

Werk

Label: Table of literature references

Jahr: 1972

PURL: https://resolver.sub.uni-goettingen.de/purl?31311157X_0097|log16

Kontakt/Contact

Digizeitschriften e.V.
SUB Göttingen
Platz der Göttinger Sieben 1
37073 Göttingen

✉ info@digizeitschriften.de

A motivating example for Theorem 3.4 is the following point algebra. Let $|S| > 1$ and define the product $(x_1, x_2, x_3) \cdot (y_1, y_2, y_3) = (x_2, y_2, y_3)$ on S^3 . Then $G = (S^3, \cdot)$ is non-associative and satisfies $xy \cdot z = yz$ and $xy^2 = xy$. The ϱ -equivalence classes defined in the proof above are the $G_a = \{(x, a, y) \mid a, x, y \in S, a, \text{ fixed}\}$.

References

- [1] *T. Evans*, Products of points-some simple algebras and their identities, *Amer. Math. Monthly*, **74** (1967), 362—372.
- [2] *M. Saade*, On decompositions of groupoids, preliminary report, *Notices Amer. Math. Soc.*, **17** (1970), 91—92.

Author's address: University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia 30601, U.S.A.