Model-theoretic aspects of relativised cylindric set algebras

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1 Intro

... It is known that the equational theory of $\mathbf{RCA}_\omega$ for $\alpha \leqslant \omega$ is decidable [17]. ...

2 The problems themselves

1. Suppose $\mathcal{C} \in \mathbf{RCA}_\omega$, whether $\mathcal{C}$ has a complete, ω-dimensional representation?
2. Is the class $\mathbf{IG}_\omega$ (the isomorphism-closure of the ω-dimensional cylindric relativised set algebras in which the unit is closed under substitutions and permutations) a variety, or even a pseudo-elementary class? Is it closed under ultraproducts?

3 Boolean algebras with operators and cylindric algebras

Definition 1.

1. *Let $\mathcal{B} = \langle B, +, -, 0, 1 \rangle$ be a Boolean algebra. An operator is an n-ary function $\Omega : B^n \to B$ satisfying the following conditions:*
   - *Normality: for all $b_0, \ldots, b_{n-1} \in B$, if $b_1 = 0$ for some $i < n$, then*
   $$\Omega(b_0, \ldots, b_{i-1}, 0, b_{i+1}, \ldots, b_{n-1}) = 0$$
   - *Additivity: for all $b_0, \ldots, b_{n-1}, b, b' \in B$ we have*
   $$\Omega(b_0, \ldots, b_{i-1}, (b + b'), b_{i+1}, \ldots, b_{n-1}) =$$
   $$\Omega(b_0, \ldots, b_{i-1}, b, b_{i+1}, \ldots, b_{n-1}) + \Omega(b_0, \ldots, b_{i-1}, b', b_{i+1}, \ldots, b_{n-1})$$
2. *Let I be an index set, a Boolean algebra with operators (BAO) is an algebra $\langle B, +, -, 0, 1, \{\Omega_i\}_{i \in I} \rangle$ such that $\langle B, +, -, 0, 1 \rangle$ is a Boolean algebra and for each $i \in I$ Ω_i is an operator.*

Definition 2. *Let $\mathcal{B} = \langle B, +, -, 0, 1, \{\Omega_i\}_{i \in I} \rangle$ be a BAO, then*

1. *An opetator Ω is completely additive, if for each $b_0, \ldots, b_{n-1} \in B$ and $X \subseteq B$, one has*
$$\Omega(b_0, \ldots, b_{i-1}, \sum X, b_{i+1}, \ldots, b_{n-1}) = \sum_{x \in X} \Omega(b_0, \ldots, b_{i-1}, x, b_{i+1}, \ldots, b_{n-1})$$
2. *$\mathcal{B}$ is completely additive, if for each $i \in I$ Ω_i is additive,*
3. *A class $\mathcal{K}$ of BAOs is completely additive, if every $\mathcal{B} \in \mathcal{K}$ is completely additive.*

3.1 Atom structures and canonical extensions

Definition 3. *Let I be an index set and $\{\Omega_i\}_{i \in I}$ a set of function symbols*

1. *An atom structure is a relational structrure $\mathcal{F} = \langle W, \{R_i\}_{i \in I} \rangle$ such that R_i is a $n+1$-ary relation symbol, if $\Omega_{i \in I}$ is an n-ary function symbol,*
2. *Let $\mathcal{B}$ be an atomic BAO of the signature I, the atom structure of $\mathcal{B}$, written as $\mathbf{At}\mathcal{B}$, is an atom structure $\langle \mathrm{At}(\mathcal{B}), \{R_i\}_{i \in I} \rangle$ such that for each $a, b_0, \dots, b_{n+1} \in \mathrm{At}(\mathcal{B})$ and for each $i \in I$*

$$\mathbf{At}\mathcal{B} \models R_i(a, b_0, \dots, b_{n+1}) \text{ iff } \mathcal{B} \models a \leqslant \Omega_i(b_0, \dots, b_{n+1})$$

