

Canonical formulas for k -potent commutative, integral, residuated lattices

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ABSTRACT. Canonical formulas are a powerful tool for studying intuitionistic and modal logics. Indeed, they provide a uniform and semantic way of axiomatising all extensions of intuitionistic logic and all modal logics above K4. Although the method originally hinged on the relational semantics of those logics, recently it has been completely recast in algebraic terms. In this new perspective, canonical formulas are built from a finite subdirectly irreducible algebra by describing completely the behaviour of some operations and only partially the behaviour of some others. In this paper, we export the machinery of canonical formulas to *substructural logics* by introducing canonical formulas for k -potent, commutative, integral, residuated lattices (k -CIRL). We show that any subvariety of k -CIRL is axiomatised by canonical formulas. The paper ends with some applications and examples.

1. Introduction

The apparatus of canonical formulas is a powerful tool for studying intuitionistic and modal logics. We refer to [14] for the details of this method and its various applications. This technique relied crucially on the relational semantics of these logics, but recently an algebraic approach to canonical formulas was developed for intuitionistic and modal logics [1, 3, 2, 5]. In this new perspective, the key step is identifying locally finite reducts of modal and Heyting algebras.

Recall that a variety V of algebras is called *locally finite* if its finitely generated algebras are finite. Although Heyting algebras are not locally finite, their \vee -free and their \rightarrow -free reducts are locally finite. Based on the above observation, for a finite subdirectly irreducible Heyting algebra A , [1] defined a formula that encodes fully the structure of the \vee -free reduct of A , and only partially the behaviour of \vee . Such formulas are called (\wedge, \rightarrow) -canonical formulas and all intermediate logics can be axiomatised by these formulas. In [1],

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it was shown, via Esakia duality for Heyting algebras, that (\wedge, \rightarrow) -canonical formulas are equivalent to Zakharyashev's canonical formulas.

Recently, [4] developed a theory of canonical formulas for intermediate logics based on \rightarrow -free reducts of Heyting algebras. For a finite subdirectly irreducible Heyting algebra A , [4] defined the (\wedge, \vee) -canonical formula of A that encodes fully the structure of the \rightarrow -free reduct of A , and only partially the behavior of \rightarrow . One of the main results of [4] is that each intermediate logic is axiomatisable by (\wedge, \vee) -canonical formulas.

The study of (\wedge, \rightarrow) -canonical formulas and (\wedge, \vee) -canonical formulas leads to new classes of logics with "good" properties. In particular, (\wedge, \rightarrow) -canonical formulas give rise to *subframe formulas* and (\wedge, \vee) -canonical formulas to *stable formulas*. These are the formulas that encode only the (\wedge, \rightarrow) and (\wedge, \vee) -structures of A , respectively. *Subframe logics* and *stable logics* are intermediate logics axiomatisable by subframe and stable formulas, respectively. There is a continuum of subframe and stable logics and all these logics have the finite model property [14, Ch. 11] and [4]. Stable modal logics also enjoy the bounded proof property [9].

The algebraic approach to canonical formulas opens the way to exporting this method to other non-classical logics where relational semantics have not yet been developed. In this paper, we take the first steps in this direction by introducing canonical formulas for a k -potent and commutative extension of the *Full Lambek calculus* FL. A proof theoretic presentation of the basic substructural logic FL is obtained from Gentzen's sequent calculus for intuitionistic logic by removing all structural rules (exchange, weakening and contraction). A *substructural logic* is then any axiomatic extension of the system FL. The logic FL_{ew}^k under investigation in this paper is an extension of FL that satisfies exchange, weakening, plus the *k-potency axiom*:

$$\underbrace{\varphi \dots \varphi}_{k+1 \text{ times}} \leftrightarrow \underbrace{\varphi \dots \varphi}_k.$$

Relational semantics have been developed for FL in [19] and have been used effectively to establish a series of results, usually relying on insights from proof theory; see for example [15, 16, 17]. However, due to the lack of distributivity they are not amenable directly and easily to some of the methods used in Kripke semantics for intuitionistic logic; for example, due to the lack of distributivity, relational semantics for FL need to be two-sorted, namely have two sets of possible worlds. In other words, no standard Kripke-style semantics exists for FL_{ew}^k , thus making the algebraic methods used here a natural tool for our study.

The algebraic semantics of substructural logics, known as (pointed) *residuated lattices* were introduced in the setting of algebra well before the connection to logic was established. Residuated lattices appeared first as lattices of ideals of rings, while other examples include lattice-ordered groups and the lattice of all relations on a set. In view of their connection to substructural

logics, certain varieties of residuated lattices constitute algebraic semantics for logics such as relevance logic, linear logic, many-valued logics, Hajek's basic logic, and intuitionistic logic (in the form of Heyting algebras), to mention a few. They are also related to mathematical linguistics, to C^* -algebras, and to theoretical computer science. See [20] for more on residuated lattices and substructural logics.

In this paper, we introduce $(\vee, \cdot, 1)$ -canonical formulas for commutative, integral, k -potent residuated lattices (k -CIRL); see Definition 3.5. These formulas encode the $(\vee, \cdot, 1)$ -structure of a subdirectly irreducible k -CIRL-algebra fully and the structure of \rightarrow and \wedge only partially. The key property that makes our machinery work is that the $(\vee, \cdot, 1)$ -reducts of k -CIRL-algebras are locally finite [12]. In Theorem 3.11, we show that every extension of FL_{ew}^k is axiomatisable by such formulas; the main tool towards this result is Theorem 3.4, that associates to any formula in the language of residuated lattices, an equivalent (finite) set of $(\vee, \cdot, 1)$ -canonical formulas. The two remaining sections are devoted to applications. In section 4, we study logics whose corresponding classes of subdirectly irreducible algebras are closed under $(\vee, \cdot, 1)$ -subalgebras. We call such logics *stable*, and in Theorem 4.7, we show that all of them have the finite model property and are axiomatised by special $(\vee, \cdot, 1)$ -canonical formulas. In section 5, we give alternative axiomatisations, via $(\vee, \cdot, 1)$ -canonical formulas, of some well-known logics extending FL_{ew}^k .

Recently, a classification of formulas in the language of FL, called *substructural hierarchy*, has been introduced [15, 17]. The classes of this hierarchy are usually denoted by \mathcal{P}_i and \mathcal{N}_i , with i a natural number. Their structure is similar to the time-honoured arithmetical hierarchy. Axiomatic extensions of FL by formulas within the first three levels of the hierarchy ($i = 0, 1, 2$) were proved to be particularly amenable [15, 17]. There has been partial success in the study of the fourth level of the hierarchy, but no progress has been made on the fifth level and up. It follows from the results in this paper that every extension of FL_{ew}^k can be axiomatised by formulas within the class \mathcal{N}_3 in the hierarchy, thus providing hope for their thorough understanding.

We remark that after completing this article, we learned about a result of Jeřábek on the substructural hierarchy which is more general than ours. Indeed in [23] Jeřábek shows that using a standard technique in proof complexity called *extension variable*, all extensions of FL_e can be axiomatised using formulas up to the level \mathcal{N}_3 . It should be noted, however, that very little can be said about the shape of the formulas obtained in [23], while we will see in Definition 3.5 that all canonical formulas share the same uniform shape. In addition, as shown in Lemma 3.6, canonical formulas have a useful semantic characterisation, which will be often exploited in this paper e.g., for establishing the finite model property for large classes of logics.

2. Preliminaries

In this section, we recall the definition of (commutative) residuated lattices together with some of their basic properties needed in the remainder of the paper. We start by fixing some notation for standard concepts in universal algebra.

Notation 2.1 (Free algebras and valuations). Given a variety \mathbb{V} of algebras, we denote by $\mathcal{F}_{\mathbb{V}}(\kappa)$ the *free algebra with κ free generators* in \mathbb{V} . When \mathbb{V} is clear from the context, we will omit it and simply write $\mathcal{F}(\kappa)$. Given an algebra A in a variety \mathbb{V} , a \mathbb{V} -*valuation* (henceforth simply *valuation*) into A is any \mathbb{V} -homomorphism from the algebra of all terms in the language of \mathbb{V} into the algebra A . Since every such morphism factors through $\mathcal{F}(\omega)$, up to equivalence, we will also think of valuations into A as \mathbb{V} -homomorphisms from $\mathcal{F}(\omega)$ into A . Therefore, there is a one-to-one correspondence between the valuations into A and assignments sending the free generators of $\mathcal{F}(\omega)$ into elements of A . We also identify free n -generated algebras and the Lindenbaum-Tarski algebras of provably equivalent classes of formulas in n variables, whence we will use the propositional variables X_1, \dots, X_n to indicate the free generators of $\mathcal{F}(n)$.

In this article, we shall mostly need to consider a finite number n of variables, so by an abuse of notation, we shall also call a valuation into A any \mathbb{V} -homomorphism from $\mathcal{F}(n)$ into A . It remains tacitly understood that any extension of such a homomorphism to the algebra $\mathcal{F}(\omega)$ would suit our needs.

We now turn to a brief description of the algebraic semantics of substructural logics. Recall that FL is obtained from Gentzen calculus LJ by dropping the structural rules. Notice that in this way, one ends up with non-equivalent ways of introducing connectives in the calculus. This entails that a suitable language for FL is given by two conjunctions \cdot and \wedge , a disjunction \vee (*strong* conjunction \cdot distributes over \vee , but the *lattice* conjunction \wedge does not), two implications $/, \backslash$, and two constants $\underline{0}, \underline{1}$; extensions with two additional constants $\underline{\top}, \underline{\perp}$ for the bounds are also considered.

