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## About algebraic characterization of quasi-varieties of loops

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We will present a characterization of the quasi-varieties of loops in the language of the filtered product. From the definition of quasi-variety it results that, if M is a quasi-variety, then SM = M, PM = M.

We will note: by  $P_f M$  the class of isomorphic loops of the filtered product of loops from M; by  $P_u M$  the class of isomorphic loops of the ultrafiltered product of loops from M; by  $P_{fin}M$  the class of isomorphic loops to the direct product of loops in M (with finite support).

For any class M of loops the intersection of all quasivarieties containing M is a quasi-variety. This is the smallest quasi-variety containing M, which is denoted by qM and is called the quasi-variety generated by M. If  $M = \{L\}$  consists of a single loop L, then instead of qM we know simply qL. The following statement takes place.

**Theorem 1.** Any quasi-variety of loops is generated by the set of all its finitegenerated loops.

The class of loops M is called: filtered-closed if  $P_f M = M$ ; ultra-dark if  $P_u M = M$ ; multilicative-closed if PM = M; hereditary if SM = M.

The following statements are true.

**Theorem 2.** Any quasi-variety of loops is filtered-closed.

**Theorem 3.** Suppose that the loop  $L \in qM$ , where M is some class of loops. Then  $L \in SP_uP_{fin}M$ .

**Theorem 4.** Let M be the set of all finite loops, then  $qM = SP_uM$ 

From Theorems 2, 3 we obtain the following theorems.

**Theorem 5** (Mal'tsev). A class M of loops is quasi-variety if and only if: i) M is filtered-closed; ii) M is hereditary.

**Theorem 6** (Mal'tsev).  $QM = SP_f M$ .

**Theorem 7.**  $qM = SPP_u M$ .

In particular, when M is a finite totality of finite loops, from Theorem 7 it follows:

**Theorem 8.** If M is a total of finite loops, then qM = SPM.

**Theorem 9** (sign of belonging). Let M be a class of loops. If the finite generated loop L belongs to the quasiarity qM, then  $L \in SPM$ .

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