

# *MacNeille transferability of finite lattices*

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*joint work with*

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2. Quasi-equations and universal clauses to a lesser extent.
3. We will look at special universal clauses  $\rho(\mathbf{L})$  associated with finite lattices  $\mathbf{L}$ .
4. We determine conditions on  $\mathbf{L}$  ensuring that  $\rho(\mathbf{L})$  is preserved by ideal and MacNeille completions of different types of lattices.

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## Definition (Grätzer 1966)

A (finite) lattice  $\mathbf{L}$  is *ideal transferable* if for all lattice  $\mathbf{K}$ ,

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The lattice  $\mathbf{L}$  is *sharply ideal transferable* if  $k: \mathbf{L} \hookrightarrow_{\wedge, \vee} \mathbf{K}$  can always be chosen such that

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## Remark

Grätzer was interested in finding first-order sentences in the language of lattices preserved and reflected by the operation  $K \mapsto \text{Idl}(K)$ .

# Universal sentences and forbidden configurations

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Let  $\tau \subseteq \{0, 1, \wedge, \vee\}$  and let  $\mathbf{L}$  be a finite lattice. Then there exist a universal sentence  $\rho_\tau(\mathbf{L})$  such that

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5. Any universal class of locally finite lattices can be axiomatised by such clauses.

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New results for ideal transferability of distributive lattices with respect to certain classes of modular lattices WEHRUNG 2018.

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For  $\mathbf{K}$  a bounded lattice we have that

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GEHRKE, HARDING & VENEMA 2006. So if  $\mathbf{L} \hookrightarrow_{\wedge, \vee} \text{Idl}(\mathbf{K})$ , then  $\mathbf{L} \hookrightarrow_{\wedge, \vee} \mathbf{K}$ , by Los' Theorem. □

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## Corollary

*Any finite lattice  $\{\wedge, \vee\}$ -MacNeille transferable for the class of all lattices must be a linear sum of lattices isomorphic to:*

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## Problem

*Does this exactly characterise the lattices  $\{\wedge, \vee\}$ -MacNeille transferable for the class of all lattices?*

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An object  $\mathbf{P}$  in a concrete category  $\mathcal{C}$  is (*weakly*) *projective* if for any arrow  $h: \mathbf{P} \rightarrow \mathbf{B}$  and any surjection  $q: \mathbf{A} \twoheadrightarrow \mathbf{B}$  in  $\mathcal{C}$ , there exist an arrow  $\mathbf{P} \rightarrow \mathbf{A}$  making the following diagram commute

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1. Every finite distributive lattice (reduct) is projective in the category of meet-semilattices (Horn & Kimura 1971),
2. A finite distributive lattice  $\mathbf{L}$  is projective in the category of distributive lattices iff  $J_0(\mathbf{L})$  is closed under meets (Balbes & Horn 1970).

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This is an application of BAKER & HALES 1974: For  $\wedge \in \tau \subseteq \{0, 1, \wedge\}$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & & \mathbf{S} & \xrightarrow{\wedge, \vee} & \mathbf{K}^X / U \\ & \nearrow \wedge & & \downarrow \wedge, \vee & & \\ \mathbf{L} & \xrightarrow{\wedge} & \overline{\mathbf{K}} & \xrightarrow{0, 1, \wedge} & \text{Idl}(\mathbf{K}) & \end{array}$$

## Remark



This entails that any class of HAs axiomatised by  $\{0, 1, \wedge\}$ -clauses is closed under MacNeille completions CIABATTONI ET AL. 2011.

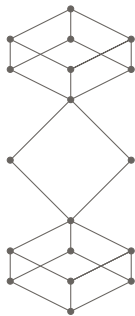
# MacNeille transferability for distributive lattices

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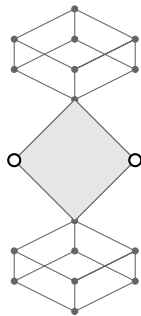
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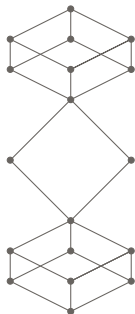
$L$



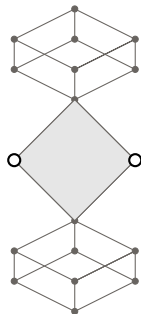
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L



K

Note that  $K$  is *not* a Heyting algebra.

