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Research Paper

DEDUCTIVE SYSTEMS OF GE-ALGEBRAS

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ABSTRACT. A new sub-structure called (vivid) deductive system is introduced and their properties are examined. Conditions for a subset to be a deductive system are provided. The notion of upper GE-set is also introduced, and an example to show that any upper GE-set may not be a deductive system are supplied. Conditions for an upper GE-set to be a deductive system are provided. An upper GE-set is used to consider conditions for a subset to be a deductive system. The characterization of deductive system is established, and relationship between deductive system and vivid deductive system are created. Conditions for a deductive system to be a vivid deductive system are given, and the extension property for vivid deductive system is constructed.

1. INTRODUCTION

Following the introduction of Hilbert algebras by L. Henkin in early 50-ties and A. Diego[7], the algebra and related concepts were developed by D. Busneag [4, 5, 6]. Y. B. Jun gave

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characterizations of deductive systems in Hilbert algebras (see [8, 9]), introduced the notion of commutative Hilbert algebras and gave some characterizations of a commutative Hilbert algebra (see [9]). In mathematics, Hilbert algebras occur in the theory of von Neumann algebras in: Commutation theorem and Tomita-Takesaki theory, and it is an important tool for certain investigations in algebraic logic since they can be considered as fragments of any propositional logic containing a logical connective implication ($\to$) and the constant 1 which is considered as the logical value “true”. The study of generalization of one known algebraic structure is also an important research task. As a generalization of a Hilbert algebra, Bandaru, Borumand Saeid and Jun[1] introduced the notion of a GE-algebra, and investigated several properties. Different new substructures have been introduced in a GE-algebra such as voluntary GE-filters, belligerent GE-filters, imploring GE-filters and prominent GE-filters and studied their properties(see [2, 3, 10]).

In this manuscript, we introduce a new sub-structure called (vivid) deductive system and examine their properties. We provide conditions for a subset to be a deductive system. We also introduce the notion of upper GE-set, and give example to show that any upper GE-set may not be a deductive system. We provide conditions for an upper GE-set to be a deductive system. Using an upper GE-set, we consider conditions for a subset to be a deductive system. We establish characterization of deductive system. We discuss relationship between deductive system and vivid deductive system. We provide conditions for a deductive system to be a vivid deductive system. We build the extension property for vivid deductive system.

2. Preliminaries

Definition 2.1 ([1])**.** By a *GE-algebra* we mean a non-empty set X with a constant 1 and a binary operation “$*$” satisfying the following axioms:

(GE1) $u * u = 1$,

(GE2) $1 * u = u$,

(GE3) $u * (v * w) = u * (v * (u * w))$

for all $u, v, w \in X$.

In a GE-algebra X, a binary relation “$\leq$” is defined by

$$(\forall x, y \in X)\,(x \leq y \;\Leftrightarrow\; x * y = 1)\,. \tag{1}$$

Definition 2.2 ([1, 2])**.** A GE-algebra X is said to be

- *transitive* if it satisfies:

$$(\forall x, y, z \in X)\,(x * y \leq (z * x) * (z * y))\,. \tag{2}$$

- *left exchangeable* if it satisfies:

$$(\forall x, y, z \in X)\,(x * (y * z) = y * (x * z))\,. \tag{3}$$

- *belligerent* if it satisfies:

$$(\forall x, y, z \in X)\,(x * (y * z) = (x * y) * (x * z))\,. \tag{4}$$

Proposition 2.3 ([1]). *Every GE-algebra X satisfies the following items.*

$$(\forall u \in X)\,(u * 1 = 1)\,. \tag{5}$$

$$(\forall u, v \in X)\,(u * (u * v) = u * v)\,. \tag{6}$$

$$(\forall u, v \in X)\,(u \leq v * u)\,. \tag{7}$$

$$(\forall u, v, w \in X)\,(u * (v * w) \leq v * (u * w))\,. \tag{8}$$

$$(\forall u \in X)\,(1 \leq u \;\Rightarrow\; u = 1)\,. \tag{9}$$

$$(\forall u, v \in X)\,(u \leq (v * u) * u)\,. \tag{10}$$

$$(\forall u, v \in X)\,(u \leq (u * v) * v)\,. \tag{11}$$

$$(\forall u, v, w \in X)\,(u \leq v * w \;\Leftrightarrow\; v \leq u * w)\,. \tag{12}$$

