

Regular Elements of $B_X(D)$ Defined by the Class $\Sigma_1(X,10) - II$

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Abstract

This part of the paper is the continuation of paper “Regular Elements of $B_X(D)$ Defined by the Class $\Sigma_1(X,10) - I$ ”.

Keywords

Semilattice, Semigroup, Binary Relation

1. Introduction

This work is continuation of the paper “Regular Elements of $B_X(D)$ Defined by the Class $\Sigma_1(X,10) - I$ ” whose sections are labelled 1-2-3. In the introduction and the second section, some definitions and well known results are stated with references. In Section 3 we give a full description of regular elements of the semigroup $B_X(D)$ when an empty set is not included in D and $Z_\emptyset \neq \emptyset$.

In the present work our aim is to identify regular elements of the semigroup $B_X(D)$ when $\emptyset \in D$ and $Z_\emptyset = \emptyset$.

The method used in this part does not differ from the method given in [1].

2. Regular Elements of the Complete Semigroups of Binary Relations of the Class $\Sigma_1(X,10)$, When $\emptyset \in D$ and $Z_\emptyset = \emptyset$

We denoted the following semilattices by symbols:

- 1) $Q_1 = \{\emptyset\}$, where $\emptyset \in D$ (see diagram 1 of the **Figure 1**);

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- 2) $Q_2 = \{\emptyset, T\}$, where $T \in D$ (see diagram 2 of the **Figure 1**);
- 3) $Q_3 = \{\emptyset, T, T'\}$, where $T, T' \in D$ and $\emptyset \subset T \subset T'$ (see diagram 3 of the **Figure 1**);
- 4) $Q_4 = \{\emptyset, T, T', \bar{D}\}$, where $T, T' \in D$ and $\emptyset \subset T \subset T' \subset \bar{D}$ (see diagram 4 of the **Figure 1**);
- 5) $Q_5 = \{\emptyset, T, T', T \cup T'\}$ where $T, T' \in D$, $T \setminus T' \neq \emptyset$, $T' \setminus T \neq \emptyset$, (see diagram 5 of the **Figure 1**);
- 6) $Q_6 = \{\emptyset, T, T', T \cup T', \bar{D}\}$, where $T, T' \in D$, $T \setminus T' \neq \emptyset$, $T' \setminus T \neq \emptyset$, $T \cup T' \subset \bar{D}$ (see diagram 6 of the **Figure 1**);
- 7) $Q_7 = \{\emptyset, Z_6, T, T', \bar{D}\}$, where $T, T' \in D$, $Z_6 \subset T$, $Z_6 \subset T'$, $T \setminus T' \neq \emptyset$, $T' \setminus T \neq \emptyset$, $T \cup T' = \bar{D}$ (see diagram 7 of the **Figure 1**);
- 8) $Q_8 = \{\emptyset, T, T', T \cup T', Z, \bar{D}\}$, where $\emptyset \subset T$, $\emptyset \subset T' \subset Z$, $T \setminus T' \neq \emptyset$, $T' \setminus T \neq \emptyset$, $(T \cup T') \setminus Z \neq \emptyset$, $Z \setminus (T \cup T') \neq \emptyset$, $T \cup T' \cup Z = \bar{D}$ (see diagram 8 of the **Figure 1**);

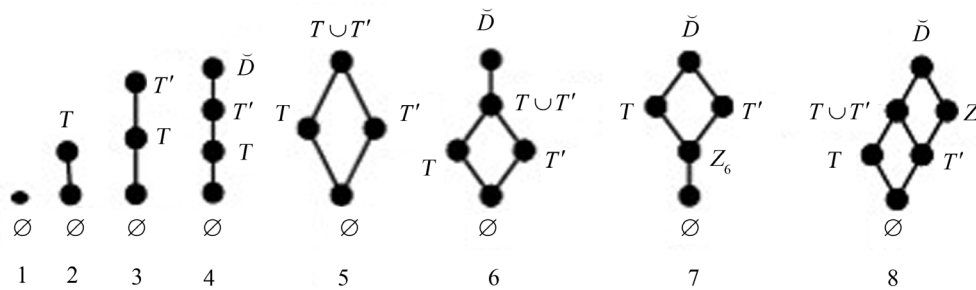


Figure 1. Diagram of all XI-subsemilattices of semi lattices of unions D .

Note that the semilattices 1)-8), which are given by diagram 1-8 of the **Figure 1** always are XI-semilattices (see [2], Lemma 1.2.3).

Remark that

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_1 \mathcal{Q}_{XI} &= \{\emptyset\}; \\
 Q_2 \mathcal{Q}_{XI} &= \left\{ \{\emptyset, \bar{D}\}, \{\emptyset, Z_8\}, \{\emptyset, Z_7\}, \{\emptyset, Z_6\}, \{\emptyset, Z_5\}, \{\emptyset, Z_4\}, \{\emptyset, Z_3\}, \{\emptyset, Z_2\}, \{\emptyset, Z_1\} \right\}; \\
 &\dots \\
 Q_8 \mathcal{Q}_{XI} &= \left\{ \{\emptyset, Z_8, Z_6, Z_3, Z_2, \bar{D}\}, \{\emptyset, Z_8, Z_6, Z_3, Z_1, \bar{D}\}, \{\emptyset, Z_7, Z_6, Z_3, Z_2, \bar{D}\}, \{\emptyset, Z_7, Z_6, Z_3, Z_1, \bar{D}\}, \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \{\emptyset, Z_6, Z_5, Z_3, Z_1, \bar{D}\}, \{\emptyset, Z_6, Z_5, Z_2, Z_1, \bar{D}\}, \{\emptyset, Z_6, Z_4, Z_3, Z_1, \bar{D}\}, \{\emptyset, Z_6, Z_4, Z_2, Z_1, \bar{D}\} \right\}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Lemma 1. Let φ be an isomorphism between Q_i and D'_i semilattices, $T \in Q_i$, $\bar{T} \in D'_i$ and $\varphi(T) = \bar{T}$. If X is a finite set and $|Q_i \mathcal{Q}_{XI}| = m_i$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, 8$) and $Z_9 = \emptyset$, then the following equalities are true:

- 1) $|R(Q_1)| = 1$;
- 2) $|R(Q_2)| = m_2 \cdot (2^{|\bar{T}|} - 1) \cdot 2^{|X \setminus \bar{T}|}$;
- 3) $|R(Q_3)| = m_3 \cdot (2^{|\bar{T}|} - 1) \cdot (3^{|\bar{T} \setminus \bar{T}|} - 2^{|\bar{T} \setminus \bar{T}|}) \cdot 3^{|X \setminus \bar{T}|}$;
- 4) $|R(Q_4)| = m_4 \cdot (2^{|\bar{T}|} - 1) \cdot (3^{|\bar{T} \setminus \bar{T}|} - 2^{|\bar{T} \setminus \bar{T}|}) \cdot (4^{|\bar{D} \setminus \bar{T}|} - 3^{|\bar{D} \setminus \bar{T}|}) \cdot 4^{|X \setminus \bar{D}|}$;
- 5) $|R(Q_5)| = 2 \cdot m_5 \cdot (2^{|\bar{T} \setminus \bar{T}|} - 1) \cdot (2^{|\bar{T} \setminus \bar{T}|} - 1) \cdot 4^{|X \setminus (\bar{T} \cup \bar{T})|}$;
- 6) $|R(Q_6)| = 2 \cdot m_6 \cdot (2^{|\bar{T} \setminus \bar{T}|} - 1) \cdot (2^{|\bar{T} \setminus \bar{T}|} - 1) \cdot (5^{|\bar{D} \setminus (\bar{T} \cup \bar{T})|} - 4^{|\bar{D} \setminus (\bar{T} \cup \bar{T})|}) \cdot 5^{|X \setminus \bar{D}|}$;
- 7) $|R(Q_7)| = 2 \cdot m_7 \cdot (2^{|Z_6|} - 1) \cdot 2^{(|\bar{T} \cap \bar{T}|) \cdot |Z_6|} \cdot (3^{|\bar{T} \setminus \bar{T}|} - 2^{|\bar{T} \setminus \bar{T}|}) \cdot (3^{|\bar{T} \setminus \bar{T}|} - 2^{|\bar{T} \setminus \bar{T}|}) \cdot 5^{|X \setminus \bar{D}|}$;

$$8) |R(Q_8)| = 2 \cdot m_8 \cdot \left(2^{|\bar{T} \wedge \bar{Z}|} - 1\right) \cdot \left(2^{|\bar{T} \wedge \bar{T}|} - 1\right) \cdot \left(3^{|\bar{Z} \setminus (\bar{T} \cup \bar{T})|} - 2^{|\bar{Z} \setminus (\bar{T} \cup \bar{T})|}\right) \cdot 6^{|\bar{X} \setminus \bar{D}|};$$

Proof. Let $Z_9 = \emptyset$. Then given Lemma immediately follows from ([1], Lemma 3). □

Theorem 1. Let $D = \{Z_9, Z_8, Z_7, Z_6, Z_5, Z_4, Z_3, Z_2, Z_1, \bar{D}\} \in \Sigma_1(X, 10)$ and $Z_9 = \emptyset$. Then a binary relation α of the semigroup $B_X(D)$ whose quasinormal representation has a form $\alpha = \bigcup_{T \in V(D, \alpha)} (Y_T^\alpha \times T)$ will be a regular element of this semigroup iff there exist a complete α -isomorphism φ of the semilattice $V(D, \alpha)$ on some subsemilattice D' of the semilattice D which satisfies at least one of the following conditions:

