

Algebra Univers. 77 (2017) 375–393
 DOI 10.1007/s00012-017-0433-4
 Published online February 10, 2017
 © Springer International Publishing 2017



Algebra Universalis

Kleene algebras with implication

JOSÉ LUIS CASTIGLIONI, SERGIO ARTURO CELANI, AND HERNÁN JAVIER SAN MARTÍN

ABSTRACT. Inspired by an old construction due to J. Kalman that relates distributive lattices and centered Kleene algebras, in this paper we study an equivalence for certain categories whose objects are algebras with implication $(H, \wedge, \vee, \rightarrow, 0, 1)$ which satisfy the following property for every $a, b, c \in H$: if $a \leq b \rightarrow c$, then $a \wedge b \leq c$.

1. Introduction

Motivated by results due to Kalman [11], R. Cignoli in [8] proved that the construction of [11] induces a functor K from the category of bounded distributive lattices into the category of centered Kleene algebras. It was also shown in [8] that K has a left adjoint [8, Theorem 1.7]. He also determined an equivalence between the category of bounded distributive lattices and a full subcategory of centered Kleene algebras [8, Theorem 2.4]. In particular, there exists an equivalence between the category of Heyting algebras and the category of centered Nelson algebras [8, Theorem 3.14]. Later, these results were extended in [4, 5] in the context of residuated lattices.

A possible generalization of Heyting algebras is provided by the notion of algebras with implication, *DLI*-algebras for short [6]. The question naturally arises whether it is possible to consider some subcategory of *DLI*-algebras and some category of centered Kleene algebras with implication in order to obtain an equivalence between them, making the following diagram commute,

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \text{Hey} & \xrightarrow{K} & \text{Nel}_c \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 \text{DLI}^+ & \dashrightarrow & \text{KLI}' \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 \text{BDL} & \xrightarrow{K} & \text{KLI}'_c
 \end{array}$$

Presented by C. Tsinakis.

Received October 14, 2015; accepted in final form March 25, 2016.

2010 *Mathematics Subject Classification*: Primary: 06D99; Secondary: 06D05, 08A30, 08A62.

Key words and phrases: involutive distributive lattices, centered Kleene algebras, lattices with implication.

This work was supported by grants CONICET PIP 112-201101-00636 and UNLP 11/X667.

In this article, we answer this question in the positive. We consider *DLI*-algebras $(H, \wedge, \vee, \rightarrow, 0, 1)$ which also satisfy the following property: *for every $a, b, c \in H$, if $a \leq b \rightarrow c$, then $a \wedge b \leq c$* ; or equivalently, the inequality $a \wedge (a \rightarrow b) \leq b$, for every $a, b \in H$.

The applications of Kalman’s construction given in [8], together with the interest in *DLI*-algebras [6], suggest that it is potentially fruitful to understand Kalman’s work in the context of *DLI*-algebras. We do this in the present paper.

The paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, we present some results that we use later about Kalman’s functor for bounded distributive lattices and Heyting algebras. In Section 3, we introduce certain varieties of *DLI*-algebras and we study the relation among them. In Section 4, we build up categorical equivalences for the mentioned varieties extending the original Kalman construction. In Section 5, we establish an order isomorphism for the lattice of congruences of any *DLI*-algebra with the additional inequality $a \wedge (a \rightarrow b) \leq b$. In Section 6, we make some final remarks.

All the categories considered in this paper have an underlying class of algebras, so we shall use the same notation in both cases.

2. Basic results

In the process of our research on this topic, we have found it useful to place our problems in the following general context.

We assume the reader is familiar with bounded distributive lattices and Heyting algebras [1]. A *De Morgan* algebra is an algebra $(H, \wedge, \vee, \sim, 0, 1)$ of type $(2, 2, 1, 0, 0)$ such that $(H, \vee, \wedge, 0, 1)$ is a bounded distributive lattice and \sim fulfills the equations $\sim \sim x = x$ and $\sim(x \vee y) = \sim x \wedge \sim y$. An operation \sim which satisfies the previous two equations is called a *involution*. A *Kleene algebra* is a De Morgan algebra in which the inequality $x \wedge \sim x \leq y \vee \sim y$ holds. A *centered Kleene algebra* is a Kleene algebra with an element c such that $c = \sim c$. It follows from the distributivity of the lattice that c is necessarily unique. We write *BDL* for the category of bounded distributive lattices and Kl_c for the category of centered Kleene algebras.

Remark 2.1. If H is a bounded distributive lattice, we define

$$\text{K}(H) := \{(a, b) \in H \times H : a \wedge b = 0\}.$$

We have that $(\text{K}(H), \vee, \wedge, c, \sim, 0, 1)$ is a centered Kleene algebra by defining the following operations:

$$\begin{aligned} (a, b) \vee (d, e) &:= (a \vee d, b \wedge e), & (a, b) \wedge (d, e) &:= (a \wedge d, b \vee e), \\ \sim(a, b) &:= (b, a), & 0 &:= (0, 1), & 1 &:= (1, 0), & c &:= (0, 0). \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, if $f: H \rightarrow G$ is a morphism in *BDL*, then $\text{K}(f): \text{K}(H) \rightarrow \text{K}(G)$ given by $\text{K}(f)(x, y) = (f(x), f(y))$ is a morphism in Kl_c . Then there is a functor K from *BDL* to Kl_c .

Applying an extension of Priestley duality, in [8] Cignoli proves that \mathbf{K} has a left adjoint. He also proves that there exists a categorical equivalence between \mathbf{BDL} and a full subcategory of \mathbf{Kl}_c in which the objects satisfy a condition in its associated Priestley spaces.

Let $(T, \vee, \wedge, \sim, c, 0, 1)$ be a centered Kleene algebra. We define

$$C(T) := \{x \in T : x \geq c\}.$$

We have that $(C(T), \wedge, \vee, c, 1)$ is a bounded distributive lattice. Moreover, if $g: T \rightarrow U$ is a morphism in \mathbf{Kl}_c then $C(g): C(T) \rightarrow C(U)$ given by $C(g)(x) = g(x)$ is a morphism in \mathbf{BDL} . Then we have a functor C from \mathbf{Kl}_c to \mathbf{BDL} . See [4, 5, 8].

Remark 2.2. If H is in \mathbf{BDL} , then the map $\alpha_H: H \rightarrow C(K(H))$ given by $\alpha_H(x) = (x, 0)$ is an isomorphism in \mathbf{BDL} . If $T \in \mathbf{Kl}_c$, then $\beta_T: T \rightarrow K(C(T))$ given by $\beta_T(x) = (x \vee c, \sim x \vee c)$ is an injective map which is a morphism in \mathbf{Kl}_c . That β_T is well defined follows since in any Kleene algebra, we have that $x \wedge \sim x \leq c$, so $(x \vee c) \wedge (\sim x \vee c) = (x \wedge \sim x) \vee c = c$.

Theorem 2.3. *With the notation above, we have that the functor K is right adjoint of C .*

Proof. This follows from [4, Theorem 3.6]. See also [8, Theorem 1.7]. □

Let $T \in \mathbf{Kl}_c$. We consider the following algebraic condition:

(CK) For every $x, y \geq c$ such that $x \wedge y \leq c$, there exists z such that $z \vee c = x$ and $\sim z \vee c = y$.

Remark 2.4. Let $H \in \mathbf{BDL}$. Given two elements x, y in $K(H)$ such that $x, y \geq c$ and $x \wedge y \leq c$, they are of the form $x = (a, 0)$ and $y = (b, 0)$, with $a \wedge b = 0$. The element $z = (a, b)$ in $K(H)$ satisfies $z \vee c = x$ and $\sim z \vee c = y$. Therefore, $K(H)$ satisfies (CK).

The condition (CK) is not necessarily satisfied in every centered Kleene algebra, as we show in the following example.

Example 2.5. Consider the centered Kleene algebra of Figure 1. We have that $x, y \geq c$ and $x \wedge y = c$. However, there is no z such that $z \vee c = x$ and $\sim z \vee c = y$.

