

Preservation of Sahlqvist fixed point equations in completions of relativized fixed point Boolean algebras with operators

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ABSTRACT. We define Sahlqvist fixed point equations and relativized fixed point Boolean algebras with operators (relativized fixed point BAOs). We show that every Sahlqvist fixed point equation is preserved under completions of conjugated relativized fixed point BAOs. This extends the result of Givant and Venema [8] to the setting of relativized fixed point BAOs.

1. Introduction

Sahlqvist equations form an important class of equations that are preserved under canonical extensions of Boolean algebras with operators (BAOs for short). In [15] Sambin and Vaccaro gave an order-topological proof of this preservation result, and Jónsson [10] proved it by algebraic means. An essential ingredient of Sambin and Vaccaro's proof is Esakia's lemma of [6], whereas Jónsson's proof relies on a result by Ribeiro [14]. In [4], analogues of Sahlqvist's preservation theorem and of Esakia's lemma were proved for modal fixed point logic. Modal fixed point logic is an extension of standard modal logic with fixed point operators. This formalism is becoming increasingly popular in mainstream computer science applications as it provides a very expressive and yet decidable tool for reasoning. The current paper can be seen as a sequel to [4], where Sahlqvist fixed point formulas are defined and shown to be preserved under canonical extensions of modal fixed point algebras. Here we prove another preservation result for Sahlqvist fixed point equations (which are algebraic analogues of Sahlqvist fixed point formulas), but this time for completions of relativized fixed point BAOs.

Similarly to canonical extensions, *completions* play an important role in the theory of BAOs. Dedekind used completions of the rational numbers via the so-called Dedekind cuts as a way of introducing the real numbers. MacNeille [12] extended this construction to any poset and showed that any poset can be embedded into a complete lattice. Using the same method, it can be shown that a completion of a Boolean (Heyting) algebra is again a Boolean (Heyting) algebra. But a completion of a distributive lattice may not be a distributive lattice (e.g., [1]). In [13] Monk extended the definition of a completion to BAOs. Nowadays this construction is called the *Dedekind-MacNeille completion*, *MacNeille completion* or *Monk completion*. It will probably be fair to call the completions of BAOs *Dedekind-MacNeille-Monk completions*

or *MacNeille-Monk completions*. However, to avoid confusion we will just call them *completions*.

Completions of BAOs have been quite well investigated. Monk [13] proved that every positive equation is preserved under completions. Givant and Venema [8] extended this result by showing that all Sahlqvist equations are preserved under completions of conjugated BAOs (see also [18]). Givant and Venema also gave an example of a Sahlqvist equation not preserved under non-conjugated BAOs. Thus, the condition that the BAOs are conjugated cannot be dropped. Gehrke, Harding, Venema [7] showed that every variety of lattices with monotone operators (in particular, BAOs) that is closed under completions is also closed under canonical extensions. In [9] Harding and Bezhanishvili characterized the varieties of modal algebras closed under completions.

We extend the result of Givant and Venema to Sahlqvist fixed point equations and conjugated BAOs with fixed point operators. Our semantics is ‘non-classical’. For each BAO \mathcal{A} we fix a set \mathcal{F} of its elements and evaluate fixed point operators relative to \mathcal{F} . In other words, we evaluate the least (greatest) fixed point operator of a given monotone function f as the meet (join) of not all pre-fixed points (post-fixed points) of f , but of only those that belong to \mathcal{F} . We call the pair $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{F})$ a *relativized fixed point BAO*. Completions of fixed point BAOs for classical semantics were already investigated by Santocanale in [16]. In particular, Santocanale showed *inter alia* that there exists a conjugated fixed point BAO that does not admit an embedding into a complete fixed point BAO preserving fixed point formulas, interpreted in classical semantics. Therefore, fixed point BAOs may not be subalgebras of their completions, whereas relativized fixed point BAOs *are* subalgebras of their completions. Thus, relativized semantics provides a workable notion of completion for which we can prove positive (preservation) results.

We note that our proof also works for the language without fixed point operators. Thus, we obtain the result of [8] as a corollary of our main proof. Our proof seems to be different from the one of [8] and [18] and is similar to the proofs of [15], [2], and [4], whereas Venema and Givant’s approach is closer to the approach of [10]. Our proof, however, is also different (and in a way simpler) than the proofs of [15] and [4], for a few reasons. We work with conjugated BAOs, not arbitrary BAOs. Also the ‘minimal’ assignment used in our proof is defined in the original algebra. In the topological terminology of [15] and [4], this means that it is a ‘clopen’, not just a ‘closed’ assignment. As a result, we do not need to prove an analogue of the Esakia lemma, which is necessary in [15] and [4]. Moreover, unlike [4] (where the analogue of the Esakia lemma is proved only for the language with the least fixed point operator), in this paper we work with the fixed point language with both least and greatest fixed point operators.

The paper is organized as follows: In Section 2 we introduce (relativized) fixed point BAOs. In Section 3 we recall the main properties of completions of BAOs and define completions for relativized fixed point BAOs. In Section 4 we define Sahlqvist fixed point equations and prove the main theorem of the paper that Sahlqvist fixed point equations are preserved under completions of conjugated fixed point BAOs. Finally, we conclude the paper by listing some future work in Section 5.

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2. Relativized fixed point BAOs

In this section we recall the language of modal μ -calculus and define fixed point BAOs. We fix a countably infinite set V of variables (x, y, x_0, x_1 , etc) and a set L of operator symbols of any arity. The set of *fixed point terms* is then defined as the least set such that

- constants \perp and \top and variables are fixed point terms,
- if t_1 and t_2 are fixed point terms, then $t_1 \wedge t_2, t_1 \vee t_2, \neg t_1$ are fixed point terms,
- for each n -ary operator $f \in L$, and fixed point terms $t_1, \dots, t_n, f(t_1, \dots, t_n)$ is also a fixed point term,
- for each fixed point term $\gamma(x, x_1, \dots, x_n)$, where x occurs under the scope of an even number of negations, $\mu x \gamma(x, x_1, \dots, x_n)$ and $\nu x \gamma(x, x_1, \dots, x_n)$ are fixed point terms.

