

Mathematisches Forschungsinstitut
Oberwolfach

Tagungsbericht 19/68

Universelle und Kategorische Algebra

3.7. bis 10.7.1968

Die Tagung wurde von W. Felscher, Freiburg, organisiert, und es nahmen an ihr 54 Mathematiker aus Ländern verschiedener Kontinente teil. Da zur gleichen Zeit in Seattle ein Kolloquium über Kategorische Algebra und in Gomel eine Allunionskonferenz über Universelle Algebra stattfand, konnte eine Reihe eingeladener Vertreter beider Gebiete nicht teilnehmen; aus anderen Gründen mußten die aus der DDR und aus Polen Eingeladenen fernbleiben. Die mit 40 Vorträgen und zahlreichen Diskussionen gefüllten Tage gaben den Anwesenden Anregungen, von denen man mit guten Gründen erwarten kann, daß sie sich auf die weitere Entwicklung der in Rede stehenden Disziplinen auswirken werden.

Teilnehmer

Bammert, J., Freiburg	Duskin, J., Paris/Cleveland
Banaschewski, B., Hamilton, Ontario	Drbohlav, K., Prag
Beck, J., Cornell Univ.	Dwinger, Ph., Chicago
Behrens, E.A., Frankfurt	Ehrbar, H., München
Bruns, G., Hamilton, Ontario	Ershov, J.L., Novosibirsk
Burmeister, P., Bonn	Felscher, W., Freiburg
Diener, K.-H., Köln	Gerhard, J.A., Hamilton, Ont.

Görnemann, S., Hannover	Ng, J., Berkeley, Calif.
Goralčik, P., Prag	Novotny, M., Brno
Grätzer, G., Winnipeg, Manitoba	Osswald, H., München
Harzheim, E., Köln	Pareigis, B., München
Heidema, J., Port Elizabeth (Südaf.)	Peremans, W., Eindhoven
Hermann, K., Aarhus	Preller, A., Berkeley, Calif.
Herrmann, Ch., Bonn	Pultr, A., Prag
Holmann, H., Fribourg	Pumplün, D., Münster
Hotzel, E., Frankfurt	Riguet, Paris
Kaiser, K., Bonn	Schumacher, Freiburg
Kerkhoff, R., Freiburg	Schwabhäuser, W., Bonn
Knoebel, Albuquerque, New Mexico	Sichler, J., Prag
Kock, A., Aarhus	Smirnov, D.M., Novosibirsk
Kolibiar, M., Bratislava	Tarski, A., Berkeley, Calif.
Langer, J., Hannover	Timm, J., Hamburg
Lovasz, L., Budapest	Volger, H., Freiburg
Lavrov, J.A., Novosibirsk	Wenzel, G.H., Kongston, Ont.
McKenzie, R.N., Berkeley, Calif.	Wille, R., Bonn
Mitschke, G., Bonn	Wraith, G.C., Brighton
Neumann, W., Bonn	Wyler, O., Pittsburgh

Vortragsauszüge

BANASCHEWSKI, B.: Projective Covers in Categories of Topological Algebras

Let K be any category and \mathfrak{P} a class of morphisms of K such that (S 1) $\mathfrak{P}\mathfrak{P} \subseteq \mathfrak{P}$, (S 2) $\mathfrak{P} \cap (\text{right inv } \mathfrak{P}) = \text{Iso}(K)$, and (S 3) for any $f \in \mathfrak{P}$ there exists a g such that $fg \in \mathfrak{P}$ and $fgh \in \mathfrak{P}$ implies $h \in \mathfrak{P}$ for all h .

A $P \in K$ is called \mathfrak{P} -projective iff the usual projectivity conditions holds for P with any $f \in \mathfrak{P}$ in place of the epimorphism. \mathfrak{P}^* is the class of all $f \in \mathfrak{P}$ for which $fg \in \mathfrak{P}$ implies $g \in \mathfrak{P}$. An $f: P \rightarrow X$ in

\mathfrak{P}^* with \mathfrak{P} -projective P is called a \mathfrak{P} -projective cover of X .

Conditions on K , involving pull-backs and limits, are given which ensure the existence of projective covers and their expected extremality properties. This can be applied to categories of topological algebras whose morphisms are closed continuous homomorphisms, with \mathfrak{P} consisting of those morphisms which are proper (= perfect) mappings onto.

BECK, J.: Introduction to triples (monads)

Apart from the basic definitions a tripleability theorem was discussed, and applied to re-prove that a cocomplete abelian category with a projective generator of finite type is a category of modules over a ring (the archetype of all characterization theorems of this sort), as well as that varietal categories are tripleable.

