On decidability of some classes of Stone alebras

Pavol Zlatoš Comenius University Bratislava, Slovakia (joint work with Martin Adamčík)

Topology, Algebra and Categories in Logic June 21–26, 2015 Ischia, Italy

うつん 川田 スポット エット スロッ

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆目▶ ◆目▶ 目 のへで

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆三▶ ◆三▶ ○三 のへぐ

The theory of the class \mathbf{BI}_n of Boolean algebras with a sequence of distinguished ideals (B, J_1, \ldots, J_n) is decidable for each $n \ge 0$ [Ershov 1964], [Rabin 1969].

The theory of the class \mathbf{BI}_n of Boolean algebras with a sequence of distinguished ideals (B, J_1, \ldots, J_n) is decidable for each $n \ge 0$ [Ershov 1964], [Rabin 1969].

The theory of the class **BP** of Boolean pairs, i.e., Boolean algebras (B, S) with a distinguished subalgebra is hereditarily undecidable [Rubin 1976].

The theory of the class \mathbf{BI}_n of Boolean algebras with a sequence of distinguished ideals (B, J_1, \ldots, J_n) is decidable for each $n \ge 0$ [Ershov 1964], [Rabin 1969].

The theory of the class **BP** of Boolean pairs, i.e., Boolean algebras (B, S) with a distinguished subalgebra is hereditarily undecidable [Rubin 1976].

Stone algebra $(A, \land, \lor, *, 0, 1)$ is a distributive lattice with smallest element 0, biggest element 1, and unary pseudocomplement operation *, i.e.,

The theory of the class \mathbf{BI}_n of Boolean algebras with a sequence of distinguished ideals (B, J_1, \ldots, J_n) is decidable for each $n \ge 0$ [Ershov 1964], [Rabin 1969].

The theory of the class **BP** of Boolean pairs, i.e., Boolean algebras (B, S) with a distinguished subalgebra is hereditarily undecidable [Rubin 1976].

Stone algebra $(A, \land, \lor, *, 0, 1)$ is a distributive lattice with smallest element 0, biggest element 1, and unary pseudocomplement operation *, i.e.,

$$x \wedge y = 0 \iff y \leqslant x^*$$

The theory of the class \mathbf{BI}_n of Boolean algebras with a sequence of distinguished ideals (B, J_1, \ldots, J_n) is decidable for each $n \ge 0$ [Ershov 1964], [Rabin 1969].

The theory of the class **BP** of Boolean pairs, i.e., Boolean algebras (B, S) with a distinguished subalgebra is hereditarily undecidable [Rubin 1976].

Stone algebra $(A, \land, \lor, *, 0, 1)$ is a distributive lattice with smallest element 0, biggest element 1, and unary pseudocomplement operation *, i.e.,

$$x \wedge y = 0 \iff y \leqslant x^*$$

satisfying

$$x^* \lor x^{**} = 1$$

The theory of the class \mathbf{BI}_n of Boolean algebras with a sequence of distinguished ideals (B, J_1, \ldots, J_n) is decidable for each $n \ge 0$ [Ershov 1964], [Rabin 1969].

The theory of the class **BP** of Boolean pairs, i.e., Boolean algebras (B, S) with a distinguished subalgebra is hereditarily undecidable [Rubin 1976].

Stone algebra $(A, \land, \lor, *, 0, 1)$ is a distributive lattice with smallest element 0, biggest element 1, and unary pseudocomplement operation *, i.e.,

$$x \wedge y = 0 \iff y \leqslant x^*$$

satisfying

$$x^* \vee x^{**} = 1$$

・ロト ・ 日 ・ モ ト ・ モ ・ うへぐ

They form an equational class [Grätzer 1967].

Skeleton, dense elements set and structural map

▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲□▶ □ □ のへぐ

Skeleton, dense elements set and structural map

Skeleton and dense elements set of A, resp.:

$$Sk A = \{a \in A \mid a \lor a^* = 1\}$$
$$Dn A = \{d \in A \mid d^* = 0\}$$

▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲□▶ □ □ のへぐ

Skeleton, dense elements set and structural map

Skeleton and dense elements set of A, resp.:

$$Sk A = \{a \in A \mid a \lor a^* = 1\}$$
$$Dn A = \{d \in A \mid d^* = 0\}$$

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆三▶ ◆三▶ ○三 のへぐ

 $\operatorname{Sk} A$ is a Boolean subalgebra of A and $\operatorname{Dn} A$ is a filter in A.

Skeleton, dense elements set and structural map

Skeleton and dense elements set of A, resp.:

$$Sk A = \{a \in A \mid a \lor a^* = 1\}$$
$$Dn A = \{d \in A \mid d^* = 0\}$$

 $\operatorname{Sk} A$ is a Boolean subalgebra of A and $\operatorname{Dn} A$ is a filter in A.

Principal Stone algebra: if Dn A has the smallest element e.

Skeleton, dense elements set and structural map

Skeleton and dense elements set of A, resp.:

$$Sk A = \{a \in A \mid a \lor a^* = 1\}$$
$$Dn A = \{d \in A \mid d^* = 0\}$$

Sk A is a Boolean subalgebra of A and Dn A is a filter in A. **Principal Stone algebra**: if Dn A has the smallest element e. **Structural map**: (0, 1)-lattice homomorphism

(日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日)

 $h_A : (\operatorname{Sk} A, \wedge, \vee, 0, 1) \to (\operatorname{Dn} A, \wedge, \vee, e, 1), \ h_A(a) = a \vee e$

Skeleton, dense elements set and structural map

Skeleton and dense elements set of A, resp.:

$$Sk A = \{a \in A \mid a \lor a^* = 1\}$$
$$Dn A = \{d \in A \mid d^* = 0\}$$

Sk A is a Boolean subalgebra of A and Dn A is a filter in A. **Principal Stone algebra**: if Dn A has the smallest element e. **Structural map**: (0, 1)-lattice homomorphism

(日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日)

 $h_A: (\operatorname{Sk} A, \wedge, \lor, 0, 1) \to (\operatorname{Dn} A, \wedge, \lor, e, 1), \ h_A(a) = a \lor e$

A is completely determined by $(Sk A, Dn A, h_A)$.