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## Theorem

*Let  $\tau \subseteq \{0, 1, \wedge, \vee\}$  be such that  $\{0, 1\} \not\subseteq \tau$  and let  $\mathbf{P}$  be a finite projective distributive lattice.*

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If  $\mathbf{P} \hookrightarrow_{0, \wedge, \vee} \bar{\mathbf{K}}$  then  $\mathbf{P} \hookrightarrow_{0, \wedge} \mathbf{K}$ .

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If  $\mathbf{P} \hookrightarrow_{0, \wedge, \vee} \overline{\mathbf{K}}$  then  $\mathbf{P} \hookrightarrow_{0, \wedge} \mathbf{K}$ . Since  $\mathbf{P}$  is a finite projective distributive lattice we have that

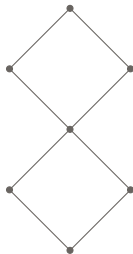
$$h: \mathbf{P} \hookrightarrow_{0, \wedge} \mathbf{K} \implies \hat{h}: \mathbf{P} \hookrightarrow_{0, \wedge, \vee} \mathbf{K},$$

for  $\hat{h}(x) := \bigvee \{h(a) : a \in J_0(\mathbf{P}) \cap \downarrow x\}$  BALBES & HORN 1970. □

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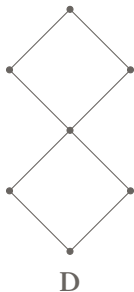
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**D**

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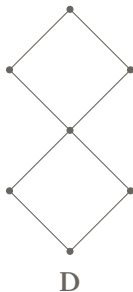
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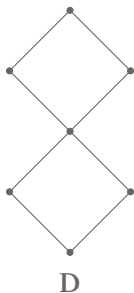
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# MacNeille transferability for Heyting algebras



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## Lemma

*Let  $\mathcal{K}$  be a class of  $(\tau \cup \{1\})$ -lattices closed under principal ideals. If  $\mathbf{L}$  is  $\tau$ -MacNeille transferable for  $\mathcal{K}$  the  $\mathbf{L} \oplus \mathbf{1}$  is  $(\tau \cup \{1\})$ -MacNeille transferable for  $\mathcal{K}$ . Similar, mutatis mutandis, for principal filters.*

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$$\mathbf{1} \oplus \mathbf{P}, \quad \mathbf{P} \oplus \mathbf{1}, \quad \mathbf{1} \oplus \mathbf{P} \oplus \mathbf{1}, \quad \mathbf{1} \oplus \mathbf{D} \oplus \mathbf{1}, \quad \mathbf{1} \oplus \mathbf{D}, \quad \mathbf{D} \oplus \mathbf{1},$$

*where  $\mathbf{P}$  is a finite lattice projective in the category of distributive lattices, and  $\mathbf{D}$  is the seven element distributive lattice with a doubly-reducible element.*

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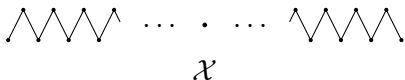
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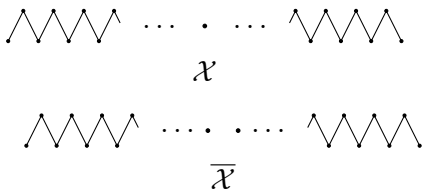


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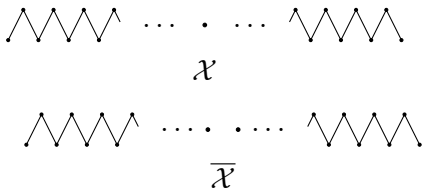


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## Remark

Note that a positive answer to **3** will entail that every stable intermediate logic is canonical.

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4. Syntax? Cf., GRÄTZER 1966/1970, BAKER & HALES 1974.

*Thank you very much for your time and attention*