

Bounded residuated lattices edit

Abbreviation: \mathbf{RLat}_b

Definition 1. A *bounded residuated lattice* is a residuated lattice that is bounded:

\perp is the least element: $\perp \vee x = x$

\top is the greatest element: $\top \vee x = \top$

Morphisms. Let \mathbf{A} and \mathbf{B} be bounded residuated lattices. A morphism from \mathbf{A} to \mathbf{B} is a residuated lattice homomorphism $h : A \rightarrow B$ that preserves the bounds: $h(\perp) = \perp$ and $h(\top) = \top$.

Basic Results.

Examples.

1.

Properties. (description)

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|
| Classtype | variety |
| Equational theory | decidable |
| Quasiequational theory | undecidable |
| First-order theory | undecidable |
| Locally finite | no |
| Residual size | unbounded |
| Congruence distributive | yes |
| Congruence modular | yes |
| Congruence n -permutable | yes, $n = 2$ |
| Congruence regular | yes |
| Congruence uniform | no |
| Congruence extension property | yes |
| Definable principal congruences | no |
| Equationally def. pr. cong. | no |
| Amalgamation property | |
| Strong amalgamation property | |
| Epimorphisms are surjective | |

Finite Members. $f(n)$ = number of members of size n .

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 f(1) = 1 & f(6) = \\
 f(2) = & f(7) = \\
 f(3) = & f(8) = \\
 f(4) = & f(9) = \\
 f(5) = & f(10) =
 \end{array}$$

Subclasses.

... subvariety

... expansion

Superclasses.

... supervariety

... subreduct

REFERENCES

- [1] F. Lastname, *Title*, Journal, **1**, 23–45 MRreview