If X is transitive, then

$$(\forall u, v, w \in X)\,(u \leq v \;\Rightarrow\; w * u \leq w * v,\; v * w \leq u * w)\,. \tag{13}$$

$$(\forall u, v, w \in X)\,(u * v \leq (v * w) * (u * w))\,. \tag{14}$$

Lemma 2.4 ([1]). *In a GE-algebra X, the following facts are equivalent each other.*

$$(\forall x, y, z \in X)\,(x * y \leq (z * x) * (z * y))\,. \tag{15}$$

$$(\forall x, y, z \in X)\,(x * y \leq (y * z) * (x * z))\,. \tag{16}$$

Definition 2.5 ([1]). A subset D of a GE-algebra X is called a *GE-filter* of X if it satisfies:

$$1 \in D, \tag{17}$$

$$(\forall x, y \in X)(x * y \in D,\; x \in D \;\Rightarrow\; y \in D). \tag{18}$$

3. Deductive systems

In what follows let X denote a GE-algebra unless otherwise specified.

Definition 3.1. A nonempty subset D of X is called a *deductive system* of X if it satisfies:

(D1) $X * D := \{x * a \mid x \in X, a \in D\} \subseteq D$.

(D2) $(\forall x, y, z \in X)\ (y, z \in D \;\Rightarrow\; (y * (z * x)) * x \in D)$.

Example 3.2. Let $X = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$ be a set with the Cayley table which is given in Table 1.

TABLE 1. Cayley table for the binary operation "$*$"

$*$	0	1	2	3	4
0	1	1	2	3	3
1	0	1	2	3	4
2	0	1	1	4	4
3	0	1	1	1	1
4	0	1	1	1	1

Then $(X, *, 1)$ is a GE-algebra, and it is routine to verify that $D := \{0, 1\}$ is a deductive system of X.

Lemma 3.3. *Every deductive system contains the constant* 1.

Proof. Let D be a deductive system of X. For every $x \in D$, we have

$$1 = x * x \in D * D \subseteq X * D \subseteq D$$

by (GE1). This completes the proof. □

Lemma 3.4. *Every deductive system of X satisfies:*

(19) $$(\forall x, y \in X)(y \in D \;\Rightarrow\; (y * x) * x \in D).$$

Proof. If we take $z = 1$ in (D2) and use (GE2), then $(y * x) * x = (y * (1 * x)) * x \in D$. □

Corollary 3.5. *Every deductive system of X satisfies:*

(20) $$(\forall x, y \in X)(y \in D,\, y \leq x \;\Rightarrow\; x \in D).$$

Proof. Let $x, y \in X$ be such that $y \in D$ and $y \leq x$. Then $y * x = 1$, and so $x = 1 * x = (y * x) * x \in D$. □

We consider a subset D of X that satisfies:

(21) $$(\forall x, y, z \in X)(x * (y * z) \in D, y \in D \;\Rightarrow\; x * z \in D).$$

Lemma 3.6. *If a subset D of X satisfies two conditions* (17) *and* (21)*, then D satisfies* (20).

Proof. Assume that a subset D of X satisfies two conditions (17) and (21). Let $x, y \in X$ be such that $y \in D$ and $y \leq x$. Then $1 * (y * x) = 1 * 1 = 1 \in D$, and so $x = 1 * x \in D$. Hence D satisfies (20). □

Theorem 3.7. *Every deductive system D of X satisfies two conditions* (17) *and* (21)*.*

Proof. Let D be a deductive system of a GE-algebra X. Then D contains the constant 1 by Lemma 3.3. Let $x, y, z \in D$ be such that $x*(y*z) \in D$ and $y \in D$. Then $(x*(y*z))*(y*(x*z)) = 1$ by (8). It follows from (GE2) and (D2) that

$$x * z = 1 * (x * z) = ((x * (y * z)) * (y * (x * z))) * (x * z) \in D.$$

Hence (21) is valid. □

Theorem 3.8. *If a subset D of X satisfies two conditions* (17) *and* (21)*, then D is a deductive system of X.*