- $\alpha = \emptyset$;
- $\alpha = (Y_\emptyset^\alpha \times \emptyset) \cup (Y_T^\alpha \times T)$, for some $T \in D$ and $Y_T^\alpha \neq \emptyset$ which satisfies the condition $Y_T^\alpha \cap \varphi(T) \neq \emptyset$;
- $\alpha = (Y_\emptyset^\alpha \times \emptyset) \cup (Y_T^\alpha \times T) \cup (Y_{T'}^\alpha \times T')$, for some $T, T' \in D$, $\emptyset \subset T \subset T'$, and $Y_T^\alpha, Y_{T'}^\alpha \notin \{\emptyset\}$ which satisfies the conditions: $Y_\emptyset^\alpha \cup Y_T^\alpha \supseteq \varphi(T)$, $Y_T^\alpha \cap \varphi(T) \neq \emptyset$, $Y_{T'}^\alpha \cap \varphi(T') \neq \emptyset$;
- $\alpha = (Y_\emptyset^\alpha \times \emptyset) \cup (Y_T^\alpha \times T) \cup (Y_{T'}^\alpha \times T') \cup (Y_0^\alpha \times \bar{D})$, for some $T, T' \in D$, $\emptyset \subset T \subset T' \subset \bar{D}$ and $Y_T^\alpha, Y_{T'}, Y_0^\alpha \notin \{\emptyset\}$ which satisfies the conditions: $Y_\emptyset^\alpha \cup Y_T^\alpha \supseteq \varphi(T)$, $Y_\emptyset^\alpha \cup Y_{T'}^\alpha \cup Y_0^\alpha \supseteq \varphi(T')$, $Y_T^\alpha \cap \varphi(T) \neq \emptyset$, $Y_{T'}^\alpha \cap \varphi(T') \neq \emptyset$, $Y_0^\alpha \cap \varphi(\bar{D}) \neq \emptyset$;
- $\alpha = (Y_\emptyset^\alpha \times \emptyset) \cup (Y_T^\alpha \times T) \cup (Y_{T'}^\alpha \times T') \cup (Y_{T \cup T'}^\alpha \times (T \cup T'))$, where $T, T' \in D$, $T \setminus T' \neq \emptyset$, $T' \setminus T \neq \emptyset$, $Y_T^\alpha, Y_{T'}^\alpha \notin \{\emptyset\}$ and satisfies the conditions: $Y_\emptyset^\alpha \cup Y_T^\alpha \supseteq \varphi(T)$, $Y_\emptyset^\alpha \cup Y_{T'}^\alpha \supseteq \varphi(T')$, $Y_T^\alpha \cap \varphi(T) \neq \emptyset$, $Y_{T'}^\alpha \cap \varphi(T') \neq \emptyset$;
- $\alpha = (Y_\emptyset^\alpha \times \emptyset) \cup (Y_6^\alpha \times Z_6) \cup (Y_T^\alpha \times T) \cup (Y_{T'}^\alpha \times T') \cup (Y_0^\alpha \times \bar{D})$, where, $Y_6^\alpha, Y_T^\alpha, Y_{T'}^\alpha \notin \{\emptyset\}$, $T, T' \in \{Z_3, Z_2, Z_1\}$, $T \neq T'$, $T \cup T' = \bar{D}$ and satisfies the conditions: $Y_\emptyset^\alpha \cup Y_6^\alpha \supseteq \varphi(Z_6)$, $Y_\emptyset^\alpha \cup Y_6^\alpha \cup Y_T^\alpha \supseteq \varphi(T)$, $Y_\emptyset^\alpha \cup Y_6^\alpha \cup Y_{T'}^\alpha \supseteq \varphi(T')$, $Y_6^\alpha \cap \varphi(Z_6) \neq \emptyset$, $Y_T^\alpha \cap \varphi(T) \neq \emptyset$, $Y_{T'}^\alpha \cap \varphi(T') \neq \emptyset$.
- $\alpha = (Y_\emptyset^\alpha \times \emptyset) \cup (Y_T^\alpha \times T) \cup (Y_{T'}^\alpha \times T') \cup (Y_{T \cup T'}^\alpha \times (T \cup T')) \cup (Y_0^\alpha \times \bar{D})$, where $Y_T^\alpha, Y_{T'}, Y_0^\alpha \notin \{\emptyset\}$, $T \in \{Z_8, Z_7, Z_6, Z_5\}$, $T' \in \{Z_7, Z_6, Z_5, Z_4\}$, $T \neq T'$, and satisfies the conditions: $Y_\emptyset^\alpha \cup Y_T^\alpha \supseteq \varphi(T)$, $Y_\emptyset^\alpha \cup Y_{T'}^\alpha \supseteq \varphi(T')$, $Y_T^\alpha \cap \varphi(T) \neq \emptyset$, $Y_{T'}^\alpha \cap \varphi(T') \neq \emptyset$, $Y_0^\alpha \cap \varphi(\bar{D}) \neq \emptyset$;
- $\alpha = (Y_\emptyset^\alpha \times \emptyset) \cup (Y_T^\alpha \times T) \cup (Y_6^\alpha \times Z_6) \cup (Y_{T \cup Z_6}^\alpha \times (T \cup Z_6)) \cup (Y_{T'}^\alpha \times T') \cup (Y_0^\alpha \times \bar{D})$, where $Y_T^\alpha, Y_6^\alpha, Y_{T'}^\alpha \notin \{\emptyset\}$, $T \setminus Z_6 \neq \emptyset$, $Z_6 \setminus T \neq \emptyset$, $\emptyset \subset Z_6 \subset T'$ and satisfies the conditions: $Y_\emptyset^\alpha \cup Y_6^\alpha \supseteq \varphi(Z_6)$, $Y_\emptyset^\alpha \cup Y_T^\alpha \supseteq \varphi(T)$, $Y_\emptyset^\alpha \cup Y_6^\alpha \cup Y_{T'}^\alpha \supseteq \varphi(T')$, $Y_T^\alpha \cap \varphi(Z_6) \neq \emptyset$, $Y_{T'}^\alpha \cap \varphi(T') \neq \emptyset$.

Proof. Let $Z_9 = \emptyset$. Then given Theorem immediately follows from ([1], Theorem 2). □

Lemma 2. Let $D = \{Z_9, Z_8, Z_7, Z_6, Z_5, Z_4, Z_3, Z_2, Z_1, \bar{D}\} \in \Sigma_1(X, 10)$ and $Z_9 = \emptyset$. Let $R^*(Q_1)$ be set of all regular elements of the semigroup $B_X(D)$ such that each element satisfies the condition a) of Theorem 1. Then $|R^*(Q_1)| = 1$.

Now let a binary relation α of the semigroup $B_X(D)$ satisfy the condition b) of Theorem 1 (see diagram 2 of the **Figure 1**). In this case we have $Q_2 = \{\emptyset, T\}$, where $T \in D$ and $\emptyset \subset T$. By definition of the semilattice D it follows that

$$Q_2 \mathcal{B}_{XI} = \{ \{\emptyset, Z_8\}, \{\emptyset, Z_7\}, \{\emptyset, Z_6\}, \{\emptyset, Z_5\}, \{\emptyset, Z_4\}, \{\emptyset, Z_3\}, \{\emptyset, Z_2\}, \{\emptyset, Z_1\}, \{\emptyset, \bar{D}\} \}.$$

It is easy to see $|\Phi(Q_2, Q_2)| = 1$ and $|\Omega(Q_2)| = 9$. If

$$D'_1 = \{\emptyset, \bar{D}\}, D'_2 = \{\emptyset, Z_8\}, D'_3 = \{\emptyset, Z_7\}, D'_4 = \{\emptyset, Z_6\},$$

$$D'_5 = \{\emptyset, Z_5\}, D'_6 = \{\emptyset, Z_4\}, D'_7 = \{\emptyset, Z_3\}, D'_8 = \{\emptyset, Z_2\}, D'_9 = \{\emptyset, Z_1\},$$

then

$$R^*(Q_2) = \bigcup_{i=1}^9 R(D'_i) \tag{1}$$

(see remark page 5 in [1]).

Lemma 3. Let X be a finite set, $D = \{Z_9, Z_8, Z_7, Z_6, Z_5, Z_4, Z_3, Z_2, Z_1, \bar{D}\} \in \Sigma_1(X, 10)$ and $Z_9 = \emptyset$. Let $R^*(Q_2)$ be set of all regular elements of the semigroup $B_X(D)$ such that each element satisfies the condition b) of Theorem 1. Then

$$|R^*(Q_2)| = 9 \cdot (2^{|\bar{D}|} - 1) \cdot 2^{|\bar{X} \setminus \bar{D}|}$$

Proof. Let $Z \in D$, $D' = \{\emptyset, Z\}$ and $\alpha \in R(D')$. Then quasinormal representation of a binary relation α has a form $\alpha = (Y_\emptyset^\alpha \times \emptyset) \cup (Y_T^\alpha \times T)$ for some $T \in D$, $Y_T^\alpha \neq \emptyset$ and by statement b) of Theorem 1 satisfies the conditions $Y_\emptyset^\alpha \supseteq \emptyset$ and $Y_T^\alpha \cap Z \neq \emptyset$. By definition of the semilattice D we have $\bar{D} \supseteq Z$, i.e., $Y_\emptyset^\alpha \supseteq \emptyset$ and $Y_T^\alpha \cap \bar{D} \neq \emptyset$. It follows that $\alpha \in R(D'_i)$. Therefore the inclusion $R(D') \subseteq R(D'_i)$ holds. By the Equality (1) we have

$$R^*(Q_2) = R(D'_i). \tag{2}$$

From this equality and by statement b) of Lemma 1 it immediately follows that

$$|R^*(Q_2)| = 9 \cdot (2^{|\bar{D}|} - 1) \cdot 2^{|\bar{X} \setminus \bar{D}|}$$

□

Let binary relation α of the semigroup $B_X(D)$ satisfy the condition c) of Theorem 1 (see diagram 3 of the **Figure 1**). In this case we have $Q_2 = \{\emptyset, T, T'\}$, where $T, T' \in D$ and $\emptyset \subset T \subset T'$. By definition of the semilattice D it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} Q_3 \mathcal{B}_{XI} = & \{ \{\emptyset, Z_8, \bar{D}\}, \{\emptyset, Z_7, \bar{D}\}, \{\emptyset, Z_6, \bar{D}\}, \{\emptyset, Z_5, \bar{D}\}, \{\emptyset, Z_4, \bar{D}\}, \{\emptyset, Z_3, \bar{D}\}, \\ & \{\emptyset, Z_2, \bar{D}\}, \{\emptyset, Z_1, \bar{D}\}, \{\emptyset, Z_8, Z_3\}, \{\emptyset, Z_7, Z_3\}, \{\emptyset, Z_6, Z_3\}, \{\emptyset, Z_6, Z_2\}, \\ & \{\emptyset, Z_6, Z_1\}, \{\emptyset, Z_5, Z_1\}, \{\emptyset, Z_4, Z_1\} \}. \end{aligned}$$

It is easy to see $|\Phi(Q_3, Q_3)| = 1$ and $|\Omega(Q_3)| = 15$. If-

$$\begin{aligned} D'_1 &= \{\emptyset, Z_8, \bar{D}\}, D'_2 = \{\emptyset, Z_7, \bar{D}\}, D'_3 = \{\emptyset, Z_6, \bar{D}\}, D'_4 = \{\emptyset, Z_5, \bar{D}\}, \\ D'_5 &= \{\emptyset, Z_4, \bar{D}\}, D'_6 = \{\emptyset, Z_3, \bar{D}\}, D'_7 = \{\emptyset, Z_2, \bar{D}\}, D'_8 = \{\emptyset, Z_1, \bar{D}\}, \\ D'_9 &= \{\emptyset, Z_8, Z_3\}, D'_{10} = \{\emptyset, Z_7, Z_3\}, D'_{11} = \{\emptyset, Z_6, Z_3\}, D'_{12} = \{\emptyset, Z_6, Z_2\}, \\ D'_{13} &= \{\emptyset, Z_6, Z_1\}, D'_{14} = \{\emptyset, Z_5, Z_1\}, D'_{15} = \{\emptyset, Z_4, Z_1\}, \end{aligned}$$

then

$$R^*(Q_3) = \bigcup_{i=1}^{15} R(D'_i) \tag{3}$$

(see remark page 5 in [1] and Theorem 1).

