Functional representations and universals for MV- and GMV-algebras

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To Ján Jakubík on his 80th birthday, as a tribute to his work and influence.

Abstract

We represent every normal-valued GMV-algebra as a GMV-algebra of real-valued functions; we also describe the universal MV-algebras and universal normal-valued GMV-algebras with a prescribed set of components.

1 Introduction

Łukasiewicz infinite valued propositional logic is one of the important ingredients involved in the theory of fuzzy sets. It has truth values in the real interval $[0, 1]$. This interval is a (linearly) ordered MV-algebra; it is obtained

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from the additive ordered group $\mathbb{R}$ (with 1 as strong order unit) using truncated addition (at 1). In general, every MV-algebra M can be obtained in this manner from an Abelian lattice-ordered group with strong order unit [Mu]. The fundamental significance of the MV-algebra $[0, 1]$ is underlined by Chang's Completeness Theorem ([CDM], Theorem 2.5.3): an MV-equation holds in every MV-algebra iff it holds in $[0, 1]$. Moreover, by Di Nola's Representation Theorem ([CDM], Theorem 9.5.1), every MV-algebra can be represented as an algebra of $[0, 1]^*$-valued functions over some set, where $[0, 1]^*$ is an ultrapower of $[0, 1]$. GMV-algebras have been recently introduced as non-commutative generalisations of MV-algebras. They can be viewed as models of an algebraic semantics that is a non-commutative generalisation of multi-valued reasoning. The corresponding logic then lies between Łukasiewicz infinite valued logic and bilinear propositional logic ([Ra2]). Dvurečenskij ([Dv1]) essentially extended Mundici's theorem proving that every GMV-algebra is analagously obtainable from a (not necessarily Abelian) lattice-group with a strong order unit. Because of the importance of the real interval $[0, 1]$ for MV-algebras and fuzzy logics, a natural question arises:

Is it possible to represent every GMV-algebra as a GMV-algebra of real-valued functions?

In this paper we provide a positive answer for normal-valued GMV-algebras (including all MV-algebras).

In [CHH], universals were obtained for Abelian lattice-ordered groups (with a fixed set of components) using generalised valuation (real-valued function) groups. In [HMc], universals were obtained for transitive ℓ-permutation groups (with a fixed set of primitive components). In [GW], the rooted valuation product and rooted Wreath product constructions were introduced and developed. The latter provides universals (which are real-valued function groups) in the intransitive case when the ℓ-permutation group is normal-valued and extends the results in [HMc] to this setting; the former is a re-examination of the universals for Abelian lattice-ordered groups and locates them in appropriate rooted Wreath products. In this article we adapt the constructions of [GW] when strong order units are present and obtain constructions of universals for (Abelian) MV-algebras and normal-valued GMV-algebras (with fixed sets of primitive components). Both are groups of real-valued functions.

To make the paper self-contained, we reproduce the pertinent portions of

[GW].

2 Universals for Abelian MV-algebras

2.1 Background

Throughout we will consider groups with partial orders defined on them which are compatible with the group operation (i.e., $xfy \leq xgy$ whenever $f \leq g$). If the partial order is total, we call the structure an *ordered group* or *o-group* for short; if the order is a lattice (the least upper bound ($\vee$) and greatest lower bound ($\wedge$) exist for any pair of elements), then we call the structure a *lattice-ordered group* or *ℓ-group* for short. In all these cases, we will write G^+ for $\{g \in G : g \geq 1\}$ and G_+ for $G^+ \setminus \{1\}$. If G is an ℓ-group, let $|g| = g \vee g^{-1}$. Then $|g| \in G^+$ for all $g \in G$ and $|g| = 1$ iff $g = 1$ [G2], Lemma 2.3.8. We call an element $u \in G^+$ a *strong order unit* if the convex subgroup generated by u is equal to G. Equivalently, for each $g \in G$, there is $n \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ such that $|g| \leq u^n$.

Throughout, we will use the standard abbreviation ℓ-subgroup for sublattice subgroup.

MV-algebras were introduced by Chang [Ch] (see also [CDM]) as an algebraic counterpart of the Łukasiewicz infinite valued propositional logic. Recently, the second author [R1], and independently Georgescu and Iorgulescu [GI1], [GI2], have introduced equivalent non-commutative generalizations of MV-algebras, which, following [R1], we call GMV-algebras. These have been extensively studied by Jakubik ([J1] — [J7]) and are also called pseudo MV-algebras.

A *GMV-algebra* M is a monoid $(M; \oplus, 0)$ with two unary operations $\neg$ and $\sim$ and one nullary operation 1 satisfying the conditions:

(where $a \odot b$ is defined as $\sim (\neg a \oplus \neg b)$)

$a \oplus 1 = 1 = 1 \oplus a, \quad \neg(\sim a \oplus \sim b) = \sim (\neg a \oplus \neg b),$

$a \oplus (b \odot \sim a) = b \oplus (a \odot \sim b) = (\neg b \odot a) \oplus b = (\neg a \odot b) \oplus a,$

$(\neg a \oplus b) \odot a = b \odot (a \oplus \sim b), \quad \sim \neg a = a.$

If M is a GMV-algebra, $n \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ and $a \in M$, let $\oplus_1\, a = a$ and $\oplus_{n+1}\, a = (\oplus_n\, a) \oplus a$.

If we put $a \leq b$ iff $\neg a \oplus b = 1$ then $(A; \leq)$ is a bounded distributive lattice (0 is the least element and 1 is the greatest) with $a \vee b = a \oplus (b \odot \sim a)$ and $a \wedge b = a \odot (b \oplus \sim a)$.

If the monoid $(M; \oplus, 0)$ is commutative, then the unary operations $\neg$ and $\sim$ coincide and exactly such GMV-algebras are MV-algebras.

MV- and GMV-algebras are closely related to Abelian ℓ-groups and ℓ-groups. If G is an Abelian ℓ-group , $0 < g \in G$ and $[0, g] = \{a \in G; 0 \leq a \leq g\}$, then for any $a, b \in [0, g]$, let $a \oplus b = (a + b) \wedge g$, $\neg a = g - a$ and $\sim a = -a + g$. Then the monoid $([0, g]; \oplus, 0)$ with unary operations $\neg$ and $\sim$ and nullary operation g is a GMV-algebra (and is an MV-algebra provided G is Abelian); we denote it $\mathcal{M}(G, g)$.

Conversely, Mundici [Mu] proved that if M is any MV-algebra then there is an Abelian ℓ-group G and a strong order unit $u \in G$ such that M is isomorphic to $\mathcal{M}(G, u)$, and that such G and u are unique up to isomorphism. So we will denote by $\mathcal{G}(M)$ any of these ℓ-groups with strong unit. Recently, Dvurečenskij [Dv1] extended these results to GMV-algebras and ℓ-groups (which need not be Abelian) with strong units. The denotations $\mathcal{G}(M)$ and $\mathcal{M}(G, u)$ will be used in the same sense as for the commutative cases.

If M is an MV- or GMV-algebra and $\emptyset \neq I \subseteq M$, then I is called an *ideal* of M if it is closed under $\oplus$ and if $b \leq a$ implies $b \in I$ for any $b \in M$ and $a \in I$. An ideal I of M is called *normal* if $\neg a \odot b \in I$ iff $b \odot \sim a \in I$ for any $a, b \in M$. Let G be an ℓ-group with strong order unit u. Denote by $\mathcal{C}(G)$ the set of convex ℓ-subgroups of G and by $\mathcal{C}(\mathcal{M}(G, u))$ the set of ideals of $\mathcal{M}(G, u)$. Both $\mathcal{C}(G)$ and $\mathcal{C}(\mathcal{M}(G, u))$ are complete lattices with respect to set-inclusion and the mapping $\varphi : \mathcal{C}(\mathcal{M}(G, u)) \longrightarrow \mathcal{C}(G)$ given by $\varphi : I \longmapsto \{g \in G;\ |g| \wedge u \in I\}$ is a lattice isomorphism of $\mathcal{C}(\mathcal{M}(G, u))$ onto $\mathcal{C}(G)$. (For MV-algebras see [CT], for GMV-algebras see [R2].) Let $\mathcal{I}(G)$ be the set of ℓ-ideals (i.e. normal convex ℓ-subgroups) of G and $\mathcal{I}(\mathcal{M}(G, u))$ the set of normal ideals of $\mathcal{M}(G, u)$. The restriction of φ to $\mathcal{I}(\mathcal{M}(G, u))$ is an isomorphism between the complete lattices $\mathcal{I}(\mathcal{M}(G, u))$ and $\mathcal{I}(G)$ (see [Dv2]).

We provide examples at the end of each subsection which the reader is encouraged to consider while reading the definitions and proofs of the theorems; they should help clarify matters.