A fixed point term that does not contain any μ or ν -operators will be called an *L-term*. If $\gamma = \mu x \delta$ or $\gamma = \nu x \delta'$, then we will say that x is a *bound variable* in γ . If x does not occur in the scope of any μx or νx , it is called a *free variable*. We say that a fixed point term $\gamma(x, x_1, \dots, x_n)$ is *positive in x* (*negative in x*) if all the free occurrences of the variable x are under the scope of an even (odd) number of negations.

Let $(A, \vee, \wedge, \neg, 0, 1)$ be a Boolean algebra. Recall that a map $f : A^n \rightarrow A$ is called a *normal* and *additive operator* if for each $i \leq n$ and $a, b, a_1, \dots, a_n \in A$ we have

- (1) $f(a_1, \dots, a_{i-1}, 0, a_{i+1}, \dots, a_n) = 0$, (Normality)
- (2) $f(a_1, \dots, a_{i-1}, a \vee b, a_{i+1}, \dots, a_n) = f(a_1, \dots, a_{i-1}, a, a_{i+1}, \dots, a_n) \vee f(a_1, \dots, a_{i-1}, b, a_{i+1}, \dots, a_n)$ (Additivity)

Recall also that a *Boolean algebra with operators* (BAO for short) is an algebra $\mathcal{A} = (A, \vee, \wedge, \neg, 0, 1, f^A : f \in L)$, where $(A, \vee, \wedge, \neg, 0, 1)$ is a Boolean algebra and each f^A is a normal additive operator. If it is clear from the

context we will skip the index \mathcal{A} . We will often use the shorthand $\mathcal{A} = (A, f : f \in L)$ for denoting BAOs. For each n -ary operator symbol $f \in L$ and fixed point terms t_1, \dots, t_n we let $f^d(t_1, \dots, t_n)$ denote the fixed point term $\neg f(\neg t_1, \dots, \neg t_n)$.

DEFINITION 2.1.

- (1) Let $\mathcal{A} = (A, f^A : f \in L)$ be a BAO and $\mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathcal{A}$. A map h from variables to A is called an *assignment*. We define a (possibly partial) semantics for fixed point terms by the following inductive definition.

$$\begin{aligned} [\perp]_{h,\mathcal{F}}^A &= 0 \text{ and } [\top]_{h,\mathcal{F}}^A = 1, \\ [x]_{h,\mathcal{F}}^A &= h(x), \text{ where } x \text{ is a variable,} \\ [\gamma \wedge \delta]_{h,\mathcal{F}}^A &= [\gamma]_{h,\mathcal{F}}^A \wedge [\delta]_{h,\mathcal{F}}^A, \\ [\gamma \vee \delta]_{h,\mathcal{F}}^A &= [\gamma]_{h,\mathcal{F}}^A \vee [\delta]_{h,\mathcal{F}}^A, \\ [\neg \gamma]_{h,\mathcal{F}}^A &= \neg[\gamma]_{h,\mathcal{F}}^A, \\ [f(\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n)]_{h,\mathcal{F}}^A &= f^A([\gamma_1]_{h,\mathcal{F}}^A, \dots, [\gamma_n]_{h,\mathcal{F}}^A), \text{ for each } n\text{-ary } f \in L. \end{aligned}$$

For $a \in A$ and x a variable, we denote by h_x^a a new assignment such that $h_x^a(x) = a$ and $h_x^a(y) = h(y)$ for each variable $y \neq x$.

If $\gamma(x, x_1, \dots, x_n)$ is positive in x , then we let

$$[\mu x \gamma(x, x_1, \dots, x_n)]_{h,\mathcal{F}}^A = \bigwedge \{a \in \mathcal{F} : [\gamma(x, x_1, \dots, x_n)]_{h_x^a,\mathcal{F}}^A \leq a\},$$

if this meet exists; otherwise, the semantics for $\mu x \gamma(x, x_1, \dots, x_n)$ is undefined, and we let

$$[\nu x \gamma(x, x_1, \dots, x_n)]_{h,\mathcal{F}}^A = \bigvee \{a \in \mathcal{F} : [\gamma(x, x_1, \dots, x_n)]_{h_x^a,\mathcal{F}}^A \geq a\},$$

if this join exists; otherwise, the semantics for $\nu x \gamma(x, x_1, \dots, x_n)$ is undefined.

An element a such that $[\gamma(x, x_1, \dots, x_n)]_{h_x^a,\mathcal{F}}^A \leq a$ (respectively, $[\gamma(x, x_1, \dots, x_n)]_{h_x^a,\mathcal{F}}^A \geq a$) will be called a *pre-fixed point* (resp. *post-fixed point*) of γ .

- (2) A BAO \mathcal{A} is called a *fixed point BAO* relative to $\mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathcal{A}$ if $[\gamma]_h^{\mathcal{F}}$ is defined for any fixed point term γ and any assignment h . The pair $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{F})$ is then called a *relativized fixed point BAO*.
- (3) We say that an equation $\gamma = \delta$, where γ and δ are fixed point terms, is *valid* in a fixed point BAO \mathcal{A} relative to $\mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathcal{A}$ if $[\gamma]_h^{\mathcal{F}} = [\delta]_h^{\mathcal{F}}$ for each assignment h .