Lemma 4. Let X be a finite set, $D = \{Z_9, Z_8, Z_7, Z_6, Z_5, Z_4, Z_3, Z_2, Z_1, \bar{D}\} \in \Sigma_1(X, 10)$ and $Z_9 = \emptyset$. Let $R^*(Q_3)$ be set of all regular elements of the semigroup $B_X(D)$ such that each element satisfies the condition c) of Theorem 1. Then

$$|R^*(Q_3)| = \sum_{i=1}^8 |R(D'_i)| - \sum_{(j,k) \in M_5(Q_3)} |R(D'_j) \cap R(D'_k)|$$

where

$$M_5(Q_3) = \{(2, 6), (3, 6), (3, 7), (3, 8), (4, 8), (5, 8)\}.$$

Proof. Let $D'_i = \{\emptyset, Y'_i, Y''_i\}$ ($\emptyset \subset Y'_i \subset Y''_i$) be arbitrary element of the set $\mathcal{Q}_3 \mathcal{G}_{XI}$ and $\alpha \in R(D'_i)$. Then quasinormal representation of a binary relation α has a form $\alpha = (Y_\emptyset^\alpha \times \emptyset) \cup (Y_T^\alpha \times T) \cup (Y_{T'}^\alpha \times T')$ for some $T, T' \in D$, $\emptyset \subset T \subset T'$, $Y_T^\alpha, Y_{T'}^\alpha \notin \{\emptyset\}$ and by statement c) of Theorem 1 satisfies the conditions $Y_\emptyset^\alpha \cup Y_T^\alpha \supseteq Y'_i$, $Y_T^\alpha \cap Y'_i \neq \emptyset$ and $Y_{T'}^\alpha \cap Y''_i \neq \emptyset$. By definition of the semilattice D we have $\tilde{D} \supseteq Y''_i$. From this and by the condition $Y_\emptyset^\alpha \cup Y_T^\alpha \supseteq Y'_i$, $Y_T^\alpha \cap Y'_i \neq \emptyset$, $Y_{T'}^\alpha \cap Y''_i \neq \emptyset$ we have

$$Y_\emptyset^\alpha \cup Y_T^\alpha \supseteq Y'_i, Y_T^\alpha \cap Y'_i \neq \emptyset, Y_{T'}^\alpha \cap \tilde{D} \neq \emptyset,$$

i.e. $\alpha \in R(D'_j)$, where $D'_j = \{\emptyset, Y'_j, \tilde{D}\}$. It follows that $R(D'_i) \subseteq R(D'_j)$, from the last inclusion and by definition of the semilattice D we have $R(D'_i) \subseteq R(D'_j)$ for all $(i, j) \in M_1(\mathcal{Q}_3)$, where

$$M_1(\mathcal{Q}_3) = \{(9,1), (10,2), (11,3), (12,3), (13,3), (14,4), (15,5)\}.$$

Therefore the following equality holds

$$R^*(\mathcal{Q}_3) = \bigcup_{i=1}^8 R(D'_i). \quad (4)$$

Now, let $D'_i = \{\emptyset, Y_i, \tilde{D}\}$, $D'_j = \{\emptyset, Y_j, \tilde{D}\} \subset \{D'_1, D'_2, \dots, D'_8\}$, $D'_i \neq D'_j$ and $\alpha \in R(D'_i) \cap R(D'_j)$. Then for the binary relation α we have

$$\begin{aligned} Y_\emptyset^\alpha \cup Y_T^\alpha &\supseteq Y_i, Y_T^\alpha \cap Y_i \neq \emptyset, Y_{T'}^\alpha \cap \tilde{D} \neq \emptyset, \\ Y_\emptyset^\alpha \cup Y_T^\alpha &\supseteq Y_j, Y_T^\alpha \cap Y_j \neq \emptyset, Y_{T'}^\alpha \cap \tilde{D} \neq \emptyset. \end{aligned}$$

From the last condition it follows that $Y_\emptyset^\alpha \cup Y_T^\alpha \supseteq Y_i \cup Y_j$.

1) $Y_i \cup Y_j = \tilde{D}$. Then we have, that $(Y_\emptyset^\alpha \cup Y_T^\alpha) \cap Y_{T'}^\alpha \supseteq (Y_i \cup Y_j) \cap Y_{T'}^\alpha = \tilde{D} \cap Y_{T'}^\alpha \neq \emptyset$. But the inequality $(Y_\emptyset^\alpha \cup Y_T^\alpha) \cap Y_{T'}^\alpha \neq \emptyset$ contradicts the condition that representation of binary relation α is quasinormal. So, the equality $R(D'_i) \cap R(D'_j) = \emptyset$ is true. From last equality and by definition of the semilattice D we have $R(D'_i) \cap R(D'_j) = \emptyset$ for all $(i, j) \in M_2(\mathcal{Q}_3)$, where

$$\begin{aligned} M_2(\mathcal{Q}_3) = \{(1,4), (1,5), (1,7), (1,8), (2,4), (2,5), (2,7), (2,8), \\ (4,6), (4,7), (5,6), (5,7), (6,7), (6,8), (7,8)\}. \end{aligned}$$

2) $D'_i = \{\emptyset, Y_i, \tilde{D}\}$, $D'_j = \{\emptyset, Y_j, \tilde{D}\}$, $D'_k = \{\emptyset, Y_i \cup Y_j, \tilde{D}\} \subset \{D'_1, D'_2, \dots, D'_8\}$, $D'_i \neq D'_j$, $D'_i \neq D'_k$, $D'_j \neq D'_k$, $\alpha \in R(D'_i) \cap R(D'_j)$ and $\alpha \in R(D'_i) \cap R(D'_j) \cap R(D'_k)$ are true. Then we have

$$\begin{aligned} Y_\emptyset^\alpha \cup Y_T^\alpha &\supseteq Y_i, Y_T^\alpha \cap Y_i \neq \emptyset, Y_{T'}^\alpha \cap \tilde{D} \neq \emptyset, \\ Y_\emptyset^\alpha \cup Y_T^\alpha &\supseteq Y_j, Y_T^\alpha \cap Y_j \neq \emptyset, Y_{T'}^\alpha \cap \tilde{D} \neq \emptyset, \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} Y_\emptyset^\alpha \cup Y_T^\alpha &\supseteq Y_i, Y_T^\alpha \cap Y_i \neq \emptyset, Y_{T'}^\alpha \cap \tilde{D} \neq \emptyset, \\ Y_\emptyset^\alpha \cup Y_T^\alpha &\supseteq Y_j, Y_T^\alpha \cap Y_j \neq \emptyset, Y_{T'}^\alpha \cap \tilde{D} \neq \emptyset, \\ Y_\emptyset^\alpha \cup Y_T^\alpha &\supseteq Y_i \cup Y_j, Y_T^\alpha \cap (Y_i \cup Y_j) \neq \emptyset, Y_{T'}^\alpha \cap \tilde{D} \neq \emptyset \end{aligned}$$

respectively, i.e., $\alpha \in R(D'_i) \cap R(D'_j)$ or $\alpha \in R(D'_i) \cap R(D'_j) \cap R(D'_k)$ if and only if

$$Y_\emptyset^\alpha \cup Y_T^\alpha \supseteq Y_i \cup Y_j, Y_T^\alpha \cap Y_i \neq \emptyset, Y_T^\alpha \cap Y_j \neq \emptyset, Y_{T'}^\alpha \cap \tilde{D} \neq \emptyset.$$

Therefore, the equality $R(D'_i) \cap R(D'_j) = R(D'_i) \cap R(D'_j) \cap R(D'_k)$ is true. From last equality and by definition of the semilattice D we have: $R(D'_i) \cap R(D'_j) = R(D'_i) \cap R(D'_j) \cap R(D'_k)$ for all $(i, j, k) \in M_3(\mathcal{Q}_3)$, where

$$M_3(\mathcal{Q}_3) = \{(1,2,6), (1,3,6), (2,3,6), (3,4,8), (3,5,8), (4,5,8)\}.$$

