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Abstract. Orthomodular posets play an important role in the so-called logical structure of a physical system as formerly pointed out by numerous authors. In particular, they play an essential role in the logic of quantum mechanics. To avoid usual problems with partial algebras, we define the so-called orthomodular directoid as an everywhere defined algebra and we show that every orthomodular poset can be converted into an orthomodular directoid and vice versa. Since orthomodular directoids are defined equationally, they form a variety having nice congruence properties.

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1. INTRODUCTION

By a **logical structure of a physical system** (see [1, 2, 14] or [13]) is meant a couple $(L; F)$, where L is a nonvoid set and F is a set of functions from L into the interval $[0, 1]$ of real numbers satisfying the following axioms:

- (I) If $p, q \in L$ and $f(p) = f(q)$ for every $f \in F$ then $p = q$.
- (II) There exists an element $u \in L$ such that $f(u) = 1$ for each $f \in F$.
- (III) For each $p \in L$, there exists an element $p' \in L$ such that $f(p) + f(p') = 1$ for every $f \in F$.

Let \leq be the relation defined on L by

$$p \leq q \quad \text{if and only if} \quad f(p) \leq f(q) \text{ for every } f \in F.$$

Then \leq is a partial order on L with the least element u' and the greatest element u . We say that $p, q \in L$ are **orthogonal** if $p \leq q'$ (which is equivalent to $q \leq p'$, see [1] for details).

We add one more axiom:

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- (IV) For every orthogonal elements $p, q \in L$ there exists supremum $s = \sup(p, q)$ and $f(s) = f(p) + f(q)$ for each $f \in F$.

It is well-known that the system $(L; \leq, ', 0, 1)$ is an orthomodular poset, the so-called **associated poset with the logical structure** $(L; F)$, see e.g. [1]. Hence, orthomodular posets serve as an axiomatic description of physical systems, see e.g. [5, 7]. If $\sup(p, q)$ exists for each couple p, q of elements of L , then $(L; \leq, ', 0, 1)$ becomes an orthomodular lattice. Hence, the theory of orthomodular posets includes the theory of orthomodular lattices and, simultaneously, serves as an axiomatization of the logic of physical systems. In particular, it axiomatizes the logic of quantum mechanics, see [2, 7, 10, 14] and [13].

Due to the above mentioned properties, orthomodular posets were and are studied by numerous authors for several decades see e.g. [5, 7, 8, 12, 13]. However, up to now, orthomodular posets were treated as partial algebras where the binary operation of supremum is ensured only for orthogonal or comparable elements. In this paper, we try another approach, namely to introduce a certain everywhere defined algebra which can be assigned to every orthomodular poset in the way that the underlying poset coincides with the original one but its axioms can be expressed as identities. Hence, the class of these so-called orthomodular directoids forms a variety of algebras having nice algebraic properties. Moreover, every orthomodular poset can be recovered by means of this assigned algebra despite the fact that the assignment need not be done in a unique way.

2. ORTHOMODULAR DIRECTOIDS

Recall by [9] (see also [4]) that a groupoid $(A; +)$ is called a **commutative directoid** if it satisfies the following axioms:

$$\begin{aligned}x + x &= x \\x + y &= y + x \\x + ((x + y) + z) &= (x + y) + z.\end{aligned}$$

In what follows, we enrich the commutative directoid by a unary operation (orthocomplementation) and by two constants to get an algebra for our study. Since we need to ask for two more properties connected with orthomodular posets (namely the orthomodular law and the existence of suprema for orthogonal elements), we add two more axioms which caused that some other axioms for orthomodular directoids can follow from the remaining ones. Hence, we can define:

Definition 1. By an **orthomodular directoid** is called an algebra $\mathcal{D} = (D; +, ', 0, 1)$ of type $(2, 1, 0, 0)$ satisfying the following axioms:

- (D1) $x + y = y + x$
- (D2) $x + ((x + y) + z) = (x + y) + z$
- (D3) $x + 0 = x$
- (D4) $x + x' = 1$

- (D5) $((x + z) + (y + z)')' + (y + z)' + z' = z'$
- (D6) $x + (x + (x + y)')' = x + y$.