[Chen, Grätzer 1969], [Katriňák 1973]



[Chen, Grätzer 1969], [Katriňák 1973] Given Boolean algebra B, distributive lattice D (with 0 and 1) and homomorphism $h: (B, \land, \lor, 0, 1) \to (D, \land, \lor, 0, 1)$,

[Chen, Grätzer 1969], [Katriňák 1973] Given Boolean algebra B, distributive lattice D (with 0 and 1) and homomorphism $h: (B, \land, \lor, 0, 1) \to (D, \land, \lor, 0, 1)$, we form the **P-product**

$$B \rtimes_h D = \{(b,d) \in B \times D \mid h(b) \ge d\}$$

うつん 川田 スポット エット スロッ

(0,1) sublattice of $B \times D$;

[Chen, Grätzer 1969], [Katriňák 1973] Given Boolean algebra B, distributive lattice D (with 0 and 1) and homomorphism $h: (B, \land, \lor, 0, 1) \rightarrow (D, \land, \lor, 0, 1)$, we form the **P-product**

$$B\rtimes_h D=\{(b,d)\in B\times D\mid h(b)\geq d\}$$

(0,1) sublattice of $B \times D$;

$$(b,d)^* = \left(b^*, h(b^*)\right)$$

うつん 川田 スポット エット スロッ

turns $B \rtimes_h D$ to a Stone algebra with

[Chen, Grätzer 1969], [Katriňák 1973] Given Boolean algebra B, distributive lattice D (with 0 and 1) and homomorphism $h: (B, \land, \lor, 0, 1) \to (D, \land, \lor, 0, 1)$, we form the **P-product**

$$B \rtimes_h D = \{(b,d) \in B \times D \mid h(b) \ge d\}$$

(0,1) sublattice of $B \times D$;

$$(b,d)^* = \left(b^*, h(b^*)\right)$$

turns $B \rtimes_h D$ to a Stone algebra with

$$\operatorname{Sk}(B \rtimes_h D) = \left\{ (b, h(b)) \mid b \in B \right\} \cong B$$

うつん 川田 スポット エット スロッ

[Chen, Grätzer 1969], [Katriňák 1973] Given Boolean algebra B, distributive lattice D (with 0 and 1) and homomorphism $h: (B, \land, \lor, 0, 1) \rightarrow (D, \land, \lor, 0, 1)$, we form the **P-product**

$$B \rtimes_h D = \{(b,d) \in B \times D \mid h(b) \ge d\}$$

(0,1) sublattice of $B \times D$;

$$(b,d)^* = \left(b^*, h(b^*)\right)$$

turns $B \rtimes_h D$ to a Stone algebra with

$$Sk(B \rtimes_h D) = \{(b, h(b)) \mid b \in B\} \cong B$$
$$Dn(B \rtimes_h D) = \{(1, d) \mid d \in D\} \cong D$$

うつん 川田 スポット エット スロッ

[Chen, Grätzer 1969], [Katriňák 1973] Given Boolean algebra B, distributive lattice D (with 0 and 1) and homomorphism $h: (B, \land, \lor, 0, 1) \to (D, \land, \lor, 0, 1)$, we form the **P-product**

$$B\rtimes_h D=\{(b,d)\in B\times D\mid h(b)\geq d\}$$

(0,1) sublattice of $B \times D$;

$$(b,d)^* = \left(b^*, h(b^*)\right)$$

turns $B \rtimes_h D$ to a Stone algebra with

$$Sk(B \rtimes_h D) = \{(b, h(b)) \mid b \in B\} \cong B$$
$$Dn(B \rtimes_h D) = \{(1, d) \mid d \in D\} \cong D$$

and structural map $\widetilde{h} : \operatorname{Sk}(B \rtimes_h D) \to \operatorname{Dn}(B \rtimes_h D)$ $\widetilde{h}(b, h(b)) = (b, h(b)) \lor (1, 0) = (1, h(b))$

・ロト ・ 日 ・ モ ト ・ モ ・ ・ 日 ・ つへぐ

Iterating the triple construction with Boolean algebras we obtain the notion of **Stone algebra of degree** n.

・ロト ・ 日 ・ モー・ モー・ うへぐ

Iterating the triple construction with Boolean algebras we obtain the notion of **Stone algebra of degree** n.

One point Stone algebra is a Stone algebra of degree 0.

Iterating the triple construction with Boolean algebras we obtain the notion of **Stone algebra of degree** n.

One point Stone algebra is a Stone algebra of degree 0.

A Stone algebra is of degree n + 1 if its dense elements set forms a Stone algebra of degree n.

Iterating the triple construction with Boolean algebras we obtain the notion of **Stone algebra of degree** n.

One point Stone algebra is a Stone algebra of degree 0.

A Stone algebra is of degree n + 1 if its dense elements set forms a Stone algebra of degree n.

(日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日)

 \mathbf{SA}_n denotes the class of all Stone algebras of degree n.

Iterating the triple construction with Boolean algebras we obtain the notion of **Stone algebra of degree** n.

One point Stone algebra is a Stone algebra of degree 0.

A Stone algebra is of degree n + 1 if its dense elements set forms a Stone algebra of degree n.

 \mathbf{SA}_n denotes the class of all Stone algebras of degree n.

 \mathbf{SA}_1 is the class of all Boolean algebras and $\mathbf{SA}_n \subseteq \mathbf{SA}_{n+1}$ for each n.

Iterating the triple construction with Boolean algebras we obtain the notion of **Stone algebra of degree** n.

One point Stone algebra is a Stone algebra of degree 0.

A Stone algebra is of degree n + 1 if its dense elements set forms a Stone algebra of degree n.

 \mathbf{SA}_n denotes the class of all Stone algebras of degree n.

 \mathbf{SA}_1 is the class of all Boolean algebras and $\mathbf{SA}_n \subseteq \mathbf{SA}_{n+1}$ for each n.

(日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日)

Each \mathbf{SA}_n is a finitely axiomatizable class.

Iterating the triple construction with Boolean algebras we obtain the notion of **Stone algebra of degree** n.

One point Stone algebra is a Stone algebra of degree 0.

A Stone algebra is of degree n + 1 if its dense elements set forms a Stone algebra of degree n.

 \mathbf{SA}_n denotes the class of all Stone algebras of degree n.

 \mathbf{SA}_1 is the class of all Boolean algebras and $\mathbf{SA}_n \subseteq \mathbf{SA}_{n+1}$ for each n.

(日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日)

Each \mathbf{SA}_n is a finitely axiomatizable class.

 $\operatorname{Th} \mathbf{SA}_0 = \{ x = y \}, \ \operatorname{Th} \mathbf{SA}_1 = \operatorname{Th} \mathbf{BA},$

Iterating the triple construction with Boolean algebras we obtain the notion of **Stone algebra of degree** n.

One point Stone algebra is a Stone algebra of degree 0.

A Stone algebra is of degree n + 1 if its dense elements set forms a Stone algebra of degree n.