3) $D'_i = \{\emptyset, Y_i, \check{D}\}, D'_j = \{\emptyset, Y_j, \check{D}\}, D'_k = \{\emptyset, Y_k, \check{D}\}, D'_t = \{\emptyset, Y_i \cup Y_j \cup Y_k, \check{D}\} \subset \{D'_1, D'_2, \dots, D'_8\}, D'_p \neq D'_q, p, q \in \{i, j, k, t\}, p \neq q, \alpha \in R(D'_i) \cap R(D'_j) \cap R(D'_k)$ and $\alpha \in R(D'_i) \cap R(D'_j) \cap R(D'_k) \cap R(D'_t)$ are true. Then we have

$$\begin{aligned} Y_\emptyset^\alpha \cup Y_T^\alpha &\supseteq Y_i, Y_T^\alpha \cap Y_i \neq \emptyset, Y_{T'}^\alpha \cap \check{D} \neq \emptyset, \\ Y_\emptyset^\alpha \cup Y_T^\alpha &\supseteq Y_j, Y_T^\alpha \cap Y_j \neq \emptyset, Y_{T'}^\alpha \cap \check{D} \neq \emptyset, \\ Y_\emptyset^\alpha \cup Y_T^\alpha &\supseteq Y_k, Y_T^\alpha \cap Y_k \neq \emptyset, Y_{T'}^\alpha \cap \check{D} \neq \emptyset \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} Y_\emptyset^\alpha \cup Y_T^\alpha &\supseteq Y_i, Y_T^\alpha \cap Y_i \neq \emptyset, Y_{T'}^\alpha \cap \check{D} \neq \emptyset, \\ Y_\emptyset^\alpha \cup Y_T^\alpha &\supseteq Y_j, Y_T^\alpha \cap Y_j \neq \emptyset, Y_{T'}^\alpha \cap \check{D} \neq \emptyset, \\ Y_\emptyset^\alpha \cup Y_T^\alpha &\supseteq Y_k, Y_T^\alpha \cap Y_k \neq \emptyset, Y_{T'}^\alpha \cap \check{D} \neq \emptyset, \\ Y_\emptyset^\alpha \cup Y_T^\alpha &\supseteq Y_i \cup Y_j \cup Y_k, Y_T^\alpha \cap (Y_i \cup Y_j \cup Y_k) \neq \emptyset, Y_{T'}^\alpha \cap \check{D} \neq \emptyset \end{aligned}$$

respectively, i.e., $\alpha \in R(D'_i) \cap R(D'_j) \cap R(D'_k)$ and $\alpha \in R(D'_i) \cap R(D'_j) \cap R(D'_k) \cap R(D'_t)$ if and only if

$$Y_\emptyset^\alpha \cup Y_T^\alpha \supseteq Y_i \cup Y_j \cup Y_k, Y_T^\alpha \cap Y_i \neq \emptyset, Y_T^\alpha \cap Y_j \neq \emptyset, Y_T^\alpha \cap Y_k \neq \emptyset, Y_{T'}^\alpha \cap \check{D} \neq \emptyset.$$

Therefore, the equality $R(D'_i) \cap R(D'_j) \cap R(D'_k) = R(D'_i) \cap R(D'_j) \cap R(D'_k) \cap R(D'_t)$ is true. From last equality and by definition of the semilattice D we have:

$R(D'_i) \cap R(D'_j) \cap R(D'_k) = R(D'_i) \cap R(D'_j) \cap R(D'_k) \cap R(D'_t)$ for all $(i, j, k, t) \in M_4(Q_3)$, where

$$M_4(Q_3) = \{(1, 2, 3, 6), (3, 4, 5, 8)\}.$$

Now, by Equality (2) and by conditions 1), 2) and 3) it follows that the following equality is true

$$|R^*(Q_3)| = \sum_{i=1}^8 |R(D'_i)| - \sum_{(j,k) \in M_5(Q_3)} |R(D'_j) \cap R(D'_k)|$$

where

$$M_5(Q_3) = \{(2, 6), (3, 6), (3, 7), (3, 8), (4, 8), (5, 8)\}.$$

□

Lemma 5. Let $D' = \{\emptyset, Y, \check{D}\}, D'' = \{\emptyset, Y', \check{D}\}$, where $Y, Y' \in D$ and $Y' \supseteq Y$. If quasinormal representation of binary relation α of the semigroup $B_X(D)$ has a form $\alpha = (Y_\emptyset^\alpha \times \emptyset) \cup (Y_T^\alpha \times T) \cup (Y_0^\alpha \times \check{D})$ for some $T \in D, \emptyset \subset T \subset \check{D}$ and $Y_T^\alpha, Y_0^\alpha \notin \{\emptyset\}$, then $\alpha \in R(D') \cap R(D'')$ iff

$$Y_\emptyset^\alpha \cup Y_T^\alpha \supseteq Y', Y_T^\alpha \cap Y \neq \emptyset, Y_0^\alpha \cap \check{D} \neq \emptyset.$$

Proof. If $\alpha \in R(D') \cap R(D'')$, then by statement c) of theorem 1 we have

$$\begin{aligned} Y_\emptyset^\alpha \cup Y_T^\alpha &\supseteq Y, Y_T^\alpha \cap Y \neq \emptyset, Y_0^\alpha \cap \check{D} \neq \emptyset; \\ Y_\emptyset^\alpha \cup Y_T^\alpha &\supseteq Y', Y_T^\alpha \cap Y' \neq \emptyset, Y_0^\alpha \cap \check{D} \neq \emptyset. \end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

From the last condition we have

$$Y_\emptyset^\alpha \cup Y_T^\alpha \supseteq Y', Y_T^\alpha \cap Y \neq \emptyset, Y_0^\alpha \cap \check{D} \neq \emptyset \tag{6}$$

since $Y' \supseteq Y$ by assumption. On the other hand, if the conditions of (6) holds, then the conditions of (5) follow, i.e. $\alpha \in R(D') \cap R(D'')$. □

Lemma 6. Let $D' = \{\emptyset, Y, \check{D}\}, D'' = \{\emptyset, Y', \check{D}\} \subset \{D'_1, D'_2, \dots, D'_8\}, Y' \supseteq Y$ and X be a finite set. Then the following equality holds

$$|R(D') \cap R(D'')| = 15 \cdot 2^{|Y \setminus Y'|} \cdot (2^{|Y|} - 1) \cdot (3^{|\check{D} \setminus Y'|} - 2^{|\check{D} \setminus Y'|}) \cdot 3^{|X \setminus \check{D}|}.$$

Proof. Let $D' = \{\emptyset, Y, \check{D}\}, D'' = \{\emptyset, Y', \check{D}\} \subset \{D'_1, D'_2, \dots, D'_8\}$, where $Y' \supseteq Y$. Assume that $\alpha \in R(D') \cap R(D'')$ and a quasinormal representation of a regular binary relation α has a form

$\alpha = (Y_\emptyset^\alpha \times \emptyset) \cup (Y_T^\alpha \times T) \cup (Y_0^\alpha \times \bar{D})$ for some $T \in D$, $\emptyset \subset T \subset \bar{D}$ and $Y_T^\alpha, Y_0^\alpha \notin \{\emptyset\}$. Then according to Lemma 5, we have

$$Y_\emptyset^\alpha \cup Y_T^\alpha \supseteq Y', Y_T^\alpha \cap Y \neq \emptyset, Y_0^\alpha \cap \bar{D} \neq \emptyset, \dots \quad (7)$$

Further, let f_α be a mapping from X to the semilattice D satisfying the conditions $f_\alpha(t) = t\alpha$ for all $t \in X$. $f_{1\alpha}$, $f_{2\alpha}$ and $f_{3\alpha}$ are the restrictions of the mapping f_α on the sets Y' , $\bar{D} \setminus Y'$, $X \setminus \bar{D}$ respectively. It is clear that the intersection of elements of the set $\{Y', \bar{D} \setminus Y', X \setminus \bar{D}\}$ is an empty set, and

$Y' \cup (\bar{D} \setminus Y') \cup (X \setminus \bar{D}) = X$. We are going to find properties of the maps $f_{1\alpha}$, $f_{2\alpha}$, $f_{3\alpha}$.

1) $t \in Y'$. Then by the properties of D we have $Y' \subseteq Y_\emptyset^\alpha \cup Y_T^\alpha$, i.e., $t \in Y_\emptyset^\alpha \cup Y_T^\alpha$ and $t\alpha \in \{\emptyset, T\}$ by definition of the sets Y_\emptyset^α and Y_T^α . Therefore $f_{1\alpha}(t) \in \{\emptyset, T\}$ for all $t \in Y'$. By suppose we have that $Y_T^\alpha \cap Y \neq \emptyset$, i.e. $t'\alpha = T$ for some $t' \in Y$. Therefore $f_{1\alpha}(t') = T$ for some $t' \in Y$.

2) $t \in \bar{D} \setminus Y'$. Then by properties of D we have $\bar{D} \setminus Y' \subseteq \bar{D} \subseteq X = Y_\emptyset^\alpha \cup Y_T^\alpha \cup Y_0^\alpha$, i.e., $t \in Y_\emptyset^\alpha \cup Y_T^\alpha \cup Y_0^\alpha$ and $t\alpha \in \{\emptyset, T, \bar{D}\}$ by definition of the sets Y_\emptyset^α , Y_T^α and Y_0^α . Therefore $f_{3\alpha}(t) \in \{\emptyset, T, \bar{D}\}$ for all $t \in \bar{D} \setminus Y'$. By suppose we have, that $Y_0^\alpha \cap \bar{D} \neq \emptyset$, i.e. $t''\alpha = \bar{D}$ for some $t'' \in \bar{D}$. If $t'' \in Y'$. Then $t'' \in Y' \subseteq Y_\emptyset^\alpha \cup Y_T^\alpha$. Therefore $t''\alpha \in \{\emptyset, T\}$ by definition of the set Y_\emptyset^α and Y_T^α . We have contradiction to the equality $t''\alpha = \bar{D}$. Therefore $f_{3\alpha}(t'') = \bar{D}$ for some $t'' \in \bar{D} \setminus Y'$.

3) $t \in X \setminus \bar{D}$. Then by definition quasinormal representation binary relation α and by property of D we have $t \in X \setminus \bar{D} \subseteq X = Y_\emptyset^\alpha \cup Y_T^\alpha \cup Y_0^\alpha$, i.e. $t\alpha \in \{\emptyset, T, \bar{D}\}$ by definition of the sets $Y_\emptyset^\alpha, Y_T^\alpha$ and Y_0^α . Therefore $f_{4\alpha}(t) \in \{\emptyset, T, \bar{D}\}$ for all $t \in X \setminus \bar{D}$. Therefore for every binary relation $\alpha \in R(D') \cap R(D'')$ there exists ordered system $(f_{1\alpha}, f_{2\alpha}, f_{3\alpha})$. It is obvious that for disjoint binary relations there exists disjoint ordered systems. Further, let

$$f_1 : Y' \rightarrow \{\emptyset, T\}, f_2 : \bar{D} \setminus Y' \rightarrow \{\emptyset, T, \bar{D}\}, f_3 : X \setminus \bar{D} \rightarrow \{\emptyset, T, \bar{D}\}$$

be such mappings, which satisfy the conditions: $f_1(t) \in \{\emptyset, T\}$ for all $t \in Y'$ and $f_1(t') = T'$ for some $t' \in Y$; $f_2(t) \in \{\emptyset, T, \bar{D}\}$ for all $t \in \bar{D} \setminus Y'$ and $f_2(t'') = \bar{D}$ for some $t'' \in \bar{D} \setminus Y'$; $f_3(t) \in \{\emptyset, T, \bar{D}\}$ for all $t \in X \setminus \bar{D}$. Now we define a map f from X to the semilattice D , which satisfies the condition:

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} f_1(t), & \text{if } t \in Y' \setminus Z_0, \\ f_2(t), & \text{if } t \in \bar{D} \setminus Y', \\ f_3(t), & \text{if } t \in X \setminus \bar{D}. \end{cases}$$

Further, let $\beta = \bigcup_{x \in X} (\{x\} \times f(x))$, $Y_\emptyset^\beta = \{t \mid t\beta = \emptyset\}$, $Y_T^\beta = \{t \mid t\beta = T\}$ and $Y_0^\beta = \{t \mid t\beta = \bar{D}\}$. Then binary relation β may be represented by

$$\beta = (Y_\emptyset^\beta \times \emptyset) \cup (Y_T^\beta \times T) \cup (Y_0^\beta \times \bar{D})$$

and satisfy the conditions:

$$Y_\emptyset^\beta \cup Y_T^\beta \supseteq Y', Y_T^\beta \cap Y \neq \emptyset, Y_0^\beta \cap \bar{D} \neq \emptyset$$

(By suppose $f_1(t') = T'$ for some $t' \in Y$ and $f_2(t'') = \bar{D}$ for some $t'' \in \bar{D} \setminus Y'$), i.e., by lemma 5 we have that $\beta \in R(D') \cap R(D'')$. Therefore for every binary relation $\alpha \in R(D') \cap R(D'')$ and ordered system $(f_{1\alpha}, f_{2\alpha}, f_{3\alpha})$ there exists one to one mapping. By Lemma 1 and by Theorem 1 in [1] the number of the mappings $f_{1\alpha}, f_{2\alpha}, f_{3\alpha}, f_{4\alpha}$ are respectively:

$$1, 2^{|Y \setminus Y'|} \cdot (2^{|Y|} - 1), 3^{|\bar{D} \setminus Y'|} - 2^{|\bar{D} \setminus Y'|}, 3^{|X \setminus \bar{D}|}.$$

Note that the number $2^{|Y \setminus Y'|} \cdot (2^{|Y|} - 1) \cdot (3^{|\bar{D} \setminus Y'|} - 2^{|\bar{D} \setminus Y'|}) \cdot 3^{|X \setminus \bar{D}|}$ does not depend on choice of chains $T \subset T' \subset T''$

$(T, T', T'' \in D)$ of the semilattice D . Since the number of such different chains of the semilattice D is equal to 15, for arbitrary $T, T' \in D$ where $\emptyset \subset T \subset T'$, the number of regular elements of the set $R(D') \cap R(D'')$ is equal to

$$|R(D') \cap R(D'')| = 15 \cdot 2^{|\bar{Y} \setminus Y|} \cdot (2^{|Y|} - 1) \cdot (3^{|\bar{D} \setminus Y|} - 2^{|\bar{D} \setminus Y|}) \cdot 3^{|\bar{X} \setminus \bar{D}|}.$$

□

Therefore, we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} |R(D'_1) \cap R(D'_6)| &= 15 \cdot 2^{|\bar{Z}_3 \setminus Z_8|} \cdot (2^{|Z_8|} - 1) \cdot (3^{|\bar{D} \setminus Z_3|} - 2^{|\bar{D} \setminus Z_3|}) \cdot 3^{|\bar{X} \setminus \bar{D}|}, \\ |R(D'_2) \cap R(D'_6)| &= 15 \cdot 2^{|\bar{Z}_3 \setminus Z_7|} \cdot (2^{|Z_7|} - 1) \cdot (3^{|\bar{D} \setminus Z_3|} - 2^{|\bar{D} \setminus Z_3|}) \cdot 3^{|\bar{X} \setminus \bar{D}|}, \\ |R(D'_3) \cap R(D'_6)| &= 15 \cdot 2^{|\bar{Z}_3 \setminus Z_6|} \cdot (2^{|Z_6|} - 1) \cdot (3^{|\bar{D} \setminus Z_3|} - 2^{|\bar{D} \setminus Z_3|}) \cdot 3^{|\bar{X} \setminus \bar{D}|}, \\ |R(D'_3) \cap R(D'_7)| &= 15 \cdot 2^{|\bar{Z}_2 \setminus Z_6|} \cdot (2^{|Z_6|} - 1) \cdot (3^{|\bar{D} \setminus Z_2|} - 2^{|\bar{D} \setminus Z_2|}) \cdot 3^{|\bar{X} \setminus \bar{D}|}, \\ |R(D'_3) \cap R(D'_8)| &= 15 \cdot 2^{|\bar{Z}_1 \setminus Z_6|} \cdot (2^{|Z_6|} - 1) \cdot (3^{|\bar{D} \setminus Z_1|} - 2^{|\bar{D} \setminus Z_1|}) \cdot 3^{|\bar{X} \setminus \bar{D}|}, \\ |R(D'_4) \cap R(D'_8)| &= 15 \cdot 2^{|\bar{Z}_1 \setminus Z_5|} \cdot (2^{|Z_5|} - 1) \cdot (3^{|\bar{D} \setminus Z_1|} - 2^{|\bar{D} \setminus Z_1|}) \cdot 3^{|\bar{X} \setminus \bar{D}|}, \\ |R(D'_5) \cap R(D'_8)| &= 15 \cdot 2^{|\bar{Z}_1 \setminus Z_4|} \cdot (2^{|Z_4|} - 1) \cdot (3^{|\bar{D} \setminus Z_1|} - 2^{|\bar{D} \setminus Z_1|}) \cdot 3^{|\bar{X} \setminus \bar{D}|}. \end{aligned} \tag{8}$$

Lemma 7. Let X be a finite set, $D = \{Z_9, Z_8, Z_7, Z_6, Z_5, Z_4, Z_3, Z_2, Z_1, \bar{D}\} \in \Sigma_1(X, 10)$ and $Z_9 = \emptyset$. Let $R^*(Q_3)$ be set of all regular elements of the semigroup $B_X(D)$ such that each element satisfies the condition c) of Theorem 1. Then

$$\begin{aligned} |R^*(Q_3)| &= 15 \cdot (2^{|Z_8|} - 1) \cdot (3^{|\bar{D} \setminus Z_8|} - 2^{|\bar{D} \setminus Z_8|}) \cdot 3^{|\bar{X} \setminus \bar{D}|} \\ &+ 15 \cdot (2^{|Z_7|} - 1) \cdot (3^{|\bar{D} \setminus Z_7|} - 2^{|\bar{D} \setminus Z_7|}) \cdot 3^{|\bar{X} \setminus \bar{D}|} \\ &+ 15 \cdot (2^{|Z_6|} - 1) \cdot (3^{|\bar{D} \setminus Z_6|} - 2^{|\bar{D} \setminus Z_6|}) \cdot 3^{|\bar{X} \setminus \bar{D}|} \\ &+ 15 \cdot (2^{|Z_5|} - 1) \cdot (3^{|\bar{D} \setminus Z_5|} - 2^{|\bar{D} \setminus Z_5|}) \cdot 3^{|\bar{X} \setminus \bar{D}|} \\ &+ 15 \cdot (2^{|Z_4|} - 1) \cdot (3^{|\bar{D} \setminus Z_4|} - 2^{|\bar{D} \setminus Z_4|}) \cdot 3^{|\bar{X} \setminus \bar{D}|} \\ &+ 15 \cdot (2^{|Z_3|} - 1) \cdot (3^{|\bar{D} \setminus Z_3|} - 2^{|\bar{D} \setminus Z_3|}) \cdot 3^{|\bar{X} \setminus \bar{D}|} \\ &+ 15 \cdot (2^{|Z_2|} - 1) \cdot (3^{|\bar{D} \setminus Z_2|} - 2^{|\bar{D} \setminus Z_2|}) \cdot 3^{|\bar{X} \setminus \bar{D}|} \\ &+ 15 \cdot (2^{|Z_1|} - 1) \cdot (3^{|\bar{D} \setminus Z_1|} - 2^{|\bar{D} \setminus Z_1|}) \cdot 3^{|\bar{X} \setminus \bar{D}|} \\ &- 15 \cdot 2^{|\bar{Z}_3 \setminus Z_8|} \cdot (2^{|Z_8|} - 1) \cdot (3^{|\bar{D} \setminus Z_3|} - 2^{|\bar{D} \setminus Z_3|}) \cdot 3^{|\bar{X} \setminus \bar{D}|} \\ &- 15 \cdot 2^{|\bar{Z}_3 \setminus Z_7|} \cdot (2^{|Z_7|} - 1) \cdot (3^{|\bar{D} \setminus Z_3|} - 2^{|\bar{D} \setminus Z_3|}) \cdot 3^{|\bar{X} \setminus \bar{D}|} \\ &- 15 \cdot 2^{|\bar{Z}_3 \setminus Z_6|} \cdot (2^{|Z_6|} - 1) \cdot (3^{|\bar{D} \setminus Z_3|} - 2^{|\bar{D} \setminus Z_3|}) \cdot 3^{|\bar{X} \setminus \bar{D}|} \\ &15 \cdot 2^{|\bar{Z}_2 \setminus Z_6|} \cdot (2^{|Z_6|} - 1) \cdot (3^{|\bar{D} \setminus Z_2|} - 2^{|\bar{D} \setminus Z_2|}) \cdot 3^{|\bar{X} \setminus \bar{D}|} \\ &- 22 \cdot 2^{|\bar{Z}_1 \setminus Z_6|} \cdot (2^{|Z_6|} - 1) \cdot (3^{|\bar{D} \setminus Z_1|} - 2^{|\bar{D} \setminus Z_1|}) \cdot 3^{|\bar{X} \setminus \bar{D}|} \\ &15 \cdot 2^{|\bar{Z}_1 \setminus Z_5|} \cdot (2^{|Z_5|} - 1) \cdot (3^{|\bar{D} \setminus Z_1|} - 2^{|\bar{D} \setminus Z_1|}) \cdot 3^{|\bar{X} \setminus \bar{D}|} \\ &- 15 \cdot 2^{|\bar{Z}_1 \setminus Z_4|} \cdot (2^{|Z_4|} - 1) \cdot (3^{|\bar{D} \setminus Z_1|} - 2^{|\bar{D} \setminus Z_1|}) \cdot 3^{|\bar{X} \setminus \bar{D}|}. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. Let $Z_9 = \emptyset$. Then the given Lemma immediately follows from Lemma 4 and from the Equalities (3). \square