Theorem 1. *The axioms (D1)–(D6) are independent.*

Proof. (a) Define $0' = 1, a' = 1, 1' = 0, 0 + a = 1, a + a = a, 1 + a = 1$ and $x + 0 = x, y + 1 = 1$ for each $x, y \in \{0, a, 1\}$. Then $(\{0, a, 1\}; +, ', 0, 1)$ satisfies (D2)–(D6), but not (D1) because $a + 0 = a \neq 1 = 0 + a$.

(b) Define $'$ and $+$ by the following tables

x	0	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	1
x'	1	b	a	d	c	f	e	h	g	j	i	0

$+$	0	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	1
0	0	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	1
a	a	a	1	g	d	1	1	g	d	1	1	1
b	b	1	b	b	1	1	1	1	b	1	1	1
c	c	g	b	c	1	1	1	g	b	1	1	1
d	d	d	1	1	d	1	1	1	d	1	1	1
e	e	1	1	1	1	e	1	i	h	i	h	1
f	f	1	1	1	1	1	f	f	1	1	f	1
g	g	g	1	g	1	i	f	g	1	i	f	1
h	h	d	b	b	d	h	1	1	h	1	h	1
i	i	1	1	1	1	i	1	i	1	i	1	1
j	j	1	1	1	1	h	f	f	h	1	j	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Then $(\{0, a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, 1\}; +, ', 0, 1)$ satisfies (D1), (D3)–(D6), but not (D2) because

$$a + ((a + c) + e) = a + i = 1 \neq i = (a + c) + e.$$

(c) Define $0' = 1, 1' = 0$ and the constant operation $x + y = 1$ for every $x, y \in \{0, 1\}$. Then $(\{0, 1\}; +, ', 0, 1)$ satisfies (D1), (D2) and (D4)–(D6), but not (D3) because $0 + 0 = 1 \neq 0$.

(d) Suppose now that $+$ is commutative and $x + 0 = x = x + x$ for each $x \in \{0, a, b, 1\}$. Further let $a + b = a + 1 = b + 1 = a, 0' = a, a' = 0, b' = 1$ and $1' = b$. Then $(\{0, a, b, 1\}; +, ', 0, 1)$ satisfies (D1)–(D3), (D5) and (D6), but not (D4) because $a + a' = a \neq 1$.

(e) Define $+$ and $'$ by the following tables

+	0	a	b	c	d	1
0	0	a	b	c	d	1
a	a	a	1	c	d	1
b	b	1	b	c	d	1
c	c	c	c	c	1	1
d	d	d	d	1	d	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1

$$\frac{x}{x'} \left| \begin{array}{cccccc} 0 & a & b & c & d & 1 \\ 1 & b & a & d & c & 0 \end{array} \right|.$$

Then $(\{0, a, b, c, d, 1\}; +, ', 0, 1)$ satisfies (D1)–(D4) and (D6), but not (D5) because

$$\begin{aligned} & (((1+a) + (c+a)')' + (c+a)') + a' \\ &= ((1+c')' + c') + a' = (0+d) + b = d \neq b = a'. \end{aligned}$$

(f) Finally, define $0' = 1' = 1$ and $0+0=0$, $0+1=1+0=1+1=1$. Then $(\{0, 1\}; +, ', 0, 1)$ satisfies (D1)–(D5), but not (D6) because $0 + (0 + (0+0)')' = 0 + 1 = 1 \neq 0 = 0+0$. \square

We can derive several more useful identities satisfied by orthomodular directoids.

Lemma 1. *Every orthomodular directoid satisfies the following:*

- (a) $x'' = x$
- (b) $x + 1 = 1$
- (c) $x + x = x$
- (d) $0' = 1$ and $1' = 0$
- (e) $(x' + y)' + x = x$.