BURMEISTER, P.: Freie partielle Algebren und primitive Klassen partieller Algebren

Es sei (P, g) eine von einer Menge M erzeugte partielle Peano-Algebra, (A, f) eine beliebige partielle Algebra vom gleichen Typus. Eine P -Gleichung $(p, q) \in P \times P$ gelte in (A, f) genau dann, wenn M (A, f) -freie Teilmenge von (P, g) ist, und wenn für jedem Homomorphismus $\varphi: (P, g) \rightarrow (A, f)$ $\varphi(p) = \varphi(q)$ gilt. Ist $E \subseteq P \times P$, so ist die Klasse aller Modelle von $E: \text{Mod}^P(E)$ stets primitiv, d.h. abgeschlossen gegenüber Produkten, (schwach) homomorphen Bildern und ("starken") Unterhalbgebren. Andererseits existiert zu jeder primitiven Klasse \mathcal{U} partieller Algebren vom Typus Δ vom Rang r und zu jeder Menge M mit $|M| \geq r+1$ (bis auf Isomorphie) genau eine von M frei und \mathcal{U} -frei erzeugte partielle Peano-Algebra (P, g) , so daß die Menge $\text{Eq}^P(\mathcal{U})$ aller in allen \mathcal{U} -Algebren gültigen P -Gleichungen in P eine starke

(im Sinne von Grätzer) und vollinvariante Kongruenzrelation ist, und $\text{Mod}^P(\text{Eq}^P(\mathcal{U})) = \mathcal{U} \cup \{\phi\}$ ist.

DAY, A.: (represented by G. Bruns) Algebras with modular congruence lattices

A sequence of equations in four variables is given which characterize those equational classes K of algebras which have the property that the congruence lattices of all algebras in K are modular. This constitutes a counterpart of a theorem by B. Jonsson which characterizes in a similar way equational classes with distributive congruence lattices and a theorem of Malcev which does the same for permutable congruence relations. The relations between our theorem and the theorems of Jonsson and Malcev are also discussed.

DRBOHLAV, K.: On relatively prime decompositions

There is a well-known uniqueness theorem concerning the largest meet-decomposition of an ideal in a commutative noetherian ring in relatively prime components. Generalizing the concept of being relatively prime it is possible to reformulate this theorem in order to cover more general situations such as ideals or congruences in semi-groups or fully invariant congruences in universal algebras with a clear extension to varieties.

DUSKIN, J.: On Beck's "tripleability criterion"

At a small price in additional hypotheses it is possible to replace Beck's condition on U -contractible couples with the same condition on U -contractible equivalence couples. Thus let $U : \underline{A} \rightarrow \underline{B}$ be a functor;

a couple $X_1 \xrightarrow[d_1]{d_0} X_0$ in \underline{A} is a U-contractible equivalence couple provided its image in \underline{B} admits a contraction and in \underline{A} is functorially equivalent to the graph of an equivalence relation on X_0 . The couple (d_0, d_1) is said to be a separator of the couple

$$X_0 \xrightarrow[z_1]{z_0} Y \text{ iff the sequence } h_{X_1} \xrightarrow[h_{d_0} \boxed{X} h_{d_1}]{} h_{X_0} \times h_{X_0} \xrightarrow[(h_{z_0} \boxed{X} h_{z_1}) \text{pr}_2]{(h_{z_0} \boxed{X} h_{z_1}) \text{pr}_1} h_Y \times h_Y$$

is exact (i.e. the first morphism is equalizer of the two following ones; h for all covariant hom-functors). With these definitions the theorem may be stated as follows:

Let $U: \underline{A} \rightarrow \underline{B}$ be a functor into a category with square fiber products, then U is tripleable iff U admits a co-adjoint and generates both separators as well as co-kernels of U-contractible equivalence couples.

DWINGER, P.: Quotients of Functors

The work reported on was done jointly with A.I. Weinzweig. Suppose that K is a category and suppose that $\mathfrak{D}(K)$ is the category of diagrams over K .

Theorem: Let \mathfrak{D} be a diagram over $\mathfrak{D}(K)$. If K is right-complete, then \mathfrak{D} has a direct limit. The proof of this theorem is based on the following lemma. Let \bar{P} be a full subcategory of a category \bar{Q} and let $P: \bar{P} \rightarrow K$ be a functor and let K be right-complete, then P has an extension $Q: \bar{Q} \rightarrow K$ which is universal in an obvious sense. The theorem can be applied to a partial ordered system in a category of partial ordered systems of algebras. An analogous theorem can be proved for inverse limits.

