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ON A CERTAIN CONSTRUCTION OF MS-ALGEBRAS

Miroslav Haviar

1 – Introduction

The first construction of MS-algebras from Kleene algebras and distributive lattices was presented by T.S. Blyth and J.C. Varlet in [3]. This was a construction by means of so-called "triples" which were successfully used in constructions of Stone algebras (see [6], [7]), distributive p-algebras (see [9]), pseudocomplemented semilattices (see [10]), etc. In [4], T.S. Blyth and J.C. Varlet improved their construction from [3] by means of "quadruples" and they showed that each MS-algebra from the subvariety $\mathbb{K}_2$ ($\mathbb{K}_2$-algebra) can be constructed in this way. This was independently done by T. Katriňák and K. Mikula (in an unpublished paper), who compared then both approaches in [11].

In this paper we establish in a particular case an essential simplification of the above mentioned constructions, which is based on the observation that a $\mathbb{K}_2$-algebra L in which $L^\vee$ is a principal filter is completely determined by the quadruple $(L^{00}, L^\vee, \varphi(L), \gamma(L))$, where φ is — in contrast to the constructions mentioned above — a certain mapping from L^{00} into $L^\vee$ (Section 3). Many complications involved in the previous constructions can be removed in this way. We also show that there exists a one-to-one correspondence between the mentioned class of MS-algebras and the class of so-called decomposable $\mathbb{K}_2$-quadruples (Section 4). In Section 5 we establish similar results for MS-algebras from the subvariety $\mathbf{S} \vee \mathbb{K}$. Two examples illustrate the results.

2 – Preliminaries

An *MS-algebra* is an algebra $(L; \vee, \wedge, {}^0, 0, 1)$ of type $(2, 2, 1, 0, 0)$ where $(L; \vee, \wedge, 0, 1)$ is a bounded distributive lattice and ^{0} is a unary operation such that for all $x, y \in L$

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(1) $x \leq x^{00}$;

(2) $(x \wedge y)^0 = x^0 \vee y^0$;

(3) $1^0 = 0$.

The class of all MS-algebras is equational. Algebras from the subvariety $\mathbb{K}_2$ (we call them briefly $\mathbb{K}_2$-*algebras*) are described by the additional two identities:

(4) $x \wedge x^0 = x^{00} \wedge x^0$;

(5) $(x \wedge x^0) \vee y \vee y^0 = y \vee y^0$.

A $\mathbb{K}_2$-algebra satisfying the identity

(6) $x = x^{00}$

is called a *Kleene* algebra.

Let L be a $\mathbb{K}_2$-algebra. Then

i) $L^{00} = \{x \in L;\ x = x^{00}\}$ is a Kleene algebra;

ii) $L^{\vee} = \{x \vee x^0;\ x \in L\}$ is a filter of L;

iii) $L^{\wedge} = \{x \wedge x^0;\ x \in L\}$ is an ideal of L.

Further, for any MS-algebra L,

iv) The relation Φ defined by

$$x \equiv y(\Phi) \quad \text{iff} \ \ x^0 = y^0$$

is a congruence of L such that every Φ-class $[x]\Phi$ containing x contains also the element x^{00} which is the largest element of $[x]\Phi$ and $[x]\Phi \cap L^{00} = \{x^{00}\}$.

For these and other properties of MS-algebras we refer the reader to [1], [2] and [5].

3 – The quadruple construction

The quadruple constructions mentioned above provide a complete representation of any $\mathbb{K}_2$-algebra L by its quadruple $(L^{00}, L^{\vee}, \varphi(L), \gamma(L))$ where $\varphi(L)$ is a certain mapping from L^{00} into $F(L^{\vee})$, the lattice of all filters of $L^{\vee}$ and $\gamma(L)$ is the restriction of the congruence Φ to the filter $L^{\vee}$. These constructions can be essentially simplified for those algebras whose filter $L^{\vee}$ has a smallest element (e.g. finite MS-algebras) — we shall call them *locally bounded*.

First we shall present a simple method of how to construct some $\mathbb{K}_2$-algebras.

Definition 1. An (abstract) *triple* is (K, D, φ), where

i) K is a Kleene algebra;

ii) D is a bounded distributive lattice;

iii) φ is $(0,1)$-lattice homomorphism from K into D.

