

# SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM CONCERNING THE BOOLEAN BASES FOR CYLINDRIC ALGEBRAS

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In [1],<sup>1</sup> p. 162, Definition 1.1.1, a cylindric algebra of dimension  $\alpha$  is defined, as follows:

(A) A cylindric algebra of dimension  $\alpha$ , where  $\alpha$  is any ordinal number, is an algebraic structure

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

such that 0, 1, and  $\mathbf{d}_{\kappa\lambda}$ , are distinguished (constant)<sup>2</sup> elements of the carrier set  $A$  (for all  $\kappa, \lambda < \alpha$ ),  $-$  and  $\mathbf{c}_\kappa$  are unary operations on  $A$  (for all  $\kappa < \alpha$ ),  $+$  and  $\times$  are binary operations on  $A$ , and such that the following postulates are satisfied for any  $x, y \in A$  and any  $\kappa, \lambda, \mu < \alpha$ :

- C0 The structure  $\langle A, +, \times, -, 0, 1 \rangle$  is a **BA**;
- C1  $[\kappa]: \kappa < \alpha \rightarrow \mathbf{c}_\kappa 0 = 0$ ;
- C2  $[x\kappa]: x \in A, \kappa < \alpha \rightarrow x \leq \mathbf{c}_\kappa x$  (i.e.,  $x + \mathbf{c}_\kappa x = \mathbf{c}_\kappa x$ );
- C3  $[xy\kappa]: x, y \in A, \kappa < \alpha \rightarrow \mathbf{c}_\kappa(x \times \mathbf{c}_\kappa y) = \mathbf{c}_\kappa x \times \mathbf{c}_\kappa y$ ;
- C4  $[x\kappa\lambda]: x \in A, \kappa, \lambda < \alpha \rightarrow \mathbf{c}_\kappa \mathbf{c}_\lambda x = \mathbf{c}_\lambda \mathbf{c}_\kappa x$ ;
- C5  $[\kappa]: \kappa < \alpha \rightarrow \mathbf{d}_{\kappa\kappa} = 1$ ;
- C6  $[\kappa\lambda\mu]: \kappa, \lambda, \mu < \alpha, \kappa \neq \lambda, \mu \rightarrow \mathbf{d}_{\lambda\mu} = \mathbf{c}_\kappa(\mathbf{d}_{\lambda\kappa} \times \mathbf{d}_{\kappa\mu})$ ;
- C7  $[x\kappa\lambda]: x \in A, \kappa, \lambda < \alpha, \kappa \neq \lambda \rightarrow \mathbf{c}_\kappa(\mathbf{d}_{\kappa\lambda} \times x) \times \mathbf{c}_\kappa(\mathbf{d}_{\kappa\lambda} \times -x) = 0$ .

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1. An elementary familiarity with the theory of cylindric algebras and an acquaintance with the papers [2], [3] and [4] is presupposed. Concerning the symbols used in this paper it should be remarked that instead of " $a \cdot b$ " which is used in [1] I am using " $a \times b$ ", and that instead of " $\bar{a}$ " used in [3] I am using here " $-a$ ". An enumeration of the algebraic tables, cf. section 3 below, is a continuation of the enumeration of such tables given in [3], [5] and [6].
  2. In this paper the difference between the distinguished elements and the constant elements will be disregarded because it is unessential for our present research.

Received November 1, 1971