 \mathbf{SA}_n denotes the class of all Stone algebras of degree n.

 \mathbf{SA}_1 is the class of all Boolean algebras and $\mathbf{SA}_n \subseteq \mathbf{SA}_{n+1}$ for each n.

Each \mathbf{SA}_n is a finitely axiomatizable class.

Th $\mathbf{SA}_0 = \{x = y\}$, Th $\mathbf{SA}_1 = \mathrm{Th} \mathbf{BA}$,

 $\operatorname{Th} \mathbf{SA}_{n+1} = \operatorname{Th} \mathbf{SA} \cup (\operatorname{Th} \mathbf{SA}_n)^{\operatorname{Dn}} \quad \text{ for } n \ge 1$

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆三▶ ◆三▶ 三回 のへぐ

Iterated P-product [Katriňák, Mitschke 1972]

Iterated P-product [Katriňák, Mitschke 1972]

A Stone algebra A is in \mathbf{SA}_n iff there is a finite sequence of Boolean algebras B_1, B_2, \ldots, B_n and Boolean homomorphisms $h_k: B_k \to B_{k+1}$ $(1 \le k < n)$, such that

ション ふゆ マ キャット キャット しょう

Iterated P-product [Katriňák, Mitschke 1972]

A Stone algebra A is in \mathbf{SA}_n iff there is a finite sequence of Boolean algebras B_1, B_2, \ldots, B_n and Boolean homomorphisms $h_k: B_k \to B_{k+1}$ $(1 \leq k < n)$, such that

$$A \cong B_1 \rtimes_{h_1} B_2 \rtimes_{h_2} \dots \rtimes_{h_{n-1}} B_n$$

= $\{(b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n) \in B_1 \times B_2 \times \dots \times B_n \mid h_1(b_1) \ge b_2, h_2(b_2) \ge b_3, \dots, h_{n-1}(b_{n-1}) \ge b_n\}$

ション ふゆ くは くちょう しょうくしょ

Iterated P-product [Katriňák, Mitschke 1972]

A Stone algebra A is in \mathbf{SA}_n iff there is a finite sequence of Boolean algebras B_1, B_2, \ldots, B_n and Boolean homomorphisms $h_k: B_k \to B_{k+1}$ $(1 \leq k < n)$, such that

$$A \cong B_1 \rtimes_{h_1} B_2 \rtimes_{h_2} \dots \rtimes_{h_{n-1}} B_n$$

= { (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n) \in B_1 \times B_2 \times \dots \times B_n |
h_1(b_1) \ge b_2, h_2(b_2) \ge b_3, \dots, h_{n-1}(b_{n-1}) \ge b_n }

P-injective and **P-surjective** Stone algebras of order *n*, resp.

Iterated P-product [Katriňák, Mitschke 1972]

A Stone algebra A is in \mathbf{SA}_n iff there is a finite sequence of Boolean algebras B_1, B_2, \ldots, B_n and Boolean homomorphisms $h_k: B_k \to B_{k+1}$ $(1 \le k < n)$, such that

$$A \cong B_1 \rtimes_{h_1} B_2 \rtimes_{h_2} \dots \rtimes_{h_{n-1}} B_n$$

= { (b₁, b₂, ..., b_n) $\in B_1 \times B_2 \times \dots \times B_n |$
 $h_1(b_1) \ge b_2, h_2(b_2) \ge b_3, \dots, h_{n-1}(b_{n-1}) \ge b_n$ }

P-injective and **P-surjective** Stone algebras of order n, resp. \mathbf{SA}_n^{i} — Stone algebras in \mathbf{SA}_n with all the the h_k 's injective \mathbf{SA}_n^{s} — Stone algebras in \mathbf{SA}_n with all the the h_k 's surjective

The classes \mathbf{SA}_{n}^{i} , \mathbf{SA}_{n}^{s}

Iterated P-product [Katriňák, Mitschke 1972]

A Stone algebra A is in \mathbf{SA}_n iff there is a finite sequence of Boolean algebras B_1, B_2, \ldots, B_n and Boolean homomorphisms $h_k: B_k \to B_{k+1}$ $(1 \le k < n)$, such that

$$A \cong B_1 \rtimes_{h_1} B_2 \rtimes_{h_2} \dots \rtimes_{h_{n-1}} B_n$$

= { $(b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n) \in B_1 \times B_2 \times \dots \times B_n \mid$
 $h_1(b_1) \ge b_2, h_2(b_2) \ge b_3, \dots, h_{n-1}(b_{n-1}) \ge b_n$ }

P-injective and **P-surjective** Stone algebras of order n, resp. \mathbf{SA}_n^{i} — Stone algebras in \mathbf{SA}_n with all the the h_k 's injective \mathbf{SA}_n^{s} — Stone algebras in \mathbf{SA}_n with all the the h_k 's surjective The class \mathbf{PA}_n of all Post algebras of degree n is definitionally equivalent to $\mathbf{SA}_n^{i} \cap \mathbf{SA}_n^{s}$.

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆三▶ ◆三▶ 三回 のへぐ

Given two first order languages L, L', a *p*-ary interpretation $I: L \to L'$ consists of the following data [Rabin 1964]:

・ロト ・ 日 ・ モ ト ・ モ ・ ・ 日 ・ つへぐ

Given two first order languages L, L', a *p*-ary **interpretation** $I: L \to L'$ consists of the following data [Rabin 1964]:

• an effectively computable mapping $x \mapsto x^I = \mathbf{x}$, assigning to each *L*-variable *x* a *p*-tuple of distinct *L'*-variables $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_p)$, (for distinct *x*, *y* the lists \mathbf{x} , \mathbf{y} are disjoint)

(日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日)

Given two first order languages L, L', a *p*-ary **interpretation** $I: L \to L'$ consists of the following data [Rabin 1964]:

• an effectively computable mapping $x \mapsto x^I = \mathbf{x}$, assigning to each *L*-variable x a *p*-tuple of distinct *L'*-variables $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_p)$, (for distinct x, y the lists \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} are disjoint)

(日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日)

• an L'-formula $U(\mathbf{x})$, representing the universe of the interpretation

Given two first order languages L, L', a *p*-ary **interpretation** $I: L \to L'$ consists of the following data [Rabin 1964]:

- an effectively computable mapping $x \mapsto x^I = \mathbf{x}$, assigning to each *L*-variable x a *p*-tuple of distinct *L'*-variables $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_p)$, (for distinct x, y the lists \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} are disjoint)
- an L'-formula $U(\mathbf{x})$, representing the universe of the interpretation
- an L'-formula $E(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$, representing the equality relation