EHRBAR, H.: Zerlegende Unterkategorien

Zwei Unterkategorien Q und S einer Kategorie V "zerlegen" diese,

wenn beide alle Isomorphismen enthalten, wenn man jedes $f \in V$ schreiben kann $f = sq$, $q \in Q$, $s \in S$, und wenn es zu $sq = s'q'$ genau ein h gibt mit $hq = q'$, $s = s'h$. Daraus folgt der überaus nützliche Satz, daß es schon zu $bq = sa$ mit $q \in Q$, $s \in S$ genau ein h gibt mit $hq = a$, $b = sh$. Eine Anwendung (V enthalte Produkte): Nimm eine Klasse von Objekten $A \subset V$ mit der Eigenschaft, daß für jedes $q \in Q$ und f, g : $\text{Ziel}(q) \ni a$ mit $a \in A$ aus $fq = gq$ folgt $f = g$, und schließe A durch Hinzunahme von Produkten und "S-Unterobjekten" von Produkten ab: die dadurch erzeugte volle Unterkategorie ist genau dann reflektierend, wenn sie die solution set condition erfüllt (z.B. wenn A eine Menge ist, oder wenn es keine "großen" Klassen nichtisomorpher $q \in Q$ mit gleicher Quelle gibt). Enthält V auch Faserprodukte, und gibt es keine "großen" Klassen nichtisomorpher Monomorphismen mit gleichem Ziel, dann erhält man auf diese Weise mit geeignetem Q und S jede volle, reflektierende Unterkategorie.

ERSHOV, J.L.: On a general construction in categories

Let \mathcal{K} be a category and $\mathcal{K}_1, \mathcal{K}_2, \mathcal{K}_3$ subcategories of \mathcal{K} . By a $(\mathcal{K}_1, \mathcal{K}_2, \mathcal{K}_3)$ -category we shall understand the category the objects of which are morphisms $\tau \in \mathcal{K}_3$. Their domains d_τ belong to \mathcal{K}_2 and their ranges r_τ to \mathcal{K}_1 . By a morphism of the object $\tau_1: d_{\tau_1} \rightarrow r_{\tau_1}$ to the object $\tau_2: d_{\tau_2} \rightarrow r_{\tau_2}$ we shall understand a morphism $\alpha: r_{\tau_1} \rightarrow r_{\tau_2} \in \mathcal{K}_1$ which is covered by a certain morphism $\beta: d_{\tau_1} \rightarrow d_{\tau_2} \in \mathcal{K}_2$, in other words, for which the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 d_{\tau_1} & \xrightarrow{\beta} & d_{\tau_2} \\
 \tau_1 \downarrow & & \downarrow \tau_2 \\
 r_{\tau_1} & \xrightarrow{\alpha} & r_{\tau_2}
 \end{array}$$

is commutative for some $\beta \in \mathcal{K}_2$.

This construction is generalized from that of constructing the numbered objects and is dual (in a partial case) to the construction of the categories of objects with distinguished subobject.

FELSCHER, W.: On the algebra of quantifiers

A new method is described which can be used in order to prove the axiomatizability and, hence, compactness of the semantically defined consequence operations in quantifier logic. The basic idea is to represent the relation of semantical equivalence (modulo a given set of formulas) as the smallest congruence relation on the algebra of formulas, having certain finitary closure properties. For this purpose, a calculus of substitutions is used, similar to that in the author's "Equational maps", Appendix (in Contributions to Logic, Amsterdam 1968). At some points, proofs are related to those in the Rasiowa-Sikorski monograph; in particular, Rasiowa-Sikorski's generalized prime ideal theorem is used.

GERHARD, J.A.: Equational Classes of idempotent Semigroups

The lattice of equational classes of idempotent semigroups is obtained in the following way. We first find those equations which give rise to the same equational class by defining certain relations on the set of equations. This also determines when one equation implies a second. It then remains to show that every class is determined by a single equation (in addition to associativity and idempotence). That every finite set of equations determines a class given by a single equation follows from properties of the equations determined by the relations mentioned. That every set of equations determines a class given by a single equation then follows from the fact that the system of classes determined by a single equation forms a lattice satisfying the descending chain condition.

GORALČIK, P.: Products and sums in generalized algebras

The category $A(F, \Delta)$ where F is a set functor and Δ is a sequence of ordinals is defined as follows:

The objects are sets with an operational structure of the type Δ given on $F(X)$ and morphisms are those mappings $f: X \rightarrow Y$ for which $F(f)$ is compatible with operations on $F(X)$ and $F(Y)$.

Categories $A(F, \Delta)$ are investigated with regard to the presence of both products and sums for a large class of functors.

It is proved, in particular, that for F being a faithful contravariant functor the category $A(F, \Delta)$ fails to have products.

GRÄTZER, G.: On the concept of free algebras

It is argued, that there are algebras that one would like to call free even though a map of its "generating set" into another algebra may have more than one extension to homomorphism. A large class of examples is provided by free Σ -algebras. A simple example is the following:

DEFINITION: A lattice L is bicomplemented iff every element $\neq 0, 1$ has exactly two complements.

DEFINITION: L is the free bicomplemented lattice over X ($X \subseteq L$) iff

- (i) L is bicomplemented,
- (ii) the smallest bicomplemented sublattice of L containing X is L ,
- (iii) every map $p: X \rightarrow L_1$ of X into a bicomplemented lattice L_1 can be extended to a lattice homomorphism \bar{p} .

