

Algebraic Language Theory for Eilenberg–Moore Algebras

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1 Introduction

There are various approaches to formal language theory, each having its own strengths and weaknesses. We are here interested in the algebraic approach – in particular, in its use in characterising subclasses of regular languages, like the class of first-order definable languages.

The initial algebraic theory was developed for languages of finite words. It has subsequently been generalised, first to infinite words (see, e.g., [19]) and then to finite trees (e.g., [11]). More recently, also a framework for dealing with infinite trees was developed [8, 4, 9, 5, 6, 2]. Each of these four theories comes in several different variants, depending on which notion of a language or a logic they were designed for. As usual when such a wealth of slightly different settings has been developed, people have started to consolidate and unify them. One well-known proposal of this kind, based on the formalism of Eilenberg–Moore algebras, was

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put forward by Bojańczyk [7]. Later on it was generalised by Adámek, Chen, Milius and Urbat [24, 18]. The present paper is built on these works.

The motivation for such generalisation initiatives originates in several places. First of all, setting up a new algebraic framework for language theory entails a lot of grunt work and usually results in papers that are quite long and in large parts not very deep. Having most of the common parts extracted into a general framework reduces a lot of this work and allows one to focus on the parts that contain the ideas which are new.

Apart from potentially saving a lot of work, such a program can also lead to novel insights. When proving a general result one is usually forced to isolate the key properties and notions that are required for the proof (such as *denseness* and \mathbb{M} -*compositionality*, which we will introduce below). This in turn provides insight into how far the methods used can be extended and where their limits are.

Finally, in a concrete case there are often several possible variations of the definitions that more-or-less work equally well. Knowing which of them generalises helps one to evaluate their respective merits.

Besides hopefully improving upon the presentation, the main contributions of the present article lie in two areas. Firstly, we present the first framework that does support algebras with infinitely many sorts, which is required when one wants to cover the concrete frameworks that have been introduced for languages of infinite trees. While it turns out that many results and proofs go through for infinitely many sorts with nearly no changes, there are also a few places below where we are forced to make substantial adjustments. In particular, we introduce the notion of a *dense* morphism of monads in Section 4 to prove the existence of syntactic algebras, and we have to modify the definition of a pseudo-variety in Section 5 by adding closure under so-called *sort-accumulation points*.

Secondly, the existing frameworks concentrate on the algebraic and language-theoretic side of things, while mostly ignoring the connections to logic. This is rather unfortunate, as logic is one of the main application areas for algebraic language theory. We will therefore devote a substantial part of the article to the connection between the algebraic theory and the study of logics.

The overview of the article is as follows. In Section 2 we set up the basic toolkit of monads and Eilenberg–Moore algebras which our algebraic framework is based on. Our preparations continue in Section 3 with the development of a theory of quotients and congruences for such algebras.

Our algebraic framework is set up in Sections 4–6. The central notions of a syntactic congruence and a syntactic algebra are introduced in Section 4. Equipped with these tools, we study pseudo-varieties in Section 5 and derive our version of the Variety Theorem. The corresponding version of Reiterman’s Theorem is then presented in Section 6.

The second part of the article consists of Sections 7–9. We start by collecting a few basic notions from logic in Section 7. Section 8 contains the connection to language theory in terms of algebras whose products are definable in a certain sense. Finally in Section 9, we show how one can apply our framework to study monadic second-order logic and first-order logic over infinite trees.

2 Monads and algebras

We assume that the reader is reasonably familiar with basic notions of category theory. But in order to make the article more accessible to readers from other fields, we have tried not to rely on any concepts that are not covered by the usual introductory text books. As a consequence we will explicitly define any of the more specialised notions needed below – such as that of a monad or a copresentable object.

Let me also make a philosophical remark. In this article I have tried to strike a balance between the level of generality of the framework and the technical overhead entailed by it. For this reason, many of the results below will not be stated in the most general form possible. Instead, I have adopted a level of generality that covers (most of) the intended applications while not obscuring the proofs by pointless technicalities. In particular, the framework below is not presented in a purely category-theoretical language, but in a mixture of set theory and category theory.

In formal language theory one studies sets of labelled objects like words, trees, traces, pictures, (hyper-)graphs, and so on. To capture all these various settings we start by introducing an operation \mathbb{M} mapping a given set A of labels to the set $\mathbb{M}A$ of all A -labelled objects. A language in this context is then simply a subset $K \subseteq \mathbb{M}A$. For instance, for languages of finite words we can define $\mathbb{M}A := A^+$. To accommodate more complicated settings like trees, it will be convenient to work not with plain sets but with *many-sorted* ones. For a given set Ξ of *sorts*, an Ξ -sorted set is a family $A = (A_\xi)_{\xi \in \Xi}$ of plain sets. Then \mathbb{M} maps a Ξ -sorted set A of *labels* to a Ξ -sorted set $\mathbb{M}A = (\mathbb{M}_\xi A)_{\xi \in \Xi}$ of A -labelled objects. For instance, when working with infinite words it is convenient to use two sorts $\Xi = \{1, \infty\}$ where sort 1 represent the ‘finite’ elements and sort ∞ the ‘infinite’ ones. The operation \mathbb{M} maps $A = \langle A_1, A_\infty \rangle$ to $\mathbb{M}A = \langle \mathbb{M}_1 A, \mathbb{M}_\infty A \rangle$ where

$$\mathbb{M}_1 A := A_1^+ \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbb{M}_\infty A := A_1^+ A_\infty \cup A_1^\omega.$$

Our intended applications consist in deriving characterisation results for various logics. To be able to handle logics that are not closed under negation, it will turn out to be necessary to be slightly more general and consider *ordered many-sorted sets*, that is, Ξ -sorted sets $A = (A_\xi)_{\xi \in \Xi}$ where each sort A_ξ is equipped with a partial order. Such sets form a category Pos^Ξ if we take as morphisms the *order-preserving Ξ -sorted functions*, that is, a morphism $f : A \rightarrow B$ consists of a family $f = (f_\xi)_{\xi \in \Xi}$ of functions where each component $f_\xi : A_\xi \rightarrow B_\xi$ is order-preserving. We will frequently identify a sorted set $A = (A_\xi)_{\xi \in \Xi}$ with its disjoint union $A = \bigcup_{\xi \in \Xi} A_\xi$. Using this point of view, a morphism $f : A \rightarrow B$ corresponds to a sort-preserving and order-preserving function between the corresponding disjoint unions.

Before continuing let us introduce a bit of terminology. From this point on, we will use the terms ‘set’ and ‘function’ as a short-hand for ‘ordered Ξ -sorted set’ and ‘order-preserving Ξ -sorted function’. If we mean any other sort of set or function, we will mention this explicitly. We call a set $A \in \text{Pos}^\Xi$ *unordered* if its ordering is trivial, i.e., any two distinct elements are incomparable. For a property P , we say that A is *sort-wise P* if each set A_ξ has property P . In particular, *sort-wise finite* means that every A_ξ is finite.

Of course, the operation \mathbb{M} alone does not provide sufficient structure to build a meaningful theory. Usually, the objects in a formal language are subject to various composition operations, like concatenation of words, substitution for terms, etc.. To capture such operations we will employ the category-theoretical notion of a *monad*. Note that, in the cases of interest where $\mathbb{M}A$ is a set of A -labelled objects of some kind, every function $f : A \rightarrow B$ induces an operation $\mathbb{M}f : \mathbb{M}A \rightarrow \mathbb{M}B$ which applies the function f to each label. This turns \mathbb{M} into a functor $\text{Pos}^\Xi \rightarrow \text{Pos}^\Xi$.

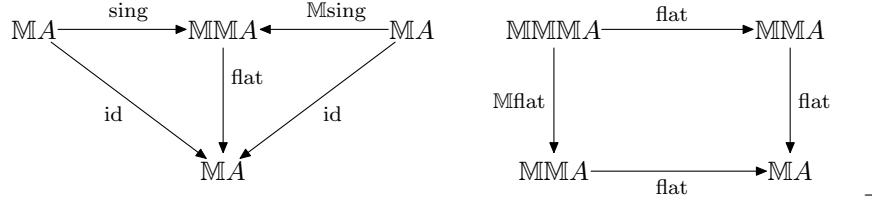
There are two other ingredients we will need. Firstly, the concatenation operation in question is often of the form $\text{flat} : \mathbb{M}\mathbb{M}A \rightarrow \mathbb{M}A$, that is, it takes an $\mathbb{M}A$ -labelled object $s \in \mathbb{M}\mathbb{M}A$ and assembles the appearing labels into a single element of $\mathbb{M}A$. We call $\text{flat}(s)$ the *flattening* of s . Secondly, there is usually a *singleton operation* $\text{sing} : A \rightarrow \mathbb{M}A$ that takes a label $a \in A$ and produces an object with a single position which is labelled by a . For instance, in the case of words $\text{flat} : (A^+)^+ \rightarrow A^+$ is simply the concatenation operation and $\text{sing} : A \rightarrow A^+$ produces 1-letter words.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{flat}(\langle w_0, \dots, w_n \rangle) &:= w_0 \dots w_n, & \text{for } w_0, \dots, w_n \in A^+, \\ \text{sing}(a) &:= \langle a \rangle, & \text{for } a \in A. \end{aligned}$$

Usually, the flattening operation is associative, which makes the functor \mathbb{M} into a *monad*.

Definition 2.1. A *monad* consists of a functor $\mathbb{M} : \text{Pos}^\Xi \rightarrow \text{Pos}^\Xi$ that is equipped with two natural transformations $\text{flat} : \mathbb{M} \circ \mathbb{M} \Rightarrow \mathbb{M}$ and $\text{sing} : \text{Id} \Rightarrow \mathbb{M}$ (where Id is the identity functor) satisfying the following equations.

$$\text{flat} \circ \text{sing} = \text{id}, \quad \text{flat} \circ \mathbb{M}\text{sing} = \text{id}, \quad \text{flat} \circ \text{flat} = \text{flat} \circ \mathbb{M}\text{flat}.$$



In algebraic language theory one equips the sets $\mathbb{M}A$ with an algebraic structure of some kind and then uses homomorphisms $\mathbb{M}A \rightarrow \mathfrak{B}$ into some other algebra \mathfrak{B} to describe languages $K \subseteq \mathbb{M}A$. If \mathbb{M} is a monad, there is a canonical way to define this algebraic structure: we can equip a set A with a *product* operation of the form $\pi : \mathbb{M}A \rightarrow A$. For instance, for words this product takes the form $\pi : A^+ \rightarrow A$, i.e., it multiplies a sequence of elements into a single element. Hence, π can be seen as a semigroup product of variable arity. But note that not every operation $\pi : A^+ \rightarrow A$ is of the form

$$\pi(\langle a_0, \dots, a_m \rangle) = a_0 \cdot a_1 \cdot \dots \cdot a_m$$

for some semigroup product $\cdot : A \times A \rightarrow A$. If we want to exactly capture the notion of a semigroup, we have to impose additional conditions on π . It turns out, there are two such conditions: associativity requires that

$$\pi(\pi(w_0), \dots, \pi(w_m)) = \pi(w_0 \dots w_m), \quad \text{for all } w_0, \dots, w_m \in A^+,$$

and the fact that the product of a single element should return that element again requires that

$$\pi(\langle a \rangle) = a, \quad \text{for } a \in A.$$

These two conditions can be phrased more concisely as

$$\pi \circ \mathbb{M}\pi = \pi \circ \text{flat} \quad \text{and} \quad \pi \circ \text{sing} = \text{id}.$$

This leads us to the following definition.

Definition 2.2. Let $\mathbb{M} : \text{Pos}^\Xi \rightarrow \text{Pos}^\Xi$ be a monad.

(a) An *Eilenberg-Moore algebra* for \mathbb{M} , or \mathbb{M} -*algebra* for short, is a pair $\mathfrak{A} = \langle A, \pi \rangle$ consisting of a set A and a function $\pi : \mathbb{M}A \rightarrow A$ satisfying

$$\begin{aligned} \pi \circ \mathbb{M}\pi &= \pi \circ \text{flat}, \\ \pi \circ \text{sing} &= \text{id}. \end{aligned}$$

The first of these equations is called the *associative law* for π , the second one the *unit law*.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{M}\mathbb{M}A & \xrightarrow{\text{flat}} & \mathbb{M}A \\ \mathbb{M}\pi \downarrow & & \downarrow \pi \\ \mathbb{M}A & \xrightarrow{\pi} & A \end{array}$$

(b) A *morphism* $\varphi : \mathfrak{A} \rightarrow \mathfrak{B}$ of \mathbb{M} -algebras is a function $\varphi : A \rightarrow B$ commuting with the respective products in the sense that

$$\varphi \circ \pi = \pi \circ \mathbb{M}\varphi.$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{M}A & \xrightarrow{\mathbb{M}\varphi} & \mathbb{M}B \\ \pi \downarrow & & \downarrow \pi \\ A & \xrightarrow{\varphi} & B \end{array}$$

(c) We denote the category of all \mathbb{M} -algebras and their morphisms by $\text{Alg}(\mathbb{M})$.

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As a further example, let us take a look at the functor

$$\mathbb{M}\langle A_1, A_\infty \rangle := \langle A_1^+, A_1^+ A_\infty \cup A_1^\omega \rangle$$

for infinite words. In this case an \mathbb{M} -algebra has two product functions

$$\pi_1 : A_1^+ \rightarrow A_1 \quad \text{and} \quad \pi_\infty : A_1^+ A_\infty \cup A_1^\omega \rightarrow A_\infty.$$

The laws of an \mathbb{M} -algebra ensure that π_1 corresponds to a semigroup product $A_1 \times A_1 \rightarrow A_1$ and π_∞ correspond to the additional products $A_1 \times A_\infty \rightarrow A_\infty$ and $A_1^\omega \rightarrow A_\infty$ of an ω -semigroup. Hence, in this case \mathbb{M} -algebras are nothing but ω -semigroups.

There is a natural way to turn a set of the form $\mathbb{M}A$ into an \mathbb{M} -algebra: we can choose the function $\text{flat} : \mathbb{M}\mathbb{M}A \rightarrow \mathbb{M}A$ as the product. It turns out that algebras of this form are exactly the *free algebras*.

Proposition 2.3. *For each ranked set A , there exists a free \mathbb{M} -algebra over A . It has the form $\langle \mathbb{M}A, \text{flat} \rangle$.*

Proof. The fact that $\text{flat} : \mathbb{M}\mathbb{M}A \rightarrow \mathbb{M}A$ is the free \mathbb{M} -algebra is a standard result in category theory. As the functor \mathbb{M} is a monad, it is left adjoint to the forgetful functor $\text{Alg}(\mathbb{M}) \rightarrow \text{Pos}^\Xi$ which maps a \mathbb{M} -algebra \mathfrak{B} to its universe B

(see, e.g., Proposition 4.1.4 of [12]). Consequently, for every \mathbb{M} -algebra \mathfrak{B} and every function $f : A \rightarrow B$, there exists a unique morphism $\varphi : \mathbb{M}A \rightarrow \mathfrak{B}$ such that $\varphi \circ \text{sing} = f$. \square

In order to obtain non-trivial results we have to put some mild restrictions on the kind of monad \mathbb{M} we consider. In the applications we have in mind, \mathbb{M} is always a polynomial functor of the form

$$\mathbb{M}A = \sum_{i < \lambda} A^{D_i},$$

for some cardinal λ and unordered sets $D_i \in \mathbf{Set}^\Xi$. For instance, for the word functor $\mathbb{M}A = A^+$, we can take $\lambda = \aleph_0$ and $D_i = \{0, \dots, i\}$. Similarly, if we consider languages of trees, we can fix an enumeration $(t_i)_{i < \lambda}$ of all unlabelled trees and choose for D_i the set of vertices of t_i .

For the results in this article, we do not need to assume that \mathbb{M} is polynomial. Two weaker properties suffices. To state these, we have to introduce a bit of terminology.

Definition 2.4. Let $\mathbb{M} : \mathbf{Pos}^\Xi \rightarrow \mathbf{Pos}^\Xi$ be a functor.

(a) The *lift* of a relation $R \subseteq A \times B$ is the relation $R^\mathbb{M} \subseteq \mathbb{M}A \times \mathbb{M}B$ consisting of all pairs $\langle s, t \rangle$ such that

$$s = \mathbb{M}p(u) \quad \text{and} \quad t = \mathbb{M}q(u), \quad \text{for some } u \in \mathbb{M}R,$$

where $p : A \times B \rightarrow A$ and $q : A \times B \rightarrow B$ are the two projections.

(b) We say that \mathbb{M} *uses the standard ordering* if the ordering of $\mathbb{M}A$ is the lift $\leq^\mathbb{M}$ of the ordering \leq of A .

(c) We say that \mathbb{M} *preserves injectivity/surjectivity/bijection* if it maps injective/surjective/bijective functions to functions of the same kind. \lrcorner

For our framework we require the following properties of \mathbb{M} , which are clearly shared by every polynomial functor.

Convention. *In the following we will always tacitly assume that $\mathbb{M} : \mathbf{Pos}^\Xi \rightarrow \mathbf{Pos}^\Xi$ is a monad which preserves surjectivity and bijectivity and which uses the standard ordering.*

An example of a functor that does not fit into this framework would be the functor \mathbb{P} mapping a set A to its power set.

Let us derive a first consequence of our assumptions. A frequent problem we will have to deal with is the fact that in \mathbf{Pos}^Ξ not every surjective morphism has a right inverse. Therefore, we will sometimes be forced to make a detour through the category \mathbf{Set}^Ξ by ignoring the order of the sets involved. For simplicity, we will treat \mathbf{Set}^Ξ as a full subcategory of \mathbf{Pos}^Ξ via the following embedding.

Definition 2.5. (a) Let $\mathbb{V} : \mathbf{Pos}^\Xi \rightarrow \mathbf{Pos}^\Xi$ be the functor mapping a set A with order \leq to the same set, but with the trivial order $=$, and let $\iota : \mathbb{V} \Rightarrow \text{Id}$ the natural transformation induced by the identity maps.

(b) A functor $\mathbb{M} : \mathbf{Pos}^\Xi \rightarrow \mathbf{Pos}^\Xi$ is *order agnostic* if there exists a natural isomorphism $\delta : \mathbb{M} \circ \mathbb{V} \Rightarrow \mathbb{V} \circ \mathbb{M}$ satisfying

$$\mathbb{M}\iota = \iota \circ \delta$$

and $\mathbb{V}\text{sing} = \delta \circ \text{sing}$.

Intuitively, being order agnostic means that \mathbb{M} does not make essential use of the ordering of a set A when producing $\mathbb{M}A$. The ordering of A has no influence on which elements $\mathbb{M}A$ contains, only on the ordering between them.

Lemma 2.6. *If \mathbb{M} satisfies the above assumption, it is order agnostic.*

Proof. We start by showing that each set of the form $\mathbb{M}VA$ has the trivial order. Hence, suppose that $s, t \in \mathbb{M}VA$ with $s \leq t$. As \mathbb{M} uses the standard ordering, we can find some $u \in \mathbb{M}\Delta$ with $s = \mathbb{M}p(u)$ and $t = \mathbb{M}q(u)$, where $\Delta \subseteq A \times A$ is the ordering of VA and $p, q : A \times A \rightarrow A$ are the two projections. Note that $\Delta = \{ \langle a, a \rangle \mid a \in A \}$ is the diagonal. Consequently, we have $p(d) = q(d)$, for all $d \in \Delta$, which implies that $s = \mathbb{M}p(u) = \mathbb{M}q(u) = t$.

It follows that $\mathbb{V}\mathbb{M}VA = \mathbb{M}VA$ and the respective identity maps provide morphisms $i : \mathbb{M}VA \rightarrow \mathbb{V}\mathbb{M}VA$ and $j : VA \rightarrow \mathbb{V}VA$ that are inverse to the functions $\iota : \mathbb{V}\mathbb{M}VA \rightarrow \mathbb{M}VA$ and $\iota : \mathbb{V}VA \rightarrow VA$. We claim that the morphism $\delta := \mathbb{V}\mathbb{M}\iota \circ i : \mathbb{M}VA \rightarrow \mathbb{V}MA$ is the desired natural transformation. First, note that δ is bijective, as i and ι are bijective and both \mathbb{V} and \mathbb{M} preserve bijectivity. Since the domain $\mathbb{M}VA$ and the codomain $\mathbb{V}MA$ both use the trivial order, δ therefore has an inverse. To conclude the proof it is hence sufficient to show that the following diagram commutes.

Since $\mathbb{V}\iota = \iota$ it follows that

$$\iota \circ \delta = \iota \circ \mathbb{V}\mathbb{M}\iota \circ i = \mathbb{M}\iota \circ \iota \circ i = \mathbb{M}\iota$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{and } \delta \circ \text{sing} &= \mathbb{V}\mathbb{M}\iota \circ i \circ \text{sing} = \mathbb{V}\mathbb{M}\iota \circ i \circ \text{sing} \circ \iota \circ j \\ &= \mathbb{V}\mathbb{M}\iota \circ i \circ \iota \circ \mathbb{V}\text{sing} \circ j \\ &= \mathbb{V}\mathbb{M}\iota \circ \mathbb{V}\text{sing} \circ j \\ &= \mathbb{V}(\text{sing} \circ \iota) \circ j \\ &= \mathbb{V}\text{sing} \circ (\mathbb{V}\iota \circ j) = \mathbb{V}\text{sing} \circ (\iota \circ j) = \mathbb{V}\text{sing}. \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

3 Congruences and quotients

We start by developing a theory of congruences for \mathbb{M} -algebras. Most of the arguments in this section are quite standard, but we did not find them worked

out for Eilenberg–Moore algebras anywhere in the literature. We begin by looking at quotients of ordered sets. Then we will turn to \mathbb{M} -algebras.

Definition 3.1. Let A be an ordered set and $\sqsubseteq \subseteq A \times A$ a preorder with $\leq \subseteq \sqsubseteq$.

(a) The *kernel* of a function $f : A \rightarrow B$ is the relation

$$\ker f := \{ \langle a, a' \rangle \in A \times A \mid f(a) \leq f(a') \}.$$

(b) For $a \in A$ and $X \subseteq A$, we set

$$\uparrow a := \{ b \in A \mid b \geq a \} \quad \text{and} \quad \uparrow X := \bigcup_{a \in X} \uparrow a.$$

(c) The set of \sqsubseteq -classes is

$$A/\sqsubseteq := \{ [a]_{\sqsubseteq} \mid a \in A \} \quad \text{where} \quad [a]_{\sqsubseteq} := \{ b \in A \mid b \sqsubseteq a \text{ and } a \sqsubseteq b \}.$$

We equip it with the ordering

$$[a]_{\sqsubseteq} \leq [b]_{\sqsubseteq} \quad : \text{iff} \quad a \sqsubseteq b.$$

(d) The *quotient map* $q : A \rightarrow A/\sqsubseteq$ maps $a \in A$ to $[a]_{\sqsubseteq}$.

(e) We say that \sqsubseteq has *finitary index* if, for each sort $\xi \in \Xi$, the quotient A_{ξ}/\sqsubseteq is finite. \lrcorner

A very useful tool to construct quotients is the following lemma from universal algebra.

Lemma 3.2 (Factorisation Lemma). *Let $f : A \rightarrow B$ and $g : A \rightarrow C$ be functions and assume that f is surjective. Then $g = h \circ f$, for some $h : B \rightarrow C$, if and only if*

$$\ker f \subseteq \ker g.$$

Moreover, the function h is unique, if it exists.

Proof. The uniqueness of h follows from the surjectivity of f , since surjective functions are epimorphisms: $h \circ f = g = h' \circ f$ implies $h = h'$. Hence, it remains to consider existence.

(\Rightarrow) If $g = h \circ f$, then

$$f(a) \leq f(b) \quad \text{implies} \quad g(a) = h(f(a)) \leq h(f(b)) = g(b).$$

(\Leftarrow) Suppose that $\ker f \subseteq \ker g$. As f is surjective, it has a right inverse r (in \mathbf{Set}^{Ξ} , r might not be monotone). We claim that $h := g \circ r$ is the desired function.

For monotonicity, suppose that $a \leq b$ in B . Then

$$f(r(a)) = a \leq b = f(r(b)) \quad \text{implies} \quad \langle r(a), r(b) \rangle \in \ker f \subseteq \ker g.$$

Consequently,

$$h(a) = g(r(a)) \leq g(r(b)) = h(b).$$

To show that $g = h \circ f$, set $e := r \circ f$. For $a \in A$, it follows that

$$f(e(a)) = (f \circ r \circ f)(a) = f(a).$$

Hence, $\langle a, e(a) \rangle, \langle e(a), a \rangle \in \ker f \subseteq \ker g$, which implies that $g(a) = g(e(a))$. Thus

$$g = g \circ e = g \circ r \circ f = h \circ f.$$

□

In order to lift the statement of the Factorisation Lemma from functions to morphisms, it is sufficient to prove that, if f and g are morphisms of \mathbb{M} -algebras, so is h .

Lemma 3.3. *Let $f : \mathfrak{A} \rightarrow \mathfrak{B}$ and $g : \mathfrak{A} \rightarrow \mathfrak{C}$ be morphisms of \mathbb{M} -algebras and $h : B \rightarrow C$ a function such that $g = h \circ f$. If f is surjective, then h is also a morphism of \mathbb{M} -algebras.*

Proof. Note that

$$h \circ \pi \circ \mathbb{M}f = h \circ f \circ \pi = g \circ \pi = \pi \circ \mathbb{M}g = \pi \circ \mathbb{M}h \circ \mathbb{M}f.$$

Since f is surjective, so is $\mathbb{M}f$. Therefore, the above equation implies that $h \circ \pi = \pi \circ \mathbb{M}h$, i.e., that h is a morphism of \mathbb{M} -algebras. □

In \mathbf{Set}^Ξ there also exists a dual to the statement of the Factorisation Lemma, but in \mathbf{Pos}^Ξ this version only holds in special cases as, in general, surjective functions do not have right inverses. Let us record the following version which we will use a few times below.

Lemma 3.4. *Let $\varphi : \mathbb{M}X \rightarrow \mathfrak{B}$ and $\psi : \mathfrak{A} \rightarrow \mathfrak{B}$ be morphisms of \mathbb{M} -algebras where X is an unordered set. If ψ is surjective, there exists some morphism $\hat{\varphi} : \mathbb{M}X \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}$ such that $\varphi = \psi \circ \hat{\varphi}$.*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{M}X & & \\ \hat{\varphi} \downarrow & \searrow \varphi & \\ \mathfrak{A} & \xrightarrow{\psi} & \mathfrak{B} \end{array}$$

Proof. If ψ is surjective, we can pick, for every $x \in X$ some element $f(x) \in \psi^{-1}(\varphi(\text{sing}(x)))$. This defines a function $f : X \rightarrow A$ with $\psi \circ f = \varphi \circ \text{sing}$ (which is trivially monotone as X is unordered). As $\mathbb{M}X$ is freely generated by the range of sing , we can extend f to a unique morphism $\hat{\varphi} : \mathbb{M}X \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}$ with $\hat{\varphi} \circ \text{sing} = f$. It follows that

$$\psi \circ \hat{\varphi} \circ \text{sing} = \psi \circ f = \varphi \circ \text{sing}.$$

As the range of sing generates $\mathbb{M}X$, this implies that $\psi \circ \hat{\varphi} = \varphi$. □

Next, let us define quotients for algebras instead of sets.

Definition 3.5. Let \mathfrak{A} be an \mathbb{M} -algebra and $\sqsubseteq \subseteq A \times A$ a preorder with $\leq \subseteq \sqsubseteq$.

(a) For $s, t \in \mathbb{M}A$, we set

$$s \sqsubseteq_{\mathbb{M}} t \quad : \text{iff} \quad \mathbb{M}q(s) \leq \mathbb{M}q(t),$$

where $q : A \rightarrow A/\sqsubseteq$ is the quotient map.

(b) Let \mathfrak{A} be an \mathbb{M} -algebra. The preorder $\sqsubseteq \subseteq A \times A$ is a *congruence ordering* on \mathfrak{A} if

$$s \sqsubseteq_{\mathbb{M}} t \quad \text{implies} \quad \pi(s) \sqsubseteq \pi(t).$$

(c) If \sqsubseteq is a congruence ordering on \mathfrak{A} , we define the *quotient* \mathfrak{A}/\sqsubseteq as the algebra with universe A/\sqsubseteq and product

$$\pi(s) := [\pi(s')]_{\sqsubseteq} \quad \text{for } s' \in (\mathbb{M}q)^{-1}(s),$$

where $q : A \rightarrow A/\sqsubseteq$ the quotient map. ┘

Remark. It is straightforward to show that $\sqsubseteq^{\mathbb{M}} \subseteq \sqsubseteq_{\mathbb{M}}$. For most monads \mathbb{M} , these two relations are actually equal, but our assumptions on \mathbb{M} are not quite strong enough to prove this in general.

Proposition 3.6. *Let \sqsubseteq be a congruence ordering on an \mathbb{M} -algebra \mathfrak{A} . The quotient \mathfrak{A}/\sqsubseteq is a well-defined \mathbb{M} -algebra and the quotient map $q : \mathfrak{A} \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}/\sqsubseteq$ is a morphism of \mathbb{M} -algebras.*

Proof. We have to check several properties.

(a) To see that q is monotone, note that

$$a \leq b \quad \Rightarrow \quad a \sqsubseteq b \quad \Rightarrow \quad q(a) \leq q(b).$$

(b) To show that the product of \mathfrak{A}/\sqsubseteq is well-defined, consider an element $s \in \mathbb{M}(A/\sqsubseteq)$. Since $\mathbb{M}q$ is surjective, there exists at least one element $s' \in (\mathbb{M}q)^{-1}(s)$ that we can use to define $\pi(s)$. Now suppose that there are two such elements $s', s'' \in (\mathbb{M}q)^{-1}(s)$. As \sqsubseteq is a congruence ordering, the equation $\mathbb{M}q(s') = \mathbb{M}q(s'')$ then implies that $\pi(s') \sqsubseteq \pi(s'')$ and vice versa. Consequently, $[\pi(s')]_{\sqsubseteq} = [\pi(s'')]_{\sqsubseteq}$, as desired.

(c) Next we prove that $\pi \circ \mathbb{M}q = q \circ \pi$. Once we have shown that \mathfrak{A}/\sqsubseteq is indeed an \mathbb{M} -algebra, it then follows that q is a morphism. For the proof, let $s \in \mathbb{M}A$. Then

$$\pi(\mathbb{M}q(s)) = [\pi(s)]_{\sqsubseteq} = q(\pi(s)),$$

where the first step holds by definition of the product.