Proof. Let D be a subset of X that satisfies (17) and (21). Let $y \in X * D$. Then $y = x * a$ for some $x \in X$ and $a \in D$. Then $x * (a * a) = x * 1 = 1 \in D$ by (GE1), (5) and (17). It follows from (21) that $y = x * a \in D$. Hence $X * D \subseteq D$. Let $x \in X$ and $y, z \in D$. Using (GE1), (GE2), (GE3), (5) and (17) and we have

$$1 * (y * ((y * (z * x)) * (z * x))) = y * ((y * (z * x)) * (z * x))$$
$$= y * ((y * (z * x)) * (y * (z * x))) = y * 1 = 1 \in D.$$

It follows from (GE2) and (21) that

$$(y * (z * x)) * (z * x) = 1 * ((y * (z * x)) * (z * x)) \in D.$$

Hence

$$1 * (z * ((y * (z * x)) * x)) = z * ((y * (z * x)) * x)$$
$$= z * ((y * (z * x)) * (z * x)) \in D$$

which implies from (GE2) and (21) that $(y * (z * x)) * x \in D$. Therefore D is a deductive system of X. □

For any $a, b \in X$, we consider the set

(22) $$X_a^b := \{x \in X \mid a \leq b * x\},$$

which is called the *upper GE-set* of a and b in X.

Example 3.9. Let $X = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$ be a set with the Cayley table which is given in Table 2.

TABLE 2. Cayley table for the binary operation "$*$"

$*$	0	1	2	3	4
0	1	1	1	3	3
1	0	1	2	3	4
2	0	1	1	4	4
3	1	1	2	1	1
4	0	1	1	1	1

Then $(X, *, 1)$ is a GE-algebra and all upper GE-sets are calculated as follows.

$$X_0^0 = X_0^1 = X_0^2 = X_1^0 = X_2^0 = \{0, 1, 2\},$$
$$X_1^1 = \{1\},$$
$$X_1^2 = X_2^1 = X_2^2 = \{1, 2\},$$
$$X_1^3 = X_3^1 = X_3^3 = \{0, 1, 3, 4\},$$
$$X_1^4 = X_2^4 = X_4^1 = X_4^2 = X_4^4 = \{1, 2, 3, 4\},$$
$$X_0^3 = X_0^4 = X_2^3 = X_3^0 = X_3^2 = X_3^4 = X_4^0 = X_4^3 = X.$$

Proposition 3.10. *In a GE-algebra X, we have*

(i) $(\forall a, b \in X)$ $(1, a, b \in X_a^b)$.

(ii) $(\forall a, b \in X)$ $(b \leq x$ for all $x \in X \;\Rightarrow\; X_a^b = X = X_b^a)$.

Proof. (i) is straightforward by (GE1), (5) and (7). Let $a, b \in X$ be such that $b \leq x$ for all $x \in X$. For any $z \in X$, we have $a * (b * z) = a * 1 = 1$, that is, $a \leq b * z$. Thus $z \in X_a^b = X_b^a$. Therefore (ii) is valid. □

The following example shows that the upper GE-set of a and b in X is not a deductive system of X.

Example 3.11. In Example 3.9, we can observe that $X_1^3 = \{0, 1, 3, 4\}$ and it is not a deductive system of X since $3, 4 \in X_1^3$ but $(3 * (4 * 2)) * 2 = 2 \notin X_1^3$.

We provide conditions for the upper GE-set to be a deductive system.

Theorem 3.12. *In a belligerent GE-algebra X, the upper GE-set of a and b in X is a deductive system of X.*

Proof. Assume that X is a belligerent GE-algebra. Let $x \in X * X_a^b$. Then $x = y * z$ for some $y \in X$ and $z \in X_a^b$. Hence $a \leq b * z$, i.e., $a * (b * z) = 1$. It follows from (5) and (4) that

$$\begin{aligned} a * (b * (y * z)) &= a * ((b * y) * (b * z)) \\ &= (a * (b * y)) * (a * (b * z)) \\ &= (a * (b * y)) * 1 = 1. \end{aligned}$$