We write \mathbf{Kl}'_c for the full subcategory of \mathbf{Kl}_c whose objects satisfy the condition (CK). For $T \in \mathbf{Kl}_c$, the following remark follows from the definition of β_T .

Remark 2.6. T satisfies (CK) if and only if β_T is a surjective map.

Straightforward computations based on previous results of this section prove the following result.

Theorem 2.7. *The functors K and C establish a categorical equivalence between \mathbf{BDL} and \mathbf{Kl}'_c with natural isomorphisms α and β .*

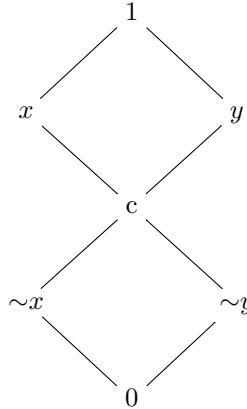


FIGURE 1. An example of a centered Kleene algebra which does not satisfy condition (CK).

Remark 2.8. In [8, Theorem 2.4], it was proved that there exists a categorical equivalence between BDL and the full subcategory of Kl_c whose objects satisfy a topological condition called the interpolation property. It was observed by M. Sagastume [12] that if $T \in Kl_c$, then T satisfies the interpolation property if and only if T satisfies (CK). Moreover, Kl'_c is the full subcategory of Kl_c whose objects satisfy the interpolation property. This result was never published. For completeness, we give a direct proof of it for the interested reader at the end of this article.

A *quasi-Nelson algebra* is a Kleene algebra such that for each pair x, y , there exists $x \rightarrow (\sim x \vee y)$, where \rightarrow is the Heyting implication. We define the binary operation \Rightarrow as $x \Rightarrow y = x \rightarrow (\sim x \vee y)$. A *Nelson algebra* is a quasi-Nelson algebra satisfying the equation $(x \wedge y) \Rightarrow z = x \Rightarrow (y \Rightarrow z)$. A quasi-Nelson algebra is a Nelson algebra if and only if it satisfies the interpolation property [8, Theorem 3.5].

Let $(H, \vee, \wedge, \rightarrow, 0, 1)$ be a Heyting algebra. We consider the following binary operation in $K(H)$ (see [10, 14]):

$$(a, b) \Rightarrow (d, e) := (a \rightarrow d, a \wedge e).$$

The algebra $(K(H), \wedge, \vee, \Rightarrow, c, 0, 1)$ is a centered Nelson algebra. We write Hey for the category of Heyting algebras and Nel_c for the category of centered Nelson algebras. For the following result, see [4, Proposition 3.7] and [8, Theorem 3.14].

Theorem 2.9. *Kalman’s adjunction restricts to an adjoint equivalence:*

$$K \dashv C: \text{Hey} \rightarrow \text{Nel}_c.$$

An *involutive residuated lattice* is a bounded, integral and commutative residuated lattice $(T, \vee, \wedge, *, \rightarrow, 0, 1)$ such that for every $x \in T$, we have that

$\neg\neg x = x$, where $\neg x := x \rightarrow 0$ and 0 is the least element of T [3]. In an involutive residuated lattice, we have

$$x * y = \neg(x \rightarrow \neg y) \quad \text{and} \quad x \rightarrow y = \neg(x * \neg y).$$

A Nelson lattice [3] is an involutive residuated lattice $(T, \vee, \wedge, *, \rightarrow, 0, 1)$ which satisfies the additional inequality $(x^2 \rightarrow y) \wedge ((\neg y)^2 \rightarrow \neg x) \leq x \rightarrow y$, where $x^2 := x * x$. See also [13].

Let $(T, \vee, \wedge, \Rightarrow, \sim, 0, 1)$ be a Nelson algebra. It follows from [3, Theorem 3.1] that $(T, \wedge, \vee, *, \rightarrow, 0, 1)$ is a Nelson lattice by defining

$$\begin{aligned} x * y &:= \sim(x \Rightarrow \sim y) \vee \sim(y \Rightarrow \sim x), \\ x \rightarrow y &:= (x \Rightarrow y) \wedge (\sim y \Rightarrow \sim x). \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, $\neg x = x \rightarrow 0 = \sim x$.

Let $(T, \wedge, \vee, *, \rightarrow, 0, 1)$ be a Nelson lattice. It follows from [3, Theorem 3.6] that $(T, \vee, \wedge, \Rightarrow, \sim, 0, 1)$ is a Nelson algebra by defining

$$x \Rightarrow y := x^2 \rightarrow y \quad \text{and} \quad \sim x := \neg x.$$

Moreover, it can be proved that centered Nelson algebras and Nelson lattices are equationally equivalent (see [3, Theorem 3.11]).

Remark 2.10. Let $(H, \vee, \wedge, \rightarrow, 0, 1)$ be a Heyting algebra. For (a, b) and (d, e) in $K(H)$, the operations $*$ and \rightarrow defined previously take the form

$$\begin{aligned} (a, b) * (d, e) &= (a \wedge d, (a \rightarrow e) \wedge (d \rightarrow b)), \\ (a, b) \rightarrow (d, e) &= ((a \rightarrow d) \wedge (e \rightarrow b), a \wedge e). \end{aligned}$$

We write \rightarrow both for the implication in H as for the implication in $K(H)$.

A *centered Nelson lattice* is an algebra $(T, \vee, \wedge, *, \rightarrow, c, 0, 1)$, where the reduct $(T, \vee, \wedge, *, \rightarrow, 0, 1)$ is a Nelson lattice and c is a constant such that $\neg c = c$.

Corollary 2.11. *There exists an equivalence between Hey and the category of centered Nelson lattices.*

3. Some varieties of DLI-algebras

Recall from [6] that an algebra $(H, \wedge, \vee, \rightarrow, 0, 1)$ of type $(2, 2, 2, 0, 0)$ is a *DLI*-algebra if $(H, \wedge, \vee, 0, 1)$ is a bounded distributive lattice and the following conditions are satisfied:

- (I1) $(a \rightarrow b) \wedge (a \rightarrow d) = a \rightarrow (b \wedge d)$,
- (I2) $(a \rightarrow d) \wedge (b \rightarrow d) = (a \vee b) \rightarrow d$,
- (I3) $0 \rightarrow a = 1$,
- (I4) $a \rightarrow 1 = 1$.

Remark 3.1. Let H be a *DLI*-algebra. It follows from (I1) that if $a \leq b$, then $d \rightarrow a \leq d \rightarrow b$, and it follows from (I2) that if $a \leq b$, then $b \rightarrow d \leq a \rightarrow d$.

We write DLI^+ for the variety of DLI -algebras whose algebras satisfy the following equation:

$$(I5) \quad a \wedge (a \rightarrow b) \leq b.$$

Remark 3.2. In any DLI -algebra the equation (I5) is equivalent to the following condition: for every a, b, d , if $a \leq b \rightarrow d$, then $a \wedge b \leq d$.

In every bounded distributive lattice H , if we define a binary operation \rightarrow by $a \rightarrow b = 1$ for every a, b , then (H, \rightarrow) is a DLI -algebra [7]. Taking into account this property, we can show that DLI^+ is a proper subvariety of the variety of DLI -algebras. In order to prove this, consider the chain of two elements $H_2 = \{0, 1\}$ with the above mentioned implication. We have that $1 \wedge (1 \rightarrow 0) = 1 \not\leq 0$. Hence, DLI^+ is a proper subvariety of the variety of DLI -algebras. Furthermore, in every bounded distributive lattice H , it is possible to define a binary operation with the property that $(H, \rightarrow) \in DLI^+$ as we show in the following example.

Example 3.3. Let H be a bounded distributive lattice. Then $(H, \rightarrow) \in DLI^+$ by defining

$$a \rightarrow b = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } a = 0; \\ b, & \text{if } a \neq 0. \end{cases}$$

Let $H \in DLI^+$. We consider the following equation:

$$(I6) \quad a \rightarrow a = 1.$$

We write DLI_1^+ for the subvariety of DLI^+ whose objects satisfy (I6).

