

## Homework Assignment 0

### PROBLEM 0

Let  $A$  be a nonempty set and let  $Q$  be a finitary operation on  $A$ . Prove that the rank of  $Q$  is unique.

### PROBLEM 1

Construct a semigroup that cannot be expanded to a monoid.

### PROBLEM 2

Construct a semigroup that is not the multiplicative semigroup of any ring.

### PROBLEM 3

Let  $A$  be a set and denote by  $\mathbf{Eqv} A$  the set of all equivalence relations on  $A$ . For  $R, S \in \mathbf{Eqv} A$  define

$$R \wedge S = R \cap S$$
$$R \vee S = R \cup R \circ S \cup R \circ S \circ R \cup R \circ S \circ R \circ S \cup \dots$$

where  $\circ$  stands for the relational product (that is  $a(R \circ S)b$  means that there is some  $c \in A$  such that both  $aRc$  and  $cSb$ ). Prove that  $\langle \mathbf{Eqv} A, \wedge, \vee \rangle$  is a lattice.

## Homework Assignment 1

### PROBLEM 4

Let  $\mathbf{A}$  and  $\mathbf{B}$  be algebras. Prove

$$\text{hom}(\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}) = (\text{Sub } \mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B}) \cap \{h \mid h \text{ is a function from } A \text{ into } B\}$$

### PROBLEM 5

Let  $\mathbf{A} = \langle \mathbf{A}_i \mid i \in I \rangle$  be a system of similar algebras. Prove that each projection function on  $\prod \mathbf{A}$  is a homomorphism.

### PROBLEM 6

Let  $\mathbf{A} = \langle \mathbf{A}_i \mid i \in I \rangle$  be a system of similar algebras. Further, assume  $\mathbf{B}$  is an algebra of the same signature and that  $B = \prod A$ . Prove that if each projection function on  $B$  is a homomorphism, then  $\mathbf{B} = \prod \mathbf{A}$ .

### PROBLEM 7

Let  $\mathbf{A} = \langle \mathbf{A}_i \mid i \in I \rangle$  be a system of similar algebras. Let  $\mathbf{B}$  be an algebra of the same signature and let  $h_i$  be a homomorphism from  $\mathbf{B}$  into  $\mathbf{A}_i$ , for each  $i \in I$ . Prove that there is a homomorphism  $g$  from  $\mathbf{B}$  into  $\prod \mathbf{A}$  such that  $h_i = p_i \circ g$  for all  $i \in I$ . (Here  $p_i$  denotes the  $i^{\text{th}}$  projection function.)

## Homework Assignment 2

### PROBLEM 8

Let  $\mathbf{A}$  be an algebra. Prove

$$\text{Con } \mathbf{A} = (\text{Sub } \mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{A}) \cap \{\theta \mid \theta \text{ is an equivalence relation on } A\}.$$

### PROBLEM 9

Let  $\mathbf{A}$  be an algebra and let  $h$  be an endomorphism of  $\mathbf{A}$ . Prove that  $h \circ h^{-1}$  is a congruence of  $\mathbf{A}$ . Observe that  $h^{-1} = \{(b, a) \mid h(a) = b \text{ and } a \in A\}$ .

### PROBLEM 10

Let  $\mathbf{A}$  be an algebra and let  $\theta$  be a congruence of  $\mathbf{A}$ . Prove that  $\theta = \bigcup \{Cg^{\mathbf{A}}(a, a') \mid a\theta a'\}$ .

PROBLEM 11

Let  $\mathbf{A}$  be an algebra and let  $X \subseteq A$  such that  $\text{Sg}^{\mathbf{A}} X = A$ . Suppose that  $\mathbf{B}$  is an algebra with the same signature and let  $h$  and  $g$  be homomorphisms from  $A$  into  $B$  such that  $h(x) = g(x)$  for all  $x \in X$ . Prove that  $h = g$ .

Homework Assignment 3

PROBLEM 12

Prove that every finite algebra is isomorphic to a direct product of directly indecomposable algebras.

PROBLEM 13

Find two algebras  $\mathbf{A}$  and  $\mathbf{B}$  so that neither  $\mathbf{A}$  nor  $\mathbf{B}$  can be embedded into  $\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B}$ .

PROBLEM 14

Prove that  $\mathbf{A}$  has factorable congruences if and only if  $\beta = (\beta \vee \varphi) \wedge (\beta \vee \varphi^*)$  for every pair  $\varphi, \varphi^*$  of complementary factor congruences of  $\mathbf{A}$  and every  $\beta \in \text{Con } \mathbf{A}$ .

PROBLEM 15

Prove that if  $\text{Con } \mathbf{A}$  is a distributive lattice, then  $\mathbf{A}$  has factorable congruences.

Homework Assignment 4

PROBLEM 16

Let  $\mathcal{V}$  be a congruence modular variety. Let  $\mathbf{A} \in \mathcal{V}$  and  $\alpha, \beta \in \text{Con } \mathbf{A}$ . Prove the following are equivalent.

- (i)  $\alpha \vee \beta = \alpha \circ \beta$ .
- (ii)  $[\alpha]^m \vee [\beta]^n = [\alpha]^m \circ [\beta]^n$  for all  $m, n$ .
- (iii)  $[\alpha]^m \vee [\beta]^n = [\alpha]^m \circ [\beta]^n$  for some  $m, n$ .