Proof. (a) Putting $x = 0$ and $y = x$ in (D6) we obtain $0 + (0 + (0+x)')' = 0 + x$. Applying (D1) and (D3) four times we get $x'' = x$.

(b) Put $y = x'$ and $z = 0$ in (D2). We get $x + ((x+x') + 0) = (x+x') + 0$ whence $x + 1 = 1$ using (D3) and (D4).

(c) By (D2) where $y = z = 0$ we have $x + ((x+0) + 0) = (x+0) + 0$. Applying (D3) four times we conclude $x + x = x$.

(d) Putting $x = 0$ in (D4) we obtain $1 = 0 + 0' = 0'$ by (D1) and (D3). Hence, using (a), $0 = 1'$.

(e) Substitute y instead of x and x' instead of z in (D5). Using (a) we get

$$(((y+x') + (y+x')')' + (y+x')') + x = x$$

whence $(1' + (y+x')') + x = x$ by (D4). Applying (d), (D1) and (D3) we conclude $(x' + y)' + x = x$. \square

Lemma 2. *Let $\mathcal{D} = (D; +, ', 0, 1)$ be an orthomodular directoid. Define a binary relation \leq on D as follows*

$$x \leq y \quad \text{if and only if} \quad x + y = y. \quad (*)$$

Then \leq is a partial order on D such that:

- (a) $0 \leq x \leq 1$ for each $x \in D$
- (b) $x \leq x + y, y \leq x + y$
- (c) $x \leq y$ implies $y' \leq x'$
- (d) if $x + y = 0$ then $x = y = 0$
- (e) if $x + (x + y)' = 1$ then $y \leq x$.

Proof. By (c) of Lemma 1 we see that \leq is reflexive. Assume $x \leq y$ and $y \leq x$. Then $x + y = y$ and $y + x = x$. Due to (D1) we infer $x = y$, i.e. \leq is antisymmetrical. If $x \leq y$ and $y \leq z$ then $x + y = y, y + z = z$ and, applying (D2), we have

$$x + z = x + (y + z) = x + ((x + y) + z) = (x + y) + z = y + z = z$$

showing $x \leq z$, transitivity of \leq . Hence, \leq is a partial order on D . By (D3) and (D1), $0 \leq x$ and, by (b) of Lemma 1, $x \leq 1$ for each $x \in D$.

If we put $z = 0$ in (D2), we obtain $x + (x + y) = x + y$ whence $x \leq x + y$. Analogously $y \leq y + x = x + y$.

Further, assume $x \leq y$, i.e. $x + y = y$. Then, by (e) and (a) of Lemma 1, we infer $(x + y)' + x' = x'$ and hence $y' + x' = x'$, proving $y' \leq x'$.

The assertion (d) follows from (b).

Finally, assume $x + (x + y)' = 1$. By (D6) we infer $x + y = x + (x + (x + y)')' = x + 1' = x + 0 = x$ thus $y \leq x$. □

The partial order defined by (*) will be referred to as the **induced order** of $\mathcal{D} = (D; +, ', 0, 1)$.

Now, we recall the concept of orthomodular poset (from [1]).

Definition 2. By an **orthomodular poset** is meant a structure $\mathcal{P} = (P; \leq, ', 0, 1)$, where \leq is a partial order on P , $0 \leq x \leq 1$ for each $x \in P$, $x'' = x$, x' is a complement of x and $x \leq y$ implies $y' \leq x'$, and satisfying the following two conditions:

- (i) if $x \leq y'$ then the set $\{x, y\}$ has the supremum $x \vee y$ in $(P; \leq)$
- (ii) if $x \leq y$ then $x \vee (x \vee y')' = y$.