THEOREM: (C.C. Chen and G. Grätzer). The free bicomplemented lattice over X exists and it is unique up to isomorphism. The proof is based on the concept of cover, which is due to R.P. Dilworth. The usefulness of various concepts of cover is illustrated with a

series of results due to C.C.Chen, H. Lakser, R.C. Platt and the author.

HARZHEIM, E.: Über die Dimension von Ordnungen und Verbänden

Die Dushnik/Miller-Dimension einer teilweise geordneten Menge (M, \leq) ist definiert als die kleinste Kardinalzahl d , so daß \leq der Durchschnitt von d vielen Totalordnungen ist. Dann gilt folgender Satz:

Wenn n eine natürliche Zahl ist und jede endliche Teilmenge von M eine Dimension $\leq n$ hat, dann hat auch M selbst eine Dimension $\leq n$. Der von mir gegebene Beweis η_α -Mengen und stellt den geometrisch-topologischen Aspekt in den Vordergrund. Später gab Herr Koppelberg einen Beweis über den Kompaktheitssatz und Herr Jung einen Beweis über einen Relationensatz von R. Rado.

HEIDEMA, J.: Generalizations of Certain Results from the Theory of Groups and the theory of Rings

The notions of "radical ideal" and "prime ideal" in a ring and of "radical normal subgroup" and "prime normal subgroup" in a group are generalized to the notions of "radical congruence" and "prime congruence" on a general algebra. These notions are defined relative to a set of axioms in the first order predicate calculus.

Firstly, Abraham Robinson's metamathematical theory of ideals is extended by introducing three types of prime ideal, called "prime", "m-prime" and "s-prime", relative to an axiomatic system K^* . The radical, m-radical and s-radical of an ideal is defined, and each is the intersection of all the prime ideals of the corresponding type containing the given ideal.

These metamathematical concepts are then related to universal algebra in such a way that in the case of groups and rings they produce

precisely the concepts which we set out to generalize.

HOTZEL, E.: Eine Verallgemeinerung der Dualitätstheorie für
Moduln

Für zwei Algebren S und T , die zu einer gegebenen Klasse \mathfrak{M} gehören und darüberhinaus eine assoziative, zweiseitig distributive Multiplikation \cdot besitzen, werden als Verallgemeinerungen ring-theoretischer Begriffe S -Links-, T -Rechts- und S - T -Bioperanden und bilineare Abbildungen definiert. Bei gegebener bilinearer Abbildung $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle: {}_S M \times N_T \rightarrow B_T$ wird jeder S -Linkskongruenz λ aus ${}_S M$ der T -Unteroperand $\lambda^\perp = \{n \mid \langle l, n \rangle = \langle m, n \rangle \text{ für } (l, m) \in \lambda\}$ und jedem S -Unteroperand L die T -Rechtskongruenz $L^{\perp} = \{(n, p) \mid \langle l, n \rangle = \langle l, p \rangle \text{ für } l \in L\}$ zugeordnet, außerdem, falls ein Nullelement 0 vorhanden ist, der T -Unteroperand $L^0 = \{n \mid \langle l, n \rangle = 0 \text{ für } l \in L\}$. Mit den entsprechenden rechtsseitigen Definitionen kommt man zu drei Galoiszuordnungen, die für Moduln (\mathfrak{M} = abelsche Gruppen) zusammenfallen. Bei der Betrachtung von Abgeschlossenheitsbedingungen (z.B. $(\perp \rho)^\perp = \rho$ für alle T -Rechtskongruenzen ρ von N_T) erscheint es als sinnvoll, die Existenz der Null voranzusetzen, denn es gilt: Ist jedes Links- und jedes Rechtsideal von S Links- bzw. -Rechtskongruenzklasse und gilt (für $S \times S \hookrightarrow S$) $(\lambda^\perp)^\perp = \lambda$ für alle λ und $(\perp \rho)^\perp = \rho$ für alle ρ und existiert keine Null, so besitzt S nur die trivialen S -Links- und Rechtskongruenzen.

KAISER, K.: Über Modellklassen, die durch Algorithmen definiert
sind

Sei L die Sprache der Flußdiagramme in der Präzisierung von E. Engeler (Mech. Systems Theory, Vol 1, Nr.3, 1967). Für Teilmengen

$\Gamma \subseteq L$ und Teilklassen $\mathcal{U} \subseteq \mathcal{R}$, \mathcal{R} Teilklasse des Systems aller Relationssysteme eines festen Typs, werden zwei Operationen erklärt:

$$\text{Fin}(\Gamma) = \{A; A \in \mathcal{R} \text{ und } A \triangleright \Pi \text{ für alle } \Pi \text{ aus } \Gamma\},$$

$$\text{Pro}(\mathcal{U}) = \{\Pi; A \triangleright \Pi \text{ für alle } A \text{ aus } \mathcal{U}\}.$$

Für den Hüllenoperator Fin Pro wurde bewiesen:

SATZ 1: Sei $\mathcal{U} \subseteq \mathcal{R}$ eine axiomatische Klasse. Dann ist $\text{Fin Pro } \mathcal{U} = S\mathcal{U}$.

