

Cancelling Congruences of Lattices, While Keeping Their Numbers of Filters and Ideals

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Dedicated to Professor George Georgescu

Abstract

In this paper, we study the congruences, prime filters and prime ideals of horizontal sums of bounded lattices, then, through a construction based on horizontal sums and without enforcing the Continuum Hypothesis, we modify an example from [5] into a solution to the problem we have proposed in the same article: finding a lattice with the cardinalities of the sets of filters, ideals and congruences pairwise distinct.

Keywords: (prime) congruence, (prime) filter, (prime) ideal, (horizontal, ordinal) sum, (congruence–regular, simple) lattice.

Introduction

In [5], we have proposed the following problem: finding lattices with the cardinalities of the sets of congruences, filters and ideals pairwise distinct, or disproving their existence. In this paper, by using horizontal sums, we are modifying an example from [5] of a lattice with the set of the filters countable and the set of the ideals uncountable into a simple lattice with the same numbers of filters and ideals. To cancel the congruences of this lattice, we are using a construction inspired by the method of constructing simple orthomodular lattices through horizontal sums from the proof of [3, Proposition 5.11]. Our method involves the use of multiple horizontal sums to turn arbitrary bounded lattices into simple bounded lattices.

We are also studying the effect of the basic horizontal sum construction on congruences and prime filters and ideals of bounded lattices, then apply it to a lattice with the set of the filters countable and the set of the ideals uncountable which can be turned into a simple lattice through a single horizontal sum. Note

that, while many of the results on cardinalities from [5] only hold under the Generalized Continuum Hypothesis, all results obtained in the present paper are valid without enforcing the Continuum Hypothesis.

1 Preliminaries

Throughout this paper, whenever there is no danger of confusion, we designate algebras by their underlying sets. \mathbb{N} will denote the set of the natural numbers, $\mathbb{N}^* = \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}$ and \mathbb{P} will be the set of the prime natural numbers. For any sets M and N , we denote by $M \amalg N$ the disjoint union of M and N , by $\mathcal{P}(M)$ the set of the subsets of M and by $|M|$ the cardinality of M . Also, for any cardinality κ , we denote by $\mathcal{P}_\kappa(M) = \{S \in \mathcal{P}(M) \mid |S| = \kappa\}$, $\mathcal{P}_{<\kappa}(M) = \{S \in \mathcal{P}(M) \mid |S| < \kappa\}$ and $\mathcal{P}_{\leq\kappa}(M) = \{S \in \mathcal{P}(M) \mid |S| \leq \kappa\}$; note that, if $0 < \kappa \leq |M|$, then $|\mathcal{P}_\kappa(M)| = |M|^\kappa$, so $|M|^{\kappa-1} \leq |\mathcal{P}_{<\kappa}(M)| = \sum_{0 \leq \iota < \kappa} |M|^\iota \leq \kappa \cdot |M|^\kappa$ and $|M|^\kappa = |\mathcal{P}_\kappa(M)| \leq |\mathcal{P}_{\leq\kappa}(M)| = |\mathcal{P}_\kappa(M)| + |\mathcal{P}_{<\kappa}(M)| \leq (\kappa + 1) \cdot |M|^\kappa$, hence, if $|M|$ is infinite and $0 < \kappa \leq |M|$, then $|\mathcal{P}_\kappa(M)| = |\mathcal{P}_{<\kappa}(M)| = |\mathcal{P}_{\leq\kappa}(M)| = |M|^\kappa$.

For any nonempty set M , $(\text{Eq}(M), \vee, \cap, \subseteq, \Delta_M, \nabla_M)$ and $(\text{Part}(M), \vee, \wedge, \leq, \{\{x\} \mid x \in M\}, \{M\})$ will be the bounded lattices of the equivalences and the partitions of M , respectively, and $eq : \text{Part}(M) \rightarrow \text{Eq}(M)$ shall be the canonical lattice isomorphism. If $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ and $\pi = \{M_1, \dots, M_n\} \in \text{Part}(M)$, then the equivalence $eq(\{M_1, \dots, M_n\})$ will be denoted, simply, by $eq(M_1, \dots, M_n)$.

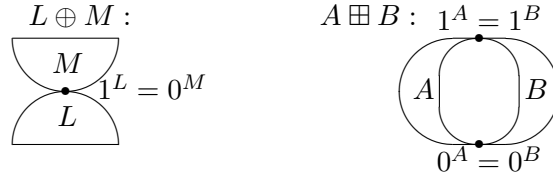
Let L be a lattice. Then \prec will denote the cover relation in L . $\text{Mi}(L)$ and $\text{Ji}(L)$ will denote the sets of the meet-irreducible and the join-irreducible elements of L , respectively. For any $U \subseteq L$ and any $a, b \in L$, $[U]_L$ and $(U)_L$ shall be the filter, respectively the ideal of L generated by U , and we use the common notations $[a]_L = [\{a\}]_L$, $(a)_L = (\{a\})_L$ and $[a, b]_L = [a]_L \cap [b]_L$. If the index L is omitted, then the interval $[a, b]$ is considered in the lattice \mathbb{N} with the natural order.

$\text{Con}(L)$, $\text{Filt}(L)$, $\text{PFilt}(L)$, $\text{Id}(L)$ and $\text{PId}(L)$ shall be the lattices of the congruences, filters, principal filters, ideals and principal ideals of L , respectively. Recall that the *prime congruences* of L are the prime elements of the lattice $\text{Con}(L)$, so all maximal congruences of L are prime congruences. We denote by $\text{Max}(L)$, $\text{Spec}(L)$, $\text{Spec}_{\text{Filt}}(L)$ and $\text{Spec}_{\text{Id}}(L)$ the sets of the maximal congruences, prime congruences, prime filters and prime ideals of L , respectively. Recall that each class of a congruence of L is a convex sublattice of L , thus it is the intersection of a filter and an ideal of L . If L is a bounded lattice, then we denote by $\text{Con}_{01}(L)$ the set of the congruences of L whose classes of 0 and 1 are singletons: $\text{Con}_{01}(L) = \{\theta \in \text{Con}(L) \mid 0/\theta = \{0\}, 1/\theta = \{1\}\}$.

For any $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$, \mathcal{L}_n shall be the n -element chain. We use the common notations M_3 for the diamond and N_5 for the pentagon. For any lattices K

and L , the notation $K \cong L$ will specify the fact that K and L are isomorphic. We abbreviate by *DCC* the descending chain condition.

Recall that the *ordinal sum* of a lattice $(L, \leq^L, 1^L)$ with last element and a lattice $(M, \leq^M, 0^M)$ with first element is the lattice denoted by $L \oplus M$ obtained by identifying $1^L = 0^M$ and glueing L and M at this single common point. More precisely, we let $\varepsilon = \text{eq}(\{\{1^L, 0^M\}\} \cup \{\{x\} \mid x \in (L \setminus \{1^L\}) \amalg (M \setminus \{0^M\})\}) \in \text{Eq}(L \amalg M)$ and consider the set $L \oplus M = (L \amalg M)/\varepsilon$. Since $\varepsilon \cap L^2 = \Delta_L \in \text{Con}(L)$ and $\varepsilon \cap M^2 = \Delta_M \in \text{Con}(M)$, we may identify L with $L/\varepsilon \cong L$ and M with $M/\varepsilon \cong M$ by identifying x with x/ε for all $x \in L \amalg M$. Now we define the lattice order $\leq^{L \oplus M} = \leq^L \cup \leq^M$ on $L \oplus M$. Clearly, the ordinal sum of bounded lattices is associative.