Example 3.4. Consider the chain of three elements $H_3 = \{0, a, 1\}$ such that $0 < a < 1$. We have that $(H_3, \rightarrow) \in DLI^+$, where \rightarrow is the binary operation given in Example 3.3. Since $a \rightarrow a = a \neq 1$, then $(H_3, \rightarrow) \notin DLI_1^+$. Hence, we have that DLI_1^+ is a proper subvariety of DLI^+ .

Let $H \in DLI_1^+$. Consider the following inequality:

$$(I7) \quad (a \rightarrow b) \wedge (b \rightarrow d) \leq a \rightarrow d.$$

A *weak Heyting algebra*, or *WH-algebra* [2, 7], is an ordered algebraic structure $(H, \wedge, \vee, \rightarrow, 0, 1)$, where the reduct $(H, \wedge, \vee, 0, 1)$ is a bounded distributive lattice and \rightarrow is a binary operation on A satisfying for all $a, b, c \in H$ the following conditions: $(a \rightarrow b) \wedge (a \rightarrow d) = a \rightarrow (b \wedge d)$, $(a \rightarrow d) \wedge (b \rightarrow d) = (a \vee b) \rightarrow d$, $(a \rightarrow b) \wedge (b \rightarrow d) \leq a \rightarrow d$, and $a \rightarrow a = 1$.

Some examples of *WH*-algebras that appear in the literature are the *RWH*-algebras [7] and the subresiduated lattices introduced by G. Epstein and A. Horn in [9]; these last structures were introduced as a generalization of Heyting algebras. A *RWH*-algebra is a *WH*-algebra that in addition satisfies the inequality (I5). A subresiduated lattice is a *RWH*-algebra that in addition satisfies the inequality

$$(I8) \quad a \rightarrow b \leq d \rightarrow (a \rightarrow b).$$

We write *RWH* for the variety of *RWH*-algebras, and *SRL* for the variety of subresiduated lattices. Note that *RWH* is the subvariety of DLI_1^+ whose algebras satisfy (I7), and *SRL* is the subvariety of DLI^+ whose algebras satisfy (I7) and (I8).

Example 3.5. Consider the chain of four elements $H_4 = \{0, a, b, 1\}$ with $0 < a < b < 1$. We consider the following binary operation:

\rightarrow	0	a	b	1
0	1	1	1	1
a	0	1	1	1
b	0	a	1	1
1	0	0	b	1

Straightforward computations show that $(H_4, \rightarrow) \in \text{DLI}_1^+$. However, we have that $1 \rightarrow b = b$ and $b \rightarrow a = a$, so $(1 \rightarrow b) \wedge (b \rightarrow a) = a \not\leq 0 = 1 \rightarrow a$. Hence, *RWH* is a proper subvariety of DLI_1^+ .

Let $H \in \text{DLI}^+$. We consider the following condition:

(A) For every a, b , if $a \wedge b = 0$, then $a \leq b \rightarrow 0$.

We write DLI_\perp^+ for the class of algebras of DLI^+ whose algebras satisfy the condition (A). It is immediate that in every algebra of DLI_\perp^+ we have that $a \wedge b = 0$ if and only if $a \leq b \rightarrow 0$. Moreover, it follows from [1, Theorem 1, Sec. 3, Ch. VIII] that DLI_\perp^+ is a variety.

Example 3.6. Consider the boolean lattice B_2 , whose atoms are a and b . We have that $(B_2, \rightarrow) \in \text{DLI}^+$, where \rightarrow is the implication given in Example 3.3. Moreover, $a \wedge b = 0$ and $a \rightarrow 0 = 0$. Thus, $b \not\leq a \rightarrow 0$. Hence, the condition (A) is not satisfied for this algebra. Therefore, DLI_\perp^+ is a proper subvariety of DLI^+ .

Let (H_3, \rightarrow) be the algebra given in Example 3.4, which is not in DLI_1^+ . Straightforward computations show that $(H_3, \rightarrow) \in \text{DLI}_\perp^+$.

Finally, consider the bounded distributive lattice B_2 given in Example 3.6. Define the following binary operation:

\rightarrow	0	a	b	1
0	1	1	1	1
a	b	1	b	1
b	0	0	1	1
1	0	0	b	1

Then $(B_2, \rightarrow) \in \text{SRL}$ and it is not an algebra of DLI_\perp^+ because $a \wedge b = 0$, $b \rightarrow 0 = 0$ and $a \not\leq 0$.

The relation among all mentioned varieties is depicted in Figure 2.

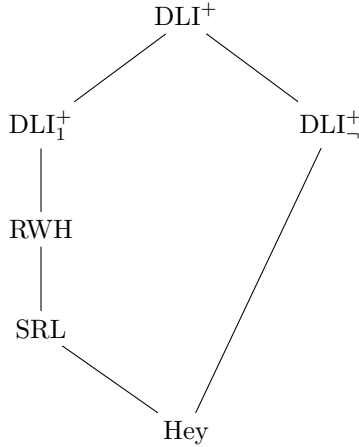


FIGURE 2. The relations among some of the varieties mentioned in this work.

4. Kalman’s functor

The fact that Kalman’s construction can be extended consistently to Heyting algebras led us to believe that some of this picture could be lifted to the variety DLI^+ . In this section, we study this level of generality.

Let $H \in DLI^+$. Write \rightarrow for the implication of H . We define a binary operation on $K(H)$ (also written \rightarrow) by

$$(a, b) \rightarrow (d, e) := ((a \rightarrow d) \wedge (e \rightarrow b), a \wedge e). \tag{4.1}$$

This definition is motivated by Remark 2.10. Since $a \wedge b = d \wedge e = 0$, then $(a \rightarrow d) \wedge (e \rightarrow b) \wedge a \wedge e = 0$. Hence, \rightarrow is well defined in $K(H)$. Thus, we can consider algebras $(K(H), \wedge, \vee, \rightarrow, \sim, (0, 0), (0, 1), (1, 0))$ of type $(2, 2, 2, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0)$ where the reduct $(K(H), \wedge, \vee, \sim, (0, 0), (0, 1), (1, 0))$ is a centered Kleene algebra with the operations defined in Remark 2.1. The next definition is motivated by the original Kalman construction.

Definition 4.1. We write KLI for the category whose objects are algebras $(T, \wedge, \vee, \rightarrow, \sim, c, 0, 1)$ of type $(2, 2, 2, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0)$ such that $(T, \wedge, \vee, \sim, c, 0, 1)$ is a centered Kleene algebra and \rightarrow is a binary operation on T which satisfies the following conditions.

- (KLI1) $(T, \wedge, \vee, \rightarrow, 0, 1)$ is a DLI-algebra.
- (KLI2) $(x \wedge (x \rightarrow y)) \vee c \leq y \vee c$ for every x, y .
- (KLI3) $c \rightarrow c = 1$.
- (KLI4) $(x \rightarrow y) \wedge c = (\sim x \vee y) \wedge c$ for every x, y .
- (KLI5) $(x \rightarrow \sim y) \vee c = ((x \rightarrow (\sim y \vee c)) \wedge (y \rightarrow (\sim x \vee c)))$, for every x, y .

The objects of this category are called Kleene lattices with implication.

Remark 4.2. Let H be a Kleene algebra endowed with a binary operation \rightarrow . We define another binary operation on H by $x * y = \sim(x \rightarrow \sim y)$. Note also that $*$ defines \rightarrow . More concretely, $x * y = \sim(x \rightarrow \sim y)$ implies that $x \rightarrow y = \sim(x * \sim y)$.

Let T be a centered Kleene algebra endowed with two binary operations, \rightarrow and $*$, related as in Remark 4.2. Then (KLI1) holds on T if and only if $(T, \wedge, \vee, *, 0, 1)$ is a DLF-algebra [6], (KLI2) holds on T if and only if we have $x \wedge c \leq (\sim y \vee (y * c)) \wedge c$ for every x, y , (KLI3) holds on T if and only if $c * c = 0$, (KLI4) holds on T if and only if $(x * y) \vee c = (x \wedge y) \vee c$ for every x, y , and (KLI5) holds on T if and only if $(x * y) \wedge c = (x * (y \wedge c)) \vee (y * (x \wedge c))$ for every x, y .