SATZ 2: Genügt \mathcal{U} der Einbettungsbedingung von B. Jonsson, und ist \mathcal{U} abgeschlossen bzgl. Ultrapotenzen, so ist $\text{Fin Pro } \mathcal{U} = \bar{S}\mathcal{U}$.

SATZ 3: Sei $\mathcal{U} \subseteq \mathcal{R}$ irgendeine Klasse von unären Algebren (A, f) .
 f werde für Algebren aus \mathcal{R} berechenbar angenommen und die Gleichheit als entscheidbar angesehen. Dann ist
 $\text{Fin Pro } \mathcal{U} = \bar{S}\mathcal{U}$.

Für alle Sätze wird $\bar{S}\mathcal{R} = \mathcal{R}$ angenommen, S und \bar{S} wie üblich definiert, " \triangleright " wie bei Engeler.

KERKHOFF, R.: Gleichungsdefinierte Klassen partieller Algebren

Es werden leicht allgemeinere Klassen als die "weakly equational classes" von Słomiński, Peano-algebras und quasi-algebras, *Rozprawy Mat.* 57(1968), untersucht, einige ihrer Abgeschlossenheitsabgeschlossenheits-Eigenschaften angegeben und diejenigen Klassen algebraisch charakterisiert, die definiert sind durch eine nicht notwendig volle, jedoch symmetrische Peano-Algebra P und eine strikte, vollinvariante Kongruenzrelation auf P ; schließlich werden die Bezüge zur Theorie der primitiven Klassen voller Algebren betrachtet.

KOCK, A.: Commutative Monads on Closed Categories

We consider monads (= triples) T, η, μ on "categories V with internal hom and (symmetric) \otimes ". It is proved that a (strong) monad T carries two canonical structures

$$(A) T \otimes (B) T \longrightarrow (A \otimes B) T$$

as monoidal (or closed) functor. If they agree, the monad is called commutative. In this case, η and μ are monoidal (or closed) transformations. Furthermore, the category V^T of algebras for the monad not only have hom-sets in V , but even in V^T itself; V^T becomes a closed category. This generalizes a theorem of Linton.

LANGER, J.: Galois'sche Theorie in universellen Algebren

Der Hauptsatz der klassischen Galoistheorie sagt unter anderem aus, daß jeder Zwischenkörper einer algebraischen, normalen und separablen Körpererweiterung Fixpunktkörper einer Automorphismengruppe dieser Erweiterung ist. Es wurde gezeigt, daß sich die Begriffe der Algebraizität, Normalität und Separabilität so auf spezielle universelle Algebren übertragen lassen, daß der oben erwähnte Sachverhalt bestehen bleibt. Diese Verallgemeinerungen erfassen außerdem gewisse Sätze aus der Galoistheorie der abelschen Gruppen.

(Tarwater, Galois Theory of Abelian Groups, MZ 95, 1967).

LAVROV, J.A.: The algebraic properties of algebras of recursive functions

On Malcev's initiative the group of Soviet mathematicians had studied the algebraic properties of the algebra of primitive recursive functions, the algebra of general recursive functions and the algebra of partially recursive functions. The questions of finding the basis,

description of maximal subalgebras of these algebras, their simplicity, automorphisms etc., were studied. In the report the author tried to report the results, having been obtained in this direction at the present time.

LOVÁSZ, L.: Structures with equivalence relations and Dirichlet series

Jónsson asked, whether for finite relational structures A, B the equality $A^2 \sim B^3$ implies the existence of a structure C such that $C^3 \sim A$, $C^2 \sim B$. It will be shown by an example that this is not true even if A and B are structures the relations of which are equivalence relations. The construction is carried out by help of a one-to-one correspondance between such structures and finite Dirichlet series of form

$$\sum_{i=1}^n a_i i^t = f(t).$$

By a similar method we can construct finite structures A, B, C for which $A^2 \cdot C \sim B^2$ but C is not the square of a finite structure.

McKENZIE, R.: The Lattice of Equational Theories

The equational theories of algebras (of a given similarity Type τ) form a lattice L_τ when ordered by set inclusion. If we let $[\tau]_\nu$ denote the number of ν -ary operations symbols included in τ , then a sufficient condition for L_τ to be isomorphic to L_γ is that $[\tau]_\nu = [\gamma]_\nu$ for each $\nu \in \omega$. If L_τ has more than two elements, then the condition is also necessary. In fact, for each $\nu \in \omega$, there is a formula φ_ν expressible in the first order language of lattices such that, for each τ , $[\tau]_\nu$ is the number of theories satisfying φ_ν in L_τ , provided L_τ has at least three elements. Our proofs have also shown, surprisingly, that several familiar theories are first order

definable elements in the lattices of all theories of their type. Among the definable theories are group theory, the theory of boolean algebras, and lattice theory itself.