Recall that the *horizontal sum* of two nontrivial bounded lattices $(A, \leq^A, 0^A, 1^A)$ and $(B, \leq^B, 0^B, 1^B)$ is the nontrivial bounded lattice denoted $A \boxplus B$ and obtained by glueing A and B at their first elements and at their last elements. We can generalize this construction to an arbitrary nonempty family $((A_i, \leq^{A_i}, 0^{A_i}, 1^{A_i}))_{i \in I}$ of nontrivial bounded lattices. For the precise definition, we let $\xi = \text{eq}(\{\{0^{A_i} \mid i \in I\}, \{1^{A_i} \mid i \in I\}\} \cup \{\{x\} \mid x \in \amalg_{i \in I} (A_i \setminus \{0^{A_i}, 1^{A_i}\})\}) \in \text{Eq}(\amalg_{i \in I} A_i)$ and consider the set $\boxplus_{i \in I} A_i = (\amalg_{i \in I} A_i)/\xi$. Since, for every $i \in I$, $\xi \cap A_i^2 = \Delta_{A_i} \in \text{Con}(A_i)$, we may identify each A_i with $A_i/\xi \cong A_i$ by identifying x with x/ξ for all $x \in \amalg_{i \in I} A_i$. Now we define the lattice order $\leq^{\boxplus_{i \in I} A_i} = \bigcup_{i \in I} \leq^{A_i}$ on $\boxplus_{i \in I} A_i$; the lattice $(\boxplus_{i \in I} A_i, \leq^{\boxplus_{i \in I} A_i})$ has

the first element $0 = 0^{\boxplus_{i \in I} A_i} = 0^{A_j}$ and the last element $1 = 1^{\boxplus_{i \in I} A_i} = 1^{A_j}$ for every $j \in I$. If $\alpha_i \in \text{Eq}(A_i) \setminus \{\nabla_{A_i}\}$ for all $i \in I$, then we denote by $\boxplus_{i \in I} \alpha_i = \text{eq}(\bigcup_{i \in I} (A_i/\alpha_i \setminus \{0^{A_i}/\alpha_i, 1^{A_i}/\alpha_i\}) \cup \{\bigcup_{i \in I} 0^{A_i}/\alpha_i, \bigcup_{i \in I} 1^{A_i}/\alpha_i\}) \in \text{Eq}(\boxplus_{i \in I} A_i) \setminus \{\nabla_{\boxplus_{i \in I} A_i}\}$; so $\boxplus_{i \in I} \alpha_i$ is the equivalence on $\boxplus_{i \in I} A_i$ whose classes

are: $x/(\boxplus_{i \in I} \alpha_i) = \begin{cases} x/\alpha_i, & x \in A_i \setminus \{0, 1\} \text{ for some } i \in I, \\ \bigcup_{i \in I} x/\alpha_i, & x \in \{0, 1\}. \end{cases}$ Note that $\mathcal{L}_2 \boxplus$

$B = B$ and $\Delta_{\mathcal{L}_2} \boxplus \beta = \beta$ for any nontrivial bounded lattice B and any $\beta \in \text{Con}(B) \setminus \{\nabla_B\}$. Clearly, the horizontal sum of nontrivial bounded lattices is commutative and associative, and so is the operation \boxplus on proper equivalences on the underlying sets of those lattices.

2 Some Introductory Remarks

Let L be a lattice. Then $|L| = |\text{PFilt}(L)| = |\text{PIde}(L)| \leq |\text{Filt}(L)|, |\text{Ide}(L)| \leq |\mathcal{P}(L)| = 2^{|L|}$, while $|\text{Con}(L)| \leq |\text{Eq}(L)| = |\text{Part}(L)| \leq \{|\pi \in \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{P}(L)) \mid |\pi| \leq |L|\} = |\mathcal{P}_{\leq |L|}(\mathcal{P}(L))| \leq (|L| + 1) \cdot (2^{|L|})^{|L|} = (|L| + 1) \cdot (2^{|L| \cdot |L|})$.

If all filters of L are principal, then $|\text{Filt}(L)| = |L|$, and the same holds for ideals, but the converses of these implications do not hold, as shown by a set of examples in [5, Remarks 5.2 and 5.3].

If L is finite, then all its filters and ideals are principal, so $|\text{Filt}(L)| = |\text{Ide}(L)| = |L|$, while, if L is infinite, then, by the above, $|L| \leq |\text{Filt}(L)|, |\text{Ide}(L)| \leq 2^{|L|}$ and $|\text{Con}(L)| \leq 2^{|L|}$. Therefore a lattice L with $|\text{Con}(L)|, |\text{Filt}(L)|$ and $|\text{Ide}(L)|$ pairwise distinct has to be infinite and, if we enforce the Generalized Continuum Hypothesis, then we must have $|\text{Con}(L)| < |L|$ and $\{|\text{Filt}(L)|, |\text{Ide}(L)|\} = \{|L|, 2^{|L|}\}$, so L has to have strictly less congruences than elements and either as many filters as elements and as many ideals as subsets or vice-versa.

Let F be a filter of L . Then F is principal iff it has a minimum, case in which $F = [\min(F)]_L$. $L \setminus F$ is an ideal of F iff F is prime. The duals of these hold for ideals. The map $P \mapsto L \setminus P$ is a bijection between $\text{Spec}_{\text{Filt}}(L)$ and $\text{Spec}_{\text{Ide}}(L)$ and, for any prime filter P of L , $eq(P, L \setminus P) \in \text{Max}(L) \subseteq \text{Spec}(L)$, hence, for any nonempty family $(P_i)_{i \in I}$ of prime filters of L , if we denote by $\theta = \bigcap_{i \in I} eq(P_i, L \setminus P_i)$, then θ is a congruence of L such that L/θ is a bounded

lattice, with the filter $\bigcap_{i \in I} P_i$ as top element and the ideal $\bigcap_{i \in I} (L \setminus P_i)$ as bottom element. Therefore L has at least as many congruences as intersections of prime filters and at least as many congruences as intersections of prime ideals. In the particular case when L is distributive, L has at least as many congruences as filters and at least as many congruences as ideals, so, if L is an infinite distributive lattice, then $|L| \leq |\text{Filt}(L)|, |\text{Ide}(L)| \leq |\text{Con}(L)| \leq 2^{|L|}$, hence the cardinalities $|\text{Filt}(L)|, |\text{Ide}(L)|$ and $|\text{Con}(L)|$ can not be pairwise distinct under the Generalized Continuum Hypothesis.

Since $\text{Con}(L)$ is a complete sublattice of $\text{Eq}(L)$ [4, Corollary 2, p. 51], for any nonempty family $(\pi_i)_{i \in I} \subseteq \text{Part}(L)$, if $eq(\pi_i) \in \text{Con}(L)$ for all $i \in I$, then $eq(\bigvee_{i \in I} \pi_i) = \bigvee_{i \in I} eq(\pi_i), eq(\bigwedge_{i \in I} \pi_i) = \bigcap_{i \in I} eq(\pi_i) \in \text{Con}(L)$. If S is a nonempty subset of L such that $S \in \pi_i$ for all $i \in I$, then $S \in \bigvee_{i \in I} \pi_i$ and $S \in \bigwedge_{i \in I} \pi_i$; also, if $\nu, \rho, \pi \in \text{Part}(L)$ are such that $\nu \leq \rho \leq \pi$, $S \in \nu$ and $S \in \pi$, then $S \in \rho$. Hence, for any nonempty family $(S_j)_{j \in J}$ of pairwise disjoint nonempty subsets

of L , $\{\theta \in \text{Con}(L) \mid (\forall j \in J)(S_j \in L/\theta)\} = \bigcap_{j \in J} \{\theta \in \text{Con}(L) \mid S_j \in L/\theta\}$ is a

complete convex sublattice of $\text{Con}(L)$, so it is a bounded lattice. In particular, if L is a bounded lattice, then $\text{Con}_{01}(L) = \{\theta \in \text{Con}(L) \mid \{0\}, \{1\} \in L/\theta\}$ is a complete convex sublattice of $\text{Con}(L)$ which obviously contains Δ_L , hence $\text{Con}_{01}(L)$ is a principal ideal of $\text{Con}(L)$ generated by the largest congruence μ of L with the classes of 0 and 1 singletons.

