Syntactical Reasons

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Certificates



Gödel's Completeness Theorem



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Theorem (Gödel 1929)

Let Σ be a set of first-order axioms. If φ is a first-order property true in every structure satisfying Σ , then there is a first-order proof of φ from Σ .

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Theorem (Pixley 1963)

A variety \mathscr{V} is arithmetical iff there is a term m(x,y,z) such that \mathscr{V} satisfies $m(x,y,x) \approx m(x,y,y) \approx m(y,y,x) \approx x$.

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Check if there is a function $f \in \{t^{\mathbf{A}}(x, y, z) : t \text{ is a ternary term}\}\$ satisfying $f(x, y, y) \approx x$ and $f(x, x, y) \approx y$.

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Note the same is true for CD and arithmeticity.

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Smart use of the Jónsson terms.

Three Theorems Cooked in Córdoba



Filtral Quasivarieties



Discriminator Varieties

▶ The (quaternary) discriminator on a set A is the function

$$n^{A}(a,b,c,d) = \begin{cases} c & \text{if } a = b, \\ d & \text{if } a \neq b. \end{cases}$$

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A variety 𝒴 is a discriminator variety if there are a class 𝒴 and a term t(x, y, z, w) such that:

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A variety 𝒞 is a discriminator variety if there are a class ℋ and a term t(x, y, z, w) such that:

•
$$\mathscr{K}$$
 generates \mathscr{V}

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 for all $\mathbf{A} \in \mathscr{K}$.

The variety of Boolean algebras is a discriminator variety:

$$\mathcal{H} = \{\mathbf{2}\}$$

$$t = ((x \leftrightarrow y) \land z) \lor ((x \leftrightarrow y)^c \land w).$$

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- ► There are a class *X* and conjunction of equations φ(x,y,z,w,u) such that:
 - $\mathscr K$ generates $\mathscr Q$,
 - φ defines n^A in **A** for all $\mathbf{A} \in \mathscr{K}$.



Dominions

Definition

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Observe that
$$b \in \operatorname{dom}_{\mathscr{D}}^{\mathbf{B}} \mathbf{A}$$
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Now, $\mathbf{B} \models \varphi(a, b)$, so $\mathbf{C} \models \varphi(ha, hb) \& \varphi(h'a, h'b)$. Since ha = h'a, we have hb = h'b.

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Theorem (Campercholi 2016)

Let \mathscr{K} be closed under ultraproducts, and let $\mathbf{A} \leq \mathbf{B}$. Then $b \in \operatorname{dom}_{\mathscr{K}}^{\mathbf{B}}\mathbf{A}$ iff there are a pp formula $\varphi(\bar{x}, y)$ and $\bar{a} \in A^n$ such that:

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- $\blacktriangleright \ [\phi]^{\mathsf{B}}(\bar{a}) = b.$

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Theorem (Blok & Hoogland, 2006)

Let L be a semantically algebraizable general logic and let \mathcal{K} be its algebraic counterpart. T.f.a.e.:

- L has the Beth Property.
- Every *K*-epimorphism is surjective.

An Algorithm Deciding Surjectivity of Epimorphisms

A term M(x, y, z) is majority-term for the class \mathcal{K} if \mathcal{K} satisfies

 $M(x,x,y) \approx M(x,y,x) \approx M(y,x,x) \approx x.$

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For example, $(x \lor y) \land (x \lor z) \land (y \lor z)$ is a majority-term for the class of all lattices.

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Theorem

Let \mathscr{F} be a finite set of finite algebras with a majority-term. It is decidable whether the (quasi)variety generated by \mathscr{F} has surjective epimorphisms.



Every decomposition of $\bm{A} \stackrel{\gamma}{\cong} \bm{A}_1 \times \bm{A}_2$ produces a pair of congruences of \bm{A}

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 $CD \Rightarrow FHP \Rightarrow BFC.$

Central Elements

Encoding factor congruences

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E.g., e is central in a bounded lattice L iff e is complemented in L.

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 $0 \theta e \delta 1.$

E.g., *e* is central in a bounded lattice L iff *e* is complemented in L. Does this always work?

$$\{\langle \theta, \delta \rangle : \theta \Diamond \delta\} \stackrel{?}{\rightleftharpoons} \{e \in A : e \text{ is central}\}.$$
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The variety \mathscr{V} has the DP if every $\mathbf{A} \in \mathscr{V}$ has the DP. Here the correspondence works.

$$\{\langle \theta, \delta \rangle : \theta \Diamond \delta\} \rightleftarrows \{e \in A : e \text{ is central}\}.$$

Definable Factor Congruences

Let \mathscr{V} be a 0,1-variety. Say that \mathscr{V} has DFC if there is a formula $\Phi(x,y,z)$ such that for all $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B} \in \mathscr{V}$

$$\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B} \vDash \Phi((a, b), (a', b'), (0, 1)) \Longleftrightarrow a = a'.$$

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We can use first-order language to "talk" about the coordinates of elements in direct products.

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Current and Future Projects

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- ► Further develop the theory of global representations.

Two Things to Take Away



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- Syntactical reasons make for interesting math.
- Do not vote for Macri.