(d) For monotonicity of π , consider elements $s, t \in \mathbb{M}(A/\sqsubseteq)$ with $s \leq t$. Fixing $s' \in (\mathbb{M}q)^{-1}(s)$ and $t' \in (\mathbb{M}q)^{-1}(t)$, it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{M}q(s') &= s \leq t = \mathbb{M}q(t') \\ \Rightarrow \quad s' &\sqsubseteq_{\mathbb{M}} t' \\ \Rightarrow \quad \pi(s') &\sqsubseteq \pi(t') \\ \Rightarrow \quad \pi(s) &= q(\pi(s')) \leq q(\pi(t')) = \pi(t). \end{aligned}$$

(e) It remains to check the two axioms of an \mathbb{M} -algebra. For the unit law, note that $\text{sing} : \text{Id} \Rightarrow \mathbb{M}$ is a natural transformation. Hence, we have $\text{sing} \circ q = \mathbb{M}q \circ \text{sing}$. Together with (c) and the definition of the product it follows that

$$\pi(\text{sing}([a]_{\sqsubseteq})) = \pi(\mathbb{M}q(\text{sing}(a))) = [\pi(\text{sing}(a))]_{\sqsubseteq} = [a]_{\sqsubseteq}.$$

For the associative law, note that (c) implies

$$\begin{aligned}
\pi \circ \mathbb{M}\pi \circ \mathbb{M}\mathbb{M}q &= \pi \circ \mathbb{M}q \circ \mathbb{M}\pi \\
&= q \circ \pi \circ \mathbb{M}\pi \\
&= q \circ \pi \circ \text{flat} \\
&= \pi \circ \mathbb{M}q \circ \text{flat} = \pi \circ \text{flat} \circ \mathbb{M}\mathbb{M}q.
\end{aligned}$$

Fixing $s \in \mathbb{M}\mathbb{M}A/\sqsubseteq$ and $s' \in (\mathbb{M}\mathbb{M}q)^{-1}(s)$, it therefore follows that

$$\pi(\mathbb{M}\pi(s)) = \pi(\mathbb{M}\pi(\mathbb{M}\mathbb{M}q(s'))) = \pi(\text{flat}(\mathbb{M}\mathbb{M}q(s'))) = \pi(\text{flat}(s)). \quad \square$$

As usual, we have defined our notion of a congruence such that congruences correspond to kernels of morphisms. We will establish this correspondence in Proposition 3.8 below. But before doing so, let us take a closer look at the auxiliary relation $\sqsubseteq_{\mathbb{M}}$.

Lemma 3.7. *Let \sqsubseteq be a preorder on A with $\leq \subseteq \sqsubseteq$. Then*

$$\mathbb{M}\sqsubseteq = \langle \mathbb{M}p_0, \mathbb{M}p_1 \rangle^{-1}[\sqsubseteq_{\mathbb{M}}],$$

where $p_0, p_1 : A \times A \rightarrow A$ are the two projections.

Proof. Let $p'_0, p'_1 : A/\sqsubseteq \times A/\sqsubseteq \rightarrow A/\sqsubseteq$ be the two projections, $q : A \rightarrow A/\sqsubseteq$ the quotient map, and let R be the ordering on A/\sqsubseteq and S the one on $\mathbb{M}(A/\sqsubseteq)$. We consider the following diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
\mathbb{M}\sqsubseteq & & \langle \mathbb{M}p_0, \mathbb{M}p_1 \rangle & & \sqsubseteq^{\mathbb{M}} \\
\downarrow \mathbb{M}(q \times q) & \searrow \mathbb{M}\leq & & \swarrow \mathbb{M}q \times \mathbb{M}q & \downarrow \\
& \mathbb{M}\leq & \langle \mathbb{M}p'_0, \mathbb{M}p'_1 \rangle & & \mathbb{M} \\
& \downarrow & & \downarrow & \\
\mathbb{M}(A \times A) & \xrightarrow{\mathbb{M}(A/\sqsubseteq \times A/\sqsubseteq)} & \mathbb{M}(A/\sqsubseteq) \times \mathbb{M}(A/\sqsubseteq) & \xrightarrow{\mathbb{M}q \times \mathbb{M}q} & \mathbb{M}A \times \mathbb{M}A \\
& \searrow \langle \mathbb{M}p_0, \mathbb{M}p_1 \rangle & & \swarrow & \\
& & & &
\end{array}$$

where the vertical arrows denote the respective inclusion maps. Let us first explain why this diagram commutes. Since in each square the vertical maps are inclusions and the top map is a restriction of the bottom one, it is sufficient to show that the horizontal map maps the first of the given subsets to the second one. That is, we have to show that

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{M}(q \times q)[\mathbb{M}\sqsubseteq] &\subseteq \mathbb{M}R, \\
\langle \mathbb{M}p'_0, \mathbb{M}p'_1 \rangle[\mathbb{M}R] &\subseteq S, \\
(\mathbb{M}q \times \mathbb{M}q)[\sqsubseteq^{\mathbb{M}}] &\subseteq S.
\end{aligned}$$

The first inclusion follows from the fact that $q \times q$ maps \sqsubseteq to R by simply applying the functor \mathbb{M} ; the second one holds since \mathbb{M} uses the standard ordering; and the last inclusion follows immediately from the definition of $\sqsubseteq_{\mathbb{M}}$.

To conclude the proof, note that we have even the stronger statements

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{M}\sqsubseteq &= \mathbb{M}(q \times q)^{-1}[\mathbb{M}R], \\ \mathbb{M}R &= \langle \mathbb{M}p'_0, \mathbb{M}p'_1 \rangle^{-1}[S], \\ \sqsubseteq^{\mathbb{M}} &= (\mathbb{M}q \times \mathbb{M}q)^{-1}[S],\end{aligned}$$

and that $\langle \mathbb{M}p'_0, \mathbb{M}p'_1 \rangle \circ \mathbb{M}(q \times q) = (\mathbb{M}q \times \mathbb{M}q) \circ \langle \mathbb{M}p_0, \mathbb{M}p_1 \rangle$. Hence,

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{M}\sqsubseteq &= \mathbb{M}(q \times q)^{-1}[\langle \mathbb{M}p'_0, \mathbb{M}p'_1 \rangle^{-1}[S]] \\ &= \langle \mathbb{M}p_0, \mathbb{M}p_1 \rangle^{-1}[(\mathbb{M}q \times \mathbb{M}q)^{-1}[S]] = \langle \mathbb{M}p_0, \mathbb{M}p_1 \rangle^{-1}[\sqsubseteq^{\mathbb{M}}].\end{aligned}\quad \square$$

We obtain the following characterisation of congruence orderings.

Proposition 3.8. *Let \mathfrak{A} be an \mathbb{M} -algebra and $\sqsubseteq \subseteq A \times A$ a preorder that contains the ordering of A . Let $p_0, p_1 : A \times A \rightarrow A$ be the two projections. The following conditions are equivalent.*

- (1) \sqsubseteq is a congruence ordering on \mathfrak{A} .
- (2) $\sqsubseteq = \ker \varphi$, for some morphism $\varphi : \mathfrak{A} \rightarrow \mathfrak{B}$.
- (3) $u \in \mathbb{M}\sqsubseteq$ implies $\pi(\mathbb{M}p_0(u)) \sqsubseteq \pi(\mathbb{M}p_1(u))$.
- (4) \sqsubseteq induces a subalgebra of $\mathfrak{A} \times \mathfrak{A}$.

Proof. (1) \Rightarrow (2) The quotient map $q : \mathfrak{A} \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}/\sqsubseteq$ has kernel \sqsubseteq .

(2) \Rightarrow (1) Clearly, $a \leq b$ implies $\varphi(a) \leq \varphi(b)$. Thus, $\leq \subseteq \sqsubseteq$. For the other condition, consider two elements $s, t \in \mathbb{M}A$ with $s \sqsubseteq_{\mathbb{M}} t$. By definition, this means that $\mathbb{M}q(s) \leq \mathbb{M}q(t)$ where $q : \mathfrak{A} \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}/\sqsubseteq$ is the quotient map. As q is surjective, we can use the Factorisation Lemma to find a function $f : A/\sqsubseteq \rightarrow B$ with $\varphi = f \circ q$. By monotonicity of f and π , it follows that

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi(\pi(s)) &= \pi(\mathbb{M}\varphi(s)) = \pi(\mathbb{M}f(\mathbb{M}q(s))) \\ &\leq \pi(\mathbb{M}f(\mathbb{M}q(t))) = \pi(\mathbb{M}\varphi(t)) = \varphi(\pi(t)).\end{aligned}$$

Consequently, $\langle \pi(s), \pi(t) \rangle \in \ker \varphi = \sqsubseteq$.

(4) \Rightarrow (3) Let $u \in \mathbb{M}\sqsubseteq$. Then

$$\langle \pi(\mathbb{M}p_0(u)), \pi(\mathbb{M}p_1(u)) \rangle = \langle p_0(\pi(u)), p_1(\pi(u)) \rangle = \pi(u) \in \sqsubseteq.$$

Hence, $\pi(\mathbb{M}p_0(u)) \sqsubseteq \pi(\mathbb{M}p_1(u))$.

(3) \Rightarrow (4) Let $u \in \mathbb{M}\sqsubseteq$. Then $\pi(\mathbb{M}p_0(u)) \sqsubseteq \pi(\mathbb{M}p_1(u))$ implies that

$$\pi(u) = \langle p_0(\pi(u)), p_1(\pi(u)) \rangle = \langle \pi(\mathbb{M}p_0(u)), \pi(\mathbb{M}p_1(u)) \rangle \in \sqsubseteq.$$

(3) \Rightarrow (1) To show that \sqsubseteq is a congruence ordering, suppose that $s \sqsubseteq_{\mathbb{M}} t$. By Lemma 3.7, there is some $u \in \mathbb{M}\sqsubseteq$ with $s = \mathbb{M}p_0(u)$ and $t = \mathbb{M}p_1(u)$. Hence it follows by (3) that

$$\pi(s) = \pi(\mathbb{M}p_0(u)) \sqsubseteq \pi(\mathbb{M}p_1(u)) = \pi(t).$$

(1) \Rightarrow (3) Given $u \in \mathbb{M}\sqsubseteq$, Lemma 3.7 implies that $\mathbb{M}p_0(u) \sqsubseteq_{\mathbb{M}} \mathbb{M}p_1(u)$. Hence, $\mathbb{M}(q \circ p_0)(u) \leq \mathbb{M}(q \circ p_1)(u)$, where $q : \mathfrak{A} \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}/\sqsubseteq$ is the quotient map. As the product π is monotone, it follows that

$$\pi(\mathbb{M}(q \circ p_0)(u)) \leq \pi(\mathbb{M}(q \circ p_1)(u)).$$

Hence,

$$q(\pi(\mathbb{M}p_0(u))) = \pi(\mathbb{M}(q \circ p_0)(u)) \leq \pi(\mathbb{M}(q \circ p_1)(u)) = q(\pi(\mathbb{M}p_1(u))),$$

which implies that $\pi(\mathbb{M}p_0(u)) \subseteq \pi(\mathbb{M}p_1(u))$. \square

4 Languages and syntactic algebras

Our main point of interest is to determine which sets $K \subseteq \mathbb{M}_\xi \Sigma$ are definable in a given logic. We start by introducing some notions from language theory.

Definition 4.1. (a) An *alphabet* is a finite *unordered* set $\Sigma \in \mathbf{Pos}^\Xi$. We denote by **Alph** the category of all alphabets with functions as morphisms.

(b) A *language* over the alphabet Σ is a subset $K \subseteq \mathbb{M}_\xi \Sigma$, for some sort ξ .

(c) A *family of languages* is a function \mathcal{K} mapping each alphabet Σ to a class $\mathcal{K}[\Sigma]$ of languages over Σ .

(d) A function $f : \mathbb{M}\Sigma \rightarrow A$ *recognises* a language $K \subseteq \mathbb{M}_\xi \Sigma$ if $K = f^{-1}[P]$, for some *upwards closed* set $P \subseteq A_\xi$.

(e) Let $f : \Sigma \rightarrow \Gamma$ be a morphism of **Alph**. We call a morphism of the form $\mathbb{M}f : \mathbb{M}\Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{M}\Gamma$ a *relabelling* and, for a language $K \subseteq \mathbb{M}_\xi \Gamma$, we call the set

$$(\mathbb{M}f)^{-1}[K] := \{ s \in \mathbb{M}_\xi \Sigma \mid \mathbb{M}f(s) \in K \}$$

an *inverse relabelling* of K . \lrcorner

Note that we always assume alphabets to be unordered. This is required for the variety theorem in the next section. But sometimes it is useful to also work with languages over ordered alphabets. We do so by simply forgetting the order. This leads to the following extension of the notion of a family of languages.

Definition 4.2. Let \mathcal{K} be a family of language. For a finite *ordered* set C , we define

$$\mathcal{K}[C] := \{ \mathbb{M}\iota[K] \mid K \in \mathcal{K}[\mathbb{V}C] \},$$

where \mathbb{V} and ι are the operations from Definition 2.5. \lrcorner

One of our main tools will be the following relation associated with a language.

Definition 4.3. Let \mathfrak{A} be an \mathbb{M} -algebra.

(a) A *context* is an element of $\mathbb{M}(A + \square)$, where \square is considered as some special symbol of an arbitrary, but fixed sort ζ . For a context $p \in \mathbb{M}_\xi(A + \square)$ and an element $a \in A_\zeta$, we define

$$p[a] := \sigma_a(p) \in A_\xi$$

where $\sigma_a : \mathbb{M}(A + \square) \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}$ is the unique morphism that extends the function $s_a : A + \square \rightarrow A$ given by

$$s_a(\square) := a \quad \text{and} \quad s_a(c) := c, \quad \text{for } c \in A.$$

In the case where $\mathfrak{A} = \mathbb{M}\Sigma$ is a free \mathbb{M} -algebra, we will also consider elements $p \in \mathbb{M}(\Sigma + \square)$ as contexts, by identifying them with their image under $\mathbb{M}(\text{sing} + 1)$ (the function $\text{sing} + 1$ maps $a \in A$ to $\text{sing}(a)$ and \square to \square).

(b) The *composition* of two contexts $p, q \in \mathbb{M}(A + \square)$ is the context

$$pq := \hat{p}[q] \in \mathbb{M}(A + \square),$$

where $\hat{p} := \mathbb{M}(\text{sing} + 1)(p)$ and $\hat{p}[q]$ is evaluated in the \mathbb{M} -algebra $\mathbb{M}(A + \square)$.

(c) A *derivative* of a subset $K \subseteq A_\xi$ is a set of the form

$$p^{-1}[K] := \{ a \in A_\zeta \mid p[a] \in K \}, \quad \text{where } p \in \mathbb{M}_\xi(A + \square) \text{ is a context.}$$

(d) The *syntactic congruence* of an upwards closed set $K \subseteq A_\xi$ is the relation

$$a \preceq_K b \quad : \text{iff} \quad (p[a] \in K \Rightarrow p[b] \in K), \quad \text{for all } p \in \mathbb{M}_\xi(A + \square),$$

for $a, b \in A$.

(e) We call the quotient $\text{Syn}(K) := \mathfrak{A} / \preceq_K$ the *syntactic algebra* of K and the quotient map $\text{syn}_K : \mathfrak{A} \rightarrow \mathfrak{A} / \preceq_K$ the *syntactic morphism* of K .

(f) We say that a language K *has a syntactic algebra* if \preceq_K is a congruence ordering with finitary index. \dashv

Note that, in general, the syntactic congruence does not need to be a congruence ordering, the syntactic algebra not an \mathbb{M} -algebra, and the syntactic morphism not a morphism of \mathbb{M} -algebras, but we will mainly be interested in the case where they are. Hence the terminology.

Lemma 4.4. *Let \mathfrak{A} be an \mathbb{M} -algebra, $K \subseteq A_\xi$ upwards closed, $a, b \in A$, and $p \in \mathbb{M}(A + \square)$.*

(a) $a \leq b$ *implies* $p[a] \leq p[b]$.

(b) $a \leq b$ *implies* $a \preceq_K b$.

(c) $a \preceq_K b$ *implies* $p[a] \preceq_K p[b]$ *and* $a \preceq_{p^{-1}[K]} b$.

Proof. (a) Let $g : A + \square \rightarrow A \times A$ be the function where

$$g(\square) := \langle a, b \rangle \quad \text{and} \quad g(c) = \langle c, c \rangle, \quad \text{for } c \in A,$$

let $q, q' : A \times A \rightarrow A$ be the two projections, and set $u := \mathbb{M}g(p)$. Then $u \in \mathbb{M}\leq$ (where \leq is the ordering of A) and

$$p[a] = \pi(\mathbb{M}q(u)) \quad \text{and} \quad p[b] = \pi(\mathbb{M}q'(u)).$$

Since \mathbb{M} uses the standard ordering, this implies that $p[a] \leq p[b]$.

(b) Suppose that $a \leq b$ and let $p \in \mathbb{M}(A + \square)$ be a context. By (a), we have $p[a] \leq p[b]$. Consequently, $p[a] \in K$ implies $p[b] \in K$.

(c) Suppose that $a \preceq_K b$. To show that $p[a] \preceq_K p[b]$, consider a context q with $q[p[a]] \in K$. Then $a \preceq_K b$ and $q[p[a]] = (qp)[a] \in K$ implies that $q[p[b]] = (qp)[b] \in K$.

To show that $a \preceq_{p^{-1}[K]} b$, consider a context q with $q[a] \in p^{-1}[K]$. Then $a \preceq_K b$ and $(pq)[a] = p[q[a]] \in K$ implies that $(pq)[b] = p[q[b]] \in K$. Thus $q[b] \in p^{-1}[K]$. \square

One consequence of this lemma is that the quotient A/\preceq_K does exist at least as a set.

Corollary 4.5. *Let \mathfrak{A} be an \mathbb{M} -algebra and $K \subseteq A_\xi$ upwards closed. Then \preceq_K is a preorder with $\leq \subseteq \preceq_K$.*

Proof. Reflexivity and transitivity of \preceq_K follow immediately from the definition. The fact that \preceq_K contains \leq is part (a) of the preceding lemma. \square

Lemma 4.6. *A morphism $\varphi : \mathbb{M}\Sigma \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}$ of \mathbb{M} -algebras recognises a language $K \subseteq \mathbb{M}_\xi\Sigma$ if, and only if, $\ker \varphi \subseteq \preceq_K$.*

Proof. (\Leftarrow) We claim that $K = \varphi^{-1}[P]$ where $P := \uparrow\varphi[K]$. Clearly, $\varphi(t) \in P$, for all $t \in K$. Conversely,

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(t) \in P &\Rightarrow \varphi(s) \leq \varphi(t), \quad \text{for some } s \in K \\ &\Rightarrow s \preceq_K t, \quad \text{for some } s \in K \\ &\Rightarrow t \in K. \end{aligned}$$

(\Rightarrow) Suppose that $K = \varphi^{-1}[P]$, for an upwards closed set P , and let $\varphi(s) \leq \varphi(t)$. To show that $s \preceq_K t$, consider some context $p \in \mathbb{M}(\Sigma + \square)$ with $p[s] \in K$. Set

$$\hat{p} := \mathbb{M}(\varphi \circ \text{sing} + 1)(p) \in \mathbb{M}(A + \square).$$

Then $\hat{p}[\varphi(s)] = \varphi(p[s]) \in P$. According to Lemma 4.4(a), we further have $\hat{p}[\varphi(s)] \leq \hat{p}[\varphi(t)]$. Together, it follows that $\hat{p}[\varphi(t)] = \varphi(p[t]) \in P$. Hence, $p[t] \in K$. \square

A noteworthy consequence of this lemma is that the syntactic morphism of a language K is the terminal object in the category of all morphisms recognising K .

Theorem 4.7. *Let $K \subseteq \mathbb{M}_\xi\Sigma$ be a language such that \preceq_K is a congruence ordering. For every surjective morphism $\varphi : \mathbb{M}\Sigma \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}$ recognising K , there exists a unique morphism $\varrho : \mathfrak{A} \rightarrow \text{Syn}(K)$ such that $\text{syn}_K = \varrho \circ \varphi$.*

Proof. Suppose that φ recognises K . By Lemma 4.6 we have

$$\ker \varphi \subseteq \preceq_K = \ker \text{syn}_K.$$

Therefore, we can use the Factorisation Lemma to find a unique function $\varrho : A \rightarrow \text{Syn}(K)$ with $\text{syn}_K = \varrho \circ \varphi$. According to Lemma 3.3, this function ϱ is a morphism. \square

Let us take a look at what kind of languages are recognised by a syntactic algebra.

Proposition 4.8. *Let $K \subseteq \mathbb{M}_\xi\Sigma$ and $L \subseteq \mathbb{M}_\zeta\Sigma$ be languages such that K has a syntactic algebra. The following statements are equivalent.*

- (1) $\preceq_K \subseteq \preceq_L$
- (2) $\text{syn}_K : \mathbb{M}\Sigma \rightarrow \text{Syn}(K)$ recognises L .

(3) Every morphism recognising K also recognises L .

(4) L has the form

$$\bigcup_{i < m} \bigcap_{k < n_i} p_{ik}^{-1}[K], \quad \text{for suitable } m, n_i < \omega \text{ and } p_{ik} \in \mathbb{M}(\Sigma + \square).$$

Proof. (1) \Leftrightarrow (2) follows directly by Lemma 4.6 since $\preceq_K = \ker \text{syn}_K$.

(3) \Rightarrow (2) is trivial as syn_K recognises K .

(1) \Rightarrow (3) Suppose that $\varphi : \mathbb{M}\Sigma \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}$ recognises K . By Lemma 4.6, it follows that $\ker \varphi \subseteq \preceq_K \subseteq \preceq_L$, which, by the same lemma, implies that φ recognises L .

(4) \Rightarrow (1) We have shown in Lemma 4.4 (b) that

$$\preceq_K \subseteq \preceq_{p^{-1}[K]}, \quad \text{for every context } p.$$

To conclude the proof it is therefore sufficient to show that, for all languages K, L_0, L_1 ,

$$\preceq_K \subseteq \preceq_{L_0} \quad \text{and} \quad \preceq_K \subseteq \preceq_{L_1} \quad \text{implies} \quad \preceq_K \subseteq \preceq_{L_0 \cup L_1} \quad \text{and} \quad \preceq_K \subseteq \preceq_{L_0 \cap L_1}.$$

For the first inclusion, suppose that $s \preceq_K t$ and let p be a context such that $p[s] \in L_0 \cup L_1$. Then there is some $i < 2$ such that $p[s] \in L_i$. Hence, $s \preceq_{L_i} t$ implies $p[t] \in L_i \subseteq L_0 \cup L_1$.

Similarly, if $s \preceq_K t$ and p is a context with $p[s] \in L_0 \cap L_1$, then

$$\begin{aligned} p[s] \in L_0 \quad \text{and} \quad s \preceq_{L_0} t \quad \text{implies} \quad p[t] \in L_0, \\ p[s] \in L_1 \quad \text{and} \quad s \preceq_{L_1} t \quad \text{implies} \quad p[t] \in L_1. \end{aligned}$$

Thus $p[t] \in L_0 \cap L_1$.

(2) \Rightarrow (4) By definition of \preceq_K , for every pair of elements $a, b \in \text{Syn}_\xi(K)$ with $a \not\preceq_K b$, we can fix some context p_{ab} such that

$$p_{ab}[s] \in K \quad \text{and} \quad p_{ab}[t] \notin K, \quad \text{for } s \in \text{syn}_K^{-1}(a) \text{ and } t \in \text{syn}_K^{-1}(b).$$

Set $P := \text{syn}_K[L]$ and let $Q := \text{Syn}_\xi(K) \setminus P$ be the complement. For $t \in \text{syn}_K^{-1}[P]$ and $u \in \text{syn}_K^{-1}[Q]$, it follows that

$$t \not\preceq_K u \quad \text{implies} \quad p_{ab}[t] \in K \quad \text{where } a := \text{syn}_K(t) \text{ and } b := \text{syn}_K(u).$$

Similarly, for $t \in \text{syn}_K^{-1}[Q]$ and $s \in \text{syn}_K^{-1}[P]$, we have

$$s \not\preceq_K t \quad \text{implies} \quad p_{ab}[t] \notin K \quad \text{where } a := \text{syn}_K(s) \text{ and } b := \text{syn}_K(t).$$

Taken together it follows that

$$t \in \text{syn}_K^{-1}[P] \quad \text{iff} \quad \text{there is some } a \in P \text{ with } p_{ab}[t] \in K \text{ for all } b \in Q.$$

Thus,

$$L = \text{syn}_K^{-1}[P] = \bigcup_{a \in P} \bigcap_{b \in Q} p_{ab}^{-1}[K].$$

□

The next proposition describes languages recognised by syntactic algebras via arbitrary morphisms.

Proposition 4.9. *Let $K \subseteq \mathbb{M}_\xi \Sigma$ be a language with a syntactic algebra. A language $L \subseteq \mathbb{M}_\zeta \Gamma$ is recognised by $\text{Syn}(K)$ if, and only if,*

$$L = \varphi^{-1} \left[\bigcup_{i < m} \bigcap_{k < n_i} p_{ik}^{-1}[K] \right],$$

for a suitable morphism $\varphi : \mathbb{M}\Gamma \rightarrow \mathbb{M}\Sigma$, numbers $m, n_i < \omega$, and contexts $p_{ik} \in \mathbb{M}(\Sigma + \square)$.

Proof. (\Rightarrow) Suppose that $L = \psi^{-1}[P]$ for some $P \subseteq \text{Syn}(K)$. By Lemma 3.4, there exists a morphism $\varphi : \mathbb{M}\Gamma \rightarrow \mathbb{M}\Sigma$ with $\text{syn}_K \circ \varphi = \psi$. Consequently, it follows by Proposition 4.8 that

$$L = \psi^{-1}[P] = (\text{syn}_K \circ \varphi)^{-1}[P] = \varphi^{-1}[\text{syn}_K^{-1}[P]] = \varphi^{-1} \left[\bigcup_{i < m} \bigcap_{k < n_i} p_{ik}^{-1}[K] \right],$$

for suitable contexts p_{ik} .

(\Leftarrow) By Proposition 4.8, the morphism $\text{syn}_K : \mathbb{M}\Sigma \rightarrow \text{Syn}(K)$ recognises the language

$$M := \bigcup_{i < m} \bigcap_{k < n_i} p_{ik}^{-1}[K].$$

Consequently, $\text{syn}_K \circ \varphi : \mathbb{M}\Gamma \rightarrow \text{Syn}(K)$ recognises $\varphi^{-1}[M] = L$. \square

In general, there is no reason why the syntactic congruence \preceq_K should be a congruence ordering. Let us isolate one property of the functor \mathbb{M} ensuring that this is in fact the case.

Definition 4.10. A functor $\mathbb{M} : \text{Pos}^\Xi \rightarrow \text{Pos}^\Xi$ is *finitary* if it commutes with directed colimits, that is, if

$$\mathbb{M}(\varinjlim D) = \varinjlim (\mathbb{M} \circ D), \quad \text{for every directed diagram } D : I \rightarrow \text{Pos}^\Xi. \quad \lrcorner$$

Remark. (a) More concretely, \mathbb{M} is finitary if $\mathbb{M}A$ is equal to the directed colimit of the diagram consisting of $\mathbb{M}C$, for all finite $C \subseteq A$.

(b) The word functor $\mathbb{M}A := A^+$ is finitary as every finite word uses only finitely many labels. The functor

$$\mathbb{M}\langle A_1, A_\infty \rangle := \langle A_1^+, A_1^+ A_\infty \cup A_1^\omega \rangle$$

for infinite words, on the other hand, is not finitary as an infinite word can contain infinitely many different labels. Thus, in general $A^\omega \neq \bigcup \{ C^\omega \mid C \subseteq A \text{ finite} \}$.

Proposition 4.11. *Let \mathfrak{A} be a finitary \mathbb{M} -algebra and $K \subseteq A_\xi$ a set. If \mathbb{M} is finitary, then \preceq_K is a congruence ordering on \mathfrak{A} .*

Proof. We use the characterisation from Proposition 3.8(3). Hence, fix $u \in \mathbb{M}\preceq_K$. We have to show that

$$\pi(\mathbb{M}q_0(u)) \preceq_K \pi(\mathbb{M}q_1(u)),$$

where $q_0, q_1 : A \times A \rightarrow A$ are the two projections. As \mathbb{M} is finitary, there exists a finite relation $R \subseteq \preceq_K$ such that $u \in \mathbb{M}R$. Let $\langle a_0, b_0 \rangle, \dots, \langle a_{m-1}, b_{m-1} \rangle$ be an enumeration of R and set

$$t_k := \mathbb{M}p_k(u), \quad \text{where} \quad p_k(\langle a_i, b_i \rangle) := \begin{cases} a_i & \text{if } i \geq k, \\ b_i & \text{if } i < k. \end{cases}$$

$$r_k := \mathbb{M}p'_k(u), \quad \text{where} \quad p'_k(\langle a_i, b_i \rangle) := \begin{cases} a_i & \text{if } i > k, \\ \square & \text{if } i = k, \\ b_i & \text{if } i < k. \end{cases}$$

Then $\pi(t_k) = r_k[a_k]$ and $\pi(t_{k+1}) = r_k[b_k]$, and it follows by Lemma 4.4 that

$$a_k \preceq_K b_k \quad \text{implies} \quad \pi(t_k) = r_k[a_k] \preceq_K r_k[b_k] = \pi(t_{k+1}).$$

Consequently, $\pi(\mathbb{M}q_0(u)) = \pi(t_0) \preceq_K \dots \preceq_K \pi(t_m) = \pi(\mathbb{M}q_1(u))$, as desired. \square

Unfortunately, not all the monads \mathbb{M} used in applications are finitary. In particular those needed for languages of infinite words or infinite trees are not. Therefore, we have to extend the preceding proposition to a larger class of functors. It turns out that, in all the known examples of a non-finitary functors where syntactic algebras exists, the functor in question is *ruled* in a certain sense by a subfunctor which *is* finitary. The precise definitions are as follows.

Definition 4.12. Let $\langle \mathbb{M}_0, \mu_0, \varepsilon_0 \rangle$ and $\langle \mathbb{M}_1, \mu_1, \varepsilon_1 \rangle$ be monads.