Now let binary relation α of the semigroup $B_X(D)$ satisfy the condition d) of Theorem 1 (see diagram 4 of the **Figure 1**). In this case we have $Q_4 = \{\emptyset, T, T', \bar{D}\}$, where $T, T' \in D$ and $\emptyset \subset T \subset T' \subset \bar{D}$. By definition of the semilattice D it follows that

$$Q_4 \mathcal{Q}_{XI} = \left\{ \{\emptyset, Z_8, Z_3, \bar{D}\}, \{\emptyset, Z_7, Z_3, \bar{D}\}, \{\emptyset, Z_6, Z_3, \bar{D}\}, \{\emptyset, Z_6, Z_2, \bar{D}\}, \right. \\ \left. \{\emptyset, Z_6, Z_1, \bar{D}\}, \{\emptyset, Z_5, Z_1, \bar{D}\}, \{\emptyset, Z_4, Z_1, \bar{D}\} \right\}.$$

It is easy to see $|\Phi(Q_4, Q_4)| = 1$ and $|\Omega(Q_4)| = 7$. If

$$D'_1 = \{\emptyset, Z_8, Z_3, \bar{D}\}, D'_2 = \{\emptyset, Z_7, Z_3, \bar{D}\}, D'_3 = \{\emptyset, Z_6, Z_3, \bar{D}\}, \\ D'_4 = \{\emptyset, Z_6, Z_2, \bar{D}\}, D'_5 = \{\emptyset, Z_6, Z_1, \bar{D}\}, D'_6 = \{\emptyset, Z_5, Z_1, \bar{D}\}, \\ D'_7 = \{\emptyset, Z_4, Z_1, \bar{D}\};$$

then

$$R^*(Q_4) = \bigcup_{i=1}^7 R(D'_i) \tag{9}$$

(see Definition [1], Definition 4 and [1], Theorem 2).

Lemma 8. Let X be a finite set, $D = \{Z_9, Z_8, Z_7, Z_6, Z_5, Z_4, Z_3, Z_2, Z_1, \bar{D}\} \in \Sigma_1(X, 10)$ and $Z_9 = \emptyset$. Let $R^*(Q_4)$ be set of all regular elements of the semigroup $B_X(D)$ such that each element satisfies the condition d) of Theorem 1. Then

$$|R^*(Q_4)| = 7 \cdot (2^{|Z_8|} - 1) \cdot (3^{|Z_3 \setminus Z_8|} - 2^{|Z_3 \setminus Z_8|}) \cdot (4^{|\bar{D} \setminus Z_3|} - 3^{|\bar{D} \setminus Z_3|}) \cdot 4^{|X \setminus \bar{D}|} \\ + 7 \cdot (2^{|Z_7|} - 1) \cdot (3^{|Z_3 \setminus Z_7|} - 2^{|Z_3 \setminus Z_7|}) \cdot (4^{|\bar{D} \setminus Z_3|} - 3^{|\bar{D} \setminus Z_3|}) \cdot 4^{|X \setminus \bar{D}|} \\ + 7 \cdot (2^{|Z_6|} - 1) \cdot (3^{|Z_3 \setminus Z_6|} - 2^{|Z_3 \setminus Z_6|}) \cdot (4^{|\bar{D} \setminus Z_3|} - 3^{|\bar{D} \setminus Z_3|}) \cdot 4^{|X \setminus \bar{D}|} \\ + 7 \cdot (2^{|Z_6|} - 1) \cdot (3^{|Z_2 \setminus Z_6|} - 2^{|Z_2 \setminus Z_6|}) \cdot (4^{|\bar{D} \setminus Z_2|} - 3^{|\bar{D} \setminus Z_2|}) \cdot 4^{|X \setminus \bar{D}|} \\ + 7 \cdot (2^{|Z_6|} - 1) \cdot (3^{|Z_1 \setminus Z_6|} - 2^{|Z_1 \setminus Z_6|}) \cdot (4^{|\bar{D} \setminus Z_1|} - 3^{|\bar{D} \setminus Z_1|}) \cdot 4^{|X \setminus \bar{D}|} \\ + 7 \cdot (2^{|Z_5|} - 1) \cdot (3^{|Z_1 \setminus Z_5|} - 2^{|Z_1 \setminus Z_5|}) \cdot (4^{|\bar{D} \setminus Z_1|} - 3^{|\bar{D} \setminus Z_1|}) \cdot 4^{|X \setminus \bar{D}|} \\ + 7 \cdot (2^{|Z_4|} - 1) \cdot (3^{|Z_1 \setminus Z_4|} - 2^{|Z_1 \setminus Z_4|}) \cdot (4^{|\bar{D} \setminus Z_1|} - 3^{|\bar{D} \setminus Z_1|}) \cdot 4^{|X \setminus \bar{D}|}.$$

Proof. Let $Z_9 = \emptyset$. Then the given Lemma immediately follows from ([1], Lemma 10). \square

Now let binary relation α of the semigroup $B_X(D)$ satisfy the condition e) of Theorem 1 (see diagram 5 of the **Figure 1**). In this case we have $Q_5 = \{\emptyset, T, T', T \cup T'\}$, where $T, T' \in D$ and $T \setminus T' \neq \emptyset$ and $T' \setminus T \neq \emptyset$. By definition of the semilattice D it follows that

$$Q_5 \mathcal{Q}_{XI} = \left\{ \{\emptyset, Z_8, Z_7, Z_3\}, \{\emptyset, Z_8, Z_6, Z_3\}, \{\emptyset, Z_8, Z_5, \bar{D}\}, \{\emptyset, Z_8, Z_4, \bar{D}\}, \{\emptyset, Z_8, Z_2, \bar{D}\}, \right. \\ \left. \{\emptyset, Z_8, Z_1, \bar{D}\}, \{\emptyset, Z_7, Z_6, Z_3\}, \{\emptyset, Z_7, Z_5, \bar{D}\}, \{\emptyset, Z_7, Z_4, \bar{D}\}, \{\emptyset, Z_7, Z_2, \bar{D}\}, \right. \\ \left. \{\emptyset, Z_7, Z_1, \bar{D}\}, \{\emptyset, Z_6, Z_5, Z_1\}, \{\emptyset, Z_6, Z_4, Z_1\}, \{\emptyset, Z_5, Z_4, Z_1\}, \{\emptyset, Z_5, Z_3, \bar{D}\}, \right. \\ \left. \{\emptyset, Z_5, Z_2, \bar{D}\}, \{\emptyset, Z_4, Z_3, \bar{D}\}, \{\emptyset, Z_4, Z_2, \bar{D}\}, \{\emptyset, Z_3, Z_2, \bar{D}\}, \{\emptyset, Z_3, Z_1, \bar{D}\}, \right. \\ \left. \{\emptyset, Z_2, Z_1, \bar{D}\} \right\}.$$

It is easy to see $|\Phi(Q_5, Q_5)| = 2$ and $|\Omega(Q_5)| = 21$. If

$$\begin{aligned}
 D'_1 &= \{\emptyset, Z_8, Z_7, Z_3\}, D'_2 = \{\emptyset, Z_7, Z_8, Z_3\}, D'_3 = \{\emptyset, Z_8, Z_6, Z_3\}, D'_4 = \{\emptyset, Z_6, Z_8, Z_3\}, \\
 D'_5 &= \{\emptyset, Z_8, Z_5, \bar{D}\}, D'_6 = \{\emptyset, Z_5, Z_8, \bar{D}\}, D'_7 = \{\emptyset, Z_8, Z_4, \bar{D}\}, D'_8 = \{\emptyset, Z_4, Z_8, \bar{D}\}, \\
 D'_9 &= \{\emptyset, Z_8, Z_2, \bar{D}\}, D'_{10} = \{\emptyset, Z_2, Z_8, \bar{D}\}, D'_{11} = \{\emptyset, Z_8, Z_1, \bar{D}\}, D'_{12} = \{\emptyset, Z_1, Z_8, \bar{D}\}, \\
 D'_{13} &= \{\emptyset, Z_7, Z_6, Z_3\}, D'_{14} = \{\emptyset, Z_6, Z_7, Z_3\}, D'_{15} = \{\emptyset, Z_7, Z_5, \bar{D}\}, D'_{16} = \{\emptyset, Z_5, Z_7, \bar{D}\}, \\
 D'_{17} &= \{\emptyset, Z_7, Z_4, \bar{D}\}, D'_{18} = \{\emptyset, Z_4, Z_7, \bar{D}\}, D'_{19} = \{\emptyset, Z_7, Z_2, \bar{D}\}, D'_{20} = \{\emptyset, Z_2, Z_7, \bar{D}\}, \\
 D'_{21} &= \{\emptyset, Z_7, Z_1, \bar{D}\}, D'_{22} = \{\emptyset, Z_1, Z_7, \bar{D}\}, D'_{23} = \{\emptyset, Z_6, Z_5, Z_1\}, D'_{24} = \{\emptyset, Z_5, Z_6, Z_1\}, \\
 D'_{25} &= \{\emptyset, Z_6, Z_4, Z_1\}, D'_{26} = \{\emptyset, Z_4, Z_6, Z_1\}, D'_{27} = \{\emptyset, Z_5, Z_4, Z_1\}, D'_{28} = \{\emptyset, Z_4, Z_5, Z_1\}, \\
 D'_{29} &= \{\emptyset, Z_5, Z_3, \bar{D}\}, D'_{30} = \{\emptyset, Z_3, Z_5, \bar{D}\}, D'_{31} = \{\emptyset, Z_5, Z_2, \bar{D}\}, D'_{32} = \{\emptyset, Z_2, Z_5, \bar{D}\}, \\
 D'_{33} &= \{\emptyset, Z_4, Z_3, \bar{D}\}, D'_{34} = \{\emptyset, Z_3, Z_4, \bar{D}\}, D'_{35} = \{\emptyset, Z_4, Z_2, \bar{D}\}, D'_{36} = \{\emptyset, Z_2, Z_4, \bar{D}\}, \\
 D'_{37} &= \{\emptyset, Z_3, Z_2, \bar{D}\}, D'_{38} = \{\emptyset, Z_2, Z_3, \bar{D}\}, D'_{39} = \{\emptyset, Z_3, Z_1, \bar{D}\}, D'_{40} = \{\emptyset, Z_1, Z_3, \bar{D}\}, \\
 D'_{41} &= \{\emptyset, Z_2, Z_1, \bar{D}\}, D'_{42} = \{\emptyset, Z_1, Z_2, \bar{D}\}
 \end{aligned}$$

then

$$R^*(Q_5) = \bigcup_{i=1}^{42} R(D'_i) \tag{10}$$

(see [1], Definition 4 and [1], Theorem 1).