Notation: To simplify the notations instead of $[\gamma(x_1, \dots, x_n)]_{h,\mathcal{F}}^A$ with $h(x_i) = a_i$, $1 \leq i \leq n$, we will write $\gamma(a_1, \dots, a_n)_{\mathcal{F}}^A$. We will also skip the indexes \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{F} if they are clear from the context.

Examples: Every BAO \mathcal{A} is a fixed point BAO relative to any finite $\mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathcal{A}$. Recall that a BAO $\mathcal{A} = (A, f : f \in L)$ is called *complete* if A is a complete Boolean algebra; that is, for each subset S of A the meet $\bigwedge S$ and the join $\bigvee S$

exist. It is straightforward to see that every complete BAO \mathcal{A} is a fixed point BAO relative to any $\mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathcal{A}$. Locally finite BAOs are other examples of fixed point BAOs (see [4] for details).

LEMMA 2.2. *Let \mathcal{A} be a fixed point BAO relative to $\mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathcal{A}$, and $a_1, \dots, a_n \in \mathcal{A}$. Then for each fixed point term $\gamma(x, x_1, \dots, x_n)$ that is positive in x , $\gamma(\cdot, a_1, \dots, a_n)_{\mathcal{F}}^{\mathcal{A}}$ is a monotone function. That is, for $a, b \in \mathcal{A}$,*

$$a \leq b \text{ implies } \gamma(a, a_1, \dots, a_n)_{\mathcal{F}}^{\mathcal{A}} \leq \gamma(b, a_1, \dots, a_n)_{\mathcal{F}}^{\mathcal{A}}.$$

Proof. We will prove the lemma by induction on the complexity of γ . We will skip the indexes \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{F} . Our induction hypothesis is: 1) if $\gamma(x, x_1, \dots, x_n)$ is positive in x , then $\gamma(\cdot, a_1, \dots, a_n)$ is monotone and 2) if $\gamma(x, x_1, \dots, x_n)$ is negative in x , then $\gamma(\cdot, a_1, \dots, a_n)$ is antitone. The cases $\gamma = \perp$, $\gamma = \top$, γ is a variable, $\gamma = \delta \vee \delta'$, $\gamma = \delta \wedge \delta'$, $\gamma = \neg\delta$ and $\gamma = f(\delta_1, \dots, \delta_n)$ are proved as in standard modal logic (see, e.g., [5, 8]). Now let $\gamma = \mu y \delta(y, x, x_1, \dots, x_n)$ be positive in x and inductively assume the result for δ . Then, by the induction hypothesis, for each $a, b \in \mathcal{A}$ with $a \leq b$ and $c \in \mathcal{A}$ we have $\delta(c, a, a_1, \dots, a_n) \leq \delta(c, b, a_1, \dots, a_n)$. So if $\delta(c, b, a_1, \dots, a_n) \leq c$, then $\delta(c, a, a_1, \dots, a_n) \leq c$. Therefore, the set $\{c \in \mathcal{F} : \gamma(c, a, a_1, \dots, a_n) \leq c\}$ contains the set $\{c \in \mathcal{F} : \gamma(c, b, a_1, \dots, a_n) \leq c\}$. But this means that $\mu y \delta(y, a, a_1, \dots, a_n) = \bigwedge \{c \in \mathcal{F} : \delta(c, a, a_1, \dots, a_n) \leq c\} \leq \bigwedge \{c \in \mathcal{F} : \delta(c, b, a_1, \dots, a_n) \leq c\} = \mu y \delta(y, b, a_1, \dots, a_n)$. Therefore, we obtained that $\gamma(a, a_1, \dots, a_n) \leq \gamma(b, a_1, \dots, a_n)$. The cases of δ negative in x and $\gamma = \nu y \delta(y, x, x_1, \dots, x_n)$ are similar. \square

3. Completions and conjugates

In this section we recall the notion of a completion for BAOs and extend the definition of a completion to fixed point BAOs. We also discuss conjugates of functions.

Let A and B be Boolean algebras such that A is a subalgebra of B . We say that A is a *dense subalgebra* of B if for each $0 < b \in B$ there exists $0 < a \in A$ such that $a \leq b$. It is easy to see that if A is a dense subalgebra of B then for each $b \in B$ we have $b = \bigvee^B \{a \in A : 0 < a \leq b\}$.

The *MacNeille completion* \bar{A} of a Boolean algebra A is a complete Boolean algebra \bar{A} such that A is a dense subalgebra of \bar{A} and all the joins and meets that exist in A are preserved in \bar{A} . In other words, if $S \subseteq A$ is such that $\bigvee^A S$ exists, then $\bigvee^{\bar{A}} S = \bigvee^A S$ and if $T \subseteq A$ is such that $\bigwedge^A T$ exists, then $\bigwedge^{\bar{A}} T = \bigwedge^A T$. The completion of a Boolean algebra always exists and is unique up to isomorphism (see, e.g., [17]). We assume throughout that the embedding of A into its MacNeille completion is the identity.

An n -ary map f on a Boolean algebra A is called *completely additive* in the i -th coordinate if for each (possibly empty) $S \subseteq \mathcal{A}$ such that $\bigvee S$ exists in \mathcal{A} and $a_1, \dots, a_n \in \mathcal{A}$ we have

$$f(a_1, \dots, a_{i-1}, \bigvee S, a_{i+1}, \dots, a_n) = \bigvee \{f(a_1, \dots, a_{i-1}, s, a_{i+1}, \dots, a_n) : s \in S\}.$$

An n -ary operator f is called *completely additive* if it is completely additive in the i -th coordinate for each $i \leq n$. A BAO $\mathcal{A} = (A, f : f \in L)$ is called *completely additive* if each $f \in L$ is completely additive.

