

## UNIFORM REPRESENTATIONS OF CONGRUENCE SCHEMES

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**A congruence scheme  $\Sigma$  is a finite sequence of polynomials. A nontrivial equational class  $K$  is a representation of  $\Sigma$  iff the principal congruences in  $K$  can be described in a natural fashion by  $\Sigma$ . In this paper it is shown that a necessary and sufficient condition for a congruence scheme  $\Sigma$  whose polynomials do not contain constants to have a representation is that each polynomial in the sequence be at least binary.**

1. Introduction. For an algebra  $\mathfrak{A}$  and  $a, b \in A$ , let  $\Theta(a, b)$  denote the smallest congruence relation under which  $a \equiv b$ ; such relations are called *principal*. For instance, in the class  $D$  of distributive lattices (see [1]):

$$\begin{aligned}
 c \equiv d(\Theta(a, b)) \text{ iff} \\
 & c = p_0(b, a, b, c, d) \\
 & p_0(a, a, b, c, d) = p_1(a, a, b, c, d) \\
 & p_1(b, a, b, c, d) = p_2(b, a, b, c, d) \\
 & p_2(a, a, b, c, d) = p_3(a, a, b, c, d) \\
 & p_3(b, a, b, c, d) = d,
 \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}
 p_0(x, y_0, y_1, y_2, y_3) &= ((x \wedge y_0) \vee y_2) \wedge (y_2 \vee y_3), \\
 p_1(x, y_0, y_1, y_2, y_3) &= (x \vee y_0 \vee y_2) \wedge (y_2 \vee y_3), \\
 p_2(x, y_0, y_1, y_2, y_3) &= ((x \vee y_0) \wedge y_2) \vee y_3, \\
 p_3(x, y_0, y_1, y_2, y_3) &= (x \wedge y_0 \wedge y_2) \vee y_3.
 \end{aligned}$$

This is one example of a congruence scheme (for a general definition, see §2). The general definition of a congruence scheme permits an arbitrary sequence  $p_0, \dots, p_{n-1}$  of polynomials and the polynomials may have any number of variables.

As the simplest example of a congruence scheme, let  $K$  be an equational class and let us assume that for all  $\mathfrak{A} \in K$  the following holds:

$c \equiv d(\Theta(a, b))$  iff  $c = a + e$  and  $d = b + e$  for some  $e \in A$ , where  $+$  is a binary operation of  $K$ .

Congruence schemes have been investigated in [5] under the name 1-good systems and in [1].