Lemma 9. Let X be a finite set, $D = \{Z_9, Z_8, Z_7, Z_6, Z_5, Z_4, Z_3, Z_2, Z_1, \bar{D}\} \in \Sigma_1(X, 10)$ and $Z_9 = \emptyset$. Let $R^*(Q_5)$ be set of all regular elements of the semigroup $B_X(D)$ such that each element satisfies the condition e) of Theorem 1. Then

$$|R^*(Q_5)| = \sum_{i=1}^{42} |R(D'_i)| - \sum_{(k,j) \in M'_4} |R(D'_k) \cap R(D'_j)|,$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}
 M'_4(Q_5) &= \{(3, 9), (3, 11), (4, 10), (4, 12), (5, 11), (5, 30), (5, 39), (6, 12), (6, 29), \\
 &\quad (6, 40), (7, 11), (7, 34), (7, 39), (8, 12), (8, 33), (8, 40), (9, 37), (10, 38), \\
 &\quad (11, 39), (12, 40), (13, 19), (13, 21), (14, 20), (14, 22), (15, 21), (15, 30), \\
 &\quad (15, 39), (16, 22), (16, 29), (16, 40), (17, 21), (17, 34), (17, 39), (18, 22), \\
 &\quad (18, 33), (18, 40), (19, 37), (20, 38), (21, 39), (22, 40), (23, 30), (23, 32), \\
 &\quad (23, 39), (23, 41), (24, 29), (24, 31), (25, 34), (25, 36), (26, 33), (26, 35), \\
 &\quad (29, 40), (30, 39), (31, 42), (32, 41), (33, 40), (34, 39), (35, 42), (36, 41)\}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Proof. Let $Z_9 = \emptyset$. Then the given Lemma immediately follows from ([1], Lemma 13). □

Lemma 10. Let $D'_i = \{\emptyset, Y_i, Y'_i, Y_i \cup Y'_i\}$ and $D'_j = \{\emptyset, Y_j, Y'_j, Y_j \cup Y'_j\}$ be arbitrary elements of the set $\{D'_1, D'_2, \dots, D'_{42}\}$, where $D'_i \neq D'_j$, $Y_j \supseteq Y_i$ and $Y'_j \supseteq Y'_i$. Then the following equality holds

$$|R(D'_i) \cap R(D'_j)| = 21 \cdot 2^{|Y_j \setminus (Y_i \cup Y'_j)|} \cdot (2^{|Y_i \cup Y'_j|} - 1) \cdot 2^{|Y'_j \setminus (Y'_i \cup Y_j)|} \cdot (2^{|Y'_i \cup Y_j|} - 1) \cdot 4^{|X \setminus (Y_i \cup Y'_j)|}.$$

Proof. Let $Z_9 = \emptyset$. Then the given Lemma immediately follows from definition semilattice D and by ([1], Lemma 13). □

Lemma 11. Let X be a finite set, $D = \{Z_9, Z_8, Z_7, Z_6, Z_5, Z_4, Z_3, Z_2, Z_1, \bar{D}\} \in \Sigma_1(X, 10)$ and $Z_9 = \emptyset$. Let $R^*(Q_5)$ be set of all regular elements of the semigroup $B_X(D)$ such that each element satisfies the condition e) of Theorem 1. Then $|R^*(Q_5)| = \sum_{i=1}^{42} |R(D'_i)| - \sum_{(k,j) \in M'_4} |R(D'_k) \cap R(D'_j)|$, where

Proof. Let $Z_9 = \emptyset$. Then the given Lemma immediately follows from Lemma 9 and 10. \square

Let f be a binary relation α of the semigroup $B_X(D)$ satisfy the condition g) of Theorem 1 (see diagram 7 of the **Figure 1**). In this case we have $Q_6 = \{Z_9, Z_6, T, T', \bar{D}\}$ where $T, T' \in \{Z_3, Z_2, Z_1\}$, $T \setminus T' \neq \emptyset$ and $T' \setminus T \neq \emptyset$. By definition of the semilattice D it follows that

$$Q_6 \mathfrak{A}_{XI} = \left\{ \left\{ \emptyset, Z_6, Z_3, Z_2, \bar{D} \right\}, \left\{ \emptyset, Z_6, Z_3, Z_1, \bar{D} \right\}, \left\{ \emptyset, Z_6, Z_2, Z_1, \bar{D} \right\} \right\}.$$

It is easy to see $|\Phi(Q_6, Q_6)| = 2$ and $|\Omega(Q_6)| = 3$. If

$$\begin{aligned} D'_1 &= \{Z_9, Z_6, Z_3, Z_2, \bar{D}\}, D'_2 = \{Z_9, Z_6, Z_2, Z_3, \bar{D}\}, D'_3 = \{Z_9, Z_6, Z_3, Z_1, \bar{D}\}, \\ D'_4 &= \{Z_9, Z_6, Z_1, Z_3, \bar{D}\}, D'_5 = \{Z_9, Z_6, Z_2, Z_1, \bar{D}\}, D'_6 = \{Z_9, Z_6, Z_1, Z_2, \bar{D}\}. \end{aligned}$$

Then

$$R^*(Q_6) = \bigcup_{i=1}^6 R(D'_i) \tag{11}$$

(see Definition [1], Definition 4 and [1], Theorem 2).

Lemma 12. Let X be a finite set, $D = \{Z_9, Z_8, Z_7, Z_6, Z_5, Z_4, Z_3, Z_2, Z_1, \bar{D}\} \in \Sigma_1(X, 10)$ and $Z_9 = \emptyset$. Let $R^*(Q_6)$ be set of all regular elements of the semigroup $B_X(D)$ such that each element satisfies the condition f) of Theorem 1. Then

$$\begin{aligned} |R^*(Q_6)| &= 6 \left(2^{|Z_6 \setminus Z_9|} - 1 \right) 2^{|(Z_3 \cap Z_2) \setminus Z_6|} \left(3^{|Z_3 \setminus Z_2|} - 2^{|Z_3 \setminus Z_2|} \right) \left(3^{|Z_2 \setminus Z_3|} - 2^{|Z_2 \setminus Z_3|} \right) 5^{|X \setminus \bar{D}|} \\ &\quad + 6 \left(2^{|Z_6 \setminus Z_9|} - 1 \right) 2^{|(Z_3 \cap Z_1) \setminus Z_6|} \left(3^{|Z_3 \setminus Z_1|} - 2^{|Z_3 \setminus Z_1|} \right) \left(3^{|Z_1 \setminus Z_3|} - 2^{|Z_1 \setminus Z_3|} \right) 5^{|X \setminus \bar{D}|} \\ &\quad + 6 \left(2^{|Z_6 \setminus Z_9|} - 1 \right) 2^{|(Z_2 \cap Z_1) \setminus Z_6|} \left(3^{|Z_2 \setminus Z_1|} - 2^{|Z_2 \setminus Z_1|} \right) \left(3^{|Z_1 \setminus Z_2|} - 2^{|Z_1 \setminus Z_2|} \right) 5^{|X \setminus \bar{D}|} \end{aligned}$$

Proof. Let $Z_9 = \emptyset$. Then the given Lemma immediately follows from ([1], Lemma 15). \square

Now let g be a binary relation α of the semigroup $B_X(D)$ satisfy the condition f) of Theorem 1 (see diagram 6 of the **Figure 1**). In this case we have $Q_7 = \{\emptyset, T, T', T \cup T', \bar{D}\}$, where $T, T' \in \{Z_8, Z_7, Z_6, Z_5, Z_4\}$, $T \setminus T' \neq \emptyset$ and $T' \setminus T \neq \emptyset$. By definition of the semilattice D it follows that

$$Q_7 \mathfrak{A}_{XI} = \left\{ \left\{ \emptyset, Z_8, Z_7, Z_3, \bar{D} \right\}, \left\{ \emptyset, Z_8, Z_6, Z_3, \bar{D} \right\}, \left\{ \emptyset, Z_7, Z_6, Z_3, \bar{D} \right\}, \right. \\ \left. \left\{ \emptyset, Z_6, Z_5, Z_1, \bar{D} \right\}, \left\{ \emptyset, Z_6, Z_4, Z_1, \bar{D} \right\}, \left\{ \emptyset, Z_5, Z_4, Z_1, \bar{D} \right\} \right\}.$$

It is easy to see $|\Phi(Q_7, Q_7)| = 2$ and $|\Omega(Q_7)| = 6$. If

$$\begin{aligned} D'_1 &= \{\emptyset, Z_8, Z_7, Z_3, \bar{D}\}, D'_2 = \{\emptyset, Z_7, Z_8, Z_3, \bar{D}\}, D'_3 = \{\emptyset, Z_8, Z_6, Z_3, \bar{D}\}, \\ D'_4 &= \{\emptyset, Z_6, Z_8, Z_3, \bar{D}\}, D'_5 = \{\emptyset, Z_7, Z_6, Z_3, \bar{D}\}, D'_6 = \{\emptyset, Z_6, Z_7, Z_3, \bar{D}\}, \\ D'_7 &= \{\emptyset, Z_6, Z_5, Z_1, \bar{D}\}, D'_8 = \{\emptyset, Z_5, Z_6, Z_1, \bar{D}\}, D'_9 = \{\emptyset, Z_6, Z_4, Z_1, \bar{D}\}, \\ D'_{10} &= \{\emptyset, Z_4, Z_6, Z_1, \bar{D}\}, D'_{11} = \{\emptyset, Z_5, Z_4, Z_1, \bar{D}\}, D'_{12} = \{\emptyset, Z_4, Z_5, Z_1, \bar{D}\} \end{aligned}$$

then

$$R^*(Q_7) = \bigcup_{i=1}^{12} R(D'_i) \tag{12}$$

(see [1], Definition 4 and [1], Theorem 2).