Let $\mathcal{A} = (A, f : f \in L)$ be a completely additive BAO. Then for each $f \in L$ the (lower) extension of f to the MacNeille completion \overline{A} of A is defined as:

$$\overline{f}(b) = \bigvee^{\overline{A}} \{f(a) : a \in A, a \leq b\}. \quad (1)$$

The algebra $\overline{\mathcal{A}} = (\overline{A}, \overline{f} : f \in L)$ is called the *completion* of $\mathcal{A} = (A, f : f \in L)$.

The next two lemmas summarize the important properties of the completions of BAOs that will be used subsequently. We skip most of the proofs, but give references where they could be found.

LEMMA 3.1. *Let $\mathcal{A} = (A, f : f \in L)$ be a completely additive BAO. Then*

- (1) $\overline{\mathcal{A}} = (\overline{A}, \overline{f} : f \in L)$ is a completely additive BAO.
- (2) \mathcal{A} as a BAO is a subalgebra of $\overline{\mathcal{A}}$.

Proof. For the proof of (1) we refer to [13, Theorem 1.2] (see also [8, Lemma 13]). (2) follows from [17, Section 35] and the definition of \overline{f} for each $f \in L$. \square

Note that an analogue of Lemma 3.1 for fixed point BAOs in classical semantics does not hold [16]. However, we will see next that for relativized fixed point BAOs, we can prove an analogue of Lemma 3.1. Let $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{F})$ and $(\mathcal{A}', \mathcal{F}')$ be relativized fixed point BAOs. We say that $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{F})$ is a *relativized fixed point subalgebra* (or just a *subalgebra*, for short) of $(\mathcal{A}', \mathcal{F}')$ if \mathcal{A} is a subalgebra of \mathcal{A}' in the BAO sense, and for any assignment h in \mathcal{A} and any term γ we have $[\gamma]_{h, \mathcal{F}}^{\mathcal{A}} = [\gamma]_{h, \mathcal{F}'}^{\mathcal{A}'}$.

LEMMA 3.2. *Let $\mathcal{A} = (A, f : f \in L)$ be a completely additive fixed point BAO relative to a set $\mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathcal{A}$. Let also $\overline{\mathcal{A}} = (\overline{A}, \overline{f} : f \in L)$ be the completion of \mathcal{A} . Then*

- (1) $(\overline{\mathcal{A}}, \mathcal{F})$ is a relativized fixed point BAO.
- (2) $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{F})$ is a relativized fixed point subalgebra of $(\overline{\mathcal{A}}, \mathcal{F})$.

Proof. (1) All we need to check is that for each $\gamma(x, x_1, \dots, x_n)$ positive in x and each assignment g in \overline{A} , the meet $\bigwedge \{a \in \mathcal{F} : [\gamma(x, x_1, \dots, x_n)]_{g_x^a} \leq a\}$ and join $\bigvee \{a \in \mathcal{F} : [\gamma(x, x_1, \dots, x_n)]_{g_x^a} \geq a\}$ exist in \overline{A} . But this is obvious as \overline{A} is a complete BAO.

(2) Let h be any assignment in A . We prove by induction on the complexity of each term γ that $[\gamma]_{h, \mathcal{F}}^{\mathcal{A}} = [\gamma]_{h, \mathcal{F}}^{\overline{\mathcal{A}}}$. By Lemma 3.1(2), we only need to consider the cases $\gamma = \mu x \delta$ and $\gamma = \nu x \delta$. Let $\gamma = \mu x \delta$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} [\gamma]_{h, \mathcal{F}}^{\mathcal{A}} &= \bigwedge^A \{a \in \mathcal{F} : [\delta]_{h_x^a, \mathcal{F}}^{\mathcal{A}} \leq a\} \\ &= \bigwedge^A \{a \in \mathcal{F} : [\delta]_{h_x^a, \mathcal{F}}^{\mathcal{A}} \leq a\} \\ &= \bigwedge^{\overline{A}} \{a \in \mathcal{F} : [\delta]_{h_x^a, \mathcal{F}}^{\overline{\mathcal{A}}} \leq a\} \\ &= [\mu x \delta]_{h, \mathcal{F}}^{\overline{\mathcal{A}}} \\ &= [\gamma]_{h, \mathcal{F}}^{\overline{\mathcal{A}}}. \end{aligned}$$

The first equation above is spelling out the definitions, the second follows from the induction hypothesis, the third from the fact that completions preserve existing meets, and the fourth and fifth are again spelling out of the definitions. The case $\gamma = \nu x \delta$ is similar. Therefore, $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{F})$ is a relativized fixed point subalgebra of $(\overline{\mathcal{A}}, \mathcal{F})$. \square

DEFINITION 3.3. Let $\mathcal{A} = (A, f : f \in L)$ be a completely additive BAO that is a fixed point BAO relative to a set $\mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathcal{A}$. Let also $\overline{\mathcal{A}} = (\overline{A}, \overline{f} : f \in L)$ be the completion of \mathcal{A} . We call the relativized fixed point BAO $(\overline{\mathcal{A}}, \mathcal{F})$ the *completion* of $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{F})$.

Let A be a Boolean algebra. For $1 \leq i \leq n$, a map $f_i^{-1} : A^n \rightarrow A$ is called the *i -th conjugate* of a map $f : A^n \rightarrow A$ if for all $a, b_1, \dots, b_n \in A$ we have $a \wedge f(b_1, \dots, b_n) = 0$ iff $b_i \wedge f_i^{-1}(b_1, \dots, b_{i-1}, a, b_{i+1}, \dots, b_n) = 0$. We say that f is *conjugated* if it has an i -th conjugate for each $i \leq n$. A BAO \mathcal{A} is called *conjugated* if each operator of \mathcal{A} is conjugated. Conjugates are closely related to residuals (see Claim (1) of Theorem 4.7).

LEMMA 3.4.