The equivalent algebraic semantics (in the sense of [11]) of FL is given by the class of (pointed) residuated lattices (see [20] for more details). The associated translations between formulas of the logic and equations of the variety is given by the maps

$$\begin{aligned} \phi &\longmapsto (1 \leq \phi), \\ (s = t) &\longmapsto (s \leftrightarrow t). \end{aligned}$$

Here, we identify logical connectives by the corresponding operation symbols in algebra, and logical propositional formulas with algebraic terms. Further, since we will be concerned only with extensions that include exchange, only one implication is needed, so we give our definitions in this simpler setting.

Definition 2.2 (Residuated lattices). A *commutative residuated lattice* is an algebra $\langle A, \cdot, \rightarrow, \wedge, \vee, 1 \rangle$ such that

- (1) $\langle A, \cdot, 1 \rangle$ is a commutative *monoid* i.e., \cdot is commutative, associative, and has 1 as neutral element.
- (2) $\langle A, \wedge, \vee \rangle$ is a lattice.
- (3) \rightarrow is the residual of \cdot , i.e.,

$$x \cdot y \leq z \quad \text{iff} \quad y \leq x \rightarrow z,$$

where $x \leq y$ is an abbreviation for $x \wedge y = x$.

A residuated lattice is called:

- (a) *bounded* if in the order \leq , there exist a largest and a least element, denoted by \top and \perp , respectively,
- (b) *integral* if it is bounded and $\top = 1$.

A *pointed* residuated lattice is an expansion of a residuated lattice with an additional constant 0. The constant can be evaluated in an arbitrary way and it is used to define the operation of negation.

Notice that despite the presentation given above, residuated lattices form a variety (see [20, Theorem 2.7] for an equational axiomatisation). One can also easily see that multiplication preserves the order and that it actually distributes over join. If a is an element of a residuated lattice, we write a^k for the k -fold product $a \cdot \dots \cdot a$ and $a \leftrightarrow b$ for $(a \rightarrow b) \wedge (b \rightarrow a)$.

Since residuated lattices form the algebraic semantics of FL, an immediate application of [11, Theorem 4.7] tells us that all substructural logics are algebraizable and their equivalent algebraic semantics correspond to subvarieties of (pointed) residuated lattices. In particular, if L and \mathbb{V}_L are a logic and a variety that correspond in this way, we have that, for any propositional formula/term ϕ , $L \vdash \phi$ iff $\mathbb{V}_L \models \phi \geq 1$. Here, as usual, the former means that ϕ is a theorem of the logic L , while the latter means that $A \models \phi \wedge 1 = 1$ for each $A \in \mathbb{V}_L$.

Let A be a residuated lattice, v a valuation on A , and $\varphi(X_1, \dots, X_n)$ a formula in the language of FL. We will write $A \not\models v(\varphi(X_1, \dots, X_n))$ if we have $A \models v(\varphi) < 1_A$. We will write $A \not\models \varphi(X_1, \dots, X_n)$ if there exists a valuation v such that $A \not\models v(\varphi(X_1, \dots, X_n))$. In this article, we will be mainly concerned with the calculus \mathbf{FL}_{ew}^k which is given by FL plus exchange $\varphi \cdot \psi \leftrightarrow \psi \cdot \varphi$, weakening $\phi \leftrightarrow (\phi \wedge 1)$, and k -potency $\phi^k \leftrightarrow \phi^{k+1}$. The equivalent algebraic semantics for \mathbf{FL}_{ew}^k is provided by (pointed) *commutative* ($x \cdot y = y \cdot x$), *integral* ($x \leq 1$), *k-potent* ($x^k = x^{k+1}$) residuated lattices; such a class of structures will be denoted by k -CIRL. Since the results of this paper work independently of the inclusion or not of the constant 0 in the type, we will be informal and drop the adjective ‘pointed’ when we refer to the algebraic semantics for \mathbf{FL}_{ew}^k , relying on the reader to fix the correct type on the algebraic or the logical side (so one may consider either pointed residuated lattices or \mathbf{FL}_{ew}^k -algebras without 0).

Notation 2.3. We will denote by k -CIRL the varieties of k -potent, commutative, integral, residuated lattices for k ranging among natural numbers. We

will write $k\text{-CIRL}_{\text{si}}$ for the class of subdirectly irreducible algebras in $k\text{-CIRL}$ and $k\text{-CIRL}_{\text{fin}}$ for the class of finite algebras in $k\text{-CIRL}$.

The last part of this section is devoted to recalling some results regarding subdirectly irreducible residuated lattices that will be useful in the remainder of the paper. Recall that an algebra A is called subdirectly irreducible if whenever it embeds into a direct product of algebras in such a way that the compositions of the canonical projections with the embedding are still surjective, then A must be isomorphic to one of the algebras in the product (see [13, Section II.8] for further information).

Definition 2.4 (Subcover, coatom, and completely join irreducible). Let $\langle A, \leq \rangle$ be any partially ordered set. If $a, b \in A$, $a < b$, and there is no $c \in A$ such that $a < c < b$ we say that a is a *subcover* of b . If A has a top element, then any subcover of it is called a *coatom*. Finally, an element $a \in A$ is said to be *completely join irreducible* if whenever $a = \bigvee_{i \in I} a_i$ with $a_i \in A$, there exists $i \in I$ such that $a = a_i$.

Lemma 2.5. [20, Lemma 3.59] *A finite commutative, integral, residuated lattice is subdirectly irreducible if and only if 1 is completely join irreducible.*

The crucial reason for which we restrict to k -potent structures is that the above characterisation extends to infinite algebras. This is observed without proof in the paragraph subsequent to [20, Lemma 3.60], so we spell out the details here for the sake of completeness. Before turning to the proof, we observe that in the infinite case, having a unique coatom does not imply 1 be completely join irreducible, for there still can be an infinite chain of elements whose supremum is 1 without any of them being equal to 1.

Remark 2.6. Notice that 1 is completely join irreducible in an integral commutative residuated lattice A if and only if A has a second-greatest element, namely if there is an $a \in A$ such that $\{x \in A : x \neq 1\} = \{x \in A : x \leq a\}$. For the non-trivial direction, suppose that 1 is completely join irreducible. If a coatom exists, then it must be unique, for if a, b are two distinct coatoms, then $a \vee b = 1$, while $a, b \neq 1$, contradicting the completely join irreducibility of 1. If there are no coatoms, then for any $a_i \in A$ with $a_i \neq 1$, there exists a_{i+1} such that $a_i < a_{i+1} < 1$. This would give a sequence of elements, all different from 1, whose supremum is 1, again contradicting the completely join irreducibility of 1.

Theorem 2.7. *An algebra $A \in k\text{-CIRL}$ is subdirectly irreducible if and only if 1 is completely join irreducible, or equivalently, if and only if A has a second-greatest element.*

Proof. The proof that 1 is completely join irreducible if and only if A has a second-greatest element is the content of Remark 2.6.

For the left-to-right implication, suppose $A \in k\text{-CIRL}$ is subdirectly irreducible. If A is trivial, then the claim follows. Otherwise, suppose A has no

second-greatest element. As observed in [20, p. 261], if a and b are two different coatoms in a subdirectly irreducible commutative, integral, residuated lattice A , then by [20, Lemma 3.58], there exists $z < 1$ and natural numbers m, n such that $a^m \leq z$ and $b^n \leq z$. Let $t = m + n - 1$. By the distributivity of \cdot over \vee , $(a \vee b)^t = \bigvee_{r+s=t} (a^r \cdot b^s)$, where clearly r, s are natural numbers. Note that we cannot have both $r < m$ and $s < n$, since then $r + s < n + m + 1 = t$. If $r \geq m$, then $a^r \cdot b^s \leq a^r \leq a^m \leq z$, while if $s \geq n$, then $a^r \cdot b^s \leq b^s \leq b^n \leq z$. Hence, $(a \vee b)^t \leq z < 1$, which contradicts the fact that a and b are coatoms.

If there are no coatoms at all, then there exists a strictly ascending chain D of elements different from 1, such that $\bigvee D = 1$. Then $(\bigvee D)^k = 1$. By residuation, \cdot distributes over arbitrary joins, so

$$(\bigvee D)^k = (\bigvee D) (\bigvee D)^{k-1} = \bigvee_{d \in D} \left\{ d \cdot (\bigvee D)^{k-1} \right\},$$

and iterating this, we arrive at

$$(\bigvee D)^k = \bigvee \{ \pi(1) \cdot \dots \cdot \pi(k) \mid \pi \in \Pi \}, \tag{2.1}$$

where Π is the set of all functions from k into D . By commutativity, we can assume $\pi(1) \leq \dots \leq \pi(k)$. For each $i, j \leq k$, we have $\pi(j) \leq 1$ by integrality, and further $\pi(i) \cdot \pi(j) \leq \pi(i)$ by the order preservation of multiplication. So, for every fixed π , each factor in the join in (2.1) is smaller than $\pi(k)^k$. By [20, Lemma 3.58], a commutative and integral residuated lattice A is subdirectly irreducible if and only if there is an element $a \in A$ with $a \neq 1$ such that for any $b \in A$ with $b \neq 1$, there is a natural number n for which $b^n \leq a$, and we can take n to be at least k , without loss of generality. Since A is k -potent, we can actually take n to be equal to k . So, there is an element $a \neq 1$ such that for each $\pi \in \Pi$, $\pi(k)^k \leq a$. Whence,

$$(\bigvee D)^k \leq \bigvee \left\{ \pi(k)^k \mid \pi \in \Pi \right\} \leq a < 1$$

which contradicts the initial assumption that $(\bigvee D)^k = 1$.