(a) A natural transformation $\varrho : \mathbb{M}_0 \Rightarrow \mathbb{M}_1$ is a *morphism of monads* if

$$\varepsilon_1 = \varrho \circ \varepsilon_0 \quad \text{and} \quad \mu_1 \circ (\varrho \circ \mathbb{M}_0 \varrho) = \varrho \circ \mu_0.$$

In this case we say that \mathbb{M}_0 is a *reduct* of \mathbb{M}_1 .

(b) Let $\varrho : \mathbb{M}_0 \Rightarrow \mathbb{M}_1$ be a morphism of monads and $\mathfrak{A} = \langle A, \pi \rangle$ an \mathbb{M}_1 -algebra. The ϱ -*reduct* of \mathfrak{A} is the \mathbb{M}_0 -algebra $\langle A, \pi \circ \varrho_A \rangle$. If ϱ is understood, we also speak of an \mathbb{M}_0 -*reduct* of \mathfrak{A} .

(c) A morphism $\varrho : \mathbb{M}^\circ \Rightarrow \mathbb{M}$ of monads is *dense* over a class \mathcal{C} of \mathbb{M} -algebras if, for all $\mathfrak{A} \in \mathcal{C}$, $C \subseteq A$, and $s \in \mathbb{M}C$, there exists $s^\circ \in \mathbb{M}^\circ C$ with $\pi(s^\circ) = \pi(s)$.

(d) We say that a monad \mathbb{M} is *essentially finite* over a class \mathcal{C} if there exists a morphism $\varrho : \mathbb{M}^\circ \Rightarrow \mathbb{M}$ such that \mathbb{M}° is finitary and ϱ is dense over the closure of \mathcal{C} under binary products. \lrcorner

Example. Let us again consider the functor

$$\mathbb{M}\langle A_1, A_\infty \rangle := \langle A_1^+, A_1^+ A_\infty \cup A_1^\omega \rangle$$

for infinite words and let

$$\mathbb{M}^\circ \langle A_1, A_\infty \rangle := \langle A_1^+, A_1^+ A_\infty \cup A_1^{\text{up}} \rangle,$$

where A_1^{up} denotes the set of all ultimately periodic words in A_1^ω . Then the inclusion map $\mathbb{M}^\circ \Rightarrow \mathbb{M}$ is dense over the class of all finite ω -semigroups since the product of a finite ω -semigroup is completely determined by its restriction to all ultimately periodic words.

If $\mathbb{M}^\circ \Rightarrow \mathbb{M}$ is dense over \mathcal{C} , every \mathbb{M} -algebra in \mathcal{C} is uniquely determined by its \mathbb{M}° -reduct. This will be used below to prove the existence of syntactic algebras for essentially finitary monads.

Lemma 4.13. *Let $\varrho : \mathbb{M}^\circ \Rightarrow \mathbb{M}$ be dense over a class \mathcal{C} that is closed under binary products.*

- (a) *Any two algebras in \mathcal{C} with the same \mathbb{M}° -reduct are isomorphic.*
- (b) *Let $\varphi : \mathfrak{A}^\circ \rightarrow \mathfrak{B}^\circ$ be a morphism of \mathbb{M}° -algebras and assume that \mathfrak{A}° and \mathfrak{B}° are the \mathbb{M}° -reducts of two \mathbb{M} -algebras $\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{B} \in \mathcal{C}$. Then φ is also a morphism $\mathfrak{A} \rightarrow \mathfrak{B}$ of \mathbb{M} -algebras.*
- (c) *A relation \sqsubseteq is a congruence ordering on an \mathbb{M} -algebra $\mathfrak{A} \in \mathcal{C}$ if, and only if, it is a congruence ordering on the \mathbb{M}° -reduct \mathfrak{A}° of \mathfrak{A} .*

Proof. (a) Suppose that \mathcal{C} contains two \mathbb{M} -algebras $\mathfrak{A} = \langle A, \pi \rangle$ and $\mathfrak{A}' = \langle A, \pi' \rangle$ with the same \mathbb{M}° -reduct $\mathfrak{A}^\circ = \langle A, \pi^\circ \rangle$. To show that $\pi = \pi'$, fix an element $s \in \mathbb{M}A$. Set $t := \mathbb{M}d(s) \in \mathbb{M}\Delta$ where $\Delta := \{ \langle a, a \rangle \mid a \in A \}$ is the diagonal of $A \times A$ and $d : A \rightarrow \Delta$ the diagonal map. By assumption, the product $\mathfrak{A} \times \mathfrak{A}'$ belongs to \mathcal{C} . As ϱ is dense, we can find some $t^\circ \in \mathbb{M}^\circ\Delta$ with $\pi^\circ(t^\circ) = \pi(t)$. Note that $t^\circ \in \mathbb{M}^\circ\Delta$ implies that $\mathbb{M}^\circ p(t^\circ) = \mathbb{M}^\circ q(t^\circ)$ where $p, q : A \times A \rightarrow A$ are the two projections. Consequently,

$$\begin{aligned} \pi(s) &= \pi(\mathbb{M}p(t)) = p(\pi(t)) \\ &= p(\pi^\circ(t^\circ)) \\ &= \pi^\circ(\mathbb{M}^\circ p(t^\circ)) \\ &= \pi^\circ(\mathbb{M}^\circ q(t^\circ)) \\ &= q(\pi^\circ(t^\circ)) \\ &= q(\pi(t)) = \pi'(\mathbb{M}q(t)) = \pi'(s). \end{aligned}$$

- (b) Fix $s \in \mathbb{M}A$. To show that $\pi(\mathbb{M}\varphi(s)) = \varphi(\pi(s))$, we consider the graph

$$G := \{ \langle a, \varphi(a) \rangle \mid a \in A \}$$

of φ . Let $i := \langle \text{id}, \varphi \rangle : A \rightarrow G$ be the natural bijection and set $t := \mathbb{M}i(s) \in \mathbb{M}G$. Since $\mathfrak{A} \times \mathfrak{B} \in \mathcal{C}$ and ϱ is dense, we can find some $t^\circ \in \mathbb{M}^\circ G$ with $\pi(t^\circ) = \pi(t)$. Let $p : A \times B \rightarrow A$ and $q : A \times B \rightarrow B$ be the two projections. Note that

$$\varphi = q \circ i \quad \text{and} \quad q(g) = \varphi(p(g)), \quad \text{for } g \in G,$$

which implies that $\mathbb{M}^\circ q(t^\circ) = \mathbb{M}^\circ(\varphi \circ p)(t^\circ)$. Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} \pi(\mathbb{M}\varphi(s)) &= \pi(\mathbb{M}q(t)) = q(\pi(t)) \\ &= q(\pi(t^\circ)) \\ &= \pi(\mathbb{M}^\circ q(t^\circ)) \\ &= \pi(\mathbb{M}^\circ(\varphi \circ p)(t^\circ)) \\ &= \varphi(p(\pi(t^\circ))) \\ &= \varphi(p(\pi(t))) = \varphi(\pi(\mathbb{M}p(t))) = \varphi(\pi(s)). \end{aligned}$$

- (c) Clearly, every congruence ordering of \mathfrak{A} is also one of \mathfrak{A}° . Conversely, suppose that \sqsubseteq is a congruence ordering of \mathfrak{A}° . We use the characterisation

from Proposition 3.8 (3). Thus, let $u \in \mathbb{M}\sqsubseteq$. As the product $\mathfrak{A} \times \mathfrak{A}$ belongs to \mathcal{C} and ϱ is dense over \mathcal{C} , we can find some $u^\circ \in \mathbb{M}^\circ\sqsubseteq$ with $\pi(u^\circ) = \pi(u)$. By assumption, we have $\pi(\mathbb{M}^\circ p_0(u^\circ)) \sqsubseteq \pi(\mathbb{M}^\circ p_1(u^\circ))$, where $p_0, p_1 : A \times A \rightarrow A$ are the two projections. Since

$$\pi(\mathbb{M}p_i(u)) = p_i(\pi(u)) = p_i(\pi(u^\circ)) = \pi(\mathbb{M}^\circ p_i(u^\circ)),$$

this implies that $\pi(\mathbb{M}p_0(u)) \sqsubseteq \pi(\mathbb{M}p_1(u))$, as desired. \square

Theorem 4.14. *Suppose that \mathbb{M} is essentially finitary over \mathcal{C} . If a language $K \subseteq \mathbb{M}_\xi \Sigma$ is recognised by some morphism $\varphi : \mathbb{M}\Sigma \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}$ with $\mathfrak{A} \in \mathcal{C}$, then \preceq_K is a congruence ordering on $\mathbb{M}\Sigma$.*

Proof. Suppose that $K = \varphi^{-1}[P]$ for $P \subseteq A_\xi$. Let $\mathfrak{B} \subseteq \mathfrak{A}$ be the subalgebra induced by $\text{rng } \varphi$. By Proposition 4.11, \preceq_P is a congruence ordering on the \mathbb{M}° -reduct \mathfrak{A}° of \mathfrak{A} . Hence, Lemma 4.13 (c) implies that it is also a congruence ordering on \mathfrak{A} . Consequently, its restriction is one on \mathfrak{B} . (If \preceq_P is the kernel of some morphism q , then its restriction to \mathfrak{B} is the kernel of $q \circ i$, where $i : \mathfrak{B} \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}$ is the inclusion morphism.) Thus, $\preceq_P = \ker \text{syn}_P$ where $\text{syn}_P : \mathfrak{B} \rightarrow \text{Syn}(P) = \mathfrak{B}/\preceq_P$ is the quotient morphism. We will show that

$$\preceq_K = (\varphi \times \varphi)^{-1}[\preceq_P].$$

It then follows that $\preceq_K = \ker(\text{syn}_P \circ \varphi)$ is also the kernel of a morphism and, thus, a congruence ordering. Hence, it remains to prove the claim.

(\supseteq) Let $f := \varphi \circ \text{sing} + 1 : \Sigma + \square \rightarrow B + \square$ be the function mapping $c \in \Sigma$ to $\varphi(\text{sing}(c))$ and \square to \square . For $s \in \mathbb{M}\Sigma$ and $p \in \mathbb{M}(\Sigma + \square)$, we have

$$p[s] \in K \quad \text{iff} \quad \mathbb{M}\varphi(p[s]) \in P \quad \text{iff} \quad (\mathbb{M}f(p))[\mathbb{M}\varphi(s)] \in P.$$

If $\mathbb{M}\varphi(s) \preceq_P \mathbb{M}\varphi(t)$ it therefore follows that

$$\begin{aligned} p[s] \in K &\Rightarrow (\mathbb{M}f(p))[\mathbb{M}\varphi(s)] \in P \\ &\Rightarrow (\mathbb{M}f(p))[\mathbb{M}\varphi(t)] \in P \Rightarrow p[t] \in K, \end{aligned}$$

for all $p \in \mathbb{M}(\Sigma + \square)$. Consequently, $s \preceq_K t$.

(\subseteq) Suppose that $s \preceq_K t$ and fix $p \in \mathbb{M}(B + \square)$. The morphism $\mathbb{M}(\varphi + 1) : \mathbb{M}(\mathbb{M}\Sigma + \square) \rightarrow \mathbb{M}(B + \square)$ is surjective since φ is surjective and \mathbb{M} preserves surjectivity. Thus, we can fix some context $\hat{p} \in (\mathbb{M}(\varphi + 1))^{-1}(p)$. It follows that

$$\begin{aligned} p[\varphi(s)] \in P &\Rightarrow \varphi(\hat{p}[s]) \in P \\ &\Rightarrow \hat{p}[s] \in K \\ &\Rightarrow \hat{p}[t] \in K \\ &\Rightarrow \varphi(\hat{p}[t]) \in P \Rightarrow p[\varphi(t)] \in P. \end{aligned}$$

Consequently, $\varphi(s) \preceq_P \varphi(t)$. \square

5 Varieties

After these preparations, we come to the first of the central theorems of algebraic language theory: the Variety Theorem. This theorem characterises which kind

of language families are amenable to the algebraic tools we develop. It relates such families of languages to classes of algebras recognising them.

Before we can formally define the families and classes involved, we need to introduce a bit of notation that allows us to transfer problems to a setting with only finitely many sorts.

Definition 5.1. Let $\Delta \subseteq \Xi$ be a set of sorts and A a set.

(a) We denote by $A|_{\Delta}$ the subset of A containing only the elements with a sort in Δ . (Depending on the circumstances, we will treat $A|_{\Delta}$ either as a set in Pos^{Δ} , or as a set in Pos^{Ξ} that just happens to have no element with a sort in $\Xi \setminus \Delta$.)

(b) For a function $f : A \rightarrow B$ we denote the induced function $A|_{\Delta} \rightarrow B|_{\Delta}$ by $f|_{\Delta}$.

(c) The corresponding restriction of the functor \mathbb{M} is defined by

$$\mathbb{M}|_{\Delta} A := (\mathbb{M}(A|_{\Delta}))|_{\Delta}.$$

(d) For an \mathbb{M} -algebra \mathfrak{A} we denote by $\mathfrak{A}|_{\Delta}$ the $\mathbb{M}|_{\Delta}$ -algebra with domain $A|_{\Delta}$ and product $\pi \upharpoonright \mathbb{M}|_{\Delta} A$.

(e) An \mathbb{M} -algebra \mathfrak{B} is a *sort-accumulation point* of a class \mathcal{A} of \mathbb{M} -algebras if, for every finite subset $\Delta \subseteq \Xi$, there is some algebra $\mathfrak{A} \in \mathcal{A}$ such that $\mathfrak{A}|_{\Delta}$ and $\mathfrak{B}|_{\Delta}$ are isomorphic as $\mathbb{M}|_{\Delta}$ -algebras. \lrcorner

We will show below that there is a precise correspondence between the following families of languages and classes of algebras.

Definition 5.2. (a) A (*positive*) *variety of languages* is a family \mathcal{K} of languages that is closed under (i) finite unions and intersections, (ii) inverse morphisms, and (iii) derivatives.

(b) A class \mathcal{V} of finitary \mathbb{M} -algebras is a *pseudo-variety* if it is closed under (i) quotients, (ii) finitary subalgebras of arbitrary products, and (iii) sort-accumulation points. \lrcorner

Remark. (a) In the definition of a pseudo-variety, we could have used *finite* products instead of arbitrary ones.

(b) The reason why we combine the operations of taking subalgebras and forming products into a single one is that, in general, the product of two finitary algebras need not be finitely generated (see [6] for a counterexample).

The aim of this section is to establish a one-to-one correspondence between varieties of languages and pseudo-varieties of \mathbb{M} -algebras. The arguments are mostly standard, except for some adjustments needed to support infinitely many sorts. We start with the following observation.

Lemma 5.3. *Let \mathcal{V} be a pseudo-variety and $K \subseteq \mathbb{M}_{\xi} \Sigma$ a language with a syntactic algebra. Then K is recognised by some algebra $\mathfrak{A} \in \mathcal{V}$ if, and only if, $\text{Syn}(K) \in \mathcal{V}$.*

Proof. (\Leftarrow) is trivial since $\text{Syn}(K)$ recognises K . For (\Rightarrow), consider a morphism $\varphi : \mathbb{M} \Sigma \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}$ recognising K with $\mathfrak{A} \in \mathcal{V}$. As \mathcal{V} is closed under finitary subalgebras, we may assume that φ is surjective. We can therefore use Theorem 4.7 to find a morphism $\varrho : \mathfrak{A} \rightarrow \text{Syn}(K)$ with $\text{syn}_K = \varrho \circ \varphi$. As syn_K is surjective, so is ϱ . By closure of \mathcal{V} under quotients, it follows that $\text{Syn}(K) \in \mathcal{V}$. \square

The first step in correlating varieties of languages and pseudo-varieties of algebras consists in following the observation.

Proposition 5.4. *If \mathcal{K} is the family of languages recognised by the algebras of a pseudo-variety \mathcal{V} of \mathbb{M} -algebras, then \mathcal{K} is a variety of languages.*

Proof. We have to prove three closure properties.

(1) We start with inverse morphisms. Suppose that $K = \varphi^{-1}[P]$ for a morphism $\varphi : \mathbb{M}\Gamma \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}$ with $\mathfrak{A} \in \mathcal{V}$ and $P \subseteq A_\xi$. Let $\psi : \mathbb{M}\Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{M}\Gamma$ be a morphism. Then

$$\psi^{-1}[K] = \psi^{-1}[\varphi^{-1}[P]] = (\varphi \circ \psi)^{-1}[P]$$

is recognised by the morphism $\varphi \circ \psi$ to $\mathfrak{A} \in \mathcal{V}$.

(2) Next, we consider closure under derivatives. Let $K \in \mathcal{K}$ and fix a context p . By assumption, there is a morphism $\varphi : \mathbb{M}\Sigma \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}$ recognising K with $\mathfrak{A} \in \mathcal{V}$. By Proposition 4.8, φ also recognises $p^{-1}[K]$. Hence, $p^{-1}[K] \in \mathcal{K}$.

(3) It remains to prove closure under finite intersections and unions. Clearly, the empty union \emptyset and the empty intersection $\mathbb{M}\Sigma$ are recognised by any morphism. Thus, it is sufficient to consider binary unions and intersections. Consider two morphisms $\varphi : \mathbb{M}\Sigma \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}$ and $\psi : \mathbb{M}\Sigma \rightarrow \mathfrak{B}$ with $\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{B} \in \mathcal{V}$, and set $K := \varphi^{-1}[P]$ and $L := \psi^{-1}[Q]$, for upwards closed $P \subseteq A_\xi$ and $Q \subseteq B_\xi$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} K \cap L &= \langle \varphi, \psi \rangle^{-1}[P \times Q], \\ K \cup L &= \langle \varphi, \psi \rangle^{-1}[(P \times B_\xi) \cup (A_\xi \times Q)] \end{aligned}$$

are recognised by $\langle \varphi, \psi \rangle : \mathbb{M}\Sigma \rightarrow \mathfrak{A} \times \mathfrak{B}$. Let \mathfrak{C} be the subalgebra of $\mathfrak{A} \times \mathfrak{B}$ induced by the range of $\langle \varphi, \psi \rangle$. Then \mathfrak{C} is finitary and $\mathfrak{C} \in \mathcal{V}$. \square

It remains to prove the converse direction of the correspondence. We start with two lemmas.

Lemma 5.5. *Let $q : \mathfrak{A} \rightarrow \mathfrak{B}$ be a surjective morphism. Every language recognised by \mathfrak{B} is also recognised by \mathfrak{A} .*

Proof. Suppose that $L = \psi^{-1}[P]$ where $\psi : \mathbb{M}\Sigma \rightarrow \mathfrak{B}$ and $P \subseteq B_m$ is upwards closed. By Lemma 3.4, there exists a morphism $\varphi : \mathbb{M}\Sigma \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}$ such that $q \circ \varphi = \psi$. Setting $Q := q^{-1}[P]$, it follows that

$$\varphi^{-1}[Q] = \varphi^{-1}[q^{-1}[P]] = (q \circ \varphi)^{-1}[P] = \psi^{-1}[P] = L. \quad \square$$

Lemma 5.6. *Every language $K \subseteq \mathbb{M}_\xi \Sigma$ that is recognised by a finitary subalgebra $\mathfrak{C} \subseteq \prod_{i \in I} \mathfrak{A}^i$ of a product of finitary \mathbb{M} -algebras \mathfrak{A}^i is a finite positive boolean combination of languages recognised by the factors \mathfrak{A}^i .*

Proof. Let $\varphi : \mathbb{M}\Sigma \rightarrow \mathfrak{C}$ be a morphism such that $K = \varphi^{-1}[P]$ for some upwards closed $P \subseteq C \subseteq \prod_i A_\xi^i$. Let $p_k : \prod_i \mathfrak{A}^i \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}^k$ be the projection. By the way the ordering of the product $\prod_i A^i$ is defined, we can pick, for every pair $a, b \in \prod_i A_\xi^i$ of elements with $a \not\leq b$, some index $h \in I$ such that $p_h(a) \not\leq p_h(b)$. Let $H \subseteq I$ be the finite set of such indices h that correspond to pairs $a, b \in C_\xi$. For $s \in \mathbb{M}_\xi \Sigma$ and $a \in C_\xi$, it follows that

$$a \not\leq \varphi(s) \quad \text{iff} \quad p_h(a) \not\leq p_h(\varphi(s)), \quad \text{for some } h \in H,$$

or, equivalently,

$$\varphi(s) \geq a \quad \text{iff} \quad p_h(\varphi(s)) \geq p_h(a), \quad \text{for all } h \in H.$$

Consequently,

$$K = \varphi^{-1}[P] = \bigcup_{a \in P} \varphi^{-1}[\uparrow a] = \bigcup_{a \in P} \bigcap_{h \in H} (p_h \circ \varphi)^{-1}[\uparrow p_h(a)].$$

As the languages $(p_h \circ \varphi)^{-1}[\uparrow p_h(a)]$ are recognised by the morphism $p_h \circ \varphi : \mathbb{M}\Sigma \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}^h$, the claim follows. \square

Theorem 5.7. *Let \mathcal{K} be a variety of languages such that every language in \mathcal{K} has a syntactic algebra. A language K belongs to \mathcal{K} if, and only if, it is recognised by some algebra from the pseudo-variety \mathcal{V} generated by the set $\{\text{Syn}(K) \mid K \in \mathcal{K}\}$.*

Proof. (\Rightarrow) Every language $K \in \mathcal{K}$ is recognised by $\text{Syn}(K)$, which belongs to \mathcal{V} .

(\Leftarrow) Every algebra in \mathcal{V} can be obtained from algebras of the form $\text{Syn}(K)$ with $K \in \mathcal{K}$ by a series of (i) quotients, (ii) finitary subalgebras of products, and (iii) sort-accumulation points. We prove the claim by induction on the number of such operations we need to perform to obtain the given algebra. Hence, suppose that we have already proved the claim for all algebras in a subclass $\mathcal{V}_0 \subseteq \mathcal{V}$.

By Proposition 4.9, every language recognised by a syntactic algebra $\text{Syn}(K)$ with $K \in \mathcal{K}$ belongs to \mathcal{K} . Consequently, $\text{Syn}(K) \in \mathcal{V}_0$. As \mathcal{K} is a variety of languages, it follows by Lemmas 5.5 and 5.6 that every language L recognised by an algebra that is obtained from algebras in \mathcal{V}_0 using operations of the form (i) and (ii) also belongs to \mathcal{K} .

For (iii), suppose that \mathfrak{B} is a sort-accumulation point of \mathcal{V}_0 and let $\varphi : \mathbb{M}\Sigma \rightarrow \mathfrak{B}$ be a morphism recognising $K = \varphi^{-1}[P]$, for $P \subseteq B_\xi$. Let $\Delta \subseteq \Xi$ be the set consisting of ξ and all sorts appearing in Σ . By assumption, there is an algebra $\mathfrak{A} \in \mathcal{V}_0$ with $\mathfrak{A}|_\Delta \cong \mathfrak{B}|_\Delta$. Let $\psi : \mathfrak{B}|_\Delta \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}|_\Delta$ be the corresponding isomorphism and let $\hat{\varphi} : \mathbb{M}\Sigma \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}$ be the morphism with $\hat{\varphi}(\text{sing}(c)) := \psi(\varphi(\text{sing}(c)))$, for $c \in \Sigma$. Then $\hat{\varphi}^{-1}[\psi[P]] = \varphi^{-1}[P] = K$. Hence, K is recognised by an algebra in \mathcal{V}_0 , which implies that it belongs to \mathcal{K} . \square

As we have just seen, every pseudo-variety of algebras is associated with a variety of languages and every variety of languages is associated with a pseudo-variety of algebras. We conclude this section by proving that this correspondence is one-to-one. As usual we start with a few lemmas.

Lemma 5.8. *Let \mathfrak{A} be an \mathbb{M} -algebra, $\Delta \subseteq \Xi$ a set of sorts such that the elements in $\mathfrak{A}|_\Delta$ generate \mathfrak{A} . If \sqsubseteq_Δ is a congruence ordering of $\mathfrak{A}|_\Delta$ and \sqsubseteq the smallest congruence ordering of \mathfrak{A} containing \sqsubseteq_Δ , then*

$$\sqsubseteq \cap (A|_\Delta \times A|_\Delta) = \sqsubseteq_\Delta.$$

Proof. By Proposition 3.8, we have

$$\sqsubseteq = \pi[\mathbb{M}(\sqsubseteq_\Delta \cup \leq)].$$

Hence, consider a term $u \in \mathbb{M}_\xi(\sqsubseteq_\Delta \cup \leq)$ with $\xi \in \Delta$. We have to show that $\pi(u) \in \sqsubseteq_\Delta$. Let $p, q : A \times A \rightarrow A$ be the two projections. Since $\mathfrak{A}|_\Delta$ generates \mathfrak{A} , there exists a function $\sigma : (A \setminus \mathfrak{A}|_\Delta) \rightarrow \mathbb{M}(\mathfrak{A}|_\Delta)$ such that $\pi \circ \sigma = \text{id}$.

Let $g : (\sqsubseteq_\Delta \cup \leq) \rightarrow \mathbb{M}\sqsubseteq_\Delta$ be the function where

$$g(\langle a, b \rangle) := \begin{cases} \langle \text{sing}(a), \text{sing}(b) \rangle & \text{if } \langle a, b \rangle \in \sqsubseteq_\Delta \\ \langle \sigma(a), \sigma(a) \rangle & \text{if } \langle a, b \rangle \in \leq \setminus \sqsubseteq_\Delta. \end{cases}$$

and set $u' := \mathbb{M}\pi(\mathbb{M}g(u))$ and $w := \text{flat}(\mathbb{M}g(u))$. Then

$$u' \leq u \quad \text{and} \quad \pi(w) = \pi(u') \leq \pi(u).$$

Suppose that $\pi(u) = \langle a, b \rangle$. Then $\pi(w) = \pi(u') = \langle a, c \rangle$, for some $c \leq b$. Since $w \in \mathbb{M}|_\Delta \sqsubseteq_\Delta$ and \sqsubseteq_Δ is a congruence ordering on $\mathfrak{A}|_\Delta$, we further have $\pi(w) \in \sqsubseteq_\Delta$. Consequently, $a \sqsubseteq_\Delta c \leq b$ implies $a \sqsubseteq_\Delta b$, and $\pi(u) \in \sqsubseteq_\Delta$. \square

Lemma 5.9. *Let \mathfrak{A} be a finitary \mathbb{M} -algebra such that every language recognised by \mathfrak{A} has a syntactic algebra. Then \mathfrak{A} belongs to a pseudo-variety \mathcal{V} if, and only if, $\text{Syn}(K) \in \mathcal{V}$, for every language K recognised by \mathfrak{A} .*

Proof. (\Rightarrow) If K is recognised by $\mathfrak{A} \in \mathcal{V}$, it follows by Lemma 5.3 that $\text{Syn}(K) \in \mathcal{V}$.

(\Leftarrow) Suppose that $\text{Syn}(K) \in \mathcal{V}$, for every language K recognised by \mathfrak{A} . As \mathcal{V} is closed under sort-accumulation points, it is sufficient to show that, for every finite set $\Delta \subseteq \Xi$ there is some algebra $\mathfrak{B} \in \mathcal{V}$ with $\mathfrak{B}|_\Delta \cong \mathfrak{A}|_\Delta$. Hence, fix $\Delta \subseteq \Xi$. For $a \in A|_\Delta$, we set

$$K_a := \pi^{-1}(\uparrow a) \cap \mathbb{M}A|_\Delta.$$

Let

$$q := \langle \text{syn}_{K_a} \rangle_{a \in A|_\Delta} : \mathbb{M}A|_\Delta \rightarrow \prod_{a \in A|_\Delta} \text{Syn}(K_a)$$

be the quotient morphism and \mathfrak{B} the subalgebra of $\prod_a \text{Syn}(K_a)$ induced by $\text{rng } q$. For $s, t \in \mathbb{M}|_\Delta A$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle s, t \rangle \in \ker q \\ \Rightarrow & s \preceq_{K_a} t, & \text{for all } a \in A|_\Delta \\ \Rightarrow & (s \in K_a \Rightarrow t \in K_a), & \text{for all } a \in A|_\Delta \\ \Rightarrow & (a \leq \pi(s) \Rightarrow a \leq \pi(t)), & \text{for all } a \in A|_\Delta \\ \Rightarrow & \pi(s) \leq \pi(t). \end{aligned}$$

Consequently, the Factorisation Lemma provides a function $\mu : \mathfrak{B}|_\Delta \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}|_\Delta$ such that $\mu \circ q = \pi \upharpoonright \mathbb{M}A|_\Delta$. Note that $\text{rng}(\pi \upharpoonright \mathbb{M}A|_\Delta) = A|_\Delta$ implies that μ is surjective.

Let \sqsubseteq be the congruence ordering of \mathfrak{B} generated by $\ker \mu$ and let $\varrho : \mathfrak{B} \rightarrow \mathfrak{B}/\sqsubseteq$ be the corresponding quotient map. By Lemma 5.8, we have

$$\ker \varrho|_\Delta = \sqsubseteq|_\Delta = \ker \mu.$$

Since μ is surjective, it follows that μ induces an isomorphism $\mathfrak{B}/\sqsubseteq|_\Delta \cong \mathfrak{A}|_\Delta$. Furthermore, by the closure properties of a pseudo-variety, we have $\mathfrak{B} \in \mathcal{V}$ and $\mathfrak{B}/\sqsubseteq \in \mathcal{V}$. \square

Theorem 5.10 (Variety Theorem). *Let \mathcal{V} be a pseudo-variety of \mathbb{M} -algebras such that every language recognised by an algebra in \mathcal{V} has a syntactic algebra, and let \mathcal{K} be a variety of languages such that every language in \mathcal{K} has a syntactic algebra. The following statements are equivalent.*

- (1) \mathcal{K} consists of those languages that are recognised by some algebra in \mathcal{V} .
- (2) \mathcal{K} consists of all languages K with $\text{Syn}(K) \in \mathcal{V}$.
- (3) \mathcal{V} consists of those algebras that only recognise languages in \mathcal{K} .
- (4) \mathcal{V} is the pseudo-variety generated by the set $\{\text{Syn}(K) \mid K \in \mathcal{K}\}$.

Proof. (1) \Leftrightarrow (2) follows by Lemma 5.3 and (4) \Rightarrow (1) by Theorem 5.7.