Proposition 4.3. *Let $H \in \text{DLI}^+$. Then $K(H)$ admits the structure of a Kleene lattice with the operations defined in Remark 2.1 and the implication given in (4.1). Furthermore, K extends to a functor from DLI^+ to KLI , which we also will write K .*

Proof. It is a routine exercise to prove the condition (KLI1) (it is an immediate consequence of the fact that H is a DLI -algebra).

Let $(a, b), (d, e) \in K(H)$. In order to prove (KLI2), we use (I5):

$$\begin{aligned} ((a, b) \wedge ((a, b) \rightarrow (d, e))) \vee c &= ((a, b) \wedge ((a \rightarrow d) \wedge (e \rightarrow b), a \wedge e)) \vee c \\ &= (a \wedge (a \rightarrow d) \wedge (e \rightarrow b), 0) \leq (d \wedge (e \rightarrow b), 0) \leq (d, 0) = (d, e) \wedge c. \end{aligned}$$

Straightforward computations prove (KLI3). In order to prove (KLI4), note that $((a, b) \rightarrow (d, e)) \wedge c = (0, a \wedge e)$ and

$$(\sim(a, b) \vee (d, e)) \wedge c = ((b, a) \vee (d, e)) \wedge c = (0, a \wedge e).$$

Hence, we have that $((a, b) \rightarrow (d, e)) \wedge c = (\sim(a, b) \vee (d, e)) \wedge c$. Finally, we shall prove (KLI5). We have that

$$((a, b) \rightarrow \sim(d, e)) \vee c = ((a, b) \rightarrow (e, d)) \vee c = ((a \rightarrow e) \wedge (d \rightarrow b), 0).$$

Moreover, we have that

$$\begin{aligned} ((a, b) \rightarrow (\sim(d, e) \vee c)) \wedge ((d, e) \rightarrow (\sim(a, b) \vee c)) &= (a \rightarrow e, 0) \wedge (d \rightarrow b, 0) \\ &= ((a \rightarrow e) \wedge (d \rightarrow b), 0). \end{aligned}$$

Thus,

$$((a, b) \rightarrow \sim(d, e)) \vee c = ((a, b) \rightarrow (\sim(d, e) \vee c)) \wedge ((d, e) \rightarrow (\sim(a, b) \vee c)).$$

Then $K(H)$ is a Kleene lattice.

Let $f: H \rightarrow G$ be a morphism in DLI^+ . As before, let $K(f): K(H) \rightarrow K(G)$ be defined by $K(f)(a, b) = (f(a), f(b))$. Straightforward computations show that $K(f)$ preserves the implication operation, which implies that $K(f)$ is a morphism in KLI . \square

Proposition 4.4. *The category of centered Nelson lattices is a full subcategory of KLI .*

Proof. Let T be a centered Nelson lattice. Using Theorem 2.9, it can be proved that $T \cong K(C(T))$ in the category of centered Nelson lattices. But $C(T)$ is a Heyting algebra, so we have $C(T) \in \text{DLI}^+$. Since K is a functor from DLI^+ to KLI , we have that $K(C(T)) \in \text{KLI}$. Therefore, $T \in \text{KLI}$. \square

The following lemma will be used throughout the paper.

Lemma 4.5. *Let $T \in \text{KLI}$. The binary operation $*$ is monotonic.*

Proof. Let $x, y, z \in T$ such that $x \leq y$. Taking into account that T is a DLI -algebra, we obtain that $(x \rightarrow \sim z) \wedge (y \rightarrow \sim z) = (x \vee y) \rightarrow \sim z$. But $x \vee y = y$, so $y \rightarrow \sim z \leq x \rightarrow \sim z$, i.e., $\sim(y * z) \leq \sim(x * z)$. This implies that $x * z \leq y * z$, which was our aim. \square

In what follows, we give some algebraic properties of the variety KLI which we shall use later.

Lemma 4.6. *Let $T \in \text{KLI}$.*

- (1) *For every x , $c * x \leq c$. In particular, $c \leq c \rightarrow x$ for every x .*
- (2) *For every x , $x * y = y * x$.*
- (3) *For every x , $x * (x \rightarrow c) \leq c$. In particular, for every x, y , if $x \leq y \rightarrow c$, then $x * y \leq c$.*
- (4) *For every x , $(c \rightarrow x) * \sim x \leq c$.*
- (5) *For every x , $c \rightarrow (c \vee x) = 1$.*
- (6) *For every x , $x \rightarrow y = \sim y \rightarrow \sim x$.*
- (7) *$c \rightarrow 0 = c$. Equivalently, $c * 1 = c$.*

Proof. (1): Let $x \in T$. Then $c * x \leq c * 1 = c$, so $c * x \leq c$. In order to prove that $c \leq c \rightarrow x$, note that $c * \sim x \leq c$. So, $c \leq c \rightarrow x$.

(2): Let $x, y \in T$. From (KLI4) and (KLI5), we have $(x * y) \wedge c = (y * x) \wedge c$ and $(x * y) \vee c = (y * x) \vee c$. So, we have that $x * y = y * x$.

(3): Let $x, y \in T$. It follows from (KLI4) that we have

$$(x * (x \rightarrow c)) \vee c = (x \wedge (x \rightarrow c)) \vee c = c,$$

so $x * (x \rightarrow c) \leq c$. Now suppose that $x \leq y \rightarrow c$. Then $x * y \leq y * (y \rightarrow c) \leq c$, i.e., $x * y \leq c$.

(4): Let $x \in T$. Since $c \rightarrow x = \sim x \rightarrow c$, by (3) we have $(c \rightarrow x) * \sim x \leq c$.

(5): Let $x \in T$. We have that $c \wedge \sim x \leq c$, so $c * (c \wedge \sim x) \leq c^2 = 0$. Hence, we have that $c * (c \wedge \sim x) = 0$, i.e., $c \rightarrow (c \vee x) = 1$.

(6): Let $x, y \in T$. By (KLI4) and (KLI5), $(x \rightarrow y) \wedge c = (\sim y \rightarrow \sim x) \wedge c$ and $(x \rightarrow y) \vee c = (\sim y \rightarrow \sim x) \vee c$, so $x \rightarrow y = \sim y \rightarrow \sim x$.

(7): We shall prove that $c \rightarrow 0 = 0$, which is equivalent to $1 \rightarrow c = c$. It follows from (KLI2) that $(1 \wedge (1 \rightarrow c)) \vee c \leq c \vee c$, so $(1 \rightarrow c) \vee c = c$. Then $1 \rightarrow c \leq c$. Also, it follows from (KLI4) that $(1 \rightarrow c) \wedge c = (\sim 1 \vee c) \wedge c$, i.e., $(1 \rightarrow c) \wedge c = c$. Then $c \leq 1 \rightarrow c$. Therefore, $1 \rightarrow c = c$. \square

By Lemma 4.6 we can prove the following

Proposition 4.7. *If $(T, \vee, \wedge, \sim, \rightarrow, c, 0, 1) \in \text{KLI}$, then $(C(T), \vee, \wedge, \rightarrow, c, 1) \in \text{DLI}^+$. If $f: T \rightarrow U$ is a morphism in KLI, then $C(f): C(T) \rightarrow C(U)$, given by $C(f)(x) = f(x)$, is a morphism in DLI^+ .*

Proof. We have that $C(T)$ is closed under the operation \rightarrow . In order to prove it, let $x, y \geq c$. Then $x * \sim y \leq x * c = c * x \leq c$, so $x \rightarrow y = \sim(x * \sim y) \geq c$. Let $x \geq c$. Then $\sim x \leq c$, so $c * \sim x \leq c^2 = 0$. Thus, we have that $c \rightarrow x = 1$. Finally, let $x, y \geq c$. Since $x \wedge (x \rightarrow y) = (x \wedge (x \rightarrow y)) \vee c \leq y \vee c = y$, then $x \wedge (x \rightarrow y) \leq y$. The rest of the proof is immediate. \square

It can be seen that C defines a functor from KLI to DLI^+ .