Theorem 1. *Let (K,D,φ) be a triple. Then*

$$L = \Big\{(x,y);\ x \in K,\ y \in D,\ y \le \varphi(x)\Big\}$$

is an MS-algebra, if we define

$$\begin{aligned}(x_1,y_1) \vee (x_2,y_2) &= (x_1 \vee x_2, y_1 \vee y_2)\\ (x_1,y_1) \wedge (x_2,y_2) &= (x_1 \wedge x_2, y_1 \wedge y_2)\\ (x,y)^0 &= (x^0, \varphi(x^0))\\ 1_L &= (1,1)\\ 0_L &= (0,0)\ .\end{aligned}$$

Moreover, $L^{00} \cong K$.

Proof: It is easy to prove that L is a sublattice of $K \times D$. Obviously $(0,0), (1,1) \in L$. Thus L is a bounded distributive lattice. Clearly,

$$(x,y) \wedge (x,y)^{00} = (x \wedge x^{00}, y \wedge \varphi(x^{00})) = (x,y)\ ,$$

hence (1) is satisfied in L. The identities (2) and (3) can be verified in the similar way. Now

$$\begin{aligned}L^{00} &= \Big\{(x,y)^{00};\ (x,y) \in L\Big\} = \Big\{(x^{00}, \varphi(x^{00}));\ x \in K\Big\}\\ &= \Big\{(x,\varphi(x));\ x \in K\Big\} \quad \text{(by (6))}\\ &\cong K \quad \text{under the isomorphism } (x,\varphi(x)) \mapsto x\ . \blacksquare\end{aligned}$$

By a $\mathbb{K}_2$-*triple* we shall mean a triple (K,D,φ) in which $\varphi(K^\wedge) = \{0_D\}$.

Corollary 1. *Let (K,D,φ) be a $\mathbb{K}_2$-triple. Then the MS-algebra L from Theorem 1 is a $\mathbb{K}_2$-algebra.*

Proof: We shall prove that the identities (4), (5) hold in L. We have

$$\begin{aligned}(x,y) \wedge (x,y)^0 &= (x \wedge x^0, y \wedge \varphi(x^0)) = (x^{00} \wedge x^0, 0)\\ &= (x^{00} \wedge x^0, \varphi(x^{00} \wedge x^0)) = (x,y)^{00} \wedge (x,y)^0\end{aligned} \tag{4}$$

using the fact that

$$y \wedge \varphi(x^0) \le \varphi(x \wedge x^0) = 0_D \ .$$

The identity (5) can be verified in the similar way using the facts that $y = y \wedge \varphi(x)$ and (5) holds in K. ∎

Definition 2. An (abstract) $\mathbb{K}_2$-*quadruple* is (K, D, φ, γ), where (K, D, φ) is a $\mathbb{K}_2$-triple and γ is a monomial congruence on D, i.e. every γ-class $[y]\gamma$ has a largest element — we shall denote it by $\max[y]\gamma$.

Corollary 2. *Let (K, D, φ, γ) be a $\mathbb{K}_2$-quadruple. Then*

$$L = \Big\{(x, y);\ x \in K,\ y \in D,\ y \le \varphi(x) \le \max[y]\gamma\Big\}$$

is a $\mathbb{K}_2$-algebra, if the operations are defined in the same way as in Theorem 1. Moreover, $L^{00} \cong K$.

Proof: It suffices to verify that for any $(x, y), (z, w) \in L$

$$\varphi(x \vee z) \le \max[y \vee w]\gamma \quad \text{and} \quad \varphi(x \wedge z) \le \max[y \wedge w]\gamma$$

hold in L, but this follows from the facts that

$$\varphi(x) \le \max[y]\gamma \quad \text{and} \quad \varphi(z) \le \max[w]\gamma \ . \ \blacksquare$$

We shall say that the MS-algebra L from Corollary 2 is *associated* with the $\mathbb{K}_2$-quadruple (K, D, φ, γ) and the construction of L described in Corollary 2 will be called a $\mathbb{K}_2$-*construction*.

Let L be a locally bounded $\mathbb{K}_2$-algebra and let b be the smallest element of $L^\vee$. Define a mapping $\varphi(L)\colon\ L^{00} \to L^\vee$ by $\varphi(L)(x) = x \vee b$. Let $\gamma(L)$ be the restriction of the congruence Φ to $L^\vee$. Obviously, $\varphi(L)$ is a $(0,1)$-homomorphism and $\gamma(L)$ is a monomial congruence on $L^\vee$.