MITSCHKE, G.: Algebraische Behandlung der Kombinatorischen Logik

Die Kombinatorische Logik bzw. der Church'sche λ -Kalkül wird als absolut freie Algebra mit einer Kongruenzrelation aufgefaßt. Mit Hilfe eines Darstellungssatzes für Kongruenzrelationen kann dann ein einfacher induktiver Beweis für das Church-Rosser-Theorem des λ -Kalküls und damit für die Widerspruchsfreiheit der reinen Kombinatorischen Logik gegeben werden.

NEUMANN, W.D.: Representing varieties by algebras

To each variety of algebras \mathcal{U} is ordered an infinitary algebra $A(\mathcal{U})$, such that the set-preserving functors between varieties correspond precisely to homomorphisms of the corresponding infinitary algebras. This enables one to define nicely and formulate some superficial properties of the "category of varieties with set preserving functors" and pose some apparently less superficial questions about this category.

NOVOTNÝ, M.: Homomorphismen von unären Algebren

Es wird die Konstruktion aller Homomorphismen einer unären Algebra mit einer Operation in eine Algebra von demselben Typus beschrieben. Eine ähnliche Konstruktion für unäre Algebren mit beliebig vielen Operationen von speziellen Klassen wird angegeben.

OSSWALD, H.: Modelltheorie in der KRIPKE-Semantik

$\mathfrak{M} = \langle \{\mathfrak{U}_\alpha : \alpha \in M\}, \leq, \varphi \rangle$ heißt eine K-Struktur vom Typ $\tau = ((s_i)_{i \in I}, (\sigma_j)_{j \in J})$, wenn gilt:

- 1) M ist eine Menge und $M \neq \emptyset$.
- 2) \leq ist eine reflexive und transitive Relation auf M .
- 3) \mathfrak{U}_α ist eine Algebra $\langle A_\alpha, (f_i^\alpha)_{i \in I}, (r_j^\alpha)_{j \in J} \rangle$ vom Typ τ für alle $\alpha \in M$.
- 4) φ ordnet jedem $(\alpha, \beta) \in M \times M$ mit $\alpha \leq \beta$ einen Homomorphismus $\varphi_{\alpha\beta} : \mathfrak{U}_\alpha \rightarrow \mathfrak{U}_\beta$ zu mit $\varphi_{\alpha\alpha}$ ist der identische Homomorphismus und $\varphi_{\beta\gamma} \varphi_{\alpha\beta} = \varphi_{\alpha\gamma}$ für alle $q \in A_\alpha$ und alle $\alpha \leq \beta \leq \gamma$.

Die K-Struktur mit der Erfüllungsrelation von KRIPKE charakterisiert semantisch die intuitionistische Prädikatenlogik mit Funktionszeichen und Identität.

In diesem Modellbegriff wird versucht, mit dem Aufbau einer Modelltheorie zu beginnen (K-Struktur, K^L -Unterstruktur, K-Ultraproducte, Abgeschlossenheitsbedingungen).

PEREMANS, W.: Definition of homomorphism by means of the homomorphism theorem

For partial algebras and relational structures various concepts of homomorphism are used. In order to get a natural concept for a large class of cases we take as starting point the homomorphism theorem for groups. We consider structures admitting the concepts of isomorphism, substructure and quotient structure. A mapping $\varphi: A \rightarrow A'$, where A and A' are carrier sets of structures \mathfrak{A} and \mathfrak{A}' , is called homomorphic iff its fibering is carrier of a quotient structure of \mathfrak{A} , its image is carrier of a substructure of \mathfrak{A}' and its induced bijective mapping is an isomorphism for these structures.

A bijective homomorphism is an isomorphism. A product of homo-

morphisms, however, needs not to be a homomorphism. It is, if substructures and quotient structures satisfy a condition corresponding to one of the Noether isomorphism theorems. For relational structures the definition of homomorphism may be made explicit. Special cases are partial operations, and dually, polyoperations. If the relations are operations the concept of homomorphism for relational structures coincides with that for operation structures (algebras).

Finally some remarks will be made about an axiomatic treatment of the concept of "structure" used in our theory.

PRELLER, A.: On the relationship between the classical and the categorical direct product of algebras

Suppose a class K of algebras is closed under homomorphic images, then K has categorical direct products if and only if the classical direct products of systems of algebras in K have a largest subalgebra which is in K . Some applications are given.

PULTR, A.: Strong embeddings into categories of algebras

Under a concrete category we understand a category together with a firmly given forgetful functor. The category $\mathcal{U}(\Delta)$ of all algebras of the type Δ and all their homomorphisms is considered as a concrete category endowed by the natural forgetful functor.