3. *Let $\mathcal{F} = \langle W, \{R_i\}_{i \in I} \rangle$ be an atom structure, the complex algebra of $\mathcal{F}$, written as $\mathbf{Cm}\mathcal{F}$, is a BAO $\langle \mathcal{P}(W), \cup, -, \varnothing, W, \{\Omega_{R_i}\}_{i \in I} \rangle$ such that for all $X_0, \dots, X_{n-1} \subseteq W$ and for each $i \in I$*

$$\Omega_{R_i}(X_0, \dots, X_{n-1}) = \{a \in W \mid \exists b_0 \in X_0 \dots \exists b_{n-1} \in X_{n-1}\ \mathcal{F} \models R_i(a, b_0, \dots, b_{n-1})\}$$

The following duality is due to Thomason [19].

Fact 1.

1. *Let $\mathcal{B}$ be a complete atomic BAO, then $\mathcal{B} \cong \mathbf{Cm}(\mathbf{At}(\mathcal{B}))$,*
2. *Let $\mathcal{F}$ be an atom structure, then $\mathcal{F} \cong \mathbf{At}(\mathbf{Cm}(\mathcal{B}))$.*

Let A be a non-empty subset of a Boolean algebra $\mathcal{B}$, A is a *filter*, if A is closed under finite infima and upwardly closed. A is an ultrafilter, if it has no non-trivial extensions. That is, if $A \subseteq A'$, then $A' = \mathcal{B}$.

Definition 4. *Let $\mathcal{B} = \langle B, +, -, 0, 1, \{\Omega_i\}_{i \in I} \rangle$ be a BAO and $\mathbf{Uf}(\mathcal{B})$ the set of its ultrafilters. The ultrafilter frame of $\mathcal{B}$ (or canonical frame) is a relational structure $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{B}} = \langle \mathbf{Uf}(\mathcal{B}), R_{\Omega_i} \rangle$ such that for each ultrafilters $\beta_0, \dots, \beta_{n-1}, \gamma$ one has*

$$\mathbf{Uf}(\mathcal{B}) \models R_{\Omega_i}(\beta_0, \dots, \beta_{n-1}, \gamma) \text{ iff } \{\Omega(b_0, \dots, b_{n-1}) \mid b_0 \in \beta_0, \dots, b_{n-1} \in \beta_{n-1}\} \subseteq \gamma.$$

Definition 5. *Let $\mathcal{B}$ be a BAO, then*

1. *The canonical extension of $\mathcal{B}$ is a complex algebra of the canonical frame $\mathbf{Cm}(\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{B}})$ denoted as $\mathcal{B}^+$,*
2. *The class of BAOs is canonical, if it is closed under canonical extensions.*

Theorem 1. *Let $\mathcal{A}$, $\mathcal{B}$ be BAOs,*

1. *There exists $\iota : \mathcal{A} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{A}^+$ such that $\iota : a \mapsto \{\gamma \in \mathbf{Uf}(\mathcal{A}) \mid a \in \gamma\}$.*
2. *If $i : \mathcal{A} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{B}$, then this embedding might be extented to the embedding $i^+ : \mathcal{A}^+ \hookrightarrow \mathcal{B}^+$*

Fact 2.

3.2 (Representable) cylindric algebras and cylindric set algebras

Let α be an ordinal. Let ${}^{\alpha}U$ be the set of all functions mapping α to a non-empty set U. We denote $x(i) = x_i$ for $x \in {}^{\alpha}U$ and $i < \alpha$.

Definition 6.

1. *A subset of ${}^{\alpha}U$ is an α-ry relation on U. For $i, j < \alpha$, the i, j-diagonal D_{ij} is the set of all elements of U such that $y_i = y_j$.*

   If $i < \alpha$ and X is an α-ry relation on U, then the i-th cylindrification $C_i X$ is the set of all elements of U that agree with some element of X on each coordinate except the i-th one. To be more precise, $C_i X = \{y \in {}^{\alpha}U \mid \exists x \in X \forall i < \alpha \ (i \neq j \Rightarrow y_j = x_j)\}$.