3 Horizontal Sums Cancel Congruences, Prime Filters and Prime Ideals, While Leaving Filters and Ideals in Place

Throughout this section, L , A and B shall be nontrivial bounded lattices.

We will sometimes use the remarks in this paper without referencing them.

Remark 3.1 *For any proper filter P of L , the following are equivalent:*

1. P is a prime filter of L ;
2. $L \setminus P$ is an ideal of L ;
3. $L \setminus P$ is a prime ideal of L ;
4. $\text{eq}(P, L \setminus P)$ is a congruence of L ;
5. $\text{eq}(P, L \setminus P)$ is a maximal congruence of L .

Indeed, (4) and (5) are clearly equivalent, and so are (1), (2) and (3). It is straightforward that (1) and (3) imply (4). If $\text{eq}(P, L \setminus P) \in \text{Con}(L)$, then $L \setminus P = 0/\text{eq}(P, L \setminus P) \in \text{Id}(L)$, so (4) implies (5).

Note, also, from the above, that, for any congruence θ of L , since $0/\theta \in \text{Filt}(L)$ and $1/\theta \in \text{Id}(L)$, we have: $|L/\theta| = 2$ iff $\theta = \text{eq}(0/\theta, 1/\theta) \neq \nabla_L$ iff $\theta \neq \nabla_L$ and $0/\theta \cup 1/\theta = L$, which implies that $0/\theta \in \text{Spec}_{\text{Filt}}(L)$ and $1/\theta \in \text{Spec}_{\text{Id}}(L)$.

Lemma 3.2 1. $0 \in \text{Mi}(L)$ iff $L \setminus \{0\} \in \text{Filt}(L)$ iff $L \setminus \{0\} \in \text{Spec}_{\text{Filt}}(L)$ iff $\{0\} \in \text{Spec}_{\text{Id}}(L)$ iff $\text{eq}(\{0\}, L \setminus \{0\}) \in \text{Con}(L)$ iff $\text{eq}(\{0\}, L \setminus \{0\}) \in \text{Max}(L)$, and dually for 1.

2. If $|L| > 2$, then: $0 \in \text{Mi}(L)$ and $1 \in \text{Ji}(L)$ iff $L \setminus \{0, 1\}$ is a convex sublattice of L iff $\text{eq}(\{0\}, L \setminus \{0, 1\}, \{1\}) \in \text{Con}(L)$.

Proof. (1) $L \setminus \{0\}$ is closed w.r.t. upper bounds and, for all $x, y \in L$, if $x \vee y \in L \setminus \{0\}$, then $x \in L \setminus \{0\}$ or $y \in L \setminus \{0\}$. Clearly, $L \setminus \{0\}$ is closed w.r.t. meets iff $0 \in \text{Mi}(L)$. Hence the first two equivalences hold. The rest of the equivalences follow from Remark 3.1.

(2) By (1), if $0 \in \text{Mi}(L)$ and $1 \in \text{Ji}(L)$, then $eq(\{0\}, L \setminus \{0\}), eq(L \setminus \{1\}, \{1\}) \in \text{Con}(L)$, thus $eq(\{0\}, L \setminus \{0, 1\}, \{1\}) = eq(\{\{0\}, L \setminus \{0\}\} \wedge \{L \setminus \{1\}, \{1\}\}) = eq(\{0\}, L \setminus \{0\}) \cap eq(L \setminus \{1\}, \{1\}) \in \text{Con}(L)$, which in turn implies that $L \setminus \{0, 1\}$ is a convex sublattice of L . On the other hand, if $L \setminus \{0, 1\}$ is a sublattice of L , then it is closed w.r.t. meets, so $0 \in \text{Mi}(L)$, and w.r.t. joins, so $1 \in \text{Ji}(L)$. ■

Note that, if $|L| > 2$, then $eq(\{0\}, L \setminus \{0, 1\}, \{1\})$ is not a prime congruence of L , because, according to Lemma 3.2, $eq(\{0\}, L \setminus \{0, 1\}, \{1\}) = eq(\{0\}, L \setminus \{0\}) \cap eq(L \setminus \{1\}, \{1\})$ is a congruence of L exactly when $eq(\{0\}, L \setminus \{0\}) \not\supseteq eq(\{0\}, L \setminus \{0, 1\}, \{1\})$ and $eq(L \setminus \{1\}, \{1\}) \not\supseteq eq(\{0\}, L \setminus \{0, 1\}, \{1\})$ are congruences of L . Let us also notice that, if $|L| > 2$, then each member of $\text{Con}_{01}(L)$ has at least three distinct classes.

Remark 3.3 *If there exist $a \in A \setminus \{0, 1\}$ and $b \in B \setminus \{0, 1\}$, then $[\{a, b\}] = A \boxplus B = (\{a, b\})$, hence, regardless of the cardinalities of A and B :*

- $\text{Filt}(A \boxplus B) = (\text{Filt}(A) \setminus \{A\}) \cup (\text{Filt}(B) \setminus \{B\}) \cup \{A \boxplus B\} = ((\text{Filt}(A) \cup \text{Filt}(B)) \setminus \{A, B\}) \cup \{A \boxplus B\}$, and similarly for ideals, therefore, since $\text{Filt}(A) \cap \text{Filt}(B) = \{\{1\}\}$ and dually for ideals, we have:
- $|\text{Filt}(A \boxplus B)| = |\text{Filt}(A)| + |\text{Filt}(B)| - 2$ and $|\text{Id}(A \boxplus B)| = |\text{Id}(A)| + |\text{Id}(B)| - 2$.

Proposition 3.4 *If $|A| > 2$ and $|B| > 2$, then $\text{Spec}_{\text{Filt}}(A \boxplus B) \subseteq \{A \setminus \{0\}, B \setminus \{0\}\}$, $\text{Spec}_{\text{Id}}(A \boxplus B) \subseteq \{A \setminus \{1\}, B \setminus \{1\}\}$ and the following are equivalent:*

- $0 \in \text{Mi}(A)$ and $1 \in \text{Ji}(B)$;
- $A \setminus \{0\} \in \text{Spec}_{\text{Filt}}(A \boxplus B)$;
- $B \setminus \{1\} \in \text{Spec}_{\text{Id}}(A \boxplus B)$;
- $eq(A \setminus \{0\}, B \setminus \{1\}) \in \text{Con}(A \boxplus B)$;
- $eq(A \setminus \{0\}, B \setminus \{1\}) \in \text{Max}(A \boxplus B)$.

Proof. Let $P \in \text{Filt}(A \boxplus B) \setminus \{A \boxplus B\} = (\text{Filt}(A) \setminus \{A\}) \cup (\text{Filt}(B) \setminus \{B\})$ by Remark 3.3. Assume, for instance, that $P \in \text{Filt}(A) \setminus \{A\}$. Then $P \in \text{Spec}_{\text{Filt}}(A \boxplus B)$ iff all the following hold:

- $P \in \text{Spec}_{\text{Filt}}(A)$;
- for all $x, y \in B$, $x \vee y \in P \cap B = \{1\}$ implies $x \in P \cap B = \{1\}$ or $y \in P \cap B = \{1\}$, which is equivalent to $1 \in \text{Ji}(B)$, which in turn is equivalent to $B \setminus \{1\} \in \text{Spec}_{\text{Id}}(B)$ by Lemma 3.2, (1);
- for all $a \in A \setminus \{0, 1\}$ and all $b \in B \setminus \{0, 1\}$, if $a \vee b \in P$, then $a \in P$ or $b \in P$, so that $a \in P$ since $b \in B \setminus A$, which is equivalent to $A \setminus \{0, 1\} \subseteq P$ and thus to $A \setminus \{0\} \subseteq P$ since P is a filter of A , which in turn is equivalent to $P = A \setminus \{0\}$ since P is a proper filter.