Finally, for the right-to-left direction, recall that if the top element 1 in A is completely join irreducible, then by [20, Lemma 3.59], A is subdirectly irreducible. □

Definition 2.8. A residuated lattice A is said to be *well-connected* if for all $x, y \in A$, $x \vee y = 1$ implies $x = 1$ or $y = 1$.

Lemma 2.9. Let $A \in k\text{-CIRL}_{\text{fin}}$. Suppose that $B \in \text{CIRL}$ is well-connected, and $h: A \rightarrow B$ is an injective map that preserves 1 and binary joins in A , i.e., $h(1_A) = 1_B$ and for each $a, b \in A$, we have $h(a \vee b) = h(a) \vee h(b)$. Then A is also well-connected, and if it is non-trivial, it is also subdirectly irreducible.

Proof. Suppose that $a, b \in A$ are such that $a \vee b = 1_A$; then $h(a) \vee h(b) = h(a \vee b) = h(1_A) = 1_B$, and since B is well-connected, either $h(a) = 1_B$ or $h(b) = 1_B$. Since h is injective, either a or b must be equal to 1_A . Finally, since

A is finite, well-connected, and non-trivial, 1 is completely join irreducible. By Theorem 2.7, we conclude that A is subdirectly irreducible. \square

As in the above lemma, in the rest of the article we will need to consider maps between algebras that do not preserve the full signature. It is then useful to establish a piece of notation for these maps.

Definition 2.10. Given a signature including the symbols $*_1, \dots, *_n$ and algebras A and B in this signature, we will indicate the fact that a map $f: A \rightarrow B$ preserves the operations $*_1, \dots, *_n$ by saying that f is a $(*_1, \dots, *_n)$ -homomorphism, without any further assumption for the remaining operations. If f is an embedding, we say that A is a $(*_1, \dots, *_n)$ -subalgebra of B .

3. Canonical formulas for k -potent, commutative, integral, residuated lattices

3.1. $(\cdot, \vee, 1)$ -canonical formulas. In this subsection, we introduce $(\cdot, \vee, 1)$ -canonical formulas and show that every extension of FL_{ew}^k is axiomatisable by $(\cdot, \vee, 1)$ -canonical formulas.

We first prove an essentially known result about sum-idempotent multiplication k -potent commutative semirings. An i -semiring (from idempotent semiring) is an algebra $\langle A, \cdot, \vee, 1 \rangle$ where $\langle A, \cdot, 1 \rangle$ is a monoid, $\langle A, \vee \rangle$ is a semi-lattice and \cdot distributes over \vee . An i -semiring is called commutative if \cdot is commutative and k -potent if \cdot is k -potent.

Lemma 3.1. *Given a commutative k -potent i -semiring B and a finite subset S of B , the subalgebra $\langle S \rangle$ generated by S has at most $2^{(k+1)^{|S|}}$ -many elements. So, the maximal size $M(n)$ of an n -generated subalgebra of a commutative k -potent i -semiring is at most $2^{(k+1)^n}$.*

Proof. We assume that $S = \{s_1, \dots, s_n\}$. Since multiplication distributes over join, is commutative, and k -potent, we have $\langle S \rangle = J(\text{Pr}(S))$, where $\text{Pr}(S) = \{s_1^{p_1} \dots s_n^{p_n} \mid 0 \leq p_i \leq k \text{ for } 1 \leq i \leq n\}$, and $J(T) = \{\bigvee T_0 \mid T_0 \subseteq T\}$ for T a finite subset of B . It is then clear that $|\text{Pr}(S)| \leq (k+1)^n$ and that $|J(T)| \leq |\mathcal{P}(T)| = 2^{|T|}$. Thus, $|\langle S \rangle| = |J(\text{Pr}(S))| \leq 2^{|\text{Pr}(S)|} \leq 2^{(k+1)^n}$. \square

The next lemma was first observed in [12, Theorem 4.2]; we recast it in a way that is expedient to our needs.

Given a formula φ , we denote by $\text{Sub}(\varphi)$ the collection of all of its subformulas. Further, for an algebra A and a valuation v into A , we denote by $\text{Sub}_v(\varphi)$ the set $v[\text{Sub}(\varphi)]$ of all images in A of subformulas of φ . Note that $|\text{Sub}_v(\varphi)| \leq |\text{Sub}(\varphi)|$ since some subformulas may attain the same value. Given an algebra B and a subset S of B , the relational structure that is obtained by the restriction of the operations (viewed as relations) of B on S is called a partial subalgebra of B ; as it is fully determined by S , we will also call it S . So, if f^B is an n -ary operation on B , then $f^B \cap S^{n+1}$ will be an $(n+1)$ -ary

relation on the subalgebra S . Note that all these relations are single-valued but may not be total relations, namely they are partial operations on S .

Lemma 3.2. *Let φ be a formula, $B \in k\text{-CIRL}$, and v a valuation into B such that $B \not\models v(\varphi)$. The partial subalgebra $\text{Sub}_v(\varphi)$ of B can be extended to a finite algebra A in $k\text{-CIRL}$ such that A is a $(\cdot, \vee, 1)$ -subalgebra of B and $A \not\models \varphi$.*

Proof. Let A be the $(\cdot, \vee, 1)$ -subalgebra of B generated by $\text{Sub}_v(\varphi)$. By Lemma 3.1, the i -semiring A is finite and the following operations are well defined since the joins are all finite: for $a, b \in A$,

$$a \rightarrow_A b := \bigvee \{c \in A \mid a \cdot c \leq b\} \text{ and } a \wedge_A b := \bigvee \{c \in A \mid c \leq a \text{ and } c \leq b\}.$$

It is well known and easy to verify that under these operations, A is actually a residuated lattice. Furthermore, as $a \rightarrow b = \bigvee \{d \in B \mid a \wedge d \leq b\}$, it is easy to see that $a \rightarrow_A b \leq a \rightarrow b$ and that $a \rightarrow_A b = a \rightarrow b$ whenever $a \rightarrow b \in \text{Sub}_v(\varphi)$. The same holds for \wedge_A . This entails that $v(\varphi)$ attains the same value in A and B . As $v(\varphi) \neq 1_B$, we conclude that $v(\varphi) \neq 1_A$. Thus, A is in $k\text{-CIRL}$, it is a $(\cdot, \vee, 1)$ -subalgebra of B , and A refutes φ . \square

The above lemma motivates the following definition.

Definition 3.3 ($(D^\wedge, D^\rightarrow)$ -embedding). Let $A, B \in k\text{-CIRL}$, and let D^\wedge, D^\rightarrow be two subsets of A^2 . We call a $(D^\wedge, D^\rightarrow)$ -embedding a map $h: A \rightarrow B$ which is injective, preserves \cdot and \vee , and is such that if $(a, b) \in D^\rightarrow$, then $h(a \rightarrow b) = h(a) \rightarrow h(b)$, and if $(a, b) \in D^\wedge$, then $h(a \wedge b) = h(a) \wedge h(b)$. For such maps, we use the notation $h: A \rightarrowtail B$, where $D = (D^\wedge, D^\rightarrow)$.

We have now all the ingredients to introduce $(\cdot, \vee, 1)$ -canonical formulas. However, to motivate them, we first state the main theorem of this subsection and then proceed with the formal definition.

Theorem 3.4. *For any formula φ such that $\text{FL}_{ew}^k \not\models \varphi$, there exists a finite set of $(\cdot, \vee, 1)$ -canonical formulas $\{\gamma(A_i, D_i^\wedge, D_i^\rightarrow) \mid 0 \leq i \leq m\}$ such that for any $B \in k\text{-CIRL}$,*

$$B \models \varphi \quad \text{if and only if} \quad \forall i \leq m \quad B \models \gamma(A_i, D_i^\wedge, D_i^\rightarrow). \quad (3.1)$$

We will see later in Definition 3.7 how to associate such formulas with an arbitrary refutable formula φ .

Definition 3.5 ($(\cdot, \vee, 1)$ -canonical formulas). Let A be a finite algebra in $k\text{-CIRL}_{\text{si}}$ and let D^\wedge, D^\rightarrow be subsets of A^2 . For each $a \in A$, we introduce a new variable X_a , and set

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma := & (X_\perp \leftrightarrow \perp) \wedge (X_1 \leftrightarrow 1) \wedge \bigwedge \{X_{a \cdot b} \leftrightarrow X_a \cdot X_b \mid a, b \in A\} \\ & \wedge \bigwedge \{X_{a \vee b} \leftrightarrow X_a \vee X_b \mid a, b \in A\} \\ & \wedge \bigwedge \{X_{a \rightarrow b} \leftrightarrow X_a \rightarrow X_b \mid (a, b) \in D^\rightarrow\} \\ & \wedge \bigwedge \{X_{a \wedge b} \leftrightarrow X_a \wedge X_b \mid (a, b) \in D^\wedge\} \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\Delta := \bigvee \{X_a \rightarrow X_b \mid a, b \in A \text{ with } a \not\leq b\}.$$

Finally, we define the $(\cdot, \vee, 1)$ -canonical formula $\gamma(A, D^\wedge, D^\rightarrow)$ associated with A, D^\wedge , and D^\rightarrow as $\gamma(A, D^\wedge, D^\rightarrow) := \Gamma^k \rightarrow \Delta$.

In the following, we use $C \not\models_1 \Gamma^k \rightarrow \Delta$ to mean that there is a valuation μ into an algebra C with second greatest element s_C such that $\mu(\Gamma^k) = 1$ and $\mu(\Delta) \leq s_C$. This implies $C \not\models \Gamma^k \rightarrow \Delta$ as $\mu(\Gamma^k \rightarrow \Delta) = \mu(\Gamma^k) \rightarrow \mu(\Delta) \leq s_C$. Thus, μ refutes $\gamma(A, D^\wedge, D^\rightarrow)$ on C .