2. *A cylindic set algebra of dimension α is an algebra consisting of a set S of α-ry relation on some base set U with the constants and operations $0 = \varnothing$, $1 = {}^{\alpha}U$, $\cap$, $-$, the diagonal elements $\{D_{ij}\}_{i,j<\alpha}$, the cylindrifications $\{C\}_{i<\alpha}$.*

   A generalised cylindric set algebra of dimension α is a subdirect of cylindric algebras that have dimension α

3. *A cylindric algebra of dimension α is an algebra $\mathcal{C} = \langle \mathcal{B}, \{c_i\}_{i<\alpha}, \{d_{ij}\}_{i,j<\alpha} \rangle$ such that*

   - *$\mathcal{B}$ is a Boolean algebra, for each $i, j < \alpha$ c_i is an operator and $d_{ij} \in \mathcal{B}$*
   - *For each $i < \alpha$, $a \leqslant c_i a$, $c_i(a \wedge c_i b) = c_i a \wedge c_i b$ and $d_{ii} = 1$*
   - *For every $i, j < \alpha$, $c_i c_j a = c_j c_i a$*
   - *If $k \neq i, j < \alpha$, then $d_{ij} = c_k(d_{ij} \wedge d_{jk})$*
   - *If $i \neq j$, then $c_i(d_{ij} \wedge a) \wedge c_i(d_{ij} \wedge -a) = 0$*

   $\mathbf{CA}_{\alpha}$ *is the class of all cylindric algebras of dimension α*

4. *An α-dimensional cylindric algebra C is representable, if it is isomorphic to a generalised cylindric set algebra of dimension α. Such is isomorphism is a representation of C.*

   $\mathbf{RCA}_{\alpha}$ *is the class of all representable cylindric algebras that have dimension α. In particular, we are interested in the case when $\alpha = \omega$.*

It is well-known that $\mathbf{RCA}_{\alpha}$ is a variety, $\mathbf{RCA}_{\alpha}$ $(\alpha \leqslant 2)$ is finitely axiomatisable and $\mathbf{RCA}_{\alpha}$ $(2 < \alpha < \omega)$ has no finite axiomatisation, see [7].

Let $\mathcal{A} \in \mathbf{C}_{\omega}$, then $\mathcal{A}$ has a *complete representation*, if this representation preserves all existing suprema.

Let us discuss the connection between representability and canonical extensions.

Definition 7. *neat embeddable*

3.3 Substitution in cylindric algebras

Definition 8. *Given a cylindric algebra of dimension α C, let x be a term of its signature, the substitution operator s^i_j have the following definition:*

$$s^i_j x = \begin{cases} x, \textit{if } i = j \\ c_i(d_{ij} \wedge x), \textit{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Proposition 1. *Let α be an ordinal and let $i, j, k, l < \alpha$. The following facts hold in* $\mathbf{CA}_{\alpha}$

1. *$s^i_j x \leqslant c_i x$.*

2. *$s^i_j(x \wedge y) = s^i_j x \wedge s^i_j y$, $s^i_j(x \vee y) = s^i_j x \vee s^i_j y$, $-s^i_j x = s^i_j(-x)$. Moreover, s^i_j is completely additive.*

3. *$i \neq k, l$ implies $s^i_j d_{ik} = d_{jk}$ and $s^i_j d_{kl} = d_{kl}$.*

4. *$d_{jk} \wedge s^i_j = d_{jk} \wedge s^i_k$.*

5. *$s^i_j c_i x = c_i x$.*

6. *$k \neq i, j$ implies $s^i_j c_i x = c_i s^i_j x$.*

7. *$c_j s^i_j x = c_i s^j_i x$.*

8. *$i \neq j$ implies $c_i s^i_j x = s^i_j x$.*

9. *$i \neq k$ implies $s^i_j s^i_k = s^i_k x$.*

10. *If either $i \notin \{k, l\}$ and $k \notin \{i, j\}$, or $j = l$, then $s^i_j s^k_l x = s^k_l s^i_j x$.*

11. *$s^i_j s^j_i x = s^i_j x$.*

12. *$s^i_k s^j_i x = s^i_k s^j_k x = s^j_k s^i_j x$*

4 Model-theoretic and universal algebraic preliminaries

4.1 Ultraproducts

Here are the required notions and facts from model theory and universal algebra [10] [12] [18].