2.2 MV-algebras associated with Abelian o-groups

Let Γ be a totally ordered set and $\{R_\gamma : \gamma \in \Gamma\}$ a family of subgroups of the additive o-group $\mathbb{R}$ of all real numbers. Let F be the additive group of all $f : \Gamma \to \mathbb{R}$ such that $f(\gamma) \in R_\gamma$ for all $\gamma \in \Gamma$. For each $f \in F$, let $\mathrm{supp}(f)$, *the support of* f, be the set $\{\gamma \in \Gamma : f(\gamma) \neq 0\}$. Let $V = V(\Gamma, \{R_\gamma : \gamma \in \Gamma\})$ be the set of all $f \in F$ such that every non-empty subset of $\mathrm{supp}(f)$ has a maximal element. Then V is a subgroup of F. It is an Abelian o-group where $f < g$ iff $f(\beta) < g(\beta)$ where β is the greatest element of $\mathrm{supp}(g - f)$.

If Γ has a maximal element γ_0, then any element $u \in V$ with $u(\gamma_0) > 0$ is a strong order unit. This follows immediately since $\mathbb{R}$ is Archimedean: so there is $n \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ with $g(\gamma_0) < nu(\gamma_0)$, whence $g < nu$.

If G is an Abelian o-group with a strong order unit u, then the set of convex subgroups forms a chain under inclusion [G2], Lemma 3.1.2. Thus if $g \in G \setminus \{0\}$, then there is a unique convex subgroup of G that is maximal with respect to not containing g. It is called the *value* of g and will be denoted by V_g. The intersection of all convex subgroups of G that contain g and V_g is a convex subgroup of G denoted by V_g^*; the pair (V_g, V_g^*) is called a *covering pair*. Note that $V_g = V_{-g}$ and that the convex subgroup of G generated by $|g|$ is V_g^*; i.e., $|g|$ is a strong order unit for V_g^*. Note that V_u is the maximal proper convex subgroup of G and $V_u^* = G$. Let $\Gamma(G)$ denote the set of all covering pairs totally ordered by inclusion. In 1901, Hölder [Ho] proved that V_g^*/V_g is isomorphic to an additive subgroup R_γ of $\mathbb{R}$, and that this isomorphism preserves the natural orders. In 1907, H. Hahn [Ha] obtained the crucial representation that (in modern terminology) every Abelian o-group is a group of functions; indeed, if G is an Abelian o-group, then G can be embedded in $V = V(\Gamma(G), \{\bar{R}_\gamma : \gamma \in \Gamma\})$ where $\bar{R}_\gamma$ is the divisible closure of R_γ in $\mathbb{R}$. Moreover, this embedding preserves order and the strong order unit, where we identify u with the function with $u(\gamma) = 0$ if $\gamma \neq (V_u, V_u^*)$, and $u(\gamma)$ is the image of $u + V_u$ in R_γ if $\gamma = (V_u, V_u^*)$.

Now let M be an MV-algebra and $g \in M \setminus \{0\}$. Assume that the associated Abelian ℓ-group $G = \mathcal{G}(M)$ is an o-group with strong order unit u. So V_g^* is an Abelian o-group with strong order unit g. Let $M(g)$ be the MV-algebra associated with (V_g^*, g). Then $M(g)$ is isomorphic (as an MV-algebra) to the MV-algebra (M, g) which we also denote by $M(g)$. That is, we regard $M(g)$ as both $\mathcal{M}(V_g^*, g)$ and $\{m \in M : m \leq g\}$ with truncated addition at g. Let $\mathfrak{o}$ be the maximal ideal of $M(g)$ and $R(g)$ be the MV-algebra $M(g)/\mathfrak{o}$. Let $(\mathcal{G}(g), g)$ be the Archimedean o-group $\mathcal{G}(R(g))$ with strong order unit $g/\mathfrak{o}$. That is, if V_g is the value of g, then $V_g^*/V_g = \mathcal{G}(g)$ and $R(g) = \mathcal{M}(\mathcal{G}(g),\ g + V_g)$.

If $f, g \in M$, then define $f \sim g$ if there are $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ such that $f \leq \oplus_m g$ and $g \leq \oplus_n f$. Then $\sim$ is an equivalence relation on M that is preserved under $\oplus$. If $f \sim u$, then u is the largest element of the equivalence class of f; if $0 \neq f \not\sim u$, then the equivalence class of f has no largest element.

We therefore define $\mathcal{R}(g) = \mathcal{M}(\mathcal{G}(g), u)$ if $g \sim u$, and $\mathcal{R}(g) = \mathcal{G}(g)$ if $g \not\sim u$. So $\mathcal{R}(g)$ is an Archimedean o-group if $g \not\sim u$, and $\mathcal{R}(g)$ is an MV-algebra (with u as top element) if $g \sim u$. Also, $\mathcal{R}(f) = \mathcal{R}(g)$ if $f \sim g$. Let $\Gamma(M)$ be the set of equivalence classes. Then $\Gamma(M)$ inherits a natural total order by $[f] < [g]$ iff $f < g$ and $f \not\sim g$; it has maximal element $[u]$. We call $\{\mathcal{R}(g) : [g] \in \Gamma(M)\}$ the *set of components* of the MV-algebra M.

Now let M be an MV-algebra and let $G = \mathcal{G}(M)$ with strong order unit u. By Hahn's Theorem, G can be embedded in $V(\Gamma(G), \{\bar{R}_\gamma : \gamma \in \Gamma(G)\})$ where $\bar{R}_\gamma$ is the divisible closure (in $\mathbb{R}$) of R_γ. Clearly $\Gamma(M) = \Gamma(G)$. Moreover, $\mathcal{R}(g) = R_\gamma$ if $[g] = \gamma \neq [u]$, and $\mathcal{R}(u) = \mathcal{M}(\mathcal{G}(u), u)$ is the MV-algebra associated with $[u]$. In this context, we write $\bar{\mathcal{R}}(u)$ for $\mathcal{M}(\bar{\mathcal{G}}(u), u)$, where $\bar{\mathcal{G}}(u)$ is the divisible closure of $\mathcal{G}(u)$ in $\mathbb{R}$. That is,

Theorem 2.2.1 (Universals for MV-algebras associated with Abelian o-groups)

Let M be an MV-algebra with $\mathcal{G}(M)$ an Abelian o-group with strong order unit u. Let the components of M be $\{\mathcal{R}(\gamma) : \gamma \in \Gamma(M)\}$. Then M can be embedded (as an MV-algebra) in $\mathcal{M}(V, u)$ where V is the o-group $V(\Gamma(M), \{\bar{\mathcal{G}}(\gamma) : \gamma \in \Gamma(M)\})$ with strong order unit u. That is, $\mathcal{M}(V, u) = V(\Gamma(M), \{\bar{\mathcal{R}}(\gamma) : \gamma \in \Gamma(M)\})$.

We close this subsection with some examples.

Example 1. Let $\Gamma = \{\gamma_1, \gamma_2\}$ with $\gamma_1 < \gamma_2$. Let $R_{\gamma_1} = \mathbb{R}$ and $R_{\gamma_2} = \mathbb{Z}$. Let $u(\gamma_j) = \delta_{2,j}$ $(j = 1, 2)$. Then $\mathcal{M}(V, u)$ is the union of the sets $(\mathbb{R}_+, 0)$, $(\mathbb{R}^-, 1)$, and the components are the Archimedean o-group $\mathbb{R}$ and the two element MV-algebra $\{0, 1\}$. Any MV-algebra with these components can be embedded in $V(\Gamma, \{\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{Q} \cap [0, 1]\}) = \mathcal{M}(V(\Gamma, \{\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{Q}\}), u)$.

Example 2. Let $\Gamma = \{\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3\}$ with $\gamma_1 < \gamma_2 < \gamma_3$. Let $R_{\gamma_1} = \mathbb{Z}$, $R_{\gamma_2} = \mathbb{Q}$ and $R_{\gamma_3} = \mathbb{R}$. Let $u(\gamma_j) = \delta_{3,j}$ $(j = 1, 2, 3)$. Then $\mathcal{M}(V, u)$ is the union of the sets $(\mathbb{Z}_+, 0, 0)$, $(\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{Q}_+, 0)$, $(\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{Q}, r)$ $(0 < r < 1)$, $(\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{Q}_-, 1)$ and $(\mathbb{Z}^-, 0, 1)$, where $(\mathbb{Z}_+, 0, 0)$ is the set of all functions f such that $f(\gamma_1) \in \mathbb{Z}_+$, $f(\gamma_2) = 0 = f(\gamma_3)$, etc.. The components here are $\mathbb{Z}$, $\mathbb{Q}$ and $\{r \in \mathbb{R} : 0 \leq r \leq 1\}$ (two o-groups and an Archimedean MV-algebra on top). The only restrictions that arise are the truncation at 0 and u. Any MV-algebra with these components can be embedded in $V(\Gamma, \{\mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{Q}, [0, 1]\}) = \mathcal{M}(V(\Gamma, \{\mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{R}\}), u)$.