(2) \Rightarrow (3) If $\mathfrak{A} \in \mathcal{V}$ and K is recognised by \mathfrak{A} , it follows by Lemma 5.9 that $\text{Syn}(K) \in \mathcal{V}$. By (2), this implies that $K \in \mathcal{K}$. Conversely, if \mathfrak{A} only recognises language in \mathcal{K} , (2) implies that $\text{Syn}(K) \in \mathcal{V}$ for all languages K recognised by \mathfrak{A} . By Lemma 5.9 it follows that $\mathfrak{A} \in \mathcal{V}$.

(3) \Rightarrow (4) Let \mathcal{V}_0 be the pseudo-variety generated by $\{\text{Syn}(K) \mid K \in \mathcal{K}\}$. For each $K \in \mathcal{K}$, it follows by Proposition 4.9 that all languages recognised by $\text{Syn}(K)$ belong to \mathcal{K} . By assumption, this implies that $\text{Syn}(K) \in \mathcal{V}$. Consequently, we have $\mathcal{V}_0 \subseteq \mathcal{V}$. Conversely, let $\mathfrak{A} \in \mathcal{V}$. By assumption, every language recognised by \mathfrak{A} belongs to \mathcal{K} . (In particular, each such language has a syntactic algebra.) Therefore, Lemma 5.9 implies that $\mathfrak{A} \in \mathcal{V}_0$. \square

6 Axiomatisations

The goal of this section is to derive an axiomatisation of pseudo-varieties in terms of systems of inequalities. We start by defining the kind of terms allowed in our axioms. A natural choice would be to take the elements of $\mathbb{M}X$, for some set X of variables. But it turns out that this does not work. To capture the restriction to *finitary* \mathbb{M} -algebras, we have to use a more general notion of a term. The classic result by Reiterman [21] characterises the pseudo-varieties of finite semigroups as exactly those axiomatisable by a set of *profinite* equations. Analogously, we have to define *profinitary* \mathbb{M} -terms for our version of this theorem. For this, we follow the material in [15, 24], but with some adjustments that are needed to support infinitely many sorts.

To explain how we arrive at the definition below, let us collect our requirements on this set of terms. We are looking for a functor $\hat{\mathbb{M}}$ mapping an (un-ordered) set X of variables to some set $\hat{\mathbb{M}}X$ of ‘terms’. These terms should generalise the ordinary terms from $\mathbb{M}X$, i.e., we need an embedding $\iota : \mathbb{M}X \rightarrow \hat{\mathbb{M}}X$. Furthermore, we should be able to ‘evaluate’ a term $t \in \hat{\mathbb{M}}X$ in a given finitary \mathbb{M} -algebra \mathfrak{A} with respect to a given ‘variable assignment’ $\beta : X \rightarrow A$. Let us denote the resulting value by $\text{val}(t; \beta)$. For ordinary terms $t \in \mathbb{M}X$, this value should of course correspond to the value of t in \mathfrak{A} . Thus,

$$\text{val}(\iota(t); \beta) = \pi(\mathbb{M}\beta(t)),$$

where $\pi(\mathbb{M}\beta(t))$ is the canonical extension of $\beta : X \rightarrow A$ to $\mathbb{M}X \rightarrow A$. Furthermore, $\text{val}(t; \beta)$ should be compatible with morphisms of \mathbb{M} -algebras. That is,

$$\text{val}(t; \varphi \circ \beta) = \varphi(\text{val}(t; \beta)), \quad \text{for every morphism } \varphi : \mathfrak{A} \rightarrow \mathfrak{B}.$$

This leads to the following construction. We work in the category of all morphisms $\mathbb{M}X \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}$. In this category we consider the diagram of all $\beta : \mathbb{M}X \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}$ where \mathfrak{A} is finitary and we take for $\iota : \mathbb{M}X \rightarrow \hat{\mathbb{M}}X$ the limit. The morphisms $\hat{\mathbb{M}}X \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}$ of the corresponding limiting cone can then be taken as our evaluation maps. The formal construction is as follows.

Definition 6.1. Let $\mathcal{A} \subseteq \text{Alg}(\mathbb{M})$ be a subcategory of \mathbb{M} -algebras and X a set. We denote the comma category $(\mathbb{M}X \downarrow \text{Alg}(\mathbb{M}))$ by \mathcal{C} , the subcategory $(\mathbb{M}X \downarrow \mathcal{A})$ by \mathcal{C}_0 , and the inclusion diagram by $D : \mathcal{C}_0 \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$.

(a) We denote by $\iota_{\mathcal{A}} : \mathbb{M}X \rightarrow \hat{\mathbb{M}}_{\mathcal{A}}X$ the limit $\iota_{\mathcal{A}} := \lim D$ of D , and the limiting cone by $(\text{val}_{\mathcal{A}}(-; \beta))_{\beta \in \mathcal{C}_0}$. If \mathcal{A} is the category of all finitary \mathbb{M} -algebras, we drop the subscript and simply write $\hat{\mathbb{M}}$, ι , and $\text{val}(-; \beta)$.

(b) We turn $\hat{\mathbb{M}}_{\mathcal{A}}$ into a functor as follows. Given $f : X \rightarrow Y$, the family $(\text{val}(-; \beta \circ \mathbb{M}f))_{\beta}$ (where β ranges over all morphisms $\beta : \mathbb{M}Y \rightarrow \mathfrak{A} \in \mathcal{A}$) forms a cone from $\hat{\mathbb{M}}X$ to D . As the cone $(\text{val}(-; \beta))_{\beta}$ is limiting, there exists a unique function $f' : \hat{\mathbb{M}}X \rightarrow \hat{\mathbb{M}}Y$ such that

$$\text{val}(-; \beta \circ \mathbb{M}f) = \text{val}(-; \beta) \circ f', \quad \text{for all } \beta : \mathbb{M}Y \rightarrow \mathfrak{A} \in \mathcal{A}.$$

We set $\hat{\mathbb{M}}f := f'$. ⌋

Remark. Another, more concise way to define $\hat{\mathbb{M}}$ is as the codensity monad of the forgetful functor $\text{FAlg}(\mathbb{M}) \rightarrow \text{Pos}^{\Xi}$ which maps an \mathbb{M} -algebra to its underlying set, see [15, 24] for details.

Let us start by checking that $\hat{\mathbb{M}}_{\mathcal{A}}$ is well-defined and reasonably behaved.

Lemma 6.2. *The limit $\iota_{\mathcal{A}} : \mathbb{M}X \rightarrow \hat{\mathbb{M}}_{\mathcal{A}}X$ exists.*

Proof. First, note that the category Pos^{Ξ} is complete. By Proposition 4.3.1 of [12], this implies that so is $\text{Alg}(\mathbb{M})$. Now, let $D : \mathcal{C}_0 \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ be the diagram defining $\iota_{\mathcal{A}} : \mathbb{M}X \rightarrow \hat{\mathbb{M}}_{\mathcal{A}}X$ and let $U : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \text{Alg}(\mathbb{M})$ be the forgetful functor mapping $\beta : \mathbb{M}X \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}$ to the codomain \mathfrak{A} . As $\text{Alg}(\mathbb{M})$ is complete, $U \circ D$ has a limit \mathfrak{T} . Let $(\lambda_{\beta})_{\beta}$ be the corresponding limiting cone. As $(\beta)_{\beta}$ is a cone from $\mathbb{M}X$ to $U \circ D$, we obtain a unique morphism $\varphi : \mathbb{M}X \rightarrow \mathfrak{T}$ such that $\lambda_{\beta} \circ \varphi = \beta$, for all β . It is now straightforward to check that $\varphi : \mathbb{M}X \rightarrow \mathfrak{T}$ is the limit of D and $(\lambda_{\beta})_{\beta}$ is the corresponding limiting cone. □

Lemma 6.3. *Let \mathcal{A} be a class of \mathbb{M} -algebras, $\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{B} \in \mathcal{A}$, $\beta : \mathbb{M}X \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}$, $\varphi : \mathfrak{A} \rightarrow \mathfrak{B}$, and $f : Y \rightarrow X$ morphisms, and $s, t \in \hat{\mathbb{M}}_{\mathcal{A}}X$.*

- (a) $\text{val}_{\mathcal{A}}(-; \beta) \circ \iota_{\mathcal{A}} = \beta$
- (b) $\varphi \circ \text{val}_{\mathcal{A}}(-; \beta) = \text{val}_{\mathcal{A}}(-; \varphi \circ \beta)$
- (c) $\text{val}_{\mathcal{A}}(-; \beta) \circ \hat{\mathbb{M}}_{\mathcal{A}}f = \text{val}_{\mathcal{A}}(-; \beta \circ \mathbb{M}f)$
- (d) *If \mathcal{A} is closed under subalgebras then, for every $\hat{s} \in \hat{\mathbb{M}}_{\mathcal{A}}X$, there is some $s \in \mathbb{M}X$ with $\text{val}_{\mathcal{A}}(\hat{s}; \beta) = \beta(s)$.*
- (e) $s \leq t$ iff $\text{val}_{\mathcal{A}}(s; \alpha) \leq \text{val}_{\mathcal{A}}(t; \alpha)$, for all $\alpha : \mathbb{M}X \rightarrow \mathfrak{C} \in \mathcal{A}$.

Proof. (a) By the definition of a cone, $\text{val}_{\mathcal{A}}(-; \beta)$ is a morphism from $\iota_{\mathcal{A}} : \mathbb{M}X \rightarrow \hat{\mathbb{M}}_{\mathcal{A}}X$ to $\beta : \mathbb{M}X \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}$. This is equivalent to (a).

(b) In the comma category, $\varphi : \mathfrak{A} \rightarrow \mathfrak{B}$ corresponds to a morphism from $\beta : \mathbb{M}X \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}$ to $\varphi \circ \beta : \mathbb{M}X \rightarrow \mathfrak{B}$. Hence, (b) holds again by definition of a cone.

(c) holds by definition of $\hat{\mathbb{M}}_{\mathcal{A}}f$.

(d) Let \mathfrak{A}_0 be the subalgebra of \mathfrak{A} induced by the range of β , let $i : \mathfrak{A}_0 \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}$ be the inclusion morphism, and let $\beta_0 : \mathbb{M}X \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}_0$ be the morphism such that $\beta = i \circ \beta_0$. Note that $\mathfrak{A}_0 \in \mathcal{A}$ since \mathcal{A} is closed under subalgebras. Fix $\hat{s} \in \hat{\mathbb{M}}_{\mathcal{A}}X$. By (a), we have $\text{rng } \text{val}_{\mathcal{A}}(-; \beta_0) \supseteq \text{rng } \beta_0$ which, by surjectivity of β_0 , implies that the two ranges are in fact equal. Hence, there is some $s \in \mathbb{M}X$ with $\beta_0(s) = \text{val}_{\mathcal{A}}(\hat{s}; \beta_0)$. By (b), it follows that

$$\beta(s) = i(\beta_0(s)) = i(\text{val}_{\mathcal{A}}(\hat{s}; \beta_0)) = \text{val}_{\mathcal{A}}(\hat{s}; i \circ \beta_0) = \text{val}_{\mathcal{A}}(\hat{s}; \beta).$$

(e) One explicit way to define the limit $\hat{\mathbb{M}}_{\mathcal{A}}X$ is to take all sequences $(a_{\beta})_{\beta}$ indexed by morphisms $\beta : \mathbb{M}X \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}$ satisfying

$$a_{\gamma} = \varphi(a_{\beta}), \quad \text{for all } \varphi : \mathfrak{A} \rightarrow \mathfrak{B} \text{ with } \gamma = \varphi \circ \beta.$$

Then the function $\text{val}_{\mathcal{A}}(-; \beta)$ is simply the projection to component a_{β} . The ordering of $\hat{\mathbb{M}}_{\mathcal{A}}X$ is taken to be largest relation such that all projections $\text{val}_{\mathcal{A}}(-; \beta)$ are still monotone. That means that

$$(a_{\beta})_{\beta} \leq (b_{\beta})_{\beta} \quad \text{iff} \quad a_{\beta} \leq b_{\beta}, \quad \text{for all } \beta. \quad \square$$

Corollary 6.4. *Let X be finite and $f, g : C \rightarrow \hat{\mathbb{M}}X$ functions.*

$$f = g \quad \text{iff} \quad \text{val}(-; \beta) \circ f = \text{val}(-; \beta) \circ g, \quad \text{for all } \beta : \mathbb{M}X \rightarrow A.$$

Proof. This statement holds generally for all limits (see, e.g., Proposition 2.6.4 of [13]). For our special case, we can give a simple proof using Lemma 6.3 (e). By this lemma it follows that, for every $c \in C$,

$$f(c) = g(c) \quad \text{iff} \quad \text{val}(f(c); \beta) \leq \text{val}(g(c); \beta), \quad \text{for all } \beta : \mathbb{M}X \rightarrow A. \quad \square$$

Lemma 6.5. *$\hat{\mathbb{M}}_{\mathcal{A}}$ is a functor and $\iota_{\mathcal{A}} : \mathbb{M} \Rightarrow \hat{\mathbb{M}}_{\mathcal{A}}$ a natural transformation.*

Proof. To see that $\hat{\mathbb{M}}_{\mathcal{A}}$ is a functor, note that the uniqueness of the function f' in the definition of $\hat{\mathbb{M}}_{\mathcal{A}}f$ implies that $\hat{\mathbb{M}}_{\mathcal{A}}(f \circ g) = \hat{\mathbb{M}}_{\mathcal{A}}f \circ \hat{\mathbb{M}}_{\mathcal{A}}g$.

For the second claim, fix a function $f : X \rightarrow Y$. For every $\beta : \mathbb{M}Y \rightarrow \mathfrak{A} \in \mathcal{A}$, Lemma 6.3 (c) implies that

$$\text{val}(-; \beta) \circ \hat{\mathbb{M}}f \circ \iota = \text{val}(-; \beta \circ \mathbb{M}f) \circ \iota = \beta \circ \mathbb{M}f = \text{val}(-; \beta) \circ \iota \circ \mathbb{M}f.$$

Consequently, it follows by Corollary 6.4 that $\hat{\mathbb{M}}f \circ \iota = \iota \circ \mathbb{M}f$ \square

Lemma 6.6. *$\hat{\mathbb{M}}_{\mathcal{A}}$ forms a monad where the unit map is $\varepsilon := \iota_{\mathcal{A}} \circ \text{sing}$ and the multiplication $\mu : \hat{\mathbb{M}}_{\mathcal{A}} \circ \hat{\mathbb{M}}_{\mathcal{A}} \Rightarrow \hat{\mathbb{M}}_{\mathcal{A}}$ is uniquely determined by the equations*

$$\text{val}(-; \beta) \circ \mu = \text{val}(-; \pi \circ \mathbb{M}\text{val}(-; \beta)), \quad \text{for all } \beta.$$

Proof. To simplify notation, let us drop the subscript \mathcal{A} . We define the multiplication $\mu : \hat{\mathbb{M}} \circ \hat{\mathbb{M}} \Rightarrow \hat{\mathbb{M}}$ as follows. For every morphism $\beta : \mathbb{M}X \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}$ with $\mathfrak{A} \in \mathcal{A}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}\beta &= \beta \circ \pi \circ \text{sing} \\ &= \pi \circ \mathbb{M}\beta \circ \text{sing} \\ &= \pi \circ \mathbb{M}\text{val}(-; \beta) \circ \mathbb{M}\iota \circ \text{sing} \\ &= \text{val}(-; \pi \circ \mathbb{M}\text{val}(-; \beta)) \circ \iota \circ \mathbb{M}\iota \circ \text{sing}.\end{aligned}$$

Furthermore, for two such morphisms $\alpha : \mathbb{M}X \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}$ and $\beta : \mathbb{M}X \rightarrow \mathfrak{B}$ and a morphism $\varphi : \mathfrak{A} \rightarrow \mathfrak{B}$ with $\beta = \varphi \circ \alpha$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi \circ \text{val}(-; \pi \circ \mathbb{M}\text{val}(-; \alpha)) &= \text{val}(-; \varphi \circ \pi \circ \mathbb{M}\text{val}(-; \alpha)) \\ &= \text{val}(-; \pi \circ \mathbb{M}\varphi \circ \mathbb{M}\text{val}(-; \alpha)) \\ &= \text{val}(-; \pi \circ \mathbb{M}\text{val}(-; \varphi \circ \alpha)) \\ &= \text{val}(-; \pi \circ \mathbb{M}\text{val}(-; \beta)).\end{aligned}$$

Consequently, the morphisms $(\text{val}(-; \pi \circ \mathbb{M}\text{val}(-; \beta)))_\beta$ form a cone from

$$\iota \circ \mathbb{M}\iota \circ \text{sing} : \mathbb{M}X \rightarrow \hat{\mathbb{M}}\hat{\mathbb{M}}X$$

to the diagram $(\mathbb{M}X \downarrow \mathcal{A})$. As $\iota : \mathbb{M}X \rightarrow \hat{\mathbb{M}}X$ is the limit of this cone, there exists a unique map $\mu : \hat{\mathbb{M}}\hat{\mathbb{M}}X \rightarrow \hat{\mathbb{M}}X$ such that

$$\mu \circ \iota \circ \mathbb{M}\iota \circ \text{sing} = \iota$$

and $\text{val}(-; \beta) \circ \mu = \text{val}(-; \pi \circ \mathbb{M}\text{val}(-; \beta))$, for all β .

Note that the first of these equations follows from the second one since, for every β ,

$$\begin{aligned}\text{val}(-; \beta) \circ \mu \circ \iota \circ \mathbb{M}\iota \circ \text{sing} &= \text{val}(-; \pi \circ \mathbb{M}\text{val}(-; \beta)) \circ \iota \circ \mathbb{M}\iota \circ \text{sing} \\ &= \pi \circ \mathbb{M}\text{val}(-; \beta) \circ \mathbb{M}\iota \circ \text{sing} \\ &= \pi \circ \mathbb{M}\beta \circ \text{sing} \\ &= \beta \circ \pi \circ \text{sing} \\ &= \beta \\ &= \text{val}(-; \beta) \circ \iota,\end{aligned}$$

which, by Corollary 6.4, implies that $\mu \circ \iota \circ \mathbb{M}\iota \circ \text{sing} = \iota$.

Let us start by showing that these morphisms μ form a natural transformation. Hence, fix a function $f : X \rightarrow Y$. For every $\beta : \mathbb{M}Y \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}\text{val}(-; \beta) \circ \mu \circ \hat{\mathbb{M}}\hat{\mathbb{M}}f &= \text{val}(-; \pi \circ \mathbb{M}\text{val}(-; \beta)) \circ \hat{\mathbb{M}}\hat{\mathbb{M}}f \\ &= \text{val}(-; \pi \circ \mathbb{M}\text{val}(-; \beta) \circ \hat{\mathbb{M}}\hat{\mathbb{M}}f) \\ &= \text{val}(-; \pi \circ \mathbb{M}\text{val}(-; \beta \circ \mathbb{M}f)) \\ &= \text{val}(-; \beta \circ \mathbb{M}f) \circ \mu \\ &= \text{val}(-; \beta) \circ \hat{\mathbb{M}}f \circ \mu.\end{aligned}$$

By Corollary 6.4, this implies that $\mu \circ \hat{\mathbb{M}}\hat{\mathbb{M}}f = \hat{\mathbb{M}}f \circ \mu$.

The fact that $\varepsilon := \iota \circ \text{sing}$ is a natural transformation follows immediately from the facts that ι and sing are natural transformations. It therefore remains to check the three axioms of a monad. For every $\beta : \mathbb{M}X \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{val}(-; \beta) \circ \mu \circ \varepsilon &= \text{val}(-; \pi \circ \mathbb{M}\text{val}(-; \beta)) \circ \iota \circ \text{sing} \\
&= \pi \circ \mathbb{M}\text{val}(-; \beta) \circ \text{sing} \\
&= \text{val}(-; \beta) \circ \pi \circ \text{sing} \\
&= \text{val}(-; \beta), \\
\text{val}(-; \beta) \circ \mu \circ \hat{\mathbb{M}}\varepsilon &= \text{val}(-; \pi \circ \mathbb{M}\text{val}(-; \beta)) \circ \hat{\mathbb{M}}\varepsilon \\
&= \text{val}(-; \pi \circ \mathbb{M}\text{val}(-; \beta) \circ \mathbb{M}\varepsilon) \\
&= \text{val}(-; \pi \circ \mathbb{M}(\text{val}(-; \beta) \circ \iota \circ \text{sing})) \\
&= \text{val}(-; \pi \circ \mathbb{M}(\beta \circ \text{sing})) \\
&= \text{val}(-; \beta \circ \pi \circ \mathbb{M}\text{sing}) \\
&= \text{val}(-; \beta), \\
\text{and } \text{val}(-; \beta) \circ \mu \circ \hat{\mathbb{M}}\mu &= \text{val}(-; \pi \circ \mathbb{M}\text{val}(-; \beta)) \circ \hat{\mathbb{M}}\mu \\
&= \text{val}(-; \pi \circ \mathbb{M}\text{val}(-; \beta) \circ \mathbb{M}\mu) \\
&= \text{val}(-; \pi \circ \mathbb{M}(\text{val}(-; \beta) \circ \mu)) \\
&= \text{val}(-; \pi \circ \mathbb{M}\text{val}(-; \pi \circ \mathbb{M}\text{val}(-; \beta))) \\
&= \text{val}(-; \pi \circ \mathbb{M}\text{val}(-; \beta)) \circ \mu \\
&= \text{val}(-; \beta) \circ \mu \circ \mu.
\end{aligned}$$

By Corollary 6.4, this implies that

$$\mu \circ \varepsilon = \text{id}, \quad \mu \circ \hat{\mathbb{M}}\varepsilon = \text{id}, \quad \text{and} \quad \mu \circ \hat{\mathbb{M}}\mu = \mu \circ \mu. \quad \square$$

The next lemma states that, without loss of generality, we may assume that the morphisms $\beta : \mathbb{M}X \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}$ are all surjective. This will be convenient in some situations.

Lemma 6.7. *Let X be a finite set and \mathcal{A} a pseudo-variety.*

- (a) $\mathcal{C}_0 = (\mathbb{M}X \downarrow \mathcal{A})$ is cofiltered.
- (b) In the definition of $\hat{\mathbb{M}}_{\mathcal{A}}X$, we can restrict the category \mathcal{C}_0 to the surjective morphisms without changing the result.

Proof. (a) There are two axioms to check. First, let $\alpha : \mathbb{M}X \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}$ and $\beta : \mathbb{M}X \rightarrow \mathfrak{B}$ be two objects of \mathcal{C}_0 . We have to find some $\gamma : \mathbb{M}X \rightarrow \mathfrak{C}$ and morphisms $\varphi : \gamma \rightarrow \alpha$ and $\psi : \gamma \rightarrow \beta$. Set $\gamma := \langle \alpha, \beta \rangle : \mathbb{M}X \rightarrow \mathfrak{A} \times \mathfrak{B}$, let $\mathfrak{C} \subseteq \mathfrak{A} \times \mathfrak{B}$ be the subalgebra induced by $\text{rng } \gamma$, and let $\gamma_0 : \mathbb{M}X \rightarrow \mathfrak{C}$ be the corestriction of γ . Note that \mathfrak{C} is finitely generated (by the image of X). Furthermore, for each sort $\xi \in \Xi$, the set $C_\xi \subseteq A_\xi \times B_\xi$ is finite. Hence, $\mathfrak{C} \in \mathcal{A}$, $\gamma_0 \in \mathcal{C}_0$, and we have morphisms $p : \gamma_0 \rightarrow \alpha$ and $q : \gamma_0 \rightarrow \beta$, where $p : C \rightarrow A$ and $q : C \rightarrow B$ are the two projections.

For the second axioms, consider two morphisms $\varphi, \psi : \alpha \rightarrow \beta$ with $\alpha : \mathbb{M}X \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}$ and $\beta : \mathbb{M}X \rightarrow \mathfrak{B}$ in \mathcal{C}_0 . The set

$$C := \{ a \in A \mid \varphi(a) = \psi(a) \}$$

induces a subalgebra of \mathfrak{A} since, for $s \in \mathbb{M}C$, we have

$$\varphi(\pi(s)) = \pi(\mathbb{M}\varphi(s)) = \pi(\mathbb{M}\psi(s)) = \psi(\pi(s)).$$

For $x \in X$, we have

$$\varphi(\alpha(x)) = \beta(x) = \psi(\alpha(x)),$$

which implies that $\alpha[X] \subseteq C$. Hence, $\text{rng } \alpha \subseteq C$. Let $\mathfrak{D} \subseteq \mathfrak{C}$ be the subalgebra induced by $\text{rng } \alpha$, let $\alpha_0 : \mathbb{M}X \rightarrow \mathfrak{D}$ be the corresponding corestriction of α , and let $i : \mathfrak{C} \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}$ be the inclusion morphism. Since \mathfrak{D} is finitely generated (by $\alpha_0[X]$), we have $\mathfrak{D} \in \mathcal{A}$. Furthermore, $i : \alpha_0 \rightarrow \alpha$ satisfies $\varphi \circ i = \psi \circ i$.

(b) Let \mathcal{C}_{00} be the full subcategory of $\mathcal{C}_0 = (\mathbb{M}X \downarrow \mathcal{A})$ consisting of all morphisms $\beta : \mathbb{M}X \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}$ that are surjective. By Lemma 2.11.2 of [13], it is sufficient to prove the following two properties.

- (i) Every $\beta \in \mathcal{C}_0$ factorises through some $\beta_0 \in \mathcal{C}_{00}$.
- (ii) For all $\alpha, \alpha' \in \mathcal{C}_{00}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{C}_0$, and all morphisms $\varphi : \alpha \rightarrow \beta$ and $\varphi' : \alpha' \rightarrow \beta$, there is some $\gamma \in \mathcal{C}_{00}$ with morphisms $\psi : \gamma \rightarrow \alpha$ and $\psi' : \gamma \rightarrow \alpha'$ such that $\varphi \circ \psi = \varphi' \circ \psi'$.

(i) Given $\beta : \mathbb{M}X \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}$, let \mathfrak{A}_0 be the subalgebra of \mathfrak{A} induced by $\text{rng } \beta$, let $i : \mathfrak{A}_0 \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}$ be the inclusion function, and $\beta_0 : \mathbb{M}X \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}_0$ be the corestriction of β . Then $\beta = i \circ \beta_0$. Since \mathcal{A} is closed under finitary subalgebras, we have $\mathfrak{A}_0 \in \mathcal{A}$ and $\beta_0 \in \mathcal{C}_0$.

(ii) Consider $\alpha : \mathbb{M}X \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}$, $\alpha' : \mathbb{M}X \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}'$ in \mathcal{C}_{00} , $\beta : \mathbb{M}X \rightarrow \mathfrak{B}$ in \mathcal{C}_0 , and $\varphi : \alpha \rightarrow \beta$ and $\varphi' : \alpha' \rightarrow \beta$. Let \mathfrak{C} be the subalgebra of $\mathfrak{A} \times \mathfrak{A}'$ induced by the range of $\gamma := \langle \alpha, \alpha' \rangle : \mathbb{M}X \rightarrow \mathfrak{A} \times \mathfrak{A}'$. Then $\mathfrak{C} \in \mathcal{A}$ and $\gamma \in \mathcal{C}_{00}$. The two projections $p : \mathfrak{C} \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}$ and $p' : \mathfrak{C} \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}'$ are morphisms of \mathcal{C}_{00} satisfying $\varphi \circ p = \varphi' \circ p'$. \square

A particular consequence of point (b) in Lemma 6.7 is that we may assume that all morphisms $\text{val}(-; \beta) : \mathbb{M}X \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}$ of the limiting cone are surjective. Let us give a name to this property.

Definition 6.8. Let \mathcal{C} be a category like Pos^Ξ or $\text{Alg}(\mathbb{M})$ and $D : I \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ a diagram. We call a cone $(\mu_i)_i$ of D *surjective* if all components μ_i are surjective. Similarly, the limit of D is *surjective* if the corresponding limiting cone is surjective. \lrcorner

The next statement holds more generally for all cofiltered limits, not only surjective ones (see the long version of [15] for a proof sketch). We will only prove the special case, as this is what we will need below.

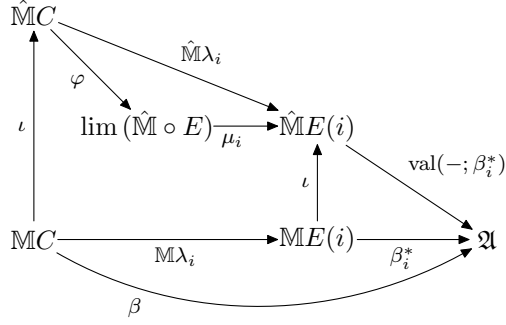
Proposition 6.9. *Let \mathcal{A} be a class of \mathbb{M} -algebras and $\Delta \subseteq \Xi$ a finite set of sorts. The functor $\hat{\mathbb{M}}_{\mathcal{A}}|_{\Delta}$ preserves cofiltered surjective limits.*

Proof. To simplify notation, we will drop the subscript \mathcal{A} . Let $E : I \rightarrow \text{Pos}^\Xi$ be a cofiltered diagram of unordered sets with limit C and surjective limiting cone $(\lambda_i)_{i \in I}$, and let $(\mu_i)_i$ be the limiting cone for the diagram $\hat{\mathbb{M}} \circ E$. We have to show that

$$\hat{\mathbb{M}}C \cong \lim(\hat{\mathbb{M}} \circ E).$$

First, note that the family $(\hat{\mathbb{M}}\lambda_i)_{i \in I}$ forms a cone from $\hat{\mathbb{M}}C$ to the diagram $\hat{\mathbb{M}} \circ E$. Since $(\mu_i)_i$ is limiting, there therefore exists a unique function $\varphi : \hat{\mathbb{M}}C \rightarrow \lim(\hat{\mathbb{M}} \circ E)$ such that

$$\mu_i \circ \varphi = \hat{\mathbb{M}}\lambda_i, \quad \text{for all } i \in I.$$



We define the converse function $\psi : \lim(\hat{\mathbb{M}} \circ E) \rightarrow \hat{\mathbb{M}}C$ as follows. For every morphism $\beta : \mathbb{M}C \rightarrow \mathfrak{A} \in \mathcal{A}$ and every index $i \in I$, we can use Lemma 3.4 to find a function $\beta_i^* : \mathbb{M}E(i) \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}$ such that $\beta = \beta_i^* \circ \mathbb{M}\lambda_i$. (To see that we can apply the lemma, note that C is unordered since it is a limit of unordered sets, and that the functions $\mathbb{M}\lambda_i$ are surjective since \mathbb{M} preserves surjectivity and we have assumed that λ_i is surjective.) By Lemma 3.3, the functions β_i^* are morphisms of \mathbb{M} -algebras. To define the desired function ψ , consider an element $s \in \lim(\hat{\mathbb{M}} \circ E)$. For every morphism $f : i \rightarrow j$ of I , we have

$$\begin{aligned} \text{val}(-; \beta_j^*) \circ \mu_j &= \text{val}(-; \beta_j^*) \circ \hat{\mathbb{M}}E f \circ \mu_i \\ &= \text{val}(-; \beta_j^* \circ \hat{\mathbb{M}}E f) \circ \mu_i = \text{val}(-; \beta_i^*) \circ \mu_i. \end{aligned}$$

As I is cofiltered, it follows that the value $a_\beta := \text{val}(\mu_i(s); \beta_i^*)$ does not depend on the choice of the index i . Furthermore, for every morphism $\chi : \beta \rightarrow \gamma$ of the comma category $(\mathbb{M}E(i) \downarrow \mathcal{A})$, the fact that

$$\gamma_i^* \circ \mathbb{M}\lambda_i = \gamma = \chi \circ \beta = \chi \circ \beta_i^* \circ \mathbb{M}\lambda_i$$

implies, by surjectivity of $\mathbb{M}\lambda_i$, that $\gamma_i^* = \chi \circ \beta_i^*$. Consequently, we have

$$a_\gamma = \text{val}(\mu_i(s); \gamma_i^*) = \text{val}(\mu_i(s); \chi \circ \beta_i^*) = \chi(\text{val}(\mu_i(s); \beta_i^*)) = \chi(a_\beta).$$

Therefore, there exists a unique element $t \in \hat{\mathbb{M}}C$ such that $\text{val}(t; \beta) = a_\beta$, for all $\beta : \mathbb{M}C \rightarrow \mathfrak{A} \in \mathcal{A}$. We set $\psi(s) := t$.