(日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日)

Given two first order languages L, L', a *p*-ary interpretation $I: L \to L'$ consists of the following data [Rabin 1964]:

- an effectively computable mapping $x \mapsto x^I = \mathbf{x}$, assigning to each *L*-variable x a *p*-tuple of distinct *L'*-variables $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_p)$, (for distinct x, y the lists \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} are disjoint)
- an L'-formula $U(\mathbf{x})$, representing the universe of the interpretation
- an L'-formula $E(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$, representing the equality relation

• an L'-formula $R^{I}(\mathbf{x}^{1}, ..., \mathbf{x}^{n})$ for each *n*-ary relational symbol R in L

Given two first order languages L, L', a *p*-ary interpretation $I: L \to L'$ consists of the following data [Rabin 1964]:

- an effectively computable mapping $x \mapsto x^I = \mathbf{x}$, assigning to each *L*-variable x a *p*-tuple of distinct *L'*-variables $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_p)$, (for distinct x, y the lists \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} are disjoint)
- an L'-formula $U(\mathbf{x})$, representing the universe of the interpretation
- an L'-formula $E(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$, representing the equality relation
- an L'-formula $R^{I}(\mathbf{x}^{1}, ..., \mathbf{x}^{n})$ for each *n*-ary relational symbol R in L
- an L'-formula $f^{I}(\mathbf{x}^{0}, \mathbf{x}^{1}, \dots, \mathbf{x}^{n})$ for each *n*-ary functional symbol f in L (constants are nullary operation symbols)

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆三▶ ◆三▶ 三回 のへぐ

$$(x=y)^I$$
 is $E(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y})$

$$(x = y)^I$$
 is $E(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$
 $R(x^1, \dots, x^n)^I$ is $R^I(\mathbf{x}^1, \dots, \mathbf{x}^n)$

$$(x = y)^I \text{ is } E(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$$
$$R(x^1, \dots, x^n)^I \text{ is } R^I(\mathbf{x}^1, \dots, \mathbf{x}^n)$$
$$(x^0 = f(x^1, \dots, x^n))^I \text{ is } f^I(\mathbf{x}^0, \mathbf{x}^1, \dots, \mathbf{x}^n)$$

$$(x = y)^{I} \text{ is } E(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$$

$$R(x^{1}, \dots, x^{n})^{I} \text{ is } R^{I}(\mathbf{x}^{1}, \dots, \mathbf{x}^{n})$$

$$(x^{0} = f(x^{1}, \dots, x^{n}))^{I} \text{ is } f^{I}(\mathbf{x}^{0}, \mathbf{x}^{1}, \dots, \mathbf{x}^{n})$$

$$(\neg \varphi)^{I} \text{ is } \neg \varphi^{I},$$

I can be extended to a map I: Form $L \to \text{Form } L', \ \varphi \mapsto \varphi^I$, by recursion:

$$\begin{aligned} (x = y)^I & \text{is } E(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \\ R(x^1, \dots, x^n)^I & \text{is } R^I(\mathbf{x}^1, \dots, \mathbf{x}^n) \\ \left(x^0 = f(x^1, \dots, x^n)\right)^I & \text{is } f^I(\mathbf{x}^0, \mathbf{x}^1, \dots, \mathbf{x}^n) \\ & (\neg \varphi)^I & \text{is } \neg \varphi^I, \\ & (\varphi \star \psi)^I & \text{is } \varphi^I \star \psi^I \text{ (for any binary connective } \star) \end{aligned}$$

I can be extended to a map I: Form $L \to \text{Form } L', \ \varphi \mapsto \varphi^I$, by recursion:

$$\begin{aligned} (x = y)^I & \text{is } E(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \\ R(x^1, \dots, x^n)^I & \text{is } R^I(\mathbf{x}^1, \dots, \mathbf{x}^n) \\ \left(x^0 = f(x^1, \dots, x^n)\right)^I & \text{is } f^I(\mathbf{x}^0, \mathbf{x}^1, \dots, \mathbf{x}^n) \\ & (\neg \varphi)^I & \text{is } \neg \varphi^I, \\ & (\varphi \star \psi)^I & \text{is } \varphi^I \star \psi^I \text{ (for any binary connective } \star) \\ & (\exists x \varphi)^I & \text{is } (\exists x_1, \dots, x_p)(U(\mathbf{x}) \& \varphi^I) \end{aligned}$$

I can be extended to a map I: Form $L \to \text{Form } L', \ \varphi \mapsto \varphi^I$, by recursion:

$$\begin{aligned} (x = y)^I & \text{is } E(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \\ R(x^1, \dots, x^n)^I & \text{is } R^I(\mathbf{x}^1, \dots, \mathbf{x}^n) \\ (x^0 = f(x^1, \dots, x^n))^I & \text{is } f^I(\mathbf{x}^0, \mathbf{x}^1, \dots, \mathbf{x}^n) \\ & (\neg \varphi)^I & \text{is } \neg \varphi^I, \\ (\varphi \star \psi)^I & \text{is } \varphi^I \star \psi^I \text{ (for any binary connective } \star) \\ & (\exists x \varphi)^I & \text{is } (\exists x_1, \dots, x_p)(U(\mathbf{x}) \And \varphi^I) \\ & (\forall x \varphi)^I & \text{is } (\forall x_1, \dots, x_p)(U(\mathbf{x}) \Rightarrow \varphi^I) \end{aligned}$$

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆三▶ ◆三▶ 三回 のへぐ

An $L'\operatorname{-structure}\,\mathfrak{M}$ with base set M admits I if



An L'-structure \mathfrak{M} with base set M admits I if

• $U_{\mathfrak{M}} = \left\{ \mathbf{a} \in M^p \mid \mathfrak{M} \models U(\mathbf{a}) \right\} \neq \emptyset$

(日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日)

An L'-structure \mathfrak{M} with base set M admits I if

- $U_{\mathfrak{M}} = \left\{ \mathbf{a} \in M^p \mid \mathfrak{M} \models U(\mathbf{a}) \right\} \neq \emptyset$
- $E_{\mathfrak{M}} = \{(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}) \in U_{\mathfrak{M}} \times U_{\mathfrak{M}} \mid \mathfrak{M} \models E(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b})\}$ is an equivalence relation on $U_{\mathfrak{M}}$

(日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日)