Remark 1. (a) Since $x \leq x$ for each $x \in P$, $x \vee x'$ exists and $x \vee x' = 1$.
 (b) Since $x \leq y$ implies $y' \leq x'$, the existence of $x \vee y$ yields the existence of $x' \wedge y' = (x \vee y)'$, the infimum of x', y' , by De Morgan laws. In particular, $x \vee x' = 1$ and $x'' = x, 1' = 0$ get immediately $x' \wedge x = 0$ and hence x' is a complement of x .
 (c) If $x \leq y$ then, by (i), $x \vee y'$ exists. Since $x \leq x \vee y'$, also $x \vee (x \vee y')'$ exists thus (ii) is correctly defined. By using De Morgan laws, (ii) can be read as follows:

$$x \leq y \quad \Rightarrow \quad x \vee (x' \wedge y) = y \tag{OML}$$

which is the **orthomodular law**. Hence, if $x \vee y$ exists for each $x, y \in P$ then $\mathcal{P} = (P; \leq, ', 0, 1)$ is an **orthomodular lattice** (see [1, 11]).

By (i), if x, y are orthogonal then $x \vee y$ exists. Of course, $x \vee y$ exists also for comparable elements since $x \leq y$ gets $x \vee y = y$.

If $\mathcal{P} = (P; \leq', 0, 1)$ is an orthomodular lattice then the orthomodular law (OML) can be expressed in the form of identity as follows:

$$x \vee (x' \wedge (x \vee y)) = x \vee y.$$

- (d) If $x \leq a$ and $y \leq a'$ for some $a \in P$ then $x \vee y$ exists. Namely, $y \leq a'$ yields $a \leq y'$ thus $x \leq a \leq y'$ implies that x, y are orthogonal and, by (i) of Definition 2, $x \vee y$ exists in $(P; \leq)$.

Example 1. See [1]. Let M be a finite set with an even number of elements. Let P be the set of all subsets of M which have even number of elements ordered by inclusion and let $A' = M \setminus A$, the set-theoretical complementation. Then $\mathcal{P} = (P; \subseteq, ', \emptyset, M)$ is an orthomodular poset. If $|M| \geq 6$ then \mathcal{P} is not a lattice.

Now, we are going to show that every orthomodular directoid is an orthomodular poset. For this, let us firstly prove the following lemma.

Lemma 3. *Let $\mathcal{D} = (D; +, ', 0, 1)$ be an orthomodular directoid and \leq its induced order.*

$$\text{If } x \leq y' \text{ then } x + y = x \vee y. \quad (2.1)$$

Proof. In fact, we are going to prove that (2.1) is equivalent to the axiom (D5). At first we show that (2.1) is equivalent with the following condition:

$$(x \leq y' \text{ and } x, y \leq z) \text{ implies } x + y \leq z. \quad (2.2)$$

(2.1) \Rightarrow (2.2): Assume $x \leq y'$ and let $x, y \leq z$. By (b) of Lemma 2 we have $x, y \leq x + y$ thus (2.1) yields (2.2) immediately.

(2.2) \Rightarrow (2.1): Let $x \leq y'$ and $x, y \leq z$. By (2.2), $x + y$ is the least common upper bound of x, y thus $x + y = x \vee y$.

And now, the axiom (D5) is clearly equivalent to the condition

$$((x + z) + (y + z)')' + (y + z)' \leq z'. \quad (2.3)$$

It remains to show that (2.3) is equivalent to (2.2).

(2.2) \Rightarrow (2.3): Assume that (2.2) holds and put $a' = (x + z) + (y + z)'$, $b' = y + z$. Then for $a = ((x + z) + (y + z)')'$ and $b = (y + z)'$ we have $(x + z) + (y + z)' \geq (y + z)'$ thus $a = ((x + z) + (y + z)')' \leq y + z = b'$. Further, $y + z \geq z$ thus $b = (y + z)' \leq z'$ and $(x + z) + (y + z)' \geq x + z \geq z$, whence $a = ((x + z) + (y + z)')' \leq z'$. Applying (2.2) for a, b and z' we conclude $((x + z) + (y + z)')' + (y + z)' \leq z'$ which is (2.3).