- (1) *Any conjugated n -ary map f on a Boolean algebra A is completely additive.*
- (2) *If $\mathcal{A} = (A, f : f \in L)$ is a conjugated BAO, then $\overline{\mathcal{A}} = (\overline{A}, \overline{f} : f \in L)$ is also a conjugated BAO.*
- (3) *If \mathcal{A} is a conjugated fixed point BAO relative to some set $\mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathcal{A}$, then $(\overline{\mathcal{A}}, \mathcal{F})$ is also a conjugated fixed point BAO relative to \mathcal{F} .*

Proof. For the proof of (1) we refer to [11, Theorem 1.14] (see also [8, Lemma 19]). For (2), we first observe that by (1), $\mathcal{A} = (A, f : f \in L)$ is completely additive and so the completion $\overline{\mathcal{A}} = (\overline{A}, \overline{f} : f \in L)$ exists. The result now follows from the fact that if f_i^{-1} is the i -th conjugate of f on A , then $\overline{f_i^{-1}}$ is the i -th conjugate of \overline{f} on \overline{A} (see [13, Corollary 1.11] and also [8, Lemma 20]). (3) follows from (1), (2) and Lemma 3.2(1). \square

4. Main results

In this section we define Sahlqvist fixed point terms and equations and prove the main theorem of this paper that every Sahlqvist fixed point equation is preserved under completions of conjugated relativized fixed point BAOs.

DEFINITION 4.1. *A fixed point term γ is called positive if it is positive in each variable, and γ is called negative if $\neg\gamma$ is positive.*

DEFINITION 4.2.

- (1) *A skeleton is a term $\alpha(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ made from operators and \wedge only, in which no variable occurs twice.*

- (2) A Sahlqvist fixed point term is a fixed point term of the form $\alpha(\gamma_i/x_i : i = 1, \dots, n)$, where $\alpha(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ is a skeleton and the γ_i are either negative fixed point terms, or ‘boxed variables’ of the form $f_1^d \dots f_k^d y$ for $k < \omega$ and unary $f_1, \dots, f_k \in L$.
- (3) A Sahlqvist fixed point equation is one of the form $\gamma = 0$ where γ is a Sahlqvist fixed point term.

REMARK 4.3. If we drop the fixed point operators, this definition is essentially the same as a standard one from [5], when translated from modal to algebraic notation. As notation, we let ‘boxed-variables’ denote the set of all terms of the form $f_1^d \dots f_k^d y$ as above, ‘positive’ the set of positive L -terms, and ‘negative’ the set of negative L -terms. For sets S, T of L -terms and a set F of function symbols, we let S^F denote the closure of S under the symbols in F , $\neg S = \{\neg \gamma : \gamma \in S\}$, $S \wedge T = \{\gamma \wedge \delta : \gamma \in S, \delta \in T\}$, and $S \rightarrow T = \{\neg \gamma \vee \delta : \gamma \in S, \delta \in T\}$. Let \oplus, \otimes denote disjunction and conjunction (\vee, \wedge), respectively, over terms with no variables in common, and write $L^d = \{f^d : f \in L\}$. Finally, let S be the set of L -terms that are Sahlqvist fixed point terms, as defined above. Now, phrased algebraically, [5, Definition 3.51] defines a *Sahlqvist formula* (in the language without fixed point operators) as a term in the set

$$\Sigma = \left((\{\top, \perp\} \cup \text{boxed-variables} \cup \text{negative})^{L \cup \{\wedge, \vee\}} \rightarrow \text{positive} \right)^{L^d \cup \{\wedge, \oplus\}}.$$

Clearly, up to logical equivalence we have

$$\begin{aligned} \neg \Sigma &= \left((\{\top, \perp\} \cup \text{boxed-variables} \cup \text{negative})^{L \cup \{\wedge, \vee\}} \wedge \text{negative} \right)^{L \cup \{\vee, \otimes\}} \\ &= \left((\text{boxed-variables} \cup \text{negative})^{L \cup \{\wedge, \vee\}} \right)^{L \cup \{\vee, \otimes\}} \\ &= (\text{boxed-variables} \cup \text{negative})^{L \cup \{\wedge, \vee\}} \\ &= ((\text{boxed-variables} \cup \text{negative})^{L \cup \{\wedge\}})^{\{\vee\}} \\ &= S^{\{\vee\}}. \end{aligned}$$

It follows that any Sahlqvist formula γ in the sense of [5, Definition 3.51] is equivalent to a conjunction $\bigwedge_i \neg \delta_i$ where the δ_i are Sahlqvist fixed point terms as above (viewed as L -terms), and vice versa. Plainly, γ being valid corresponds to $\bigwedge_i \neg \delta_i = 1$ being valid: that is, $\bigwedge_i (\delta_i = 0)$, a conjunction of (L -equations that are) Sahlqvist fixed point equations as in Definition 4.2.

Also note that Sahlqvist fixed point equations are algebraic analogues of Sahlqvist fixed point formulas of [4].

DEFINITION 4.4. Let \mathcal{A} be a BAO. An L -term $\alpha(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ is called conjugated in \mathcal{A} if it defines a conjugated function in \mathcal{A} .

Next we prove two auxiliary lemmas that will play an important role in the proof of the main result.

LEMMA 4.5. If \mathcal{A} is a conjugated BAO, then every skeleton is conjugated in \mathcal{A} .