Therefore $P \in \text{Spec}_{\text{Filt}}(A \boxplus B)$ iff $1 \in \text{Ji}(B)$ and $P = A \setminus \{0\} \in \text{Spec}_{\text{Filt}}(A)$ iff $P = A \setminus \{0\}$ and $0 \in \text{Mi}(A)$ and $1 \in \text{Ji}(B)$, again by Lemma 3.2, (1). Dually, a proper ideal Q of $A \boxplus B$ is prime iff $Q = B \setminus \{1\}$ and $0 \in \text{Mi}(A)$ and $1 \in \text{Ji}(B)$. From the above, the fact that $B \setminus \{1\} = (A \boxplus B) \setminus (A \setminus \{0\})$ and Remark 3.1, we obtain the equivalences in the enunciation.

Similarly, if $P \in \text{Filt}(B) \setminus \{B\}$, then $P = B \setminus \{0\}$, hence $\text{Spec}_{\text{Filt}}(A \boxplus B) \subseteq \{A \setminus \{0\}, B \setminus \{0\}\}$. Dually, $\text{Spec}_{\text{Id}}(A \boxplus B) \subseteq \{A \setminus \{1\}, B \setminus \{1\}\}$. ■

Remark 3.5 For any $\theta \in \text{Con}(A \boxplus B)$, we have: $\theta \cap A^2 \in \text{Con}(A)$, $\theta \cap B^2 \in \text{Con}(B)$ and: $\theta = \nabla_{A \boxplus B}$ iff $(0, 1) \in \theta$ iff $(0, 1) \in \theta \cap A^2$ iff $(0, 1) \in \theta \cap B^2$ iff $\theta \cap A^2 = \nabla_A$ iff $\theta \cap B^2 = \nabla_B$, and, if $\theta \neq \nabla_{A \boxplus B}$, then $\theta = (\theta \cap A^2) \boxplus (\theta \cap B^2)$.

Lemma 3.6 $\text{Con}_{01}(A \boxplus B) = \{\alpha \boxplus \beta \mid \alpha \in \text{Con}_{01}(A), \beta \in \text{Con}_{01}(B)\} \cong \text{Con}_{01}(A) \times \text{Con}_{01}(B)$.

Proof. By Remark 3.5, the fact that $\text{Con}_{01}(A) \subseteq \text{Con}(A) \setminus \{\nabla_A\}$ and the same for B and $A \boxplus B$, and the definition of the horizontal sum of proper congruences, according to which $0/(\alpha \boxplus \beta) = 0/\alpha \cup 0/\beta$ and $1/(\alpha \boxplus \beta) = 1/\alpha \cup 1/\beta$ for all $\alpha \in \text{Con}(A) \setminus \{\nabla_A\}$ and all $\beta \in \text{Con}(B) \setminus \{\nabla_B\}$, we get that $\text{Con}_{01}(A \boxplus B) = \{\alpha \boxplus \beta \mid \alpha \in \text{Con}_{01}(A), \beta \in \text{Con}_{01}(B)\}$, hence, the map $(\alpha, \beta) \mapsto \alpha \boxplus \beta$ from $\text{Con}_{01}(A) \times \text{Con}_{01}(B)$ to $\text{Con}_{01}(A \boxplus B)$ is surjective. By Remark 3.5, $(\alpha \boxplus \beta) \cap A^2 = \alpha$ and $(\alpha \boxplus \beta) \cap B^2 = \beta$ for all $\alpha \in \text{Con}(A) \setminus \{\nabla_A\}$ and all $\beta \in \text{Con}(B) \setminus \{\nabla_B\}$, so this map is also injective, and it is clearly order-preserving, therefore it is a lattice isomorphism. ■

Proposition 3.7 If $|A| > 2$ and $|B| > 2$, then:

1. $\text{Con}(A \boxplus B) = \text{Con}_{01}(A \boxplus B) \cup \{\nabla_{A \boxplus B}\} \cong (\text{Con}_{01}(A) \times \text{Con}_{01}(B)) \oplus \mathcal{L}_2$ iff $\text{eq}(A \setminus \{0\}, B \setminus \{1\}), \text{eq}(A \setminus \{1\}, B \setminus \{0\}) \notin \text{Con}(A \boxplus B)$ iff $A \boxplus B$ has no two-class congruences iff $\text{Spec}_{\text{Filt}}(A \boxplus B) = \emptyset$ iff $\text{Spec}_{\text{Id}}(A \boxplus B) = \emptyset$ iff the following conditions are fulfilled: $\begin{cases} 0 \notin \text{Mi}(A) \text{ or } 1 \notin \text{Ji}(B), \text{ and} \\ 0 \notin \text{Mi}(B) \text{ or } 1 \notin \text{Ji}(A); \end{cases}$

2. $\text{Con}(A \boxplus B) = \text{Con}_{01}(A \boxplus B) \cup \{eq(A \setminus \{0\}, B \setminus \{1\}), \nabla_{A \boxplus B}\} \cong (\text{Con}_{01}(A) \times \text{Con}_{01}(B)) \oplus \mathcal{L}_3$ iff $eq(A \setminus \{0\}, B \setminus \{1\}) \in \text{Con}(A \boxplus B)$ and $eq(A \setminus \{1\}, B \setminus \{0\}) \notin \text{Con}(A \boxplus B)$ iff $eq(A \setminus \{0\}, B \setminus \{1\})$ is the unique two-class congruence of $A \boxplus B$ iff $\text{Spec}_{\text{Filt}}(A \boxplus B) = \{A \setminus \{0\}\}$ iff $\text{Spec}_{\text{Id}}(A \boxplus B) = \{B \setminus \{1\}\}$ iff the following conditions are fulfilled: $\begin{cases} 0 \in \text{Mi}(A) \text{ and } 1 \in \text{Ji}(B), \text{ but} \\ 0 \notin \text{Mi}(B) \text{ or } 1 \notin \text{Ji}(A); \end{cases}$

and dually for the case when $eq(A \setminus \{1\}, B \setminus \{0\})$ is the unique two-class congruence of $A \boxplus B$;

3. $\text{Con}(A \boxplus B) = \text{Con}_{01}(A \boxplus B) \cup \{eq(A \setminus \{0\}, B \setminus \{1\}), eq(A \setminus \{1\}, B \setminus \{0\}), \nabla_{A \boxplus B}\} \cong (\text{Con}_{01}(A) \times \text{Con}_{01}(B)) \oplus \mathcal{L}_2^2$ iff $eq(A \setminus \{0\}, B \setminus \{1\}), eq(A \setminus \{1\}, B \setminus \{0\}) \in \text{Con}(A \boxplus B)$ iff $A \boxplus B$ has two two-class congruences iff $\text{Spec}_{\text{Filt}}(A \boxplus B) = \{A \setminus \{0\}, B \setminus \{0\}\}$ iff $\text{Spec}_{\text{Id}}(A \boxplus B) = \{A \setminus \{1\}, B \setminus \{1\}\}$ iff $0 \in \text{Mi}(A) \cap \text{Mi}(B)$ and $1 \in \text{Ji}(A) \cap \text{Ji}(B)$.