Example 3. Let $\Gamma = \mathbb{Z}_+$ with the reverse order: so $1 > 2 > \ldots$. Let $R_n = \mathbb{R}$ for all $n \in \mathbb{Z}_+$. Let $u(n) = 0$ if $n > 1$ and $u(1) = 1$. Then the top component is the MV-algebra $\{r \in \mathbb{R} : 0 \leq r \leq 1\}$, and every other component is the Archimedean o-group $\mathbb{R}$. Thus $\mathcal{M}(V)$ is the union of the sets $(0, \ldots, 0, \mathbb{R}_+, \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}, \ldots)$, $(r, \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}, \ldots)$ $(r \in (0,1))$, $(1, 0, 0, \ldots)$, $(1, 0, \ldots, \mathbb{R}_-, \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}, \ldots)$. Moreover, any MV-algebra with these components can be embedded in $\mathcal{M}(V, u)$.

2.3 Rooted valuation groups

Now let Γ be a root system; i.e., a partially ordered set such that γ and δ have a common lower bound only if $\gamma \leq \delta$ or $\delta \leq \gamma$. For each $\gamma \in \Gamma$, let R_γ be a subgroup of $\mathbb{R}$. Let F be the additive group of all functions $f : \Gamma \to \mathbb{R}$ with $f(\gamma) \in R_\gamma$ for all $\gamma \in \Gamma$. For each $g \in F$, let supp(g) be defined as before. Let $V = V(\Gamma, \{R_\gamma : \gamma \in \Gamma\})$ be the subgroup of all $g \in F$ such that every non-empty totally ordered subset of supp(g) has a maximal element. Then V is an Abelian ℓ-group where $g > 0$ iff $g(\delta) > 0$ for *every* maximal element δ of supp(g).

Let G be an Abelian ℓ-group. By Zorn's Lemma, if $g \in G \backslash \{0\}$, then there is a (not necessarily unique) convex sublattice subgroup of G that is maximal with respect to not containing g. It is called a *value* of g and will be denoted by V_g. The intersection of all convex ℓ-subgroups of G that contain g and V_g is a convex ℓ-subgroup of G denoted by V_g^*; the pair (V_g, V_g^*) is called a covering pair. For fixed $g \in G \setminus \{0\}$, let $\Gamma(g)$ be the set of all such pairs (V_g, V_g^*) with V_g a value of g and V_g^* the cover of V_g. Now $\Gamma(g) = \Gamma(g \vee 0) \cup \Gamma(-g \vee 0)$ where $\Gamma(0) = \emptyset$ ([G2], Lemma 2.3.8). So $\Gamma(G) = \bigcup\{\Gamma(g) : g \in G_+\}$ is the set of *all* covering pairs. Partially order $\Gamma(G)$ by inclusion. Then $\Gamma(G)$ is a root system ([G2], Corollary 3.5.5). Hölder's proof applies and establishes that V_g^*/V_g is isomorphic to an additive subgroup of $\mathbb{R}$, and that this isomorphism preserves the natural orders.

A subset Λ of the root system $\Gamma(G)$ is called a *plenary subset* if (i) $\lambda \in \Lambda$ implies $\{\gamma \in \Gamma(G) : \gamma \geq \lambda\} \subseteq \Lambda$, and (ii) $\bigcap\{V_g : (V_g, V_g^*) \in \Lambda\} = \{0\}$.

In 1963, Conrad, Harvey and Holland [CHH] extended Hahn's Theorem and proved that every Abelian ℓ-group is a group of functions; indeed, if G is an Abelian ℓ-group and $\Gamma'(G)$ is a plenary subset of $\Gamma(G)$, then G can be ℓ-embedded in $V = V(\Gamma'(G), \{\bar{R}_\gamma : \gamma \in \Gamma'\})$ (an embedding that preserves the group and lattice operations), where $\bar{R}_\gamma$ is the divisible closure of R_γ in $\mathbb{R}$.

We can obtain the Conrad-Harvey-Holland representation using rooted valuation products.

Let Γ be a root system and $V = V(\Gamma, \{R_\gamma : \gamma \in \Gamma\})$ be as above.

Let Δ be a maximal totally ordered subset of Γ. Since Γ is a root system, if $\gamma \geq \delta \in \Delta$, then $\gamma \in \Delta$. Let

$$K(\Delta) = \{g \in V : \Delta \cap \operatorname{supp}(g) = \emptyset\}.$$

Then $K(\Delta)$ is a convex ℓ-subgroup of V. Now $V/K(\Delta)$ is an ℓ-group under the naturally induced order: $K(\Delta) + f < K(\Delta) + g$ iff ($\Delta\cap$ supp$(f-g)\neq \emptyset$ and $f(\delta) < g(\delta)$ where δ is the maximal element of $\Delta\cap$ supp$(f-g)$). Let $\nu(\Delta)$ be the natural ℓ-surjection from V onto $V/K(\Delta)$. Clearly, $V/K(\Delta)$ is naturally ℓ-isomorphic to the Hahn group, $V(\Delta) = V(\Delta, \{R_\delta : \delta \in \Delta\})$. Call this ℓ-isomorphism $\phi(\Delta)$. So $\psi(\Delta) := \phi(\Delta)\nu(\Delta) : V \to V(\Delta)$ is an ℓ-surjection.

Let $\mathfrak{M}$ be the set of all totally ordered maximal subsets of Γ. Then we can map V into $V(\mathfrak{M})(\sharp) = \prod_{\Delta\in\mathfrak{M}} V(\Delta)$ using the $\psi(\Delta)$'s in the natural way: $\psi(g)_\Delta = \psi(\Delta)(g)$. Then ψ is an ℓ-homomorphism where $w \in V(\mathfrak{M})(\sharp)^+$ iff $(\forall \Delta \in \mathfrak{M})(w_\Delta \geq 0)$.

If $g \in \bigcap\{K(\Delta) : \Delta \in \mathfrak{M}\}$, then supp$(g)$= $\emptyset$ (whence $g = 0$); thus ψ is an ℓ-embedding of V into $V(\mathfrak{M})(\sharp)$.

This construction is akin to writing V as a subdirect product of o-groups and then using Hahn's Theorem for each. In that sense, it is wasteful, and we tighten it by using the compatibility condition

$$\psi(g)_{\Delta_1}(\delta) = \psi(g)_{\Delta_2}(\delta) \quad \forall \Delta_1, \Delta_2 \in \mathfrak{M} \text{ and } \delta \in \Delta_1 \cap \Delta_2 \quad (*).$$

Consider $V(\mathfrak{M})$, the set of all elements of $V(\mathfrak{M})(\sharp)$ that enjoy property $(*)$. Then $V(\mathfrak{M})$ is an ℓ-subgroup of $V(\mathfrak{M})(\sharp)$ that contains $\psi(V)$.

We call $V(\mathfrak{M})$ the *rooted valuation product of* V.

Moreover, for each element $w \in V(\mathfrak{M})$, $w_{\Delta_1}(\gamma) = w_{\Delta_2}(\gamma)$ for any $\Delta_1, \Delta_2 \in \mathfrak{M}$ to which γ belongs (by $(*)$). Thus we can obtain an element $w^\flat : \Gamma \to \mathbb{R}$. Since supp$(w_\Delta)$ is inversely well-ordered for all $\Delta \in \mathfrak{M}$, the element $w^\flat$ corresponding to w belongs to V. Consequently, ψ maps V onto $V(\mathfrak{M})$; that is, V is ℓ-isomorphic to $V(\mathfrak{M})$. Hence we obtained in [GW]:

If Γ is a root system, then $V(\Gamma, \{R_\gamma : \gamma \in \Gamma\})$ is a rooted valuation product. Moreover:

Let G be an Abelian ℓ-group with values indexed by $\Gamma(G)$. Let Γ' be a plenary subset of $\Gamma(G)$. Then G can be regarded as an ℓ-subgroup of

$V(\Gamma'(G), \{\bar{R}_\gamma : \gamma \in \Gamma'\})$. We define $\mathcal{V}(G)$ to be $V(\mathfrak{M})$, where $\mathfrak{M}$ is the set of all maximal totally ordered subsets of $\Gamma'(G)$. Thus:

Every Abelian ℓ-group G is an ℓ-subgroup of a rooted valuation product $\mathcal{V}(G)$.

Now, let M be an MV-algebra and $G = \mathcal{G}(M)$ be the corresponding Abelian ℓ-group with strong order unit u. We can proceed similarly to the totally ordered case. If $g \in M$, then $u \notin V_g$ for any value $V_g \in \Gamma(g)$. Hence there is a value $V_u \in \Gamma(u)$ with $V_u \supseteq V_g$. So each maximal chain in $\Gamma(M)$ has a greatest element. We again take $R(g) = V_g^*/\mathfrak{o}$ and take the corresponding Archimedean o-group $(\mathcal{G}(g), g)$, etc. However, the rooted valuation product V does not have a strong order unit if u has infinitely many values: let w be any strictly positive element in the rooted valuation product having non-zero values at each component of u. Let $\Lambda = \{\gamma_n : n \in \mathbb{Z}_+\}$ be an infinite subset of $\Gamma(u)$. If $f(\gamma_n) = nw(\gamma_n)$, $f(\gamma) = u(\gamma)$ if $\gamma \in \Gamma(u) \setminus \Lambda$, and $f(\gamma) = 0$ if $\gamma \notin \Lambda$, then $f \not\leq mw$ for any $m \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ (consider their values at γ_{m+1}). Hence w is not a strong order unit.

