

# Generating Set of the Complete Semigroups of Binary Relations

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## Abstract

Difficulties encountered in studying generators of semigroup  $B_X(D)$  of binary relations defined by a complete  $X$ -semilattice of unions  $D$  arise because of the fact that they are not regular as a rule, which makes their investigation problematic. In this work, for special  $D$ , it has been seen that the semigroup  $B_X(D)$ , which are defined by semilattice  $D$ , can be generated by the set

$$B = \{ \alpha \in B_X(D) \mid V(X^*, \alpha) = D \}.$$

## Keywords

Semigroups, Binary Relation, Generated Set, Generators

## 1. Introduction

**Theorem 1.** Let  $D = \{ \check{D}, Z_1, Z_2, \dots, Z_{m-1} \}$  be some finite  $X$ -semilattice of unions and

$$C(D) = \{ P_0, P_1, P_2, \dots, P_{m-1} \}$$

be the family of sets of pairwise nonintersecting subsets of the set  $X$ .

If  $\varphi$  is a mapping of the semilattice  $D$  on the family of sets  $C(D)$  which satisfies the condition  $\varphi(\check{D}) = P_0$  and  $\varphi(Z_i) = P_i$  for any  $i = 1, 2, \dots, m-1$  and  $\hat{D}_Z = D \setminus D_T$ , then the following equalities are valid:

$$\begin{aligned} \check{D} &= P_0 \cup P_1 \cup P_2 \cup \dots \cup P_{m-1}, \\ Z_i &= P_0 \cup \bigcup_{T \in \hat{D}_{Z_i}} \varphi(T). \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

In the sequel these equalities will be called formal.

It is proved that if the elements of the semilattice  $D$  are represented in the form 1, then among the parameters  $P_i$  ( $i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, m-1$ ) there exist such parameters that cannot be empty sets for  $D$ . Such sets  $P_i$  ( $0 < i \leq m-1$ ) are called basis sources, whereas sets  $P_i$  ( $0 \leq j \leq m-1$ ) which can be empty sets too are called completeness sources.

It is proved that under the mapping  $\varphi$  the number of covering elements of the pre-image of a basis source is always equal to one, while under the mapping  $\varphi$  the number of covering elements of the pre-image of a completeness source either does not exist or is always greater than one (see [1], Chapter 11). Some positive results in this direction can be found in [2]-[6].

Let  $P_0, P_1, P_2, \dots, P_{m-1}$  be parameters in the formal equalities,  $\beta \in B_X(D)$  and

$$\bar{\beta} = \bigcup_{i=0}^{m-1} \left( P_i \times \bigcup_{t \in P_i} t\beta \right) \cup \bigcup_{t' \in X \setminus \bar{D}} (\{t'\} \times t'\beta). \quad (2)$$

$$\tilde{\beta} = \bigcup_{i=0}^{m-1} \left( P_i \times \bigcup_{t \in P_i} t\beta \right) \cup ((X \setminus \bar{D}) \times \bar{D}) \quad (3)$$

The representation of the binary relation  $\beta$  of the form  $\bar{\beta}$  and  $\tilde{\beta}$  will be called subquasinormal and maximal subquasinormal.

If  $\bar{\beta}$  and  $\tilde{\beta}$  are the subquasinormal and maximal subquasinormal representations of the binary relation  $\beta$ , then for the binary relations  $\bar{\beta}$  and  $\tilde{\beta}$  the following statements are true:

- a)  $\bar{\beta}, \tilde{\beta} \in B_X(D)$ ;
- b)  $\beta \subseteq \bar{\beta} \subseteq \tilde{\beta}$ ;
- c) the subquasinormal representation of the binary relation  $\beta$  is quasinormal;
- d) if

$$\bar{\beta}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} P_0 & P_1 & \dots & P_{m-1} \\ P_0\bar{\beta} & P_1\bar{\beta} & \dots & P_{m-1}\bar{\beta} \end{pmatrix},$$

then  $\bar{\beta}_1$  is a mapping of the family of sets  $C(D) = \{P_0, P_1, P_2, \dots, P_{m-1}\}$  in the  $X$ -semilattice of unions

$$D = \{\bar{D}, Z_1, Z_2, \dots, Z_{m-1}\}.$$

e) if  $\bar{\beta}_2 : X \setminus \bar{D} \rightarrow D$  is a mapping satisfying the condition  $\bar{\beta}_2(t') = t'\beta$  for all  $t' \in X \setminus \bar{D}$ , then

$$\bar{\beta} = \bigcup_{i=0}^{m-1} \left( P_i \times \bigcup_{t \in P_i} t\beta \right) \cup \bigcup_{t' \in X \setminus \bar{D}} (\{t'\} \times \bar{\beta}_2(t')).$$

## 2. Results

**Proposition 2.** Let  $\alpha, \beta \in B_X(D)$ . Then

$$\alpha \circ \beta = \alpha \circ \bar{\beta} = \alpha \circ \tilde{\beta}.$$

*Proof.* It is easy to see the inclusion  $\alpha \circ \beta \subseteq \alpha \circ \bar{\beta} \subseteq \alpha \circ \tilde{\beta}$  holds, since  $\beta \subseteq \bar{\beta} \subseteq \tilde{\beta}$ . If  $x(\alpha \circ \tilde{\beta})y$  ( $x, y \in X$ ), then  $x\alpha z\tilde{\beta}y$  for some  $z \in X$ . So,  $z \notin X \setminus \bar{D}$  since  $z \in x\alpha \in D$  and  $z(\bigcup_{i=0}^{m-1} (P_i \times \bigcup_{t \in P_i} t\beta))y$ .

Then  $z(P_k \times \bigcup_{t \in P_k} t\beta)y$  for some  $k$  ( $0 \leq k \leq m-1$ ) i.e.  $z \in P_k$  and  $y \in z\beta \subseteq \bigcup_{t \in P_k} t\beta$ . For the last condition follows that  $z\beta y$ . We have  $x\alpha z\beta y$  and  $x(\alpha \circ \beta)y$ . Therefore, the inclusion  $\alpha \circ \tilde{\beta} \subseteq \alpha \circ \beta$  is true. Of this and by inclusion  $\alpha \circ \beta \subseteq \alpha \circ \bar{\beta} \subseteq \alpha \circ \tilde{\beta}$  follows that the equality  $\alpha \circ \beta = \alpha \circ \bar{\beta} = \alpha \circ \tilde{\beta}$  holds.  $\square$

**Corollary 1.** If  $\alpha, \delta, \beta \in B_X(D)$  and  $\beta \subseteq \delta \subseteq \tilde{\beta}$ , then  $\alpha \circ \beta = \alpha \circ \delta = \alpha \circ \tilde{\beta}$ .

*Proof.* We have  $\beta \subseteq \delta \subseteq \tilde{\beta}$  and  $\alpha \circ \beta \subseteq \alpha \circ \delta \subseteq \alpha \circ \tilde{\beta}$ . Of this follows that  $\alpha \circ \beta = \alpha \circ \delta = \alpha \circ \tilde{\beta}$  since  $\alpha \circ \beta = \alpha \circ \tilde{\beta}$ .  $\square$

Let the  $X$ -semilattice  $D = \{Z_4, Z_3, Z_2, Z_1, \bar{D}\}$  of unions given by the diagram of **Figure 1**. Formal equalities of the given semilattice have a form:

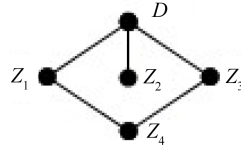


Figure 1. Diagram of D.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \tilde{D} &= P_0 \cup P_1 \cup P_2 \cup P_3 \cup P_4, \\
 Z_1 &= P_0 \cup P_2 \cup P_3 \cup P_4, \\
 Z_2 &= P_0 \cup P_1 \cup P_3 \cup P_4, \\
 Z_3 &= P_0 \cup P_1 \cup P_2 \cup P_4, \\
 Z_4 &= P_0 \cup P_2.
 \end{aligned} \tag{4}$$

The parameters  $P_1, P_2, P_3$  are basis sources and the parameters  $P_0, P_4$  are completeness sources, i.e.  $|X| \geq 3$ .