Proof. We prove the result by induction on the complexity of α . The base case is when α is a variable and is trivial. We remark that \wedge can be treated as a binary operator since it is self-conjugated, normal, and additive. Let f be an n -ary conjugated operator and let $\alpha_1(x_{11}, \dots, x_{1k_1}), \dots, \alpha_n(x_{n1}, \dots, x_{nk_n})$ be terms written with \wedge and operators only such that $f(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) = \alpha$ and no variable occurs twice in α . Assume the lemma for all skeletons simpler than α . We show that α is a conjugated term. Let h be an assignment on \mathcal{A} . Let also $a \in \mathcal{A}$ and fix a variable x_{ij} . Then obviously,

$$a \wedge [\alpha]_h = 0 \quad \text{iff} \quad a \wedge f([\alpha_1]_h, \dots, [\alpha_n]_h) = 0. \quad (2)$$

As f is conjugated, there exists a function f_i^{-1} such that (2) holds iff

$$[\alpha_i]_h \wedge f_i^{-1}([\alpha_1]_h, \dots, [\alpha_{i-1}]_h, a, [\alpha_{i+1}]_h, \dots, [\alpha_n]_h) = 0. \quad (3)$$

Note that the complexity of each α_i is smaller than that of α and no variable occurs twice in any of α_i . Therefore, by the induction hypothesis, α_i is conjugated. So there exists a function s_{ij} such that (3) holds iff

$$s_{ij}(h(x_{i1}), \dots, h(x_{ij-1}), f_i^{-1}([\alpha_1]_h, \dots, [\alpha_{i-1}]_h, a, [\alpha_{i+1}]_h, \dots, [\alpha_n]_h), \\ h(x_{ij+1}), \dots, h(x_{ik_i})) \wedge h(x_{ij}) = 0. \quad (4)$$

As no variable occurs twice in α , this means that α is conjugated. \square

LEMMA 4.6.

- (1) Let \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{B} be BAOs such that \mathcal{A} is a dense subalgebra of \mathcal{B} . Let also $\alpha(x_1, \dots, x_p, y_1, \dots, y_q)$ be a conjugated term in \mathcal{B} , and $b_1, \dots, b_p, n_1, \dots, n_q \in \mathcal{B}$ be such that $\alpha(b_1, \dots, b_p, n_1, \dots, n_q) > 0$. Then there are $a_1, \dots, a_p \in \mathcal{A}$ with $0 < a_i \leq b_i$ (for each $i \leq p$) and $\alpha(a_1, \dots, a_p, n_1, \dots, n_q) > 0$.
- (2) Let \mathcal{A} be a completely additive BAO and $\overline{\mathcal{A}}$ its completion. Let also $\alpha(x_1, \dots, x_p, y_1, \dots, y_q)$ be a conjugated term in $\overline{\mathcal{A}}$, and let $b_1, \dots, b_p, n_1, \dots, n_q \in \overline{\mathcal{A}}$ be such that $\alpha(b_1, \dots, b_p, n_1, \dots, n_q) > 0$. Then there are $a_1, \dots, a_p \in \mathcal{A}$ with $0 < a_i \leq b_i$ (for each $i \leq p$) and $\alpha(a_1, \dots, a_p, n_1, \dots, n_q) > 0$.

Proof. (1) By induction on p . If $p = 0$, there is nothing to prove. Assume the result for p . We prove it for $p + 1$. As \mathcal{A} is dense in \mathcal{B} , $b_{p+1} = \bigvee^{\mathcal{B}} \{a \in \mathcal{A} : 0 < a \leq b_{p+1}\}$. Since α is conjugated in \mathcal{B} , by Lemma 3.4(1) it is completely additive in \mathcal{B} , so

$$0 < \alpha(b_1, \dots, b_{p+1}, n_1, \dots, n_q) = \bigvee^{\mathcal{B}} \{ \alpha(b_1, \dots, b_p, a, n_1, \dots, n_q) : a \in \mathcal{A}, 0 < a \leq b_{p+1} \}.$$

It follows that $\alpha(b_1, \dots, b_p, a, n_1, \dots, n_q) > 0$ for some $a \in \mathcal{A}$ with $0 < a \leq b_{p+1}$. The result now follows by the inductive hypothesis. (2) follows from (1) and the fact that each BAO is a dense subalgebra of its completion. \square

THEOREM 4.7. (Main Theorem)

- (1) Let \mathcal{A} be a conjugated fixed point BAO relative to $\mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathcal{A}$, and let $(\overline{\mathcal{A}}, \mathcal{F})$ be the completion of $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{F})$. Then any Sahlqvist fixed point equation valid in \mathcal{A} relative to \mathcal{F} is also valid in $\overline{\mathcal{A}}$ relative to \mathcal{F} .
- (2) (Givant and Venema [8]) Let \mathcal{A} be a conjugated BAO and $\overline{\mathcal{A}}$ its completion. Then any Sahlqvist equation valid in \mathcal{A} is valid in $\overline{\mathcal{A}}$.

Proof. (1) Throughout the proof we will assume that all fixed point operators are interpreted relative to \mathcal{F} . So we drop \mathcal{F} as an index. Let $\alpha(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_p, \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_q)$ be a Sahlqvist fixed point term, where $\alpha(x_1, \dots, x_p, y_1, \dots, y_q)$ is a skeleton, the β_i are of the form $f_1^d \dots f_k^d y$, and the γ_j are negative fixed point terms. Suppose $\alpha(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_p, \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_q) = 0$ fails in $\overline{\mathcal{A}}$. We show that $\alpha(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_p, \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_q) = 0$ also fails in \mathcal{A} .