We say that $(L^{00}, L^\vee, \varphi(L), \gamma(L))$ is a quadruple *associated* with L.

Since $L^\vee = [b) = [c \vee c^0)$ for some $c \in L$ and (5) holds in L, we have $\varphi(a \wedge a^0) = (a \wedge a^0) \vee c \vee c^0 = c \vee c^0 = b$ for every $a \in L$. Hence the quadruple $(L^{00}, L^\vee, \varphi(L), \gamma(L))$ associated with L is a $\mathbb{K}_2$-quadruple.

The next theorem states that every locally bounded $\mathbb{K}_2$-algebra can be obtained by the $\mathbb{K}_2$-construction.

Theorem 2. *Let L be a locally bounded $\mathbb{K}_2$-algebra. Let $(L^{00}, L^\vee, \varphi(L), \gamma(L))$ be the quadruple associated with L. Then the MS-algebra L_1 associated with $(L^{00}, L^\vee, \varphi(L), \gamma(L))$ is isomorphic to L.*

Proof: Let $L = [b)$. We shall prove that the mapping $f\colon L \to L_1$ defined by

$$f(a) = (a^{00}, a \vee b)$$

is the desired isomorphism. Obviously $f(a) \in L_1$, since

$$a \vee b \le a^{00} \vee b = \varphi(a^{00}) \le a^{00} \vee b^{00} = \max[a \vee b]\, \gamma(L) \ .$$

Evidently, f is a lattice homomorphism and $f(1) = (1,1)$, $f(0) = (0,b)$. Further, we get

$$(f(a))^0 = (a^{00}, a \vee b)^0 = (a^0, \varphi(a^0)) = (a^0, a^0 \vee b) = f(a^0) \ ,$$

hence f is a homomorphism of MS-algebras. Now assume $f(a_1) = f(a_2)$. Then $a_1^{00} = a_2^{00}$ and $a_1 \vee b = a_2 \vee b$. Thus $a_1^{00} \wedge (a_1 \vee b) = a_2^{00} \wedge (a_2 \vee b)$, hence $a_1 \vee (a_1^{00} \wedge b) = a_2 \vee (a_2^{00} \wedge b)$. Further, for $i \in \{1,2\}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
(a_i^{00} \wedge b) \wedge (a_i^0 \wedge b) &= a_i^{00} \wedge a_i^0 \wedge b \\
&= a_i \wedge a_i^0 \wedge b \ \ \text{(by (4))} \\
&= (a_i \wedge b) \wedge (a_i^0 \wedge b) \ . \\
(a_i^{00} \wedge b) \vee (a_i^0 \wedge b) &= (a_i^{00} \vee a_i^0) \wedge b = b \\
&= (a_i \vee a_i^0) \wedge b \\
&= (a_i \wedge b) \vee (a_i^0 \wedge b) \ .
\end{aligned}$$

Since L is distributive, we obtain $a_i^{00} \wedge b = a_i \wedge b$, thus $a_i^{00} \wedge b \le a_i$. Hence, $a_1 = a_2$ and f is injective. It remains to prove that f is an onto map. Let $(x,y) \in L_1$. Put $a = x \wedge y$. Then we have

$$\begin{aligned}
f(a) &= \Big((x \wedge y)^{00}, (x \wedge y) \vee b\Big) = \Big(x^{00} \wedge y^{00}, (x \vee b) \wedge (y \vee b)\Big) \\
&= \Big(x \wedge y^{00}, (x \vee b) \wedge y\Big) = \Big(x, \varphi(x) \wedge y\Big) = (x,y)
\end{aligned}$$

using the facts that $x = x^{00}$ as $x \in L^{00}$, $b \le y$ as $y \in L^{\vee}$ and $x \le x \vee b = \varphi(x) \le \max[y]\, \gamma(L) = y^{00}$, $y \le \varphi(x)$ follow from rules of the $\mathbb{K}_2$-construction of L_1. The proof of Theorem 2 is complete. ∎

3 – MS-algebras from $\mathbb{K}_2$ and decomposable $\mathbb{K}_2$-quadruples

In the previous section we presented a simple triple construction of some $\mathbb{K}_2$-algebras, then its modification by quadruples ($\mathbb{K}_2$-construction) and we proved that every locally bounded $\mathbb{K}_2$-algebra is obtained in this way. In this section we shall investigate a relation between the $\mathbb{K}_2$-quadruples which give rise to the same (up to isomorphism) MS-algebra by $\mathbb{K}_2$-construction.