Lemma 13. Let X be a finite set, $D = \{Z_9, Z_8, Z_7, Z_6, Z_5, Z_4, Z_3, Z_2, Z_1, \bar{D}\} \in \Sigma_1(X, 10)$ and $Z_9 = \emptyset$. Let $R^*(Q_7)$ be set of all regular elements of the semigroup $B_X(D)$ such that each element satisfies the condition g) of Theorem 1. Then

$$\begin{aligned}
 |R^*(Q_7)| &= 12 \cdot (2^{|Z_8 \setminus Z_7|} - 1) \cdot (2^{|Z_7 \setminus Z_8|} - 1) \cdot (5^{|\bar{D} \setminus Z_3|} - 4^{|\bar{D} \setminus Z_3|}) \cdot 5^{|X \setminus \bar{D}|} \\
 &\quad + 12 \cdot (2^{|Z_8 \setminus Z_6|} - 1) \cdot (2^{|Z_6 \setminus Z_8|} - 1) \cdot (5^{|\bar{D} \setminus Z_3|} - 4^{|\bar{D} \setminus Z_3|}) \cdot 5^{|X \setminus \bar{D}|} \\
 &\quad + 12 \cdot (2^{|Z_7 \setminus Z_6|} - 1) \cdot (2^{|Z_6 \setminus Z_7|} - 1) \cdot (5^{|\bar{D} \setminus Z_3|} - 4^{|\bar{D} \setminus Z_3|}) \cdot 5^{|X \setminus \bar{D}|} \\
 &\quad + 12 \cdot (2^{|Z_6 \setminus Z_5|} - 1) \cdot (2^{|Z_5 \setminus Z_6|} - 1) \cdot (5^{|\bar{D} \setminus Z_3|} - 4^{|\bar{D} \setminus Z_3|}) \cdot 5^{|X \setminus \bar{D}|} \\
 &\quad + 12 \cdot (2^{|Z_6 \setminus Z_4|} - 1) \cdot (2^{|Z_4 \setminus Z_6|} - 1) \cdot (5^{|\bar{D} \setminus Z_3|} - 4^{|\bar{D} \setminus Z_3|}) \cdot 5^{|X \setminus \bar{D}|} \\
 &\quad + 12 \cdot (2^{|Z_5 \setminus Z_4|} - 1) \cdot (2^{|Z_4 \setminus Z_5|} - 1) \cdot (5^{|\bar{D} \setminus Z_3|} - 4^{|\bar{D} \setminus Z_3|}) \cdot 5^{|X \setminus \bar{D}|}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Proof. Let $Z_9 = \emptyset$. Then the given Lemma immediately follows from ([1], Lemma 16). □

Let h be a binary relation α of the semigroup $B_X(D)$ satisfy the condition h of Theorem 1 (see diagram 8 of the Figure 1). In this case we have $Q_8 = \{\emptyset, T, Z_6, T \cup Z_6, T', \bar{D}\}$, Where $T \in \{Z_8, Z_7, Z_5, Z_4\}$, $T' \in \{Z_3, Z_2, Z_1\}$. By definition of the semilattice D it follows that

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_8 \mathcal{G}_{XI} &= \{ \{\emptyset, Z_8, Z_6, Z_3, Z_2, \bar{D}\}, \{\emptyset, Z_8, Z_6, Z_3, Z_1, \bar{D}\}, \{\emptyset, Z_7, Z_6, Z_3, Z_2, \bar{D}\}, \\
 &\quad \{\emptyset, Z_7, Z_6, Z_3, Z_1, \bar{D}\}, \{\emptyset, Z_6, Z_5, Z_3, Z_1, \bar{D}\}, \{\emptyset, Z_6, Z_5, Z_2, Z_1, \bar{D}\}, \\
 &\quad \{\emptyset, Z_6, Z_4, Z_3, Z_1, \bar{D}\}, \{\emptyset, Z_6, Z_4, Z_2, Z_1, \bar{D}\} \}.
 \end{aligned}$$

It is easy to see $|\Phi(Q_8, Q_8)| = 1$ and $|\Omega(Q_8)| = 8$. If

$$\begin{aligned}
 D'_1 &= \{\emptyset, Z_8, Z_6, Z_3, Z_2, \bar{D}\}, D'_2 = \{\emptyset, Z_8, Z_6, Z_3, Z_1, \bar{D}\}, \\
 D'_3 &= \{\emptyset, Z_7, Z_6, Z_3, Z_2, \bar{D}\}, D'_4 = \{\emptyset, Z_7, Z_6, Z_3, Z_1, \bar{D}\}, \\
 D'_5 &= \{\emptyset, Z_6, Z_5, Z_3, Z_1, \bar{D}\}, D'_6 = \{\emptyset, Z_6, Z_5, Z_2, Z_1, \bar{D}\}, \\
 D'_7 &= \{\emptyset, Z_6, Z_4, Z_3, Z_1, \bar{D}\}, D'_8 = \{\emptyset, Z_6, Z_4, Z_2, Z_1, \bar{D}\}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Then

$$R^*(Q_8) = \bigcup_{i=1}^8 R(D'_i) \tag{13}$$

(see [1], Definition 4 and [1], Theorem 2).

Lemma 14. Let X be a finite set, $D = \{Z_9, Z_8, Z_7, Z_6, Z_5, Z_4, Z_3, Z_2, Z_1, \bar{D}\} \in \Sigma_1(X, 10)$ and $Z_9 = \emptyset$. Let $R^*(Q_8)$ be set of all regular elements of the semigroup $B_X(D)$ such that each element satisfies the condition h of Theorem 1. Then

$$\begin{aligned}
 |R^*(Q_8)| &= 8 \cdot (2^{|Z_8 \setminus Z_2|} - 1) \cdot (2^{|Z_6 \setminus Z_8|} - 1) \cdot (3^{|Z_2 \setminus Z_3|} - 2^{|Z_2 \setminus Z_3|}) \cdot 6^{|X \setminus \bar{D}|} \\
 &\quad + 8 \cdot (2^{|Z_8 \setminus Z_1|} - 1) \cdot (2^{|Z_6 \setminus Z_8|} - 1) \cdot (3^{|Z_1 \setminus Z_3|} - 2^{|Z_1 \setminus Z_3|}) \cdot 6^{|X \setminus \bar{D}|} \\
 &\quad + 8 \cdot (2^{|Z_7 \setminus Z_2|} - 1) \cdot (2^{|Z_6 \setminus Z_7|} - 1) \cdot (3^{|Z_2 \setminus Z_3|} - 2^{|Z_2 \setminus Z_3|}) \cdot 6^{|X \setminus \bar{D}|} \\
 &\quad + 8 \cdot (2^{|Z_7 \setminus Z_1|} - 1) \cdot (2^{|Z_6 \setminus Z_7|} - 1) \cdot (3^{|Z_1 \setminus Z_3|} - 2^{|Z_1 \setminus Z_3|}) \cdot 6^{|X \setminus \bar{D}|} \\
 &\quad + 8 \cdot (2^{|Z_5 \setminus Z_3|} - 1) \cdot (2^{|Z_6 \setminus Z_5|} - 1) \cdot (3^{|Z_3 \setminus Z_1|} - 2^{|Z_3 \setminus Z_1|}) \cdot 6^{|X \setminus \bar{D}|} \\
 &\quad + 8 \cdot (2^{|Z_5 \setminus Z_2|} - 1) \cdot (2^{|Z_6 \setminus Z_5|} - 1) \cdot (3^{|Z_2 \setminus Z_1|} - 2^{|Z_2 \setminus Z_1|}) \cdot 6^{|X \setminus \bar{D}|} \\
 &\quad + 8 \cdot (2^{|Z_4 \setminus Z_3|} - 1) \cdot (2^{|Z_6 \setminus Z_4|} - 1) \cdot (3^{|Z_3 \setminus Z_1|} - 2^{|Z_3 \setminus Z_1|}) \cdot 6^{|X \setminus \bar{D}|} \\
 &\quad + 8 \cdot (2^{|Z_4 \setminus Z_2|} - 1) \cdot (2^{|Z_6 \setminus Z_4|} - 1) \cdot (3^{|Z_2 \setminus Z_1|} - 2^{|Z_2 \setminus Z_1|}) \cdot 6^{|X \setminus \bar{D}|}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Proof. Let $Z_9 = \emptyset$. Then the given Lemma immediately follows from ([1], Lemma 17).
 Let us assume that □

$$s_2 = \sum_{i=1}^8 |R^*(Q_i)|.$$

Theorem 2. Let $D \in \Sigma_1(X, 10)$, $Z_9 = \emptyset$. If X is a finite set and R_D is a set of all regular elements of the semigroup $B_X(D)$, then $|R_D| = s_2$.

Proof. This Theorem immediately follows from ([1], Theorem 2) and Theorem 1. □

Example 1. Let $X = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7\}$,

$$P_1 = \{1\}, P_2 = \{2\}, P_3 = \{3\}, P_4 = \{4\}, P_5 = \{5\}, P_7 = \{6\}, P_8 = \{7\}, P_0 = P_6 = P_9 = \emptyset.$$

Then $\tilde{D} = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7\}$, $Z_1 = \{2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7\}$, $Z_2 = \{1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7\}$, $Z_3 = \{1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7\}$,
 $Z_4 = \{2, 3, 5, 6, 7\}$, $Z_5 = \{2, 3, 4, 6, 7\}$, $Z_6 = \{4, 5, 6, 7\}$, $Z_7 = \{1, 2, 4, 5, 7\}$, $Z_8 = \{1, 2, 4, 5, 6\}$ and $Z_9 = \emptyset$.

$$D = \{\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7\}, \{2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7\}, \{1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7\}, \{1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7\}, \\ \{2, 3, 5, 6, 7\}, \{2, 3, 4, 6, 7\}, \{4, 5, 6, 7\}, \{1, 2, 4, 5, 7\}, \{1, 2, 4, 5, 6\}, \emptyset\}.$$

We have $Z_9 = \emptyset$, $|R^*(Q_1)| = 1$, $|R^*(Q_2)| = 1143$, $|R^*(Q_3)| = 9990$, $|R^*(Q_4)| = 2443$, $|R^*(Q_5)| = 3150$,
 $|R^*(Q_6)| = 540$, $|R^*(Q_7)| = 168$, $|R(Q_8)| = 64$, $R_D = 17499$.

Theorem 3. Let $D \in \Sigma_1(X, 10)$. Then the set R_D of all regular elements of the semigroup $B_X(D)$ is a subsemigroup of this semigroup.

Proof. From ([1], Lemma 2), and by definition of the semilattice D it follows that the diagrams of XI-semilattices have the form of one of the diagrams given ([1], Figure 2). Now the given Theorem immediately follows from ([3], Theorem 2). □

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