

8. Some Theorems in *B*-algebra

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In my notes ([1], [2], and [3]), I gave algebraic formulations of classical propositional calculus, and some characterization of Boolean algebra. In this note, I shall give proofs of some results in classical propositional calculus by view of algebraic formulations.

Let $\mathbf{M} = \langle X, 0, *, \sim \rangle$ be a *B*-algebra, i.e., \mathbf{M} satisfies the following axioms:

- 1 $x * y \leq x$,
- 2 $(x * z) * (y * z) \leq (x * y) * z$,
- 3 $x * y \leq (\sim y) * (\sim x)$,
- 4 $0 \leq x$,
- 5 $x \leq y$ and $y \leq x$ imply $x = y$,

where $x \leq y$ means $x * y = 0$.

Theorem 1. *In a B-algebra \mathbf{M} , we have*

$$(x * u) * (x * z) \leq z * (y * x).$$

The formula in theorem 1 is used to give axioms of classical propositional calculus by A. Rose [6]. For proofs, we freely use some results mentioned in my notes [1], [2], and [3]. We refer, for example, the proposition (16) in my note [2] as ((16) in [2]).

Proof. $(x * u) * (x * z) = (x * (x * z)) * u$ ((1) in [2])
 $\leq (z * (\sim x)) * u$ ((13) in [3])
 $= (z * u) * (\sim x)$ ((1) in [2])
 $\leq z * (\sim x)$. ((5) in [2])

On the other hand, we have $y * x \leq \sim x$ from ((8) in [1]). Hence by ((5) in [2]), we have $z * (\sim x) \leq z * (y * x)$. Therefore we have

$$(x * u) * (x * z) \leq z * (y * x).$$

The following is an algebraic formulation of a formula given by C. Meredith (see A. N. Prior [5]).

Theorem 2. *In a B-algebra \mathbf{M} , we have*

$$(x * s) * (x * t) \leq t * (z * (((\sim s) * (\sim z)) * (y * x))).$$

Proof. $(x * s) * (x * t) = ((\sim s) * (\sim x)) * ((\sim t) * (\sim x)) \leq ((\sim s) * (\sim t)) * (\sim x) = ((\sim s) * (\sim x)) * (\sim t) = (x * s) * (\sim t) = t * \sim(x * s)$.

Further, by $y * (x * (\sim y)) \leq y * x$ in [3] and $x * y \leq \sim y$, we have

$$z * ((x * s) * (\sim z)) \leq z * (x * s) \leq \sim(x * s).$$

Hence

$$\begin{aligned} t * (\sim(x * s)) &\leq t * (z * ((x * s) * (\sim z))) \\ &= t * (z * ((\sim s * \sim x) * (\sim y))) \\ &= t * (z * ((\sim s * \sim z) * (\sim x))). \end{aligned}$$