We therefore take the *u-restricted rooted valuation product* $\tilde{\mathcal{V}}(G)$; i.e., the convex (necessarily ℓ-)subgroup of $\mathcal{V}(G)$ generated by u. Then as G is generated as a convex ℓ-subgroup by u, the ℓ-embedding of G into $V = \mathcal{V}(G)$ will be an ℓ-embedding of G into $\tilde{\mathcal{V}}(G)$.

If we call the maximal components of an MV-algebra the set of MV-algebras $\mathcal{R}(\gamma)$ (γ ranging over an index set for $\Gamma(u)$) and all other components the Archimedean Abelian o-groups $\mathcal{R}(\gamma)$ (γ ranging over the complement in Γ of the index set for $\Gamma(u)$), then we obtain the MV-algebra analogue of the Conrad-Harvey-Holland Theorem for Abelian ℓ-groups.

Theorem 2.3.1 (Universals for MV-algebras)

Every MV-algebra M can be embedded (as an MV-algebra) in $\mathcal{M}(\tilde{\mathcal{V}}(M), u)$ where $\tilde{\mathcal{V}}(M) = \tilde{\mathcal{V}}(\Gamma'(M), \{\bar{\mathcal{R}}(\gamma) : \gamma \in \Gamma(M)\})$ with strong order unit u and $\{\mathcal{R}(\gamma) : \gamma \in \Gamma'(M)\}$ is any plenary set of components of M.

Example 1. Let $\Gamma = \{\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3\}$ be the root system with $\gamma_j < \gamma_3$ ($j = 1, 2$) and γ_1, γ_2 incomparable. Let $R_{\gamma_1} = \mathbb{R}$, $R_{\gamma_2} = \mathbb{Z}$ and $R_{\gamma_3} = \mathbb{Q}$. Let $G = V(\Gamma, \{R_\gamma : \gamma \in \Gamma\})$ and $M = \mathcal{M}(G, u)$ where $u(\gamma_1) = u(\gamma_2) = 0$ and $u(\gamma_3) = 1$. Then the components of G are $\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{Q}$ and those of M are $\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{Z}$ and $[0, 1] \cap \mathbb{Q}$. There are two maximal chains in Γ, namely $\mathfrak{C}_1 = \{\gamma_1, \gamma_3\}$ and $\mathfrak{C}_2 = \{\gamma_2, \gamma_3\}$. These give valuation groups $V(\mathfrak{C}_1) = V(\mathfrak{C}_1, \{\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{Q}\})$ and $V(\mathfrak{C}_2) = V(\mathfrak{C}_2, \{\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{Q}\})$ with strong order unit $(0, 1)$. Hence we get

$M(\mathfrak{C}_1) = V(\mathfrak{C}_1, \{\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{Q} \cap [0,1]\})$ and $M(\mathfrak{C}_2) = V(\mathfrak{C}_2, \{\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{Q} \cap [0,1]\})$. Here $\tilde{\mathcal{V}}(G) = \mathcal{V}(G) = G$ with strong order unit u and $M = \mathcal{M}(G,u)$.

Example 2. More generally, let $\mathfrak{D}_n$ ($n \in \mathbb{Z}_+$) be a family of chains and γ_0 be an extra element. Let $\Gamma = \{\gamma_0\} \cup \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{Z}_+} \mathfrak{D}_n$ with $\gamma_0 \geq \gamma$ for all $\gamma \in \Gamma$; thus $\mathfrak{C}_n = \{\gamma_0\} \cup \mathfrak{D}_n$ ($n \in \mathbb{Z}_+$) are the maximal chains for Γ. Let $\{R_\gamma : \gamma \in \Gamma\}$ be a family of subgroups of $\mathbb{R}$ with $u_0 \in (R_{\gamma_0})_+$. Let u be defined by $u(\gamma) = 0$ if $\gamma \neq \gamma_0$, and $u(\gamma_0) = u_0$. Let $G = V(\Gamma, \{R_\gamma : \gamma \in \Gamma\})$. Then u is a strong order unit of G, and $\tilde{\mathcal{V}}(G) = \mathcal{V}(G) = G$. The components are $\bar{R}_\gamma$ ($\gamma \in \Gamma \setminus \{\gamma_0\}$) (all of which are components of $\bar{M} = \mathcal{M}(\mathcal{V}(G), u) = \mathcal{M}(V(\Gamma, \{\bar{\mathcal{R}}(\gamma) : \gamma \in \Gamma\})))$, and $\bar{R}_{\gamma_0}$ (which gives an MV-algebra top component $\mathcal{M}(\bar{R}_{\gamma_0}, u_0)$ of $\bar{M}$). Moreover, $\bar{M}$ is the resulting MV-algebra guaranteed by Theorem 2.3.1; it is universal for these components.

Example 3. Let G be as in the previous example and $H = G \oplus \mathbb{Z}$ with $H^+ = G^+ \oplus \mathbb{Z}^+$. Then H is an ℓ-group and has strong order unit $v = (u, 1)$. Then $\tilde{\mathcal{V}}(H) = \mathcal{V}(H) = \mathcal{V}(G) \oplus \mathbb{Z}$ and the associated MV-algebra is $\bar{M} \oplus \{0,1\}$ with maximal element v (where $\bar{M}$ is given by the previous example). It is universal for MV-algebras with non-maximal components $\bar{R}_\gamma$ ($\gamma \neq \gamma_0$), and maximal components $\mathcal{M}(\bar{R}_{\gamma_0}, u_0)$ and $\{0,1\}$.

We close with an easy example to illustrate how complicated things can become with even a simple example.

Example 4. Let M be the set of all real sequences s such that $s(n) \in [0,1]$ for all $n \in \mathbb{Z}_+$. Let G be the additive group of all bounded real sequences and let $u \in G$ be the constant sequence 1. Then G is an ℓ-group under the pointwise ordering: $(f \vee g)(n) = \max\{f(n), g(n)\}$, etc., and has strong order unit u. Note that $M = \mathcal{M}(G,u)$. Among the values of u are $G(m)$, the set of the bounded sequences $g \in G$ with $g(m) = 0$ ($m \in \mathbb{Z}_+$). Also there are values of u which properly contain $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathbb{R}$. For each $g \in G_+$ and value $V_g \in \Gamma(g)$, we have $V_g^*/V_g \cong \mathbb{R}$. All components of G are isomorphic to $\mathbb{R}$ as are all non-maximal components of M; all maximal components of M are $[0,1]$. So $\mathcal{V}(G) = (V(\Gamma(M), \{\mathbb{R} : \gamma \in \Gamma(M)\})$ and $\tilde{\mathcal{V}}(M) = \tilde{\mathcal{V}}(G)$ is the ℓ-subgroup of all elements $f \in \mathcal{V}(G)$ for which there is $n_0 = n_0(f) \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ such that $|f(\gamma)| < n_0$ for all $\gamma \in \Gamma(u)$. Moreover, M is embedded in $\mathcal{M}(\tilde{\mathcal{V}}(M), u)$ as an MV-algebra (where u is the function with value 1 on all maximal elements of $\Gamma(M)$ and 0 on all other elements of $\Gamma(M)$). In this example, $\tilde{\mathcal{V}}(G) \neq \mathcal{V}$.

3 Rooted Wreath products

3.1 Background

Let $A(\Omega)$ denote the group of all order-preserving permutations of a totally ordered set $(\Omega, \leq)$; i.e., $A(\Omega) = Aut(\Omega, \leq)$. Under the pointwise ordering, this group of functions (under composition) is an ℓ-group:

$$\alpha(f \vee g) = \max\{\alpha f, \alpha g\} \text{ and } \alpha(f \wedge g) = \min\{\alpha f, \alpha g\},$$

where, as is standard in permutation groups, we write αf for the image of $\alpha \in \Omega$ under $f \in A(\Omega)$.

Let $A(\Omega)^+ = \{g \in A(\Omega) : (\forall \alpha \in \Omega)(\alpha g \geq \alpha)\}$.

Let $(\overline{\Omega}, \leq)$ denote the Dedekind completion of $(\Omega, \leq)$; that is, the set obtained by non-empty cuts with the inherited order (as in the construction of $(\mathbb{R}, \leq)$ from $(\mathbb{Q}, \leq)$). Each element of $A(\Omega)$ extends uniquely to an element of $A(\overline{\Omega})$ and we will identify $A(\Omega)$ with this corresponding ℓ-subgroup of $A(\overline{\Omega})$.