Proof. Of course, $\text{Con}_{01}(A \boxplus B) \cup \{\nabla_{A \boxplus B}\} \subseteq \text{Con}(A \boxplus B)$. Now let $\theta \in \text{Con}(A \boxplus B) \setminus (\text{Con}_{01}(A \boxplus B) \cup \{\nabla_{A \boxplus B}\})$, $\alpha = \theta \cap A^2 \in \text{Con}(A) \setminus \{\nabla_A\}$ and $\beta = \theta \cap B^2 \in \text{Con}(B) \setminus \{\nabla_B\}$. Then $\theta = \alpha \boxplus \beta$, so that $0/\theta = 0/\alpha \cup 0/\beta$ and $1/\theta = 1/\alpha \cup 1/\beta$. By the choice of θ , we have $0/\theta \supseteq \{0\}$ or $1/\theta \supseteq \{1\}$, hence $0/\alpha \supseteq \{0\}$ or $0/\beta \supseteq \{0\}$ or $1/\alpha \supseteq \{1\}$ or $1/\beta \supseteq \{1\}$.

Assume, for instance, that $0/\alpha \supseteq \{0\}$, so that there exists an $a \in A \setminus \{0\}$ with $(0, a) \in \alpha \subseteq \theta$. Since $\theta \neq \nabla_{A \boxplus B}$, we have $a \neq 1$. Let $b \in B \setminus \{0\}$ and $c \in A \setminus \{1\}$, arbitrary. Then $(b, 1) = (0 \vee b, a \vee b) \in \theta$, thus $(0, c) = (c \wedge b, c \wedge 1) \in \theta$. Hence $B \setminus \{0\} \subseteq 1/\theta$ and $A \setminus \{1\} \subseteq 0/\theta$, therefore $\nabla_{A \boxplus B} \supseteq \theta \supseteq eq(A \setminus \{1\}, B \setminus \{0\}) \in \text{Max}(A \boxplus B)$ (see Remark 3.1), hence $\theta = eq(A \setminus \{1\}, B \setminus \{0\})$. Dually, if $1/\beta \supseteq \{1\}$, then we also get $\theta = eq(A \setminus \{1\}, B \setminus \{0\})$.

Similarly, $0/\beta \supseteq \{0\}$ iff $1/\alpha \supseteq \{1\}$ iff $\theta = eq(A \setminus \{0\}, B \setminus \{1\})$.

Therefore $\text{Con}(A \boxplus B) \subseteq \text{Con}_{01}(A \boxplus B) \cup \{eq(A \setminus \{0\}, B \setminus \{1\}), eq(A \setminus \{1\}, B \setminus \{0\}), \nabla_{A \boxplus B}\}$, and we get the four cases in the enunciation, with the form of the prime spectra of filters and ideals of L following from Remark 3.1, the conditions on the meet-irreducibility of 0 and the join-irreducibility of 1 being inferred from Proposition 3.4 and the shape of the lattice $\text{Con}(A \boxplus B)$ being given by Lemma 3.6 and the fact that $\text{Con}_{01}(A \boxplus B)$ is a bounded lattice. ■

Corollary 3.8 *If $|A| > 2$, $|B| > 2$ and $\mu = \max(\text{Con}_{01}(A \boxplus B))$, then:*

- $\text{Con}(A \boxplus B) = \text{Con}_{01}(A \boxplus B) \cup [\mu]_{\text{Con}(A \boxplus B)} = \text{Con}_{01}(A \boxplus B) \oplus [\mu]_{\text{Con}(A \boxplus B)} = ([\mu]_{\text{Con}(A \boxplus B)} \cup [\mu]_{\text{Con}(A \boxplus B)}) = ([\mu]_{\text{Con}(A \boxplus B)} \oplus [\mu]_{\text{Con}(A \boxplus B)}) \cong (\text{Con}_{01}(A) \times \text{Con}_{01}(B)) \oplus [\mu]_{\text{Con}(A \boxplus B)}$;

- $\text{Spec}(A \boxplus B) = \text{Con}(A \boxplus B) \setminus (\text{Con}_{01}(A \boxplus B) \cup \{\nabla_{A \boxplus B}\}) = \{\theta \in \text{Con}(A \boxplus B) \mid |(A \boxplus B)/\theta| = 2\} = [\mu]_{\text{Con}(A \boxplus B)} \setminus \{\nabla_{A \boxplus B}\} = \{eq(A \setminus \{0\}, B \setminus \{1\}), eq(A \setminus \{1\}, B \setminus \{0\})\} \cap \text{Con}(A \boxplus B)$;
- $[\mu]_{\text{Con}(A \boxplus B)} = (\{eq(A \setminus \{0\}, B \setminus \{1\}), eq(A \setminus \{1\}, B \setminus \{0\})\} \cap \text{Con}(A \boxplus B)) \cup \{\mu, \nabla_{A \boxplus B}\}$ and it is isomorphic to \mathcal{L}_2 , \mathcal{L}_3 or \mathcal{L}_2^2 , depending on whether $A \boxplus B$ has zero, one or two two-class congruences.

Corollary 3.9 *If $|A| > 2$ and $|B| > 2$, then $A \boxplus B$ is subdirectly irreducible iff one of the following conditions is satisfied:*

- $\text{Con}_{01}(A) = \{\Delta_A\}$, $\text{Con}_{01}(B) = \{\Delta_B\}$ and $A \boxplus B$ has at most one two-class congruence;
- $\text{Con}_{01}(A) = \{\Delta_A\}$ and $\text{Con}_{01}(B)$ has a single atom, or vice-versa.

Corollary 3.10 *Let $(A_i)_{i \in I}$ be a nonempty family of nontrivial bounded lattices and $H = \boxplus_{i \in I} A_i$. Then:*

1. $\text{Con}_{01}(H) = \{\boxplus_{i \in I} \alpha_i \mid (\forall i \in I) (\alpha_i \in \text{Con}_{01}(A_i))\} \cong \prod_{i \in I} \text{Con}_{01}(A_i)$;
2. *if there exist at least three distinct elements $i, j, k \in I$ with $|A_i|, |A_j|, |A_k| > 2$, then $\text{Spec}_{\text{Filt}}(H) = \text{Spec}_{\text{Id}}(H) = \emptyset$, H has no two-class congruences, $\text{Con}(H) = \text{Con}_{01}(H) \cup \{\nabla_H\} \cong (\prod_{i \in I} \text{Con}_{01}(A_i)) \oplus \mathcal{L}_2$ and we have the following equivalence: H is subdirectly irreducible iff, for some $u \in I$, $\text{Con}_{01}(A_t)$ has no atoms for all $t \in I \setminus \{u\}$ and $\text{Con}_{01}(A_u)$ has at most one atom.*

Proof. (1) By an analogous argument to that of Lemma 3.6.

(2) By (1), Proposition 3.7.(1) and the fact that 0 is meet-reducible and 1 is join-reducible in $A_i \boxplus A_j$ and $|\boxplus_{t \in I \setminus \{i, j\}} A_t| > 2$. ■

4 Using Multiple Horizontal Sums to Cancel All But the First and the Last Congruence, and the Application

For the following to hold, we do not need to enforce the Continuum Hypothesis. Let us see a stronger construction than the horizontal sum of a bounded lattice L with another bounded lattice, construction that always turns L into a simple bounded lattice.

Remark 4.1 Let (L, \leq) be a lattice and $[a, b]_L$ be an interval of L with $|[a, b]_L| > 2$, which means that $a, b \in L$ are such that $a < b$ and $a \not\prec b$, and let $(M_{a,b}, \leq_{a,b}, 0_{a,b}, 1_{a,b})$ be a bounded lattice with $|M_{a,b}| > 2$. Denote by N the lattice obtained from L by replacing $[a, b]_L$ with $[a, b]_L \boxplus M_{a,b}$, that is: $N = (L \amalg (M_{a,b} \setminus \{0_{a,b}, 1_{a,b}\}), \leq \cup \leq_{a,b} \cup \{(x, u), (u, y) \mid u \in M_{a,b}, x \in [a]_L, y \in [b]_L\})$.