**Example 3.** Let  $X = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7\}$ ,  $P_1 = \{1, 4\}$ ,  $P_2 = \{2, 5\}$ ,  $P_3 = \{3, 6\}$ ,  $P_0 = P_4 = \emptyset$ . Then for the formal equalities of the semilattice  $D$  follows that  $Z_4 = \{2, 5\}$ ,  $Z_3 = \{1, 2, 4, 5\}$ ,  $Z_2 = \{1, 3, 4, 6\}$ ,  $Z_1 = \{2, 3, 5, 6\}$ ,  $\tilde{D} = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$ ,  $D = \{\{2\}, \{1, 2\}, \{1, 3\}, \{2, 3\}, \{1, 2, 3\}\}$ , and

$$\beta = (\{1\} \times \{2, 3, 5, 6\}) \cup (\{2\} \times \{1, 3, 4, 6\}) \cup (\{3\} \times \{1, 2, 4, 5\}) \cup (\{4, 5, 6, 7\} \times \{2, 5\}).$$

Then we have:

$$\bigcup_{t \in P_1} t\beta = \{2, 3, 5, 6\}, \bigcup_{t \in P_2} t\beta = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}, \bigcup_{t \in P_3} t\beta = \{1, 2, 4, 5\},$$

$$\bigcup_{t \in P_0} t\beta = \bigcup_{t \in P_4} t\beta = \emptyset;$$

$$\bar{\beta} = (\{1, 4\} \times \{2, 3, 5, 6\}) \cup (\{2, 5\} \times \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}) \cup (\{3, 6\} \times \{1, 2, 4, 5\}) \cup (\{7\} \times \{2, 5\});$$

$$\tilde{\beta} = (\{1, 4\} \times \{2, 3, 5, 6\}) \cup (\{2, 5\} \times \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}) \cup (\{3, 6\} \times \{1, 2, 4, 5\}) \cup (\{7\} \times \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7\}).$$

**Theorem 4.** Let the  $X$ -semilattice  $D = \{Z_4, Z_3, Z_2, Z_1, \tilde{D}\}$  of unions given by the diagram of Figure 1,  $B = \{\alpha \in B_X(D) \mid V(X^*, \alpha) = D\}$  and  $|X \setminus \tilde{D}| \geq 3$ . Then the set  $B$  is generating set of the semigroup  $B_X(D)$ .

*Proof.* It is easy to see that  $|X| \geq 6$  since  $P_1, P_2, P_3 \notin \{\emptyset\}$  and  $|X \setminus \tilde{D}| \geq 3$ . Now, let  $\alpha$  be any binary relation of the semigroup  $B_X(D)$ ;  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n \in B$ ,  $\alpha = \alpha_1 \circ \alpha_2 \circ \dots \circ \alpha_n$  and  $\beta = \alpha_2 \circ \alpha_3 \circ \dots \circ \alpha_n$ . Then the equality  $\alpha = \alpha_1 \circ \beta = \alpha_1 \circ \bar{\beta}$  ( $\bar{\beta}$  is subquasinormal representation of a binary relation  $\beta$ ) is true. By assumption  $\alpha_1 \in B_X(D)$ , i.e. the quasinormal representation of a binary relation  $\alpha_1$  have a form

$$\alpha_1 = (Y_4^{\alpha_1} \times Z_4) \cup (Y_3^{\alpha_1} \times Z_3) \cup (Y_2^{\alpha_1} \times Z_2) \cup (Y_1^{\alpha_1} \times Z_1) \cup (Y_0^{\alpha_1} \times \tilde{D}).$$

Of this follows that

$$\begin{aligned}
 \alpha &= \alpha_1 \circ \bar{\beta} = (Y_4^{\alpha_1} \times Z_4) \cup (Y_3^{\alpha_1} \times Z_3) \cup (Y_2^{\alpha_1} \times Z_2) \cup (Y_1^{\alpha_1} \times Z_1) \cup (Y_0^{\alpha_1} \times \tilde{D}) \circ \bar{\beta} \\
 &= (Y_4^{\alpha_1} \times Z_4 \bar{\beta}) \cup (Y_3^{\alpha_1} \times Z_3 \bar{\beta}) \cup (Y_2^{\alpha_1} \times Z_2 \bar{\beta}) \cup (Y_1^{\alpha_1} \times Z_1 \bar{\beta}) \cup (Y_0^{\alpha_1} \times \tilde{D} \bar{\beta}).
 \end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

For the binary relation  $\alpha$  we consider the following case.

a) Let  $|V(X^*, \alpha)| = 1$ . Then  $\alpha = X \times T$ , where  $T \in D$ . By element  $T$  we consider the following cases:

1.  $T \neq \tilde{D}$ . In this case suppose that

$$\bar{\beta}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} P_0 & P_1 & P_2 & P_3 & P_4 \\ \emptyset & T & T & T & \emptyset \end{pmatrix}$$

and  $\bar{\beta}_2$  are mapping of the set  $X \setminus \tilde{D}$  on the set  $\{Z_4, Z_3, Z_2, Z_1\} \setminus \{T\}$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\beta} &= (P_0 \times \emptyset) \cup (P_1 \times T) \cup (P_2 \times T) \cup (P_3 \times T) \cup (P_4 \times \emptyset) \cup \bigcup_{t' \in X \setminus \bar{D}} (\{t'\} \times \bar{\beta}_2(t')), \\ \alpha_1 &= (Y_4^{\alpha_1} \times Z_4) \cup (Y_3^{\alpha_1} \times Z_3) \cup (Y_2^{\alpha_1} \times Z_2) \cup (Y_1^{\alpha_1} \times Z_1) \cup (Y_0^{\alpha_1} \times \bar{D}), \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

where  $Y_4^{\alpha_1}, Y_3^{\alpha_1}, Y_2^{\alpha_1}, Y_1^{\alpha_1} \notin \{\emptyset\}$ , then it is easy to see, that  $\alpha_1, \bar{\beta} \in B$  since  $V(D, \alpha_1) = V(D, \bar{\beta}) = D$ . From the formal equality and equalities (6) and (5) we have:

$$\begin{aligned} Z_4 \bar{\beta} &= (P_0 \cup P_2) \bar{\beta} = P_0 \bar{\beta} \cup P_2 \bar{\beta} = \emptyset \cup T = T; \\ Z_3 \bar{\beta} &= (P_0 \cup P_1 \cup P_2 \cup P_4) \bar{\beta} = P_0 \bar{\beta} \cup P_1 \bar{\beta} \cup P_2 \bar{\beta} \cup P_4 \bar{\beta} = \emptyset \cup T \cup T \cup \emptyset = T; \\ Z_2 \bar{\beta} &= (P_0 \cup P_1 \cup P_3 \cup P_4) \bar{\beta} = P_0 \bar{\beta} \cup P_1 \bar{\beta} \cup P_3 \bar{\beta} \cup P_4 \bar{\beta} = \emptyset \cup T \cup T \cup \emptyset = T; \\ Z_1 \bar{\beta} &= (P_0 \cup P_2 \cup P_3 \cup P_4) \bar{\beta} = P_0 \bar{\beta} \cup P_2 \bar{\beta} \cup P_3 \bar{\beta} \cup P_4 \bar{\beta} = \emptyset \cup T \cup T \cup \emptyset = T; \\ \bar{D} \bar{\beta} &= (P_0 \cup P_1 \cup P_2 \cup P_3 \cup P_4) \bar{\beta} = P_0 \bar{\beta} \cup P_1 \bar{\beta} \cup P_2 \bar{\beta} \cup P_3 \bar{\beta} \cup P_4 \bar{\beta} \\ &= \emptyset \cup T \cup T \cup T \cup \emptyset = T; \\ \alpha &= \alpha_1 \circ \bar{\beta} \\ &= (Y_4^{\alpha_1} \times Z_4 \bar{\beta}) \cup (Y_3^{\alpha_1} \times Z_3 \bar{\beta}) \cup (Y_2^{\alpha_1} \times Z_2 \bar{\beta}) \cup (Y_1^{\alpha_1} \times Z_1 \bar{\beta}) \cup (Y_0^{\alpha_1} \times \bar{D} \bar{\beta}) \\ &= (Y_4^{\alpha_1} \times T) \cup (Y_3^{\alpha_1} \times T) \cup (Y_2^{\alpha_1} \times T) \cup (Y_1^{\alpha_1} \times T) \cup (Y_0^{\alpha_1} \times T) = X \times T \end{aligned}$$

since  $Y_4^{\alpha_1} \cup Y_3^{\alpha_1} \cup Y_2^{\alpha_1} \cup Y_1^{\alpha_1} \cup Y_0^{\alpha_1} = X$ .

