

## Free $S_1^\omega$ -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  $S_1^\omega$ -algebras all the algebras from the variety generated by  $S_1^\omega$ .

$S_1^{\omega(0)} = \Gamma(\mathbb{Z}, 1)$ ,  $S_1^{\omega(1)} = S_1^\omega = C = \Gamma(\mathbb{Z} \times_{\text{lex}} \mathbb{Z}, (1, 0))$  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  $\Gamma$  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  $\times_{\text{lex}}$  is the lexicographic product.

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

### References

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- [3] D. Mundici, Interpretation of  $AF C$ -Algebras in Lukasiewicz Sentential Calculus, J. Funct. Analysis 65, (1986), 15-63.