ON HOMOMORPHISMS OF EXTENDED-ORDER ALGEBRAS

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The talk will consider the concept of (weak) extended-order algebra (w-eo algebra) introduced by C. Guido [2] (in the wake of implicative algebras of H. Rasiowa [3]) as a triple (L, \rightarrow, \top) , where L is a set, \top is a fixed element of L and \rightarrow is a binary operation defined on L satisfying the following conditions: (1) $a \to \top = \top$; (2) $a \to a = \top$; (3) if $a \to b = \top$ and $b \to a = \top$, then a = b; (4) if $a \to b = \top$ and $b \to c = \top$, then $a \to c = \top$ (in one word, letting $a \leq b$ iff $a \rightarrow b = \top$, gives a partial order on L). While H. Rasiowa was interested in providing a common framework for the algebraic structures used in non-classical logics, C. Guido was inspired by those of many-valued mathematics. In particular, he investigated thoroughly the possibility of obtaining all the standard logical connectives (conjunction, disjunction, negation, etc.) and their properties (associativity, commutativity, distributivity, etc.) from the single one \rightarrow and its properties, using the technique of adjunctions (also known as Galois connections) for partially ordered sets [1]. The attention of C. Guido and his collaborators, however, was restricted entirely to w-eo algebras, leaving the case of their homomorphisms aside. It is the purpose of the current talk to fill in the gap and provide a detailed description of different kinds of w-eo algebra homomorphisms and their essential properties.

Acknowledgements

The results of this talk were obtained in collaboration with Prof. C. Guido (University of Salento, Italy) and his research team.

References

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This research was supported by the University of Latvia under ESF Project No. 2009/0223/1DP/1.1.1.2.0/09/APIA/VIAA/008.