Let Λ be an index set and D an ultrafilter on the Boolean algebra $\langle \mathcal{P}(\Lambda), \cup, -, \Lambda, \varnothing \rangle$. Consider the product $M = \prod\limits_{\lambda \in \Lambda} M_\lambda$ of the Ω-structures $\{M_\lambda\}_{\lambda \in \Lambda}$ and the equivalence relation on $\mathrm{dom}(M)$ defined as

$$a_1 \sim a_2 \Leftrightarrow \{\lambda \in \Lambda \mid a_1(\lambda) = a_2(\lambda)\} \in D$$

Let us denote $\mathrm{dom}(M)/\sim$ as U and $[a]_\sim$ as a/D, where $a \in \mathrm{dom}(M)$. We also denote the *ultraproduct* of $\{M_\lambda\}_\lambda$ as $\prod\limits_{\lambda \in \Lambda} M_\lambda/D$, or, for brevity, as $\prod_D M_\lambda$. The Ω-symbols have the following interpretation

1. If $c \in \mathrm{Cnst}$, then $c^U = c^M/D$

2. If $f \in \mathrm{Fn}$ is an n-ary function symbol and $\overline{a} \in M^n$, then $f^U(\overline{a}) = f^M(x) = f^M(\overline{a})/D$

3. If $R \in \mathrm{Fn}$ is an n-ary relation symbol and $\overline{a} \in M^n$, then $U \models R(\overline{a}/D)$ iff $\{\lambda \in \Lambda \mid M_\lambda \models R(\overline{a}(\lambda))\} \in D$

The ultraproduct is principal if D is a principal filter.

Definition 9.

1. *Let $\{M_\lambda\}_{\lambda \in \Lambda}$ be a set of Ω-structures such that every M_λ is isomorphic to the single structure M, then their ultraproduct over D is called the ultrapower over D. The denotation is $\prod\limits_D M$ or M^Λ/D.*

2. *If* $\prod_D M \cong N$ *for some structure* N*, then* M *is an ultraroot of* N*.*

Theorem 2 (Łos)**.** *Let* $\{M_\lambda\}_{\lambda\in\Lambda}$ *be* Ω*-structures and* D *an ultrafilter on* Λ*, and let* $U = \prod_D M_\lambda$ *be an ultraproduct of* $\{M_\lambda\}_{\lambda\in\Lambda}$ *over* D*. For each first-order formula* $\varphi(x_1, \ldots, x_n)$ *and for each* $a_1/D, \ldots, a_n/D \in U$*:*

$$U \models \varphi(a_1/D, \ldots, a_n/D) \text{ iff } \{\lambda \in \Lambda \mid \varphi(a_1(\lambda), \ldots, a_n(\lambda))\} \in D$$

The Łos has the following helpful corollary:

Corollary 1. *Let* $\prod_D M$ *be an ultrapower of* M*. For* $a \in M$*, let us define a function* $\overline{a} : a \mapsto a/D$*. Then such a map is an elementary embedding of* M *into* $\prod_D M$*.*

Moreover, any elementary equivalent structures have isomorphic ultrapowers.

Recall that a class of Ω-structures $\mathbf{K}$ is called *elementary*, if $\mathbf{K} = \mathrm{Mod(T)}$ for some first-order theory $\mathbf{T}$. In that case, T is an axiomatisation of $\mathbf{K}$.

Theorem 3. *Let* $\mathbf{K}$ *be a class* Ω*-structures,* $\mathbf{K}$ *is elementary iff* $\mathbf{K}$ *is closed under isomorphic copies, ultraroots, and ultrapowers.*

5 $\mathbf{IG}_\omega$ and ultraproducts

6 $\mathbf{IG}_\omega$ is (not) (pseudo-)elementary; is (not) a variety

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