIC & NON ABELIAN 205
NON CYCLIC & ABELIAN PROJECTIVE 1 NON PROJECTIVE 8	NON CYCLIC & NON ABELIAN PROJECTIVE 0 NON PROJECTIVE 4

Divisibility

Theorem (2004)

If H is a hyperstructure with a scalar unit then \mathbf{Z}_n is a subgroup of $\text{Aut}(H)$.

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