

Generators of lattice varieties

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Introduction

Although it is well known that the variety of all lattices is generated by the subclass of finite lattices, there are lattice varieties which are not generated by their finite members. In fact, there are modular varieties which are not even generated by their finite dimensional members [3]. At the present time it is not known if the variety of all modular lattices is generated by its finite or even its finite dimensional members. This raises the question: Do there exist generators for lattice varieties which satisfy some kind of finiteness conditions? In this note we will be concerned with generators satisfying atomicity conditions. Since any lattice variety is generated by its subdirectly irreducible members, we shall be particularly interested in generators which are also subdirectly irreducible. The main results are the following. The notation and terminology for this paper is taken from [1].

THEOREM 1. *Every lattice variety is generated by its strongly atomic members.*

THEOREM 2. *Every modular lattice variety is generated by its weakly atomic, subdirectly irreducible members.*

THEOREM 3. *Every modular lattice can be imbedded in a strongly atomic, subdirectly irreducible modular lattice.*

It follows from Theorem 3, that the variety of all modular lattices is generated by its strongly atomic, subdirectly irreducible members. Whether a similar result holds for modular varieties in general is an open question.

Finally, we give some applications of Theorem 2.

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Proofs of the Theorems. If L is a lattice, the lattice of filters (dual ideals) of L will be denoted by $\mathcal{F}(L)$. Principal filters will be identified with the corresponding elements of L , so that $L \subseteq \mathcal{F}(L)$. Inductively, we define $\mathcal{F}^n(L) = \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{F}^{n-1}(L))$.

Proof of Theorem 1. For any lattice L we have

$$L \subseteq \mathcal{F}(L) \subseteq \cdots \subseteq \mathcal{F}^n(L) \subseteq \cdots$$

We note that if $a > b$ in $\mathcal{F}^n(L)$, then $a > b$ in $\mathcal{F}^{n+1}(L)$. For if $(a) > C \geq (b)$ in $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{F}^n(L))$ then there exists $c \in C$ such that $c \not\geq a$. But then $a > a \cap c \geq b$ and hence $b = a \cap c$. Thus b is contained in C and hence $C = (b)$. Now let $L_0 = \bigcup_n \mathcal{F}^n(L)$. Let $a, b \in L_0$ such that $a > b$. Then $a, b \in \mathcal{F}^n(L)$ for some n and hence there exists $c \in \mathcal{F}^{n+1}(L)$ such that $a \geq c > b$ in $\mathcal{F}^{n+1}(L)$. But then $c > b$ in L_0 and hence L_0 is strongly atomic. Finally, any identity satisfied by L is satisfied by $\mathcal{F}(L)$ and hence by $\mathcal{F}^n(L)$ for all n . But then L_0 satisfies every identity satisfied by L and thus belongs to the variety generated by L . It follows that every variety is generated by its strongly atomic members.

Proof of Theorem 2. Let L be a subdirectly irreducible modular lattice and let

$$\mathcal{F}(L) \subseteq \prod_{\alpha} L_{\alpha}$$

be a representation of $\mathcal{F}(L)$ as a subdirect product of subdirectly irreducible lattices L_{α} . Let π_{α} denote the projection $\prod_{\alpha} L_{\alpha} \rightarrow L_{\alpha}$. Since L is subdirectly irreducible, there exists elements $a, b \in L$ such that $a > b$ and $\theta a = \theta b$ for every nontrivial congruence relation θ on L . Let $a \geq c > b$ where $c \in \mathcal{F}(L)$. Then there exists a subscript α such that $\pi_{\alpha} c \neq \pi_{\alpha} b$. Since π_{α} is a surjection, it follows that $\pi_{\alpha} c > \pi_{\alpha} b$ in L_{α} . By hypothesis L_{α} is subdirectly irreducible and modular. It follows that $\pi_{\alpha} c / \pi_{\alpha} b$ is weakly projective into every proper quotient of L_{α} . Since $\pi_{\alpha} c / \pi_{\alpha} b$ is prime, every proper quotient of L_{α} contain a prime quotient and L_{α} is weakly atomic. Finally since $\pi_{\alpha} c \neq \pi_{\alpha} b$ we have $\pi_{\alpha} a \neq \pi_{\alpha} b$ and the mapping $x \rightarrow \pi_{\alpha} x$ is one-to-one on L . Thus L is isomorphic to a sublattice of L_{α} . Now every identity holding in L , also holds in $\mathcal{F}(L)$ and hence holds in L_{α} . Clearly every identity holding in L_{α} also holds in every sublattice and hence holds in L . It follows that L belongs to a variety if and only if L_{α} belongs to the variety and hence every modular variety is generated by its weakly atomic, subdirectly irreducible members.