Hence $x = y * z \in X_a^b$, and thus $X * X_a^b \subseteq X_a^b$. Let $x \in X$ and $y, z \in X_a^b$. Then $a \leq b * y$ and $a \leq b * z$, i.e., $a * (b * y) = 1$ and $a * (b * z) = 1$. The combination of (GE1), (GE2) and (4) induces

$$\begin{aligned} a * (b * ((y * (z * x)) * x)) &= a * ((b * (y * (z * x))) * (b * x)) \\ &= (a * (b * (y * (z * x)))) * (a * (b * x)) \\ &= ((a * (b * y)) * (a * (b * (z * x)))) * (a * (b * x)) \\ &= (1 * (a * (b * (z * x)))) * (a * (b * x)) \\ &= (a * (b * (z * x))) * (a * (b * x)) \\ &= (((a * (b * z)) * (a * (b * x)))) * (a * (b * x)) \\ &= ((1 * (a * (b * x)))) * (a * (b * x)) \\ &= (a * (b * x)) * (a * (b * x)) = 1, \end{aligned}$$

that is, $a \leq b * ((y * (z * x)) * x)$. Hence $(y * (z * x)) * x \in X_a^b$. In conclusion, X_a^b is a deductive system of X. □

Theorem 3.13. *Every deductive system D of X contains the upper GE-set X_a^b for all $a, b \in D$.*

Proof. For every $a, b \in D$, let $x \in X_a^b$. Then $a \leq b * x$, i.e., $a * (b * x) = 1$. It follows from (GE2) and (D2) that $x = 1 * x = (a * (b * x)) * x \in D$. Hence $X_a^b \subseteq D$ for all $a, b \in D$. □

Theorem 3.14. *If a subset D of X satisfies:*

$$(\forall a, b \in D)(X_a^b \subseteq D), \tag{23}$$

then D is a deductive system of X.

Proof. Let D be a subset of a GE-algebra X that satisfies the condition (23). Then $1 \in X_a^b \subseteq D$. Let $x, y, z \in X$ be such that $x * (y * z) \in D$ and $y \in D$. The condition (8) induces $(x * (y * z)) * (y * (x * z)) = 1$. Hence $x * z \in X_a^b \subseteq D$ for $a := x * (y * z)$ and $b := y$. It follows from Theorem 3.8 that D is a deductive system of X. □

By the combination of Theorem 3.13 and Theorem 3.14, we have a characterization of a deductive system as follows.

Theorem 3.15. *A subset D of X is a deductive system of X if and only if it satisfies* (23).

Theorem 3.16. *Every deductive system D of X is represented by the union of the upper GE-sets for all $a, b \in D$.*

Proof. Let D be a deductive system of X. If $x \in D$, then clearly $x \in X_x^1$ and thus

$$D \subseteq \bigcup_{x \in D} X_x^1 \subseteq \bigcup_{a,b \in D} X_a^b.$$

If $y \in \bigcup_{a,b \in D} X_a^b$, then $y \in X_a^b$ for some $a, b \in D$ and so $y \in D$ by Theorem 3.13. This shows that $\bigcup_{a,b \in D} X_a^b \subseteq D$. Therefore $D = \bigcup_{a,b \in D} X_a^b$. □

Corollary 3.17. *If D is a deductive system of X, then $D = \bigcup_{x \in D} X_x^1$.*

Definition 3.18. A nonempty subset D of X is called a *vivid deductive system* of X if it satisfies (D1) and

$$(\forall x, y, z \in X)(x \in D,\ x * (y * z) \in D \ \Rightarrow\ ((z * y) * y) * z \in D). \tag{24}$$

Example 3.19. Let $X = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$ be a set with the Cayley table which is given in Table 3. Then $(X, *, 1)$ is a GE-algebra. It is routine to verify that $D := \{0, 1, 2\}$ is a vivid deductive

TABLE 3. Cayley table for the binary operation "$*$"

$*$	0	1	2	3	4
0	1	1	2	3	4
1	0	1	2	3	4
2	1	1	1	3	3
3	0	1	1	1	1
4	0	1	2	1	1

system of X.

It is clear that $D := \{1\}$ is a deductive system of X, but it is not a vivid deductive system of X as seen in the following example.