An L'-structure \mathfrak{M} with base set M admits I if

- $U_{\mathfrak{M}} = \left\{ \mathbf{a} \in M^p \mid \mathfrak{M} \models U(\mathbf{a}) \right\} \neq \emptyset$
- $E_{\mathfrak{M}} = \{(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}) \in U_{\mathfrak{M}} \times U_{\mathfrak{M}} \mid \mathfrak{M} \models E(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b})\}$ is an equivalence relation on $U_{\mathfrak{M}}$
- $\mathfrak{M} \models (\forall x^1, \dots, x^n \exists x^0 x^0 = f(x^1, \dots, x^n))^I$ for every *n*-ary functional symbol *f* in *L*

An L'-structure \mathfrak{M} with base set M admits I if

- $U_{\mathfrak{M}} = \left\{ \mathbf{a} \in M^p \mid \mathfrak{M} \models U(\mathbf{a}) \right\} \neq \emptyset$
- $E_{\mathfrak{M}} = \{(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}) \in U_{\mathfrak{M}} \times U_{\mathfrak{M}} \mid \mathfrak{M} \models E(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b})\}$ is an equivalence relation on $U_{\mathfrak{M}}$
- $\mathfrak{M} \models (\forall x^1, \dots, x^n \exists x^0 x^0 = f(x^1, \dots, x^n))^I$ for every *n*-ary functional symbol *f* in *L*
- $\mathfrak{M} \models \varepsilon^{I}$ for every instance ε of the equality axiom for any relational or functional symbol in L

(日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日)

An L'-structure \mathfrak{M} with base set M admits I if

- $U_{\mathfrak{M}} = \left\{ \mathbf{a} \in M^p \mid \mathfrak{M} \models U(\mathbf{a}) \right\} \neq \emptyset$
- $E_{\mathfrak{M}} = \{(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}) \in U_{\mathfrak{M}} \times U_{\mathfrak{M}} \mid \mathfrak{M} \models E(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b})\}$ is an equivalence relation on $U_{\mathfrak{M}}$
- $\mathfrak{M} \models (\forall x^1, \dots, x^n \exists x^0 x^0 = f(x^1, \dots, x^n))^I$ for every *n*-ary functional symbol *f* in *L*
- $\mathfrak{M} \models \varepsilon^{I}$ for every instance ε of the equality axiom for any relational or functional symbol in L

Naturally defined *L*-structure \mathfrak{M}^I with base set $U_{\mathfrak{M}}/E_{\mathfrak{M}}$ and relational and functional symbols interpreted as follows:

An L'-structure \mathfrak{M} with base set M admits I if

- $U_{\mathfrak{M}} = \{ \mathbf{a} \in M^p \mid \mathfrak{M} \models U(\mathbf{a}) \} \neq \emptyset$
- $E_{\mathfrak{M}} = \{(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}) \in U_{\mathfrak{M}} \times U_{\mathfrak{M}} \mid \mathfrak{M} \models E(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b})\}$ is an equivalence relation on $U_{\mathfrak{M}}$
- $\mathfrak{M} \models (\forall x^1, \dots, x^n \exists ! x^0 \ x^0 = f(x^1, \dots, x^n))^I$ for every *n*-ary functional symbol f in L
- $\mathfrak{M} \models \varepsilon^{I}$ for every instance ε of the equality axiom for any relational or functional symbol in L

Naturally defined L-structure \mathfrak{M}^I with base set $U_{\mathfrak{M}}/E_{\mathfrak{M}}$ and relational and functional symbols interpreted as follows:

$$\begin{split} \mathfrak{M}^{I} &\models R(\underline{\mathbf{a}}^{1}, \dots, \underline{\mathbf{a}}^{n}) & \text{iff} \quad \mathfrak{M} &\models R^{I}(\mathbf{a}^{1}, \dots, \mathbf{a}^{n}) \\ \mathfrak{M}^{I} &\models \underline{\mathbf{a}}^{0} = f(\underline{\mathbf{a}}^{1}, \dots, \underline{\mathbf{a}}^{n}) & \text{iff} \quad \mathfrak{M} &\models f^{I}(\mathbf{a}^{0}, \mathbf{a}^{1}, \dots, \mathbf{a}^{n}) \end{split}$$

 $\underline{\mathbf{a}}$ denotes the equivalence class of $\mathbf{a} \in U_{\mathfrak{M}}$ w.r.t. $E_{\mathfrak{M}}$

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆三▶ ◆三▶ 三回 のへぐ

By induction, for any *L*-formula $\varphi(x^1, \ldots, x^n)$, $\mathbf{a}^1, \ldots, \mathbf{a}^n \in U_{\mathfrak{M}}$, $\mathfrak{M}^I \models \varphi(\underline{\mathbf{a}}^1, \ldots, \underline{\mathbf{a}}^n)$ iff $\mathfrak{M} \models \varphi^I(\mathbf{a}^1, \ldots, \mathbf{a}^n)$

・ロト ・ 日 ・ モ ト ・ モ ・ うへぐ

By induction, for any *L*-formula $\varphi(x^1, \ldots, x^n)$, $\mathbf{a}^1, \ldots, \mathbf{a}^n \in U_{\mathfrak{M}}$, $\mathfrak{M}^I \models \varphi(\underline{\mathbf{a}}^1, \ldots, \underline{\mathbf{a}}^n)$ iff $\mathfrak{M} \models \varphi^I(\mathbf{a}^1, \ldots, \mathbf{a}^n)$

In particular, for any *L*-sentence φ ,

 $\mathfrak{M}^I \models \varphi \quad \text{iff} \quad \mathfrak{M} \models \varphi^I$

By induction, for any *L*-formula $\varphi(x^1, \ldots, x^n)$, $\mathbf{a}^1, \ldots, \mathbf{a}^n \in U_{\mathfrak{M}}$,

$$\mathfrak{M}^I \models \, \varphi(\underline{\mathbf{a}}^1, \dots, \underline{\mathbf{a}}^n) \quad \text{iff} \quad \mathfrak{M} \models \, \varphi^I(\mathbf{a}^1, \dots, \mathbf{a}^n)$$

In particular, for any *L*-sentence φ ,

$$\mathfrak{M}^I \models \varphi \quad \text{iff} \quad \mathfrak{M} \models \varphi^I$$

A class **K** of *L*-structures **definable** in a class **K'** of *L'*-structures if there is an interpretation $I: L \to L'$ such that every structure $\mathfrak{A} \in \mathbf{K}$ is isomorphic to the structure \mathfrak{M}^I for some $\mathfrak{M} \in \mathbf{K}'$ which admits *I*.