That $\alpha(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_p, \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_q) = 0$ fails in $\overline{\mathcal{A}}$ means there is an assignment h in $\overline{\mathcal{A}}$ such that $[\alpha(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_p, \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_q)]_h^{\overline{\mathcal{A}}} > 0$. Let $b_i = [\beta_i]_h^{\overline{\mathcal{A}}} \in \overline{\mathcal{A}}$ and $n_j = [\gamma_j]_h^{\overline{\mathcal{A}}} \in \overline{\mathcal{A}}$ (for each $i \leq p$ and $j \leq q$). So $\alpha(b_1, \dots, b_p, n_1, \dots, n_q) > 0$ in $\overline{\mathcal{A}}$. By Lemma 3.4(2), $\overline{\mathcal{A}}$ is conjugated. So by Lemma 4.5, $\alpha(x_1, \dots, x_p, y_1, \dots, y_q)$ is conjugated in $\overline{\mathcal{A}}$. Hence, by Lemma 4.6(2), there exist $a_1, \dots, a_p \in \mathcal{A}$ with $0 < a_i \leq b_i$ (for each $i \leq p$) such that $\alpha(a_1, \dots, a_p, n_1, \dots, n_q) > 0$ in $\overline{\mathcal{A}}$.

Let g be the assignment into \mathcal{A} , which is called a ‘minimal assignment’, given by

$$g(x) = \bigvee \{f_k^{-1} \dots f_1^{-1}(a_i) : i \leq p, \beta_i = f_1^d \dots f_k^d x\} \quad (5)$$

for each variable x , where f^{-1} is the conjugate of f in \mathcal{A} , for each $f \in L$. Note that if x does not occur in any β_i , then, according to this definition, $g(x) = \bigvee \emptyset = 0$.

Claim.

- (i) $[\beta_i]_g^{\mathcal{A}} \geq a_i$ for each $i \leq p$.
- (ii) $g(x) \leq h(x)$ for each variable x .
- (iii) $[\gamma_j]_g^{\mathcal{A}} \geq n_j$ for each $j \leq q$.

Proof. (i) First note that for each $a \in \mathcal{A}$ and each unary conjugated operator f we have

$$a \leq f^d f^{-1} a. \quad (6)$$

That is to say that f^d is the right residual of f . To see this, we just need to note that $\neg f^{-1}(a) \wedge f^{-1}(a) = 0$ iff $a \wedge f \neg f^{-1}(a) = 0$ iff $a \leq \neg f \neg f^{-1}(a) = f^d f^{-1}(a)$. Now we will prove by induction that

$$a \leq f_1^d \dots f_k^d f_k^{-1} \dots f_1^{-1}(a). \quad (7)$$

The basic step follows from (6). Now assume (7) holds for $k-1$ and we prove it for k . By (6) we have $f_k^d f_k^{-1} f_{k-1}^{-1} \dots f_1^{-1}(a) \geq f_{k-1}^{-1} \dots f_1^{-1}(a)$. By the fact that each f_i^d is monotone and using the induction hypothesis we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} f_1^d \dots f_{k-1}^d f_k^d f_k^{-1} \dots f_1^{-1}(a) &\geq f_1^d \dots f_{k-1}^d f_{k-1}^{-1} \dots f_1^{-1}(a) \\ &\geq a. \end{aligned}$$

Now let $\beta_i = f_1^d \dots f_k^d x$. Then $[\beta_i]_g^{\mathcal{A}} = f_1^d \dots f_k^d g(x) \geq f_1^d \dots f_k^d (f_k^{-1} \dots f_1^{-1}(a_i)) \geq a_i$.

(ii) Let $i \leq p$ and assume $\beta_i = f_1^d \dots f_k^d x$. As $a_i \leq b_i$ we have $a_i \leq [\beta_i]_h^{\overline{\mathcal{A}}} = [f_1^d \dots f_k^d x]_h^{\overline{\mathcal{A}}} = f_1^d \dots f_k^d h(x)$. By conjugation, this implies that $f_k^{-1} \dots f_1^{-1}(a_i) \leq h(x)$ in $\overline{\mathcal{A}}$. This holds for each a_i and β_i with β_i of the form $f_1^d \dots f_k^d x$. So

$$g(x) = \bigvee \{f_k^{-1} \dots f_1^{-1}(a_i) : i \leq p, \beta_i = f_1^d \dots f_k^d x\} \leq h(x).$$

(iii) As each γ_j is a negative term for each $j \leq q$, from (2) of this claim and Lemma 2.2, we have $[\gamma_j]_g^{\overline{\mathcal{A}}} \geq [\gamma_j]_h^{\overline{\mathcal{A}}} = n_j$. Since g is an assignment in \mathcal{A} , it follows from Lemma 3.2(2) that $[\gamma_j]_g^{\mathcal{A}} = [\gamma_j]_g^{\overline{\mathcal{A}}}$ for each $j \leq q$. Therefore, we have $[\gamma_j]_g^{\mathcal{A}} \geq n_j$ for each $j \leq q$. \square

Recall that α is positive and has no fixed points. Then putting everything together we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} [\alpha(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_p, \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_q)]_g^{\mathcal{A}} &= \alpha([\beta_1]_g^{\mathcal{A}}, \dots, [\beta_p]_g^{\mathcal{A}}, [\gamma_1]_g^{\mathcal{A}}, \dots, [\gamma_q]_g^{\mathcal{A}})^{\mathcal{A}} \\ &= \alpha([\beta_1]_g^{\overline{\mathcal{A}}}, \dots, [\beta_p]_g^{\overline{\mathcal{A}}}, [\gamma_1]_g^{\overline{\mathcal{A}}}, \dots, [\gamma_q]_g^{\overline{\mathcal{A}}})^{\overline{\mathcal{A}}} \\ &\geq \alpha(a_1, \dots, a_p, n_1, \dots, n_q)^{\overline{\mathcal{A}}} \\ &> 0. \end{aligned}$$

So $\alpha(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_p, \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_q) = 0$ fails in \mathcal{A} , as required.