It remains to show that the functions φ and ψ are inverses of each other. By definition of φ and ψ , we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_i \circ \varphi &= \hat{\mathbb{M}}\lambda_i, \\ \text{val}(-; \beta) \circ \psi &= \text{val}(-; \beta_i^*) \circ \mu_i, \\ \beta &= \beta_i^* \circ \mathbb{M}\lambda_i. \end{aligned}$$

For every $\beta : \mathbb{M}C \rightarrow \mathfrak{A} \in \mathcal{A}$, it therefore follows that

$$\begin{aligned} \text{val}(-; \beta) \circ \psi \circ \varphi &= \text{val}(-; \beta_i^*) \circ \mu_i \circ \varphi \\ &= \text{val}(-; \beta_i^*) \circ \hat{\mathbb{M}}\lambda_i = \text{val}(-; \beta_i^* \circ \mathbb{M}\lambda_i) = \text{val}(-; \beta), \end{aligned}$$

which, by Corollary 6.4, implies that $\psi \circ \varphi = \text{id}$. Conversely, for every $i \in I$ and every $\alpha : \mathbb{M}E(i) \rightarrow \mathfrak{A} \in \mathcal{A}$, setting $\beta := \alpha \circ \mathbb{M}\lambda_i$, we have $\beta_i^* = \alpha$ (by uniqueness of β_i^*) and

$$\begin{aligned} \text{val}(-; \alpha) \circ \mu_i \circ \varphi \circ \psi &= \text{val}(-; \beta_i^*) \circ \mu_i \circ \varphi \circ \psi \\ &= \text{val}(-; \beta_i^*) \circ \hat{\mathbb{M}}\lambda_i \circ \psi \\ &= \text{val}(-; \beta_i^* \circ \mathbb{M}\lambda_i) \circ \psi \\ &= \text{val}(-; \beta) \circ \psi \\ &= \text{val}(-; \beta_i^*) \circ \mu_i = \text{val}(-; \alpha) \circ \mu_i. \end{aligned}$$

By Corollary 6.4, it follows that $\mu_i \circ \varphi \circ \psi = \mu_i$, for all $i \in I$. An argument analogous to Corollary 6.4 shows that this implies that $\varphi \circ \psi = \text{id}$. \square

The reason we are interested in cofiltered surjective limits is the lemma below.

Definition 6.10. An object A in a category \mathcal{C} is *finitely copresentable** if, for every cofiltered diagram $D : I \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ with limit C and a surjective limiting cone $(\lambda_i)_{i \in I}$, and every morphism $f : C \rightarrow A$, there exists an index $k \in I$ and an essentially unique morphism $g : D(k) \rightarrow A$ such that $f = g \circ \lambda_k$. Essentially uniqueness here means that, if $g' : D(k) \rightarrow A$ is another morphism with $f = g' \circ \lambda_k$, then there exists an I -morphisms $h : l \rightarrow k$ with $g \circ Dh = g' \circ Dh$. \lrcorner

Remark. This differs from the usual definition of finite copresentability because of our requirement that the λ_i are surjective. Hence the star in the name.

The following is a variant of Lemma 3.2 from [1].

Lemma 6.11. *Let \mathcal{C} be an arbitrary category, $\mathbb{M} : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ a functor preserving cofiltered surjective limits, and \mathfrak{A} an \mathbb{M} -algebra with finitely copresentable* domain A . Then \mathfrak{A} is finitely copresentable* in $\text{Alg}(\mathbb{M})$.*

To continue our investigation of the monad $\hat{\mathbb{M}}_{\mathcal{A}}$, we require some tools from topology.

Definition 6.12. (a) We denote by **Stone** the category of (ordered) *Stone spaces* with continuous maps. (We do not require any connection between the topology and the ordering. We could replace **Stone** by the subcategory of *Priestley spaces* where there is such a connection, but the difference will play no rôle in what follows below.)

(b) For a functor $\mathbb{M} : \text{Pos}^{\Xi} \rightarrow \text{Pos}^{\Xi}$ that has a canonical lifting to a functor on Stone^{Ξ} , we write $\text{SAlg}(\mathbb{M})$ for the category of \mathbb{M} -algebras in Stone^{Ξ} .

(c) Let $(\mu_i)_{i \in I}$ be a cone where $\mu_i : A \rightarrow B_i$ and each B_i is a topological space. The *cone topology* induced by $(\mu_i)_i$ is the topology on A which has a closed subbasis consisting of all sets of the form $\mu_i^{-1}[K]$ with $i \in I$ and $K \subseteq B_i$ closed. If A is the limit of a diagram $D : I \rightarrow \text{Pos}^{\Xi}$ and we do not specify a cone explicitly, we will always consider the cone topology induced by the corresponding limiting cone. \lrcorner

We start by showing how to compute limits in Stone^{Ξ} .

Lemma 6.13. *Let $\mathbb{U} : \mathbf{Stone}^\Xi \rightarrow \mathbf{Pos}^\Xi$ be the forgetful functor and suppose that $D : I \rightarrow \mathbf{Stone}^\Xi$ is a diagram such that all sets $D_\xi(i)$ are non-empty. Then $\lim D$ is the space obtained by equipping the set $\lim (\mathbb{U} \circ D)$ with the cone topology.*

Proof. Let $A := \lim D$ and $B := \lim (\mathbb{U} \circ D)$ and let $(\lambda_i)_i$ and $(\mu_i)_i$ be the corresponding limiting cones. We start by showing that the cone topology on B is sort-wise compact and Hausdorff. Note that B_ξ is the subset of $\prod_{i \in I} D_\xi(i)$ consisting of all families $(a_i)_i$ such that $a_l = Df(a_k)$, for all I -morphisms $f : k \rightarrow l$. Hence, $B_\xi = \bigcap_f H_f$ where

$$H_f := \{ (a_i)_i \in \prod_i D_\xi(i) \mid Df(a_k) = a_l \}, \quad \text{for } f : k \rightarrow l.$$

Since, for distinct $a, b \in D_\xi(k)$, we can always find a clopen set C with $a \in C$ and $b \notin C$, we can express H_f as the intersection of all sets of the form

$$(\mu_k^{-1}[(Df)^{-1}[C]] \cap \mu_l^{-1}[C]) \cup (\mu_k^{-1}[(Df)^{-1}[C']] \cap \mu_l^{-1}[C']),$$

where C, C' range over all partitions of $D_\xi(k)$ into two clopen classes. It follows that the sets H_f are all closed. By the Theorem of Tychonoff, the product $\prod_i D_\xi(i)$ is compact. Consequently, $B_\xi = \bigcap_f H_f$ is a closed subset of a compact space and, therefore, also compact.

To show that the topology is zero-dimensional and Hausdorff, consider two distinct elements $a, b \in A$. Then there is some index $k \in I$ with $\mu_k(a) \neq \mu_k(b)$. As $D_\xi(k)$ is a Stone space, we can find two disjoint clopen sets C, C' with $a \in C$ and $b \in C'$. Hence, $\mu_k^{-1}[C]$ and $\mu_k^{-1}[C']$ are two disjoint clopen neighbourhoods of, respectively, a and b .

Since B is the limit in \mathbf{Pos}^Ξ , there exists a unique map $f : A \rightarrow B$ (in \mathbf{Pos}^Ξ) such that $\lambda_i = \mu_i \circ f$, for all i . Similarly, there exists a unique morphism $g : B \rightarrow A$ of \mathbf{Stone}^Ξ such that $\mu_i = \lambda_i \circ g$. We can see that the function f is continuous as follows. Let $C = \mu_i^{-1}[K]$ be a basic closed set $K \subseteq B$. Then $f^{-1}[C] = (\mu_i \circ f)^{-1}[K] = (\lambda_i)^{-1}[K]$. Hence, continuity of λ_i implies that the preimage $f^{-1}[C]$ is open.

Consequently, we can applying the same universality argument two more times to obtain $f \circ g = \text{id}$ and $g \circ f = \text{id}$. Therefore, B and A with the cone topology are isomorphic as topological space. \square

The following two results contain our key topology-based argument. Both are taken from [22]: the first one is Proposition 1.1.4, the second one is Corollary 1.1.6.

Proposition 6.14. *Let $D : I \rightarrow \mathbf{Stone}^\Xi$ be a cofiltered diagram. If all spaces $D(i)$, $i \in I$, are sort-wise non-empty, so is the limit $\lim D$.*

Lemma 6.15. *Let $D : I \rightarrow \mathbf{Stone}^\Xi$ be a cofiltered diagram and $(\mu_i)_i$ a cone from $A \in \mathbf{Stone}^\Xi$ to D where each $\mu_i : A \rightarrow D(i)$ is surjective. The induced morphism $\varphi : A \rightarrow \lim D$ is surjective.*

We will also make use of the following topological fact from [17].

Lemma 6.16. *Every finite set with the discrete topology is finitely copresentable* in \mathbf{Stone}^Ξ .*

Proof. By Lemma VI.1.8 and Theorem VI.2.3 of [17] the statement holds in \mathbf{Stone} . As limits in \mathbf{Stone}^Ξ are computed for each sort separately, the claim follows. \square

Corollary 6.17. *For every finite unordered set X and every finite set $\Delta \subseteq \Xi$ of sorts, the $\hat{\mathbb{M}}|_\Delta$ -algebra $\hat{\mathbb{M}}|_\Delta X$ is finitely copresentable* in $\mathbf{SAlg}(\hat{\mathbb{M}}|_\Delta)$.*

Proof. By Lemma 6.16, the set $X|_\Delta$ is finitely copresentable* in \mathbf{Stone}^Δ . As we have shown in Proposition 6.9 that $\hat{\mathbb{M}}|_\Delta$ preserves surjective cofiltered limits, the claim therefore follows by Lemma 6.11. \square

Having collected the required tools from topology we can now continue with our investigation of the functor $\hat{\mathbb{M}}_{\mathcal{A}}$. Our main technical tool in the proofs below is the following natural transformation relating the functors $\hat{\mathbb{M}}_{\mathcal{A}}$ and $\hat{\mathbb{M}}_{\mathcal{B}}$, for different classes \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{B} . The important case below will be where \mathcal{A} is a pseudo-variety under consideration and \mathcal{B} the class of all finitary \mathbb{M} -algebras.

Theorem 6.18. *Let $\mathcal{A} \subseteq \mathcal{B} \subseteq \mathbf{Alg}(\mathbb{M})$.*

- (a) *There exists a unique morphism $\varrho : \hat{\mathbb{M}}_{\mathcal{B}} \Rightarrow \hat{\mathbb{M}}_{\mathcal{A}}$ of monads that makes the following diagram commute, for all morphisms $\beta : \mathbb{M}X \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}$ where $\mathfrak{A} \in \mathcal{A}$ and X is an unsorted set.*

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \hat{\mathbb{M}}_{\mathcal{B}}X & \xrightarrow{\varrho} & \hat{\mathbb{M}}_{\mathcal{A}}X \\
 \uparrow \iota_{\mathcal{B}} & \searrow \text{val}_{\mathcal{B}}(-; \beta) & \swarrow \text{val}_{\mathcal{A}}(-; \beta) \\
 \mathbb{M}X & \xrightarrow{\beta} & \mathfrak{A}
 \end{array}$$

- (b) *If \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{B} are closed under subalgebras and X is finite, then the induced morphism $\varrho_X : \hat{\mathbb{M}}_{\mathcal{B}}X \rightarrow \hat{\mathbb{M}}_{\mathcal{A}}X$ is surjective.*

Proof. (a) For a given set X , the family $(\text{val}_{\mathcal{B}}(-; \beta))_{\beta \in (\mathbb{M}X \downarrow \mathcal{A})}$ forms a cone from $\hat{\mathbb{M}}_{\mathcal{B}}X$ to the diagram defining $\hat{\mathbb{M}}_{\mathcal{A}}X$. As the cone $(\text{val}_{\mathcal{A}}(-; \beta))_{\beta \in (\mathbb{M}X \downarrow \mathcal{A})}$ is limiting, there exists a unique map $\varrho_X : \hat{\mathbb{M}}_{\mathcal{B}}X \rightarrow \hat{\mathbb{M}}_{\mathcal{A}}X$ such that

$$\text{val}_{\mathcal{A}}(-; \beta) \circ \varrho_X = \text{val}_{\mathcal{B}}(-; \beta), \quad \text{for all } \beta : \mathbb{M}X \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}.$$

As the equation $\text{val}_{\mathcal{A}}(-; \beta) \circ \iota_{\mathcal{A}} = \beta$ was already proved in Lemma 6.3 (a), it therefore remains to prove that the family $\varrho := (\varrho_X)_X$ forms a morphism of monads. To see that it is a natural transformation, consider a function $f : X \rightarrow Y$. Then

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{val}_{\mathcal{B}}(-; \beta) \circ \hat{\mathbb{M}}_{\mathcal{B}}f \circ \varrho &= \text{val}_{\mathcal{B}}(-; \beta \circ \mathbb{M}f) \circ \varrho \\
 &= \text{val}_{\mathcal{A}}(-; \beta \circ \mathbb{M}f) \\
 &= \text{val}_{\mathcal{A}}(-; \beta) \circ \hat{\mathbb{M}}_{\mathcal{A}}f = \text{val}_{\mathcal{B}}(-; \beta) \circ \varrho \circ \hat{\mathbb{M}}_{\mathcal{A}}f.
 \end{aligned}$$

By Corollary 6.4, it follows that $\hat{\mathbb{M}}_{\mathcal{B}}f \circ \varrho = \varrho \circ \hat{\mathbb{M}}_{\mathcal{A}}f$, as desired.

To check the two axioms of a morphism of monads, let $\mu_{\mathcal{A}}$ and $\varepsilon_{\mathcal{A}}$ be the multiplication and unit map of $\hat{\mathbb{M}}_{\mathcal{A}}$, and $\mu_{\mathcal{B}}$ and $\varepsilon_{\mathcal{B}}$ those of $\hat{\mathbb{M}}_{\mathcal{B}}$. For every $\beta : \mathbb{M}X \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}$ with $\mathfrak{A} \in \mathcal{A}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \text{val}_{\mathcal{A}}(-; \beta) \circ \varrho \circ \mu_{\mathcal{B}} &= \text{val}_{\mathcal{B}}(-; \beta) \circ \mu_{\mathcal{B}} \\ &= \text{val}_{\mathcal{B}}(-; \pi \circ \mathbb{M}\text{val}_{\mathcal{B}}(-; \beta)) \\ &= \text{val}_{\mathcal{A}}(-; \pi \circ \mathbb{M}\text{val}_{\mathcal{B}}(-; \beta)) \circ \varrho \\ &= \text{val}_{\mathcal{A}}(-; \pi \circ \mathbb{M}\text{val}_{\mathcal{A}}(-; \beta) \circ \mathbb{M}\varrho) \circ \varrho \\ &= \text{val}_{\mathcal{A}}(-; \pi \circ \mathbb{M}\text{val}_{\mathcal{A}}(-; \beta)) \circ \hat{\mathbb{M}}\varrho \circ \varrho \\ &= \text{val}_{\mathcal{A}}(-; \beta) \circ \mu_{\mathcal{A}} \circ \hat{\mathbb{M}}\varrho \circ \varrho \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{and } \text{val}_{\mathcal{A}}(-; \beta) \circ \varrho \circ \varepsilon_{\mathcal{B}} &= \text{val}_{\mathcal{A}}(-; \beta) \circ \varrho \circ \iota_{\mathcal{B}} \circ \text{sing} \\ &= \text{val}_{\mathcal{B}}(-; \beta) \circ \iota_{\mathcal{B}} \circ \text{sing} \\ &= \beta \circ \text{sing} \\ &= \text{val}_{\mathcal{A}}(-; \beta) \circ \iota_{\mathcal{A}} \circ \text{sing} = \text{val}_{\mathcal{A}}(-; \beta) \circ \varepsilon_{\mathcal{A}}. \end{aligned}$$

By Corollary 6.4, it follows that $\varrho \circ \mu_{\mathcal{B}} = \mu_{\mathcal{A}} \circ \hat{\mathbb{M}}\varrho \circ \varrho$ and $\varrho \circ \varepsilon_{\mathcal{B}} = \varepsilon_{\mathcal{A}}$.

(b) To apply the topological machinery we have just set up, we translate the problem into the category of Stone spaces. We equip each algebra in \mathcal{B} with the discrete topology. As these algebras are finitary, the resulting topologies are sort-wise compact, Hausdorff, and zero-dimensional. According to Lemma 6.7 (b), we can define the limits $\hat{\mathbb{M}}_{\mathcal{A}}X$ and $\hat{\mathbb{M}}_{\mathcal{B}}X$ in terms of only the surjective morphisms $\beta : \mathbb{M}X \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}$ with \mathfrak{A} in \mathcal{A} or \mathcal{B} . Let $\Xi_0 \subseteq \Xi$ be the set of all sorts ξ such that $\mathbb{M}_{\xi}X \neq \emptyset$. By Lemma 6.3 (d), it follows that these are exactly the same sorts ξ with $\hat{\mathbb{M}}_{\mathcal{A}, \xi}X \neq \emptyset$, $\hat{\mathbb{M}}_{\mathcal{B}, \xi}X \neq \emptyset$, and with $A_{\xi} \neq \emptyset$, for $\mathfrak{A} \in \mathcal{A}$. Consequently, we can perform the rest of the proof in the category Pos^{Ξ_0} . In this category we can use Lemma 6.13, which tells us that the limits $\hat{\mathbb{M}}_{\mathcal{A}}X$ and $\hat{\mathbb{M}}_{\mathcal{B}}X$ are also sort-wise Stone spaces when equipped with the cone topology. In addition, the limits in the category Stone^{Ξ} coincide with $\hat{\mathbb{M}}_{\mathcal{A}}X$ and $\hat{\mathbb{M}}_{\mathcal{B}}X$. By the definition of the cone topology, all the maps $\text{val}_{\mathcal{A}}(-; \beta)$ and $\text{val}_{\mathcal{B}}(-; \beta)$ are continuous. Furthermore, since we restricted the diagram to surjective maps β , $\text{val}_{\mathcal{B}}(-; \beta) \circ \iota = \beta$ implies that the value maps $\text{val}_{\mathcal{B}}(-; \beta)$ are also surjective. By Lemma 6.7 (a), $\hat{\mathbb{M}}_{\mathcal{A}}X$ is a cofiltered limit. Consequently, we can use Lemma 6.15, to show that $\varrho : \hat{\mathbb{M}}_{\mathcal{B}}X \rightarrow \hat{\mathbb{M}}_{\mathcal{A}}X$ is surjective. \square

After these preparations we are finally able to define the type of inequalities we use to axiomatise pseudo-varieties and to prove the characterisation theorem.

Definition 6.19. Let X be a finite unordered set and \mathcal{A} a class of finitary \mathbb{M} -algebras.

- (a) An \mathbb{M} -inequality over X is a statement of the form $s \leq t$ with $s, t \in \hat{\mathbb{M}}X$.
- (b) A finitary \mathbb{M} -algebra \mathfrak{A} satisfies an \mathbb{M} -inequality $s \leq t$ over X if

$$\text{val}(s; \beta) \leq \text{val}(t; \beta), \quad \text{for all } \beta : \mathbb{M}X \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}.$$

We write $\mathfrak{A} \models s \leq t$ to denote this fact.

- (c) The \mathbb{M} -theory $\text{Th}(\mathcal{A})$ of \mathcal{A} is the set of all \mathbb{M} -inequalities $s \leq t$ satisfied by every algebra in \mathcal{A} . (We do *not* fix the set X these inequalities are over.)

(d) A set Φ of \mathbb{M} -inequalities (possibly over several different sets X) *axiomatises* the following subclass of \mathcal{A} .

$$\text{Mod}_{\mathcal{A}}(\Phi) := \{ \mathfrak{A} \in \mathcal{A} \mid \mathfrak{A} \models s \leq t \text{ for all } s \leq t \in \Phi \}. \quad \lrcorner$$

Let us start with the following important property connecting the morphism ϱ to the theory of a class \mathcal{A} .

Lemma 6.20. *Let \mathcal{A} be a class of \mathbb{M} -algebras, X a finite set, and $s \leq t$ an \mathbb{M} -inequality over X . Then*

$$s \leq t \in \text{Th}(\mathcal{A}) \quad \text{iff} \quad \varrho_{\mathcal{A}}(s) \leq \varrho_{\mathcal{A}}(t),$$

where $\varrho_{\mathcal{A}} : \hat{\mathbb{M}} \Rightarrow \hat{\mathbb{M}}_{\mathcal{A}}$ is the morphism from Theorem 6.18.

Proof. By Lemma 6.3 (e), we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathfrak{A} \models s \leq t, & & \text{for all } \mathfrak{A} \in \mathcal{A} \\ \text{iff} & \text{val}(s; \beta) \leq \text{val}(t; \beta), & & \text{for all } \beta : \mathbb{M}X \rightarrow \mathfrak{A} \in \mathcal{A} \\ \text{iff} & \text{val}_{\mathcal{A}}(\varrho_{\mathcal{A}}(s); \beta) \leq \text{val}_{\mathcal{A}}(\varrho_{\mathcal{A}}(t); \beta), & & \text{for all } \beta : \mathbb{M}X \rightarrow \mathfrak{A} \in \mathcal{A} \\ \text{iff} & \varrho_{\mathcal{A}}(s) \leq \varrho_{\mathcal{A}}(t). & & \square \end{aligned}$$

The easier direction is to show that every axiomatisable class is a pseudo-variety.

Proposition 6.21. *Let \mathcal{A} be a pseudo-variety and Φ a set of \mathbb{M} -inequalities. Then $\text{Mod}_{\mathcal{A}}(\Phi)$ is a pseudo-variety.*

Proof. We have to check three closure properties. First, consider a finitary subalgebra \mathfrak{A} of a product $\prod_{i \in I} \mathfrak{B}^i$ with $\mathfrak{B}^i \in \text{Mod}_{\mathcal{A}}(\Phi)$. Let $p_k : \prod_i B^i \rightarrow B^k$ be the projection. For $s \leq t \in \Phi$ over X and $\beta : \mathbb{M}X \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}$ it follows that

$$p_k(\text{val}(s; \beta)) = \text{val}(s; p_k \circ \beta) \leq \text{val}(t; p_k \circ \beta) = p_k(\text{val}(t; \beta)),$$

where the second step follows from the fact that $\mathfrak{B}^k \models s \leq t$. As the ordering of the product is defined component-wise, this implies that $\text{val}(s; \beta) \leq \text{val}(t; \beta)$. Consequently, $\mathfrak{A} \in \text{Mod}_{\mathcal{A}}(\Phi)$.

Next, consider a quotient $q : \mathfrak{B} \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}$ with $\mathfrak{B} \in \text{Mod}_{\mathcal{A}}(\Phi)$. Fix $s \leq t \in \Phi$ over X and $\beta : \mathbb{M}X \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}$. Since q is surjective, we can use Lemma 3.4 to find some $\gamma : \mathbb{M}X \rightarrow \mathfrak{B}$ with $\beta = q \circ \gamma$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \text{val}(s; \beta) &= \text{val}(s; q \circ \gamma) = q(\text{val}(s; \gamma)) \\ &\leq q(\text{val}(t; \gamma)) = \text{val}(t; q \circ \gamma) = \text{val}(t; \beta), \end{aligned}$$

where the third step follows by monotonicity of q and the fact that $\mathfrak{B} \models s \leq t$. Consequently, $\mathfrak{A} \in \text{Mod}_{\mathcal{A}}(\Phi)$.

Finally, suppose that \mathfrak{A} is a sort-accumulation point of $\text{Mod}_{\mathcal{A}}(\Phi)$. Fix $s \leq t \in \Phi$ over X and $\beta : \mathbb{M}X \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}$. We have to show that

$$\text{val}_{\mathcal{A}}(s; \beta) \leq \text{val}_{\mathcal{A}}(t; \beta).$$

Suppose that $s, t \in \hat{\mathbb{M}}_{\xi} X$ and let $\Delta \subseteq \Xi$ be a finite set of sorts containing ξ and all sorts in X . By assumption, there is some algebra $\mathfrak{B} \in \text{Mod}_{\mathcal{A}}(\Phi)$ with

$\mathfrak{A}|_\Delta \cong \mathfrak{B}|_\Delta$. Let $\mu : \mathfrak{A}|_\Delta \rightarrow \mathfrak{B}|_\Delta$ be the corresponding isomorphism. Since $\mathfrak{B} \models s \leq t$ and $s, t \in \hat{\mathbb{M}}|_\Delta X$, we have (working in the category Pos^Δ)

$$\mu(\text{val}_\mathcal{A}(s; \beta|_\Delta)) = \text{val}_\mathcal{A}(s; \mu \circ \beta|_\Delta) \leq \text{val}_\mathcal{A}(t; \mu \circ \beta|_\Delta) = \mu(\text{val}_\mathcal{A}(t; \beta|_\Delta)).$$

As μ is an isomorphism, this implies that $\text{val}_\mathcal{A}(s; \beta|_\Delta) \leq \text{val}_\mathcal{A}(t; \beta|_\Delta)$. \square

For the converse statement – that every pseudo-variety is axiomatisable – we start with a proposition.

Proposition 6.22. *Let \mathcal{V} be a pseudo-variety. Then*

$$\mathcal{V} = \{ \mathfrak{A} \mid \mathfrak{A} \text{ a finitary quotient of } \hat{\mathbb{M}}_\mathcal{V} X \text{ for some finite set } X \}.$$

Proof. (\subseteq) Let $\mathfrak{A} \in \mathcal{V}$. As \mathfrak{A} is finitely generated, there exists a surjective morphism $\beta : \mathbb{M}X \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}$, for some finite set X . The claim follows since $\text{val}(-; \beta) \circ \iota = \beta$ implies that $\text{val}(-; \beta) : \hat{\mathbb{M}}_\mathcal{V} X \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}$ is also surjective.

(\supseteq) Let \mathfrak{A} be finitary and $\varphi : \hat{\mathbb{M}}_\mathcal{V} X \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}$ be surjective. We have to show that $\mathfrak{A} \in \mathcal{V}$. As \mathcal{V} is closed under sort-accumulation points, it is sufficient to show that, for every finite set $\Delta \subseteq \Xi$ there is some algebra $\mathfrak{B} \in \mathcal{V}$ with $\mathfrak{B}|_\Delta \cong \mathfrak{A}|_\Delta$. Hence, fix $\Delta \subseteq \Xi$. Note that, according to Lemma 6.13 we can define the set $\hat{\mathbb{M}}_\mathcal{V}|_\Delta X$ as the limit of a cofiltered diagram in Stone^Δ . Furthermore, we have seen in Corollary 6.17 that the $\hat{\mathbb{M}}|_\Delta$ -algebra $\hat{\mathbb{M}}|_\Delta X$ is finitely copresentable* in $\text{SAlg}(\hat{\mathbb{M}}|_\Delta)$. Therefore, there exists an algebra $\mathfrak{B} \in \mathcal{V}$ and morphisms $\beta : \mathbb{M}X \rightarrow \mathfrak{B}$ and $\psi : \mathfrak{B}|_\Delta \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}|_\Delta$ such that

$$\varphi|_\Delta = \psi \circ \text{val}(-; \beta)|_\Delta.$$

Let \sqsubseteq be the congruence ordering of \mathfrak{B} generated by $\ker \psi$ and let $\varrho : \mathfrak{B} \rightarrow \mathfrak{B}/\sqsubseteq$ be the corresponding quotient map. By Lemma 5.8, we have

$$\ker \varrho|_\Delta = \sqsubseteq|_\Delta = \ker \psi.$$

As $\varphi|_\Delta$ is surjective, so is μ . Consequently, μ induces an isomorphism $\mathfrak{B}/\sqsubseteq|_\Delta \cong \mathfrak{A}|_\Delta$. Furthermore, by the closure properties of a pseudo-variety, we have $\mathfrak{B}/\sqsubseteq \in \mathcal{V}$. \square

Corollary 6.23. *Let \mathcal{V} and \mathcal{W} be pseudo-varieties.*

- (a) $\mathcal{V} \subseteq \mathcal{W}$ iff $\text{Th}(\mathcal{V}) \supseteq \text{Th}(\mathcal{W})$.
- (b) $\text{Mod}(\text{Th}(\mathcal{V})) = \mathcal{V}$.