For $g \in A(\Omega)$, let $\text{supp}(g) = \{\alpha \in \Omega : \alpha g \neq \alpha\}$, the *support* of g, and $\text{Fix}(g) = \{\alpha \in \Omega : \alpha g = \alpha\} = \Omega \setminus \text{supp}(g)$. If $\alpha \in \Omega$, let $\Delta(g, \alpha)$ be the interval in Ω that is the convexification of the orbit of α under g; so

$$\Delta(g, \alpha) = \{\beta \in \Omega : (\exists m, n \in \mathbb{Z})(\alpha g^m \leq \beta \leq \alpha g^n\}.$$

If $\alpha g \neq \alpha$, then $\Delta(g, \alpha)$ is an open interval in Ω; otherwise it is a singleton.

Throughout, let G be an ℓ-subgroup of $A(\Omega)$; so $G^+ = G \cap A(\Omega)^+$. A non-empty convex subset X of Ω is called a *convex G-block* if $(\forall g \in G)(Xg = X$ or $Xg \cap X = \emptyset)$.

The convex G-block X is called an *extensive block* if for each $x, y, z \in X$, there are $f, g \in G$ such that $y \leq xf \in X$ and $z \geq xg \in X$.

The convex G-block X is called a *fat block* if $\{Xg : g \in G \text{ and } Xg > X\}$ has no least element (under $<$) and $\inf(\bigcup\{Xg : g \in G \text{ and } Xg > X\}) = \sup(X)$, and similarly with $<$ in place of $>$, where we write $X < Y$ iff $x < y$ for all $x \in X,\ y \in Y$ and take the supremum and infimum in $\overline{\Omega}$.

If X is a convex G-block, then $X^\sharp = \bigcup\{Xg : g \in G\}$ is a G-invariant set, and $\{Xg : g \in G\}$ partititions $X^\sharp$ into convex (in Ω) blocks which are fat (or extensive) if X is.

More generally, let $Y \subseteq \Omega$ be a G-invariant set and $\mathcal{C}$ be an equivalence relation on Y. If each $\mathcal{C}$-class is a fat or extensive block, then $\mathcal{C}$ is a congruence and we call it a *natural* G*-congruence on* Y, or a *natural partial* G*-congruence* (on Ω). So equivalence classes of natural partial G-congruences are convex.

We write dom($\mathcal{C}$) for the *domain* of the natural partial G-congruence $\mathcal{C}$; that is, all $\alpha \in \Omega$ such that $\alpha\mathcal{C}\beta$ for some $\beta \in \Omega$ (and so, all $\alpha \in \Omega$ such that $\alpha\mathcal{C}\alpha$). Note that $\alpha \in$dom($\mathcal{C}$) implies that $\alpha g \in$dom($\mathcal{C}$) for all $g \in G$. As is standard, we write $\alpha\mathcal{C}$ for $\{\beta \in \Omega : \alpha\mathcal{C}\beta\}$.

We will write $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathcal{D}$ if $\alpha\mathcal{D}\beta$ whenever $\alpha\mathcal{C}\beta$. This is clearly equivalent to $\alpha\mathcal{C} \subseteq \alpha\mathcal{D}$ for all $\alpha \in$ dom($\mathcal{C}$).

Under this partial order ($\subseteq$), the set of natural partial G-congruences forms a root system ([Mc] or [G1], Theorem 3B†); so if $\mathcal{C}_1, \mathcal{C}_2, \mathcal{C}_3$ are natural partial G-congruences and $\mathcal{C}_1 \subseteq \mathcal{C}_2 \cap \mathcal{C}_3$, then $\mathcal{C}_2 \subseteq \mathcal{C}_3$ or $\mathcal{C}_3 \subseteq \mathcal{C}_2$. Moreover, the union and non-empty intersections of natural partial G-congruences are natural partial G-congruences.

As shown in [Mc] (or see [G1], Theorem 3C†), for any distinct $\alpha, \beta \in \Omega$ there are natural partial G-congruences $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathcal{C}^*$, such that $\alpha\mathcal{C}^*\beta$ & $\neg(\alpha\mathcal{C}\beta)$, where $\mathcal{C}$ and $\mathcal{C}^*$ are natural G-congruences on the same set $(\alpha\mathcal{C}^*)^\sharp$ — whence G is transitive on the set of $\mathcal{C}^*$-classes) — and no natural G-congruence on $(\alpha\mathcal{C}^*)^\sharp$ lies strictly between $\mathcal{C}$ and $\mathcal{C}^*$:

The intersection of all natural partial G-congruences in which α, β belong to the same class provides $\mathcal{C}^*$. $\mathcal{C}$ is obtained by using Zorn's Lemma: let $\Lambda =$ dom($\mathcal{C}^*$) and consider the set of all natural G-congruences on Λ (contained in $\mathcal{C}^*$) in which α and β belong to separate classes. This set is non-empty (it includes the natural G-congruence on Λ all of whose classes are singletons) and is closed under unions of chains. $\mathcal{C}$ is any maximal element thereof.

We write $val(\alpha, \beta)$ for such a pair $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{C}^*)$ of natural partial G-congruences. It is further shown that if X is any $\mathcal{C}^*$-class, then G induces a permutation action on X as follows:

Let $G_{\{X\}} = \{g \in G : Xg = X\}$, an ℓ-subgroup of G (convex in G under the pointwise ordering). Let

$$L(X, G) = \{g \in G_{\{X\}} : (\forall x \in X)((x\mathcal{C})g = x\mathcal{C})\}.$$

Then $L(X, G)$ is a normal ℓ-subgroup of $G_{\{X\}}$ called the *lazy subgroup associated with* $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{C}^*)$.

Let $\hat{G}(X) = G_{\{X\}}/L(X, G)$. Then $\hat{G}(X)$ acts faithfully on $X/\mathcal{C} := \{x\mathcal{C} : x \in X\}$. The resulting permutation group $(\hat{G}(X), X/\mathcal{C})$ is called a *primitive component of* G.

As shown in [Mc] (or see [G1], Theorems 4C and 4A), if $\hat{G}(X) \neq \{1\}$, then $(\hat{G}(X), X/\mathcal{C})$ satisfies a trichotomy: it is either integral, or transitively derived from a subgroup of $\mathbb{R}$, or transitively derived from an order-two transitive faithful action on X. That is, either there is a subset of $X/\mathcal{C}$ that is isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z}$ and $\hat{G}(X)$ acts as $\mathbb{Z}$ on this set (and on all of $X/\mathcal{C}$), or there is a dense subset $Y/\mathcal{C}$ of $X/\mathcal{C}$ on which: either $\hat{G}(X)$ acts as a right regular subgroup of $\mathbb{R}$ or for all $w, x, y, z \in Y$ with $w < x$ and $y < z$, there is $f \in \hat{G}(X)$ such that $w\mathcal{C}f = y\mathcal{C}$ and $x\mathcal{C}f = z\mathcal{C}$.

Now let M be a GMV-algebra. Let $(G, u) = \mathcal{G}(M)$. By the Cayley-Holland Theorem [H1] (or [G1] or [G2]), there is a totally ordered set Ω such that (G, Ω) is an ℓ-permutation group. For each $\alpha \in \Omega$, if $\alpha u \neq \alpha$, then $val(\alpha u, \alpha)$ gives rise to a maximal primitive component (G_K, Ω_K) of (G, Ω) which has strong order unit u_K corresponding to u. Furthermore, every element of the index set of primitive components (an induced root system) is less than or equal to one of these. We call $(\mathcal{M}(G_K, u_K), \Omega_K)$ a *maximal primitive component of the GMV-algebra M associated with* Ω; or, briefly, a *maximal primitive component of the permutation GMV-algebra* (M, Ω) . The *non-maximal primitive components of the permutation GMV-algebra* (M, Ω) are the non-maximal primitive components of $\mathcal{G}(M)$ (c.f., Sections 2.2 and 2.3).

As before, if H is an ℓ-group and $g \in H \setminus \{1\}$, then there is a convex ℓ-subgroup V_g of H maximal with respect to not containing g. (V_g is called a *value* of g). Let V_g^* be the intersection of all convex ℓ-subgroups of H that contain V_g and g. If $V_g \lhd V_g^*$ for all $g \in H \setminus \{1\}$ and values V_g of g, then we call H *normal-valued*.

Analogously, if M is a GMV-algebra and $a \in M \setminus \{0\}$, then there is an ideal W_a of M maximal with respect to not containing a, called a *value* of a. Let W_a^* be the intersection of all ideals of M that contain W_a and a. Then $W_a \subset W_a^*$. If $x \oplus W_a = W_a \oplus x$ for all $a \in M \setminus \{0\}$, values W_a of a and elements x in W_A^*, then M is called *normal-valued*.

If G is an ℓ-group with strong order unit u, then G is a normal-valued ℓ-group iff $\mathcal{M}(G, u)$ is a normal-valued GMV-algebra by [Dv2].