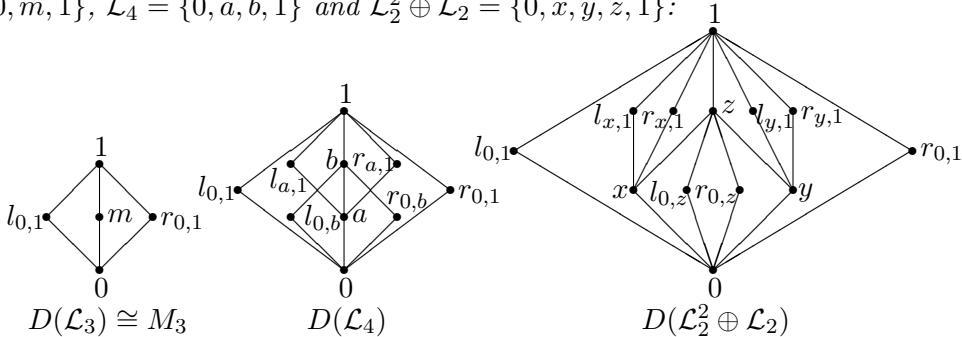
Since $[a, b]_N = [a, b]_L \boxplus M_{a,b}$ is a sublattice of N , for any $\theta \in \text{Con}(N)$, we have $\theta \cap ([a, b]_N)^2 \in \text{Con}([a, b]_N) = \text{Con}([a, b]_L \boxplus M_{a,b})$, which fulfills the properties in Section 3.

$\text{Filt}(N) = \{F \in \text{Filt}(L) \mid a \notin F\} \cup \{F \amalg (M_{a,b} \setminus \{0_{a,b}, 1_{a,b}\}) \mid F \in \text{Filt}(L), a \in F\} \cup \{[b]_L \amalg (G \setminus \{0_{a,b}, 1_{a,b}\}) \mid G \in \text{Filt}(M_{a,b})\}$, hence $|\text{Filt}(N)| = |\text{Filt}(L)| + |\text{Filt}(M_{a,b}) \setminus \{\{1_{a,b}\}, M_{a,b}\}| = |\text{Filt}(L)| + |\text{Filt}(M_{a,b})| - 2$.

Similarly, $\text{Id}(N) = \{I \in \text{Id}(L) \mid b \notin I\} \cup \{I \amalg (M_{a,b} \setminus \{0_{a,b}, 1_{a,b}\}) \mid I \in \text{Id}(L), b \in I\} \cup \{[a]_L \amalg (J \setminus \{0_{a,b}, 1_{a,b}\}) \mid J \in \text{Id}(M_{a,b})\}$, hence $|\text{Id}(N)| = |\text{Id}(L)| + |\text{Id}(M_{a,b}) \setminus \{\{0_{a,b}\}, M_{a,b}\}| = |\text{Id}(L)| + |\text{Id}(M_{a,b})| - 2$.

Throughout the rest of this section, $(L, \leq, 0, 1)$ shall be a nontrivial bounded lattice. Let us apply the construction in Remark 4.1 to all intervals of L having cardinality at least 3, with $M_{a,b}$ replaced with \mathcal{L}_2^2 . So let us denote by $D(L)$ the bounded lattice obtained from L in the following way: replace each interval I of L with $|I| > 2$ by $I \boxplus \mathcal{L}_2^2$. In detail, the construction of $D(L)$ can be written like this: consider a bijection from the set $\{[a, b]_L \mid a, b \in L, a < b, a \not\prec b\}$ of the intervals of L having at least three elements to a set M of pairwise disjoint two-element sets, which associates to each such interval $[a, b]_L$ a two-element set $\{l_{a,b}, r_{a,b}\} \in L$. Let $D(L) = (L \amalg M = L \amalg \{l_{a,b}, r_{a,b} \mid a, b \in L, a < b, a \not\prec b\}, \leq \cup \Delta_M \cup \{(x, l_{a,b}), (l_{a,b}, y), (x, r_{a,b}), (r_{a,b}, y) \mid a, b \in L, a < b, a \not\prec b, x \in [a]_L \cup \{l_{u,v}, r_{u,v} \mid u, v \in L, u < v \leq a, u \not\prec v\}, y \in [b]_L \cup \{c_{u,v} \mid u, v \in L, b \leq u < v, u \not\prec v\}\}, 0, 1)$. We shall denote the order of $D(L)$ by \leq , as well.

Example 4.2 Here is the construction above applied to the lattices $\mathcal{L}_3 = \{0, m, 1\}$, $\mathcal{L}_4 = \{0, a, b, 1\}$ and $\mathcal{L}_2^2 \oplus \mathcal{L}_2 = \{0, x, y, z, 1\}$:



Remark 4.3 By Remark 4.1:

- $|\text{Filt}(D(L))| = |\text{Filt}(L)| + (|\text{Filt}(\mathcal{L}_2^2)| - 2) \cdot |\{(a, b) \mid a, b \in L, a < b, a \not\prec b\}| = |\text{Filt}(L)| + 2 \cdot |\{(a, b) \mid a, b \in L, a < b, a \not\prec b\}|;$
- $|\text{Id}(D(L))| = |\text{Id}(L)| + (|\text{Id}(\mathcal{L}_2^2)| - 2) \cdot |\{(a, b) \mid a, b \in L, a < b, a \not\prec b\}| = |\text{Id}(L)| + 2 \cdot |\{(a, b) \mid a, b \in L, a < b, a \not\prec b\}|.$

Theorem 4.4 *The lattice $D(L)$ is simple.*

Proof. If $|L| = 2$, then $D(L) = L$, so $\text{Con}(D(L)) = \text{Con}(L) = \{\Delta_L, \nabla_L\}$, and, of course, $\Delta_L \neq \nabla_L$, since $|L| > 1$.

Now assume that $|L| > 2$, and let $\theta \in \text{Con}(D(L))$ such that $\theta \neq \Delta_{D(L)}$, so that, for some $x \in L$, $|x/\theta| \geq 2$, thus there exist $u, v \in x/\theta$ with $u \neq v$. Denote $y = u \wedge v \in x/\theta$ and $z = u \vee v \in x/\theta$, so that $y < z$ and $(y, z) \in \theta$. Let us analyse the following cases, of y and z belonging to L or to $D(L) \setminus L = \{l_{a,b}, r_{a,b} \mid a, b \in L, a < b, a \not\prec b\}$.

Case 1: $y, z \in L$. If $y = 0$ and $z = 1$, then $(0, 1) \in \theta$, thus $\theta = \nabla_L$. If $y = 0$ and $z \neq 1$, then $S = \{0, l_{0,1}, z, r_{0,1}, 1\} \cong M_3$ is a sublattice of L , thus $\theta \cap S^2 \in \text{Con}(S)$, so $\theta \cap S^2 = \nabla_S$ since $(0, z) \in \theta \cap S^2$, hence $(0, 1) \in \theta \cap S^2 \subseteq \theta$, therefore $\theta = \nabla_{D(L)}$. Analogously, if $y \neq 0$ and $z = 1$, then $\theta = \nabla_L$. Finally, if $y \neq 0$ and $z \neq 1$, then $T = \{0, l_{0,z}, y, r_{0,z}, z\} \cong M_3$ and $U = \{y, l_{y,1}, z, r_{y,1}, 1\} \cong M_3$ are sublattices of L , thus $\theta \cap T^2 \in \text{Con}(T)$ and $\theta \cap U^2 \in \text{Con}(U)$, so $\theta \cap T^2 = \nabla_T$ and $\theta \cap U^2 = \nabla_U$ since $(y, z) \in \theta \cap T^2 \cap U^2$, therefore $(0, y) \in \theta \cap T^2$ and $(z, 1) \in \theta \cap U^2$, hence $(0, y), (y, z), (z, 1) \in \theta$, thus $(0, 1) \in \theta$, therefore $\theta = \nabla_{D(L)}$.