(日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日)

By induction, for any *L*-formula $\varphi(x^1, \ldots, x^n)$, $\mathbf{a}^1, \ldots, \mathbf{a}^n \in U_{\mathfrak{M}}$,

$$\mathfrak{M}^I \models \varphi(\underline{\mathbf{a}}^1, \dots, \underline{\mathbf{a}}^n) \quad \text{iff} \quad \mathfrak{M} \models \varphi^I(\mathbf{a}^1, \dots, \mathbf{a}^n)$$

In particular, for any *L*-sentence φ ,

$$\mathfrak{M}^I \models \varphi \quad \text{iff} \quad \mathfrak{M} \models \varphi^I$$

A class **K** of *L*-structures **definable** in a class **K'** of *L'*-structures if there is an interpretation $I: L \to L'$ such that every structure $\mathfrak{A} \in \mathbf{K}$ is isomorphic to the structure \mathfrak{M}^I for some $\mathfrak{M} \in \mathbf{K}'$ which admits *I*.

(日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日)

I defines a semantic embedding of \mathbf{K} into \mathbf{K}' .

By induction, for any *L*-formula $\varphi(x^1, \ldots, x^n)$, $\mathbf{a}^1, \ldots, \mathbf{a}^n \in U_{\mathfrak{M}}$,

$$\mathfrak{M}^I \models \varphi(\underline{\mathbf{a}}^1, \dots, \underline{\mathbf{a}}^n) \quad \text{iff} \quad \mathfrak{M} \models \varphi^I(\mathbf{a}^1, \dots, \mathbf{a}^n)$$

In particular, for any *L*-sentence φ ,

$$\mathfrak{M}^I \models \varphi \quad \text{iff} \quad \mathfrak{M} \models \varphi^I$$

A class **K** of *L*-structures **definable** in a class **K'** of *L'*-structures if there is an interpretation $I: L \to L'$ such that every structure $\mathfrak{A} \in \mathbf{K}$ is isomorphic to the structure \mathfrak{M}^I for some $\mathfrak{M} \in \mathbf{K}'$ which admits *I*.

I defines a semantic embedding of ${\bf K}$ into ${\bf K}'.$

An *L*-theory *T* is **interpretable** in an *L'*-theory *T'* if the class Mod T is definable in the class Mod T'.

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆臣▶ ◆臣▶ 臣 のへぐ

Theorem 0. Let T be a theory in a first order language L with finitely many non-logical symbols which is interpretable in a theory T' in a recursive first order language L'. Then

Theorem 0. Let T be a theory in a first order language L with finitely many non-logical symbols which is interpretable in a theory T' in a recursive first order language L'. Then

(日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日)

• if T is finitely axiomatizable and T' is decidable, then also T is decidable;

Theorem 0. Let T be a theory in a first order language L with finitely many non-logical symbols which is interpretable in a theory T' in a recursive first order language L'. Then

(日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日)

- if T is finitely axiomatizable and T' is decidable, then also T is decidable;
- if T is hereditarily undecidable (in particular, if T is finitely axiomatizable and undecidable), then also T' is hereditarily undecidable.

Theorem 0. Let T be a theory in a first order language L with finitely many non-logical symbols which is interpretable in a theory T' in a recursive first order language L'. Then

- if T is finitely axiomatizable and T' is decidable, then also T is decidable;
- if T is hereditarily undecidable (in particular, if T is finitely axiomatizable and undecidable), then also T' is hereditarily undecidable.

In order to prove **decidability** of some class \mathbf{K} , find a semantical embedding of \mathbf{K} into a decidable class \mathbf{K}' .

(日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日)

Theorem 0. Let T be a theory in a first order language L with finitely many non-logical symbols which is interpretable in a theory T' in a recursive first order language L'. Then

- if T is finitely axiomatizable and T' is decidable, then also T is decidable;
- if T is hereditarily undecidable (in particular, if T is finitely axiomatizable and undecidable), then also T' is hereditarily undecidable.

In order to prove **decidability** of some class \mathbf{K} , find a semantical embedding of \mathbf{K} into a decidable class \mathbf{K}' .

In order to prove **undecidability** of some class \mathbf{K}' , find a semantical embedding of a hereditarily undecidable class \mathbf{K} into \mathbf{K}' .

 $\mathbf{S}\mathbf{A}_1^i = \mathbf{S}\mathbf{A}_1^s = \mathbf{S}\mathbf{A}_1 = \mathbf{B}\mathbf{A}$



・ロト ・ 日 ・ モー・ モー・ うへぐ

 $\mathbf{S}\mathbf{A}_{1}^{i} = \mathbf{S}\mathbf{A}_{1}^{s} = \mathbf{S}\mathbf{A}_{1} = \mathbf{B}\mathbf{A}$

Theorem 1. [Adamčík, PZ 2012] Let $n \geq 2$. Then

 $\mathbf{S}\mathbf{A}_1^i = \mathbf{S}\mathbf{A}_1^s = \mathbf{S}\mathbf{A}_1 = \mathbf{B}\mathbf{A}$

Theorem 1. [Adamčík, PZ 2012] Let $n \geq 2$. Then

• the class \mathbf{SA}_n^i of all P-injective Stone algebras of degree n is hereditarily undecidable

(日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日)

 $\mathbf{S}\mathbf{A}_1^i = \mathbf{S}\mathbf{A}_1^s = \mathbf{S}\mathbf{A}_1 = \mathbf{B}\mathbf{A}$

Theorem 1. [Adamčík, PZ 2012]

Let $n \geq 2$. Then

- the class $\mathbf{SA}_n^{\rm i}$ of all P-injective Stone algebras of degree n is hereditarily undecidable
- the class $\mathbf{SA}_n^{\mathrm{s}}$ of all P-surjective Stone algebras of degree n is decidable

(日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日)

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆目▶ ◆目▶ 目 のへで

Theorem 1A. The class \mathbf{SA}_n^i of all P-injective Stone algebras of any degree $n \geq 2$ is hereditarily undecidable.

Theorem 1A. The class \mathbf{SA}_n^i of all P-injective Stone algebras of any degree $n \geq 2$ is hereditarily undecidable.

Sketch of proof:



Theorem 1A. The class $\mathbf{SA}_n^{\mathbf{i}}$ of all P-injective Stone algebras of any degree $n \geq 2$ is hereditarily undecidable.

(日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日)

Sketch of proof:

As $\mathbf{SA}_{n}^{i} \subseteq \mathbf{SA}_{n+1}^{i}$ for each n, it suffices to to prove hereditary undecidability of \mathbf{SA}_{2}^{i} .

Theorem 1A. The class \mathbf{SA}_n^i of all P-injective Stone algebras of any degree $n \ge 2$ is hereditarily undecidable.