Proof. (a) (\Rightarrow) follows immediately by definition. For (\Leftarrow), let $\varrho_{\mathcal{V}, X} : \hat{\mathbb{M}}X \rightarrow \hat{\mathbb{M}}_\mathcal{V} X$ and $\varrho_{\mathcal{W}, X} : \hat{\mathbb{M}}X \rightarrow \hat{\mathbb{M}}_\mathcal{W} X$ be the morphisms from Theorem 6.18. It follows by Lemma 6.20 that

$$\text{Th}(\mathcal{W}) \subseteq \text{Th}(\mathcal{V}) \quad \text{implies} \quad \ker \varrho_{\mathcal{W}, X} \subseteq \ker \varrho_{\mathcal{V}, X}.$$

Hence,, we can use the Factorisation Lemma to find a morphism $q_X : \hat{\mathbb{M}}_\mathcal{W} X \rightarrow \hat{\mathbb{M}}_\mathcal{V} X$ such that $\varrho_{\mathcal{V}, X} = q_X \circ \varrho_{\mathcal{W}, X}$. By Theorem 6.18, the morphism $\varrho_{\mathcal{V}, X}$ is surjective. Hence, so is q_X . That means that $\hat{\mathbb{M}}_\mathcal{V} X$ is a quotient of $\hat{\mathbb{M}}_\mathcal{W} X$. Consequently, every quotient of $\hat{\mathbb{M}}_\mathcal{V} X$ is also a quotient of $\hat{\mathbb{M}}_\mathcal{W} X$ and it follows by Proposition 6.22 that $\mathcal{V} \subseteq \mathcal{W}$.

(b) We have seen in Proposition 6.21 that the class $\mathcal{W} := \text{Mod}(\text{Th}(\mathcal{V}))$ is a pseudo-variety. We have to show that $\mathcal{V} = \mathcal{W}$.

(\subseteq) Let $\mathfrak{A} \in \mathcal{V}$. Then we have $\mathfrak{A} \models s \leq t$, for every $s \leq t$ in $\text{Th}(\mathcal{V})$. This implies that $\mathfrak{A} \in \text{Mod}(\text{Th}(\mathcal{V})) = \mathcal{W}$.

(\supseteq) By (a) it is sufficient to prove that $\text{Th}(\mathcal{W}) \supseteq \text{Th}(\mathcal{V})$. Hence, let $s \leq t$ be in $\text{Th}(\mathcal{V})$. Then $\mathfrak{A} \models s \leq t$, for all $\mathfrak{A} \in \text{Mod}(\text{Th}(\mathcal{V})) = \mathcal{W}$, which implies that $s \leq t$ belongs to $\text{Th}(\mathcal{W})$. \square

We are finally able to state our Reiterman theorem for pseudo-varieties of \mathbb{M} -algebras.

Theorem 6.24. *Let \mathcal{F} be the class of all finitary \mathbb{M} -algebras. A class \mathcal{V} is a pseudo-variety if, and only if, it is of the form $\mathcal{V} = \text{Mod}_{\mathcal{F}}(\Phi)$, for some set Φ of \mathbb{M} -inequalities.*

Proof. (\Leftarrow) was already proved in Proposition 6.21, and (\Rightarrow) follows by Corollary 6.23 since $\mathcal{V} = \text{Mod}_{\mathcal{F}}(\text{Th}(\mathcal{V}))$. \square

7 Logics

We are mainly interested in languages defined by logical formulae. In this section we isolate some abstract properties of a logic ensuring that the corresponding language family forms a varieties and, thus, fits into our framework. We start with some basic notions.

Definition 7.1. (a) A *logic* is a triple $\langle L, \mathcal{M}, \models \rangle$ consisting of a (Ξ -sorted, unordered) set L of *formulae*, a (Ξ -sorted, unordered) class \mathcal{M} of *models*, and a *satisfaction relation* $\models \subseteq \mathcal{M} \times L$. To keep notation light, we usually identify a logic with its set of formulae L .

(b) A *morphism* of logics $\langle \lambda, \mu \rangle : \langle L, \mathcal{M}, \models \rangle \rightarrow \langle L', \mathcal{M}', \models' \rangle$ consists of two functions $\lambda : L \rightarrow L'$ and $\mu : \mathcal{M}' \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ such that

$$M' \models' \lambda(\varphi) \quad \text{iff} \quad \mu(M') \models \varphi, \quad \text{for all } \varphi \in L_{\Xi} \text{ and } M' \in \mathcal{M}'_{\Xi}.$$

We denote the category of all logics and their morphisms by **Log**.

(c) The *L-theory* of a model $M \in \mathcal{M}_{\Xi}$ is

$$\text{Th}_L(M) := \{ \varphi \in L_{\Xi} \mid M \models \varphi \}.$$

For two models M and N , we define

$$\begin{aligned} M \sqsubseteq_L N & \quad \text{:iff} \quad \text{Th}_L(M) \subseteq \text{Th}_L(N), \\ M \equiv_L N & \quad \text{:iff} \quad \text{Th}_L(M) = \text{Th}_L(N). \end{aligned}$$

(d) The class of *models* of a formula $\varphi \in L_{\Xi}$ is the set

$$\text{Mod}(\varphi) := \{ M \in \mathcal{M}_{\Xi} \mid M \models \varphi \}.$$

(e) A class $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathcal{M}_{\Xi}$ is *L-definable* if $\mathcal{C} = \text{Mod}(\varphi)$, for some $\varphi \in L_{\Xi}$.

(f) A logic L is *lattice closed* if the collection of all L -definable classes is closed under finite intersections and unions. \lrcorner

Let us isolate a few simple conditions for when a class of models is definable.

Lemma 7.2. *Let $\langle L, \mathcal{M}, \models \rangle$ and $\langle L', \mathcal{M}', \models \rangle$ be lattice-closed logics.*

- (a) *A class $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathcal{M}_\xi$ is L -definable if, and only if, there exists a finite subset $\Delta \subseteq L_\xi$ such that*

$$M \in \mathcal{C} \quad \text{and} \quad M \sqsubseteq_\Delta N \quad \text{implies} \quad N \in \mathcal{C}.$$

- (b) *For sort-wise finite sets $\Delta \subseteq L$ and $\Delta' \subseteq L'$, and a function $f : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}'$ the following two statements are equivalent:*

- (1) *$M \sqsubseteq_\Delta N$ implies $f(M) \sqsubseteq_{\Delta'} f(N)$.*
(2) *The preimage $f^{-1}[\mathcal{C}']$ of a Δ' -definable class $\mathcal{C}' \subseteq \mathcal{M}'$ is Δ -definable.*

Proof. (a) (\Rightarrow) Let $\varphi \in L_\xi$ be a formula defining \mathcal{C} and set $\Delta := \{\varphi\}$. Suppose that $M \in \mathcal{C}$ and $M \sqsubseteq_\Delta N$. Then $M \models \varphi$, which implies that $N \models \varphi$. Hence, $N \in \mathcal{C}$.

(\Leftarrow) Set

$$\varphi := \bigvee \left\{ \bigwedge \text{Th}_\Delta(M) \mid M \in \mathcal{C} \right\}.$$

For $N \in \mathcal{M}$, it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} N \models \varphi & \quad \text{iff} \quad N \models \bigwedge \text{Th}_\Delta(M), \quad \text{for some } M \in \mathcal{C} \\ & \quad \text{iff} \quad M \sqsubseteq_\Delta N, \quad \text{for some } M \in \mathcal{C} \\ & \quad \text{iff} \quad N \in \mathcal{C}. \end{aligned}$$

(b) (1) \Rightarrow (2) Suppose that $\mathcal{C}' \subseteq \mathcal{M}'$ is Δ' -definable. By (a), it is sufficient to show that $M \in f^{-1}[\mathcal{C}']$ and $M \sqsubseteq_\Delta N$ implies $N \in f^{-1}[\mathcal{C}']$. Hence, let $M \in f^{-1}[\mathcal{C}']$ and $M \sqsubseteq_\Delta N$. Then we have $f(M) \in \mathcal{C}'$ and $f(M) \sqsubseteq_{\Delta'} f(N)$, by (1). Consequently, (a) implies that $f(N) \in \mathcal{C}'$, that is, $N \in f^{-1}[\mathcal{C}']$.

(2) \Rightarrow (1) Suppose that $M \sqsubseteq_\Delta N$. To show that $f(M) \sqsubseteq_{\Delta'} f(N)$, we consider the class $\mathcal{C}'_M := \{H \in \mathcal{M}' \mid f(M) \sqsubseteq_{\Delta'} H\}$. Note that \mathcal{C}'_M is Δ' -definable by (a). By (2), we know that $f^{-1}[\mathcal{C}'_M]$ is Δ -definable. Consequently, it follows by (a) that $M \in f^{-1}[\mathcal{C}'_M]$ and $M \sqsubseteq_\Delta N$ implies $N \in f^{-1}[\mathcal{C}'_M]$, that is, $f(M) \sqsubseteq_{\Delta'} f(N)$. \square

Lemma 7.3. *Let $\langle L, \mathcal{M}, \models \rangle$ and $\langle L', \mathcal{M}', \models \rangle$ be logics and $\mu : \mathcal{M}' \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ a function. The following statements are equivalent.*

- (1) *There exists a function $\lambda : L \rightarrow L'$ such that $\langle \lambda, \mu \rangle : \langle L, \mathcal{M}, \models \rangle \rightarrow \langle L', \mathcal{M}', \models \rangle$ is a morphism of logics.*
(2) *If $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathcal{M}$ is L -definable, then $\mu^{-1}[\mathcal{C}]$ is L' -definable.*

If L' is lattice closed, the following statement is also equivalent to those above.

- (3) *For every sort-finite $\Delta \subseteq L$, there exists a sort-finite $\Delta' \subseteq L'$ such that*

$$M \sqsubseteq_{\Delta'} N \quad \text{implies} \quad \mu[M] \sqsubseteq_\Delta \mu[N].$$

Proof. (1) \Rightarrow (2) Let $\varphi \in L$ be a formula defining \mathcal{C} . For $M \in \mathcal{M}$, it follows that

$$M \in \mu^{-1}[\mathcal{C}] \quad \text{iff} \quad \mu(M) \in \mathcal{C} \quad \text{iff} \quad \mu(M) \models \varphi \quad \text{iff} \quad M \models \lambda(\varphi).$$

Thus, $\lambda(\varphi)$ defines $\mu^{-1}[\mathcal{C}]$.

(2) \Rightarrow (1) We define $\lambda : L \rightarrow L'$ as follows. For each $\varphi \in L$, the class $\text{Mod}(\varphi)$ is obviously L -definable. By assumption it follows that the preimage $\mu^{-1}[\text{Mod}(\varphi)]$ is defined by some formula $\varphi' \in L'$. We set $\lambda(\varphi) := \varphi'$.

To see that $\langle \lambda, \mu \rangle$ is a morphism of logics, fix $M \in \mathcal{M}'$ and $\varphi \in L$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(M) \models \varphi & \quad \text{iff} \quad \mu(M) \in \text{Mod}(\varphi) \\ & \quad \text{iff} \quad M \in \mu^{-1}[\text{Mod}(\varphi)] \quad \text{iff} \quad M \models \lambda(\varphi). \end{aligned}$$

(1) \Rightarrow (3) Given $\Delta \subseteq L$, we set $\Delta' := \lambda[\Delta]$. Suppose that $M \sqsubseteq_{\Delta'} N$. For every $\varphi \in \Delta$, we then have the implications

$$\mu[M] \models \varphi \quad \Rightarrow \quad M \models \lambda(\varphi) \quad \Rightarrow \quad N \models \lambda(\varphi) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \mu[N] \models \varphi.$$

Consequently, $\mu[M] \sqsubseteq_{\Delta} N$.

(3) \Rightarrow (2) Let $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathcal{M}$ be defined by the formula $\varphi \in L$. By assumption, there is some sort-finite set $\Delta' \subseteq L'$ such that

$$M \sqsubseteq_{\Delta'} N \quad \text{implies} \quad \mu[M] \sqsubseteq_{\varphi} \mu[N].$$

We use Lemma 7.2 (a) to show that $\mu^{-1}[\mathcal{C}]$ is Δ' -definable. Hence, suppose that $M \sqsubseteq_{\Delta'} N$ and $M \in \mu^{-1}[\mathcal{C}]$. Then $\mu[M] \sqsubseteq_{\varphi} \mu[N]$ and, therefore,

$$M \in \mu^{-1}[\mathcal{C}] \quad \Rightarrow \quad \mu[M] \models \varphi \quad \Rightarrow \quad \mu[N] \models \varphi \quad \Rightarrow \quad N \in \mu^{-1}[\mathcal{C}]. \quad \square$$

Here, we are mainly interested in logics whose set of models is of the form $\mathbb{M}\Sigma$ with $\Sigma \in \mathbf{Alph}$, as these can be used to define languages. As with families of languages, we also need to consider families of logics indexed by the alphabet used.

Definition 7.4. (a) A logic L is *over* an alphabet Σ if its class of models is $\mathbb{M}\Sigma$.

(b) A *family of logics* is a functor $L : \mathbf{Alph} \rightarrow \mathbf{Log}$ such that

- for every alphabet Σ , the image $L[\Sigma]$ is a logic over Σ ,
- for every function $f : \Sigma \rightarrow \Gamma$, the image $L[f]$ is a morphism $\langle \lambda, \mu \rangle$ of logics with $\mu = \mathbb{M}f$.

(c) Let L be a family of logics. A family of languages \mathcal{K} is *L -definable* if

$$\mathcal{K}_{\xi}[\Sigma] \subseteq \{ \text{Mod}(\varphi) \mid \varphi \in L_{\xi}[\Sigma] \}, \quad \text{for all } \Sigma \in \mathbf{Alph} \text{ and } \xi \in \Xi.$$

(d) Let L be a family of logics and A a finite ordered set. We call a subset $K \subseteq \mathbb{M}A$ *L -definable*, if its unordered version $(\mathbb{M}\iota)^{-1}[K] \subseteq \mathbb{M}VA$ is L -definable.

(e) A family L of logics is *varietal* if the class of all L -definable languages forms a variety of languages.

(f) We call a family of logics L (*sort-wise*) *finite* if the set of formulae $L[\Sigma]$ is (sort-wise) finite, for every alphabet Σ .

(g) To keep notation light we will drop the signature from the notation in cases where it is understood. Thus, we frequently write L instead of $L[\Sigma]$. \dashv

As the notion of a logic is very general, there is not much one can prove for an arbitrary logic. To get non-trivial statements we need some kind of restriction. As languages come equipped with a monadic composition operation, it is natural to require our logics to be well-behaved under this form of composition. This leads to the following definition.

Definition 7.5. A family L of logics is \mathbb{M} -compositional if, for every finite subfamily $\Phi \subseteq L$, there exists some sort-wise finite subfamily $\Phi \subseteq \Delta \subseteq L$ such that, for all alphabets Σ , the relation $\sqsubseteq_{\Delta[\Sigma]}$ is a congruence ordering on $\mathbb{M}\Sigma$. \sqcup

The importance of \mathbb{M} -compositional stems from the fact the set of theories of such a logic forms an \mathbb{M} -algebra.

Proposition 7.6. A family of logics L is \mathbb{M} -compositional if, and only if, for every finite subfamily $\Phi \subseteq L$, there exist

- a sort-wise finite subfamily $\Phi \subseteq \Delta \subseteq L$,
- a functor $\Theta_{\Delta} : \text{Alph} \rightarrow \text{Alg}(\mathbb{M})$, and
- a surjective natural transformation $\theta_{\Delta} : (\mathbb{M} \upharpoonright \text{Alph}) \Rightarrow \Theta_{\Delta}$

such that

$$s \sqsubseteq_{\Delta[\Sigma]} t \quad \text{iff} \quad \theta_{\Delta}(s) \leq \theta_{\Delta}(t), \quad \text{for all } s, t \in \mathbb{M}\Sigma.$$

Proof. (\Leftarrow) Given $\Phi \subseteq L$, choose $\Phi \subseteq \Delta \subseteq L$ such that $s \sqsubseteq_{\Delta[\Sigma]} t$ is equivalent to $\theta_{\Delta}(s) \leq \theta_{\Delta}(t)$. This implies that the relation $\sqsubseteq_{\Delta[\Sigma]}$ is equal to the kernel of θ_{Δ} , which is a congruence ordering.

(\Rightarrow) Given $\Phi \subseteq L$, choose $\Phi \subseteq \Delta \subseteq L$ such that \sqsubseteq_{Δ} is a congruence ordering. We set $\Theta_{\Delta}\Sigma := \mathbb{M}\Sigma / \sqsubseteq_{\Delta[\Sigma]}$ and choose for $\theta_{\Delta} : \mathbb{M}\Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{M}\Sigma / \sqsubseteq_{\Delta[\Sigma]}$ the quotient map. Given a function $f : \Sigma \rightarrow \Gamma$, we define $\Theta_{\Delta}f : \Theta_{\Delta}\Sigma \rightarrow \Theta_{\Delta}\Gamma$ by

$$\Theta_{\Delta}f([s]_{\sqsubseteq_{\Delta[\Sigma]}}) := [\mathbb{M}f(s)]_{\sqsubseteq_{\Delta[\Gamma]}}.$$

We start by showing that $\Theta_{\Delta}f$ is well-defined. Consider two elements $s \equiv_{\Delta[\Sigma]} t$ and suppose that $\Delta[f] = \langle \lambda, \mathbb{M}f \rangle$, for some $\lambda : \Delta[\Gamma] \rightarrow \Delta[\Sigma]$. For every formula $\varphi \in \Delta[\Gamma]$, it follows that

$$\mathbb{M}f(s) \models \varphi \quad \text{iff} \quad s \models \lambda(\varphi) \quad \text{iff} \quad t \models \lambda(\varphi) \quad \text{iff} \quad \mathbb{M}f(t) \models \varphi.$$

Thus, $\mathbb{M}f(s) \equiv_{\Delta[\Gamma]} \mathbb{M}f(t)$.

It immediately follows from the above definition that θ_{Δ} is a natural transformation since

$$\theta_{\Delta}(\mathbb{M}f(s)) = [\mathbb{M}f(s)]_{\sqsubseteq_{\Delta[\Gamma]}} = \Theta_{\Delta}f([s]_{\sqsubseteq_{\Delta[\Sigma]}}) = \Theta_{\Delta}f(\theta_{\Delta}(s)).$$

Hence, it remains to show that Θ_{Δ} is a functor. Consider two functions $f : \Sigma \rightarrow \Gamma$ and $g : \Gamma \rightarrow \mathcal{T}$. As θ_{Δ} is a natural transformation, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \Theta_{\Delta}(g \circ f) \circ \theta_{\Delta} &= \theta_{\Delta} \circ \mathbb{M}(g \circ f) = \theta_{\Delta} \circ \mathbb{M}g \circ \mathbb{M}f \\ &= \Theta_{\Delta}g \circ \theta_{\Delta} \circ \mathbb{M}f = \Theta_{\Delta}g \circ \Theta_{\Delta}f \circ \theta_{\Delta}. \end{aligned}$$

By surjectivity of θ_{Δ} , this implies that $\Theta_{\Delta}(g \circ f) = \Theta_{\Delta}g \circ \Theta_{\Delta}f$. \square

Next, let us take a look at the closure properties of definable languages. Our first observation concerns closure under inverse relabellings, which holds for every logic L . Then we show that \mathbb{M} -compositionality implies, but is slightly stronger than, closure under derivatives.

Lemma 7.7. *Let L be a family of logics. The class of L -definable languages is closed under inverse relabellings.*

Proof. If $f : \Sigma \rightarrow \Gamma$ is a morphism of \mathbf{Alph} , it follows by the definition of a family of logics that there is some function λ such that $L[f] = \langle \lambda, \mathbb{M}f \rangle$ is a morphism of logics. Consequently, we can use Lemma 7.3 to show that $(\mathbb{M}f)^{-1}[K]$ is L -definable, for every L -definable language $K \subseteq \mathbb{M}\Gamma$. \square

Lemma 7.8. *Let L be an \mathbb{M} -compositional family of logics, and let $\Delta \subseteq L$ be a subfamily such that \sqsubseteq_Δ is a congruence ordering. Then*

$$s \sqsubseteq_\Delta t \quad \text{implies} \quad p[s] \sqsubseteq_\Delta p[t], \quad \text{for all } s, t \in \mathbb{M}\Sigma \text{ and } p \in \mathbb{M}(\Sigma + \square).$$

Proof. Set $p' := \mathbb{M}(\theta_\Delta + 1)(p)$. By Lemma 4.4 (a),

$$a \leq b \quad \text{implies} \quad p'[a] \leq p'[b], \quad \text{for } a, b \in \Theta_\Delta \Sigma.$$

Consequently,

$$\begin{aligned} s \sqsubseteq_\Delta t &\Rightarrow \theta_\Delta(s) \leq \theta_\Delta(t) \\ &\Rightarrow \theta_\Delta(p[s]) = p'(\theta_\Delta(s)) \leq p'(\theta_\Delta(t)) = \theta_\Delta(p[t]) \\ &\Rightarrow p[s] \sqsubseteq_\Delta p[t]. \end{aligned} \quad \square$$

Usually, the theory algebras $\Theta_\Delta \Sigma$ from Proposition 7.6 are not very well understood. (Otherwise, we would not need to introduce a special algebraic framework to study definability questions.) To shed a bit more light on what these algebras look like, we present an alternative construction for the theory functor Θ .

Definition 7.9. Let L be a family of logics such that every L -definable language has a syntactic algebra. The *syntactic theory morphism* (for an alphabet Σ) is

$$\tilde{\theta}_L := \langle \text{syn}_{\text{Mod}(\varphi)} \rangle_{\varphi \in L[\Sigma]} : \mathbb{M}\Sigma \rightarrow \prod_{\varphi \in L[\Sigma]} \text{Syn}(\text{Mod}(\varphi)). \quad \lrcorner$$

Lemma 7.10. *Let L be a family of lattice-closed logics such that every L -definable language has a syntactic algebra, and let $\Delta \subseteq L$ be sort-wise finite. The following statements are equivalent.*

- (1) *The class of Δ -definable languages is closed under derivatives.*
- (2) $s \sqsubseteq_\Delta t \quad \text{iff} \quad \tilde{\theta}_\Delta(s) \leq \tilde{\theta}_\Delta(t).$
- (3) $s \sqsubseteq_\Delta t \quad \Rightarrow \quad p[s] \sqsubseteq_\Delta p[t], \quad \text{for all contexts } p.$

Proof. (1) \Leftrightarrow (3) follows by Lemma 7.2 (b).

(2) \Leftrightarrow (3) First, note that in (3) we can replace the implication by an equivalence since $p[s] \sqsubseteq_\Delta p[t]$ implies $s \sqsubseteq_\Delta t$, if we choose for p the empty context \square . \square

Consequently, the equivalence of (2) and (3) follows from the fact that, for $s, t \in \mathbb{M}\Sigma$,

$$\begin{aligned}
& \tilde{\theta}_\Delta(s) \leq \tilde{\theta}_\Delta(t) \\
\text{iff } & s \preceq_{\text{Mod}(\varphi)} t, & \text{for all } \varphi \in \Delta \\
\text{iff } & p[s] \models \varphi \Rightarrow p[t] \models \varphi, & \text{for all contexts } p \text{ and all } \varphi \in \Delta \\
\text{iff } & p[s] \sqsubseteq_\Delta p[t], & \text{for all contexts } p. \quad \square
\end{aligned}$$

Theorem 7.11. *Let L be a family of lattice-closed logics such that every L -definable language has a syntactic algebra. The following statements are equivalent.*

- (1) L is \mathbb{M} -compositional.
- (2) For every finite $\Phi \subseteq L$, there exists a sort-wise finite $\Phi \subseteq \Delta \subseteq L$ such that the class of Δ -definable languages is closed under derivatives.

Proof. (1) \Rightarrow (2) This follows immediately from Lemma 7.2 (b) together with Lemma 7.8.

(2) \Rightarrow (1) Given a subfamily $\Delta \subseteq L$ with the above closure properties, it follows by Lemma 7.10 that $\sqsubseteq_\Delta = \ker \tilde{\theta}_\Delta$. In particular, \sqsubseteq_Δ is a congruence ordering. \square

Apart from a criterion for \mathbb{M} -compositional, this theorem also gives us an explicit construction of the theory algebra $\Theta_\Delta \Sigma$ in language-theoretic terms. It therefore provides a more direct link between properties of a logic L and properties of the class of L -definable languages.

8 Definable algebras

We have finally arrived at the central part of this article where we combine algebra and logic. It follows from Theorem 5.10 that, to every varietal logic L , there corresponds a unique pseudo-variety \mathcal{V} of \mathbb{M} -algebras recognising the family of L -definable languages. We would like to use these \mathbb{M} -algebras to study the expressive power of our logic L . To do so, we need to know as much as possible about how the algebras in \mathcal{V} look like. Unfortunately, Theorem 5.10 does tell us not very much about that. The following definition provides a slightly more concrete description.

Definition 8.1. Let \mathfrak{A} be an \mathbb{M} -algebra and L a family of logics.

- (a) A finite subset $C \subseteq A$ is *L -definably embedded* in \mathfrak{A} if, for every element $a \in A$, the preimage

$$\pi^{-1}(\uparrow a) \cap \mathbb{M}C \text{ is } L\text{-definable.}$$

- (b) \mathfrak{A} is *locally L -definable* if every finite subset $C \subseteq A$ is L -definably embedded in \mathfrak{A} .

- (c) \mathfrak{A} is *L -definable* if it is finitary and locally L -definable. \lrcorner

If our logic L is sufficiently well-behaved, it immediately follows from this definition that L -definable algebras only recognise L -definable languages. (The converse, that every L -definable language is recognised by some L -definable

algebra, is harder to prove. We will do so later in this section.) Note that this correspondence, besides being trivial, is also not that useful for understanding the expressive power of L , as the definition makes essential use of L -definability. But the above definition can serve as a starting point for deriving more useful descriptions – that of course will be specific to the logic in question.

Before proving that the L -definable algebras are exactly those that only recognise L -definable languages, let us start by looking at definably embedded sets.

Lemma 8.2. *Let \mathfrak{A} be a finitary \mathbb{M} -algebra and L a family of lattice-closed logics. A finite set $C \subseteq A$ is L -definably embedded in \mathfrak{A} if, and only if, there exists a sort-wise finite set $\Delta \subseteq L[C]$ such that*

$$s \sqsubseteq_{\Delta} t \text{ implies } \pi(s) \leq \pi(t), \text{ for all } s, t \in \mathbb{M}C.$$

Proof. (\Rightarrow) Choose a function (of unordered sets) $\vartheta : A \rightarrow L$ such that the formula $\vartheta(a)$ defines the set $\pi^{-1}(\uparrow a) \cap \mathbb{M}C$. We claim that the set $\Delta := \text{rng } \vartheta$ has the desired properties. Consider $s, t \in \mathbb{M}C$ with $s \sqsubseteq_{\Delta} t$. Then

$$s \models \vartheta(\pi(s)) \text{ implies } t \models \vartheta(\pi(s)).$$

Hence, $\pi(t) \geq \pi(s)$.

(\Leftarrow) Let Δ be a sort-wise finite set such that

$$s \sqsubseteq_{\Delta} t \text{ implies } \pi(s) \leq \pi(t), \text{ for } s, t \in \mathbb{M}C.$$

Given $a \in A$, we set $K := \pi^{-1}(\uparrow a) \cap \mathbb{M}C$. It follows that

$$s \in K \text{ and } s \sqsubseteq_{\Delta} t \text{ implies } t \in K.$$

Hence, we can use Lemma 7.2 (a) to show that K is L -definable. \square

In general, the closure properties of definably embedded sets are rather weak. To make them better behaved we have to impose some restriction on the logic L .

Lemma 8.3. *Let \mathfrak{A} be an \mathbb{M} -algebra, L a family of logics, and $C \subseteq A$ finite set that is L -definably embedded in \mathfrak{A} .*

- (a) *Every subset of C is L -definably embedded in \mathfrak{A} .*
- (b) *If the class of L -definable languages is closed under inverse morphisms, every finite subset $D \subseteq \langle C \rangle$ is L -definably embedded in \mathfrak{A} , where $\langle C \rangle$ denotes the subalgebra generated by C .*

Proof. (a) Fix $D \subseteq C$ and let $i : D \rightarrow C$ be the inclusion map. Then

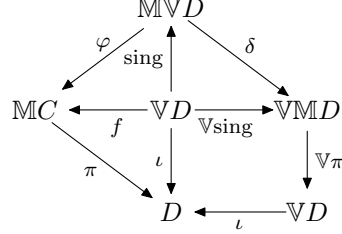
$$\pi^{-1}(\uparrow a) \cap \mathbb{M}D = (\pi^{-1}(\uparrow a) \cap \mathbb{M}C) \cap \mathbb{M}D = (\mathbb{M}i)^{-1}(\pi^{-1}(\uparrow a) \cap \mathbb{M}C)$$

is the image of an L -definable set under an inverse relabelling and, therefore, L -definable by Lemma 7.7.

(b) By (a) it is sufficient to consider the case where $D = \langle C \rangle$. For every $d \in D$, we can find an element $f(d) \in \mathbb{M}C$ such that $\pi(f(d)) = d$. This defines a function f with $\pi \circ f = \text{id}_D$. But note that, in general, f is not monotone. Thus, we only obtain a function $f : \mathbb{V}D \rightarrow \mathbb{M}C$. Let $\varphi : \mathbb{M}\mathbb{V}D \rightarrow \mathbb{M}C$ be the

(unique) extension of $f : \mathbb{V}D \rightarrow \mathbb{M}C$ to $\mathbb{M}VD$. Let $\delta : \mathbb{M} \circ \mathbb{V} \Rightarrow \mathbb{V} \circ \mathbb{M}$ be the natural isomorphism obtained by the fact that \mathbb{M} is order agnostic. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \iota \circ \mathbb{V}\pi \circ \delta \circ \text{sing} &= \iota \circ \mathbb{V}\pi \circ \mathbb{V}\text{sing} \\ &= \iota \\ &= \pi \circ f \\ &= \pi \circ \varphi \circ \text{sing}. \end{aligned}$$



As morphisms from a free \mathbb{M} -algebra are uniquely determined by their restriction to rng sing , we have $\iota \circ \mathbb{V}\pi \circ \delta = \pi \circ \varphi$. For $a \in A$, it therefore follows that

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathbb{M}\iota)^{-1}[\pi^{-1}[\uparrow a] \cap \mathbb{M}D] &= (\pi \circ \mathbb{M}\iota)^{-1}[\uparrow a] \cap \mathbb{V}\mathbb{M}D \\ &= (\pi \circ \iota \circ \delta)^{-1}[\uparrow a] \cap \mathbb{V}\mathbb{M}D \\ &= (\iota \circ \mathbb{V}\pi \circ \delta)^{-1}[\uparrow a] \cap \mathbb{V}\mathbb{M}D \\ &= (\pi \circ \varphi)^{-1}[\uparrow a] \cap \mathbb{V}\mathbb{M}D = \varphi^{-1}[\pi^{-1}[\uparrow a] \cap \mathbb{M}C], \end{aligned}$$

which is the image of an L -definable language under an inverse morphism. The way we defined L -definability for ordered sets, this implies that $\pi^{-1}[\uparrow a] \cap \mathbb{M}D$ is also L -definable. \square

It follows immediately from the definition that an L -definable algebra only recognises L -definable languages. We start with a slightly more precise statement.