(2.3) \Rightarrow (2.2): Assume that (2.3) holds and let $x \leq y'$, $x, y \leq z$. Then $y \leq x'$, i.e. $x' + y = x'$ and $z' \leq x', y'$, i.e. $x' + z' = x', y' + z' = y'$. By (2.3) we compute

$$x + y = x'' + y = (x' + y)' + y = ((x' + z') + (y' + z')')' + (y' + z')' \leq z$$

proving (2.2). \square

3. A REPRESENTATION OF ORTHOMODULAR POSETS

Now, we are ready to prove our first main theorem.

Theorem 2. *Let $\mathcal{D} = (D; +, ', 0, 1)$ be an orthomodular directoid and \leq be its induced order. Then $\mathcal{P}(D) = (D; \leq, ', 0, 1)$ is an orthomodular poset where for orthogonal elements $x, y \in D$ we have*

$$x + y = x \vee y.$$

Proof. By Lemma 2, $(D; \leq, 0, 1)$ is a bounded poset where the mapping $x \mapsto x'$ is an antitone involution.

Assume x, y are orthogonal, i.e. $x \leq y'$. By Lemma 3 we have $x + y = x \vee y$.

Since $x \leq x$, the elements x, x' are orthogonal thus, by (D4), $x \vee x' = x + x' = 1$, i.e. x' is a complement of x .

It remains to prove the orthomodular law. Assume $x \leq y$. Then the elements x, y' are orthogonal and hence $x + y' = x \vee y'$ and, similarly, $x + (x \vee y')' = x \vee (x \vee y')'$. Because $x + y = y$, using (D6) we obtain

$$x \vee (x \vee y')' = x + (x + y')' = x + (x + (x + y))' = x + y = y$$

which is (ii) of Definition 2. □

Moreover, we are able to prove the converse.

Theorem 3. *Let $\mathcal{P} = (P; \leq, ', 0, 1)$ be an orthomodular poset. Define a binary operation $+$ on P as follows:*

- $x + y = x \vee y$ if $x \vee y$ exists
- $x + y = y + x$ is an arbitrary element of $U(x, y) = \{z \in P; x, y \leq z\}$ otherwise.

Then $\mathcal{D}(P) = (P; +, ', 0, 1)$ is an orthomodular directoid.

Proof. By definition, $+$ satisfies (D1). Since $x + y \in U(x, y)$ in each case, it is elementary to check (D2). Since $0 \leq x$, we have $x = x \vee 0 = x + 0$ proving (D3). Since $x \vee x' = 1$, we obtain (D4). Since $x \leq x + y$, we obtain (D6) by using of the orthomodular law. It remains to prove (D5).

Put $a = ((x + z) + (y + z))', b = (y + z)'$. Then $a = ((x + z) + (y + z))' \leq y + z = b'$, i.e. $a + b = a \vee b$. However, $(x + z) + (y + z)' \geq x + z \geq z$ thus $a \leq z'$. Evidently, $b = (y + z)' \leq z'$ and hence $a + b = a \vee b \leq z'$. Thus $(a + b) + z' = z'$ which is (D5). □

By Theorem 3, to every orthomodular poset $\mathcal{P} = (P; \leq, ', 0, 1)$ can be assigned an everywhere defined algebra which is an orthomodular directoid $\mathcal{D}(P) = (P; +, ', 0, 1)$. By Theorem 2, to the orthomodular directoid $\mathcal{D}(P)$ can be assigned an orthomodular poset $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{D}(P))$. Since the underlying posets $(P; \leq)$ coincide in all \mathcal{P} , $\mathcal{D}(P)$ and $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{D}(P))$ and the complementation is also the same, we conclude that $\mathcal{P} = \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{D}(P))$. Hence, although the directoid $\mathcal{D}(P)$ need not be assigned in a

unique way, it bears all the information on \mathcal{P} because $\mathcal{P} = \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{D}(P))$ for every such a directoid.

On the contrary, if $\mathcal{D} = (D; +, ', 0, 1)$ is an orthomodular directoid, $\mathcal{P}(D)$ the assigned orthomodular poset and $\mathcal{D}(\mathcal{P}(D))$ the assigned orthomodular directoid then \mathcal{D} and $\mathcal{D}(\mathcal{P}(D))$ need not be even isomorphic because the operation $+$ in $\mathcal{D}(\mathcal{P}(D))$ can be chosen differently than that in \mathcal{D} .