Remark 4.8. For $H \in \text{DLI}^+$ and $a, b \in H$, $\alpha_H(a \rightarrow b) = \alpha_H(a) \rightarrow \alpha_H(b)$, where α_H is the map defined in Remark 2.2. Then α_H is an isomorphism in DLI^+ .

For the case of the category KLI, we can show the following

Proposition 4.9. *Let $T \in \text{KLI}$. Then β_T is a morphism in KLI, where β_T is the map defined in Remark 2.2.*

Proof. We need to prove that $\beta_T(x \rightarrow y) = \beta_T(x) \rightarrow \beta_T(y)$ for every x, y . Equivalently, we need to prove that $\beta_T(x \rightarrow \sim y) = \beta_T(x) \rightarrow \beta_T(\sim y)$ for every x, y . First note that

$$\begin{aligned} \beta_T(x \rightarrow \sim y) &= ((x \rightarrow \sim y) \vee c, \sim(x \rightarrow \sim y) \vee c) \\ &= (\sim(x * y) \vee c, (x * y) \vee c) = (\sim((x * y) \wedge c), (x * y) \vee c). \end{aligned}$$

It follows from Lemma 4.6 that $c \rightarrow (\sim x \vee c) = 1$ and $c \rightarrow (\sim y \vee c) = 1$. Then we also have that

$$\begin{aligned} \beta_T(x) \rightarrow \beta_T(\sim y) &= ((x \rightarrow (\sim y \vee c) \wedge (y \rightarrow (\sim x \vee c))), (x \wedge y) \vee c) \\ &= (\sim((x * (y \wedge c)) \wedge (y * (x \wedge c))), (x \wedge y) \vee c). \end{aligned}$$

Thus, from (KLI4) and (KLI5), we have $\beta_T(x \rightarrow \sim y) = \beta_T(x) \rightarrow \beta_T(\sim y)$. \square

For every $(T, \wedge, \vee, \sim, c, 0, 1) \in \text{Kl}_c$, it is possible to define a binary operation \rightarrow such that $(T, \wedge, \vee, \rightarrow, \sim, c, 0, 1) \in \text{KLI}$. We do this in the following example.

Example 4.10. Let $(T, \wedge, \vee, \sim, c, 0, 1) \in \text{Kl}_c$. Define on T the following binary map:

$$x \rightarrow y = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } x \leq c \text{ and } y \geq c; \\ \sim x, & \text{if } x \leq c \text{ and } y \not\geq c; \\ y, & \text{if } x \not\leq c \text{ and } y \geq c; \\ ((y \vee c) \wedge \sim x) \vee ((\sim x \vee c) \wedge y), & \text{if } x \not\leq c \text{ and } y \not\geq c. \end{cases}$$

It can be seen that $(T, \wedge, \vee, \rightarrow, \sim, c, 0, 1) \in \text{KLI}$.

Remark 4.11. Note that for the centered Kleene algebra of the Example 2.5, Example 4.10 yields an algebra of KLI which does not satisfy the condition (CK).

We write KLI' for the full subcategory of KLI whose objects satisfy the condition (CK).

Theorem 4.12. *There exists a categorical equivalence $\text{K} \dashv \text{C}: \text{DLI}^+ \rightarrow \text{KLI}'$.*

Proof. This follows from Theorem 2.7, Proposition 4.3, Proposition 4.7, Proposition 4.9, and Remark 4.8. □

Remark 4.13. For algebras of KLI' , the involution can not necessarily be defined in terms of the implication and some constant. Consider the boolean algebra of four elements $\{0, a, b, 1\}$, where a and b are the atoms. For the underlying bounded lattice, consider the implication given in Example 3.3, and write B_4 for this algebra. We have that $\text{K}(B_4) \in \text{KLI}'$. For $x = (a, b)$, the only $y \in \text{K}(L)$ such that $x \rightarrow y = \sim x$ is $y = \sim x$. However, $c \rightarrow \sim c \neq \sim c$. Therefore, there is no $y \in \text{K}(L)$ such that $x \rightarrow y = \sim x$ for every $x \in \text{K}(L)$.

In the rest of this section, we shall study the restriction to the equivalence given in Theorem 4.12 to subvarieties of DLI^+ defined at the end of Section 3.

4.1. The variety DLI_1^+ . Let $T \in \text{KLI}'$. We also write (I6) for the equation $x \rightarrow x = 1$ on T . Let $H \in \text{DLI}^+$ and $T \in \text{KLI}'$. If H satisfies (I6), then $\text{K}(H)$ satisfies (I6), and if T satisfies (I6), then $\text{C}(T)$ satisfies (I6).

Corollary 4.14. *There exists a categorical equivalence between DLI_1^+ and the full subcategory of KLI' whose objects satisfy (I6).*

Proof. This follows from Theorem 4.12. □

4.2. The variety RWH. For $T \in \text{KLI}$, we consider the following equation: (KLI7) $(x \rightarrow y) \wedge (y \rightarrow z) \leq (x \rightarrow z) \vee c$.

Lemma 4.15. *Let $H \in \text{DLI}_1^+$ and $T \in \text{KLI}$. If H satisfies (I7), then $\text{K}(H)$ satisfies (KLI7), and if T satisfies (KLI7), then $\text{C}(T)$ satisfies (I7).*

Proof. First we suppose that H satisfies (I7). Let $(a, b), (d, e), (f, g) \in \text{K}(H)$. We have that

$$\begin{aligned} & ((a, b) \rightarrow (d, e)) \wedge ((d, e) \rightarrow (f, g)) \\ & \leq ((a \rightarrow d) \wedge (d \rightarrow f) \wedge (g \rightarrow e) \wedge (e \rightarrow b), 0) \\ & \leq ((a \rightarrow f) \wedge (g \rightarrow b), 0) = ((a, b) \rightarrow (f, g)) \vee c. \end{aligned}$$

Conversely, assume that T satisfies (KLI7). Let $x, y, z \geq c$. Then

$$(x \rightarrow y) \wedge (y \rightarrow z) \leq x \rightarrow z = (x \rightarrow z) \vee c. \quad \square$$

Corollary 4.16. *There exists a categorical equivalence between RWH and the full subcategory of KLI' whose objects satisfy (I6) and (KLI7).*

Proof. This follows from Lemma 4.15 and Theorem 4.12. □

4.3. The variety SRL. For $T \in \text{KLI}$ we consider the following equation:

$$(KLI8) \quad x \rightarrow y \leq (z \vee c) \rightarrow (x \rightarrow y).$$

Lemma 4.17. *Let $H \in \text{DLI}^+$ and $T \in \text{KLI}$. If H satisfies (I8) then $\text{K}(H)$ satisfies (KLI8), and if T satisfies (KLI8) then $\text{C}(T)$ satisfies (I8).*

Proof. First suppose that H satisfies (I8). Let $(a, b), (d, e), (f, g) \in \text{K}(H)$. We have that

$$\begin{aligned} (a, b) \rightarrow (d, e) &= ((a \rightarrow d) \wedge (e \rightarrow b), a \wedge e) \\ &\leq (f \rightarrow ((a \rightarrow d) \wedge (e \rightarrow b)), a \wedge e). \end{aligned}$$

The implication $(f, 0) \rightarrow ((a \rightarrow d) \wedge (e \rightarrow b), a \wedge e)$ yields

$$(f \rightarrow ((a \rightarrow d) \wedge (e \rightarrow b)) \wedge ((a \wedge e) \rightarrow 0), f \wedge a \wedge e).$$

Then one has, as desired,

$$\begin{aligned} (f \rightarrow ((a \rightarrow d) \wedge (e \rightarrow b)) \wedge ((a \wedge e) \rightarrow 0), f \wedge a \wedge e) \\ \leq (f \rightarrow ((a \rightarrow d) \wedge (e \rightarrow b)), f \wedge a \wedge e). \end{aligned}$$

Conversely, let T satisfies (KLI8). Let $x, y, z \geq c$. Then $z \vee c = z$. Hence,

$$x \rightarrow y \leq (z \vee c) \rightarrow (x \rightarrow y) = z \rightarrow (x \rightarrow y). \quad \square$$

Corollary 4.18. *There exists a categorical equivalence between SRL and the full subcategory of KLI' whose objects satisfy (I6), (KLI7) and (KLI8).*

Proof. This follows from Lemma 4.17 and Corollary 4.16. □

4.4. The variety DLI^+_{\sim} . Let $T \in \text{KLI}$. We consider the following condition:

(B) For every x, y , if $x, y \geq c$ and $x \wedge y \leq c$, then $y \leq x \rightarrow c$.

