

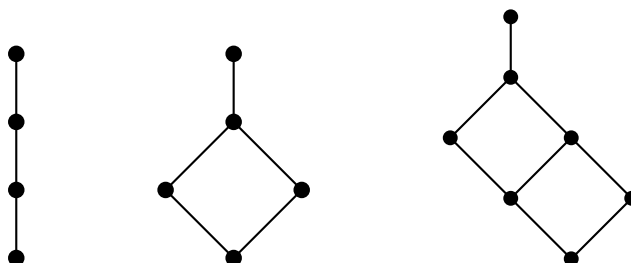
# Mathematical structures in logic

## Exercise class 2

Heyting algebras, Boolean algebras

February 11, 2016

- (1) Let  $A_1, A_2$  and  $A_3$  be the following posets



- (a) Convince yourself that  $A_1, A_2$  and  $A_3$  are all Heyting algebras.
- (b) Identify the joins and the pseudo-complements in  $A_1, A_2$  and  $A_3$ .
- (c) Is  $A_1$  isomorphic to a bounded sublattice (Heyting subalgebra) of  $A_2$  or  $A_3$ ?
- (2) Show that the lattice  $(\text{Cofin}(\mathbb{N}) \cup \{\emptyset\}, \subseteq)$  of cofinite subsets of  $\mathbb{N}$  (together with  $\emptyset$ ) is a bounded distributive lattice. Is  $L$  a complete lattice? Is it a Heyting algebra?
- (3) Show that not every bounded distributive lattice is isomorphic to the lattice of upsets of some poset.
- (4) We abbreviate  $a \rightarrow 0$  with  $\neg a$ . Show that in every Heyting algebra
- (a)  $a \wedge \neg a = 0$  but not necessarily  $a \vee \neg a = 1$ ;
- (b)  $a \leq b$  iff  $a \rightarrow b = 1$ ;
- (c)  $a \leq \neg\neg a$ ;
- (d)  $\neg a \wedge \neg b = \neg(a \vee b)$ ;
- (e)  $\neg a \vee \neg b \leq \neg(a \wedge b)$  but not necessarily  $\neg(a \wedge b) \leq \neg a \vee \neg b$
- (f)  $a \rightarrow (b \rightarrow c) = (a \wedge b) \rightarrow c$ ;
- (g)  $b \leq c \implies a \rightarrow b \leq a \rightarrow c$ ;
- (h)  $b \leq c \implies c \rightarrow a \leq b \rightarrow a$ .

## Additional exercises

- (5) Let  $A$  be a Boolean algebra. Show that  $a \wedge b = \neg(\neg a \vee \neg b)$  and  $a \vee b = \neg(\neg a \wedge \neg b)$
- (6) Let  $A_2$  and  $A_3$  be as in exercise 1.
- (a) Is  $A_2$  isomorphic to a bounded sublattice (Heyting subalgebra) of  $A_3$ ?
  - (b) Is there a surjective bounded lattice (Heyting algebra) homomorphism from  $A_3$  to  $A_2$ ?
- (7) Let  $L$  be a bounded distributive lattice. Show that pairs of complemented elements of  $L$  are in one-to-one correspondence with decompositions of the form  $L \cong L_1 \times L_2$ . (Hint: Try to understand first what this means for powerset lattices.)
- (8) *For people who know some category theory:* Given a poset  $(P, \leq)$  we can see it as a category having  $P$  as objects and there is a morphism from  $p$  to  $q$  iff  $p \leq q$ . Try to connect the notions of lattice theory that we encountered so far (suprema, infima, bounds, Heyting implications, complements, ...) to categorical structure (such as products, coproducts, ...).