2.  $T = \bar{D}$ . In this case suppose that

$$\bar{\beta}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} P_0 & P_1 & P_2 & P_3 & P_4 \\ \bar{D} & Z_1 & Z_2 & Z_3 & Z_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

and  $\bar{\beta}_2$  are mapping of the set  $X \setminus \bar{D}$  in the set  $D$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\beta} &= (P_0 \times \bar{D}) \cup (P_1 \times Z_1) \cup (P_2 \times Z_2) \cup (P_3 \times Z_3) \cup (P_4 \times Z_4) \cup \bigcup_{t' \in X \setminus \bar{D}} (\{t'\} \times \bar{\beta}_2(t')), \\ \alpha_1 &= (Y_4^{\alpha_1} \times Z_4) \cup (Y_3^{\alpha_1} \times Z_3) \cup (Y_2^{\alpha_1} \times Z_2) \cup (Y_1^{\alpha_1} \times Z_1) \cup (Y_0^{\alpha_1} \times \bar{D}), \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

where  $Y_4^{\alpha_1}, Y_3^{\alpha_1}, Y_2^{\alpha_1}, Y_1^{\alpha_1} \notin \{\emptyset\}$ , then it is easy to see, that  $\alpha_1, \bar{\beta} \in B$  since  $V(D, \alpha_1) = V(D, \bar{\beta}) = D$ . From the formal equality and equalities (7) and (5) we have:

$$\begin{aligned} Z_4 \bar{\beta} &= (P_0 \cup P_2) \bar{\beta} = P_0 \bar{\beta} \cup P_2 \bar{\beta} = \bar{D}; \\ Z_3 \bar{\beta} &= (P_0 \cup P_1 \cup P_2 \cup P_4) \bar{\beta} = P_0 \bar{\beta} \cup P_1 \bar{\beta} \cup P_2 \bar{\beta} \cup P_4 \bar{\beta} = \bar{D}; \\ Z_2 \bar{\beta} &= (P_0 \cup P_1 \cup P_3 \cup P_4) \bar{\beta} = P_0 \bar{\beta} \cup P_1 \bar{\beta} \cup P_3 \bar{\beta} \cup P_4 \bar{\beta} = \bar{D}; \\ Z_1 \bar{\beta} &= (P_0 \cup P_2 \cup P_3 \cup P_4) \bar{\beta} = P_0 \bar{\beta} \cup P_2 \bar{\beta} \cup P_3 \bar{\beta} \cup P_4 \bar{\beta} = \bar{D}; \\ \bar{D} \bar{\beta} &= (P_0 \cup P_1 \cup P_2 \cup P_3 \cup P_4) \bar{\beta} = P_0 \bar{\beta} \cup P_1 \bar{\beta} \cup P_2 \bar{\beta} \cup P_3 \bar{\beta} \cup P_4 \bar{\beta} = \bar{D}; \\ \alpha &= \alpha_1 \circ \bar{\beta} \\ &= (Y_4^{\alpha_1} \times Z_4 \bar{\beta}) \cup (Y_3^{\alpha_1} \times Z_3 \bar{\beta}) \cup (Y_2^{\alpha_1} \times Z_2 \bar{\beta}) \cup (Y_1^{\alpha_1} \times Z_1 \bar{\beta}) \cup (Y_0^{\alpha_1} \times \bar{D} \bar{\beta}) \\ &= (Y_4^{\alpha_1} \times \bar{D}) \cup (Y_3^{\alpha_1} \times \bar{D}) \cup (Y_2^{\alpha_1} \times \bar{D}) \cup (Y_1^{\alpha_1} \times \bar{D}) \cup (Y_0^{\alpha_1} \times \bar{D}) \\ &= X \times \bar{D}. \end{aligned}$$

b)  $|V(X^*, \alpha)| = 2$ . Then

$$V(X^*, \alpha) \in \{\{Z_4, Z_1\}, \{Z_4, Z_3\}, \{Z_4, \bar{D}\}, \{Z_3, \bar{D}\}, \{Z_2, \bar{D}\}, \{Z_1, \bar{D}\}\}$$

since  $V(X^*, \alpha)$  is  $X$ -semilattice of unions. For the semilattice of unions  $V(X^*, \alpha)$  consider the following cases.

1. Let  $V(X^*, \alpha) = \{Z_4, T\}$ , where,  $T \in \{Z_1, Z_3\}$ . Then binary relation  $\alpha$  has representation of the form

$\alpha = (Y_4^\alpha \times Z_4) \cup (Y_T^\alpha \times T)$ . In this case suppose that

$$\bar{\beta}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} P_0 & P_1 & P_2 & P_3 & P_4 \\ \emptyset & T & Z_4 & T & \emptyset \end{pmatrix}$$

and  $\bar{\beta}_2$  are mapping of the set  $X \setminus \bar{D}$  on the set  $D \setminus \{Z_4, T\}$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\beta} &= (P_0 \times \emptyset) \cup (P_1 \times T) \cup (P_2 \times Z_4) \cup (P_3 \times T) \cup (P_4 \times \emptyset) \cup \bigcup_{t' \in X \setminus \bar{D}} (\{t'\} \times \bar{\beta}_2(t')), \\ \alpha_1 &= (Y_4^{\alpha_1} \times Z_4) \cup (Y_3^{\alpha_1} \times Z_3) \cup (Y_2^{\alpha_1} \times Z_2) \cup (Y_1^{\alpha_1} \times Z_1) \cup (Y_0^{\alpha_1} \times \bar{D}), \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

where  $Y_4^{\alpha_1}, Y_3^{\alpha_1}, Y_2^{\alpha_1}, Y_1^{\alpha_1} \notin \{\emptyset\}$ ,  $Y_4^{\alpha_1} = Y_4^\alpha$  and  $Y_3^{\alpha_1} \cup Y_2^{\alpha_1} \cup Y_1^{\alpha_1} \cup Y_0^{\alpha_1} = Y_0^\alpha$ , then it is easy to see, that  $\alpha_1, \bar{\beta} \in B$  since  $V(D, \alpha_1) = V(D, \bar{\beta}) = D$ . From the formal equality and equalities (8) and (5) we have:

$$\begin{aligned} Z_4 \bar{\beta} &= (P_0 \cup P_2) \bar{\beta} = P_0 \bar{\beta} \cup P_2 \bar{\beta} = \emptyset \cup Z_4 = Z_4; \\ Z_3 \bar{\beta} &= (P_0 \cup P_1 \cup P_2 \cup P_4) \bar{\beta} = P_0 \bar{\beta} \cup P_1 \bar{\beta} \cup P_2 \bar{\beta} \cup P_4 \bar{\beta} \\ &= \emptyset \cup T \cup Z_4 \cup \emptyset = T; \\ Z_2 \bar{\beta} &= (P_0 \cup P_1 \cup P_3 \cup P_4) \bar{\beta} = P_0 \bar{\beta} \cup P_1 \bar{\beta} \cup P_3 \bar{\beta} \cup P_4 \bar{\beta} \\ &= \emptyset \cup T \cup T \cup \emptyset = T; \\ Z_1 \bar{\beta} &= (P_0 \cup P_2 \cup P_3 \cup P_4) \bar{\beta} = P_0 \bar{\beta} \cup P_2 \bar{\beta} \cup P_3 \bar{\beta} \cup P_4 \bar{\beta} \\ &= \emptyset \cup Z_4 \cup T \cup \emptyset = T; \\ \bar{D} \bar{\beta} &= (P_0 \cup P_1 \cup P_2 \cup P_3 \cup P_4) \bar{\beta} = P_0 \bar{\beta} \cup P_1 \bar{\beta} \cup P_2 \bar{\beta} \cup P_3 \bar{\beta} \cup P_4 \bar{\beta} \\ &= \emptyset \cup T \cup Z_4 \cup T \cup \emptyset = T; \\ \alpha &= \alpha_1 \circ \bar{\beta} \\ &= (Y_4^{\alpha_1} \times Z_4 \bar{\beta}) \cup (Y_3^{\alpha_1} \times Z_3 \bar{\beta}) \cup (Y_2^{\alpha_1} \times Z_2 \bar{\beta}) \cup (Y_1^{\alpha_1} \times Z_1 \bar{\beta}) \cup (Y_0^{\alpha_1} \times \bar{D} \bar{\beta}) \\ &= (Y_4^{\alpha_1} \times Z_4) \cup (Y_3^{\alpha_1} \times T) \cup (Y_2^{\alpha_1} \times T) \cup (Y_1^{\alpha_1} \times T) \cup (Y_0^{\alpha_1} \times T) \\ &= (Y_4^{\alpha_1} \times Z_4) \cup ((Y_3^{\alpha_1} \cup Y_2^{\alpha_1} \cup Y_1^{\alpha_1} \cup Y_0^{\alpha_1}) \times T) = (Y_4^\alpha \times Z_4) \cup (Y_0^\alpha \times T). \end{aligned}$$