Lemma 4.19. *If $H \in \text{DLI}^+$ satisfies (A), then $\text{K}(H)$ satisfies (B). Conversely, if $T \in \text{KLI}$ satisfies (B), then $\text{C}(T)$ satisfies (A).*

Proof. Let $H \in \text{DLI}^+$ satisfy (A). Let $x = (a, d), y = (b, e) \in \text{K}(H)$ such that $x, y \geq c$ and $x \wedge y \leq c$. Hence, $x = (a, 0), y = (b, 0)$ and $a \wedge b = 0$. Thus, it follows from (A) that $a \leq b \rightarrow 0$. But we have that $y \rightarrow c = (b \rightarrow 0, 0)$, so $x \leq y \rightarrow c$. Conversely, suppose that $T \in \text{KLI}$ satisfies (B). Let $x, y \in \text{C}(T)$ such that $x \wedge y = c$. It follows from (B) that $y \leq x \rightarrow c$. Therefore, we obtain the condition (A) in $\text{C}(T)$. □

Lemma 4.20. *Let $T \in \text{KLI}$. If T satisfies (B), then T satisfies (CK).*

Proof. Let $x, y \geq c$ such that $x \wedge y \leq c$. It follows from (B) that $x \leq y \rightarrow c$. Let $z = x \wedge (y \rightarrow \sim y)$. Then it follows from (KLI4) that

$$c \wedge z = c \wedge x \wedge (y \rightarrow \sim y) = c \wedge (y \rightarrow \sim y) = c \wedge \sim y = \sim y.$$

Then we have that $\sim z \vee c = y$. From (KLI5) and Lemma 4.6, we have

$$\begin{aligned} z \vee c &= (x \wedge (y \rightarrow \sim y)) \vee c = (x \wedge (y \rightarrow \sim y)) \vee (c \wedge x) \\ &= x \wedge ((y \rightarrow \sim y) \vee c) = x \wedge (y \rightarrow (\sim y \vee c)) \wedge (y \rightarrow (\sim y \vee c)) \\ &= x \wedge (y \rightarrow (\sim y \vee c)) = x \wedge (y \rightarrow c) = x. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, we obtain that $z \vee c = x$. Therefore, T satisfies (CK). □

The next theorem follows from Theorem 4.12, Lemma 4.19 and Lemma 4.20.

Theorem 4.21. *There exists an equivalence between DLI_1^+ and the full subcategory of KLI whose objects satisfies (B).*

Let $T \in KLI$. Does (CK) imply (B)? Suppose that (CK) implies (B). By previous results of this paper, we obtain $DLI_1^+ = DLI_1^-$, which is a contradiction. Therefore, (CK) does not necessarily imply (B).

4.5. Conclusions. Let $L \in DLI^+$. Then $K(L) \in KLI'$. In what follows, we summarize in a table part of the results of this section.

Condition in L	Condition in $K(L)$
(I6)	(I6)
(I7)	(KLI7)
(I8)	(KLI8)
(A)	(B)

The condition on the left holds in L if and only if the condition on the right holds in $K(L)$.

5. Congruences

Write $Con(H)$ for the lattice of congruences of an algebra H . It was proved in [4] that if H is a bounded distributive lattice, then there exists an order isomorphism between $Con(H)$ and $Con(K(H))$. In this section, we make explicit this construction in order to extend this property to the case of DLI^+ .

Let H be a DLI -algebra. We say that F is a *filter* of H if F is a lattice filter of H , meaning that $1 \in F$, $x \wedge y \in F$ whenever $x, y \in F$, and if $x \leq y$ and $x \in F$, then $y \in F$. It is known that in any Heyting algebra H , there exists an order isomorphism between $Con(H)$ and the filters of H [1]. Moreover, it was proved in [7, Proposition 6.12] that for $H \in RWH$, there exists an order isomorphism between $Con(H)$ and the filters F of H such that $1 \rightarrow f \in F$ whenever $f \in F$. In this section, we also generalize these properties proving that there exists an order isomorphism between $Con(H)$ and certain family of filters of H , whenever $H \in DLI_1^+$.

We start with some preliminary definitions.

Definition 5.1. Let H be a bounded distributive lattice and θ a congruence of H . We define in $K(H)$ the following congruence:

$$((a, b), (d, e)) \in \tau_\theta \text{ if and only if } (a, d) \in \theta \text{ and } (b, e) \in \theta.$$

If τ is a congruence in $K(H)$, we define in H the following congruence:

$$(a, b) \in \theta^\tau \text{ if and only if } ((a, 0), (b, 0)) \in \tau.$$

Then we have the following lemma, which is inspired by [4, Remark 7.12].

Lemma 5.2. For a bounded distributive lattice H , $f: \text{Con}(H) \rightarrow \text{Con}(K(H))$, given by $f(\theta) = \tau_\theta$, is an order isomorphism.

Proof. Let $\theta_1, \theta_2 \in \text{Con}(H)$ such that $\tau_{\theta_1} = \tau_{\theta_2}$, and let $(a, b) \in \theta_1$. Since $((a, 0), (b, 0)) \in \tau_{\theta_1}$, then $(a, b) \in \theta_2$. Thus, f is an injective map.

Let $\tau \in \text{Con}(K(H))$. We prove that $f(\theta^\tau) = \tau$. Let $((a, b), (d, e)) \in f(\theta^\tau)$, i.e., $(a, d) \in \theta^\tau$ and $(b, e) \in \theta^\tau$, which means that $((a, 0), (d, 0)) \in \tau$ and $((b, 0), (e, 0)) \in \tau$. Since $((a, b) \wedge c, (d, e) \wedge c), ((a, b) \vee c, (d, e) \vee c) \in \tau$, then $((a, b), (d, e)) \in \tau$. Thus, $f(\theta^\tau) \subseteq \tau$. In order to prove the converse inclusion, let $((a, b), (d, e)) \in \tau$. We need to show that $(a, d) \in \theta^\tau$ and $(b, e) \in \theta^\tau$, which means that $((a, 0), (d, 0)) \in \tau$ and $((b, 0), (e, 0)) \in \tau$. As $((a, b), (d, e)) \in \tau$, we obtain that $((a, b) \vee c, (d, e) \vee c) \in \tau$ and $((a, b) \wedge c, (d, e) \wedge c) \in \tau$, i.e., $((a, 0), (d, 0)) \in \tau$ and $((b, 0), (e, 0)) \in \tau$. In particular, $(\sim(0, b), \sim(0, e)) \in \tau$, i.e., $((b, 0), (e, 0)) \in \tau$. Then $\tau \subseteq f(\theta^\tau)$. Hence, $f(\theta^\tau) = \tau$, which implies that f is a surjective map.

Finally, taking into account that $\theta_1 \subseteq \theta_2$ if and only if $f(\theta_1) \subseteq f(\theta_2)$, we conclude that f is an order isomorphism. \square

Lemma 5.3. Let $H \in \text{DLI}^+$, $\theta \in \text{Con}(H)$, and $\tau \in \text{Con}(K(H))$. Then $\tau_\theta \in \text{Con}(K(H))$ and $\theta^\tau \in \text{Con}(H)$.