Definition 3. An *isomorphism* of the $\mathbb{K}_2$-quadruples (K, D, φ, γ) and $(K_1, D_1, \varphi_1, \gamma_1)$ is a pair (f, g), where f is an isomorphism of K and K_1, g is an isomorphism of D and D_1 such that $x \equiv y(\gamma)$ iff $g(x) \equiv g(y)(\gamma_1)$ and the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} K & \xrightarrow{\varphi} & D \\ f\downarrow & & \downarrow g \\ K_1 & \xrightarrow{\varphi_1} & D_1 \end{array}$$

is commutative.

Lemma 1. *If two $\mathbb{K}_2$-algebras are isomorphic then their associated quadruples are isomorphic, too.*

The proof is straightforward.

Theorem 3. *Assume that the $\mathbb{K}_2$-quadruples (K,D, φ, γ) and $(K_1, D_1, \varphi_1, \gamma_1)$ are isomorphic under an isomorphism (f, g) and let L and L_1 be their associated $\mathbb{K}_2$-algebras, respectively. Then*

$$L \cong L_1 \ ,$$

where the isomorphism is defined by the rule

$$h((x, y)) = (f(x), g(y)) \ .$$

Proof: Obviously, h is a lattice homomorphism. Further, we have

$$\begin{aligned} h((x, y)^0) &= h(x^0, \varphi(x^0)) = (f(x^0), g(\varphi(x^0))) \\ &= (f(x^0), \varphi_1(f(x^0))) = (f(x)^0, \varphi_1((f(x))^0)) = (f(x), g(y))^0 = h((x, y))^0 \ . \end{aligned}$$

Obviously, h is bijective, thus h is an isomorphism. ∎

We get immediately from Lemma 1 and Theorems 2, 3:

Corollary 3. *Two locally bounded $\mathbb{K}_2$-algebras are isomorphic if and only if their associated quadruples are isomorphic.*

Let us now observe that the converse statement to Theorem 3 is not true, i.e. a $\mathbb{K}_2$-algebra can be obtained from non-isomorphic $\mathbb{K}_2$-quadruples as well. Hence, it is not true, that every $\mathbb{K}_2$-quadruple is isomorphic to a quadruple associated with some $\mathbb{K}_2$-algebra. We illustrate this observation on the next example.

Example 1. Let K be a subdirectly irreducible Kleene algebra, let D be a two-element distributive lattice and let $\varphi\colon\ K \to D$ be the mapping defined by the rule

$$\varphi(0) = \varphi(a) = 0_D\,, \qquad \varphi(1) = 1_D$$

(see Figure 1a).

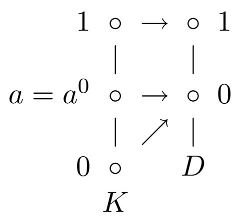

Fig. 1a

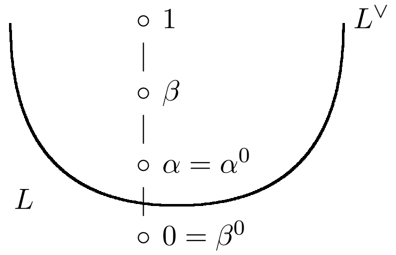

Fig. 1b

Let $\gamma = D \times D$. Then (K, D, φ, γ) is a $\mathbb{K}_2$-quadruple and by the $\mathbb{K}_2$-construction we obtain a (subdirectly irreducible) MS-algebra L, where

$$L = \Big\{(0,0), (a,0), (1,0), (1,1)\Big\}$$

and

$$(a,0)^0 = (a,0)\,, \qquad (1,0)^0 = (0,0)$$

(see Figure 1b – we renamed the elements of L). Obviously,

$$(K, D, \varphi, \gamma) \ncong (L^{00}, L^\vee, \varphi(L), \gamma(L))\ ,$$

since $L^\vee = \{(a,0), (1,0), (1,1)\}$ is a three element chain. Hence the subdirectly irreducible $\mathbb{K}_2$-algebra L is obtained from two non-isomorphic $\mathbb{K}_2$-quadruples by the $\mathbb{K}_2$-construction, and the $\mathbb{K}_2$-quadruple (K, D, φ, γ) is not isomorphic to any associated quadruple.