2. Let  $V(X^*, \alpha) = \{T, \bar{D}\}$ , where,  $T \in \{Z_4, Z_3, Z_2, Z_1\}$ . Then binary relation  $\alpha$  has representation of the form  $\alpha = (Y_T^\alpha \times T) \cup (Y_0^\alpha \times \bar{D})$ . In this case suppose that

$$\bar{\beta}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} P_0 & P_1 & P_2 & P_3 & P_4 \\ \emptyset & \bar{D} & T & \bar{D} & \emptyset \end{pmatrix}$$

and  $\bar{\beta}_2$  are mapping of the set  $X \setminus \bar{D}$  on the set  $D \setminus \{T, \bar{D}\}$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\beta} &= (P_0 \times \emptyset) \cup (P_1 \times \bar{D}) \cup (P_2 \times T) \cup (P_3 \times \bar{D}) \cup (P_4 \times \emptyset) \cup \bigcup_{t' \in X \setminus \bar{D}} (\{t'\} \times f(t')), \\ \alpha_1 &= (Y_4^{\alpha_1} \times Z_4) \cup (Y_3^{\alpha_1} \times Z_3) \cup (Y_2^{\alpha_1} \times Z_2) \cup (Y_1^{\alpha_1} \times Z_1) \cup (Y_0^{\alpha_1} \times \bar{D}), \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

where  $Y_4^{\alpha_1}, Y_3^{\alpha_1}, Y_2^{\alpha_1}, Y_1^{\alpha_1} \notin \{\emptyset\}$ ,  $Y_4^{\alpha_1} = Y_T^\alpha$  and  $Y_3^{\alpha_1} \cup Y_2^{\alpha_1} \cup Y_1^{\alpha_1} \cup Y_0^{\alpha_1} = Y_0^\alpha$ , then it is easy to see, that  $\alpha_1, \bar{\beta} \in B$  since  $V(D, \alpha_1) = V(D, \bar{\beta}) = D$ . From the formal equality and equalities (9) and (5) we have:

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z_4\bar{\beta} &= (P_0 \cup P_2)\bar{\beta} = P_0\bar{\beta} \cup P_2\bar{\beta} = \emptyset \cup T = T; \\
 Z_3\bar{\beta} &= (P_0 \cup P_1 \cup P_2 \cup P_4)\bar{\beta} = P_0\bar{\beta} \cup P_1\bar{\beta} \cup P_2\bar{\beta} \cup P_4\bar{\beta} = \emptyset \cup \bar{D} \cup T \cup \emptyset = \bar{D}; \\
 Z_2\bar{\beta} &= (P_0 \cup P_1 \cup P_3 \cup P_4)\bar{\beta} = P_0\bar{\beta} \cup P_1\bar{\beta} \cup P_3\bar{\beta} \cup P_4\bar{\beta} = \emptyset \cup \bar{D} \cup \bar{D} \cup \emptyset = \bar{D}; \\
 Z_1\bar{\beta} &= (P_0 \cup P_2 \cup P_3 \cup P_4)\bar{\beta} = P_0\bar{\beta} \cup P_2\bar{\beta} \cup P_3\bar{\beta} \cup P_4\bar{\beta} = \emptyset \cup T \cup \bar{D} \cup \emptyset = \bar{D}; \\
 \bar{D}\bar{\beta} &= (P_0 \cup P_1 \cup P_2 \cup P_3 \cup P_4)\bar{\beta} = P_0\bar{\beta} \cup P_1\bar{\beta} \cup P_2\bar{\beta} \cup P_3\bar{\beta} \cup P_4\bar{\beta} \\
 &= \emptyset \cup \bar{D} \cup T \cup \bar{D} \cup \emptyset = \bar{D}; \\
 \alpha &= \alpha_1 \circ \bar{\beta} \\
 &= (Y_4^{\alpha_1} \times Z_4\bar{\beta}) \cup (Y_3^{\alpha_1} \times Z_3\bar{\beta}) \cup (Y_2^{\alpha_1} \times Z_2\bar{\beta}) \cup (Y_1^{\alpha_1} \times Z_1\bar{\beta}) \cup (Y_0^{\alpha_1} \times \bar{D}\bar{\beta}) \\
 &= (Y_4^{\alpha_1} \times T) \cup (Y_3^{\alpha_1} \times \bar{D}) \cup (Y_2^{\alpha_1} \times \bar{D}) \cup (Y_1^{\alpha_1} \times \bar{D}) \cup (Y_0^{\alpha_1} \times \bar{D}) \\
 &= (Y_4^{\alpha_1} \times T) \cup ((Y_3^{\alpha_1} \cup Y_2^{\alpha_1} \cup Y_1^{\alpha_1} \cup Y_0^{\alpha_1}) \times \bar{D}) = (Y_T^{\alpha_1} \times T) \cup (Y_0^{\alpha_1} \times \bar{D}).
 \end{aligned}$$

c)  $|V(X^*, \alpha)| = 3$ . Then

$$V(X^*, \alpha) \in \{\{Z_4, Z_1, \bar{D}\}, \{Z_4, Z_3, \bar{D}\}, \{Z_4, Z_2, \bar{D}\}, \{Z_1, Z_2, \bar{D}\}, \{Z_1, Z_3, \bar{D}\}, \{Z_2, Z_3, \bar{D}\}\}$$

since  $V(X^*, \alpha)$  is  $X$ -semilattice of unions. For the semilattice of unions  $V(X^*, \alpha)$  consider the following cases.

1. Let  $V(X^*, \alpha) = \{Z_4, Z_1, \bar{D}\}$ . Then binary relation  $\alpha$  has representation of the form  $\alpha = (Y_4^{\alpha_1} \times Z_4) \cup (Y_1^{\alpha_1} \times Z_1) \cup (Y_0^{\alpha_1} \times \bar{D})$ . In this case suppose that

$$\bar{\beta}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} P_0 & P_1 & P_2 & P_3 & P_4 \\ \emptyset & Z_2 & Z_4 & Z_1 & \emptyset \end{pmatrix}$$

and  $\bar{\beta}_2$  are mapping of the set  $X \setminus \bar{D}$  on the set  $D \setminus \{Z_4, Z_2, Z_1\}$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bar{\beta} &= (P_0 \times \emptyset) \cup (P_1 \times Z_2) \cup (P_2 \times Z_4) \cup (P_3 \times Z_1) \cup (P_4 \times \emptyset) \cup \bigcup_{t' \in X \setminus \bar{D}} (\{t'\} \times f(t')), \\
 \alpha_1 &= (Y_4^{\alpha_1} \times Z_4) \cup (Y_3^{\alpha_1} \times Z_3) \cup (Y_2^{\alpha_1} \times Z_2) \cup (Y_1^{\alpha_1} \times Z_1) \cup (Y_0^{\alpha_1} \times \bar{D}),
 \end{aligned} \tag{10}$$

where  $Y_4^{\alpha_1}, Y_3^{\alpha_1}, Y_2^{\alpha_1}, Y_1^{\alpha_1} \notin \{\emptyset\}$ ,  $Y_4^{\alpha_1} = Y_4^{\alpha}$ ,  $Y_1^{\alpha_1} = Y_1^{\alpha}$  and  $Y_3^{\alpha_1} \cup Y_2^{\alpha_1} \cup Y_0^{\alpha_1} = Y_0^{\alpha}$ , then it is easy to see, that  $\alpha_1, \bar{\beta} \in B$  since  $V(D, \alpha_1) = V(D, \bar{\beta}) = D$ . From the formal equality and equalities (10) and (5) we have:

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z_4\bar{\beta} &= (P_0 \cup P_2)\bar{\beta} = P_0\bar{\beta} \cup P_2\bar{\beta} = \emptyset \cup Z_4 = Z_4; \\
 Z_3\bar{\beta} &= (P_0 \cup P_1 \cup P_2 \cup P_4)\bar{\beta} = P_0\bar{\beta} \cup P_1\bar{\beta} \cup P_2\bar{\beta} \cup P_4\bar{\beta} = \emptyset \cup Z_2 \cup Z_4 \cup \emptyset = \bar{D}; \\
 Z_2\bar{\beta} &= (P_0 \cup P_1 \cup P_3 \cup P_4)\bar{\beta} = P_0\bar{\beta} \cup P_1\bar{\beta} \cup P_3\bar{\beta} \cup P_4\bar{\beta} = \emptyset \cup Z_2 \cup Z_1 \cup \emptyset = \bar{D}; \\
 Z_1\bar{\beta} &= (P_0 \cup P_2 \cup P_3 \cup P_4)\bar{\beta} = P_0\bar{\beta} \cup P_2\bar{\beta} \cup P_3\bar{\beta} \cup P_4\bar{\beta} = \emptyset \cup Z_4 \cup Z_1 \cup \emptyset = Z_1; \\
 \bar{D}\bar{\beta} &= (P_0 \cup P_1 \cup P_2 \cup P_3 \cup P_4)\bar{\beta} = P_0\bar{\beta} \cup P_1\bar{\beta} \cup P_2\bar{\beta} \cup P_3\bar{\beta} \cup P_4\bar{\beta} \\
 &= \emptyset \cup Z_2 \cup Z_4 \cup Z_1 \cup \emptyset = \bar{D}; \\
 \alpha &= \alpha_1 \circ \bar{\beta} \\
 &= (Y_4^{\alpha_1} \times Z_4\bar{\beta}) \cup (Y_3^{\alpha_1} \times Z_3\bar{\beta}) \cup (Y_2^{\alpha_1} \times Z_2\bar{\beta}) \cup (Y_1^{\alpha_1} \times Z_1\bar{\beta}) \cup (Y_0^{\alpha_1} \times \bar{D}\bar{\beta}) \\
 &= (Y_4^{\alpha_1} \times Z_4) \cup (Y_3^{\alpha_1} \times \bar{D}) \cup (Y_2^{\alpha_1} \times \bar{D}) \cup (Y_1^{\alpha_1} \times Z_1) \cup (Y_0^{\alpha_1} \times \bar{D}) \\
 &= (Y_4^{\alpha_1} \times Z_4) \cup (Y_1^{\alpha_1} \times Z_1) \cup ((Y_3^{\alpha_1} \cup Y_2^{\alpha_1} \cup Y_0^{\alpha_1}) \times \bar{D}) \\
 &= (Y_4^{\alpha} \times Z_4) \cup (Y_1^{\alpha} \times Z_1) \cup (Y_0^{\alpha} \times \bar{D}).
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Let  $V(X^*, \alpha) = \{Z_4, Z_3, \bar{D}\}$ . Then binary relation  $\alpha$  has representation of the form

$\alpha = (Y_4^\alpha \times Z_4) \cup (Y_3^\alpha \times Z_3) \cup (Y_0^\alpha \times \bar{D})$ . In this case suppose that

$$\bar{\beta}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} P_0 & P_1 & P_2 & P_3 & P_4 \\ \emptyset & Z_3 & Z_4 & Z_2 & \emptyset \end{pmatrix}$$

and  $\bar{\beta}_2$  are mapping of the set  $X \setminus \bar{D}$  on the set  $D \setminus \{Z_4, Z_3, Z_2\}$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\beta} &= (P_0 \times \emptyset) \cup (P_1 \times Z_3) \cup (P_2 \times Z_4) \cup (P_3 \times Z_2) \cup (P_4 \times \emptyset) \cup \bigcup_{t' \in X \setminus \bar{D}} (\{t'\} \times f(t')), \\ \alpha_1 &= (Y_4^{\alpha_1} \times Z_4) \cup (Y_3^{\alpha_1} \times Z_3) \cup (Y_2^{\alpha_1} \times Z_2) \cup (Y_1^{\alpha_1} \times Z_1) \cup (Y_0^{\alpha_1} \times \bar{D}), \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

where  $Y_4^{\alpha_1}, Y_3^{\alpha_1}, Y_2^{\alpha_1}, Y_1^{\alpha_1} \notin \{\emptyset\}$ ,  $Y_4^{\alpha_1} = Y_4^\alpha$ ,  $Y_3^{\alpha_1} = Y_3^\alpha$  and  $Y_2^{\alpha_1} \cup Y_1^{\alpha_1} \cup Y_0^{\alpha_1} = Y_0^\alpha$ , then it is easy to see, that  $\alpha_1, \bar{\beta} \in B$  since  $V(D, \alpha_1) = V(D, \bar{\beta}) = D$ . From the formal equality and equalities (11) and (5) we have:

$$\begin{aligned} Z_4 \bar{\beta} &= (P_0 \cup P_2) \bar{\beta} = P_0 \bar{\beta} \cup P_2 \bar{\beta} = \emptyset \cup Z_4 = Z_4; \\ Z_3 \bar{\beta} &= (P_0 \cup P_1 \cup P_2 \cup P_4) \bar{\beta} = P_0 \bar{\beta} \cup P_1 \bar{\beta} \cup P_2 \bar{\beta} \cup P_4 \bar{\beta} \\ &= \emptyset \cup Z_3 \cup Z_4 \cup \emptyset = Z_3; \\ Z_2 \bar{\beta} &= (P_0 \cup P_1 \cup P_3 \cup P_4) \bar{\beta} = P_0 \bar{\beta} \cup P_1 \bar{\beta} \cup P_3 \bar{\beta} \cup P_4 \bar{\beta} \\ &= \emptyset \cup Z_3 \cup Z_2 \cup \emptyset = \bar{D}; \\ Z_1 \bar{\beta} &= (P_0 \cup P_2 \cup P_3 \cup P_4) \bar{\beta} = P_0 \bar{\beta} \cup P_2 \bar{\beta} \cup P_3 \bar{\beta} \cup P_4 \bar{\beta} \\ &= \emptyset \cup Z_4 \cup Z_2 \cup \emptyset = \bar{D}; \\ \bar{D} \bar{\beta} &= (P_0 \cup P_1 \cup P_2 \cup P_3 \cup P_4) \bar{\beta} = P_0 \bar{\beta} \cup P_1 \bar{\beta} \cup P_2 \bar{\beta} \cup P_3 \bar{\beta} \cup P_4 \bar{\beta} \\ &= \emptyset \cup Z_3 \cup Z_4 \cup Z_2 \cup \emptyset = \bar{D}; \\ \alpha &= \alpha_1 \circ \bar{\beta} \\ &= (Y_4^{\alpha_1} \times Z_4 \bar{\beta}) \cup (Y_3^{\alpha_1} \times Z_3 \bar{\beta}) \cup (Y_2^{\alpha_1} \times Z_2 \bar{\beta}) \cup (Y_1^{\alpha_1} \times Z_1 \bar{\beta}) \cup (Y_0^{\alpha_1} \times \bar{D} \bar{\beta}) \\ &= (Y_4^{\alpha_1} \times Z_4) \cup (Y_3^{\alpha_1} \times Z_3) \cup (Y_2^{\alpha_1} \times \bar{D}) \cup (Y_1^{\alpha_1} \times \bar{D}) \cup (Y_0^{\alpha_1} \times \bar{D}) \\ &= (Y_4^{\alpha_1} \times Z_4) \cup (Y_3^{\alpha_1} \times Z_3) \cup ((Y_2^{\alpha_1} \cup Y_1^{\alpha_1} \cup Y_0^{\alpha_1}) \times \bar{D}) \\ &= (Y_4^\alpha \times Z_4) \cup (Y_3^\alpha \times Z_3) \cup (Y_0^\alpha \times \bar{D}). \end{aligned}$$