If (\mathcal{R}, \square) , (\mathcal{R}', \square') are concrete categories, a full embedding $\mathfrak{F}: \mathcal{R} \rightarrow \mathcal{R}'$ is said to be a strong embedding if there exists a functor F from the category \mathcal{M} of sets into \mathcal{M} such that $\square' \circ \mathfrak{F} = F \circ \square$. We have that any $\mathcal{U}(\Delta)$ may be strongly embedded into any $\mathcal{U}(\Delta')$ with $\Sigma \Delta' \geq \mathcal{Z}$.

A category \mathcal{R} is said to be algebraic, if there is a full embedding of \mathcal{R} into some $\mathcal{U}(\Delta)$, a concrete category (\mathcal{R}, \square) is said to be

strongly algebraic if there is a strong embedding of (\mathcal{R}, \square) in $\mathcal{U}(\Delta)$. Many categories which are algebraic (e.g. the category of topological spaces) are not strongly algebraic. By a result of V. Trnková, e.g. the category of compact Hausdorff spaces and their continuous mappings, or the category of complete lattices and their complete homomorphisms is strongly algebraic.

PUMPLÜN, D.: Topologische Kategorien von H. Holmann und D. Pumplün

TOPOLOGISCHE KATEGORIEN

Eine differenzierbare Mannigfaltigkeit kann man sich wie folgt gegeben denken: Man nehme eine Kollektion von offenen Mengen des \mathbb{R}^n und "verklebe" sie paarweise passend partiell miteinander. Bekanntlich kann man Riemann-Flächen, simpliziale Komplexe, komplex-analytische Räume etc. auf jeweils entsprechende Weise erhalten. Es wird versucht, dieses Verfahren in einer Kategorie durchzuführen und so u.a. eine einheitliche Beschreibung aller dieser ähnlichen Konstruktionen zu erhalten. Wie sich herausstellt, benötigt man dann lediglich eine geeignete Definition des Begriffs "Unterobjekt" und die Existenz gewisser Pullbacks in der betreffenden Kategorie.

SICHLER, J.: Strong embeddings into special primitive classes of algebras

Primitive class (variety) of algebras is called SB-variety (strongly binding variety), if any category of algebras can be strongly embedded into it (see also A. Pultr's definitions).

The class of all semigroups and the class of all commutative groupoids are SB-varieties.

SB-varieties of the class of all the algebras with two unary idempotent operations are fully described.

Strong embeddings, in general, do not preserve varieties.

Existence of minimal SB-varieties is discussed. Some necessary conditions for SB-Variety are given.

SMIRNOV, D.M.: On the varieties of algebras

We study the lattices of subvarieties and the free algebras of varieties, introduced by Jonsson-Tarski [1] and by Swierczkowski [2]. The main part of results is published in the work [3], having been written together with Akataev.

- Reference: [1] Jonsson, B and A. Tarski, Math.Scand., 9 (1961), 95-101.
[2] Swierczkowski, S., Fund.Math., 50 (1961), 35-44.
[3] Akataev, A.A. and D.M. Smirnov, Algebra i Logika Sem. (Akad.Nauk SSSR, Sibirsk.Otdel.Inst.Mat.)7, Nr.1 (1968), 5-25.

TARSKI, A.: Equational bases for classes of groups and rings

TIMM, J.: Produkttreue Klassen universeller Algebren

Im direkten Produkt zweier Gruppen existieren bekanntlich Untergruppen, die zu den Ausgangsgruppen isomorph sind und sich in einer trivialen Gruppe schneiden. Diese Eigenschaft kann man folgendermaßen verallgemeinern:

Def.: \underline{A} (eine Klasse univ. Algebren) heißt n -produkttreu, falls eine total monogene Algebra T existiert, so daß

$$\forall A_i \in \underline{A} \exists U_i < A_1 \otimes A_2: A_i \simeq U_i \text{ und } U_1 \cap U_2 \simeq T.$$

Man erhält den folgenden

SATZ: Eine nichtleere, subalgebren-abgeschlossene Klasse \underline{A} ist genau dann n -produkttreu ($n \in \underline{\mathbb{N}}$), wenn eine der folgenden äquivalenten Bedingungen gilt:

- (i) Es gibt ein kategorisches, universales Axiomensystem \mathcal{U}_0 mit einem n -elementigen Modell, so daß jede \underline{A} -Algebra eine \mathcal{U}_0 -Algebra enthält und sich homomorph auf diese abbilden läßt.
- (ii) Jede \underline{A} -Algebra enthält eine total monogene Subalgebra mit n Elementen und läßt sich homomorph in jede andere \underline{A} -Algebra abbilden.
- (iii) In der Kategorie der \underline{A} -Algebren existiert ein Objekt M_0 mit: $\text{Hom}(M_0, A), \text{Hom}(A, M_0) \neq \emptyset$ und $\varphi, \psi \in \text{Hom}(M_0, A)$ bzw. $\text{Hom}(A, M_0) \Rightarrow \varphi(M_0) \simeq \psi(M_0)$ bzw. $\varphi(A) \simeq \psi(A)$.