Proof. Let $((a_1, b_1), (d_1, e_1)) \in \tau_\theta, ((a_2, b_2), (d_2, e_2)) \in \tau_\theta$, i.e., $(a_1, d_1) \in \theta, (a_2, d_2) \in \theta, (b_1, e_1) \in \theta$ and $(b_2, e_2) \in \theta$. Hence, $(a_1 \rightarrow a_2, d_1 \rightarrow d_2) \in \theta, (b_2 \rightarrow b_1, e_2 \rightarrow e_1) \in \theta$ and $(a_1 \wedge b_2, d_1 \wedge e_2) \in \theta$. Moreover, we have that $((a_1 \rightarrow a_2) \wedge (b_2 \rightarrow b_1), (d_1 \rightarrow d_2) \wedge (e_2 \rightarrow e_1)) \in \theta$. Since $(a_1 \wedge b_2, d_1 \wedge e_2) \in \theta$, from the definition of τ_θ we have $((a_1, b_1) \rightarrow (a_2, b_2), (d_1, e_1) \rightarrow (d_2, e_2)) \in \tau_\theta$. Then, $\tau_\theta \in \text{Con}(K(H))$.

Finally let $\tau \in \text{Con}(K(H))$. Let $(a, b) \in \theta^\tau$ and $(d, e) \in \theta^\tau$. Hence, $((a, 0), (b, 0)), ((d, 0), (e, 0)) \in \tau$. Thus, $((a, 0) \rightarrow (d, 0), (b, 0) \rightarrow (e, 0)) \in \tau$. But $(a, 0) \rightarrow (d, 0) = (a \rightarrow d, 0)$ and $(b, 0) \rightarrow (e, 0) = (b \rightarrow e, 0)$, so we have that $(a \rightarrow d, b \rightarrow e) \in \theta^\tau$. Therefore, $\theta^\tau \in \text{Con}(H)$. \square

Corollary 5.4. Let $H \in \text{DLI}^+$. The map $f: \text{Con}(H) \rightarrow \text{Con}(K(H))$, given by $f(\theta) = \tau_\theta$, is an order isomorphism.

As we have said before, congruences in DLI_1^+ are in correspondence with certain family of filters. In what follows, we are going to make this statement precise.

Definition 5.5. Let $H \in \text{DLI}_1^+$ and F a filter. We say that F is an open filter if $1 \rightarrow f \in F$ whenever $f \in F$.

The following family of filters will play an important role.

Definition 5.6. Let $H \in \text{DLI}_1^+$ and F a filter. We say that F is a 1-filter if $((a \wedge f) \rightarrow b) \rightarrow (a \rightarrow b) \in F$ whenever $a, b \in H$ and $f \in F$.

Let $H \in \text{DLI}_1^+$. For $\theta \in \text{Con}(H)$ and F a filter of H , we define

$$\Theta(F) = \{(a, b) \in H \times H : a \wedge f = b \wedge f \text{ for some } f \in F\}.$$

If $a \in H$ and $\theta \in \text{Con}(H)$, we write a/θ for the equivalence class of a associated to θ . Straightforward computations show that $1/\theta$ is a filter, $\theta = \Theta(1/\theta)$, $F = 1/\Theta(F)$, and $\Theta(F)$ is a congruence with respect to the lattice operations. Moreover, if F and G are filters, then $F \subseteq G$ if and only if $\Theta(F) \subseteq \Theta(G)$.

Proposition 5.7. Let $H \in \text{DLI}_1^+$. The correspondence $F \mapsto \Theta(F)$ defines an order isomorphism between the lattice of 1-filters of H and $\text{Con}(H)$.

Proof. Let $\theta \in \text{Con}(H)$. We shall prove that for every $a, b \in H$ and $f \in 1/\theta$, $((a \wedge f) \rightarrow b) \rightarrow (a \rightarrow b) \in 1/\theta$. Let $f \in 1/\theta$, i.e., $(f, 1) \in \theta$. Then $(a \wedge f, a) \in \theta$. Hence, $((a \wedge f) \rightarrow b, a \rightarrow b) \in \theta$. But $(a \rightarrow b) \rightarrow (a \rightarrow b) = 1$, so we have that $((a \wedge f) \rightarrow b) \rightarrow (a \rightarrow b), 1 \in \theta$, i.e., $((a \wedge f) \rightarrow b) \rightarrow (a \rightarrow b) \in 1/\theta$.

Let F be a 1-filter, and let $(a, b), (d, e) \in \Theta(F)$. We only need to prove that $(a \rightarrow d, b \rightarrow e) \in \Theta(F)$. Since $(a, b), (d, e) \in \Theta(F)$, then there exist $f_1, f_2 \in F$ such that $a \wedge f_1 = b \wedge f_1$ and $d \wedge f_2 = e \wedge f_2$. Let $f = f_1 \wedge f_2 \in F$, so $a \wedge f = b \wedge f$ and $d \wedge f = e \wedge f$. Let $g = (((a \wedge f) \rightarrow e) \rightarrow (b \rightarrow e))$. Our aim is to prove that $(a \rightarrow d) \wedge g = (b \rightarrow e) \wedge g$. First note that $(a \wedge f) \rightarrow (e \wedge f) = ((a \wedge f) \rightarrow e) \wedge ((a \wedge f) \rightarrow f)$. But $(a \wedge f) \rightarrow f = 1$ because $a \wedge f \leq f$ implies that $(a \wedge f) \rightarrow f \geq f \rightarrow f = 1$. Then $(a \wedge f) \rightarrow (e \wedge f) = (a \wedge f) \rightarrow e$. Thus,

$$g = ((a \wedge f) \rightarrow (e \wedge f)) \rightarrow (b \rightarrow e). \quad (5.1)$$

Moreover, we have that

$$a \rightarrow d \leq (a \wedge f) \rightarrow d \quad (5.2)$$

because $a \wedge f \leq a$. Taking into account equations (5.1), (5.2), the equality $(a \wedge f) \rightarrow (d \wedge f) = (a \wedge f) \rightarrow d$ and the inequality $h \wedge (h \rightarrow i) \leq i$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} (a \rightarrow d) \wedge g &\leq ((a \wedge f) \rightarrow d) \wedge (((a \wedge f) \rightarrow (e \wedge f)) \rightarrow (b \rightarrow e)) \\ &= ((a \wedge f) \rightarrow d) \wedge (((a \wedge f) \rightarrow (d \wedge f)) \rightarrow (b \rightarrow e)) \\ &= ((a \wedge f) \rightarrow d) \wedge (((a \wedge f) \rightarrow d) \rightarrow (b \rightarrow e)) \leq b \rightarrow e. \end{aligned}$$

Hence, $(a \rightarrow d) \wedge g \leq (b \rightarrow e) \wedge g$. Similarly, $(b \rightarrow e) \wedge g \leq (a \rightarrow d) \wedge g$. Thus, we obtain $(a \rightarrow d) \wedge g = (b \rightarrow e) \wedge g$. Therefore, $(a \rightarrow d, b \rightarrow e) \in \Theta(F)$, which was our aim. \square

Corollary 5.8. Let $H \in \text{DLI}_1^+$. The map $\tau \mapsto 1/\theta^\tau$ from $\text{Con}(K(H))$ to the set of 1-filters of H is an order isomorphism.

Proof. This follows from Corollary 5.4 and Proposition 5.7. \square

Remark 5.9. Let $H \in \text{DLI}_1^+$. Then any 1-filter is an open filter since we have the inequality $((1 \wedge f) \rightarrow f) \rightarrow (1 \rightarrow f) = 1 \rightarrow (1 \rightarrow f) \leq 1 \rightarrow f$.

Lemma 5.10. Let $H \in \text{DLI}_1^+$, F a 1-filter of H , and $a, b \in H$. The following facts are equivalent:

- (1) $a \wedge f = b \wedge f$ for some $f \in F$;
- (2) $a \rightarrow b \in F$ and $b \rightarrow a \in F$.

Proof. (1) \Rightarrow (2): Suppose that $a \rightarrow b \in F$ and $b \rightarrow a \in F$. Then we have that the element $f = (a \rightarrow b) \wedge (b \rightarrow a) \in F$. Taking into account that $a \wedge (a \rightarrow b) \leq b$, we obtain that $a \wedge f \leq b$, so $a \wedge f \leq b \wedge f$. In a similar way, we have that $b \wedge f \leq a \wedge f$. Then $f \wedge a = f \wedge b$.

