# On decidabilty of some classes of Stone alebras 

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

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They form an equational class [Grätzer 1967].

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Skeleton and dense elements set of $A$, resp.:

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$A$ is completely determined by $\left(\operatorname{Sk} A, \operatorname{Dn} A, h_{A}\right)$.

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and structural map $\widetilde{h}: \operatorname{Sk}\left(B \rtimes_{h} D\right) \rightarrow \operatorname{Dn}\left(B \rtimes_{h} D\right)$

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\widetilde{h}(b, h(b))=(b, h(b)) \vee(1,0)=(1, h(b))
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$\operatorname{Th} \mathbf{S} \mathbf{A}_{n+1}=\operatorname{Th} \mathbf{S A} \cup\left(\operatorname{Th} \mathbf{S} \mathbf{A}_{n}\right)^{\mathrm{Dn}} \quad$ for $n \geq 1$

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- an $L^{\prime}$-formula $f^{I}\left(\mathbf{x}^{0}, \mathbf{x}^{1}, \ldots, \mathbf{x}^{n}\right)$ for each $n$-ary functional symbol $f$ in $L$ (constants are nullary operation symbols)


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(\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 \text { ) }
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(\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 \text { ) } \\
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\end{aligned}
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## Interpretations 2

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

$$
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(x=y)^{I} & \text { is } E(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \\
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- $E_{\mathfrak{M}}=\left\{(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}) \in U_{\mathfrak{M}} \times U_{\mathfrak{M}}|\mathfrak{M}|=E(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b})\right\}$ is an equivalence relation on $U_{\mathfrak{M}}$


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\begin{array}{lll}
\mathfrak{M}^{I} \models R\left(\underline{\mathbf{a}}^{1}, \ldots, \underline{\mathbf{a}}^{n}\right) & \text { iff } & \mathfrak{M} \models R^{I}\left(\mathbf{a}^{1}, \ldots, \mathbf{a}^{n}\right) \\
\mathfrak{M}^{I} \models \underline{\mathbf{a}}^{0}=f\left(\underline{\mathbf{a}}^{1}, \ldots, \underline{\mathbf{a}}^{n}\right) & \text { iff } & \mathfrak{M} \models f^{I}\left(\mathbf{a}^{0}, \mathbf{a}^{1}, \ldots, \mathbf{a}^{n}\right)
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$\underline{\mathbf{a}}$ denotes the equivalence class of $\mathbf{a} \in U_{\mathfrak{M}}$ w.r.t. $E_{\mathfrak{M}}$

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An $L$-theory $T$ is interpretable in an $L^{\prime}$-theory $T^{\prime}$ if the class $\operatorname{Mod} T$ is definable in the class $\operatorname{Mod} T^{\prime}$.

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


## Proving (un)decidability 2

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This enables to define a semantic embedding of the hereditarily undecidable class $\mathbf{B P}$ into $\mathbf{S A}_{2}^{\mathrm{i}}$.

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with canonic projections $p_{1}: B \rightarrow B / J_{1}, p_{k}: B / J_{k-1} \rightarrow B / J_{k}$.

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Conversely, every $A \in \mathbf{S A}_{2}^{\text {s }}$ can be obtained in this way from its P-product representation

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This enables to define a semantic embedding of $\mathbf{S A}_{n}^{\mathrm{s}}$ into the finitely axiomatizable decidable class class $\mathbf{B I}_{n-1}$.

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The last two items follow from the observation that all the algebras in $\mathbf{S A}_{2}$ (hence in every $\mathbf{S A}_{n}$ ) are relatively pseudocomplemented and satisfy $(x \rightarrow y) \vee(y \rightarrow x)=1$ [Katriňák, Mitschke 1972], [Balbes, Dwinger 1974].

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Reason: $\mathbf{P A}_{n} \subseteq \mathbf{S A D}_{n} \subseteq \mathbf{S A}_{n}^{\mathrm{s}}$ "up to definability"

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