It is well-known that an ℓ-group H is normal-valued iff it satisfies the identity $|f||g| \leq |g|^2|f|^2$ where $|h| = h \vee h^{-1}$ (see [G2], Section 4.2 and [G1], Chapter 11). For other equivalent conditions, see *op. cit.*. Moreover, G is normal-valued iff $(\Delta(g, \alpha) \subseteq \Delta(f, \alpha)$ or $\Delta(f, \alpha) \subseteq \Delta(g, \alpha)$ for all $f, g \in G,\ \alpha \in \Omega)$, [G1], Theorem 11A. That is, (writing $P(G)$ for $\{\Delta(g, \alpha) : g \in G, \alpha \in \Omega\}$),

Lemma 3.1.1 *G is normal valued iff $P(G)$ is a root system under inclusion: if $I, J, K \in P(G)$ then $K \subseteq I \cap J$ implies $I \subseteq J$ or $J \subseteq I$.*

Equivalently, G is normal valued iff each non-trivial primitive component of G is integral or transitively derived from a right regular representation of a subgroup of $(\mathbb{R}, +)$ (and so every primitive component is Abelian).

Note that the root system of covering pairs of natural G-congruences is a subset of the root system $\Gamma(G)$: if $g \in G_+$, let $\alpha \in \Omega$ be such that $\alpha g \neq \alpha$. Let $val(\alpha g, \alpha) = (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{C}^*)$, and $G(\alpha, g) = \{f \in G : (\forall \beta \in \alpha\mathcal{C}^*)(\beta f \mathcal{C} \beta)\}$, a convex ℓ-subgroup of G. Then $G(\alpha, g)$ is a value of g, and $\bigcap\{G(\alpha, g) : g \in G_+,\ \alpha \in \Omega,\ \alpha g \neq \alpha\} = \{1\}$. Thus $\Gamma'(G) = \{G(\alpha, g) : g \in G_+,\ \alpha \in \Omega,\ \alpha g \neq \alpha\}$ is a plenary subset of $\Gamma(G)$.

Note that if (G, Ω) is normal valued, then $G(\alpha, g) = \{f \in G : \alpha f \mathcal{C} \alpha\}$ by Lemma 3.1.1. If G is an o-group or a transitive Abelian ℓ-permutation group, then $\Gamma'(G) = \Gamma(G)$.

3.2 Transitive Wreath products

We recall the main theorem in [H] and [HMc] (or [G1], p.122 ff. or [G2], p.158 ff.). Let Ω be a chain and (G, Ω) be a transitive group of order-preserving permutations of Ω with G an ℓ-subgroup of $A(\Omega)$. Let $\mathfrak{K}_0$ be the set of all natural (in this case, extensive) G-congruences on Ω. Then $\mathfrak{K}_0$ is a chain under inclusion. Let $\mathfrak{K}$ be the set of all covering pairs of natural (extensive) G-congruences in $\mathfrak{K}_0$. So if $K \in \mathfrak{K}$ (say, $K = val(x, y)$), then (G, Ω) can be embedded in

$$(W, \hat{\Omega}) = \text{ Wr } \{(\hat{G}(x\mathcal{C}^K), x\mathcal{C}^K/\mathcal{C}_K) : K \in \mathfrak{K}\},$$

the Wreath product of its primitive actions (where we write $(\mathcal{C}_K, \mathcal{C}^K)$ for the covering pair associated with K).

Specifically, if $\mathfrak{K}$ is the set of covering pairs of natural G-congruences and the primitive components of (G, Ω) are (G_K, Ω_K) $(K \in \mathfrak{K})$, then $\mathfrak{K}$ is totally ordered by $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{C}^*) < (\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{D}^*)$ iff $\mathcal{C}^* \subseteq \mathcal{D}$. Let $\Omega^\dagger = \prod\{\Omega_K : K \in \mathfrak{K}\}$. Choose an arbitrary fixed reference point in $\Omega^\dagger$ denoted by $\underline{0}$. For each $\alpha \in \Omega^\dagger$, let supp$(\alpha)$= $\{K \in \mathfrak{K} : \alpha_K \neq \underline{0}_K\}$. Let

$$\hat{\Omega} = \{\alpha \in \Omega^\dagger : \text{supp}(\alpha) \text{ is an inversely well-ordered subset of } \mathfrak{K}\}.$$

Note that if $\alpha, \beta \in \hat{\Omega}$ are distinct, then $\emptyset \neq \mathfrak{K}(\alpha, \beta) = \{K \in \mathfrak{K} : \alpha_K \neq \beta_K\} \subseteq$ supp$(\alpha) \cup$ supp(β), and so $\mathfrak{K}(\alpha, \beta)$ is also inversely well-ordered. It therefore has a greatest element, say K_0. We make $\hat{\Omega}$ a chain via: $\alpha < \beta$ if and only if $\alpha_{K_0} < \beta_{K_0}$.

We next define natural equivalence relations on $\hat{\Omega}$. For each $K \in \mathfrak{K}$, define $\equiv^K$ and $\equiv_K$ by:

$$\alpha \equiv^K \beta \text{ if } \alpha_{K'} = \beta_{K'} \text{ for all } K' > K$$

$$\alpha \equiv_K \beta \text{ if } \alpha_{K'} = \beta_{K'} \text{ for all } K' \geq K.$$

Hence if $\alpha \neq \beta$ and K_0 is the largest element of $\mathfrak{K}(\alpha, \beta)$, then $\alpha \equiv^K \beta$ if $K \geq K_0$ and $\alpha \equiv_K \beta$ if $K > K_0$. Clearly, $\equiv^K$ and $\equiv_K$ have convex classes (for all $K \in \mathfrak{K}$). We wish them to be convex *congruences*; so let $W_1 = \{g \in A(\hat{\Omega}) : (\forall K \in \mathfrak{K})(\forall \alpha, \beta \in \hat{\Omega})[(\alpha \equiv^K \beta \Leftrightarrow \alpha g \equiv^K \beta g)\ \&\ (\alpha \equiv_K \beta \Leftrightarrow \alpha g \equiv_K \beta g)]\}$. Then $\equiv^K$ and $\equiv_K$ are convex W_1-congruences. Observe that
$(\alpha(\equiv^K))/(\equiv_K)$ is just Ω_K for each $\alpha \in \hat{\Omega}$ and $K \in \mathfrak{K}$.

For each $K \in \mathfrak{K}$ and $\alpha \in \hat{\Omega}$, let $\alpha^K \in \prod\{\Omega_{K'} : K' > K\}$ with $(\alpha^K)_{K'} = \alpha_{K'}$; i.e., α^K is α above K. Note that $\alpha^K = \beta^K$ precisely when $\alpha \equiv^K \beta$.

For each $g \in W_1$, $\alpha \in \hat{\Omega}$ and $K \in \mathfrak{K}$, g induces an element of $A(\Omega_K)$: Let $\sigma \in \Omega_K$ and define g_{K,α^K} by:

$$\sigma g_{K,\alpha^K} = (\alpha' g)_K \in \Omega_K$$

where $\alpha' \equiv^K \alpha$ and $\alpha'_K = \sigma$.

Lemma 3.2.1 *With the above notation, $g_{K,\alpha^K} \in A(\Omega_K)$ for each $\alpha \in \hat{\Omega}$, $g \in W_1$ and $K \in \mathfrak{K}$.*

Let $W = \{g \in W_1 : (\forall K \in \mathfrak{K})(\forall \alpha \in \hat{\Omega})(g_{K,\alpha^K} \in G_K)\}$, an ℓ-subgroup of $A(\hat{\Omega})$; $(W, \hat{\Omega})$ is called the *Wreath Product* of $\{(G_K, \Omega_K) : K \in \mathfrak{K}\}$ and is written Wr $\{(G_K, \Omega_K) : K \in \mathfrak{K}\}$. The elements of W may be thought of as $\mathfrak{K} \times \hat{\Omega}$ matrices $(g_{K,\alpha})$ with $g_{K,\alpha} = g_{K,\beta}$ if $\alpha^K = \beta^K$.