(2) \Rightarrow (1): Suppose that there exists $f \in F$ such that $a \wedge f = b \wedge f$. Taking into account that $a \wedge f \leq b$, we obtain $a \rightarrow (a \wedge f) \leq a \rightarrow b$. Moreover, we have that $a \rightarrow (a \wedge f) = a \rightarrow f$, so $a \rightarrow f \leq a \rightarrow b$. Since $a \leq 1$, $1 \rightarrow f \leq a \rightarrow f$. Thus, $1 \rightarrow f \leq a \rightarrow b$. Since F is an open filter (Remark 5.9), we have that $a \rightarrow b \in F$. Analogously, we get $b \rightarrow a \in F$. □

Corollary 5.11. Let $H \in \text{RWH}$ and $F \subseteq H$. Then F is a 1-filter if and only if F is an open filter.

Proof. This is a straightforward consequence of Proposition 5.7, Remark 5.9, Lemma 5.10, and that $F \mapsto \{(a, b) \in H \times H : a \rightarrow b \in F \text{ and } b \rightarrow a \in F\}$ defines an order isomorphism between the lattice of open filters of H and $\text{Con}(H)$ [7, Proposition 6.12]. □

Let $H \in \text{DLI}_1^+$. The question naturally arises whether there is a bijection between $\text{Con}(H)$ and the set of open filters of H . In general, the answer is negative. To show this, consider the algebra $H_4 \in \text{DLI}_1^+$ given in Example 3.5. We have exactly three open filters: H_4 , $\{b, 1\}$, and $\{1\}$. However, we have that $1 \rightarrow b = b \in \{b, 1\}$ and $((1 \rightarrow b) \rightarrow a) \rightarrow (1 \rightarrow a) = a \rightarrow 0 = 0 \notin \{b, 1\}$. Hence, the open filter $\{b, 1\}$ is not a 1-filter.

6. Appendix

As we said before, in [8, Theorem 2.4] it was proved that there exists a categorical equivalence between BDL and the full subcategory of Kl_c whose objects satisfies the interpolation property. We end this paper by giving a proof of the fact that if $T \in \text{Kl}_c$, then T satisfies the interpolation property [8] if and only if T satisfies (CK) (see Remark 2.8). We start with some preliminary definitions.

A Kleene space [8] is a pair (X, g) , with X a Priestley space and $g: X \rightarrow X$ an involutorial homeomorphism which is also an order isomorphism from X onto its order dual. Define $X^+ = \{x \in X : x \leq g(x)\}$. We say that (X, g) satisfies the *interpolation property* if given $x, y \in X^+$ such that $x \leq g(y)$, there exists $z \in X$ such that $x \leq z \leq g(x)$ and $y \leq z \leq g(y)$. If T is a Kleene

algebra, we write $X(T)$ for the Priestley space associated to the underlying bounded lattice of T . A Kleene algebra T is said to satisfy the interpolation property if the Kleene space $S(T)$ satisfies it, where $S(T) = (X(T), g)$ and $g: X(T) \rightarrow X(T)$ is given by $g(P) = X(T) - \{\sim a : a \in P\}$. See [8] for details about this construction.

Proposition 6.1. *Let $T \in \text{Kl}_c$. Then T satisfies the interpolation property if and only if T satisfies (CK). Moreover, Kl'_c is the full subcategory of Kl_c whose objects satisfy the interpolation property.*

Proof. In this proof, we shall use the following fact for T, U centered Kleene algebras: if $f: T \rightarrow U$ is an isomorphism in the category of Kleene algebras, then f is an isomorphism in Kl_c , i.e., f preserves the center.

Suppose that T satisfies the interpolation property. It follows from [8, Theorem 2.3] that there exists a bounded distributive lattice L such that $T \cong K(L)$, where the isomorphism is in the category Kl_c . Since $K(L)$ satisfies (CK), we have T satisfies (CK).

Conversely, suppose that T satisfies (CK) and that T does not satisfy the interpolation property. It follows from [8, Lemma 2.2] that there exist prime filters P and Q in T and $x, y \in T$ such that $P \subseteq g(P)$, $Q \subseteq g(Q)$, $P \subseteq g(Q)$, and $x \wedge y \leq \sim x \vee \sim y$. We define $u = x \vee c$ and $v = y \vee c$, so $u, v \geq c$. Straightforward computations show that $u \wedge v = c$, so it follows from condition (CK) that there exists $z \in T$ such that $z \vee c = u$ and $\sim z \vee c = v$. Since $u \geq x$, $v \geq y$, $x \in P$, and $y \in Q$, then $z \vee c \in P$ and $\sim z \vee v \in Q$. In particular, $z \in P$ or $c \in P$. But $c = \sim c$, so $c \notin P$. Hence, we have that $z \in P$. In the same way, we have that $\sim z \in Q$. But $P \subseteq g(Q)$, so we have a contradiction. Therefore, T satisfies the interpolation property. \square

REFERENCES

- [1] Balbes, R., Dwinger P.: Distributive Lattices. University of Missouri Press (1974)
- [2] Bezhanishvili, N., Gehrke, M.: Finitely generated free Heyting algebras via Birkhoff duality and coalgebra. Logical Methods in Computer Science **7**, 1–24 (2011)
- [3] Busaniche M., Cignoli R.: Constructive Logic with Strong Negation as a Substructural Logic. Journal of Logic and Computation **20**, 761–793 (2010)
- [4] Castiglioni J.L., Menni M., Sagastume M.: On some categories of involutive centered residuated lattices. Studia Logica **90**, 93–124 (2008)
- [5] Castiglioni J.L., Lewin R., Sagastume M.: On a definition of a variety of monadic l-groups. Studia Logica **102**, 67–92 (2014)
- [6] Celani S.: Bounded distributive lattices with fusion and implication. Southeast Asian Bull. Math. **27**, 1–10 (2003)
- [7] Celani S., Jansana R.: Bounded distributive lattices with strict implication. Mathematical Logic Quarterly **51**, 219–246, (2005)
- [8] Cignoli R.: The class of Kleene algebras satisfying an interpolation property and Nelson algebras. Algebra Universalis **23**, 262–292 (1986)
- [9] Epstein G., Horn A.: Logics which are characterized by subresiduated lattices. Z. Math. Logik Grundlagen Math. **22**, 199–210 (1976)
- [10] Fidel M. M.: An algebraic study of a propositional system of Nelson. In: Arruda, A.I., Da Costa, N.C.A., Chuaqui, R. (eds.) Mathematical Logic. Proceedings of the First

- Brazilian Conference. Lectures in Pure and Applied Mathematics, vol. 39, pp. 99–117. Marcel Dekker, New York (1978)
- [11] Kalman J.A.: Lattices with involution. *Trans. Amer. Math. Soc.* **87**, 485–491 (1958).
 - [12] Sagastume M.: Kalman’s construction (2007, preprint).
 - [13] Spinks M., Veroff R.: Constructive logic with strong negation is a substructural logic. I. *Studia Logica* **88**, 325–348 (2008)
 - [14] Vakarelov, D.: Notes on \mathcal{N} -lattices and constructive logic with strong negation. *Studia Logica* **36**, 109–125 (1977)

JOSÉ LUIS CASTIGLIONI

Departamento de Matemática, Facultad de Ciencias Exactas, UNLP and CONICET,
Casilla de correos 172, La Plata (1900), Argentina.
e-mail: jlc@mate.unlp.edu.ar

SERGIO ARTURO CELANI

Departamento de Matemática, Facultad de Ciencias Exactas, UNCPBA and
CONICET, Pinto 399, Tandil (7000), Argentina.
e-mail: scelani@exa.unicen.edu.ar

HERNÁN JAVIER SAN MARTÍN

Departamento de Matemática, Facultad de Ciencias Exactas, UNLP and CONICET,
Casilla de correos 172, La Plata (1900), Argentina.
e-mail: hsanmartin@mate.unlp.edu.ar