Table 4. Cayley table for the binary operation "$*$"

$*$	0	1	2	3	4
0	1	1	1	1	4
1	0	1	2	3	4
2	0	1	1	1	4
3	0	1	2	1	1
4	1	1	1	3	1

Example 3.20. Let $X = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$ be a set with the Cayley table which is given in Table 4. Then $(X, *, 1)$ is a GE-algebra. The set $D := \{1\}$ is not a vivid deductive system of X since $1 \in D$ and $1 * (0 * 2) = 1 * 1 = 1 \in D$ but

$$((2 * 0) * 0) * 2 = (0 * 0) * 2 = 1 * 2 = 2 \notin D.$$

Question 3.21. *If X is a left exchangeable and transitive GE-algebra, then is the set $D := \{1\}$ a vivid deductive system of X?*

The answer to Question 3.21 is negative as seen in the following example.

Example 3.22. Let $X = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$ be a set with the Cayley table which is given in Table 5. Then $(X, *, 1)$ is a GE-algebra which is left exchangeable and transitive. We can observe

Table 5. Cayley table for the binary operation "$*$"

$*$	0	1	2	3	4
0	1	1	2	1	1
1	0	1	2	3	4
2	1	1	1	1	1
3	0	1	2	1	1
4	0	1	2	1	1

that $D := \{1\}$ is not a vivid deductive system of X since $1 \in D$ and $1 * (2 * 0) = 1 * 1 = 1 \in D$ but

$$((0 * 2) * 2) * 0 = (2 * 2) * 0 = 1 * 0 = 0 \notin D.$$

We discuss relationship between deductive system and vivid deductive system.

Theorem 3.23. *Every vivid deductive system is a deductive system.*

Proof. Let D be a vivid deductive system of X. Note that $1 \in D$ by (GE1) and (D1). We first show that

$$(\forall x, y \in X)(x \in D,\, x * y \in D \;\Rightarrow\; y \in D). \tag{25}$$

Let $x, y \in X$ be such that $x \in D$ and $x * y \in D$. Then $x * (1 * y) = x * y \in D$ by (GE2), and so $y = ((y * 1) * 1) * y \in D$ by (GE2), (5) and (24). For every $x \in X$ and $y, z \in D$, we have

$$y * ((y * (z * x)) * (z * x)) = y * ((y * (z * x)) * (y * (z * x))) = y * 1 = 1 \in D$$

by (GE1), (GE3) and (5). It follows from (25) that $(y * (z * x)) * (z * x) \in D$. Hence

$$z * ((y * (z * x)) * x) = z * ((y * (z * x)) * (z * x)) \in D$$

by (GE3) and (D1), and thus $(y * (z * x)) * x \in D$ by (25). Therefore D is a deductive system of X. □

The following example shows that any deductive system may not be a vivid deductive system.

Example 3.24. Let $X = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$ be a set with the Cayley table which is given in Table 6.

TABLE 6. Cayley table for the binary operation "$*$"

$*$	0	1	2	3	4
0	1	1	1	1	1
1	0	1	2	3	4
2	0	1	1	3	3
3	0	1	1	1	1
4	0	1	1	1	1

Then $(X, *, 1)$ is a GE-algebra and it is routine to verify that $D := \{1, 2\}$ is a deductive system of X. But it is not a vivid deductive system of X since $1 \in D$ and $1 * (0 * 3) = 1 * 1 = 1 \in D$ but

$$((3 * 0) * 0) * 3 = (0 * 0) * 3 = 1 * 3 = 3 \notin D.$$

We provide conditions for a deductive system to be a vivid deductive system.

Theorem 3.25. *A deductive system D of X is vivid if and only if it satisfies:*

$$(\forall y, z \in X)(y * z \in D \;\Rightarrow\; ((z * y) * y) * z \in D). \tag{26}$$

Proof. Assume that D is a vivid deductive system of X. Let $y, z \in X$ be such that $y * z \in D$. Then $1 * (y * z) = y * z \in D$ by (GE2), which implies from Lemma 3.3 and (24) that $((z * y) * y) * z \in D$.

Conversely, let D be a deductive system of X that satisfies (26). Let $x, y, z \in X$ be such that $x \in D$ and $x * (y * z) \in D$. Then

$$y * z = 1 * (y * z) = ((x * (y * z)) * (x * (y * z))) * (y * z) \in D$$

by (GE1), (GE2) and (D2). It follows from (26) that $((z * y) * y) * z \in D$. Therefore D is a vivid deductive system of X. □

Given a subset D of X, consider the next assertion:

$$(\forall x, y \in X)((x * y) * x \in D \ \Rightarrow \ x \in D). \tag{27}$$

In the following example, we can verify that any deductive system D of X does not satisfy the condition (27).