Lemma 3.6. *Let A and C be algebras in $k\text{-CIRL}_{\text{si}}$ with A finite.*

- (1) $A \not\models_1 \gamma(A, D^\wedge, D^\rightarrow)$.
- (2) $A \rightarrow \mathfrak{D} C$ iff $C \not\models_1 \gamma(A, D^\wedge, D^\rightarrow)$ for some subsets D^\wedge, D^\rightarrow of A^2 .

Proof. We denote by s_A and s_C the second greatest elements of A and C , respectively.

(1): This is readily seen by considering the valuation

$$\nu(X_a) := a. \tag{3.2}$$

Note indeed that the valuation ν obviously sends each conjunct of Γ to 1_A , so also $\nu(\Gamma) = 1_A$, whence $\nu(\Gamma^k) = \nu(\Gamma)^k = 1_A$. To see that $\nu(\Delta) = s_A$, note that for any $a \in A$ such that $a \neq 1_A$, the implication $X_1 \rightarrow X_a$ appears in the join in Δ , so $\nu(\Delta) \geq \nu(X_1 \rightarrow X_a)$, but $\nu(X_1 \rightarrow X_a) = 1_A \rightarrow a = a$, so $\nu(\Delta) \geq \bigvee \{a \in A \mid a \neq 1_A\} = s_A$. Suppose now toward a contradiction that $\nu(\Delta) = 1_A$. Since A has a second greatest element, one of the implications $X_a \rightarrow X_b$ must attain value 1_A under ν . But this is not possible as $\nu(X_a) = a$, $\nu(X_b) = b$, and $a \not\leq b$. So $\nu(\Delta) = s_A$.

(2): For the forward direction, assume that $h : A \rightarrow \mathfrak{D} C$. We define a valuation μ on C as the unique extension of the assignment $\mu(X_a) := h(\nu(X_a)) = h(a)$ for each $a \in A$, and prove that $\mu(\Gamma^k) = 1_C$ and $\mu(\Delta) \leq s_C$. We first observe that each conjunct in Γ is sent into 1_C by μ . We only treat a couple of representative cases.

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(X_1 \leftrightarrow 1) &= \mu(X_1) \leftrightarrow 1_C && \text{(because } \mu \text{ is a valuation)} \\ &= h(1_A) \leftrightarrow 1_C && \text{(by the definition of } \mu) \\ &= 1_C \leftrightarrow 1_C && \text{(because } h \text{ is a } (D^\wedge, D^\rightarrow)\text{-embedding)} \\ &= 1_C. \end{aligned}$$

If the formula $X_{a \wedge b} \leftrightarrow X_a \wedge X_b$ appears among the conjuncts in Γ , then $(a, b) \in D^\wedge$. So, reasoning exactly as above, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(X_{a \wedge b} \leftrightarrow X_a \wedge X_b) &= \mu(X_{a \wedge b}) \leftrightarrow \mu(X_a) \wedge \mu(X_b) = h(a \wedge b) \leftrightarrow h(a) \wedge h(b) \\ &= h(a \wedge b) \leftrightarrow h(a \wedge b) = 1_C. \end{aligned}$$

Now let $a, b \in A$ with $a \not\leq b$. Since h is injective, we have $h(a) \not\leq h(b)$. Therefore, $\mu(X_a \rightarrow X_b) = \mu(X_a) \rightarrow \mu(X_b) = h(a) \rightarrow h(b) \neq 1_C$. So we have $h(a) \rightarrow h(b) \leq s_C$, and hence $\mu(\Delta) \leq s_C$.

For the converse direction, suppose that there exists some valuation v into C such that $v(\Gamma^k) = 1$ and $v(\Delta) \leqslant s_C$. We define $h: A \rightarrow C$ by $h(a) := v(X_a)$ for each $a \in A$ and show that h is a $(D^\wedge, D^\rightarrow)$ -embedding. Let $a, b \in A$. Since $v(\Gamma^k) = 1_C$ and $v(\Gamma^k) \leqslant v(X_{a \cdot b}) \leftrightarrow (v(X_a) \cdot v(X_b))$, we obtain that $v(X_{a \cdot b}) \leftrightarrow (v(X_a) \cdot v(X_b)) = 1_C$. Therefore,

$$h(a \cdot b) = v(X_{a \cdot b}) = v(X_a) \cdot v(X_b) = h(a) \cdot h(b).$$

By a similar argument, $h(a \vee b) = h(a) \vee h(b)$, $h(\perp) = v(\perp)$, $h(1_A) = v(1)$, and for $(a, b) \in D_i^\rightarrow$, then $h(a \rightarrow b) = h(a) \rightarrow h(b)$, and for $(a, b) \in D_i^\wedge$, we have $h(a \wedge b) = h(a) \wedge h(b)$. To see that h is injective, it suffices to show that $a \not\leqslant b$ in A implies $h(a) \not\leqslant h(b)$ in C . So, suppose $a \not\leqslant b$. By (3.6), $v(\Delta) \neq 1_C$, therefore $v(X_a) \rightarrow v(X_b) < 1_C$. So, $h(a) \rightarrow h(b) < 1_C$, which implies $h(a) \not\leqslant h(b)$. \square

We now explain how to obtain the algebras A_i in the above claim from a formula φ .

Definition 3.7 (The system $\{(A_i, D_i^\wedge, D_i^\rightarrow) \mid 1 \leqslant i \leqslant m\}$ associated with φ). Given any formula φ that is not a consequence of FL_{ew}^k , we proceed as follows. Let $p = |\text{Sub}(\varphi)|$. Let $(A_1, v_1), \dots, (A_m, v_m)$ be all the pairs such that each A_i is an algebra in $k\text{-CIRL}_{\text{si}}$ whose cardinality, with the notation of Lemma 3.1, is less or equal than $M(p)$, and v_i is a valuation into A_i such that $A_i, v_i \not\models \varphi$. We set

$$D_i^\wedge := \{(a, b) \in (\text{Sub}_{v_i}(\varphi))^2 \mid a \wedge b \in \text{Sub}_{v_i}(\varphi)\}, \tag{3.3}$$

$$D_i^\rightarrow := \{(a, b) \in (\text{Sub}_{v_i}(\varphi))^2 \mid a \rightarrow b \in \text{Sub}_{v_i}(\varphi)\}. \tag{3.4}$$

We call $\{(A_i, D_i^\wedge, D_i^\rightarrow) \mid 1 \leqslant i \leqslant m\}$ the *system associated with φ* .

To prove (3.1), we shall go through a further equivalent condition, so in the rest of this section we prove the following equivalences for $B \in k\text{-CIRL}$:

$$\begin{aligned} B \not\models \varphi &\iff \exists i \leqslant m \exists_{SI} C \ A_i \triangleright \mathfrak{D} \rightarrow C \leftarrow B \\ &\iff \exists i \leqslant m \ B \not\models \gamma(A_i, D_i^\wedge, D_i^\rightarrow). \end{aligned} \tag{3.5}$$

3.2. Proof of Theorem 3.4.

Proposition 3.8 (First equivalence in (3.5)). *Suppose $\text{FL}_{ew}^k \not\models \varphi$ and let the system $(A_1, D_1^\wedge, D_1^\rightarrow), \dots, (A_m, D_m^\wedge, D_m^\rightarrow)$ be the one associated with φ as in Definition 3.7. For each $B \in k\text{-CIRL}$, the following are equivalent:*

- (i) $B \not\models \varphi$,
- (ii) $\exists i \leqslant m \exists_{SI} C \ A_i \triangleright \mathfrak{D} \rightarrow C \leftarrow B$. In other words, there exist C , a subdirectly irreducible homomorphic image of B , and a $(D_i^\wedge, D_i^\rightarrow)$ -embedding $h: A_i \triangleright \mathfrak{D} \rightarrow C$.

Proof. (ii) \Rightarrow (i): Suppose that h is a $(D_i^\wedge, D_i^\rightarrow)$ -embedding of A_i into C , where C is a homomorphic image of B . Recalling the definitions in (3.3) and (3.4), if $a \rightarrow b \in \text{Sub}_{v_i}(\varphi)$, then $(a, b) \in D_i^\rightarrow$ and if $a \wedge b \in \text{Sub}_{v_i}(\varphi)$, then

$(a, b) \in D_i^\wedge$. This entails that h globally preserves \cdot and \vee , and in addition if $a \rightarrow b \in \text{Sub}_{v_i}(\varphi)$, then $h(a \rightarrow b) = h(a) \rightarrow h(b)$, and if $a \wedge b \in \text{Sub}_{v_i}(\varphi)$, then $h(a \wedge b) = h(a) \wedge h(b)$. But $v_i(\varphi) \neq 1$ in A_i , so $(h \circ v_i)(\varphi) \neq 1$ in C . Finally, φ fails also in B , as C is a homomorphic image of B .