Thus the class of all $\mathbb{K}_2$-quadruples is "too large" for establishing a one-to-one correspondence between locally bounded $\mathbb{K}_2$-algebras and $\mathbb{K}_2$-quadruples by means of the $\mathbb{K}_2$-construction. The next theorem gives a characterization of the class of $\mathbb{K}_2$-quadruples for which such a correspondence exists.

Theorem 4. *A $\mathbb{K}_2$-quadruple (K, D, φ, γ) is isomorphic to a quadruple associated with some $\mathbb{K}_2$-algebra if and only if it satisfies the following two conditions:*

i) *For every* $y \in D$ *there exists a unique element* $x_y \in K^{\vee}$ *such that* $y \leq \varphi(x_y) \leq \max[y]\gamma$*;*

ii) $y_1 \equiv y_2(\gamma)$ *iff* $x^0_{y_1} = x^0_{y_2}$ *for any* $y_1, y_2 \in D$*.*

Definition 4. A $\mathbb{K}_2$-quadruple (K, D, φ, γ) satisfying the conditions i), ii) from Theorem 4 will be called a *decomposable* $\mathbb{K}_2$-quadruple.

Lemma 2. *Let* L *be a locally bounded* $\mathbb{K}_2$*-algebra. Then its associated quadruple* $(L^{00}, L^{\vee}, \varphi(L), \gamma(L))$ *is a decomposable* $\mathbb{K}_2$*-quadruple.*

Proof: We have already observed that $(L^{00}, L^{\vee}, \varphi(L), \gamma(L))$ is a $\mathbb{K}_2$-quadruple. To prove that it satisfies the condition i), suppose $y \in L^{\vee}$, i.e., $y = a \vee a^0$ for some $a \in L$. Put $x_y = x = a^{00} \vee a^0 = y^{00}$. Obviously, $x \in (L^{00})^{\vee}$ and $y \leq \varphi(L)(x) = a^0 \vee a^{00} = \max[y]\,\gamma(L)$, i.e. $(x, y) \in L_1$ where L_1 is a $\mathbb{K}_2$-algebra associated with $(L^{00}, L^{\vee}, \varphi(L), \gamma(L))$. To prove the uniqueness, suppose that $(x', y) \in L_1$ for an element $x' \in (L^{00})^{\vee}$. Then $y \leq x' \vee b \leq y^{00}$, hence $x'^{00} \vee b^{00} = y^{00}$. Since $x' \in (L^{00})^{\vee}$, we have $b \leq x'$ and $x' = x' \vee b^{00} = x'^{00} \vee b^{00} = y^{00} = x$. Now we shall prove ii). Let $y_1, y_2 \in L^{\vee}$, $y_1 = c \vee c^0$, $y_2 = d \vee d^0$ for some $c, d \in L$. Then $y_1 \equiv y_2(\gamma(L))$ iff $c^0 \wedge c^{00} = d^0 \wedge d^{00}$ and this is equivalent to $x^0_{y_1} = x^0_{y_2}$. ∎

Theorem 5. *Let* (K, D, φ, γ) *be a decomposable* $\mathbb{K}_2$*-quadruple. Then there exists a* $\mathbb{K}_2$*-algebra* L *such that*

$$\Big(L^{00}, L^{\vee}, \varphi(L), \gamma(L)\Big) \cong (K, D, \varphi, \gamma) \ .$$

Proof: Let L be a $\mathbb{K}_2$-algebra associated with (K, D, φ, γ). By Theorem 1, the mapping $f\colon L^{00} \to K$ defined by the rule $f(x, \varphi(x)) = x$ is an isomorphism of Kleenean algebras. Now,

$$L^{\vee} = \Big\{(x, y) \vee (x, y^0);\ (x, y) \in L\Big\} = \Big\{(x \vee x^0, y \vee \varphi(x^0));\ (x, y) \in L\Big\} \ .$$