3. Let  $V(X^*, \alpha) = \{Z_4, Z_2, \bar{D}\}$ . Then binary relation  $\alpha$  has representation of the form  $\alpha = (Y_4^\alpha \times Z_4) \cup (Y_2^\alpha \times Z_2) \cup (Y_0^\alpha \times \bar{D})$ . In this case suppose that

$$\bar{\beta}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} P_0 & P_1 & P_2 & P_3 & P_4 \\ \emptyset & Z_2 & Z_4 & Z_2 & \emptyset \end{pmatrix}$$

and  $\bar{\beta}_2$  are mapping of the set  $X \setminus \bar{D}$  on the set  $D \setminus \{Z_4, Z_2\}$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\beta} &= (P_0 \times \emptyset) \cup (P_1 \times Z_2) \cup (P_2 \times Z_4) \cup (P_3 \times Z_2) \cup (P_4 \times \emptyset) \cup \bigcup_{t' \in X \setminus \bar{D}} (\{t'\} \times f(t')), \\ \alpha_1 &= (Y_4^{\alpha_1} \times Z_4) \cup (Y_3^{\alpha_1} \times Z_3) \cup (Y_2^{\alpha_1} \times Z_2) \cup (Y_1^{\alpha_1} \times Z_1) \cup (Y_0^{\alpha_1} \times \bar{D}), \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

where  $Y_4^{\alpha_1}, Y_3^{\alpha_1}, Y_2^{\alpha_1}, Y_1^{\alpha_1} \notin \{\emptyset\}$ ,  $Y_4^{\alpha_1} = Y_4^\alpha$ ,  $Y_2^{\alpha_1} = Y_2^\alpha$  and  $Y_3^{\alpha_1} \cup Y_1^{\alpha_1} \cup Y_0^{\alpha_1} = Y_0^\alpha$ , then it is easy to see, that  $\alpha_1, \bar{\beta} \in B$  since  $V(D, \alpha_1) = V(D, \bar{\beta}) = D$ . From the formal equality and equalities (12) and (5) we have:

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z_4\bar{\beta} &= (P_0 \cup P_2)\bar{\beta} = P_0\bar{\beta} \cup P_2\bar{\beta} = \emptyset \cup Z_4 = Z_4; \\
 Z_3\bar{\beta} &= (P_0 \cup P_1 \cup P_2 \cup P_4)\bar{\beta} = P_0\bar{\beta} \cup P_1\bar{\beta} \cup P_2\bar{\beta} \cup P_4\bar{\beta} = \emptyset \cup Z_2 \cup Z_4 \cup \emptyset = \bar{D}; \\
 Z_2\bar{\beta} &= (P_0 \cup P_1 \cup P_3 \cup P_4)\bar{\beta} = P_0\bar{\beta} \cup P_1\bar{\beta} \cup P_3\bar{\beta} \cup P_4\bar{\beta} = \emptyset \cup Z_2 \cup Z_2 \cup \emptyset = Z_2; \\
 Z_1\bar{\beta} &= (P_0 \cup P_2 \cup P_3 \cup P_4)\bar{\beta} = P_0\bar{\beta} \cup P_2\bar{\beta} \cup P_3\bar{\beta} \cup P_4\bar{\beta} = \emptyset \cup Z_4 \cup Z_2 \cup \emptyset = \bar{D}; \\
 \bar{D}\bar{\beta} &= (P_0 \cup P_1 \cup P_2 \cup P_3 \cup P_4)\bar{\beta} = P_0\bar{\beta} \cup P_1\bar{\beta} \cup P_2\bar{\beta} \cup P_3\bar{\beta} \cup P_4\bar{\beta} \\
 &= \emptyset \cup Z_2 \cup Z_4 \cup Z_2 \cup \emptyset = \bar{D}; \\
 \alpha &= \alpha_1 \circ \bar{\beta} \\
 &= (Y_4^{\alpha_1} \times Z_4\bar{\beta}) \cup (Y_3^{\alpha_1} \times Z_3\bar{\beta}) \cup (Y_2^{\alpha_1} \times Z_2\bar{\beta}) \cup (Y_1^{\alpha_1} \times Z_1\bar{\beta}) \cup (Y_0^{\alpha_1} \times \bar{D}\bar{\beta}) \\
 &= (Y_4^{\alpha_1} \times Z_4) \cup (Y_3^{\alpha_1} \times \bar{D}) \cup (Y_2^{\alpha_1} \times Z_2) \cup (Y_1^{\alpha_1} \times \bar{D}) \cup (Y_0^{\alpha_1} \times \bar{D}) \\
 &= (Y_4^{\alpha_1} \times Z_4) \cup (Y_2^{\alpha_1} \times Z_2) \cup ((Y_3^{\alpha_1} \cup Y_1^{\alpha_1} \cup Y_0^{\alpha_1}) \times \bar{D}) \\
 &= (Y_4^\alpha \times Z_4) \cup (Y_2^\alpha \times Z_2) \cup (Y_0^\alpha \times \bar{D}).
 \end{aligned}$$

4. Let  $V(X^*, \alpha) = \{Z_1, Z_2, \bar{D}\}$ . Then binary relation  $\alpha$  has representation of the form  $\alpha = (Y_1^\alpha \times Z_1) \cup (Y_2^\alpha \times Z_2) \cup (Y_0^\alpha \times \bar{D})$ . In this case suppose that

$$\bar{\beta}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} P_0 & P_1 & P_2 & P_3 & P_4 \\ \emptyset & Z_1 & Z_2 & Z_1 & \emptyset \end{pmatrix}$$

and  $\bar{\beta}_2$  are mapping of the set  $X \setminus \bar{D}$  on the set  $D \setminus \{Z_2, Z_1\}$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bar{\beta} &= (P_0 \times \emptyset) \cup (P_1 \times Z_1) \cup (P_2 \times Z_2) \cup (P_3 \times Z_1) \cup (P_4 \times \emptyset) \cup \bigcup_{t' \in X \setminus \bar{D}} (\{t'\} \times f(t')), \\
 \alpha_1 &= (Y_4^{\alpha_1} \times Z_4) \cup (Y_3^{\alpha_1} \times Z_3) \cup (Y_2^{\alpha_1} \times Z_2) \cup (Y_1^{\alpha_1} \times Z_1) \cup (Y_0^{\alpha_1} \times \bar{D}),
 \end{aligned} \tag{13}$$

where  $Y_4^{\alpha_1}, Y_3^{\alpha_1}, Y_2^{\alpha_1}, Y_1^{\alpha_1} \notin \{\emptyset\}$ ,  $Y_2^{\alpha_1} = Y_1^\alpha$ ,  $Y_4^{\alpha_1} = Y_2^\alpha$  and  $Y_3^{\alpha_1} \cup Y_1^{\alpha_1} \cup Y_0^{\alpha_1} = Y_0^\alpha$ , then it is easy to see, that  $\alpha_1, \bar{\beta} \in B$  since  $V(D, \alpha_1) = V(D, \bar{\beta}) = D$ . From the formal equality and equalities (13) and (5) we have:

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z_4\bar{\beta} &= (P_0 \cup P_2)\bar{\beta} = P_0\bar{\beta} \cup P_2\bar{\beta} = \emptyset \cup Z_2 = Z_2; \\
 Z_3\bar{\beta} &= (P_0 \cup P_1 \cup P_2 \cup P_4)\bar{\beta} = P_0\bar{\beta} \cup P_1\bar{\beta} \cup P_2\bar{\beta} \cup P_4\bar{\beta} = \emptyset \cup Z_1 \cup Z_2 \cup \emptyset = \bar{D}; \\
 Z_2\bar{\beta} &= (P_0 \cup P_1 \cup P_3 \cup P_4)\bar{\beta} = P_0\bar{\beta} \cup P_1\bar{\beta} \cup P_3\bar{\beta} \cup P_4\bar{\beta} = \emptyset \cup Z_1 \cup Z_1 \cup \emptyset = Z_1; \\
 Z_1\bar{\beta} &= (P_0 \cup P_2 \cup P_3 \cup P_4)\bar{\beta} = P_0\bar{\beta} \cup P_2\bar{\beta} \cup P_3\bar{\beta} \cup P_4\bar{\beta} = \emptyset \cup Z_2 \cup Z_1 \cup \emptyset = \bar{D}; \\
 \bar{D}\bar{\beta} &= (P_0 \cup P_1 \cup P_2 \cup P_3 \cup P_4)\bar{\beta} = P_0\bar{\beta} \cup P_1\bar{\beta} \cup P_2\bar{\beta} \cup P_3\bar{\beta} \cup P_4\bar{\beta} \\
 &= \emptyset \cup Z_1 \cup Z_2 \cup Z_1 \cup \emptyset = \bar{D}; \\
 \alpha &= \alpha_1 \circ \bar{\beta} \\
 &= (Y_4^{\alpha_1} \times Z_4\bar{\beta}) \cup (Y_3^{\alpha_1} \times Z_3\bar{\beta}) \cup (Y_2^{\alpha_1} \times Z_2\bar{\beta}) \cup (Y_1^{\alpha_1} \times Z_1\bar{\beta}) \cup (Y_0^{\alpha_1} \times \bar{D}\bar{\beta}) \\
 &= (Y_4^{\alpha_1} \times Z_2) \cup (Y_3^{\alpha_1} \times \bar{D}) \cup (Y_2^{\alpha_1} \times Z_1) \cup (Y_1^{\alpha_1} \times \bar{D}) \cup (Y_0^{\alpha_1} \times \bar{D}) \\
 &= (Y_2^{\alpha_1} \times Z_1) \cup (Y_4^{\alpha_1} \times Z_2) \cup ((Y_3^{\alpha_1} \cup Y_1^{\alpha_1} \cup Y_0^{\alpha_1}) \times \bar{D}) \\
 &= (Y_1^\alpha \times Z_1) \cup (Y_2^\alpha \times Z_2) \cup (Y_0^\alpha \times \bar{D}).
 \end{aligned}$$