VOLGER, H: Birkhoff'sche und kategorische Algebra

Bericht über eine Arbeit mit gleichlautendem Titel von W. Felscher, in dem der Zusammenhang zwischen gleichungsdefinierten Klassen von Algebren im mengentheoretischen Sinn und Klassen von Algebren über einer algebraischen Theorie im Sinne von Lawvere erörtert wurde.

WENZEL, G.H.: Extensions of Congruence Relations in Infinitary Partial Algebras

The problem treated (posed as problem 15 in Grätzer's Book "Universal Algebra". V. Nostrand 1968) asks for a solution of the problem to embed a partial infinitary algebra \mathcal{U} as slender subalgebra in a (full) infinitary universal algebra \mathcal{B} such that every congruence relation on \mathcal{U} extends to a congruence relation on \mathcal{B} (with special characterization of strong congruence relations). The methods used are quite different from the ones used for the respective results in the finitary case and seem to furnish a unified and simpler approach to both the finitary and the infinitary case. Using Slominski's description of subalgebras via Borel sets we show that the neat explicit description of the crucial congruence relation on the relevant free algebra is (modulo an obvious generalization) still valid.

WILLE, R.: Subdirect products and subjunct sums

Let M be a partial algebra of type Δ . We call a pair (A, α) an M -algebra if A is an algebra of type Δ and $\alpha: M \rightarrow A$ a homomorphism such that αM generates A . For M -algebras (A, α) and (B, β) we define $\varphi: (A, \alpha) \rightarrow (B, \beta)$ to be an M -homomorphism if $\varphi: A \rightarrow B$ is a homomorphism with $\varphi\alpha = \beta$. Let \mathcal{U} be an arbitrary class of algebras of type Δ ; then \mathcal{U}_M denotes the category of all M -algebras (A, α) and all M -homomorphisms between such algebras.

THEOREM: Let (A, α) and (A_t, α_t) ($t \in T$) be M -algebras in \mathcal{U}_M .

Assume that every subdirect product of the A_t 's which is a homomorphic image of A lies in \mathcal{U} . Then the following conditions are equivalent:

- (i) (A, α) is a product of the (A_t, α_t) 's in \mathcal{U}_M .
- (ii) There are separating M -homomorphisms $\varphi_t: (A, \alpha) \rightarrow (A_t, \alpha_t)$ ($t \in T$).

- (iii) There is an isomorphism ψ from A onto a subdirect product of the A_t 's with $\alpha_t = \pi_t \psi \alpha$.
- (iv) There is an isomorphism ψ from A onto the subalgebra of XA_t generated by $\{(\alpha_t m \mid t \in T) \mid m \in M\}$ with $\alpha_t = \pi_t \psi \alpha$.

(the dual of the theorem holds for subdirect sums). Some applications of the theorem to primitive classes, free algebras, counting and classification problems were given.

WRAITH, G.C.: Representable Functors between Algebraic Categories

Given equational theories R, T we consider the notion of a co- R -structure in the category of T -algebras. Such an object gives rise to what we call a representable functor from T -algebras to R -algebras. We prove that a functor B is representable if and only if it has a left adjoint. By using these adjoints we prove that if the forgetful functor associated to a morphism $f: T \rightarrow T'$ of theories, has a right adjoint then T' is obtained from T by adjoining unary operations. We define an X -module, where X is a T -algebra, to be an abelian group in the category of T -algebras over X . We prove that this category is abelian when T is generated by finitary operations, by considering the category of translations of X . A representable functor F induces a left exact functor from X -modules to $F(X)$ -modules.

WYLER, O.: Universal objects in morphism categories

Functors $P_i: \underline{K}_i \rightarrow \underline{A}$ ($i = 0, 1$) define a morphism category $\underline{M} = [P_0, \underline{A}, P_1]$. Morphisms of \underline{M} are squares

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \xrightarrow{\alpha} & \\ \downarrow f_0 & & \downarrow f_1 \\ & \xrightarrow{\alpha'} & \end{array}$$

with $\alpha' (P_{00} f_0) = (P_{11} f_1) \alpha$ in \underline{A} . Composition in \underline{M} is transversal composition of squares.

Universal and couniversal objects are defined in a morphism category \underline{M} . If \underline{M} has "enough" universal objects, then a strict universal functor $\Phi: \underline{K}_0 \rightarrow \underline{M}$ exists, with a universal mapping property.

If $S \dashv T: (\underline{K}, \underline{L})$, then front adjunction is a strict universal functor $\Phi: \underline{L} \rightarrow [\underline{L}, \underline{L}, T]$, back adjunction a strict couniversal functor, and adjunction an isomorphism $\theta: [S, \underline{K}, K] \rightarrow [\underline{L}, \underline{L}, T]$ of categories. These are related by simple equations.

Further generalization is possible, and allows us to handle all universal problems with a very smooth formalism.

(Will appear as Technical Report of Carnegie-Mellon University, Pittsburgh, Pa.)

D. Schumacher (Freiburg)