



Abstract Booklet

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► FÉLIX BOU, *Introducing an exotic MTL-chain.*

Artificial Intelligence Research Institute, IIIA-CSIC.

E-mail: fbou@iia.csic.es.

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In this short explanation the algebraic signature $\langle \cdot, \rightarrow, \wedge, \vee, 0, 1 \rangle$ is used for FL_{ew} -algebras, where \cdot stands for the fusion (sometimes also called the multiplicative conjunction or intensional conjunction), \rightarrow for the residuum (also called implication), \wedge for the meet, \vee for the join, 0 for the minimum and 1 for the maximum. The order associated to the lattice operations is denoted by \leq . We recall that two famous subvarieties of FL_{ew} are the variety MTL of MTL-algebras [4] and the variety BL of BL-algebras [5]. The variety MTL is the subvariety of FL_{ew} generated by its chains, and so lately its elements have also been called semilinear FL_{ew} -algebras (e.g., [6]). On the other hand, BL is the subvariety of MTL characterized by the following divisibility equation (or identity)

$$\text{(divisibility)} \quad x \wedge y = x \cdot (x \rightarrow y) ,$$

and it is well known to be the subvariety of MTL generated by continuous t-norms [3]. It is worth saying that while BL-algebras are at present very well understood (see [1] and the recent survey [2]), this is not at all the case neither with MTL-algebras nor with MTL-chains (see [6]).

It is trivial that there are equations (e.g., the very divisibility one) which distinguish

MTL from \mathbb{BL} , i.e., equations which hold in all \mathbb{BL} -algebras but fail in some MTL-algebra. In this contribution we want to address this question under the restriction of only allowing equations in the positive fragment. The *positive fragment* is the one given by just considering the operations \cdot , \wedge , \vee , 0 and 1 . Thus, the positive fragment does not allow the use of \rightarrow (and neither the usual negation \neg nor addition $+$). The terms in the positive fragment will be called *positive terms*; and analogously, *positive equations* refer to equations in the positive fragment. The main problem we are interested is the following:

Problem. Are MTL and \mathbb{BL} equationally distinguishable in the positive fragment? That is, is there some positive equation which holds in \mathbb{BL} but not in MTL?

The answer to this question is affirmative. Indeed, the following result holds.

Main Theorem. The equation

$$(x_1 \cdot x_4 \cdot x_7) \wedge (x_2 \cdot x_5 \cdot x_8) \wedge (x_3 \cdot x_6 \cdot x_9) \leq (x_1 \cdot x_2 \cdot x_3) \vee (x_4 \cdot x_5 \cdot x_6) \vee (x_7 \cdot x_8 \cdot x_9)$$

is valid in \mathbb{BL} , but fails in MTL.

The failure of this equation in MTL has been proved by the author exhibiting a concrete counterexample: the 36-element involutive IMTL-chain whose fusion table is shown later in this abstract. It is worth noticing that the size of this chain is too big to be found using a brute-force attack; and indeed, the more interesting part of this research is the explanation of the methodology employed to find this *exotic* MTL-chain.

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