

A construction of complete-simple distributive lattices

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Outline

A construction
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Introduction

The Π^*
construction

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In this note, we prove the following result:

Theorem

There exists an infinite complete distributive lattice K with only the two trivial complete congruence relations.

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The following construction is crucial in the proof of our Theorem:

Definition

Let D_i , for $i \in I$, be complete distributive lattices satisfying condition (J). Their Π^* product is defined as follows:

$$\Pi^*(D_i \mid i \in I) = \Pi(D_i^- \mid i \in I) + 1;$$

that is, $\Pi^*(D_i \mid i \in I)$ is $\Pi(D_i^- \mid i \in I)$ with a new unit element.

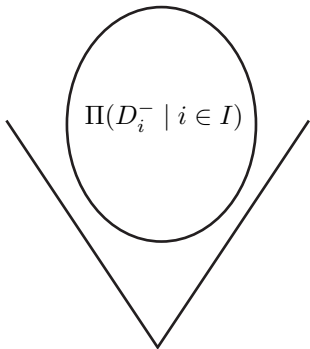
Illustrating the construction

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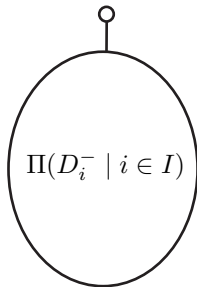
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$$\Pi(D_i \mid i \in I)$$



$$\Pi(D_i^- \mid i \in I) + 1$$

Notation

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If $i \in I$ and $d \in D_i^-$, then

$$\langle \dots, 0, \dots, d, \dots, 0, \dots \rangle$$

is the element of $\Pi^*(D_i \mid i \in I)$ whose i -th component is d and all the other components are 0.

See also Ernest T. Moynahan, 1957.

The second result

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Next we verify the following result:

Theorem

Let $D_i, i \in I$, be complete distributive lattices satisfying condition (J). Let Θ be a complete congruence relation on $\Pi^(D_i \mid i \in I)$. If there exist $i \in I$ and $d \in D_i$ with $d < 1_i$ such that, for all $d \leq c < 1_i$,*

$$\langle \dots, d, \dots, 0, \dots \rangle \equiv \langle \dots, c, \dots, 0, \dots \rangle \pmod{\Theta},$$

then $\Theta = \iota$.

Starting the proof

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Since

$$\langle \dots, d, \dots, 0, \dots \rangle \equiv \langle \dots, c, \dots, 0, \dots \rangle \pmod{\Theta},$$

and Θ is a complete congruence relation, it follows from condition (J) that

$$\langle \dots, d, \dots, 0, \dots \rangle \equiv \bigvee (\langle \dots, c, \dots, 0, \dots \rangle \mid d \leq c < 1) \pmod{\Theta}$$

Completing the proof

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Let $j \in I, j \neq i$, and let $a \in D_j^-$. Meeting both sides of the congruence with $\langle \dots, a, \dots, 0, \dots \rangle$, we obtain that

$$0 = \langle \dots, a, \dots, 0, \dots \rangle \pmod{\Theta},$$

Using the completeness of Θ and the penultimate equation, we get:

$$0 \equiv \bigvee (\langle \dots, a, \dots, 0, \dots \rangle \mid a \in D_j^-) = 1 \pmod{\Theta},$$

hence $\Theta = \iota$.





References

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