We shall prove that the mapping $g\colon L^{\vee} \to D$ defined by the rule

$$g(x \vee x^0, y \vee \varphi(x^0)) = y \vee \varphi(x^0)$$

is a lattice isomorphism. Obviously, g is a lattice homomorphism. Let $y \in D$. By i) of Definition 4 there exists a unique element $x \in K^{\vee}$ such that $(x, y) \in L$. We have $x = z \vee z^0$ for some $z \in K$, hence $x^0 = z^0 \wedge z^{00}$ and $x = x \vee x^0$. Further $\varphi(x^0) = \varphi(z^{00} \wedge z^0) = 0_D$ as $\varphi(K^{\wedge}) = \{0_D\}$. Hence $y = y \vee \varphi(x^0)$. Therefore for every $y \in D$ there exists an element $x \in K$ such that $y = y \vee \varphi(x^0)$ and $(x \vee x^0, y) \in L^{\vee}$. This proves the surjectivity of g. The injectivity of g immediately follows from the condition i) of Definition 4.

Now, let $u = (x_1, y_1)$, $v = (x_2, y_2) \in L^\vee$. We know that u, v can be expressed in the form

$$u = (w_1 \vee w_1^0, y_1)\,, \qquad v = (w_2 \vee w_2^0, y_2)\ ,$$

where $w_1, w_2 \in K$ and $\varphi(w_1^0) = \varphi(w_2^0) = 0_D$. Thus $u \equiv v(\gamma(L))$ iff $u^0 = v^0$, that is equivalent to $w_1^0 \wedge w_1^{00} = w_2^0 \wedge w_2^{00}$. By ii) this holds iff $y_1 \equiv y_2(\gamma)$, that is equivalent to $g(u) \equiv g(v)(\gamma)$.

It remains to prove that the following diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} L^{00} & \stackrel{\varphi(L)}{\longrightarrow} & L^\vee \\ f\downarrow & & \downarrow g \\ K & \stackrel{\varphi}{\longrightarrow} & D \end{array}$$

is commutative. Using the fact that $g\colon\ L^\vee \to D$ is an isomorphism we can assume that the smallest element of $L^\vee$ is of the form $v = (z, 0_D)$ for some $z \in K^\vee$. Now, let $u \in L^{00}$. Then $u = (x, \varphi(x))$ for some $x \in K$ and we have

$$g(\varphi(L)(u)) = g\Big((x, \varphi(x)) \vee (z, 0_D)\Big) = \varphi(x) = \varphi(f(x, \varphi(x))) = \varphi(f(u))\ .$$

This completes the proof of Theorem 5. ∎

Now we shall prove Theorem 4:

Proof of Theorem 4: Let L be a $\mathbb{K}_2$-algebra such that $(L^{00}, L^\vee, \varphi(L), \gamma(L)) \cong (K, D, \varphi, \gamma)$ and (f, g) be the corresponding isomorphism. First we shall prove that (K, D, φ, γ) satisfies the condition i). Let $y \in D$. Using Lemma 2 for an element $y' = g^{-1}(y) \in L^\vee$ there exists a unique element $x_{y'} = x' \in (L^{00})^\vee$ such that $y' \le \varphi(L)(x') \le \max[y']\gamma(L)$. Put $x_y = x = f(x')$. Clearly, $x \in K^\vee$ and

$$y = g(y') \le g(\varphi(L)(x')) = \varphi(f(x')) = \varphi(x)\ ,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(x) &= \varphi(f(x')) = g(\varphi(L)(x')) \le g(\max[y']\gamma(L)) \\ &= \max[g(y')]\gamma = \max[y]\gamma\ . \end{aligned}$$

Thus for every $y \in D$ there exists an element $x_y \in K^\vee$ such that $y \le \varphi(x_y) \le \max[y]\gamma$. From the uniqueness of the element x_y follows the uniqueness of the element x_y. The condition ii) can be verified in the similar way.

The converse statement follows from Theorem 5. ∎

Note that the $\mathbb{K}_2$-quadruple (K, D, φ, γ) from Example 1 is not decomposable.