Theorem 4. *Let $\mathcal{D} = (D; +, ', 0, 1)$ be an orthomodular directoid, \leq its induced order and $a \in D$. Then $([a, 1]; +, ^a, a, 1)$ for $x^a = x' + a$ is an orthomodular directoid.*

Proof. Assume $a \in D$ and $x \in [a, 1]$. Then $a \leq x$ and hence $a \vee x'$ exists and $x^a = x' + a = x' \vee a$. Since $x' \vee a \geq a$, also $a \vee (a \vee x)'$ exists and $x^{aa} = (x' \vee a)' \vee a = a$ by the orthomodular law. Moreover, $x \leq y$ for $x, y \in [a, 1]$ yields $y^a = y' \vee a \leq x' \vee a = x^a$ and $x^a = x' \vee a \geq a$, i.e. $x \mapsto x^a$ is an antitone involution on the interval $[a, 1]$. Further, $x^a = x' \vee a \geq x'$ thus $(x^a)' \vee x'$ exists and, by De Morgan laws, $(x^a)' \vee x' = (x^a \wedge x)' = ((x' \vee a) \wedge x)' = a'$ by the orthomodular law. Therefore $x^a \wedge x = a$ and $x^a \vee x = x^a \vee x^{aa} = (x \wedge x^a)^a = a^a = 1$, thus x^a is an orthocomplement of x in the interval $[a, 1]$. It is plain to check the orthomodular law in the poset $([a, 1]; \leq, ^a, a, 1)$ and hence the induced algebra $([a, 1]; +, ^a, a, 1)$ is an orthomodular directoid. \square

4. THE VARIETY OF ORTHOMODULAR DIRECTOIDS

By Theorems 2 and 3, orthomodular posets can be represented by everywhere defined algebras, i.e. by orthomodular directoids. However, by Definition 1, these directoids are determined by the identities (D1)–(D6) and hence the class \mathcal{K} of orthomodular directoids forms a variety of algebras. In what follows, we present several important properties of the variety \mathcal{K} .

Recall that an algebra \mathcal{A} is **congruence distributive** if its congruence lattice $\text{Con}\mathcal{A}$ is distributive. A variety \mathcal{V} is congruence distributive if each $\mathcal{A} \in \mathcal{V}$ has this property. By a majority term is meant a ternary term $m(x, y, z)$ such that

$$m(x, x, y) = m(x, y, x) = m(y, x, x) = x.$$

It follows directly by the Jónsson characterization that a variety \mathcal{V} having a majority term is congruence distributive, see e.g. [3].

Theorem 5. *The variety \mathcal{K} of orthomodular directoids is congruence distributive.*

Proof. Consider the ternary term

$$m(x, y, z) = ((x \sqcap y) + (y \sqcap z)) + (x \sqcap z),$$

where $a \sqcap b = (a' + b)'$. It is immediately clear that $a \sqcap a = a$, $a \sqcap b = b \sqcap a$, $a \sqcap b \leq a$ and $a \sqcap b \leq b$, thus $(a \sqcap b) + a = a$ and $(a \sqcap b) + b = b$. Hence

$$m(x, x, y) = ((x \sqcap x) + (x \sqcap y)) + (x \sqcap y) = (x + (x \sqcap y)) + (x \sqcap y)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= x + (x \sqcap y) = x \\
 m(x, y, x) &= ((x \sqcap y) + (y \sqcap x)) + (x \sqcap x) = (x \sqcap y) + x = x \\
 m(x, y, y) &= ((x \sqcap y) + (y \sqcap y)) + (x \sqcap y) = ((x \sqcap y) + y) + (x \sqcap y) \\
 &= y + (x \sqcap y) = y
 \end{aligned}$$

proving that m is a majority term of \mathcal{K} . □

Let us recall (see e.g. [3]) that an algebra \mathcal{A} is **congruence regular** if every congruence on \mathcal{A} is determined by every its class, i.e. if for any $\Theta, \Phi \in \text{Con}\mathcal{A}$ and each $a \in A$, if $[a]_\Theta = [a]_\Phi$ then $\Theta = \Phi$. A variety \mathcal{V} is **congruence regular** if each $\mathcal{A} \in \mathcal{V}$ has this property. The following result was proved by B. Csákány, see [6].