5. Let  $V(X^*, \alpha) = \{Z_1, Z_3, \bar{D}\}$ . Then binary relation  $\alpha$  has representation of the form  $\alpha = (Y_1^\alpha \times Z_1) \cup (Y_3^\alpha \times Z_3) \cup (Y_0^\alpha \times \bar{D})$ . In this case suppose that

$$\bar{\beta}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} P_0 & P_1 & P_2 & P_3 & P_4 \\ \emptyset & Z_3 & Z_1 & Z_3 & \emptyset \end{pmatrix}$$



and  $\bar{\beta}_2$  are mapping of the set  $X \setminus \bar{D}$  on the set  $D \setminus \{Z_3, Z_1\}$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\beta} &= (P_0 \times \emptyset) \cup (P_1 \times Z_3) \cup (P_2 \times Z_1) \cup (P_3 \times Z_3) \cup (P_4 \times \emptyset) \cup \bigcup_{t' \in X \setminus \bar{D}} (\{t'\} \times f(t')), \\ \alpha_1 &= (Y_4^{\alpha_1} \times Z_4) \cup (Y_3^{\alpha_1} \times Z_3) \cup (Y_2^{\alpha_1} \times Z_2) \cup (Y_1^{\alpha_1} \times Z_1) \cup (Y_0^{\alpha_1} \times \bar{D}), \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

where  $Y_4^{\alpha_1}, Y_3^{\alpha_1}, Y_2^{\alpha_1}, Y_1^{\alpha_1} \notin \{\emptyset\}$ ,  $Y_4^{\alpha_1} = Y_1^\alpha$ ,  $Y_2^{\alpha_1} = Y_3^\alpha$  and  $Y_3^{\alpha_1} \cup Y_1^{\alpha_1} \cup Y_0^{\alpha_1} = Y_0^\alpha$ , then it is easy to see, that  $\alpha_1, \bar{\beta} \in B$  since  $V(D, \alpha_1) = V(D, \bar{\beta}) = D$ . From the formal equality and equalities (14) and (5) we have:

$$\begin{aligned} Z_4 \bar{\beta} &= (P_0 \cup P_2) \bar{\beta} = P_0 \bar{\beta} \cup P_2 \bar{\beta} = \emptyset \cap Z_1 = Z_1; \\ Z_3 \bar{\beta} &= (P_0 \cup P_1 \cup P_2 \cup P_4) \bar{\beta} = P_0 \bar{\beta} \cup P_1 \bar{\beta} \cup P_2 \bar{\beta} \cup P_4 \bar{\beta} = \emptyset \cup Z_3 \cup Z_1 \cup \emptyset = \bar{D}; \\ Z_2 \bar{\beta} &= (P_0 \cup P_1 \cup P_3 \cup P_4) \bar{\beta} = P_0 \bar{\beta} \cup P_1 \bar{\beta} \cup P_3 \bar{\beta} \cup P_4 \bar{\beta} = \emptyset \cup Z_3 \cup Z_3 \cup \emptyset = Z_3; \\ Z_1 \bar{\beta} &= (P_0 \cup P_2 \cup P_3 \cup P_4) \bar{\beta} = P_0 \bar{\beta} \cup P_2 \bar{\beta} \cup P_3 \bar{\beta} \cup P_4 \bar{\beta} = \emptyset \cup Z_1 \cup Z_3 \cup \emptyset = \bar{D}; \\ \bar{D} \bar{\beta} &= (P_0 \cup P_1 \cup P_2 \cup P_3 \cup P_4) \bar{\beta} = P_0 \bar{\beta} \cup P_1 \bar{\beta} \cup P_2 \bar{\beta} \cup P_3 \bar{\beta} \cup P_4 \bar{\beta} \\ &= \emptyset \cup Z_3 \cup Z_1 \cup Z_3 \cup \emptyset = \bar{D}; \\ \alpha &= \alpha_1 \circ \bar{\beta} \\ &= (Y_4^{\alpha_1} \times Z_4 \bar{\beta}) \cup (Y_3^{\alpha_1} \times Z_3 \bar{\beta}) \cup (Y_2^{\alpha_1} \times Z_2 \bar{\beta}) \cup (Y_1^{\alpha_1} \times Z_1 \bar{\beta}) \cup (Y_0^{\alpha_1} \times \bar{D} \bar{\beta}) \\ &= (Y_4^{\alpha_1} \times Z_1) \cup (Y_3^{\alpha_1} \times \bar{D}) \cup (Y_2^{\alpha_1} \times Z_3) \cup (Y_1^{\alpha_1} \times \bar{D}) \cup (Y_0^{\alpha_1} \times \bar{D}) \\ &= (Y_4^{\alpha_1} \times Z_1) \cup (Y_2^{\alpha_1} \times Z_3) \cup ((Y_3^{\alpha_1} \cup Y_1^{\alpha_1} \cup Y_0^{\alpha_1}) \times \bar{D}) \\ &= (Y_1^\alpha \times Z_1) \cup (Y_3^\alpha \times Z_3) \cup (Y_0^\alpha \times \bar{D}). \end{aligned}$$

6. Let  $V(X^*, \alpha) = \{Z_2, Z_3, \bar{D}\}$ . Then binary relation  $\alpha$  has representation of the form  $\alpha = (Y_2^\alpha \times Z_2) \cup (Y_3^\alpha \times Z_3) \cup (Y_0^\alpha \times \bar{D})$ . In this case suppose that

$$\bar{\beta}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} P_0 & P_1 & P_2 & P_3 & P_4 \\ \emptyset & Z_3 & Z_2 & Z_3 & \emptyset \end{pmatrix}$$

and  $\bar{\beta}_2$  are mapping of the set  $X \setminus \bar{D}$  on the set  $D \setminus \{Z_3, Z_2\}$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\beta} &= (P_0 \times \emptyset) \cup (P_1 \times Z_3) \cup (P_2 \times Z_2) \cup (P_3 \times Z_3) \cup (P_4 \times \emptyset) \cup \bigcup_{t' \in X \setminus \bar{D}} (\{t'\} \times f(t')) \\ \alpha_1 &= (Y_4^{\alpha_1} \times Z_4) \cup (Y_3^{\alpha_1} \times Z_3) \cup (Y_2^{\alpha_1} \times Z_2) \cup (Y_1^{\alpha_1} \times Z_1) \cup (Y_0^{\alpha_1} \times \bar{D}), \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

where  $Y_4^{\alpha_1}, Y_3^{\alpha_1}, Y_2^{\alpha_1}, Y_1^{\alpha_1} \notin \{\emptyset\}$ ,  $Y_4^{\alpha_1} = Y_2^\alpha$ ,  $Y_2^{\alpha_1} = Y_3^\alpha$  and  $Y_3^{\alpha_1} \cup Y_1^{\alpha_1} \cup Y_0^{\alpha_1} = Y_0^\alpha$ , then it is easy to see, that  $\alpha_1, \bar{\beta} \in B$  since  $V(D, \alpha_1) = V(D, \bar{\beta}) = D$ . From the formal equality and equalities (15) and (5) we have:

$$\begin{aligned} Z_4 \bar{\beta} &= (P_0 \cup P_2) \bar{\beta} = P_0 \bar{\beta} \cup P_2 \bar{\beta} = \emptyset \cup Z_2 = Z_2; \\ Z_3 \bar{\beta} &= (P_0 \cup P_1 \cup P_2 \cup P_4) \bar{\beta} = P_0 \bar{\beta} \cup P_1 \bar{\beta} \cup P_2 \bar{\beta} \cup P_4 \bar{\beta} = \emptyset \cup Z_3 \cup Z_2 \cup \emptyset = \bar{D}; \\ Z_2 \bar{\beta} &= (P_0 \cup P_1 \cup P_3 \cup P_4) \bar{\beta} = P_0 \bar{\beta} \cup P_1 \bar{\beta} \cup P_3 \bar{\beta} \cup P_4 \bar{\beta} = \emptyset \cup Z_3 \cup Z_3 \cup \emptyset = Z_3; \\ Z_1 \bar{\beta} &= (P_0 \cup P_2 \cup P_3 \cup P_4) \bar{\beta} = P_0 \bar{\beta} \cup P_2 \bar{\beta} \cup P_3 \bar{\beta} \cup P_4 \bar{\beta} = \emptyset \cup Z_2 \cup Z_3 \cup \emptyset = \bar{D}; \\ \bar{D} \bar{\beta} &= (P_0 \cup P_1 \cup P_2 \cup P_3 \cup P_4) \bar{\beta} = P_0 \bar{\beta} \cup P_1 \bar{\beta} \cup P_2 \bar{\beta} \cup P_3 \bar{\beta} \cup P_4 \bar{\beta} \\ &= \emptyset \cup Z_3 \cup Z_2 \cup Z_3 \cup \emptyset = \bar{D}; \\ \alpha &= \alpha_1 \circ \bar{\beta} \\ &= (Y_4^{\alpha_1} \times Z_4 \bar{\beta}) \cup (Y_3^{\alpha_1} \times Z_3 \bar{\beta}) \cup (Y_2^{\alpha_1} \times Z_2 \bar{\beta}) \cup (Y_1^{\alpha_1} \times Z_1 \bar{\beta}) \cup (Y_0^{\alpha_1} \times \bar{D} \bar{\beta}) \\ &= (Y_4^{\alpha_1} \times Z_2) \cup (Y_3^{\alpha_1} \times \bar{D}) \cup (Y_2^{\alpha_1} \times Z_3) \cup (Y_1^{\alpha_1} \times \bar{D}) \cup (Y_0^{\alpha_1} \times \bar{D}) \\ &= (Y_4^{\alpha_1} \times Z_2) \cup (Y_2^{\alpha_1} \times Z_3) \cup ((Y_3^{\alpha_1} \cup Y_1^{\alpha_1} \cup Y_0^{\alpha_1}) \times \bar{D}) \\ &= (Y_2^\alpha \times Z_2) \cup (Y_3^\alpha \times Z_3) \cup (Y_0^\alpha \times \bar{D}). \end{aligned}$$

7. Let  $V(X^*, \alpha) = \{Z_4, Z_3, Z_1, \check{D}\}$ . Then binary relation  $\alpha$  has representation of the form  $\alpha = (Y_4^\alpha \times Z_4) \cup (Y_3^\alpha \times Z_3) \cup (Y_1^\alpha \times Z_1) \cup (Y_0^\alpha \times \check{D})$ . In this case suppose that

$$\bar{\beta}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} P_0 & P_1 & P_2 & P_3 & P_4 \\ \emptyset & Z_3 & Z_4 & Z_1 & \emptyset \end{pmatrix}$$

and  $\bar{\beta}_2$  are mapping of the set  $X \setminus \check{D}$  on the set  $D \setminus \{Z_4, Z_3, Z_1\}$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\beta} &= (P_0 \times \emptyset) \cup (P_1 \times Z_3) \cup (P_2 \times Z_4) \cup (P_3 \times Z_1) \cup (P_4 \times \emptyset) \cup \bigcup_{t' \in X \setminus \check{D}} (\{t'\} \times f(t')), \\ \alpha_1 &= (Y_4^{\alpha_1} \times Z_4) \cup (Y_3^{\alpha_1} \times Z_3) \cup (Y_2^{\alpha_1} \times Z_2) \cup (Y_1^{\alpha_1} \times Z_1) \cup (Y_0^{\alpha_1} \times \check{D}), \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

where  $Y_4^{\alpha_1}, Y_3^{\alpha_1}, Y_2^{\alpha_1}, Y_1^{\alpha_1} \notin \{\emptyset\}$ ,  $Y_4^{\alpha_1} = Y_4^\alpha$ ,  $Y_3^{\alpha_1} = Y_3^\alpha$ ,  $Y_1^{\alpha_1} = Y_1^\alpha$  and  $Y_2^{\alpha_1} \cup Y_0^{\alpha_1} = Y_0^\alpha$ , then it is easy to see, that  $\alpha_1, \bar{\beta} \in \mathcal{B}$  since  $V(D, \alpha_1) = V(D, \bar{\beta}) = D$ . From the formal equality and equalities (16) and (5) we have:

$$\begin{aligned} Z_4 \bar{\beta} &= (P_0 \cup P_2) \bar{\beta} = P_0 \bar{\beta} \cup P_2 \bar{\beta} = \emptyset \cup Z_4 = Z_4; \\ Z_3 \bar{\beta} &= (P_0 \cup P_1 \cup P_2 \cup P_4) \bar{\beta} = P_0 \bar{\beta} \cup P_1 \bar{\beta} \cup P_2 \bar{\beta} \cup P_4 \bar{\beta} = \emptyset \cup Z_3 \cup Z_4 \cup \emptyset = Z_3; \\ Z_2 \bar{\beta} &= (P_0 \cup P_1 \cup P_3 \cup P_4) \bar{\beta} = P_0 \bar{\beta} \cup P_1 \bar{\beta} \cup P_3 \bar{\beta} \cup P_4 \bar{\beta} = \emptyset \cup Z_3 \cup Z_1 \cup \emptyset = \check{D}; \\ Z_1 \bar{\beta} &= (P_0 \cup P_2 \cup P_3 \cup P_4) \bar{\beta} = P_0 \bar{\beta} \cup P_2 \bar{\beta} \cup P_3 \bar{\beta} \cup P_4 \bar{\beta} = \emptyset \cup Z_4 \cup Z_1 \cup \emptyset = Z_1; \\ \check{D} \bar{\beta} &= (P_0 \cup P_1 \cup P_2 \cup P_3 \cup P_4) \bar{\beta} = P_0 \bar{\beta} \cup P_1 \bar{\beta} \cup P_2 \bar{\beta} \cup P_3 \bar{\beta} \cup P_4 \bar{\beta} \\ &= \emptyset \cup Z_3 \cup Z_4 \cup Z_1 \cup \emptyset = \check{D}; \\ \alpha &= \alpha_1 \circ \bar{\beta} \\ &= (Y_4^{\alpha_1} \times Z_4 \bar{\beta}) \cup (Y_3^{\alpha_1} \times Z_3 \bar{\beta}) \cup (Y_2^{\alpha_1} \times Z_2 \bar{\beta}) \cup (Y_1^{\alpha_1} \times Z_1 \bar{\beta}) \cup (Y_0^{\alpha_1} \times \check{D} \bar{\beta}) \\ &= (Y_4^{\alpha_1} \times Z_4) \cup (Y_3^{\alpha_1} \times Z_3) \cup (Y_2^{\alpha_1} \times \check{D}) \cup (Y_1^{\alpha_1} \times Z_1) \cup (Y_0^{\alpha_1} \times \check{D}) \\ &= (Y_4^{\alpha_1} \times Z_4) \cup (Y_3^{\alpha_1} \times Z_3) \cup (Y_1^{\alpha_1} \times Z_1) \cup ((Y_2^{\alpha_1} \cup Y_0^{\alpha_1}) \times \check{D}) \\ &= (Y_4^\alpha \times Z_4) \cup (Y_3^\alpha \times Z_3) \cup (Y_1^\alpha \times Z_1) \cup (Y_0^\alpha \times \check{D}). \end{aligned}$$

□

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