Case 2: $y \in L$ and $z \in D(L) \setminus L$, say, for instance, $z = l_{a,b}$ for some $a, b \in L$ with $a < b$ and $a \not\prec b$, so that there exists a $c \in [a, b]_L \setminus \{a, b\}$. Then $y \leq a < z$, thus, since the subset $y/\theta = z/\theta$ of $D(L)$ is convex, it follows that $(a, z) \in \theta$. Also, $V = \{a, z = l_{a,b}, c, r_{a,b}, b\} \cong M_3$ is a sublattice of $D(L)$, thus $\theta \cap V^2 \in \text{Con}(V)$, so $\theta \cap V^2 = \nabla_V$ since $(a, z) \in \theta \cap V^2$, hence $(a, b) \in \theta \cap V^2 \subseteq \theta$, therefore $\theta = \nabla_{D(L)}$ by **case 1**.

Case 3: $y \in D(L) \setminus L$ and $z \in L$, say, for instance, $y = l_{a,b}$ for some $a, b \in L$ with $a < b$ and $a \not\prec b$, so that there exists a $c \in [a, b]_L \setminus \{a, b\}$. Then $y < b \leq z$, thus, since the subset $y/\theta = z/\theta$ of $D(L)$ is convex, it follows that $(y, b) \in \theta$. Also, $W = \{a, y = l_{a,b}, c, r_{a,b}, b\} \cong M_3$ is a sublattice of $D(L)$, thus $\theta \cap W^2 \in \text{Con}(W)$, so $\theta \cap W^2 = \nabla_W$ since $(y, b) \in \theta \cap W^2$, hence $(a, b) \in \theta \cap W^2 \subseteq \theta$, therefore $\theta = \nabla_{D(L)}$ by **case 1**.

Case 4: $y, z \in D(L) \setminus L$, say $y = l_{a,b}$ and $z = l_{c,d}$ for some $a, b, c, d \in L$ with $a < b, c < d, a \not\prec b$ and $c \not\prec d$, so that $a < y < b \leq c < z < d$, thus $(c, z) \in \theta$ since the subset $y/\theta = z/\theta$ of $D(L)$ is convex, therefore $\theta = \nabla_{D(L)}$ by **case 2**.

Hence $\text{Con}(D(L)) = \{\Delta_{D(L)}, \nabla_{D(L)}\}$. Of course, $\Delta_{D(L)} \neq \nabla_{D(L)}$, since $|D(L)| \geq |L| > 2$. \blacksquare

Example 4.5 *Let us consider the bounded lattice $\mathcal{N} = (\mathbb{N}, \text{lcm}, \text{gcd}, |, 1, 0)$, which is complete and completely distributive, which can be easily shown by using the complete distributivity of the chain (\mathbb{N}, \leq) and the prime decompositions of the natural numbers. The distributivity of \mathcal{N} ensures us that $|\text{Con}(\mathcal{N})| \geq \max\{|\text{Filt}(\mathcal{N})|, |\text{Id}(\mathcal{N})|\}$. As shown in [5, Example 4.4], $|\text{Filt}(\mathcal{N})| = |\mathbb{N}| = \aleph_0$ and $|\text{Id}(\mathcal{N})| = |\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N})| = 2^{\aleph_0} > \aleph_0 = |\text{Filt}(\mathcal{N})|$. Indeed, $\text{Filt}(\mathcal{N}) = \text{PFilt}(\mathcal{N})$, because $\mathbb{N} = [0]_{\mathcal{N}}$, $\{1\} = [1]_{\mathcal{N}}$ and, if we denote, for any $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ and any $p \in \mathbb{P}$, by $e_p(n) = \max\{k \in \mathbb{N} \mid p^k \mid n\}$ and we take an $F \in \text{Filt}(\mathcal{N}) \setminus \{\{1\}, \mathbb{N}\}$, then, by the well ordering of (\mathbb{N}, \leq) , there exists $\bigwedge(F) = \prod_{p \in \mathbb{P}} p^{\min\{e_p(n) \mid n \in F\}} \in \mathbb{N}^*$,*

so that there are only finitely many $p \in P$ with $\min\{e_p(n) \mid n \in F\} \neq 0$, say $p_1 < p_2 < \dots < p_k$, for some $k \in \mathbb{N}$, are such that $\{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_k\} = \{p \in P \mid \min\{e_p(n) \mid n \in F\} \neq 0\}$, and there exist $n_1, n_2, \dots, n_k \in F$, not necessarily distinct, such that, for all $i \in [1, k]$, $e_{p_i}(n_i) = \min\{e_{p_i}(n) \mid n \in F\}$, hence $\bigwedge(F) = \text{lcm}\{n_1, n_2, \dots, n_k\} \in F$, thus $\bigwedge(F) = \min(F)$, hence $F = [\min(F)]_{\mathcal{N}} \in \text{PFilt}(\mathcal{N})$. The argument for $\text{Filt}(\mathcal{N}) = \text{PFilt}(\mathcal{N})$ in [5] was shorter, but this one is more natural. Now, for any $P \subseteq \mathbb{P}$, $(P)_{\mathcal{N}} = \{n \in \mathbb{N} \mid (\exists k \in \mathbb{N}^) (\exists p_1, p_2, \dots, p_k \in P) (n \mid \text{lcm}\{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_k\} = p_1 \cdot p_2 \cdot \dots \cdot p_k)\} = \{n \in \mathbb{N} \mid (\exists k \in \mathbb{N}^*) (\exists p_1, p_2, \dots, p_k \in P) (\exists e_1, e_2, \dots, e_k \in \mathbb{N}^*) (n = p_1^{e_1} \cdot p_2^{e_2} \cdot \dots \cdot p_k^{e_k})\}$, thus $(P)_{\mathcal{N}} \notin \text{PIId}(\mathcal{N})$ if $|P| = \aleph_0$, and, for any $P, Q \subseteq \mathbb{P}$ with $P \neq Q$, $(P)_{\mathcal{N}} \neq (Q)_{\mathcal{N}}$, hence $|\text{Id}(\mathcal{N})| \geq |\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{P})| = |\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N})|$, thus $|\text{Id}(\mathcal{N})| = |\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N})| = 2^{\aleph_0}$. Hence $2^{\aleph_0} \leq |\text{Con}(\mathcal{N})| \leq 2^{\aleph_0}$, therefore $|\text{Con}(\mathcal{N})| = 2^{\aleph_0}$.*

If we denote by $H = \mathcal{N} \boxplus \mathcal{L}_2^2$, then, according to Proposition 3.7, since 0 is meet-reducible and 1 is join-reducible in \mathcal{L}_2^2 , $\text{Con}(H) = \text{Con}_{01}(H) \cup \{\nabla_H\} \cong (\text{Con}_{01}(\mathcal{N}) \times \text{Con}_{01}(\mathcal{L}_2^2)) \oplus \mathcal{L}_2 = (\text{Con}_{01}(\mathcal{N}) \times \{\Delta_{\mathcal{L}_2^2}\}) \oplus \mathcal{L}_2 \cong \text{Con}_{01}(\mathcal{N}) \oplus \mathcal{L}_2$. Unfortunately, $|\text{Con}_{01}(\mathcal{N})| = |\text{Con}(\mathcal{N})| = 2^{\aleph_0}$. Indeed, let $\mu = \text{eq}(\{\{1\}, \{0\}\}) \cup \{\{\prod_{p \in P} p^{n_p} \mid (\forall p \in P) (n_p \in \mathbb{N}^)\} \mid P \subset \mathbb{P}, |P| < \aleph_0\}$. It is immediate that μ is*

