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## STRUCTURE OF INCIDENCE ALGEBRAS AND THEIR AUTOMORPHISM GROUPS<sup>1</sup>

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Let P be a locally finite ordered set, i.e., a (partially) ordered set for which every segment  $[X, Y] = \{Z | X \leq Z \leq Y\}$  is finite. The *incidence algebra* I(P) of P over a field K is defined [2] as the algebra of all functions from segments of P into K under the multiplication (convolution)

$$fg(X, Y) = \sum_{Z \in [X,Y]} f(X, Z)g(Z, Y).$$

(We write f(X, Y) for f([X, Y]).) Note that the algebra I(P) has an identity element  $\delta$  given by

$$\delta(X, Y) = 1, \quad \text{if } X = Y,$$
$$= 0, \quad \text{if } X \neq Y.$$

THEOREM 1. Let P and Q be locally finite ordered sets. If I(P) and I(Q) are isomorphic as K-algebras, then P and Q are isomorphic.

SKETCH OF PROOF. The idea is to show that the ordered set P can be uniquely recovered from I(P). Let the elements of P be denoted  $X_{\alpha}$ , where  $\alpha$  ranges over some index set. Then a maximal set of primitive orthogonal idempotents for I(P) consists of the functions  $e_{\alpha}$  defined by

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