## MATHEMATICAL STRUCTURES IN LOGIC 2016 HOMEWORK 6

- Deadline: March 15 at the **beginning** of class.
- In exceptional cases homework can be submitted electronically (in a single pdf-file!) to Frederik Lauridsen (f.m.lauridsen@uva.nl)
- Grading is from 0 to 10 points.
- Success!
- (1) (2pt) Find a subdirect representation of the following Heyting algebra A



That is, find an embedding  $\iota: A \hookrightarrow \prod_{i \in I} A_i$  of HAs such that for each  $i \in I$  the algebra  $A_i$  is subdirectly irreducible and  $\pi_i \circ \iota: A \to A_i$  is surjective.

- (2) (2pt) Prove that for Heyting algebras A and B we have  $A \times B \simeq \mathsf{ClpUp}(X_A \sqcup X_B)$ , where  $X_A \sqcup X_B$  is the disjoint union of  $X_A$  and  $X_B$
- (3) (4pt) (Finite model property)
  - (a) Give full details of the algebraic proof<sup>1</sup> of the finite model property of HAs (**IPC**).
  - (b) Show that if a finite HA  $A \not\models \varphi$ , then there is a subdirectly irreducible algebra  $B \in \mathbf{H}(A)$  such that  $B \not\models \varphi$ . (You may use duality.)

Conclude that the variety of all Heyting algebras is generated by its finite subdirectly irreducible members.

- (4) (2pt)
  - (a) Find Priestley spaces  $\mathcal{X} = (X, \leq)$  and  $\mathcal{Y} = (Y, \leq)$  and a continuous orderpreserving map  $f : X \to Y$  such that  $f^{-1} : \mathsf{ClpUp}(\mathcal{Y}) \to \mathsf{ClpUp}(\mathcal{X})$  does not preserve Heyting implication.
  - (b) Show that  $f: X \to Y$  is a continuous p-morphism<sup>2</sup> between Esakia spaces  $\mathcal{X} = (X, \leq)$  and  $\mathcal{Y} = (Y, \leq)$  iff  $f^{-1}: \mathsf{ClpUp}(\mathcal{Y}) \to \mathsf{ClpUp}(\mathcal{X})$  is a Heyting algebra homomorphism.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>A sketch of this proof will be given in Thursday's class.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Continuous p-morphism are also called *Esakia morphisms*.

Recall that a map  $f: P \to Q$  between posets is called a *p*-morphism (or bounded morphisms) iff it is order preserving and satisfies

 $\forall a \in P \, \forall b \in Q \, (f(a) \leq b \implies \exists a' \in P \, (a \leq a' \, \& \, f(a') = b)).$