(2) The proof is the same as the proof of (1) except that we start with any conjugated BAO (not necessarily a fixed point BAO) and we assume that each term is just an L -term (not a fixed point term — thus \mathcal{F} plays no role here). \square

REMARK 4.8. We note again that the ‘minimal’ assignment g defined in (5) of the proof of Theorem 4.7 is in the original algebra \mathcal{A} . In the topological terminology of [15] and [4] this means that g corresponds to a ‘clopen’, not just a ‘closed’ assignment. Esakia’s lemma and its fixed point analogue are essentially used in the preservation proofs of [15] and [4] to move from a ‘closed’ assignment to a ‘clopen’ assignment. As the assignment g in our case is already ‘clopen’ we do not need to use the aforementioned lemmas. This also enables us, unlike [4] where the analogue of the Esakia lemma is proved only for the language with the least fixed point operator, to work with the fixed point language with both least and greatest fixed point operators.

A natural question to ask is whether in Theorem 4.7(1) we can drop the condition that fixed point operators in \mathcal{A} and $\overline{\mathcal{A}}$ are computed relative to \mathcal{F} . One could ask whether the following is true: if the Sahlqvist fixed point equation $\gamma = 0$ is valid in \mathcal{A} relative to \mathcal{A} , then $\gamma = 0$ is valid in $\overline{\mathcal{A}}$ relative to $\overline{\mathcal{A}}$. In other words, can we prove an analogue of Theorem 4.7(1) if we compute fixed point operators in a standard way, as meets (joins) of all pre-fixed points (post-fixed points)? We finish this section by constructing an example of a

conjugated BAO (not a fixed point BAO) \mathcal{A} and a Sahlqvist fixed point term γ such that, with the standard interpretation of fixed point operators, $\gamma = 0$ is valid in \mathcal{A} but not in $\overline{\mathcal{A}}$. We leave it as an open problem to find a fixed point BAO and a Sahlqvist fixed point term with the same property.

EXAMPLE 4.9. Let \mathbb{N} be the set of natural numbers and $R = \{(n, n - 1), (n, n + 1) : n > 0\}$. Let \mathcal{A} be the algebra of all finite and cofinite subsets of \mathbb{N} . For each $U \subseteq \mathbb{N}$ we let $\langle R \rangle U = \{n \in \mathbb{N} : R[n] \cap U \neq \emptyset\}$, where $R[n] = \{m \in \mathbb{N} : R(n, m)\}$. It is well known that \mathcal{A} is a conjugated BAO. It is called a conjugated *modal algebra* because of the close connection with modal logic, see e.g., [5, Section 5]. It is also well known that the completion $\overline{\mathcal{A}}$ of \mathcal{A} consists of all subsets of \mathbb{N} with $\langle R \rangle$ defined as above. Observe that the only pre-fixed point of the term $\delta = \diamond \diamond x \vee \square \perp$ in \mathcal{A} is the whole set \mathbb{N} . So the interpretation of $\mu x \delta$ is equal to $\mathbb{N} = 1_{\mathcal{A}}$. However, the only pre-fixed points of δ in $\overline{\mathcal{A}}$ are \mathbb{N} and the set E of all even numbers. Therefore, the interpretation of $\mu x \delta$ in $\overline{\mathcal{A}}$ is equal to E . Finally, note that as $\mu x \delta$ is positive, $\gamma = \neg \mu x \delta$ is a Sahlqvist fixed point term. Thus, from the above we obtain that $\gamma = 0$ is valid in \mathcal{A} , but $\gamma = 0$ is not valid in $\overline{\mathcal{A}}$.

5. Conclusions and future work

In this paper we defined Sahlqvist fixed point equations and fixed point BAOs. For each BAO \mathcal{A} , we interpreted fixed point operators in a ‘non-classical’ way relative to some set $\mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathcal{A}$. We proved that for each fixed point BAO \mathcal{A} and $\mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathcal{A}$, every Sahlqvist fixed point equation valid in \mathcal{A} relative to \mathcal{F} is also valid in the completion $\overline{\mathcal{A}}$ relative to \mathcal{F} . We also gave an example of a conjugated BAO \mathcal{A} and Sahlqvist fixed point equation that is not preserved under the completion $\overline{\mathcal{A}}$ provided that the fixed point operators are interpreted in a classical way as meets and joins of all pre and post-fixed points, respectively. We left it as an open problem to find a fixed point BAO with the same property.

The last question is related to the following problem: Given a BAO \mathcal{A} can we find a fixed point BAO \mathcal{B} such that \mathcal{A} is a subalgebra of \mathcal{B} and \mathcal{B} is least such? Obviously, the completion $\overline{\mathcal{A}}$ is a fixed point BAO containing \mathcal{A} as a subalgebra. But can we find a ‘smaller’ one? In other words, can we define *fixed point completions* of BAOs?

In this paper we consider lower extensions of conjugated operators on a BAO. We could define the *upper extension* of a map f on a BAO \mathcal{A} by $\widehat{f}(b) = \bigwedge^{\overline{\mathcal{A}}} \{f(c) : c \in \mathcal{A}, c \geq b\}$. As follows from [8] (see also [9, Theorem 3.1] and [18, Proposition 3.19]), if f is a unary conjugated operator, then $\overline{f} = \widehat{f}$. If f is not unary though, then \overline{f} and \widehat{f} may differ [8] (see also [18, Example 3.20]). We leave it as an open problem to investigate completions of fixed point BAOs, when we consider upper extensions of operators.

Finally, we note that the skeleton of a Sahlqvist fixed point term is an L -term. Fixed point operators are only allowed in the negative terms substituted in the skeleton. Currently we are unable to extend Lemma 4.5 and the claim of Theorem 4.7 to skeletons that involve fixed point operators (e.g., as in the Sahlqvist fixed point formulas of [3]). We leave it as an (interesting) open problem whether the notions of skeletons or boxed atoms could be generalized so that they involve fixed point operators and so that the analogues of Lemma 4.5 and Theorem 4.7 for these terms still hold.

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