(i) \Rightarrow (ii): Suppose $B \not\models \varphi$. Then, there exists a subdirectly irreducible image C of B with $C \not\models \varphi$, namely there is a valuation v into C such that $v(\varphi) \neq 1_C$. Let S_C be the $(\cdot, \vee, 1)$ -subalgebra of C generated by $\text{Sub}_v(\varphi)$. As shown in Lemma 3.2, the set S_C can be endowed with the structure of a residuated lattice, which is actually in $k\text{-CIRL}$. Furthermore, as S_C is a finite $(\cdot, \vee, 1)$ -subalgebra of C and C is subdirectly irreducible, by Lemma 2.9 S_C is also subdirectly irreducible. Recall that $|\text{Sub}_v(\varphi)| \leq |\text{Sub}(\varphi)| = p$, so S_C is generated by at most p -many elements, hence $|S_C| \leq M(p)$. Since clearly $S_C \not\models \varphi$, we obtain by Definition 3.7, that there is $i \leq m$ such that $S_C = A_i$, $D_i^\wedge = \{(a, b) \in (\text{Sub}_v(\varphi))^2 \mid a \wedge b \in \text{Sub}_v(\varphi)\}$, and

$$D_i^\rightarrow = \{(a, b) \in (\text{Sub}_v(\varphi))^2 \mid a \rightarrow b \in \text{Sub}_v(\varphi)\}.$$

Let $h: S_C \rightarrow C$ be the inclusion map. Then by Lemma 3.2, $h: S_C \rightarrowtail C$. Thus, there is $i \leq m$ and $h: A_i \rightarrowtail C$. □

Thus, having concluded the proof of the first equivalence in (3.5), we now proceed with the second equivalence.

Proposition 3.9 (Second equivalence in (3.5)). *For any $A \in (k\text{-CIRL}_{\text{si}})_{\text{fin}}$, let $D^\wedge, D^\rightarrow \subseteq A^2$. For any $B \in k\text{-CIRL}$, the following are equivalent.*

- (i) $B \not\models \gamma(A, D^\wedge, D^\rightarrow)$.
- (ii) $\exists i \leq m \exists_{S_I C} A_i \rightarrowtail C \leftarrow B$. Namely, there is a $(D_i^\wedge, D_i^\rightarrow)$ -embedding $h: A_i \rightarrowtail C$, where C is a subdirectly irreducible homomorphic image of B .

Proof. (ii) \Rightarrow (i): Suppose that there is a subdirectly irreducible homomorphic image C of B and $h: A \rightarrowtail C$. By Lemma 3.6, $\gamma(A, D^\wedge, D^\rightarrow)$ fails on C . Finally, we conclude that $B \not\models \gamma(A, D^\wedge, D^\rightarrow)$ for C is a homomorphic image of B .

(i) \Rightarrow (ii): With the notation of Definition 3.5, our hypothesis is equivalent to $B \not\models \Gamma^k \rightarrow \Delta$. So, there exists a valuation v into B such that

$$v(\Gamma^k) \not\leq v(\Delta). \tag{3.6}$$

Let F be the filter generated by $v(\Gamma^k)$ in B . By [20, page 261] $F = \{b \in B \mid b \geq (v(\Gamma^k))^n \text{ for } n \in \mathbb{N}\}$. Notice that by k -potency, $v(\Gamma^k)^n = (v(\Gamma^k))^n = v(\Gamma^k)^k$, so we deduce that $v(\Delta) \notin F$, for if $v(\Delta) \in F$, then $v(\Delta) \geq v(\Gamma^k)$ and this contradicts (3.6). Let B' be the quotient of B modulo F , and $q: B \twoheadrightarrow B'$ the associated canonical epimorphism; then $q \circ v$ is a valuation into B' such that $q \circ v(\Gamma^k) = 1$ and $q \circ v(\Delta) \neq 1$. Finally, in all subdirectly irreducible epimorphic images of B' , the element $q \circ v(\Gamma^k)$ is mapped into 1, while there must exist one in which the element $q \circ v(\Delta)$ is not mapped into 1. Let C be this subdirectly irreducible algebra and let ν be the composition of $q \circ v$

with the canonical quotient of B' into C . By Lemma 3.6, there is a $(D^\wedge, D^\rightarrow)$ -embedding $h: A \rightarrow C$, where C is a subdirectly irreducible homomorphic image of B . □

Combining Proposition 3.8 with Proposition 3.9 yields.

Corollary 3.10. *Suppose that $\text{FL}_{ew}^k \not\models \varphi$; then there exist $(A_1, D_1^\wedge, D_1^\rightarrow), \dots, (A_m, D_m^\wedge, D_m^\rightarrow)$ such that each $A_i \in (k\text{-CIRL}_{\text{si}})_{\text{fin}}$, $D_i^\wedge, D_i^\rightarrow \subseteq A_i^2$, and for each $B \in k\text{-CIRL}$, we have:*

$$B \models \varphi(X_1, \dots, X_n) \text{ iff } B \models \bigwedge_{j=1}^m \gamma(A_j, D_j^\wedge, D_j^\rightarrow).$$

Proof. Suppose $\text{FL}_{ew}^k \not\models \varphi$. Set $(A_1, D_1^\wedge, D_1^\rightarrow), \dots, (A_m, D_m^\wedge, D_m^\rightarrow)$ as in Definition 3.7, in particular $A_j \in (k\text{-CIRL}_{\text{si}})_{\text{fin}}$ and $D_j^\wedge, D_j^\rightarrow \subseteq A_j^2$. By Proposition 3.8, for each $B \in k\text{-CIRL}$, the fact that $B \not\models \varphi$ is equivalent to the existence of $i \leq m$, a subdirectly irreducible homomorphic image C of B , and a $(D_i^\wedge, D_i^\rightarrow)$ -embedding $h: A_j \rightarrow C$. By Proposition 3.9, the latter condition is in turn equivalent to the existence of $i \leq m$ such that $B \not\models \gamma(A_j, D_j^\wedge, D_j^\rightarrow)$. Thus, $B \models \varphi(X_1, \dots, X_n)$ if and only if $B \models \bigwedge_{i=1}^m \gamma(A_j, D_j^\wedge, D_j^\rightarrow)$. □

Theorem 3.11. *Each extension \mathbb{L} of FL_{ew}^k is axiomatisable by $(\cdot, \vee, 1)$ -canonical formulas. Furthermore, if \mathbb{L} is finitely axiomatisable, then \mathbb{L} is axiomatisable by finitely many $(\cdot, \vee, 1)$ -canonical formulas.*

Proof. Let \mathbb{L} be an extension of FL_{ew}^k obtained by adding $\{\varphi_i \mid i \in I\}$ to FL_{ew}^k as new axioms. We can safely assume to be in the non-trivial case, for which $\text{FL}_{ew}^k \not\models \varphi_i$ for each $i \in I$. The extension \mathbb{L} is axiomatised by the canonical formulas of the systems associated with the φ_i 's. Indeed, Corollary 3.10 entails that for each algebra B and for each $i \in I$, there exist $(A_{i1}, D_{i1}^\wedge, D_{i1}^\rightarrow), \dots, (A_{im}, D_{im}^\wedge, D_{im}^\rightarrow)$ such that $B \models \varphi_i$ if and only if $B \models \bigwedge_{j=1}^{m_i} \gamma(A_{ij}, D_{ij}^\wedge, D_{ij}^\rightarrow)$. Since each formula gets associated with a finite set of $(\cdot, \vee, 1)$ -canonical formulas, the last statement in the theorem also holds, namely if \mathbb{L} is finitely axiomatisable, then \mathbb{L} is axiomatisable by finitely many $(\cdot, \vee, 1)$ -canonical formulas. □

Remark 3.12. Note that the crucial property used in the proof of Theorem 3.4 is the local finiteness of the variety of the (\wedge, \rightarrow) -reducts of algebras in $k\text{-CIRL}$. This implies that $k\text{-CIRL}$ enjoys the *finite embeddability property*. Therefore, this strong version of the finite embeddability property via locally finite reducts entails an axiomatisation via canonical formulas. We leave it as an open problem whether there is any connection between the finite embeddability property of a given variety of residuated lattices in its general form and axiomatisations via canonical formulas of the corresponding logics.

4. Stable k -potent logics

Fix a finite subdirectly irreducible algebra A in k -CIRL. Given a $(\cdot, \vee, 1)$ -canonical formula $\gamma(A, D^\wedge, D^\rightarrow)$, there are two obvious extreme cases to consider: when $D^\wedge = D^\rightarrow = A^2$ and when $D^\wedge = D^\rightarrow = \emptyset$.

If $D^\wedge = D^\rightarrow = A^2$, then the $(\cdot, \vee, 1)$ -canonical formula $\gamma(A, D^\wedge, D^\rightarrow)$ is the so-called *splitting formula* of A . The terminology is justified by the fact that, if $\mathbf{V}(A)$ is the variety generated by A and \mathbb{V}_A is the variety axiomatised by $\gamma(A, A^2, A^2)$, then $(\mathbf{V}(A), \mathbb{V}_A)$ forms a *splitting pair* in the subvariety lattice of k -CIRL, namely that every subvariety of k -CIRL is either above $\mathbf{V}(A)$ or below \mathbb{V}_A . Indeed, if \mathbb{V} is a subvariety of k -CIRL that it is not included in \mathbb{V}_A , then it contains some algebra B that is not in \mathbb{V}_A , namely $B \not\models \gamma(A, A^2, A^2)$. By Proposition 3.9, for any $B \in k\text{-CIRL}_{\text{si}}$, we have that $B \not\models \gamma(A, A^2, A^2)$ if and only if A is isomorphic to a subalgebra of a homomorphic image of B . So, $A \in \mathbf{V}(B) \subseteq \mathbb{V}$, hence \mathbb{V} contains $\mathbf{V}(A)$. That every finite subdirectly irreducible algebra in k -CIRL defines a splitting was already observed in [20], but here we give explicitly the corresponding identity axiomatising \mathbb{V}_A , which is only alluded to in [20].

The existence of splitting formulas for these logics also follows from [18, Theorem 2.3], where it is proved that if a variety admits a *ternary deductive term* then one can write a splitting formula for every subdirectly irreducible finitely presented algebra A in this variety.

Splitting formulas and logics axiomatised by them (so-called join-splittings) in the setting of intermediate and modal logics have been thoroughly investigated (see, e.g., [14] or [1, Sec. 5.3] for a short account). For an analysis of splitting algebras in CIRL we refer to [20, Ch. 10] and [24], where it is proven that the only splitting algebra is the 2-element Boolean algebra.

