

## Universal Algebra Exercises - Sheet 4

**Exercise 19.** Let  $X$  be a set and let  $\phi$  be the binary relation on  $2^X$  defined by

$$(U, V) \in \phi \iff U \cap V \neq \emptyset$$

Consider the Galois correspondence on the sets  $2^{2^X}$  and  $2^{2^X}$  induced by this relation

- (i) Let  $X = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ . Compute  $A^{\leftarrow \rightarrow}$  and  $A^{\rightarrow \leftarrow}$  for both  $A = \{\{1, 2\}, \{2, 3\}\}$  and  $A = \{\{1, 2\}, \{2\}\}$ . Compare the results.
- (ii) Prove that if a Galois correspondence is defined by a symmetric relation on a set, then the closure operators induced by it coincide.
- (iii) Prove that for every  $A \subseteq 2^X$  we have

$$A^{\rightarrow \leftarrow} = \{U \in 2^X \mid \exists V \in A, V \subseteq U\}$$

**Exercise 20.** Let  $C$  be a closure operator on a set  $X$ . Find a relation  $\phi \subseteq X \times 2^X$  whose induced Galois correspondence gives

$$C(U) = U^{\rightarrow \leftarrow}$$

for all subsets  $U \subseteq X$ .

**Exercise 21.** Let  $\mathbb{A} = (A, *)$  be a binary algebra and  $\theta$  an equivalence relation on  $A$ . Show that  $\theta$  is a congruence relation if and only if for all  $a, b, c \in A$  we have

$$(a, b) \in \theta \implies \begin{cases} (a * c, b * c) \in \theta & \text{and} \\ (c * a, c * b) \in \theta \end{cases}$$

**Exercise 22.** Let  $\mathbb{A} = (A, *)$  be an algebra where  $A = \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$  and  $*$  is defined by the following multiplication table.

| $*$ | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| 0   | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 1   | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| 2   | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 3   | 1 | 2 | 0 | 3 |

Draw the lattice of subalgebras and the lattice of congruences of  $\mathbb{A}$ .

**Exercise 23.** Consider the algebra  $(\mathbb{Z}, +, \cdot) \times (\mathbb{Z}, \cdot, +)$ . What is the subalgebra generated by the pairs  $(0, 1)$  and  $(1, 0)$ ?

**Exercise 24.** Let  $\mathbb{A}$  and  $\mathbb{B}$  be two algebras in the same signature and let  $f : \mathbb{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{B}$  be a homomorphism.

- Given two subalgebras  $U \leq \mathbb{A}$  and  $V \leq \mathbb{B}$ , are  $f(U) \subseteq \mathbb{B}$  and  $f^{-1}(V) \subseteq \mathbb{A}$  subalgebras?
- Given two congruences  $\theta \in \text{Con}(\mathbb{A})$  and  $\psi \in \text{Con}(\mathbb{B})$ , is  $f(\theta) \in \text{Con}(\mathbb{B})$  and  $f^{-1}(\psi) \in \text{Con}(\mathbb{A})$ ?
- Given a subset  $X \subseteq A$  is  $f(\text{Sg}_{\mathbb{A}}(X)) = \text{Sg}_{\mathbb{B}}(f(X))$ ?

**Exercise 25.** Given a binary algebra  $\mathbb{A} = (A, *)$  define its *nucleus* as

$$B := \{a \in A \mid \forall x, y \in A, (x * a) * y = x * (a * y)\}$$

Show that  $B$  is a subalgebra of  $\mathbb{A}$  and find an example of an algebra  $\mathbb{A}$  whose nucleus is empty.