

Free S_1^ω -algebras

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MV -algebras (with signature $(\oplus, \otimes, \neg, 0, 1)$ and type $(2,2,1,0,0)$) are the algebraic counterpart of the infinite valued Lukasiewicz sentential calculus [1], as Boolean algebras are with respect to the classical propositional logic. In contrast with what happens for Boolean algebras, there are MV -algebras which are not semi-simple, i.e. the intersection of their maximal ideals (the radical of A) is different from $\{0\}$. Non-zero elements from the radical of A are called infinitesimals and denoted by $\text{Rad}(A)$.

The MV -algebra A is called perfect if $A = R^*(A) = \text{Rad}(A) \cup \neg \text{Rad}(A)$, where $\neg \text{Rad}(A)$ is the intersection of all maximal filters of A . The class of perfect MV -algebras does not form a variety and contains non-simple subdirectly irreducible MV -algebras. The variety $\mathcal{V}(S_1^\omega)$ is generated by all perfect MV -algebras is also generated by a single MV -chain $S_1^\omega (=C)$ (that is perfect) defined by Chang [1]. We name by S_1^ω -algebras all the algebras from the variety generated by S_1^ω .

$S_1^{\omega(0)} = \Gamma(\mathbb{Z}, 1)$, $S_1^{\omega(1)} = S_1^\omega = C = \Gamma(\mathbb{Z} \times_{\text{lex}} \mathbb{Z}, (1, 0))$ with generator $(0, 1)$, $S_1^{\omega(m)} = \Gamma(\mathbb{Z} \times_{\text{lex}} \dots \times_{\text{lex}} \mathbb{Z}, (1, 0, \dots, 0))$ with generators $(0, 0, \dots, 1), \dots, (0, 1, \dots, 0)$, where Γ is well known Mundici's functor [3] from the category of lattice ordered group with strong unit to the category of MV -algebras, the number of factors \mathbb{Z} is equal to $m+1$, $m > 1$ and \times_{lex} is the lexicographic product.

Theorem. m -generated free S_1^ω -algebra $F_{\mathcal{V}(S_1^\omega)}(m)$ is isomorphic to $(R^*((S_1^{\omega(m)})^{m!}))^{2m}$.

References

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