(日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日)

Sketch of proof:

As $\mathbf{SA}_{n}^{i} \subseteq \mathbf{SA}_{n+1}^{i}$ for each n, it suffices to to prove hereditary undecidability of \mathbf{SA}_{2}^{i} .

Every Boolean pair (B, S) can be regarded as a triple $(S, B, \text{id} : S \to B)$ and that way it gives rise to a Stone algebra $S \rtimes_{\text{id}} B \in \mathbf{SA}_2^{\text{i}}$.

Theorem 1A. The class \mathbf{SA}_n^i of all P-injective Stone algebras of any degree $n \ge 2$ is hereditarily undecidable.

Sketch of proof:

As $\mathbf{SA}_n^i \subseteq \mathbf{SA}_{n+1}^i$ for each n, it suffices to to prove hereditary undecidability of \mathbf{SA}_2^i .

Every Boolean pair (B, S) can be regarded as a triple $(S, B, \text{id} : S \to B)$ and that way it gives rise to a Stone algebra $S \rtimes_{\text{id}} B \in \mathbf{SA}_2^{\text{i}}$.

Conversely, every $A \in \mathbf{SA}_2^i$ can be obtained in this way from the Boolean pair (B, S), with

$$B = \operatorname{Dn} A, \qquad S = h_A[\operatorname{Sk} A] \cong \operatorname{Sk} A$$

Theorem 1A. The class \mathbf{SA}_n^i of all P-injective Stone algebras of any degree $n \ge 2$ is hereditarily undecidable.

Sketch of proof:

As $\mathbf{SA}_n^i \subseteq \mathbf{SA}_{n+1}^i$ for each n, it suffices to to prove hereditary undecidability of \mathbf{SA}_2^i .

Every Boolean pair (B, S) can be regarded as a triple $(S, B, \text{id} : S \to B)$ and that way it gives rise to a Stone algebra $S \rtimes_{\text{id}} B \in \mathbf{SA}_2^{\text{i}}$.

Conversely, every $A \in \mathbf{SA}_2^i$ can be obtained in this way from the Boolean pair (B, S), with

$$B = \operatorname{Dn} A, \qquad S = h_A[\operatorname{Sk} A] \cong \operatorname{Sk} A$$

This enables to define a semantic embedding of the hereditarily undecidable class \mathbf{BP} into \mathbf{SA}_{2}^{i} .



◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆目▶ ◆目▶ 目 のへで

Theorem 1B. The class $\mathbf{SA}_n^{\mathrm{s}}$ of all P-surjective Stone algebras of any degree $n \geq 2$ is decidable.

Theorem 1B. The class $\mathbf{SA}_n^{\mathrm{s}}$ of all P-surjective Stone algebras of any degree $n \geq 2$ is decidable.

▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲□▶ □ □ のへぐ

Sketch of proof:

Theorem 1B. The class $\mathbf{SA}_n^{\mathrm{s}}$ of all P-surjective Stone algebras of any degree $n \geq 2$ is decidable.

Sketch of proof:

Every Boolean algebra with n-1 ideals $J_1 \subseteq J_2 \subseteq \ldots \subseteq J_{n-1}$ defines the *P*-product

Theorem 1B. The class $\mathbf{SA}_n^{\mathrm{s}}$ of all P-surjective Stone algebras of any degree $n \geq 2$ is decidable.

Sketch of proof:

Every Boolean algebra with n-1 ideals $J_1 \subseteq J_2 \subseteq \ldots \subseteq J_{n-1}$ defines the *P*-product

 $B \rtimes_{p_1} B/J_1 \rtimes_{p_2} \ldots \rtimes_{p_{n-1}} B/J_{n-1} \in \mathbf{SA}_n^{\mathrm{s}}$

Theorem 1B. The class $\mathbf{SA}_n^{\mathrm{s}}$ of all P-surjective Stone algebras of any degree $n \geq 2$ is decidable.

Sketch of proof:

Every Boolean algebra with n-1 ideals $J_1 \subseteq J_2 \subseteq \ldots \subseteq J_{n-1}$ defines the *P*-product

$$B \rtimes_{p_1} B/J_1 \rtimes_{p_2} \ldots \rtimes_{p_{n-1}} B/J_{n-1} \in \mathbf{SA}_n^{\mathrm{s}}$$

with canonic projections $p_1: B \to B/J_1, p_k: B/J_{k-1} \to B/J_k.$

Theorem 1B. The class $\mathbf{SA}_n^{\mathrm{s}}$ of all P-surjective Stone algebras of any degree $n \geq 2$ is decidable.

Sketch of proof:

Every Boolean algebra with n-1 ideals $J_1 \subseteq J_2 \subseteq \ldots \subseteq J_{n-1}$ defines the *P*-product

$$B \rtimes_{p_1} B/J_1 \rtimes_{p_2} \ldots \rtimes_{p_{n-1}} B/J_{n-1} \in \mathbf{SA}_n^{\mathrm{s}}$$

with canonic projections $p_1: B \to B/J_1$, $p_k: B/J_{k-1} \to B/J_k$. Conversely, every $A \in \mathbf{SA}_2^s$ can be obtained in this way from its P-product representation

$$B_1 \rtimes_{h_1} B_2 \rtimes_{h_2} \ldots \rtimes_{h_{n-1}} B_n$$

(日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日)

Theorem 1B. The class $\mathbf{SA}_n^{\mathrm{s}}$ of all P-surjective Stone algebras of any degree $n \geq 2$ is decidable.

Sketch of proof:

Every Boolean algebra with n-1 ideals $J_1 \subseteq J_2 \subseteq \ldots \subseteq J_{n-1}$ defines the *P*-product

$$B \rtimes_{p_1} B/J_1 \rtimes_{p_2} \ldots \rtimes_{p_{n-1}} B/J_{n-1} \in \mathbf{SA}_n^{\mathrm{s}}$$

with canonic projections $p_1: B \to B/J_1, p_k: B/J_{k-1} \to B/J_k$. Conversely, every $A \in \mathbf{SA}_2^{\mathrm{s}}$ can be obtained in this way from its P-product representation

(日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日)

 $B_1 \rtimes_{h_1} B_2 \rtimes_{h_2} \ldots \rtimes_{h_{n-1}} B_n$ with $J_k = (h_k \circ \ldots \circ h_1)^{-1}(0)$ for $1 \leq k \leq n-1$.

Theorem 1B. The class $\mathbf{SA}_n^{\mathrm{s}}$ of all P-surjective Stone algebras of any degree $n \geq 2$ is decidable.

