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PUBLISHER'S ERRATUM

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Some types of filters in BL algebras

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Unfortunately, the address of M. Haveshki and E. Eslami is wrong. The correct address is given below:
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Furthermore, the tables of Example 3.22. were incorrectly positioned. Here you can see the correct position:

Corollary 3.21 *Suppose that F is a maximal and (positive) implicative filter, then A/F is a Boolean algebra.*

Proof By Proposition 3.19, F is a Boolean filter and by Theorem 2.13, A/F is a Boolean algebra. □

Example 3.22 [5] Let $B = \{0, a, b, c, 1\}$. Define $*$ and $\rightarrow$ as follows:

$*$	1	0	a	b	c
1	1	0	a	b	c
0	0	0	0	0	0
a	a	0	a	a	a
b	b	0	a	b	a
c	c	0	a	a	c

$\rightarrow$	1	0,	a	b	c
1	1	0	a	b	c
0	1	1	1	1	1
a	1	0	1	1	1
b	1	0	c	1	c
c	1	0	b	b	1

Easily we can check that $(B, \wedge, \vee, *, \rightarrow, 0, 1)$ is a BL algebra. Consider the filter $F = \{b, 1\}$.Then F is an implicative filter while it is not a Boolean filter, because $a \vee a^- = a \vee 0 = a \notin F$.

Remark In Example 3.22 $(B, \wedge, \vee, *, \rightarrow, 0, 1)$ is a Gődel algebra.

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