Proposition 1. *A variety \mathcal{V} is congruence regular if and only if there exists $n \geq 1$ and ternary terms t_1, \dots, t_n such that*

$$(t_1(x, y, z) = z \text{ and } \dots \text{ and } t_n(x, y, z) = z) \text{ if and only if } x = y.$$

Using this, we prove the following result.

Theorem 6. *The variety of orthomodular directoids is congruence regular.*

Proof. At first, consider the term

$$x \Delta y = (x + (x + y)')' + (y + (x + y)')'.$$

If $x = y$ then clearly $(x + (x + y)')' = (x + x')' = 1' = 0$ and hence $x \Delta x = 0$. Conversely, assume $x \Delta y = 0$. By (d) of Lemma 2, $(x + (x + y)')' = 0$ and $(y + (x + y)')' = 0$, i.e. $x + (x + y)' = 1$ and $y + (x + y)' = 1$. By (e) of Lemma 2, $y \leq x$ and $x \leq y$ giving $x = y$.

Now, take $n = 2$ and consider the terms $t_1(x, y, z) = (x \Delta y) + z$, $t_2(x, y, z) = ((x \Delta y) + z)'$. If $x = y$ then

$$t_1(x, x, z) = (x \Delta x) + z = 0 + z = z$$

and

$$t_2(x, x, z) = ((x \Delta x) + z)' = (0 + z)' = z'' = z.$$

Conversely, assume $t_1(x, y, z) = t_2(x, y, z) = z$. Then $(x \Delta y) + z = z$, i.e. $x \Delta y \leq z$ and $((x \Delta y) + z)' = z$, that is, $(x \Delta y) + z' = z'$. Thus we get $x \Delta y \leq z'$, whence $z \leq (x \Delta y)'$. Together we have $x \Delta y \leq z \leq (x \Delta y)'$ which is possible if and only if $x \Delta y = 0$. As shown above, it gets $x = y$. Hence t_1, t_2 are the terms of the Proposition proving congruence regularity. □

Recall that a variety \mathcal{V} is **permutable** if $\Theta \circ \Phi = \Phi \circ \Theta$ for every $\mathcal{A} \in \mathcal{V}$ and each $\Theta, \Phi \in \text{Con}\mathcal{A}$. As proved by A.I. Mal'cev (see e.g. [3]), a variety \mathcal{V} is permutable if and only if there exists a ternary term $p(x, y, z)$ such that $p(x, x, z) = z$ and $p(x, z, z) = x$.

Theorem 7. *The variety of orthomodular directoids is permutable.*

Proof. In Theorem 4, the involution x^a for $x \in [a, 1]$ has been introduced. Since $y \leq x + y$, we have $x + y \in [y, 1]$ and hence $(x + y)^y = (x + y)' + y$ is defined. As shown by Theorem 4, we have $(x + y)^{yy} = x + y$ and $(x + y)^y \geq y$ whence $(x + y)^y + y = (x + y)^y$. Define

$$p(x, y, z) = ((z + y)^y + x)^x \sqcap ((x + y)^y + z)^z,$$

where again $a \sqcap b = (a' + b)'$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} p(x, x, z) &= ((z + x)^x + x)^x \sqcap ((x + x)^x + z)^z \\ &= (z + x)^{xx} \sqcap (1 + z)^z = (z + x) \sqcap z = z \end{aligned}$$

and, analogously,

$$p(x, z, z) = ((z + z)^z + x)^x \sqcap ((x + z)^z + z)^z = x \sqcap (x + z) = x.$$

Thus p is a Mal'cev term, and hence the variety of orthomodular directoids is permutable. \square

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