Lemma 3.2.2 *Assume that each (G_K, Ω_K) is transitive. Then so is $(W, \hat{\Omega}) =$ Wr $\{(G_K, \Omega_K) : K \in \mathfrak{K}\}$. Moreover, if $\underline{0}' \in \Omega^\dagger$ is chosen as reference point and the resulting Wreath product is (W', Ω'), then (W, Ω) and (W', Ω') are ℓ-isomorphic.*

The culmination of these considerations is:

Theorem 3.2.3 [Holland & McCleary 1969] *Let Ω be a totally ordered set and (G,Ω) be a transitive ℓ-permutation group. Let $\mathfrak{K} = \mathfrak{K}(G,\Omega)$, an index set for the set of all covering pairs of convex congruences of (G,Ω) ordered in the natural way by the induced inclusions. Let $\{(G_K,\Omega_K) : K \in \mathfrak{K}\}$ be the set of all primitive components of (G,Ω) and $(W,\hat{\Omega}) =$ Wr $\{(G_K,\Omega_K) : K \in \mathfrak{K}\}$. Then there are order-preserving injections $\phi : \Omega \to \hat{\Omega}$ and $\psi : G \to W$ such that $f\psi \vee g\psi = (f \vee g)\psi$ for all $f, g \in G$. Moreover, $(\alpha g)\phi = (\alpha\phi)(g\psi)$ for all $\alpha \in \Omega,\ g \in G$.*

3.3 An Example

Let Ω be the totally ordered set obtained from $\mathbb{R}$ by replacing each rational number by a copy of $\mathbb{Z}$ and each irrational number by a copy of $\mathbb{R}$. So

$$\Omega = \{(n,q) : n \in \mathbb{Z},\ q \in \mathbb{Q}\} \cup \{(r,s) : r \in \mathbb{R},\ s \in \mathbb{R}\setminus\mathbb{Q}\},$$

ordered by $(a,x) < (b,y)$ iff ($x < y$ in $\mathbb{R}$ or, $x = y$ & $a < b$ (in $\mathbb{Z}$ or $\mathbb{R}$)).

Let G be the group of all "generalised translations" of Ω; so if $g \in A(\Omega)$, then $g \in G$ iff there are $q \in \mathbb{Q},\ f_1 : \mathbb{Q} \to \mathbb{Z}$ and $f_2 : \mathbb{R}\setminus\mathbb{Q} \to \mathbb{R}$ such that

$$(a,x)g = \begin{cases} (a + f_1(x), x + q) & \text{if } x \in \mathbb{Q} \\ (a + f_2(x), x + q) & \text{if } x \notin \mathbb{Q}. \end{cases}$$

There are two non-trivial natural partial G-congruences whose domains are not all of Ω: $\mathcal{C}_1$ has classes $C(q) = \{(n,q) : n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ $(q \in \mathbb{Q})$; $\mathcal{C}_2$ has classes $C(s) = \{(r,s) : r \in \mathbb{R}\}$ $(s \in \mathbb{R}\setminus\mathbb{Q})$. In this case, $\mathfrak{K}$ the associated root system of all covering pairs of partial natural G-congruences, is a three element root system with a single maximal element K and two (unrelated) elements $C_1, C_2 < K$. The maximal totally ordered subsets of $\mathfrak{K}$ are $\mathfrak{C}_1 = \{C_1, K\}$ and $\mathfrak{C}_2 = \{C_2, K\}$. Note that the points (a,x) with $x \in \mathbb{Q}$ have no bearing on C_2, and the points (a,x) with $x \in \mathbb{R}\setminus\mathbb{Q}$ have no bearing on C_1. We therefore do not wish to consider $W_1 = (\mathbb{Z},\mathbb{Z})$ Wr $(\mathbb{Q},\mathbb{R})$ and $W_2 = (\mathbb{R},\mathbb{R})$ Wr $(\mathbb{Q},\mathbb{R})$ but instead $W(\mathfrak{C}_1) = (\mathbb{Z},\mathbb{Z})$ Wr $(\mathbb{Q},\mathbb{Q})$ and $W(\mathfrak{C}_2) = (\mathbb{R},\mathbb{R})$ Wr $(\mathbb{Q},\mathbb{R}\setminus\mathbb{Q})$, and then sew these together.

So, in considering $W(\mathfrak{C}_1)$, we delete from $\Omega/\mathcal{C}_K$ those elements $x\mathcal{C}_K$ for which $x \in \mathbb{R}\setminus\mathbb{Q}$; that is, we remove all classes whose points do not belong to dom(C_1). Similarly, for $W(\mathfrak{C}_2)$. So instead of taking $\Omega_K = \mathbb{R}$, we take $\Omega_K(\mathcal{C}_1) := \mathbb{Q}$ and $\Omega_K(\mathcal{C}_2) := \mathbb{R}\setminus\mathbb{Q}$.

Then $W(\mathfrak{C}_j) = (\hat{G}(C_j), \Omega_{(C_j)})$ Wr $(\hat{G}(K), \Omega_K(\mathcal{C}_j))$ for $j = 1, 2$.

In both cases we have a translation by a rational number in the "upstairs" part. Analogously to the rooted valuation product, we form the rooted Wreath product:

$$\mathcal{W}(G) = \{(w_1, w_2) \in W(\mathfrak{C}_1) \times W(\mathfrak{C}_2) : (x\mathcal{C}_1)w_1 = (x\mathcal{C}_2)w_2\},$$

where we take the natural extensions of w_j from $\Omega_K(\mathcal{C}_j)$ to Ω_K $(j = 1, 2)$. This is possible since both are translations of subgroups of $\mathbb{R}$.

Let $u \in G$ be given by $(a, x)u = (a, x + 1)$ for all $(a, x) \in \Omega$. Then u is a strong order unit in G. Let $M = \mathcal{M}(G, u)$. Then the non-maximal primitive components of (M, Ω) are the ℓ-permutation groups $(\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{Z})$ and $(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$, whereas the maximal component is $(\mathbb{Q}\cap[0, 1], \mathbb{R})$. The rooted Wreath product for G is that obtained from $(\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{Z})$ Wr $(\mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{Q})$ & $(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$ Wr $(\mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{R}\setminus\mathbb{Q})$ by identifying the "upstairs" part, whereas the rooted Wreath product for M is that obtained from $(\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{Z})$ Wr $(\mathbb{Q}\cap[0, 1], \mathbb{Q})$ & $(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$ Wr $(\mathbb{Q}\cap[0, 1], \mathbb{R}\setminus\mathbb{Q})$ by identifying the "upstairs" part.

3.4 Rooted Wreath products

We wish to generalise the Wreath product construction ([H2], [HMc]) to give a universal representation for normal-valued permutation groups (G, Ω) which are not necessarily transitive.

Consider the normal-valued permutation group (G, Ω). As in the transitive case, let $\mathfrak{K}_0$ be the root system of all *partial* natural G-congruences on Ω and $\mathfrak{K}$ the associated root system of all covering pairs of partial natural G-congruences.

If $K \in \mathfrak{K}$, then $\mathrm{dom}(\mathcal{C}^K) = \mathrm{dom}(\mathcal{C}_K)$, and we will write $\mathrm{dom}(K)$ as an abbreviation for this common domain.

For each G-orbit $\mathcal{O}$ of $\mathrm{dom}(K)$, choose exactly one point $x(K, \mathcal{O})$, and let $T(K)$ be the resulting set of points (a subset of $\mathrm{dom}(K)$). We do this in such a way that $K < K'$ implies that $T(K') \subseteq T(K)$ (existence, *op. cit.*).

For each $K \in \mathfrak{K}$ and orbit $\mathcal{O}$, let $X(K, \mathcal{O}) = x(K, \mathcal{O})\mathcal{C}^K/\mathcal{C}_K$. Let $\mathfrak{M}$ be the set of all maximal chains in $\mathfrak{K}$ and $\mathfrak{C} \in \mathfrak{M}$. For each $K \in \mathfrak{C}$, let

$$T(K, \mathfrak{C}) = \{x(K, \mathcal{O}) \in T(K) : x(K, \mathcal{O}) \notin \bigcup\{T(K') : K' \notin \mathfrak{C}\}\},$$

and

$$\Omega_K(\mathfrak{C}) = \{X(K, \mathcal{O}) : x(K, \mathcal{O}) \in T(K, \mathfrak{C})\},$$

the "$\mathfrak{C}$ restricted" domain of $K \in \mathfrak{C}$.

Remark: Since (G,Ω) is normal-valued, if the induced restriction of $g \in \hat{G}(K)$ to $\Omega_K(\mathfrak{C})$ is the identity, then it is the identity on all of Ω_K.

Let

$$\Omega(\mathfrak{C}) := \bigcup_{C \in \mathfrak{C}} \Omega_C(\mathfrak{C}),$$

the union of the "restricted" domains of the members of $\mathfrak{C}$.

Note that $\Omega(\mathfrak{C})g = \Omega(\mathfrak{C})$ for all $g \in G$, $\mathfrak{C} \in \mathfrak{M}$. Then, as in Section 3.2 (or *op. cit.*), we can form the Wreath product

$$(W(\mathfrak{C}), \Omega(\mathfrak{C})) = \text{ Wr } \{(\hat{G}(X(C,\mathcal{O})), X(C,\mathcal{O})) : x(C,\mathcal{O}) \in T(C,\mathfrak{C}),\ C \in \mathfrak{C}\}.$$

Since (G,Ω) is a normal-valued permutation group, each $\hat{G}(X(C,\mathcal{O}))$ is (ℓ-)isomorphic to a subgroup $R(x(C,\mathcal{O}))$ of $\mathbb{R}$, and each $X(C,\mathcal{O})$ is a collection of orbits of $R(x(C,\mathcal{O}))$ on each of which its action is induced by the right regular action.