Now we consider the case $D^\wedge = D^\rightarrow = \emptyset$ and show that such formulas axiomatise a continuum of extensions of \mathbf{FL}_{ew}^k with the finite model property. In doing this, we follow [4, Sec. 4], where the same results are proven for intermediate logics.

Congruences in (commutative, integral) residuated lattices are in bijective correspondence with certain subsets called *deductive filters*. Given a congruence θ , the corresponding deductive F_θ is $[1]_\theta$, the equivalence class of 1; given a deductive filter F , the corresponding congruence θ_F is given by $a \theta_F b$ iff $a \rightarrow b, b \rightarrow a \in F$. We begin with some observations on finitely generated deductive filters of algebras in k -CIRL.

Lemma 4.1. [20, p. 261] *Let A be a residuated lattice and let $B \subseteq A$. The deductive filter generated by $B \subseteq A$, denoted by $F(B)$, is given by*

$$F(B) = \{x \in A \mid b_1 \cdot \dots \cdot b_n \leq x \text{ for } b_1, \dots, b_n \in B\}.$$

Lemma 4.2. *Let $A \in k$ -CIRL.*

- (1) *Each finitely generated filter of A is a principal lattice filter.*

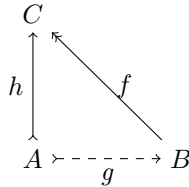
(2) If F is a finitely generated deductive filter of A and θ_F the associated congruence, then $a \theta_F b$ if and only if $d \cdot a = d \cdot b$, where $d = \min F$ is the minimum element of F .

Proof. (1): Suppose $B \subseteq A$ is finite, say $B = \{b_1, \dots, b_n\}$. Let us set $d = b_1^k \cdot \dots \cdot b_n^k$. By Lemma 4.2 and the fact that A is commutative, integral, and k -potent, d is smaller or equal to any product of elements of B and obviously $d \in F(B)$. Hence, we have that $F(B) = \{x \in A \mid d \leq x\}$.

(2): Suppose that $F = \{x \in A \mid d \leq x\}$, and note that then d has to be idempotent. We have that $a \theta_F b$ iff $a \rightarrow b, b \rightarrow a \in F$ iff $d \leq a \rightarrow b, b \rightarrow a$ iff $d \cdot a \leq b$ and $d \cdot b \leq a$ iff $d \cdot a = d \cdot b$. For the last equivalence, we used that $d \cdot x \leq y$ iff $d \cdot x \leq d \cdot y$, which we justify now. The backward direction follows from the fact that $d \cdot y \leq y$ since $d \leq 1$; the forward direction follows by multiplying by d to obtain $d \cdot d \cdot x \leq d \cdot y$ and using the idempotency of d . \square

The above lemma can be used to derive a stronger condition from the configuration $A \twoheadrightarrow C \leftarrow B$, as we show in the next lemma.

Lemma 4.3. *Let $A, B, C \in k\text{-CIRL}_{\text{fin}}$, A subdirectly irreducible, $f: B \rightarrow C$ an epimorphism, and $h: A \twoheadrightarrow C$ a $(\cdot, \vee, 1)$ -embedding. Then there exists a $(\cdot, \vee, 1)$ -embedding $g: A \twoheadrightarrow B$ such that $f \circ g = h$.*



Proof. Note that since B is finite, $F = \ker(f)$ is necessarily finitely generated, so it has a minimum element d by Lemma 4.2(1). We define $Bd = \{b \cdot d \mid b \in B\}$ and we note that it is a (\cdot, \vee) -subalgebra of B since $db_1 \vee db_2 = d(b_1 \vee b_2)$ and $db_1 \cdot db_2 = db_1 b_2$, by the idempotency of d . Recall $C = B/F = \{[b]_F \mid b \in B\}$, and note, by Lemma 4.2(2) and the idempotency of d , that $b \in B$ implies $b \theta_F db$, namely $[b]_F = [db]_F$; thus, $B/F = \{[db]_F \mid b \in B\} = \{[c]_F \mid c \in Bd\}$. This proves that the map $\phi: Bd \rightarrow B/F$, given by $\phi(x) = [x]_F$, is onto. It is also injective since $[db_1]_F = [db_2]_F$ implies $db_1 \theta_F db_2$, which yields $ddb_1 = ddb_2$ by Lemma 4.2(2), and $db_1 = db_2$ by the idempotency of d . By the definition of the operations on B/F , it is clear that ϕ is then a (\cdot, \vee) -homomorphism, so ϕ is a (\cdot, \vee) -isomorphism.

Now let us compose the embedding $h: A \rightarrow C$, the natural isomorphism $i: C \rightarrow B/F$, the (\cdot, \vee) -isomorphism $\phi^{-1}: B/F \rightarrow Bd$, and the inclusion $\text{in}: Bd \rightarrow B$. We get a (\cdot, \vee) -embedding $g_d: A \rightarrow B$; namely $g = \text{in} \circ \phi^{-1} \circ i \circ h$. Also, since $[b]_F = [db]_F$ for all $b \in B$, we deduce that $f \circ (\text{in} \circ \phi^{-1} \circ i) = \text{id}_C$, and hence $f \circ g_d = f \circ \text{in} \circ \phi^{-1} \circ i \circ h = \text{id}_C \circ h = h$.

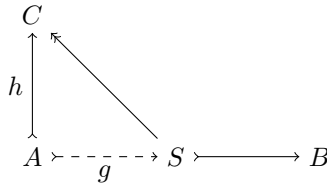
We now define $g: A \rightarrow B$ by $g(1) = 1$, and $g(x) = g_d(x)$, otherwise. Note that 1 is not the result of a product $x \cdot y$ or a join $x \vee y$, for $x, y \in A \setminus \{1\}$, since

A is subdirectly irreducible and so well-connected. Hence, g is still a (\cdot, \vee) -homomorphism, but it now also becomes a $(\cdot, \vee, 1)$ -homomorphism. Finally, because 1 is not an element of Bd , g is actually a $(\cdot, \vee, 1)$ -embedding. Finally, $f \circ g = h$, since $f(g(1_A)) = f(1_B) = 1_C = h(1_A)$, and for $x \neq 1$, we have $f(g(x)) = f(g_d(x)) = h(x)$. \square

Let A be a finite algebra in $k\text{-CIRL}$. We let $\gamma(A)$ denote the canonical formula $\gamma(A, \emptyset, \emptyset)$.

Theorem 4.4. *Let $A, B \in k\text{-CIRL}_{si}$, with A finite. Then $B \not\models \gamma(A)$ if and only if there is a $(\cdot, \vee, 1)$ -embedding of A into B .*

Proof. For the forward direction, if $B \not\models \gamma(A)$, then by Lemma 3.2, there is an $S \in k\text{-CIRL}_{fin}$ which $(\cdot, \vee, 1)$ -embeds into B and refutes $\gamma(A)$. Since B is subdirectly irreducible and S is finite, by Lemma 2.9, S is also subdirectly irreducible. Next, by Proposition 3.9, there exists a subdirectly irreducible homomorphic image C of S and a $(\cdot, \vee, 1)$ -embedding $h: A \rightarrow C$. Notice that C is finite since it is a homomorphic image of S . By Lemma 4.3, h lifts to a $(\cdot, \vee, 1)$ -embedding $g: A \rightarrow S$. Since S is a $(\cdot, \vee, 1)$ -sublattice of B , we conclude that g is a $(\cdot, \vee, 1)$ -embedding of A into B .



The backward direction is an immediate consequence of Lemma 3.6 with $D^\wedge = D^\rightarrow = \emptyset$. \square

Remark 4.5. The reason Theorem 4.4 holds only for $D^\wedge = D^\rightarrow = \emptyset$ is that if $D^\wedge \neq \emptyset$ or $D^\rightarrow \neq \emptyset$, then the $(\cdot, \vee, 1)$ -embedding $g: A \rightarrow B$ constructed in the proof of Lemma 4.3 may not preserve implications from D^\rightarrow or meets from D^\wedge even if $h: A \rightarrow C$ preserves them.

We are ready to introduce stable extensions of FL_{ew}^k .

Definition 4.6. Let \mathbb{V} be a subvariety of $k\text{-CIRL}$. We call \mathbb{V} *stable* if the class \mathbb{V}_{si} of its subdirectly irreducible algebras is closed under subdirectly irreducible $(\cdot, \vee, 1)$ -subalgebras, namely if $B \in \mathbb{V}_{si}$, $A \in k\text{-CIRL}_{si}$ and A is a $(\cdot, \vee, 1)$ -subalgebra of B , then $A \in \mathbb{V}_{si}$. Equivalently, since \mathbb{V}_{si} is closed under isomorphisms, the condition can be phrased in terms of $(\cdot, \vee, 1)$ -embeddings, namely whenever $A, B \in k\text{-CIRL}_{si}$ and $h: A \rightarrow B$ is a $(\cdot, \vee, 1)$ -embedding, then $B \in \mathbb{V}$ entails $A \in \mathbb{V}$. Let \mathbb{L} be an extension of FL_{ew}^k . We say that \mathbb{L} is stable if the equivalent algebraic semantics $\mathbb{V}_{\mathbb{L}}$ of \mathbb{L} is stable.

It can be easily seen that stable extensions include all subvarieties axiomatised by $(\cdot, \vee, 1)$ -equations. The latter ones correspond to simple structural rules when considering extensions of FL_{ew}^k , and it is known, see for example [19], that they all have the finite model property. Here we extend this result.

