

# ON A PROBLEM OF PALFY AND SAXL

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

In the paper [1], Peter Pálfi and Jan Saxl pose the following

**PROBLEM.** Let  $\mathbf{A}$  be a finite algebra with  $\text{Con } \mathbf{A} \cong M_n$ ,  $n \geq 4$ .  
If three nontrivial congruences of  $\mathbf{A}$  pairwise permute, does it follow  
that every pair of congruences of  $\mathbf{A}$  permute?

These notes address answer this question affirmatively.

First, we establish some basic facts and notation. Throughout,  $X$  denotes a finite set,  $\text{Eq}(X)$  denotes the lattice of equivalence relations on  $X$  and, for  $\alpha \in \text{Eq}(X)$  and  $x \in X$ , we denote by  $x/\alpha$  the equivalence class of  $\alpha$  containing  $x$ . We often refer to equivalence classes as “blocks,” and we say that  $\alpha$  has *uniform blocks* if, for all  $x, y \in X$ ,  $|x/\alpha| = |y/\alpha|$ . In other words, all equivalence classes of  $\alpha$  have the same size.

If  $\alpha$  has uniform blocks of size  $r$ , then the number of blocks of  $\alpha$  is  $m = |X|/r$ . We say that two equivalence relations with uniform blocks have *complementary uniform block structure*, or simply *complementary structure*, if the number of blocks of one is equal to the block size of the other. In other words, if  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are two equivalence relations on  $X$  with uniform block sizes  $r_\alpha$  and  $r_\beta$ , respectively, then  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  have complementary block structure if and only if  $r_\alpha r_\beta = |X|$ .

We denote the largest and smallest equivalence relations on  $X$  by  $1_X$  and  $0_X$ , respectively. That is,  $1_X = \{(x, y) : x \in X, y \in X\}$  and  $0_X = \{(x, x) : x \in X\}$ .

**Fact 1.** If  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  are three distinct pairwise permuting, pairwise complementary equivalence relations on  $X$ , then these three relations have complementary structure, and each  $\alpha_i$  has block size  $|X|^{1/2} = n$ , for some positive integer  $n$ . Thus, the number of blocks of each  $\alpha_i$  is  $|X|^{1/2}$ , and  $|X| = n^2$ .

## REFERENCES

- [1] P. P. Pálfi and J. Saxl. Congruence lattices of finite algebras and factorizations of groups. *Comm. Algebra*, 18(9):2783–2790, 1990.