Now, we summarize the previous results:

Corollary 4. *There exists a one-to-one (up to isomorphism) correspondence between locally bounded $\mathbb{K}_2$-algebras and decomposable $\mathbb{K}_2$-quadruples by means of the $\mathbb{K}_2$-construction. More precisely:*

i) *Let (K, D, φ, γ) be a decomposable $\mathbb{K}_2$-quadruple. Then its associated MS-algebra L is a locally bounded $\mathbb{K}_2$-algebra and*

$$(L^{00}, L^{\vee}, \varphi(L), \gamma(L)) \cong (K, D, \varphi, \gamma) \ .$$

ii) *Let L be a locally bounded $\mathbb{K}_2$-algebra. Then its associated quadruple $(L^{00}, L^{\vee}, \varphi(L), \gamma(L))$ is a decomposable $\mathbb{K}_2$-quadruple and if L_1 is an MS-algebra associated with the quadruple $(L^{00}, L^{\vee}, \varphi(L), \gamma(L))$ then*

$$L \cong L_1 \ . \ \blacksquare$$

5 – A construction of MS-algebras from the subvariety $\mathbf{S} \vee \mathbb{K}$

In this section we give an analogue construction of locally bounded MS-algebras from the subvariety $\mathbf{S} \vee \mathbb{K}$ ($\mathbf{S} \vee \mathbb{K}$-*algebras*). The subvariety $\mathbf{S} \vee \mathbb{K}$ is the join of the variety $\mathbf{S}$ of Stonean algebras and the variety $\mathbb{K}$ of Kleenean algebras and is defined by the identities (4), (5) and

$$x \vee y^0 \vee y^{00} = x^{00} \vee y^0 \vee y^{00} \ . \tag{6}$$

Lemma 3. *Let L be a locally bounded $\mathbf{S}\vee\mathbb{K}$-algebra and let $(L^{00},L^{\vee},\varphi(L),\gamma(L))$ be its associated quadruple. Let $c \le \varphi(L)(a) \le \max[c]\gamma(L)$ for any $a \in L^{00}$, $c \in L^{\vee}$. Then*

$$c \vee \varphi(L)(d) = \varphi(L)(a) \vee \varphi(L)(d) \quad \text{for any } \ d \in (L^{00})^{\vee} \ .$$

Proof: Let b be the smallest element of $L^{\vee}$ and let $d = e^0 \vee e^{00}$, where $e \in L$. By the hypothesis $c \le a \vee b \le c^{00}$, which implies $c^{00} = a^{00} \vee b^{00} = a \vee b^{00}$. Thus

$$\begin{aligned} c \vee \varphi(L)(d) &= c \vee e^0 \vee e^{00} = c^{00} \vee e^0 \vee e^{00} = a \vee b^{00} \vee e^0 \vee e^{00} \\ &= a \vee e^0 \vee e^{00} = \varphi(L)(a) \vee \varphi(L)(d) \end{aligned}$$

using the fact that (6) holds in L. $\blacksquare$

Definition 5. By a *decomposable* $\mathbf{S}\vee\mathbb{K}$-quadruple we mean a decomposable $\mathbb{K}_2$-quadruple (K, D, φ, γ) satisfying the following condition:

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{if} && y \le \varphi(x) \le \max[y]\gamma \quad \text{for any } \ x \in K, \ \ y \in D \ , \\ &\text{then} && y \vee \varphi(z) = \varphi(x) \vee \varphi(z) \quad \text{for any } \ z \in K^{\vee} \ . \end{aligned}$$

Theorem 6. *There exists a one-to-one correspondence between locally bounded* $\mathbf{S} \vee \mathbb{K}$*-algebras and decomposable* $\mathbf{S} \vee \mathbb{K}$*-quadruples by means of the* $\mathbb{K}_2$*-construction. More precisely:*

i) *Let* (K, D, φ, γ) *be a decomposable* $\mathbf{S} \vee \mathbb{K}$*-quadruple. Then its associated MS-algebra* L *is a locally bounded* $\mathbf{S} \vee \mathbb{K}$*-algebra and*

$$(L^{00}, L^{\vee}, \varphi(L), \gamma(L)) \cong (K, D, \varphi, \gamma) \ .$$

ii) *Let* L *be a locally bounded* $\mathbf{S} \vee \mathbb{K}$*-algebra. Then its associated quadruple* $(L^{00}, L^{\vee}, \varphi(L), \gamma(L))$ *is a decomposable* $\mathbf{S} \vee \mathbb{K}$*-quadruple. If* L_1 *is an MS-algebra associated with* $(L^{00}, L^{\vee}, \varphi(L), \gamma(L))$ *then*

$$L \cong L_1 \ .$$

Proof:

i) It suffices to prove that (6) holds in L. Let $(x, y), (z, w) \in L$. Then by Definition 5

$$y \vee \varphi(z^0 \vee z^{00}) = \varphi(x) \vee \varphi(z^0 \vee z^{00}) \ ,$$