Theorem 4.7. *Each stable extension of FL_{ew}^k has the finite model property.*

Proof. Let \mathbb{L} be a stable extension of FL_{ew}^k and let $L \not\models \varphi$. Then, by Birkhoff's theorem, there exists a subdirectly irreducible $B \in \mathbb{V}_{\mathbb{L}}$ such that $B \not\models \varphi$. By Lemma 3.2, there exists $A \in k\text{-CIRL}$ such that A is a bounded $(\cdot, \vee, 1)$ -subalgebra of B and $A \not\models \varphi$. Moreover, as B is subdirectly irreducible, by Lemma 2.9 so is A . Since $\mathbb{V}_{\mathbb{L}}$ is stable, $A \in \mathbb{V}_{\mathbb{L}}$, and as A is finite and $A \not\models \varphi$, we conclude that \mathbb{L} has the finite model property. \square

In order to axiomatise stable k -potent logics, we recall the theory of frame-based formulas of [6, 7]. Although the theory was developed for frames, as was pointed out in [3], dualising frame-based formulas yields algebra-based formulas that we define here in the context of residuated lattices.

Definition 4.8. Let \mathbb{K} be a class of s.i. residuated lattices. We call \preceq an *algebra order* on \mathbb{K} if it is a reflexive and transitive relation on \mathbb{K} and has the following properties.

- (1) If $A, B \in \mathbb{K}$, B is finite, and $A \prec B$, then $|A| < |B|$, where $A \prec B$ means that $A \preceq B$ and A is not isomorphic to B .
- (2) If $A \in \mathbb{K}$ is finite, then there exists a formula $\zeta(A)$ such that for each $B \in \mathbb{K}$, we have $A \preceq B$ if and only if $B \not\models \zeta(A)$.

The formula $\zeta(A)$ is called the *algebra-based formula* of A for \preceq .

The following criterion of axiomatisability by algebra-based formulas is a straightforward generalisation of [7, Theorem 3.9] (see also [6, Theorem 3.4.12] and [3, Theorem 7.2]).

Theorem 4.9. *Let $\mathbb{K} \subseteq \mathbb{K}'$ be classes of s.i. residuated lattices and \preceq an algebra order on \mathbb{K}' . Then \mathbb{K} is axiomatised, relatively to \mathbb{K}' , by algebra-based formulas for \preceq if and only if*

- (a) \mathbb{K} is a down-set of \mathbb{K}' with regard to \preceq ;
- (b) for each $B \in \mathbb{K}' \setminus \mathbb{K}$, there exists a finite $A \in \mathbb{K}' \setminus \mathbb{K}$ such that $A \preceq B$.

If (a) and (b) are satisfied, then \mathbb{K} is axiomatised by the algebra-based formulas of the \preceq -minimal elements of $\mathbb{K}' \setminus \mathbb{K}$.

Proof. For the forward direction, suppose \mathbb{K} is axiomatised, relatively to \mathbb{K}' , by algebra-based formulas for \preceq . Let $\{\zeta(A_i) \mid i \in I\}$ be such an axiomatisation for \mathbb{K} with $\{A_i \mid i \in I\}$ a family of finite, s.i. algebras in \mathbb{K}' . We start by showing that \mathbb{K} is a \preceq -down set. Suppose that $A, B \in \mathbb{K}'$, $A \preceq B$, $B \in \mathbb{K}$ and, by way of contradiction, $A \notin \mathbb{K}$. Then there exists some $i \in I$ such that $A \not\models \zeta(A_i)$. So, by Definition 4.8 item 2, $A_i \preceq A$, and by transitivity, $A_i \preceq B$. Again by Definition 4.8 item 2, the latter fact gives $B \not\models \zeta(A_i)$,

which contradicts $B \in \mathbb{K}$. Thus, \mathbb{K} is a \preceq -down set as in (a). Similarly, if $B \in \mathbb{K}' \setminus \mathbb{K}$, then there exists $i \in I$ such that $B \not\models \zeta(A_i)$, so by Definition 4.8 item 2, $A_i \preceq B$. Notice that A_i is finite s.i. and does not belong to \mathbb{K} , as by reflexivity $A_i \preceq A_i$, so $A_i \not\models \zeta(A_i)$. This shows that also (b) holds.

For the converse direction, suppose that (a) and (b) hold, and consider the axiomatisation

$$\{\zeta(A_i) \mid A_i \text{ is a } \preceq\text{-minimal element of } \mathbb{K}' \setminus \mathbb{K}\}. \tag{4.1}$$

We prove that \mathbb{K} is axiomatised by (4.1). Let $A \in \mathbb{K}$ and let A_i be an arbitrary \preceq -minimal element of $\mathbb{K}' \setminus \mathbb{K}$. Since by (a), \mathbb{K} is a down set, so $A_i \not\preceq A$. But then by Definition 4.8 item 2, $A \models \zeta(A_i)$. As A_i was arbitrary, A validates all formulas in (4.1). Vice versa, if $A \notin \mathbb{K}$ then by (b), there exists a finite $B \in \mathbb{K}' \setminus \mathbb{K}$ such that $B \preceq A$. Suppose that there is $C \preceq B$; then either C is isomorphic to B or $C \preceq B$, hence by item 1 in Definition 4.8, $|C| < |B|$. Since B is finite, there must be a \preceq -minimal algebra below B , say A_i , such that $A_i \preceq B$. But then by transitivity, $A_i \preceq A$. Therefore, $A \not\models \zeta(A_i)$, which finishes the proof. \square

We are ready to prove that stable k -potent logics are axiomatised by formulas of the form $\gamma(A)$.

Theorem 4.10. *An extension \mathbf{L} of \mathbf{FL}_{ew}^k is stable if and only if there is a family $\{A_i \mid i \in I\}$ of algebras in $(k\text{-CIRL}_{si})_{\text{fin}}$ such that \mathbf{L} is axiomatised by $\{\gamma(A_i) \mid i \in I\}$.*

Proof. First suppose that there exists a family $\{A_i \mid i \in I\}$ of algebras in $(k\text{-CIRL}_{si})_{\text{fin}}$ such that $L = \mathbf{FL}_{ew}^k + \{\gamma(A_i) \mid i \in I\}$. Let $A, B \in k\text{-CIRL}_{si}$, let $h: A \rightarrow B$ be a $(\cdot, \vee, 1)$ -embedding, and $B \in \mathbb{V}_L$. If $A \notin \mathbb{V}_L$, then there exists $i \in I$ such that $A \not\models \gamma(A_i)$. By Theorem 4.4, there exists a $(\cdot, \vee, 1)$ -embedding $h_i: A_i \rightarrow A$. Therefore, $h \circ h_i$ is a $(\cdot, \vee, 1)$ -embedding of A_i into B . Applying Theorem 4.4 again yields $B \not\models \gamma(A_i)$, so $B \notin \mathbb{V}_L$. The obtained contradiction proves that \mathbb{V}_L is stable. We conclude that \mathbf{L} is stable.

Conversely, suppose that \mathbf{L} is stable. Define \preceq on $k\text{-CIRL}_{si}$ by $A \preceq B$ if there is a $(\cdot, \vee, 1)$ -embedding from A into B . It is straightforward to see that \preceq is reflexive and transitive. To see that \preceq is an algebra order, observe that condition (1) of Definition 4.8 is satisfied trivially. For condition (2), if $A, B \in k\text{-CIRL}_{si}$ with A finite, Theorem 4.4 yields that $A \preceq B$ if and only if $B \not\models \gamma(A)$. Therefore, \preceq is an algebra order on $k\text{-CIRL}_{si}$ and $\gamma(A)$ is the algebra-based formula of A for \preceq . It remains to verify that \preceq satisfies conditions (a) and (b) of Theorem 4.9. Since \mathbb{V}_L is stable, $(\mathbb{V}_L)_{si}$ is a down-set of $k\text{-CIRL}_{si}$, and so \preceq satisfies condition (a). For condition (b), let $B \in k\text{-CIRL}_{si} \setminus (\mathbb{V}_L)_{si}$. Then $B \not\models \varphi$ for some theorem φ of \mathbf{L} . By Lemma 3.2, there is $A \in (k\text{-CIRL}_{si})_{\text{fin}}$ such that A is a $(\cdot, \vee, 1)$ -sublattice of B and $A \not\models \varphi$. This implies that $A \in k\text{-CIRL}_{si} \setminus (\mathbb{V}_L)_{si}$ and $A \preceq B$. Thus, \preceq satisfies condition (b), and hence, by Theorem 4.9, the family $\{\gamma(A) \mid A \text{ is a } \preceq\text{-minimal element of } k\text{-CIRL}_{si} \setminus (\mathbb{V}_L)_{si}\}$ axiomatises \mathbf{L} . \square

We note that using the normal form representation given in [15, 17], it is easy to see that each formula appearing on level \mathcal{P}_3 of the substructural hierarchy is provably equivalent over intuitionistic logic to an ONNILLI-formula [10]. Consequently, all formulas in the class \mathcal{P}_3 axiomatise stable intermediate logics [10, Thm. 5]. It is an open question whether all stable intermediate logics are axiomatisable by \mathcal{P}_3 -axioms. We leave open the questions whether every \mathcal{P}_3 -formula gives rise to a stable extension of FL_{ew}^k and whether all stable extensions of FL_{ew}^k are axiomatisable by \mathcal{P}_3 -formulas.