Proof of Theorem 3. Let L be a modular lattice and let $L_0 = \mathcal{F}(L)$. Let a_{α} / b_{α} , $\alpha < \lambda$, be a well ordering of the prime quotients of L_0 . For each $\alpha < \lambda$ we shall inductively construct a lattice L_{α} such that if $\beta < \alpha < \lambda$, L_{β} is a sublattice of L_{α} ,

coverings in L_β are preserved in L_α , and a_α/b_α is projective to a_0/b_0 in L_α . Let us suppose that L_β has been constructed for $\beta < \alpha < \lambda$. Let $A = \mathcal{F}(\bigcup_{\beta < \alpha} L_\beta)$. By the dual of (6.2) of [1], we can find a completely join-irreducible element a'_0 in A such that $a'_0 \leq a_0$ and $a'_0 \not\leq b_0$. If we set $b'_0 = b_0 \wedge a'_0$, then a_0/b_0 and a'_0/b'_0 are projective.

We will find it convenient to make repeated use of the following construction from [5]. Let X and Y be modular lattices such that a principal ideal Z of X is isomorphic to a principal dual ideal Z' of Y . Then the set $X \cup Y$ with Z and Z' identified can be made into a modular lattice by defining $a \leq b$ if and only if $a \leq b$ in X or $a \leq b$ in Y or if $a \leq z'$, $z \leq b$ where z and z' are corresponding elements under the isomorphism of Z to Z' .

Let $B = \{a \in A : a \leq b'_0\}$. Let x, y, z be the atoms of a copy of M_5 with unit and null elements u and v respectively. Applying the above construction to $B \times 2$ and M_5 where $(b'_0, 1)/(b'_0, 0)$ is identified with x/v we get a modular lattice C . Since a'_0 is completely join irreducible in A , the ideal $a'_0/0$ in A is isomorphic to the dual ideal $u/(0, 1)$ of C . Identifying isomorphic elements and using the above construction gives a lattice D . If we let $a''_0 = (0, 1)$ and $b''_0 = (0, 0)$, then in D we have

$$a_0/b_0 \searrow a'_0/b'_0 \searrow y/(b'_0, 0) \nearrow u/z \searrow x/v \searrow a''_0/b''_0$$

Note that A is isomorphic to the principal dual ideal of D generated by $(0, 1)$.

We now repeat the entire process starting with a_α/b_α in D rather than a_0/b_0 in A . In the resulting lattice E , a_α/b_α is projective to $(0, 1)/(0, 0)$. Thus in E there are two distinct atoms c_0 and c_α such that a_0/b_0 is projective to $c_0/0$ and a_α/b_α is projective to $c_\alpha/0$.

Let x_i, y_i, z_i for $i = 1, 2, 3$ be the atoms of three copies of M_5 with null element v_i and unit element u_i , $i = 1, 2, 3$. Let F be the lattice obtained from the first two copies of M_5 by identifying x_2 with v_1 and u_2 with z_1 . Let G be the lattice obtained from the union of E and the third copy of M_5 by identifying c_0 with u_3 and 0 with x_3 . Finally let L_α be the lattice obtained from $F \cup G$ by identifying u_1 with c_α , $u_2 = z_2$ with $0 = x_3$, and z_1 with v_3 . Clearly L_β is isomorphic to a sublattice of L_α for all $\beta < \alpha$. Since coverings are preserved in the natural imbedding in the dual ideal lattice, coverings in L_β are preserved in L_α . Finally since $c_0/0$ and $c_\alpha/0$ in E are projective in L_α to prime quotients of F , it follows that a_α/b_α and a_0/b_0 are projective in L_α .

Let $M_1 = \bigcup_{\alpha < \lambda} L_\alpha$. We repeat the entire procedure with M_1 in place of L . In this manner we obtain M_2 and inductively M_2 and inductively M_3, M_4, \dots . Let $M = \bigcup M_i$. Then, as in the proof of Theorem 1, M is strongly atomic. Since all prime quotients of M are projective, M is subdirectly irreducible. This completes the proof of Theorem 3.

Although the techniques of the proof of Theorem 3 do not apply to all varieties of modular lattices, there are certain lattice identities which are preserved under this construction. The most important of these is the Arguesian law.

Application

The study of varieties of modular lattices is often facilitated if the variety is generated by subdirectly irreducible lattices containing prime quotients. Theorem 2 shows that we may always assume this to be the case. For example, the proofs of the results in [2] concerning modular varieties can be considerably shortened with the aid of Theorem 2 (see Appendix B of [2]). On the other hand, it should be pointed out that the full structural results of [2] cannot be obtained in this way. Theorem 2 may also be used to shorten the proofs of some of the results of [6].

As another application of Theorem 2, consider the result of B. Jónsson [7] which states that a modular lattice L not in the variety generated by M_5 has a homomorphic image of a sublattice isomorphic to one of the two lattices of Figure 1.

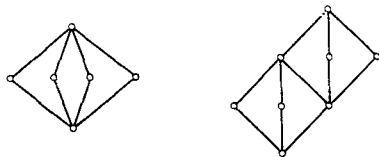


Figure 1

G. Grätzer [4] obtained this result under the assumption that L is finite. It follows from the more general result of Jónsson that the variety generated by M_5 is strongly covered by two modular varieties. Since the Grätzer proof depends only on L having a prime quotient, the covering property for the variety generated by M_5 follows from Grätzer's result and Theorem 2. Again, it should be noted that the full structural result of Jónsson cannot be recovered in this manner.

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