Example 3.26. In Example 3.2, we can observe that the deductive system $D = \{0, 1\}$ of X does not satisfy the condition (27) since $(2 * 4) * 2 = 4 * 2 = 1 \in D$ but $2 \notin D$.

Proof. Let $x, y \in X$ be such that $x \in D$ and $x * y = 1$. Then $x * y \in D$ by Lemma 3.3. It follows from (GE1), (GE2) and (D2) that $y = 1 * y = ((x * y) * (x * y)) * y \in D$. □

Theorem 3.27. *Let X be a transitive GE-algebra. If a deductive system D of X satisfies the condition* (27)*, then it is a vivid deductive system of X.*

Proof. Assume that a deductive system D of X satisfies the condition (27). Let $x, y, z \in X$ be such that $x \in D$ and $x * ((y * z) * y) \in D$. Then

$$\begin{aligned}(y * z) * y &= 1 * ((y * z) * y) \\ &= ((x * ((y * z) * y)) * (x * ((y * z) * y))) * ((y * z) * y) \in D\end{aligned}$$

by (GE1), (GE2) and (D2). Thus $y \in D$ by (27). This shows that

$$(\forall x, y, z \in X)(x \in D, \, x * ((y * z) * y) \in D \ \Rightarrow \ y \in D). \tag{28}$$

Let $y, z \in X$ be such that $y * z \in D$. Since X is transitive, the combination of (7) and (13) induces $(((z * y) * y) * z) * y \leq z * y$, and so

$$\begin{aligned} y * z &\leq ((z * y) * y) * ((z * y) * z) \\ &\leq (z * y) * (((z * y) * y) * z) \\ &\leq ((((z * y) * y) * z) * y) * (((z * y) * y) * z). \end{aligned}$$

It follows from (GE2) and Corollary 3.5 that

$$\begin{aligned} &1 * (((((z * y) * y) * z) * y) * (((z * y) * y) * z)) \\ &= ((((z * y) * y) * z) * y) * (((z * y) * y) * z) \in D. \end{aligned}$$

Hence $((z * y) * y) * z \in D$ by (28). Therefore D is a vivid deductive system of X by Theorem 3.25. □

Theorem 3.28. *The intersection of two vivid deductive systems is also a vivid deductive system.*

Proof. Let Let D_1 and D_2 be vivid deductive systems of X. Then

$$\begin{aligned} X * (D_1 \cap D_2) &= \{x * a \mid x \in X,\, a \in D_1 \cap D_2\} \\ &= \{x * a \mid x \in X,\, a \in D_1\} \cap \{x * a \mid x \in X,\, a \in D_2\} \\ &\subseteq D_1 \cap D_2. \end{aligned}$$

Let $x, y, z \in X$ be such that $y, z \in D_1 \cap D_2$. Then $y, z \in D_1$ and $y, z \in D_2$. It follows from (D2) that $(y * (z * x)) * x \in D_1$ and $(y * (z * x)) * x \in D_2$. Hence $(y * (z * x)) * x \in D_1 \cap D_2$, and therefore $D_1 \cap D_2$ is a vivid deductive system of X. □

The following example shows that the union of vivid deductive systems may not be a vivid deductive system.

Example 3.29. Let $X = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ be a set with the Cayley table which is given in Table 7. Then $(X, *, 1)$ is a GE-algebra. Let $D_1 := \{1, 3\}$ and $D_2 := \{1, 4\}$. Then we can observe that D_1 and D_2 are vivid deductive systems of X. But $D_1 \cup D_2 := \{1, 3, 4\}$ is not a vivid deductive system of X since $3 \in D_1 \cup D_2$ and $3 * (0 * 2) = 3 * 2 = 4 \in D_1 \cup D_2$ but

$$((2 * 0) * 0) * 2 = (0 * 0) * 2 = 1 * 2 = 2 \notin D_1 \cup D_2.$$

Question 3.30. *Consider deductive systems D_1 and D_2 of X with $D_1 \subseteq D_2$. If D_1 is a vivid deductive system of X, is D_2 also a vivid deductive system of X?*

TABLE 7. Cayley table for the binary operation "$*$"

$*$	0	1	2	3	4	5
0	1	1	2	3	4	2
1	0	1	2	3	4	5
2	0	1	1	1	1	1
3	0	1	4	1	4	4
4	0	1	3	3	1	3
5	0	1	1	1	1	1

The answer to Question 3.30 is negative as seen in the following example.

