

# Universal Algebra 1 – Exercises 3

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**Exercise 1.** Prove that every complete lattice is bounded.

**Exercise 2.** Find examples of

- (i) A complete lattice with a complete sublattice.
- (ii) A complete lattice with a sublattice which not a complete lattice.
- (iii) A non complete lattice with a sublattice which is a complete lattice.
- (iv) A complete lattice with a sublattice which is a complete lattice but not a complete sublattice.

**Exercise 3.** Let  $\mathbf{L}$  be a complete lattice and let  $a, b \in L$  be compact elements.

- (i) Is  $a \vee b$  compact?
- (ii) Is  $a \wedge b$  compact?

**Exercise 4.** Let  $C$  be a closure operator on a set  $A$ . Prove that  $\mathbf{L}_C$  is closed under finite unions if and only if  $C(X \cup Y) = C(X) \cup C(Y)$  for every  $X, Y \in \mathcal{P}(A)$ .

**Exercise 5.\*** Let  $\mathbf{M}$  be an algebraic complete lattice. Prove that there is an algebraic closure operator  $C$  on a set  $A$  such that  $\mathbf{M} \cong \mathbf{L}_C$ .

**Exercise 6.** Let  $X$  be a set, and let  $\phi$  be the binary relation on  $\mathcal{P}(X)$  defined by

$$(U, V) \in \phi \stackrel{\text{def.}}{\iff} U \cap V \neq \emptyset.$$

- (i) Let  $X = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ . Compute  $\mathcal{A}^{\blacktriangleright\blacktriangleleft}$  and  $\mathcal{A}^{\blacktriangleleft\blacktriangleright}$  for  $\mathcal{A} = \{\{1, 2\}, \{2, 3\}\}$  and  $\mathcal{A} = \{\{1, 2\}, \{3\}\}$ . Compare the results.
- (ii) Prove that if the Galois correspondence is defined by a symmetric relation on a set, then the closure operators induced by it coincide.
- (iii) <sup>†</sup>Prove that for every  $\mathcal{A} \subseteq \mathcal{P}(X)$  we have  $\mathcal{A}^{\blacktriangleright\blacktriangleleft} = \mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{A}}(X)$ , where

$$\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{A}}(X) := \{U \in \mathcal{P}(X) : \exists V \in \mathcal{A} \quad V \subseteq U\}$$

is the family of subsets of  $X$  that contain an element of  $\mathcal{A}$ .

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<sup>†</sup>It may require the Axiom of Choice.