Sketch of proof:

Every Boolean algebra with n-1 ideals $J_1 \subseteq J_2 \subseteq \ldots \subseteq J_{n-1}$ defines the *P*-product

$$B \rtimes_{p_1} B/J_1 \rtimes_{p_2} \ldots \rtimes_{p_{n-1}} B/J_{n-1} \in \mathbf{SA}_n^{\mathrm{s}}$$

with canonic projections $p_1: B \to B/J_1, p_k: B/J_{k-1} \to B/J_k$. Conversely, every $A \in \mathbf{SA}_2^s$ can be obtained in this way from its P-product representation

$$B_1 \rtimes_{h_1} B_2 \rtimes_{h_2} \ldots \rtimes_{h_{n-1}} B_n$$

with $J_k = (h_k \circ \ldots \circ h_1)^{-1}(0)$ for $1 \leq k \leq n-1$.
This enables to define a semantic embedding of $\mathbf{SA}_n^{\mathrm{s}}$ into the
finitely axiomatizable decidable class class \mathbf{BI}_{n-1} .



◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆三▶ ◆三▶ 三回 のへぐ

Corollary 1. The following classes of algebras are hereditarily undecidable:

Corollary 1. The following classes of algebras are hereditarily undecidable:

• the class \mathbf{SA}_n of all *n*-th degree Stone algebras for $n \geq 2$, in particular the class \mathbf{SA}_2 of all Stone algebras with Boolean dense set

Corollary 1. The following classes of algebras are hereditarily undecidable:

• the class \mathbf{SA}_n of all *n*-th degree Stone algebras for $n \geq 2$, in particular the class \mathbf{SA}_2 of all Stone algebras with Boolean dense set

ション ふゆ マ キャット キャット しょう

• the class of all relatively pseudocomplemented Stone algebras and the class **SA** of all Stone algebras

Corollary 1. The following classes of algebras are hereditarily undecidable:

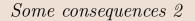
- the class \mathbf{SA}_n of all *n*-th degree Stone algebras for $n \geq 2$, in particular the class \mathbf{SA}_2 of all Stone algebras with Boolean dense set
- the class of all relatively pseudocomplemented Stone algebras and the class **SA** of all Stone algebras
- the class of all Gödel algebras, i.e., Heyting algebras satisfying the identity $(x \to y) \lor (y \to x) = 1$

(日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日)

Corollary 1. The following classes of algebras are hereditarily undecidable:

- the class \mathbf{SA}_n of all *n*-th degree Stone algebras for $n \ge 2$, in particular the class \mathbf{SA}_2 of all Stone algebras with Boolean dense set
- the class of all relatively pseudocomplemented Stone algebras and the class **SA** of all Stone algebras
- the class of all Gödel algebras, i.e., Heyting algebras satisfying the identity $(x \to y) \lor (y \to x) = 1$

The last two items follow from the observation that all the algebras in \mathbf{SA}_2 (hence in every \mathbf{SA}_n) are relatively pseudocomplemented and satisfy $(x \to y) \lor (y \to x) = 1$ [Katriňák, Mitschke 1972], [Balbes, Dwinger 1974].



◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆三▶ ◆三▶ 三回 のへぐ

Corollary 2. The following classes of algebras are decidable:

Corollary 2. The following classes of algebras are decidable:

• the class \mathbf{PA}_n all Post algebras of degree n [Ershov 1967]

・ロト ・ 日 ・ モ ト ・ モ ・ うへぐ

Corollary 2. The following classes of algebras are decidable:

- the class \mathbf{PA}_n all Post algebras of degree n [Ershov 1967]
- the class \mathbf{SAD}_n of all Stone algebras of degree n which are dually pseudocomplemented and form a dual Stone algebra under the operation of dual pseudocomplement

(日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日)

Corollary 2. The following classes of algebras are decidable:

- the class \mathbf{PA}_n all Post algebras of degree n [Ershov 1967]
- the class \mathbf{SAD}_n of all Stone algebras of degree n which are dually pseudocomplemented and form a dual Stone algebra under the operation of dual pseudocomplement

(日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日)

Reason: $\mathbf{PA}_n \subseteq \mathbf{SAD}_n \subseteq \mathbf{SA}_n^{\mathrm{s}}$ "up to definability"

Corollary 2. The following classes of algebras are decidable:

- the class \mathbf{PA}_n all Post algebras of degree n [Ershov 1967]
- the class \mathbf{SAD}_n of all Stone algebras of degree n which are dually pseudocomplemented and form a dual Stone algebra under the operation of dual pseudocomplement

Reason: $\mathbf{PA}_n \subseteq \mathbf{SAD}_n \subseteq \mathbf{SA}_n^{\mathrm{s}}$ "up to definability"

Corollary 3. For each n the class \mathbf{SA}_n of all Stone algebras of degree n has decidable first order theory of its finite members.

(日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日)

Corollary 2. The following classes of algebras are decidable:

- the class \mathbf{PA}_n all Post algebras of degree n [Ershov 1967]
- the class \mathbf{SAD}_n of all Stone algebras of degree n which are dually pseudocomplemented and form a dual Stone algebra under the operation of dual pseudocomplement

Reason: $\mathbf{PA}_n \subseteq \mathbf{SAD}_n \subseteq \mathbf{SA}_n^{\mathrm{s}}$ "up to definability"

Corollary 3. For each n the class \mathbf{SA}_n of all Stone algebras of degree n has decidable first order theory of its finite members.

Reason: Each class \mathbf{SA}_n can be singled out from the variety of Gödel algebras by a finite set of identities involving \land, \lor, \rightarrow , and definable constants e_0, e_1, \ldots, e_n [Katriňák, Mitschke 1972].

Corollary 2. The following classes of algebras are decidable:

- the class \mathbf{PA}_n all Post algebras of degree n [Ershov 1967]
- the class \mathbf{SAD}_n of all Stone algebras of degree n which are dually pseudocomplemented and form a dual Stone algebra under the operation of dual pseudocomplement

Reason: $\mathbf{PA}_n \subseteq \mathbf{SAD}_n \subseteq \mathbf{SA}_n^{\mathrm{s}}$ "up to definability"

Corollary 3. For each n the class \mathbf{SA}_n of all Stone algebras of degree n has decidable first order theory of its finite members.

Reason: Each class \mathbf{SA}_n can be singled out from the variety of Gödel algebras by a finite set of identities involving \land, \lor, \rightarrow , and definable constants e_0, e_1, \ldots, e_n [Katriňák, Mitschke 1972]. This variety (though undecidable) still has decidable first order theory of its finite members [K. and P. Idziak 1988].