We conclude this section by noting that the cardinality of stable extensions of FL_{ew}^k is that of the continuum. This result directly follows from the fact that there is already a continuum of stable extensions of the intuitionistic propositional calculus IPC, and IPC is an extension of FL_{ew}^k . One may also wonder what is the cardinality of the interval between FL_{ew}^k and IPC. For showing that there is a continuum of such logics, it is sufficient to construct an infinite \preceq -antichain of algebras $(k\text{-CIRL}_{\text{si}})_{\text{fin}}$ that are not Heyting algebras, and then apply the standard argument using stable formulas (see e.g., [21], [14, Theorem 11.19], [7, Theorem 3.14], [6, Theorem 3.4.18], [4]). Such antichains are easier to construct in the varieties of Heyting and modal algebras since these algebras admit a dual representation via finite Kripke frames, and for these structures, the techniques of combinatorial set-theory apply. While conjecturing that such an antichain exists, we leave it as an open problem here.

5. Examples

We give here some applications of the results in the previous sections.

5.1. Pre-linear k -potent commutative, integral, residuated lattices.

Consider the class Lin of linearly ordered algebras in $k\text{-CIRL}$. We illustrate our results by providing an alternative to the known (see [20], for example) axiomatisation for the variety $\mathbb{V}(\text{Lin})$ generated by Lin .

It is known that the subdirectly irreducible algebras in $\mathbb{V}(\text{Lin})$ are linearly ordered, see [20], for example. Consider now the lattices in Figure 1. Let \mathbb{A}_i denote the class of all algebras in $k\text{-CIRL}$ whose lattice reduct is A_i .

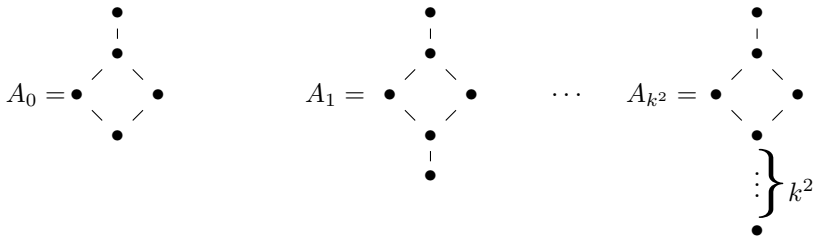


FIGURE 1

Lemma 5.1. *An algebra $B \in k\text{-CIRL}_{\text{si}}$ does not belong to $\mathbb{V}(\text{Lin})$ if and only if for some $A \in \mathbb{A}_{k^2}$, we have $A \triangleright \dashv \triangleright B$, where $D = (\emptyset, \emptyset)$.*

Proof. Every \vee -embedding is clearly also an order embedding (it preserves and reflects the order), so clearly none of the algebras based on A_{k^2} D -embeds in B .

Vice versa, if $B \notin \mathbb{V}(\text{Lin})$, then B is not linearly ordered, hence there must be at least two incomparable elements in B . Consider the set Y of all possible product combinations of these two elements. By k -potency, the set Y is finite, hence there must exist elements c, d which are minimally incomparable, i.e., c and d are incomparable and there exists no pair of incomparable elements e, d , with $e < c$ or $d < b$. Notice that if an element e is below either c or d , then it must be also below the other, for otherwise the new pair given by e and the incomparable element would contradict the minimality of c, d ; so the sets $\{b \in B \mid b < c\}$ and $\{b \in B \mid b < d\}$ are equal and totally-ordered. We claim that the set $J := \{1, c \vee d\} \cup \{e \in Y \mid e \leq c, d\}$ is a $(\cdot, \vee, 1)$ -subalgebra of B . The closure under \vee and 1 is obvious. To see that it is also closed under \cdot , notice that $c^m \cdot d^m \leq c, d$ for all $m \leq k$ and $c \cdot (c \vee d) = c^2 \vee cd$, where both c^2 and cd are below c , hence their join belongs to J . It is straightforward that the cardinality of J cannot exceed $k^2 + 2$. So J is isomorphic to one of the A_i in our list.

The result follows from seeing that every algebra in \mathbb{A}_i for $i \leq k^2$ embeds in some algebra in \mathbb{A}_{k^2} . Indeed, given any algebra A in $k\text{-CIRL}$ we can construct a new algebra $2[A]$ (also denoted by $2 \oplus A$) that has one new bottom element, is still in $k\text{-CIRL}$, and has A as a subalgebra; see [20] for details. Iterating this construction, we see that we can construct an algebra based on A_{k^2} as a superalgebra. \square

Theorem 5.2. *The variety $\mathbb{V}(\text{Lin})$ is axiomatised over $k\text{-CIRL}$ by the set $\{\gamma(A) \mid A \in \mathbb{A}_{k^2}\}$.*

Proof. Call G the variety axiomatised by the above set of formulas. Notice that by Theorem 4.4, a subdirectly irreducible algebra B belongs to G if and only if for no $A \in \mathbb{A}_{k^2}$ does it happen that $A \triangleright \dashv \triangleright B$. By Lemma 5.1, this happens if and only if B is a subdirectly irreducible algebra in $\mathbb{V}(\text{Lin})$. So, the subdirectly irreducible algebras in G and $\mathbb{V}(\text{Lin})$ coincide and this readily implies that $G = \mathbb{V}(\text{Lin})$. \square

We obtain directly from Theorem 5.2 and Theorem 4.7 the following known result; see [20].

Corollary 5.3. *The variety $\mathbb{V}(\text{Lin})$ has the finite model property.*

This example also underlines the more complex behaviour of $k\text{-CIRL}$ compared to Heyting algebras. Note indeed that the variety generated by linear Heyting algebras is axiomatised by taking the stable formulas of only A_0 and A_1 [4].

5.2. Pre-linear k -CIRL-algebras of bounded height. We will now axiomatise the variety generated by the class $\text{Lin}_{\leq h}$ of all linearly ordered algebras in k -CIRL of cardinality at most h . Actually, this variety is also generated by the class Lin_h of all linearly ordered algebras in k -CIRL of cardinality exactly h , given the construction $A \mapsto 2[A]$ mentioned in the last proof, under which every algebra in $\text{Lin}_{\leq h}$ can be embedded in an algebra in Lin_h . As in the previous subsection, we look for a minimal set of algebras S such that for any $B \in k\text{-CIRL}_{\text{si}}$, $B \in \mathbb{V}(\text{Lin}_h)$ if and only if none of the algebras in S D -embeds into B , with $D = (\emptyset, \emptyset)$. It is easy to see that in the case of Heyting algebras, it suffices to take as elements of S the algebras A_1 and A_2 from the previous subsection, plus the linearly ordered Heyting algebra with $h + 1$ elements. In our case, there are numerous linearly ordered algebras in k -CIRL with $h + 1$ elements, forming the class Lin_{h+1} .

Lemma 5.4. *An algebra $B \in k\text{-CIRL}_{\text{si}}$ does not belong to $\mathbb{V}(\text{Lin}_h)$ if and only if some algebra in $\text{Lin}_{h+1} \cup \mathbb{A}_{k^2}$ D -embeds into B , where $D = (\emptyset, \emptyset)$.*

Proof. The subdirectly irreducible algebras $\mathbb{V}(\text{Lin}_h)$ are totally ordered, so clearly no algebra in \mathbb{A}_{k^2} embeds into any of them. Also, no algebra in Lin_{h+1} embeds either, as it has more elements.

Conversely, if $B \notin \mathbb{V}(\text{Lin}_h)$, then either B is not linearly ordered, hence some algebra from \mathbb{A}_{k^2} can be embedded in it, as seen in the proof of Lemma 5.1, or otherwise B is linearly ordered with more than h elements. Consider the bottom h -many elements of B together with 1_B , and note that they form a $(\cdot, \vee, 1)$ subalgebra of B and they also can be uniquely expanded into an algebra in Lin_h . □

As above, we can obtain the following result.

Theorem 5.5. *The variety $\mathbb{V}(\text{Lin}_h)$ is axiomatised over k -CIRL by $\{\gamma(A) \mid A \in \text{Lin}_h \cup \mathbb{A}_{k^2}\}$. The variety $\mathbb{V}(\text{Lin}_h)$ has the finite model property.*

The above results are sensitive to the absence of a bottom element in the signature, as it allows us to embed A_i into A_j , for $i \leq j$, and similarly for the case of $\text{Lin}_{\leq h}$. In case we have the bottom element in the signature, the results need to be modified slightly to consider all the algebras in k -CIRL that are based on some A_i , for $i \leq k^2$. This is actually already noticeable for Heyting algebras, for which both A_2 and A_1 need to be considered, while for the bottom-free reducts, known as Brouwerian algebras, just A_2 would be sufficient.

6. Further directions

We conclude the paper with a list of possible future generalisations and open problems.

- (1) One can try to drop integrality $x \leq 1$, as we can use [20, Lemma 3.60] to obtain that 1 has a unique second-last element s . Now, $1 \not\leq x$ does not imply $x \leq s$, however, it means that $x \wedge 1 \leq s$, so one can modify the canonical formulas accordingly by adding a $\wedge 1$.
- (2) The $(\wedge, \rightarrow, \perp)$ -fragment of Heyting algebras has been used also to find different canonical formulas [1]. We wonder what would be the equivalent of that in the case of k -CIRL.
- (3) Dropping commutativity, one can still get local finiteness from n -potency and e.g., the following axiom: $xyx = xxy$. However we do not know whether subdirectly irreducible algebras in this class can still be characterised as the ones with a unique second-last element.
- (4) In order to remove the need for a unique second-last element, one can work with canonical rules instead of canonical formulas; see [22] and [5] for similar results for modal logics. In [22] and [8], these canonical rules are used for obtaining bases for admissible rules for transitive modal logics and intermediate logics. Furthermore, these rules yield alternative proofs of the decidability of the admissibility problem for these logics. Therefore, once canonical rules for k -CIRL and related substructural logics are defined, the natural next step is to investigate whether these rules could be used to study admissible rules for these logics.

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