Theorem 8.4. *Let L be a varietal family of logics. An \mathbb{M} -algebra \mathfrak{A} is locally L -definable if, and only if, every language recognised by \mathfrak{A} is L -definable.*

Proof. (\Leftarrow) If some finite subset $C \subseteq A$ is not L -definably embedded, we can find an element $a \in A$ such that the preimage $K := \pi^{-1}(a) \cap \mathbb{M}C$ is not L -definable. Thus, the restriction $\pi \upharpoonright \mathbb{M}C : \mathbb{M}C \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}$ of the product is a morphism recognising the non- L -definable language K .

(\Rightarrow) Let $\varphi : \mathbb{M}\Sigma \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}$ be a morphism and $P \subseteq A_\xi$ an upwards closed set. By assumption, the set $C := \text{rng}(\varphi \circ \text{sing})$ is L -definably embedded in \mathfrak{A} . For every $a \in A_\xi$, we can therefore fix an L -formula ϑ_a defining the set $\pi^{-1}(\uparrow a) \cap \mathbb{M}C$. Setting $\varphi_0 := \varphi \circ \text{sing}$ it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} t \in \varphi^{-1}[P] &\quad \text{iff} \quad \varphi(t) \in P \\ &\quad \text{iff} \quad \pi(\mathbb{M}\varphi_0(t)) \in P \quad \text{iff} \quad \mathbb{M}\varphi_0(t) \models \bigvee_{a \in P} \vartheta_a. \end{aligned}$$

(For the last step, note that $\mathbb{M}\varphi_0(t) \in \mathbb{M}C$.) As the L -definable languages are closed under inverse morphisms, we can find a formula $\chi \in L$ such that

$$\mathbb{M}\varphi_0(t) \models \bigvee_{a \in P} \vartheta_a \quad \text{iff} \quad t \models \chi.$$

Consequently, χ defines $\varphi^{-1}[P]$. \square

Obvious candidates for L -definable algebras are those of the form $\Theta_\Delta \Sigma$ from Proposition 7.6. Below we will characterise under which conditions these are L -definable. The proof rests on the following technical result.

Lemma 8.5. *Let L be an \mathbb{M} -compositional family of lattice-closed logics. For every sort-wise finite set $\Delta \subseteq L$ such that \sqsubseteq_Δ is a congruence ordering, the set $\text{rng}(\theta_\Delta \circ \text{sing})$ is L -definably embedded in $\Theta_\Delta \Sigma$.*

Proof. Set $f := \theta_\Delta \circ \text{sing} : \Sigma \rightarrow \Theta_\Delta \Sigma$ and $C := \text{rng } f$. Choose a right inverse $g : \mathbb{V}C \rightarrow \mathbb{V}\Sigma$ of $\mathbb{V}f : \mathbb{V}\Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{V}C$ and let $\pi_0 : \mathbb{M}C \rightarrow \Theta_\Delta \Sigma$ be the restriction of the product of $\Theta_\Delta \Sigma$ to $\mathbb{M}C$. Recall the natural transformations δ and ι from Definition 2.5. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{V}\pi_0 \circ \delta &= \mathbb{V}\pi_0 \circ \delta \circ \mathbb{M}(\mathbb{V}f \circ g) \\ &= \mathbb{V}\pi_0 \circ \delta \circ \mathbb{M}(\mathbb{V}\theta_\Delta \circ \mathbb{V}\text{sing} \circ g) \\ &= \mathbb{V}\pi_0 \circ \delta \circ \mathbb{M}\mathbb{V}\theta_\Delta \circ \mathbb{M}\mathbb{V}\text{sing} \circ \mathbb{M}g \\ &= \mathbb{V}\pi_0 \circ \mathbb{V}\mathbb{M}\theta_\Delta \circ \mathbb{V}\mathbb{M}\text{sing} \circ \delta \circ \mathbb{M}g \\ &= \mathbb{V}\theta_\Delta \circ \mathbb{V}\pi_0 \circ \mathbb{V}\mathbb{M}\text{sing} \circ \delta \circ \mathbb{M}g = \mathbb{V}\theta_\Delta \circ \delta \circ \mathbb{M}g. \end{aligned}$$

To show that C is L -definably embedded in $\Theta_\Delta \Sigma$, we fix an element $a \in \Theta_\Delta \Sigma$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathbb{M}\iota)^{-1}[\pi_0^{-1}[\uparrow a]] &= (\pi_0 \circ \mathbb{M}\iota)^{-1}[\uparrow a] \\ &= (\pi_0 \circ \iota \circ \delta)^{-1}[\uparrow a] \\ &= (\iota \circ \mathbb{V}\pi_0 \circ \delta)^{-1}[\uparrow a] \\ &= (\iota \circ \mathbb{V}\theta_\Delta \circ \delta \circ \mathbb{M}g)^{-1}[\uparrow a] \\ &= (\theta_\Delta \circ \iota \circ \delta \circ \mathbb{M}g)^{-1}[\uparrow a] = (\mathbb{M}\iota \circ \mathbb{M}g)^{-1}[\theta_\Delta^{-1}[\uparrow a]]. \end{aligned}$$

We can use Lemma 7.2 to show that the language $K := \theta_\Delta^{-1}[\uparrow a]$ is L -definable: given $s \sqsubseteq_\Delta t$ and $s \in K$, we have $\theta_\Delta(s) \leq \theta_\Delta(t)$ and $\theta_\Delta(s) \geq a$. Thus, $\theta_\Delta(t) \geq a$, i.e., $t \in K$.

To conclude the proof, note that we have shown in Lemma 7.7 that the class of L -definable languages is closed under inverse relabellings. Consequently, the language $(\mathbb{M}\iota)^{-1}[\pi_0^{-1}[\uparrow a]] = (\mathbb{M}(\iota \circ g))^{-1}[K]$ is L -definable and, therefore, so is $\pi_0^{-1}[\uparrow a] = \pi^{-1}[\uparrow a] \cap \mathbb{M}C$. \square

Theorem 8.6. *Let L be an \mathbb{M} -compositional family of lattice-closed logics. The following statements are equivalent.*

- (1) L is varietal.
- (2) Every algebra of the form $\Theta_\Delta \Sigma$ is L -definable.
- (3) The class of L -definable languages is closed under inverse morphisms.

Proof. (3) \Rightarrow (1) Closure under inverse morphisms and finite unions and intersections holds by assumption, while closure under derivatives was shown in Theorem 7.11.

(1) \Rightarrow (2) First, note that $\Theta_\Delta \Sigma$ is finitary: it is generated by the finite set $\text{rng}(\theta_\Delta \circ \text{sing})$ and, for every sort $\xi \in \Xi$, there are only finitely many elements in $(\Theta_\Delta \Sigma)_\xi$, since there are only finitely many subsets of $\Delta_\xi[\Sigma]$.

Hence, it remains to show that every finite subset is L -definably embedded. Let $D \subseteq \Theta_\Delta \Sigma$ be finite. We have shown in the preceding lemma that the set $C := \text{rng}(\theta_\Delta \circ \text{sing})$ is L -definably embedded in $\Theta_\Delta \Sigma$. As C generates $\Theta_\Delta \Sigma$, we have $D \subseteq \langle C \rangle$. Consequently, it follows by Lemma 8.3(b) that D is also L -definably embedded.

(2) \Rightarrow (3) Fix a morphism $\varphi : \mathbb{M}\Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{M}\Gamma$ and an L -definable language $K \subseteq \mathbb{M}_\xi \Gamma$. We will construct two sort-wise finite sets $\Delta, \Delta' \subseteq L$ such that K is $\Delta[\Gamma]$ -definable and

$$s \sqsubseteq_{\Delta'[\Sigma]} t \text{ implies } \varphi(s) \sqsubseteq_{\Delta[\Gamma]} \varphi(t), \text{ for all } s, t \in \mathbb{M}_\xi \Sigma.$$

Then it follows by Lemma 7.2(b) that $\varphi^{-1}[K]$ is L -definable.

Hence, it remains to find the sets Δ and Δ' . As L is \mathbb{M} -compositional, we can choose a sort-wise finite subset $\Delta \subseteq L$ such that K is $\Delta[\Gamma]$ -definable and \sqsubseteq_Δ is a congruence ordering. Set

$$f := \theta_\Delta \circ \varphi \circ \text{sing} : \Sigma \rightarrow \Theta_\Delta \Gamma \text{ and } C := \text{rng } f.$$

By assumption, C is L -definably embedded in $\Theta_\Delta \Gamma$. We can therefore use Lemma 8.2 to find a sort-wise finite subset $\Psi \subseteq L$ such that

$$u \sqsubseteq_\Psi v \text{ implies } \pi(u) \leq \pi(v), \text{ for all } u, v \in \mathbb{M}C.$$

Let $\Delta_0 \subseteq \Delta$ be the (finite) subset of all formulae whose sort is equal to the sort of some element of C . We have shown in Lemma 7.7 that L -definable languages are closed under inverse relabellings. Therefore, we can use Lemma 7.3 to find a sort-wise finite set $\Psi_\xi \cup \Delta_0 \subseteq \Delta' \subseteq L$ such that

$$s \sqsubseteq_{\Delta'[\Sigma]} t \text{ implies } \mathbb{M}f(s) \sqsubseteq_{\Psi} \mathbb{M}f(t).$$

For $s, t \in \mathbb{M}_\xi \Sigma$, it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} s \sqsubseteq_{\Delta'[\Sigma]} t &\Rightarrow \mathbb{M}f(s) \sqsubseteq_{\Psi} \mathbb{M}f(t) \\ &\Rightarrow \theta_\Delta(\varphi(s)) = \pi(\mathbb{M}f(s)) \leq \pi(\mathbb{M}f(t)) = \theta_\Delta(\varphi(t)) \\ &\Rightarrow \varphi(s) \sqsubseteq_\Delta \varphi(t). \end{aligned} \quad \square$$

As a consequence we obtain the following counterpart to Theorem 8.4.

Corollary 8.7. *Let L be an \mathbb{M} -compositional, varietal family of logics. A language $K \subseteq \mathbb{M}\Sigma$ is L -definable if, and only if, it is recognised by an L -definable algebra.*

Proof. (\Leftarrow) follows from Theorem 8.4. For (\Rightarrow), fix some sort-wise finite $\Delta \subseteq L$ such that K is Δ -definable and $\Theta_\Delta \Sigma$ exists. The claim follows as $\Theta_\Delta \Sigma$ is L -definable by the preceding theorem. \square

For syntactic algebras, we obtain similar statements.

Lemma 8.8. *Let L be a family of varietal logics. If $K \subseteq \mathbb{M}_\xi \Sigma$ is an L -definable language with a syntactic algebra, then $\text{Syn}(K)$ is L -definable.*

Proof. Clearly, $\text{Syn}(K)$ is finitary. Hence, it remains to prove that it is locally L -definable. Let $C \subseteq \text{Syn}(K)$ be finite. Then $M := \pi^{-1}(\uparrow a) \cap \mathbb{M}C$ is recognised by the inclusion map $\mathbb{M}C \rightarrow \text{Syn}(K)$. By Proposition 4.9 it therefore follows that M is of the form

$$M = \varphi^{-1} \left[\bigcup_{i < m} \bigcap_{k < n_i} p_{ik}^{-1}[K] \right],$$

for some morphism $\varphi : \mathbb{M}C \rightarrow \mathbb{M}\Sigma$ and contexts p_{ik} . By the assumed closure properties, all such languages are L -definable. Consequently, it follows by Theorem 8.4 that C is L -definably embedded in $\text{Syn}(K)$. \square

Theorem 8.9. *Let L be a family of lattice-closed logics such that every L -definable language has a syntactic algebra. The following statements are equivalent.*

- (1) L is varietal.
- (2) For every L -definable language $K \subseteq \mathbb{M}\Sigma$, the syntactic algebra $\text{Syn}(K)$ is L -definable.

Proof. (1) \Rightarrow (2) follows by Lemma 8.8. For (2) \Rightarrow (1), fix an L -definable language $K \subseteq \mathbb{M}_\xi \Gamma$. Then $K \subseteq \text{syn}_K^{-1}[P]$ where $P := \text{syn}_K[K]$. For closure under inverse morphisms, consider $\varphi : \mathbb{M}\Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{M}\Gamma$. Then

$$\varphi^{-1}[K] = \varphi^{-1}[\text{syn}_K^{-1}[P]] = (\text{syn}_K \circ \varphi)^{-1}[P],$$

which is L -definable by Theorem 8.4.

For closure under derivatives, consider a context $p \in \mathbb{M}(\Gamma + \square)$. By Proposition 4.8, there exists an upwards closed set $Q \subseteq \text{Syn}(K)$ such that $p^{-1}[K] = \text{syn}_K^{-1}[Q]$. Consequently, $p^{-1}[K]$ is recognised by $\text{Syn}(K)$ and, hence, L -definable by Theorem 8.4. \square

Next, let us take a look at the closure properties of L -definable algebras.

Proposition 8.10. *Let L be an \mathbb{M} -compositional lattice-closed logic. The class of locally L -definable \mathbb{M} -algebras is closed under (a) subalgebras, (b) arbitrary products, (c) quotients, and (d) sort-accumulation points.*

Proof. (a) Suppose that $\mathfrak{A} \subseteq \mathfrak{B}$ where \mathfrak{B} is locally L -definable. Given a finite set $C \subseteq A$ and an element $a \in A$, note that the set $K := \pi^{-1}(\uparrow a) \cap \mathbb{M}C$ has the same value when evaluated in \mathfrak{A} and in \mathfrak{B} . (To see this, note that $\pi[\mathbb{M}C] \subseteq A$ as A is closed under π . Hence, $\uparrow a \cap \pi[\mathbb{M}C]$ has the same value in both algebras.) By our assumption on \mathfrak{B} it thus follows that K is L -definable.

(b) First, note that the empty product \mathfrak{A} has exactly one element 1_ξ of each sort ξ . Consequently, $\pi^{-1}(\uparrow 1_\xi) \cap \mathbb{M}C = \mathbb{M}C$, which is L -definable (by the empty conjunction).

It remains to consider the case of a non-empty product $\mathfrak{A} = \prod_{i \in I} \mathfrak{B}^i$. Given a finite set $C \subseteq A$, we choose finite sets $D^i \subseteq B^i$, for $i \in I$, such that $C \subseteq \prod_i D^i$. Let $p_k : \prod_i B^i \rightarrow B^k$ be the projections. For $t \in \mathbb{M} \prod_i D^i$ and $a \in A$, we have

$$\pi(t) \geq a \quad \text{iff} \quad \pi(\mathbb{M}p_i(t)) = p_i(\pi(t)) \geq p_i(a) \quad \text{for all } i.$$

Thus,

$$\pi^{-1}(\uparrow a) \cap \mathbb{M}C = \bigcap_{i \in I} (\mathbb{M}p_i)^{-1} [\pi^{-1}(\uparrow p_i(a)) \cap \mathbb{M}D^i] \cap \mathbb{M}C.$$

For every pair of distinct elements $c, d \in C$, we fix one index $i \in I$ with $p_i(c) \neq p_i(d)$. Let $H \subseteq I$ be the (finite) set of these indices. Then we have

$$c \neq d \quad \text{iff} \quad p_i(c) \neq p_i(d), \text{ for some } i \in H.$$

It follows that

$$\begin{aligned} \pi^{-1}(\uparrow a) \cap \mathbb{M}C &= \bigcap_{i \in I} (\mathbb{M}p_i)^{-1} [\pi^{-1}(\uparrow p_i(a)) \cap \mathbb{M}D^i] \cap \mathbb{M}C \\ &= \bigcap_{h \in H} (\mathbb{M}p_h)^{-1} [\pi^{-1}(\uparrow p_h(a)) \cap \mathbb{M}D^h] \cap \mathbb{M}C \\ &= \bigcap_{h \in H} (\mathbb{M}j)^{-1} [(\mathbb{M}p_h)^{-1} [\pi^{-1}(\uparrow p_h(a)) \cap \mathbb{M}D^h]], \end{aligned}$$

where $j : C \rightarrow \prod_i D^i$ is the inclusion map. Note that we have seen in Lemma 7.7 that the L -definable languages are closed under inverse relabellings. As the \mathfrak{B}^i are L -definable and L is closed under finite conjunctions, the above set is therefore also L -definable.

(c) Let $\varphi : \mathfrak{A} \rightarrow \mathfrak{B}$ be a surjective morphism of \mathbb{M} -algebras and suppose that \mathfrak{A} is locally L -definable. To show that \mathfrak{B} is also locally L -definable, fix a finite set $D \subseteq B$. Since φ is surjective, we can find a function $f : \mathbb{V}B \rightarrow A$ such that $\varphi \circ f = \iota$. We set $C := f[D]$. For $b \in B$, it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathbb{M}\iota)^{-1}[\pi^{-1}[\uparrow b] \cap \mathbb{M}D] &= (\pi \circ \mathbb{M}\iota)^{-1}[\uparrow b] \cap \mathbb{M}\mathbb{V}D \\ &= (\pi \circ \mathbb{M}\varphi \circ \mathbb{M}f)^{-1}[\uparrow b] \cap \mathbb{M}\mathbb{V}D \\ &= (\varphi \circ \pi \circ \mathbb{M}f)^{-1}[\uparrow b] \cap \mathbb{M}\mathbb{V}D \\ &= (\mathbb{M}f)^{-1}[\pi^{-1}[\varphi^{-1}[\uparrow b]]] \cap \mathbb{M}\mathbb{V}D \\ &= \bigcup_{a \in \varphi^{-1}[\uparrow b]} (\mathbb{M}f)^{-1}[\pi^{-1}[\uparrow a]] \cap \mathbb{M}\mathbb{V}D \\ &= \bigcup_{a \in \varphi^{-1}[\uparrow b]} (\mathbb{M}f)^{-1}[\pi^{-1}[\uparrow a] \cap \mathbb{M}C] \cap \mathbb{M}\mathbb{V}D. \end{aligned}$$

This set is L -definable since each language of the form $\pi^{-1}[\uparrow a] \cap \mathbb{M}C$ is L -definable and the class of L -definable languages is closed under finite unions and inverse relabellings. Consequently, $\pi^{-1}[\uparrow b] \cap \mathbb{M}D$ is also L -definable.

(d) Let \mathfrak{A} be a sort-accumulation point of the class of locally L -definable algebras. To show that \mathfrak{A} is also locally L -definable, fix a finite set $C \subseteq A$ and an element $a \in A$. Let $\Delta \subseteq \Xi$ be a finite set of sorts such that $C \cup \{a\} \subseteq A|_{\Delta}$. By assumption, we can find a locally L -definable algebra \mathfrak{B} such that $\mathfrak{A}|_{\Delta}$ and $\mathfrak{B}|_{\Delta}$ are isomorphic. Let $\mu : \mathfrak{A}|_{\Delta} \rightarrow \mathfrak{B}|_{\Delta}$ by the corresponding isomorphism. Then $\mu[C]$ is L -definably embedded in \mathfrak{B} and the set

$$K := \pi^{-1}(\uparrow \mu(a)) \cap \mathbb{M}\mu[C]$$

is L -definable. By closure under inverse relabellings, the preimage

$$\mathbb{M}\mu^{-1}[K] = \pi^{-1}(\uparrow a) \cap \mathbb{M}C$$

is also L -definable. \square

Corollary 8.11. *Let L be an \mathbb{M} -compositional logic that is lattice closed. The class of L -definable \mathbb{M} -algebras is a pseudo-variety.*

Note that this corollary also follows directly from Theorem 5.10. By that theorem we furthermore know that this pseudo-variety is generated by the syntactic algebras of L -definable algebras. The next theorem shows that it is also generated by the theory algebras $\Theta_\Delta \Sigma$.

Theorem 8.12. *Let L be a varietal \mathbb{M} -compositional logic. An \mathbb{M} -algebra \mathfrak{A} is L -definable if, and only if, it belongs to the pseudo-variety \mathcal{V} generated by all theory algebras of the form $\Theta_\Delta X$ where X is some finite set and $\Delta \subseteq L$ a sort-wise finite subfamily such that \sqsubseteq_Δ is a congruence ordering.*

Proof. (\Leftarrow) We have seen in Corollary 8.11 that the class of all L -definable algebras forms a pseudo-variety \mathcal{W} , and in Theorem 8.6 that \mathcal{W} contains all theory algebras. Consequently, $\mathcal{V} \subseteq \mathcal{W}$.

(\Rightarrow) Let \mathfrak{A} be L -definable and fix a finite set $C \subseteq A$ of generators. For each $a \in A$, we choose some formula $\vartheta(a) \in L$ defining the set $\pi^{-1}[\uparrow a] \cap \mathbb{M}C$. This defines a function (of unordered sets) $\vartheta : A \rightarrow L$. For every sort $\xi \in \Xi$, let $\Delta_\xi \subseteq L$ be a sort-wise finite set such that $\vartheta[A_\xi] \subseteq \Delta_\xi$ and \sqsubseteq_{Δ_ξ} is a congruence ordering. Consider the morphism

$$\psi := \langle \theta_{\Delta_\xi} \rangle_{\xi \in \Xi} : \mathbb{M}C \rightarrow \prod_{\xi \in \Xi} \Theta_{\Delta_\xi} C.$$

For $s, t \in \mathbb{M}_\xi C$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(s) \leq \psi(t) &\Rightarrow \theta_{\Delta_\xi}(s) \leq \theta_{\Delta_\xi}(t) \\ &\Rightarrow s \sqsubseteq_{\Delta_\xi} t \\ &\Rightarrow t \models \vartheta(\pi(s)) \quad \text{since } s \models \vartheta(\pi(s)) \\ &\Rightarrow \pi(s) \leq \pi(t). \end{aligned}$$

Consequently, $\ker \psi \subseteq \ker \pi$ and we can use the Factorisation Lemma to find a morphism $\varrho : \mathfrak{B} \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}$ such that $\pi = \varrho \circ \psi$, where \mathfrak{B} is the subalgebra of $\prod_{\xi \in \Xi} \Theta_{\Delta_\xi} C$ induced by $\text{rng } \psi$. In particular, \mathfrak{A} is a quotient of a finitary subalgebra of a product of theory algebras, which implies that $\mathfrak{A} \in \mathcal{V}$. \square

Corollary 8.13. *Let \mathcal{A} be the class of all theory algebras $\Theta_\Delta \Sigma$. A finitary \mathbb{M} -algebra is L -definable if, and only if, it satisfies every \mathbb{M} -inequality in $\text{Th}(\mathcal{A})$.*

Proof. Let \mathcal{V} be the pseudo-variety of all L -definable algebras. By Theorem 8.12, \mathcal{V} is the smallest pseudo-variety containing \mathcal{A} . The class $\mathcal{W} := \text{Mod}(\text{Th}(\mathcal{A}))$ is also a pseudo-variety containing \mathcal{A} . Consequently, $\mathcal{V} \subseteq \mathcal{W}$. Furthermore, $\mathcal{A} \subseteq \mathcal{V}$ implies $\text{Th}(\mathcal{A}) \supseteq \text{Th}(\mathcal{V})$. Hence, it follows by Corollary 6.23 that

$$\mathcal{W} = \text{Mod}(\text{Th}(\mathcal{A})) \subseteq \text{Mod}(\text{Th}(\mathcal{V})) = \mathcal{V}. \quad \square$$

The following theorem summarises our various characterisations of when a language is definable in a given logic. It can be considered the main result of this article.

Theorem 8.14. *Let L be an \mathbb{M} -compositional varietal family of logics and let $K \subseteq \mathbb{M}_\xi \Sigma$ be a language with a syntactic algebra. The following statements are equivalent.*

- (1) K is L -definable.
- (2) K is recognised by some L -definable algebra.
- (3) $\text{Syn}(K)$ is L -definable.
- (4) $\text{Syn}(K)$ is a quotient of $\Theta_\Delta \Gamma$, for some Δ and Γ .
- (5) $\text{syn}_K = \varrho \circ \theta_\Delta$, for some Δ and a surjective morphism $\varrho : \Theta_\Delta \Sigma \rightarrow \text{Syn}(K)$.
- (6) K is recognised by $\Theta_\Delta \Gamma$, for some Δ and Γ .
- (7) $\theta_\Delta : \mathbb{M}\Sigma \rightarrow \Theta_\Delta \Sigma$ recognises K , for some Δ .
- (8) $\text{Syn}(K)$ satisfies all \mathbb{M} -inequalities $s \leq t$ that hold in every theory algebra $\Theta_\Delta \Gamma$.
- (9) There is some Δ such that

$$s \sqsubseteq_\Delta t \text{ implies } s \in K \Rightarrow t \in K, \text{ for all } s, t \in \mathbb{M}_0 \Sigma.$$

- (10) $\sqsubseteq_\Delta \subseteq \preceq_K$, for some Δ .

(Here Δ ranges over sort-wise finite subsets of L and Γ ranges over alphabets.)

Proof. (5) \Rightarrow (4) is trivial.

(4) \Rightarrow (6) Since $\text{syn}_K : \mathbb{M}\Sigma \rightarrow \text{Syn}(K)$ recognises K , the claim follows by Lemma 5.5.

(6) \Rightarrow (2) follows by Theorem 8.6.

(2) \Leftrightarrow (1) was shown in Corollary 8.7.

(1) \Leftrightarrow (9) was proved in Lemma 7.2.

(9) \Rightarrow (10) Fix a finite set $\Phi \subseteq L$ such that

$$s \sqsubseteq_\Phi t \text{ implies } s \in K \Rightarrow t \in K,$$

and choose a finite set $\Phi \subseteq \Delta \subseteq L$ such that Θ_Δ is defined. We claim that $\sqsubseteq_\Delta \subseteq \preceq_K$. Hence, suppose that $s \sqsubseteq_\Delta t$. Note that we have shown in Lemma 7.8 that $s \sqsubseteq_\Delta t$ implies $p[s] \sqsubseteq_\Delta p[t]$, for every context p . By choice of Δ , it follows that

$$p[s] \in K \text{ implies } p[t] \in K, \text{ for all contexts } p.$$

(10) \Leftrightarrow (5) Note that $\sqsubseteq_\Delta = \ker \theta_\Delta$ and $\preceq_K = \ker \text{syn}_K$. For a finite set $\Delta \subseteq L$, it therefore follows that

$$\sqsubseteq_\Delta \subseteq \preceq_K \text{ iff } \ker \theta_\Delta \subseteq \ker \text{syn}_K \text{ iff } \text{syn}_K = \varrho \circ \theta_\Delta, \text{ for some } \varrho,$$

where the last equivalence holds by the Factorisation Lemma and Lemma 3.3.

(5) \Rightarrow (7) Since syn_K recognises K , there exists an upwards closed set $P \subseteq \text{Syn}(K)$ such that $K = \text{syn}_K^{-1}[P]$. Setting $Q := \varrho^{-1}[P]$, it follows that

$$K = \text{syn}_K^{-1}[P] = \theta_{\Delta}^{-1}[\varrho^{-1}[P]] = \theta_{\Delta}^{-1}[Q].$$

(7) \Rightarrow (9) Suppose that $K = \theta_{\Delta}^{-1}[P]$ for some upwards closed set P . If $s \sqsubseteq_{\Delta} t$ and $s \in K$, then

$$\theta_{\Delta}(s) \leq \theta_{\Delta}(t) \quad \text{and} \quad \theta_{\Delta}(s) \in P,$$

which implies that $\theta_{\Delta}(t) \in P$, i.e., $t \in K$.

(4) \Rightarrow (3) We have seen in Theorem 8.6 that every theory algebra is L -definable, and in Corollary 8.11 that the class of L -definable algebras forms a pseudo-variety. In particular, it is closed under quotients.

(3) \Rightarrow (2) holds as $\text{syn}_K : \mathbb{M}\Sigma \rightarrow \text{Syn}(K)$ recognises K .

(3) \Leftrightarrow (8) follows by Corollary 8.13. \square

9 Applications

As an example, let us see how this abstract framework looks like in the case of languages of infinite trees. In this case, the functor \mathbb{M} maps a given set A to the set of all (finite and infinite) A -labelled trees. There are several possible ways to choose the precise definition for \mathbb{M} . We will present two of them denoted \mathbb{T} and \mathbb{T}^{\times} . The latter is the more general one, while the former is a subfunctor. Both operate on the category Pos^{ω} with sorts $\Xi := \omega$. We interpret a sort $n < \omega$ as the *arity* of an element. Given a set $A \in \text{Pos}^{\omega}$, the set $\mathbb{T}^{\times}A$ consists of all (finite or infinite) trees t where each vertex v is labelled by an element a of A such that the arity of a matches the number of successors of v . Hence, the elements of A_0 appear at the leaves of t , those of A_2 at internal vertices with exactly two successors, and so on. In addition to the elements of A we also allow as labels special variable symbols x_0, x_1, x_2, \dots , which are treated as elements of arity 0 and which are supposed to be distinct from all elements of A . Thus $\mathbb{T}^{\times}A$ can be interpreted as the set of all (possibly infinite) non-closed terms over the signature A . The set $\mathbb{T}_n^{\times}A$ consists of all trees t that use only the variable symbols x_0, \dots, x_{n-1} . Formally, we consider such a tree $t \in \mathbb{T}_n^{\times}A$ as a function $t : \text{dom}(t) \rightarrow A + \{x_0, \dots, x_{n-1}\}$ where $\text{dom}(t)$ is the set of vertices of t .

Note that each variable x_i can be used once, several times, or not at all. The subset $\mathbb{T}A \subseteq \mathbb{T}^{\times}A$ consists of all those trees that use each variable at most once. (Such trees are sometimes called *linear* in the literature.)