thus

$$\begin{aligned}(x, y) \vee (z, w)^0 \vee (z, w)^{00} &= \left(x \vee z^0 \vee z^{00}, y \vee \varphi(z^0 \vee z^{00})\right) \\ &= \left(x \vee z^0 \vee z^{00}, \varphi(x) \vee \varphi(z^0 \vee z^{00})\right) \\ &= (x, y)^{00} \vee (z, w)^0 \vee (z, w)^{00} \ .\end{aligned}$$

ii) The statement follows immediately from Lemma 3 and Corollary 4. ∎

Example 2. Let K and D be the Kleenean algebra and the distributive lattice depicted respectively on Figure 2a.

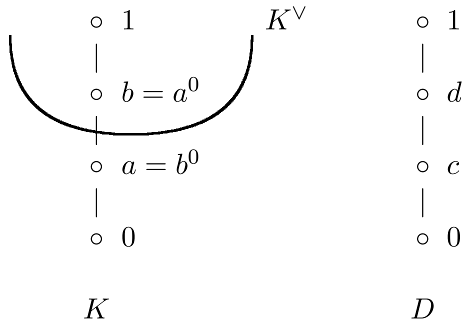

Fig. 2a

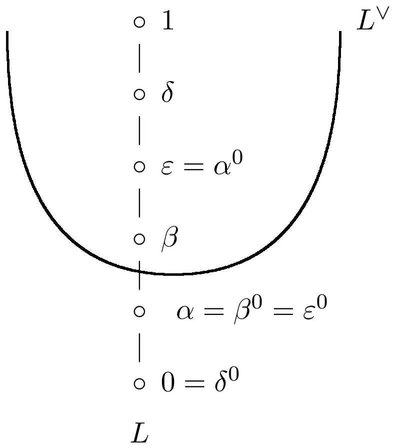

Fig. 2b

Define a homomorphism $\varphi\colon\ K \to D$ by the rule

$$\varphi(0) = \varphi(a) = 0_D \ ,$$
$$\varphi(b) = c\,, \qquad \varphi(1) = 1_D \ ,$$

and a congruence γ on D having two classes $\{0,c\}\gamma$ and $\{d,1\}\gamma$. Clearly, $\varphi(K^\wedge) = \{0_D\}$, thus (K,D,φ,γ) is a $\mathbb{K}_2$-quadruple. It is easy to verify that it satisfies the conditions i), ii) from Theorem 4, where 1 and b are elements of $K^\vee$ corresponding to the elements $1,d$ and $c,0$ of D in the required correspondence between $K^\vee$ and D. Hence (K,D,φ,γ) is a decomposable $\mathbb{K}_2$-quadruple. But it is not a decomposable $\mathbf{S}\vee\mathbb{K}$-quadruple, since for $x=1$, $y=d$, $z=b$ we have $y \le \varphi(x) \le \max[y]\gamma$, but $y \vee \varphi(z) \ne \varphi(x) \vee \varphi(z)$.

By means of the $\mathbb{K}_2$-construction we get an MS-algebra L such that

$$L = \Big\{(0,0), (a,0), (b,0), (b,c), (1,d), (1,1)\Big\}$$

and

$$(0,0)^0 = (1,1) \ ,$$
$$(a,0)^0 = (b,c) \ ,$$
$$(b,0)^0 = (b,c)^0 = (a,0) \ ,$$
$$(1,d)^0 = (1,1)^0 = (0,0) \ .$$

The algebra L is represented on Figure 2b (we again renamed its elements). The homomorphism $\varphi(L)\colon\ L^{00} \to L^\vee$ is defined by $\varphi(L)(x) = x \vee b$. One can verify that the algebra L is a $\mathbb{K}_2$-algebra, but it is not an $\mathbf{S}\vee\mathbb{K}$-algebra since $\delta = \delta \vee \beta^0 \vee \beta^{00} < \delta^{00} \vee \beta^0 \vee \beta^{00} = 1$. Moreover,

$$\Big(L^{00}, L^\vee, \varphi(L), \gamma(L)\Big) \cong (K,D,\varphi,\gamma) \ .$$

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Miroslav Haviar,
Department of Mathematics, M. Bel University,
Tajovského 40, 97549 Banská Bystrica – SLOVAKIA,
e-mail: mhaviar@fhpv.umb.sk