Example 3.31. Let $X = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ be a set with the Cayley table which is given in Table 8.

TABLE 8. Cayley table for the binary operation "$*$"

$*$	0	1	2	3	4	5
0	1	1	2	3	2	1
1	0	1	2	3	4	5
2	5	1	1	1	5	5
3	0	1	1	1	0	0
4	1	1	1	3	1	1
5	1	1	2	3	2	1

Then $(X, *, 1)$ is a GE-algebra. Clearly $D_1 = \{1\}$ and $D_2 = \{0, 1, 5\}$ are deductive systems of X and $D_1 \subseteq D_2$. We can observe that D_1 is a vivid deductive system of X. But D_2 is not a vivid deductive system of X since $5 \in D_2$ and $5 * (3 * 4) = 5 * 0 = 1 \in D_2$ but $((4 * 3) * 3) * 4 = (3 * 3) * 4 = 1 * 4 = 4 \notin D_2$.

We explore conditions in which the answer to Question 3.30 can be positive.

Theorem 3.32. (Extension property) *Assume that X is a transitive GE-algebra. Let D_1 and D_2 be deductive systems of X with $D_1 \subseteq D_2$. If D_1 is a vivid deductive system of X, then so is D_2.*

Proof. Assume that D_1 is a vivid deductive system of X and let $y, z \in X$ be such that $y * z \in D_2$. Using (GE1), (GE3) and (5), we get

$$y * ((y * z) * z) = y * ((y * z) * (y * z)) = y * 1 = 1 \in D_1,$$

and so $((((y * z) * z) * y) * y) * ((y * z) * z) \in D_1 \subseteq D_2$ by Theorem 3.25. Hence

$$\begin{aligned}&(y * z) * (((((y * z) * z) * y) * y) * z)\\&= (y * z) * (((((y * z) * z) * y) * y) * ((y * z) * z)) \in D_2\end{aligned}$$

by (GE3) and (D1). It follows from (GE1), (GE2) and (D2) that

$$a * z = 1 * (a * z) = (((y * z) * (a * z)) * ((y * z) * (a * z))) * (a * z) \in D_2$$

where $a := ((((y*z)*z)*y)*y)$. Since X is transitive, the combination of (7) and (13) induces $(a * z) * (((z * y) * y) * z) = 1$. Hence $((z * y) * y) * z \in D_2$ by Corollary 3.5. Therefore D_2 is a vivid deductive system of X by Theorem 3.25. □

Corollary 3.33. *Let X be a transitive GE-algebra. Then $\{1\}$ is a vivid deductive system of X if and only if all deductive systems of X are vivid.*

The following example describes Theorem 3.32.

Example 3.34. Let $X = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$ be a set with the Cayley table which is given in Table 9.

TABLE 9. Cayley table for the binary operation "$*$"

$*$	0	1	2	3	4
0	1	1	2	3	4
1	0	1	2	3	4
2	1	1	1	1	1
3	0	1	4	1	4
4	1	1	3	3	1

Then $(X, *, 1)$ is a transitive GE-algebra in which $\{1\}$ is not a vivid deductive system of X since $2 * 0 = 1 \in \{1\}$ but $((0 * 2) * 2) * 0 = (2 * 2) * 0 = 1 * 0 = 0 \notin \{1\}$. Let $D_1 = \{0, 1\}$ and $D_2 = \{0, 1, 4\}$. Then D_1 and D_2 are deductive systems of X with $D_1 \subseteq D_2$, and D_1 is a vivid deductive system of X. We can verify that D_2 is also a deductive system of X.

4. Conclusion

We have introduced the concepts of a deductive system, a vivid deductive system of a GE-algebra and investigated the relation between them. We have observed that every vivid deductive system of a GE-algebra is a deductive system of a GE-algebra but not vice-versa.

We have provided conditions for a deductive system to be a vivid deductive system of a GE-algebra. We have introduced the notion of upper GE-set of a and b in a GE-algebra X and characterized deductive system in terms of upper GE-set. We have established the extension property of the vivid deductive system.

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