\mathbb{T} and \mathbb{T}^{\times} are clearly polynomial functors. We turn them into monads as follows. The singleton map $\text{sing} : A \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^{\times}A$ maps an element $a \in A_n$ to the tree $a(x_0, \dots, x_{n-1})$ consisting of a root with label a to which are attached n leaves with labels x_0, \dots, x_{n-1} , respectively. The flattening map $\text{flat} : \mathbb{T}^{\times}\mathbb{T}^{\times}A \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^{\times}A$ works as follows. Given a tree $T \in \mathbb{T}^{\times}\mathbb{T}^{\times}A$ where each vertex v is labelled by some tree $T(v) \in \mathbb{T}^{\times}A$, we build a large tree assembled from the trees $T(v)$ by

- taking the disjoint union of all trees $T(v)$;
- replacing each occurrence of a variable x_i in $T(v)$ by an edge to the root of $T(u)$, where u is the $(i+1)$ -th successor of v ;
- unravelling the resulting directed acyclic graph into a tree.

For details, we refer the reader to [6, 2]. It is now straightforward but a bit tedious to check that \mathbb{T}^\times together with these two operations forms a monad. Hence, so is the restriction to \mathbb{T} .

By necessity the proofs below assume some familiarity with tree automata (more precisely, non-deterministic parity automata) and back-and-forth arguments. Readers who want to refresh their knowledge we refer to [23] and [16] for an introduction.

Theorem 9.1. \mathbb{T}^\times is essentially finitary over the class of all MSO-definable tree algebras.

Proof. Let $\mathbb{T}^{\text{reg}}A \subseteq \mathbb{T}^\times A$ the set of all *regular* trees in $\mathbb{T}^\times A$, i.e., those that, up to isomorphism, have only finitely many distinct subtrees. We claim that the inclusion morphism $\mathbb{T}^{\text{reg}} \Rightarrow \mathbb{T}^\times$ is dense over the class of all finite products of MSO-definable tree algebras.

Let $\mathfrak{A}_0, \dots, \mathfrak{A}_{n-1}$ be MSO-definable, $B \subseteq A_0 \times \dots \times A_{n-1}$, and $t \in \mathbb{T}B$ a tree with $\pi(t) = \bar{a}$. We have to find a regular tree $t^\circ \in \mathbb{T}^{\text{reg}}B$ with $\pi(t^\circ) = \bar{a}$. Let $C_i \subseteq A_i$ be a finite set of generators of \mathfrak{A}_i and let \mathcal{A}_i be a parity automaton recognising $\pi^{-1}(a_i) \cap \mathbb{T}C_i$. Suppose that Q_i is the set of states of \mathcal{A}_i , K_i the set of priorities used by it, and $\Omega_i : Q_i \rightarrow K_i$ the corresponding priority function. For every $\bar{b} \in B$, we fix trees $\sigma_i(\bar{b}) \in \mathbb{T}C_i$ with $\pi(\sigma_i(\bar{b})) = b_i$, for $i < n$. This defines a function $\sigma_i : \mathbb{V}B \rightarrow \mathbb{T}VC_i$, which we can extend to a morphism $\hat{\sigma}_i : \mathbb{T}VB \rightarrow \mathbb{T}VC_i$.

We construct the desired tree t° by the following variant of the usual Automaton–Pathfinder game (see, e.g., [23]). In this game Automaton tries to construct a tree $s \in \mathbb{T}B$ such that, for every $i < n$, $\hat{\sigma}_i(s)$ is accepted by \mathcal{A}_i , while Pathfinder tries to prove that such a tree does not exist. We will define the game in such a way that there is a correspondence between winning strategies for Automaton and such trees s . Note that these are exactly the trees s with $\pi(s) = \bar{a}$, since

$$\pi(\hat{\sigma}_i(s)) = \pi(\text{flat}(\mathbb{T}\sigma_i(s))) = \pi(\mathbb{T}\pi(\mathbb{T}\sigma_i(s))) = \pi(\mathbb{T}p_i(s)) = p_i(\pi(s)),$$

where $p_i : A_0 \times \dots \times A_{n-1} \rightarrow A_i$ is the i -th projection. As $\pi(t) = \bar{a}$, it follows that Automaton indeed has a winning strategy for the game. Furthermore, the winning condition of our game is regular. Therefore, it follows by the Büchi–Landweber Theorem [14] that Automaton even has a winning strategy that uses only a finite amount of memory. As the trees s corresponding to finite-memory strategies via the above correspondence are regular, the claim follows.

To conclude the proof, it therefore remains to define a regular game with the above properties. In each round, Automaton picks the label $\bar{b} \in B$ for the next vertex v of s and Pathfinder responds by choosing one of the successors of v . While doing so, we have to keep track of all the states of the various automata from which we want to accept the remaining subtree.

The positions for Automaton are of the form $\bar{U} \in \prod_{i < n} \mathcal{P}(K_i \times Q_i)$, while those for Pathfinder are tuples $\langle \bar{V}_0, \dots, \bar{V}_{m-1} \rangle$ where each component \bar{V}_i is a position for Automaton. The initial position belongs to Automaton and consists of the tuple $\langle \{ \langle 0, q_0^i \rangle \} \rangle_{i < n}$, where q_0^i is the initial state of \mathcal{A}_i .

In a position \bar{U} , Automaton chooses an element $\bar{b} \in B$ and, for every $i < n$ and every pair $\langle k, q \rangle \in U_i$, a partial run ϱ_q of \mathcal{A}_i on the tree $\sigma_i(\bar{b})$ that starts in the state q . (It will turn out that Automaton can choose this run independent of k . So we drop it to keep the notation light. We also assume that the sets Q_i

are disjoint, so we do not need to specify the index i .) Suppose that $\bar{b} \in B_m$ has arity m . For $i < n$ and $j < m$, let H_{ij} be the set of all vertices of $\sigma_i(\bar{b})$ labelled by the variable x_j . We denote by $W_{ij}(q)$ the set of all pairs $\langle k', q' \rangle \in K_i \times Q_i$ such that there is some $v \in H_{ij}$ with

$$\varrho_q(v) = q' \quad \text{and} \quad k' := \min \{ \Omega_i(\varrho_q(w)) \mid w \preceq v \}.$$

The new position is $\langle \bar{V}^0, \dots, \bar{V}^{m-1} \rangle$ where

$$V_i^j := \bigcup_{\langle k, q \rangle \in U_i} W_{ij}(q).$$

Pathfinder responds by choosing some $j < m$ after which the game proceeds to position \bar{V}^j .

Automaton wins a play of this game if either the play ends in the position $\langle \rangle$ where Pathfinder cannot make a move, or if the play is infinite and satisfies the following variant of the parity condition. Suppose that the play is $\bar{U}^0, \bar{V}^0, \bar{U}^1, \bar{V}^2, \dots$ and let $W_{ij}^l(q)$ be the sets used in the l -th turn by Automaton to determine the next position $\bar{V}^l = \langle \bar{V}_0^l, \dots, \bar{V}_{m-1}^l \rangle$. We call a sequence $k_0, q_0, k_1, q_1, k_2, q_0, \dots$ an i -trace of this play if $\langle k_0, q_0 \rangle \in U_i^0$ and, for all $l < \omega$,

$$\langle k_{l+1}, q_{l+1} \rangle \in W_{ij}^l(q_l), \quad \text{for some } j \text{ with } \bar{U}^{l+1} = V_j^l.$$

We say that the play satisfies the parity condition if, for all $i < n$,

$$\liminf_{l < \omega} k_l \text{ is even, for all } i\text{-traces } k_0, q_0, k_1, q_1, k_2, q_0, \dots$$

Note that this is a regular winning condition. Furthermore, it is straightforward to check that Automaton wins this game if, and only if, there exists some tree $s \in \mathbb{T}B$ such that, for every $i < n$, the tree $\hat{\sigma}_i(s)$ is accepted by \mathcal{A}_i . \square

Corollary 9.2. *Every MSO-definable language has a syntactic algebra.*

Our next goal is to show that MSO and FO are varietal and compositional. We start with MSO.

Theorem 9.3. *The logic MSO is \mathbb{T}^\times -compositional and, therefore, also \mathbb{T} -compositional.*

Proof. We start with a bit of terminology. A *partial run* of a tree automaton \mathcal{A} on some tree $t \in \mathbb{T}^\times \Sigma$ is a function ϱ assigning states to the vertices of t in such a way that

- ϱ satisfies the transition relation of \mathcal{A} at every vertex with a label in Σ ,
- there is no restriction on $\varrho(v)$ if v is the root or a leaf labelled by a variable,
- every infinite branch of ϱ satisfies the parity condition.

The *profile* of a partial run ϱ on a tree t is the tuple $\tau = \langle p, \bar{U} \rangle$ where p is the state at the root of t and U_i is the set of all pairs $\langle k, q \rangle$ such that there exists some leaf v of t labelled x_i with state $q := \varrho(v)$ and such that the least priority seen along the path from the root to v is equal to k .

Because of the translations between formulae and automata, there exists, for every automaton \mathcal{A} and each profile τ of \mathcal{A} , an MSO-formula $\varphi_{\mathcal{A}, \tau}$ stating that

there is a partial run of \mathcal{A} on the given tree with profile τ . Furthermore, every MSO-formula is equivalent to some formula of this kind.

For $m < \omega$, let $\text{MSO}_{(m)}$ denote the set of all MSO-formulae equivalent to a formula of the form $\varphi_{\mathcal{A},\tau}$ where \mathcal{A} is an automaton with at most m states, and let $\equiv_{(m)}$ be the equivalence relation which holds for two trees if they satisfy the same $\text{MSO}_{(m)}$ -formulae. We claim that $\equiv_{(m)}$ is a congruence ordering. This means that, if $S, T \in \mathbb{T}^\times \mathbb{T}^\times \Sigma$ are trees with the same ‘shape’, i.e., $\text{dom}(S) = \text{dom}(T)$, then

$$S(v) \equiv_{(m)} T(v), \quad \text{for all } v, \quad \text{implies} \quad \text{flat}(S) \equiv_{(m)} \text{flat}(T).$$

For the proof, fix a formula $\varphi_{\mathcal{A},\tau} \in \text{MSO}_{(m)}$ with $\text{flat}(S) \models \varphi$. We have to show that $\text{flat}(T)$ also satisfies $\varphi_{\mathcal{A},\tau}$, i.e., that there is a partial run of \mathcal{A} on $\text{flat}(T)$ with profile τ . To do so, we introduce the following variant of the Automaton–Pathfinder game. For a given tree $T \in \mathbb{T}^\times \mathbb{T}^\times \Sigma$, Player Automaton tries to prove that there is a partial run of \mathcal{A} on $\text{flat}(T)$ with profile τ , while Pathfinder tries to disprove him. The game starts in the position $\langle r, \tau \rangle$ where r is the root of T . In a position $\langle v, v \rangle$ where $v \in \text{dom}(T)$ and v is a profile, Automaton tries to show that there exists a partial run ϱ on the subtree rooted at v with profile v . He starts by choosing a partial run ϱ of \mathcal{A} on the tree $T(v)$ starting in the same state as v . Then he has to choose profiles $\bar{\lambda}$ for all the subtrees attached to the copy of $T(v)$ in $\text{flat}(T)$ such that the ‘composition’ of the profile of ϱ and $\bar{\lambda}$ is equal to v . This is done as follows.

Let $\mu = \langle p, \bar{U} \rangle$ be the profile of ϱ . For each component U_i , Automaton chooses a set W_i of triples $\langle k, q, \lambda \rangle$ where k is a priority, q a state, and λ a profile. These sets must satisfy the following conditions.

- U_i is the projection of W_i to the first two components.
- For each $\langle k, q, \lambda \rangle \in W_i$, the state q is equal to the starting state of λ .
- $v = \langle p, \bar{V} \rangle$ is the composition of μ and the profiles λ . Formally,

$$V_i = \{ \langle l, q' \rangle \mid \langle k, q, \lambda \rangle \in W_i, \lambda = \langle q, \bar{L} \rangle, \langle k', q' \rangle \in L, \\ l = \min \{k, k'\} \}.$$

Let u_0, \dots, u_{n-1} be the successors of v . Given \bar{W} , Pathfinder responds by choosing a successor u_i of v and a triple $\langle k, q, \lambda \rangle \in W_i$. Then the game continues in the position $\langle u_i, \lambda \rangle$.

If the game reaches a leaf of T , it ends with a win for one of the players. If the leaf is labelled by a variable x_i and the current position is $\langle v, v \rangle$, then Automaton wins if, and only if, v is of the form $\langle q, \bar{U} \rangle$ with $U_i = \{q\}$ and $U_j = \emptyset$, for $j \neq i$. Otherwise, Pathfinder wins. If the leaf is not labelled by a variable, then Automaton wins if he can choose $\mu = \langle p, \bar{U} \rangle$ such that $U_i = \emptyset$, for all i .

In the case where the game is infinite, Automaton wins if the sequence of pairs $\langle k_0, q_0, \lambda_0 \rangle, \langle k_1, q_1, \lambda_0 \rangle, \dots$ chosen by Pathfinder satisfies the parity condition

$$\liminf_{i < \omega} k_i \quad \text{is even.}$$

It is straightforward to check that Automaton wins the game on a given tree T if, and only if, there exists a partial run of \mathcal{A} on $\text{flat}(T)$ with profile τ .

(Every partial run of \mathcal{A} on $\text{flat}(T)$ with this profile gives rise to a winning strategy in the game and, conversely, every winning strategy can be used to construct a partial run with the desired profile.)

To conclude the proof we have to show that, if T is a tree with $S(v) \equiv_{(m)} T(v)$, for all v , then Automaton has a winning strategy in the game on T . By construction, Automaton has a winning strategy σ in the game on S . We use it to define a winning strategy σ' in the game on T as follows. If σ tells Automaton to choose a partial run ϱ on $S(v)$, σ' returns some partial run ϱ' on $T(v)$ with the same profile as ϱ . (This is possible since $S(v) \equiv_{(m)} T(v)$.) As only the profile of the chosen run is used by the game and σ is winning, it follows that the resulting strategy σ' is also winning. \square

Remark. Note that in the above proof we have chosen a rather strange stratification of MSO. It might be nice if we could use the usual stratification in terms of the quantifier-rank instead, but this does not seem to work for \mathbb{T}^\times . For the monad \mathbb{T} on the other hand, there is an alternative proof consisting of a simple inductive back-and-forth argument based on the quantifier-rank.

To show that MSO is varietal it suffices, by Theorem 8.6, to prove that the theory algebras are MSO-definable,

Proposition 9.4. *Let Σ be an alphabet and $\Delta_m := \text{MSO}_{(m)}$ the fragment of MSO used in the proof of Theorem 9.3. The theory algebra $\Theta_{\Delta_m} \Sigma$ is MSO-definable.*

Proof. The set $C := \theta_{\Delta_m}[\Sigma]$ is a finite set of generators of $\Theta_{\Delta_m} \Sigma$. Given a Δ_m -theory $\sigma \in \Theta_{\Delta_m} \Sigma$, we have to find an MSO-formula φ defining the set

$$\pi^{-1}(\sigma) \cap \mathbb{M}C.$$

Each formula $\chi \in \sigma$ is a statement of the form: ‘there exists a partial run of the automaton \mathcal{A} with profile τ ’. Let us write $\chi = \chi_{\mathcal{A}, \tau}$ to mark the relevant parameters. For $t \in \mathbb{M}C$, it follows that $\pi(t) = \sigma$ if, and only if, for every tree $s \in \mathbb{M}\Sigma$ with $\mathbb{M}\theta_{\Delta_m}(s) = t$ and every $\chi \in \sigma$, there exists a partial run of the corresponding automaton on s with the corresponding profile. Consequently, to define the above preimage it is sufficient to express, for a given automaton \mathcal{A} and a profile τ , that every preimage of the given tree t under $\mathbb{M}\theta_{\Delta_m}$ has a partial run of \mathcal{A} with profile τ . This can be done by saying that, for every vertex v there is some formula $\chi_{\mathcal{A}, v_v} \in t(v)$ such that the ‘composition’ of the profiles v_v yields τ . For this composition, we have to check that the states at the borders match and to compute the minimal priorities on each branch. All of this can easily be done in MSO. \square

Let us turn to FO next. Again, we start with compositionality.

Theorem 9.5. *The logic FO is \mathbb{T}^\times -compositional and, therefore, also \mathbb{T} -compositional.*

Proof. Let FO_m denote the set of all first-order formulae of quantifier-rank at most m and denote by \equiv_m equivalence with respect to such formulae. We use a signature consisting of the tree order \preceq , successor relations S_i , for $i < \omega$, unary predicates P_a , for each symbol $a \in \Sigma$, unary predicates Q_i , for each variable x_i ,

and a constant r for the root. We claim that \equiv_m is a congruence on $\mathbb{T}^\times \Sigma$. Hence, consider two trees $S, T \in \mathbb{T}^\times \mathbb{T}^\times \Sigma$ with $\text{dom}(S) = \text{dom}(T)$ satisfying

$$S(v) \equiv_m T(v), \quad \text{for all vertices } v.$$

We have to show that $\text{flat}(S) \equiv_m \text{flat}(T)$.

The proof is by induction on m . To make the inductive step go through we have to prove a slightly stronger statement involving parameters. Given a tuple \bar{a} of vertices of $\text{flat}(S)$ and a copy s of $S(v)$ in $\text{flat}(S)$, we denote by \bar{a}^s the tuple

$$a_i^s := \begin{cases} a_i & \text{if } a_i \in \text{dom}(s), \\ v & \text{if } v \text{ is a leaf of } s \text{ labelled by a variable and } a_i \text{ is a descendant} \\ & \text{of } v \text{ in } \text{flat}(S), \\ u & \text{if } v \text{ is the root of } s \text{ and } a_i \text{ is not a descendent of } v \text{ in } \text{flat}(S). \end{cases}$$

We use the same notation for parameters in $\text{flat}(T)$. For a tuple \bar{a} of vertices of some tree s , we write $\langle s, \bar{a} \rangle$ for the expansion of s by constants for the vertices \bar{a} . The claim we prove is that, for trees $S, T \in \mathbb{T}^\times \mathbb{T}^\times \Sigma$ with parameters \bar{a} in $\text{flat}(S)$ and \bar{b} in $\text{flat}(T)$,

$$\langle s, \bar{a}^s \rangle \equiv_m \langle t, \bar{b}^t \rangle, \quad \text{for all } v, \text{ copies } s \text{ of } S(v), \text{ and copies } t \text{ of } T(v),$$

implies that

$$\langle \text{flat}(S), \bar{a} \rangle \equiv_m \langle \text{flat}(T), \bar{b} \rangle.$$

For $m = 0$, the proof is straightforward. For the inductive step, suppose that

$$\langle s, \bar{a}^s \rangle \equiv_{m+1} \langle t, \bar{b}^t \rangle, \quad \text{for all } v, \text{ copies } s \text{ of } S(v), \text{ and copies } t \text{ of } T(v).$$

We use a back-and-forth argument to show that $\langle \text{flat}(S), \bar{a} \rangle \equiv_{m+1} \langle \text{flat}(T), \bar{b} \rangle$. Let $c \in \text{dom}(\text{flat}(S))$ be a new parameter. Suppose that c belongs to a copy s of the tree $S(v)$. When we want to apply the inductive hypothesis, we now face the problem that, if $\text{flat}(S)$ contains several copies of $S(v)$, only one of them contains the new parameter. To solve this issue, we have to modify the trees S and T to make sure this does not happen.

Let v_0, \dots, v_n be the path from the root v_0 of S to $v = v_n$ and let s_i be the copy of $S(v_i)$ in $\text{flat}(S)$ such that c is a descendent of the root of s_i . We construct new trees S_0, \dots, S_n and T_0, \dots, T_n as follows. We start with $S_0 := S$ and $T_0 := T$. For the inductive step, suppose we have already defined S_i and T_i for some $i < n$ and that there is a unique copy t_i of $T_i(v_i)$ in $\text{flat}(T_i)$. We choose a vertex d_i of t_i such that

$$\langle s_i, \bar{a}^{s_i} c^{s_i} \rangle \equiv_m \langle t_i, \bar{b}^{t_i} d_i \rangle.$$

Note that the vertex c^{s_i} is a leaf labelled by some variable x_j . Hence, so is d_i . If there is no other occurrence of x_j in s_i , we set $S_{i+1} := S_i$. Otherwise, we choose some variable x_k that does not appear in s_i and we replace every occurrence of x_j in s_i by x_k , except for the one at c^{s_i} . Let S_{i+1} be the tree obtained from S_i by

- changing $S(v_i) = s_i$ in this way and
- duplicating the subtree attached to v_i that corresponds to the variable x_j in such a way that the new copy corresponds to the variable x_k .

This ensures that $\text{flat}(S_{i+1}) = \text{flat}(S_i)$ and that S_{i+1} contains a unique copy of $S(v_{i+1})$. The tree T_{i+1} is obtained from T_i in exactly the same way.

Having constructed S_n and T_n , we choose some element $d_n \in \text{dom}(T_n(v_n))$ such that

$$\langle s_n, \bar{a}^{s_n} c^{s_n} \rangle \equiv_m \langle t_n, \bar{b}^{t_n} d_n \rangle.$$

Setting $d := d_n$, it follows that $d^{t_i} = d_i$, for all $i \leq n$, which implies that

$$\langle s_i, \bar{a}^{s_i} c^{s_i} \rangle \equiv_m \langle t_i, \bar{b}^{t_i} d^{t_i} \rangle, \quad \text{for all } i \leq n.$$

Note that, if u is a vertex different from v_0, \dots, v_n , s a copy of $S_n(u)$ and t a copy of $T_n(u)$, then c^s is the root of s and d^t is the root of t . Consequently, we also have

$$\langle s, \bar{a}^s c^s \rangle \equiv_m \langle t, \bar{b}^t d^t \rangle.$$

Hence, the trees S_n and T_n together with the parameters \bar{a}, c and \bar{b}, d satisfy our inductive hypothesis and it follows that

$$\langle \text{flat}(S_n), \bar{a}, c \rangle \equiv_m \langle \text{flat}(T_n), \bar{b}, d \rangle.$$

Since $\text{flat}(S_n) = \text{flat}(S)$ and $\text{flat}(T_n) = \text{flat}(T)$, the claim follows.

In the same way we can show that, for every choice of d in $\text{flat}(T)$, we find a matching vertex c in $\text{flat}(S)$. \square

It remains to show that FO is varietal. It turns out that this is only the case for the monad \mathbb{T} , but not for \mathbb{T}^\times .

Proposition 9.6. *FO is closed under inverse morphisms of \mathbb{T} -algebras.*

Proof. Let $\varphi : \mathbb{T}\Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{T}\Gamma$ be a morphism of \mathbb{T} -algebras and let $\varphi_0 := \varphi \circ \text{sing} : \Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{T}\Gamma$ be its restriction to Σ . For $s, t \in \mathbb{T}\Sigma$, we will prove that

$$s \equiv_m t \quad \text{implies} \quad \varphi(s) \equiv_m \varphi(t),$$

where \equiv_m denotes equivalence with respect to FO-formulae of quantifier-rank at most m . For the induction we again need to prove a more general statement involving parameters. We start with setting up a bit of notation.

Note that a tree of the form $\varphi(s) = \text{flat}(\mathbb{T}\varphi_0(s))$ is obtained from s by replacing each vertex u by a tree $\varphi_0(s(u))$. For $s \in \mathbb{T}\Sigma$, we denote by $g_s : \text{dom}(\varphi(s)) \rightarrow \text{dom}(s)$ the function mapping a vertex u of $\varphi(s)$ to the vertex $v := g_s(u)$ such that the copy of the tree $\varphi_0(s(v))$ replacing v in $\varphi(s)$ contains u . (Note that this copy of $\varphi_0(s(v))$ is unique, since we are dealing with the monad \mathbb{T} .)

For an n -tuple \bar{a} of vertices of $\varphi(s)$ and a vertex u of s , we set

$$I_u := \{ i < n \mid g_s(a_i) = u \} \quad \text{and} \quad \bar{a}^u := (a_i)_{i \in I_u},$$

where we consider \bar{a}^u as a tuple of vertices of $\varphi_0(s(u))$.

The statement we will prove by induction on m is the following. Let $s, t \in \mathbb{M}\Sigma$ be trees and \bar{a} and \bar{b} n -tuples of parameters of, respectively, $\varphi(s)$ and $\varphi(t)$. Then

$$\langle s, g_s(\bar{a}) \rangle \equiv_m \langle t, g_t(\bar{b}) \rangle$$

and $\langle \varphi_0(s(u)), \bar{a}^u \rangle \cong \langle \varphi_0(t(v)), \bar{b}^v \rangle$, for all u, v with $I_u = I_v \neq \emptyset$,

implies

$$\langle \varphi(s), \bar{a} \rangle \equiv_m \langle \varphi(t), \bar{b} \rangle.$$

For $m = 0$, this is immediate. Hence, suppose that $m > 0$. We have to check the back-and-forth properties. Thus, let $c \in \text{dom}(\varphi(s))$ and set $u := g_s(c)$. Then there is some $v \in \text{dom}(t)$ such that

$$\langle s, g_s(\bar{a}), g_s(c) \rangle \equiv_{m-1} \langle t, g_t(\bar{b}), v \rangle.$$

We distinguish two cases. If $I_u \neq \emptyset$, then there exists an isomorphism

$$\sigma : \langle \varphi_0(s(u)), \bar{a}^u \rangle \rightarrow \langle \varphi_0(t(v)), \bar{b}^v \rangle$$

and we can set $d := \sigma(c)$.

Otherwise, $s(u) = t(v)$ implies that $\varphi_0(s(u)) \cong \varphi_0(t(v))$, and we can choose some element d of $\varphi_0(t)$ such that

$$\langle \varphi_0(s(u)), c \rangle \cong \langle \varphi_0(t(v)), d \rangle.$$

In both cases, it now follows that

$$\langle s, g_s(\bar{a}), g_s(c) \rangle \equiv_m \langle t, g_t(\bar{b}), g_t(d) \rangle$$

and $\langle \varphi_0(s(u)), \bar{a}^u c^u \rangle \cong \langle \varphi_0(t(v)), \bar{b}^v d^v \rangle$, for all u, v with $I_u = I_v \neq \emptyset$,

which, by inductive hypothesis, implies that

$$\langle \varphi(s), \bar{a}c \rangle \equiv_{m-1} \langle \varphi(t), \bar{b}d \rangle.$$

The other direction follows by symmetry. \square

As already noted by Bojańczyk and Michalewski [10], FO is not closed under inverse morphisms of \mathbb{T}^\times -algebras. Their counterexample rests on the following lemma. Recall that a tree is *complete binary* if every non-leaf has exactly two successors.

Lemma 9.7 (Potthoff [20]). *There exists a first-order formula φ such that a finite complete binary tree $\mathfrak{T} = \langle T, S_0, S_1, \preceq \rangle$ satisfies φ if, and only if, every leaf of \mathfrak{T} has an even distance from the root.*

Proof. The basic idea is as follows. If every leaf is at an even distance from the root, we can determine whether a vertex x belongs to an even level of the tree by walking a zig-zag path from x downwards until we hit a leaf. For such a path it is trivial to check that its length is even. Hence, our formula only needs to express that the level parities computed in this way are consistent and that the root is on an even level.

To express all this in first-order logic, we first define a few auxiliary formulae.

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{suc}(x, y) &:= S_0(x, y) \vee S_1(x, y) \\
\text{zigzag}(x, y; u, v) &:= [S_0(x, y) \wedge S_1(u, v)] \vee [S_1(x, y) \wedge S_0(u, v)] \\
\text{probe}(x, y) &:= x \preceq y \wedge \neg \exists z [\text{suc}(y, z)] \\
&\quad \wedge \forall u \forall v \forall w [x \preceq u \wedge \text{suc}(u, v) \wedge \text{suc}(v, w) \wedge w \preceq y \\
&\quad \rightarrow \text{zigzag}(u, v; v, w)].
\end{aligned}$$

The first one just states that y is a successor of x ; the second one says that $\langle x, y \rangle$ and $\langle u, v \rangle$ are two edges that go into different directions, one to the left and one to the right; and the last one states that y is one of the two leaves below x that are reached by a zig-zag path consisting of alternatingly taking left and right successors.

Using these formulae we can express that a vertex x has an even distance from some leaf by

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{even}(x) &:= \exists y [\text{probe}(x, y) \wedge \\
&\quad \exists u \exists v [x = y \vee [\text{suc}(x, u) \wedge u \preceq v \wedge \text{suc}(v, y) \\
&\quad \wedge \text{zigzag}(x, u; v, y)]]].
\end{aligned}$$

Consequently, we can write the desired formula as

$$\forall x \forall y [\text{suc}(x, y) \rightarrow [\text{even}(x) \leftrightarrow \neg \text{even}(y)]] \wedge \exists x \forall y [x \preceq y \wedge \text{even}(x)]. \quad \square$$

Corollary 9.8 (Bojańczyk, Michalewski [10]). *FO is not closed under inverse morphisms of \mathbb{T}^\times -algebras.*

Proof. Let $\Sigma := \{a, c\}$ and $\Gamma := \{b, c\}$ where a is unary, b binary, and c a constant, and let $\varphi := \mathbb{T}^\times \Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^\times \Gamma$ be the morphism mapping a to $b(x_0, x_0)$ and c to c . Let $K \subseteq \mathbb{T}^\times \Gamma$ be the set of all trees where every leaf is at an even depth. By Lemma 9.7, K is FO-definable. But $\varphi^{-1}[K]$ is the set of all paths $a^n(c)$ where n is even, which is not FO-definable. \square

Theorem 9.9. (a) *MSO is varietal with respect to the functors \mathbb{T} and \mathbb{T}^\times .*

(b) *FO is varietal with respect to the functor \mathbb{T} , but not with respect to \mathbb{T}^\times .*

Proof. Both claims follow by Theorem 8.6. \square

It follows that the framework we have set up applies to MSO and FO: (i) MSO-definable languages have syntactic algebras; (ii) the class of all such languages forms a variety of languages; (iii) every subvariety can be axiomatised by a set of inequalities. In particular, we can use Theorem 8.14 to study the expressive power of these two logics.

When the functors \mathbb{T} and \mathbb{T}^\times were introduced, it was not quite clear which variant was the right one. The preceding proposition is an indication that \mathbb{T} is to be preferred over \mathbb{T}^\times . For instance, it follows from the general results above that the syntactic \mathbb{T} -algebra of every first-order definable language is first-order definable. Furthermore, we know that there must exist a set of \mathbb{T} -inequalities axiomatising first-order definability, even it is still unknown at the moment how it might look like. The hope is that such a set of inequalities can be used to devise a decision procedure for first-order definability of a given tree language. For simpler logics, the algebraic methods developed in this article have already successfully be used to obtain such decision procedures [3].

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