Let

$$L(\mathfrak{C}) = \bigcap \{L(x(C,\mathcal{O})\mathcal{C}^C, G) : x(C,\mathcal{O}) \in T(C,\mathfrak{C}),\ C \in \mathfrak{C}\},$$

and $G(\mathfrak{C}) = G/L(\mathfrak{C})$. By the remark,

$$L(\mathfrak{C}) = \bigcap \{L(x(C,\mathcal{O})\mathcal{C}^C, G) : x(C,\mathcal{O}) \in T(C),\ C \in \mathfrak{C}\}. \quad (**)$$

As above, we get a pair of embeddings $(\phi_{\mathfrak{C}}, \psi_{\mathfrak{C}})$ of $(G(\mathfrak{C}), \hat{\Omega}(\mathfrak{C}))$ as in the transitive case (by the remark).

Now $\bigcap\{L(\mathfrak{C}) : \mathfrak{C} \in \mathfrak{M}\} = \{1\}$ (since if $g \neq 1$, then $xg \neq x$ for some $x \in \Omega$; then $g \notin val(xg,x)$ and so $g \notin L(\mathfrak{C})$ for any chain $\mathfrak{C}$ containing $val(xg,x)$ by $(**)$). Thus we obtain an ℓ-embedding $\theta : G \to \prod_{\mathfrak{C} \in \mathfrak{M}} G/L(\mathfrak{C})$ induced by the natural maps $\nu_{\mathfrak{C}} : g \mapsto L(\mathfrak{C})g$ ($\mathfrak{C} \in \mathfrak{M}$). Thus we have an ℓ-embedding of G into $\prod_{\mathfrak{C} \in \mathfrak{M}} W(\mathfrak{C})$ induced by $\{\nu_{\mathfrak{C}}\psi_{\mathfrak{C}} : \mathfrak{C} \in \mathfrak{M}\}$.

To complete the analysis, we need two further observations:

(1) Since (G,Ω) is normal-valued, we have that for each $K \in \mathfrak{K}$ and $x_K \in T(K)$, either

$$(y\mathcal{C}_K)g = y\mathcal{C}_K \text{ for all } y\mathcal{C}^K x_K$$

$$\text{or} \quad (y\mathcal{C}_K)g \neq y\mathcal{C}_K \text{ for all } y\mathcal{C}^K x_K.$$

So, as in standard group theory, the right regular actions provide an index set and we do not need to resort to a permutation representation approach as in [HMc].

(2) Suppose that $\mathfrak{C}_1, \mathfrak{C}_2 \in \mathfrak{M}$. Then for all $g \in G$, $y \in \mathrm{dom}(C)$ and $C \in \mathfrak{C}_1 \cap \mathfrak{C}_2$,

$$(y\mathcal{C}_C)(g\psi_{\mathfrak{C}_1}) = (y\mathcal{C}_C)(g\psi_{\mathfrak{C}_2}).$$

Since $\mathfrak{K}$ is a root system, it follows that if $C \in \mathfrak{C}_1 \cap \mathfrak{C}_2$, and $C < K \in \mathfrak{K}$, then $K \in \mathfrak{C}_1 \cap \mathfrak{C}_2$.

In analogy with the rooted valuation product, we need to consider compatibility conditions to get a tighter embedding.

First note that we may uniquely extend each element of $(G_K, \Omega_K(\mathfrak{C}))$, and that if $K \in \mathfrak{C}_1 \cap \mathfrak{C}_2$, then $g \in \hat{G}(K)$ is the same translation of Ω_K as that given by the extensions of the corresponding elements of each of $(G_K, \Omega_K(\mathfrak{C}_1))$ and $(G_K, \Omega_K(\mathfrak{C}_2))$.

We define the *rooted Wreath product* $\mathcal{W}(G)$ to comprise all $w \in \prod_{\mathfrak{C} \in \mathfrak{M}} W(\mathfrak{C})$ that satisfy

$$(\forall \mathfrak{C}_1, \mathfrak{C}_2 \in \mathfrak{M})(\forall C \in \mathfrak{C}_1 \cap \mathfrak{C}_2)(\forall y \in \mathrm{dom}(C))((y\mathcal{C}_C)w_{\mathfrak{C}_1} = (y\mathcal{C}_C)w_{\mathfrak{C}_2}) \quad (*).$$

Thus if $w \in \mathcal{W}(G)$, then $w_{\mathfrak{C}_1}$ agrees with $w_{\mathfrak{C}_2}$ on the (possibly empty) upper segment of $\mathfrak{C}_1 \cap \mathfrak{C}_2$.

By (1) and (2) we have an embedding χ of G into $\mathcal{W}(G)$ that preserves the (pointwise) ordering on G and any finite suprema and infima that exist in G. Consequently, in [GW] we obtained the desired universal:

Theorem 3.4.1 *If (G, Ω) is any normal-valued (coherent) permutation group with natural primitive components (G_K, Ω_K) $(K \in \mathfrak{K})$, then (G, Ω) can be ℓ-embedded in the rooted Wreath product of $\{(G_K, \Omega_K) : K \in \mathfrak{K}\}$).*

Now if Ω is a totally ordered set and M is a GMV-algebra contained in $A(\Omega)$ (i.e., $(\mathcal{G}(M), \Omega)$ is an ℓ-permutation group and u is the strong unit of $G = \mathcal{G}(M)$), then the non-maximal primitive components of (M, Ω) are those of (G, Ω), and the maximal primitive components of (M, Ω) are those of the form $\mathcal{M}((G_K, \Omega_K), u_K)$ where K corresponds to $val(\alpha u, \alpha)$ for some $\alpha \in \Omega$. We ℓ-embed (G, Ω) in the rooted Wreath product $\mathcal{W}(G)$ and continue to denote the image of u by u. As in the case of rooted valuation products, if $\{val(\alpha u, \alpha) : \alpha \in \Omega \;\&\; \alpha u \neq \alpha\}$ is an infinite set, then u is no longer a unit in $\mathcal{W}(G)$; indeed, $\mathcal{W}(G)$ has no unit in this case. We therefore form $\tilde{\mathcal{W}}(G)$, the convex ℓ-subgroup of $\mathcal{W}(G)$ generated by u. Note that the ℓ-embedding of G into $\mathcal{W}(G)$ is actually an ℓ-embedding of G into $\tilde{\mathcal{W}}(G)$, and $\tilde{\mathcal{W}}(G)$ has strong order unit u. Let $\mathcal{W}(M) = \mathcal{M}(\tilde{\mathcal{W}}(G), u)$ acting on $\hat{\Omega}$. Then $\mathcal{W}(M)$ is a GMV-algebra and $(\mathcal{W}(M), \hat{\Omega})$ has the same primitive components as those of M. We therefore obtain the GMV-algebra analogue of the normal-valued ℓ-permutation result of [GW] (Theorem 3.4.1 above):

Theorem 3.4.2 *If M is any normal-valued GMV-algebra acting as a subgroup of $A(\Omega)$ with natural primitive components (M_K, Ω_K) $(K \in \mathfrak{K})$, then (M, Ω) can be embedded (as a GMV-algebra) in the rooted Wreath product of $\{(M_K, \Omega_K) : K \in \mathfrak{K}\}$).*

The location of rooted valuation products inside rooted Wreath products for GMV-algebras follows *mutatis mutandis* the work in [GW], Section 3.5 and we omit it here.

Example: For each $a \in \mathbb{R}_+$, let $xf_a = ax$ if $x \geq 0$ and $xf_a = x$ if $x \leq 0$; and $xg_a = ax$ if $x \leq 0$ and $xg_a = x$ if $x \geq 0$. Let $F = \{f_a : a \in \mathbb{R}_+\}$ and $G = \{g_a : a \in \mathbb{R}_+\}$. Then F, G are Abelian subgroups of $A(\mathbb{R})$ and generate $H = F \times G$; so $0h = 0$ for all $h \in H$. Now F and G are totally ordered (under the pointwise ordering) so H is an ℓ-subgroup of $A(\mathbb{R})$. Note that if $x \in \mathbb{R}$, then the orbit of x under H is either $(-\infty, 0), \{0\}$ or $(0, \infty)$. Let $u = f_1 g_1 = f_1 \vee g_1$ and $M = \mathcal{M}(H, u)$. Let $M(F) = \mathcal{M}(F, f_1)$ and $M(G) = \mathcal{M}(G, g_1)$. So $M(F) = \{f_a : 0 \leq a \leq 1\}$ and $M(G) = \{g_a : 0 \leq a \leq 1\}$. The set of natural covering congruences is the four point root system with a single maximal element and three incomparable elements below it. The corresponding permutation groups are $(\{1\}, \{-, 0, +\})$, $(M(G), \mathbb{R}_-)$, $(\{1\}, \{0\})$ and $(M(F), \mathbb{R}_+)$. If we ignore the trivial actions we get $M(G) \times M(F)$ (with unit u) for both $\mathcal{W}(M)$ and $\mathcal{V}(M)$.

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