

ON FULL CYLINDRIC SET ALGEBRAS

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By a full cylindric set algebra of dimension α , full \mathbf{CSA}_α , where α is an ordinal number, we mean a system

$$\mathfrak{A} = \langle A, \cup, \cap, \sim, 0, {}^\alpha U, \mathbf{C}_\kappa, \mathbf{D}_{\kappa\lambda} \rangle_{\kappa, \lambda < \alpha}$$

where U is a non-empty set, A is the power set of ${}^\alpha U$, 0 is the empty set, \cup, \cap , and \sim are the set theoretic union, intersection and complement on A , and for all $\kappa, \lambda < \alpha$, \mathbf{C}_κ is a unary operation on A and $\mathbf{D}_{\kappa\lambda}$ is a constant defined as follows:

$$\mathbf{C}_\kappa X = \{y: y \in {}^\alpha U \text{ and for some } x \in X \text{ we have } x_\lambda = y_\lambda \text{ for all } \lambda \neq \kappa\}$$

for every $X \in A$,

and

$$\mathbf{D}_{\kappa\lambda} = \{y: y \in {}^\alpha U \text{ and } y_\kappa = y_\lambda\}$$

(cf. 1.1.5, [2]). In section 1 we give an axiom system for a subclass of cylindric algebras, which we call strong cylindric algebras, and show that \mathfrak{A} is a strong \mathbf{CA}_α , $\alpha < \omega$, if, and only if, \mathfrak{A} is isomorphic to a full \mathbf{CSA}_α .

In section 2 we restrict our attention to the theory of strong \mathbf{CA}_2 and show that it is definitionally equivalent to the theory of a subclass of relation algebras axiomatized by McKinsey [3].

The notation of [1] is used, and a familiarity with chapter 1 of that book is assumed.

1 Strong cylindric algebras We begin by introducing a piece of notation which will prove to be convenient.

Definition 1.1 If \mathfrak{A} is a \mathbf{CA}_α , $\alpha < \omega$, and $i < \alpha$, then

$$\mathbf{c}^i x = \mathbf{c}_{(\alpha \sim \{i\})} x.$$

Definition 1.2 By a strong cylindric algebra of dimension α , where α is an ordinal number less than ω , we mean a structure

$$\mathfrak{A} = \langle A, +, \cdot, -, 0, 1, \mathbf{c}_\kappa, \mathbf{d}_{\kappa\lambda} \rangle_{\kappa, \lambda < \alpha}$$

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