a congruence of \mathcal{N} . Let us prove that $\text{Con}_{01}(\mathcal{N}) = (\mu]_{\text{Con}(\mathcal{N})}$. For each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, let us denote by $P_n = \{p \in \mathbb{P} \mid p \mid n\}$, so that $P_1 = \emptyset$, $P_0 = \mathbb{P}$, for all $a, b \in \mathbb{N}$, $P_{\text{gcd}\{a,b\}} = P_a \cap P_b$ and $P_{\text{lcm}\{a,b\}} = P_a \cup P_b$, and $\mu = \{(u, v) \mid u, v \in \mathbb{N}, P_u = P_v\}$. Let $\theta \in \text{Con}(\mathcal{N})$ such that $1/\theta = \{1\}$. Let $x, y \in \mathbb{N}^$, such that $(x, y) \in \theta$ and assume by absurdum that $P_x \neq P_y$, say $P_y \setminus P_x \neq \emptyset$. Since $x, y \in \mathbb{N}^*$, P_x and P_y are finite nonempty subsets of \mathbb{P} . Let $z \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $P_z = P_y \setminus P_x$, thus $P_{\text{gcd}\{x,z\}} = P_x \cap P_z = P_x \cap (P_y \setminus P_x) = \emptyset$ and $P_{\text{gcd}\{y,z\}} = P_y \cap P_z = P_y \cap (P_y \setminus P_x) = P_y \setminus P_x \neq \emptyset$, hence $\text{gcd}\{x, z\} = 1$ and $\text{gcd}\{y, z\} \neq 1$, but $\text{gcd}\{y, z\}/\theta = \text{gcd}\{x, z\}/\theta = 1/\theta$, which is a contradiction to $1/\theta = \{1\}$.*

Therefore $P_x = P_y$, so $(x, y) \in \mu$, hence $\theta \subseteq \mu$. Since $1/\mu = \{1\}$, it follows that $\mu = \max\{\alpha \in \text{Con}(\mathcal{N}) \mid 1/\alpha = \{1\}\}$. But we also have $0/\mu = \{0\}$, hence $\mu = \max(\text{Con}_{01}(\mathcal{N}))$ and thus $\{\alpha \in \text{Con}(\mathcal{N}) \mid 1/\alpha = \{1\}\} = \text{Con}_{01}(\mathcal{N}) = (\mu)_{\text{Con}(\mathcal{N})}$. For instance, given any $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ and any $P \subseteq \mathbb{P}$ with $|P| < \aleph_0$, $\theta_{n,P} = \text{eq}(\{\{1\}, \{0\}\} \cup \{\{\prod_{p \in Q} p^{n_p} \mid (\forall p \in Q) (n_p \in \mathbb{N}^*)\} \mid Q \subset \mathbb{P}, |Q| < \aleph_0, Q \neq P\} \cup \{\{\prod_{p \in P} p^{n_p} \mid (\forall p \in Q) (n_p \in [1, n])\}, \{\prod_{p \in Q} p^{n_p} \mid Q \subset \mathbb{P}, |Q| < \aleph_0, Q \neq P, (\forall p \in Q) (n_p \in \mathbb{N}^*)\}\} \in (\mu)_{\text{Con}(\mathcal{N})}$. Therefore $|\text{Con}(H)| = |\text{Con}_{01}(H)| = |\text{Con}_{01}(\mathcal{N})| = |(\mu)_{\text{Con}(\mathcal{N})}| \geq |\{\theta_{n,P} \mid P \subseteq \mathbb{P}, |P| < \aleph_0\}| = |\{P \subseteq \mathbb{P} \mid |P| < \aleph_0\}| = 2^{\aleph_0}$, hence $|\text{Con}(H)| = 2^{\aleph_0}$.

So the construction of the horizontal sum $H = \mathcal{N} \boxplus \mathcal{L}_2^2$ does not cancel enough congruences of \mathcal{N} . We need the stronger construction $D(\mathcal{N})$ introduced above.

By Theorem 4.4, the lattice $D(\mathcal{N})$ is simple. Clearly, the intervals of \mathcal{N} having at least three elements are $[n, 0]_{\mathcal{N}}$ and $[n, kn]_{\mathcal{N}}$, with $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ and $k \in \mathbb{N}$, $k \geq 2$. Let us denote the set of these intervals by $\mathbb{I}_{\mathcal{N}}$. We can write $\mathbb{I}_{\mathcal{N}}$ in this way: $\mathbb{I}_{\mathcal{N}} = \{[n, kn]_{\mathcal{N}} \mid n \in \mathbb{N}^*, k \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{1\}\}$, so $\mathbb{I}_{\mathcal{N}}$ is in bijection to $\mathbb{N}^* \times (\mathbb{N} \setminus \{1\})$, thus $|\mathbb{I}_{\mathcal{N}}| = |\mathbb{N}^*| \cdot |\mathbb{N} \setminus \{1\}| = \aleph_0 \cdot \aleph_0 = \aleph_0$. By Remark 4.3, it follows that $|\text{Filt}(D(\mathcal{N}))| = |\text{Filt}(\mathcal{N})| + 2 \cdot |\mathbb{I}_{\mathcal{N}}| = \aleph_0 + \aleph_0 = \aleph_0$ and $|\text{Id}(D(\mathcal{N}))| = |\text{Id}(\mathcal{N})| + 2 \cdot |\mathbb{I}_{\mathcal{N}}| = 2^{\aleph_0} + \aleph_0 = 2^{\aleph_0}$. Therefore $|\text{Con}(D(\mathcal{N}))|$, $|\text{Filt}(D(\mathcal{N}))|$ and $|\text{Id}(D(\mathcal{N}))|$ are pairwise distinct, more precisely $D(\mathcal{N})$ is a simple bounded lattice, $\text{Filt}(D(\mathcal{N}))$ is countable and $\text{Id}(D(\mathcal{N}))$ is uncountable.

Example 4.6 (due to Gábor Czédli) We can modify Example 4.5 such that the resulting lattice can have all its congruences, excepting the smallest and the greatest, cancelled by the simple construction of its horizontal sum with the four-element Boolean algebra. Moreover, we can let this lattice have any infinite cardinality.

Let us denote by $(p_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ the sequence of the prime natural numbers, by $(P_{\mathcal{N}}, \leq) = \prod_{n \in \mathbb{N}} (\mathbb{N}, \leq)$, where the last \leq is the natural order on \mathbb{N} , and by $Q_{\mathcal{N}} = (P_{\mathcal{N}} \amalg \{1\}, \leq \cup \{(x, 1) \mid x \in P_{\mathcal{N}} \amalg \{1\}\})$. Clearly, $S_{\mathcal{N}} = \{(x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \in P_{\mathcal{N}} \mid |\{n \in \mathbb{N} \mid x_n \neq 0\}| < \aleph_0\} \amalg \{1\}$ is a bounded sublattice of $Q_{\mathcal{N}}$ and $\varphi : S_{\mathcal{N}} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$, defined by $\varphi(1) = 0$ and $\varphi((x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}) = \prod_{n \in \mathbb{N}} p_n^{x_n}$ for all $(x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \in P_{\mathcal{N}}$, is a lattice isomorphism between $S_{\mathcal{N}}$ and the lattice \mathcal{N} in Example 4.5. Now, if we replace, in the direct product $P_{\mathcal{N}}$ above, the chain (\mathbb{N}, \leq) by 0-regular lattices with the DCC, then an analogous construction to the above shall produce a bounded lattice whose horizontal sum with \mathcal{L}_2^2 is simple. Moreover, we can let this lattice have any infinite cardinality. Let us see this general construction.

Let κ be an arbitrary infinite cardinality, M be a set with $|M| = \kappa$ and $(A_i)_{i \in M}$ be a family of lattices with the DCC, hence with smallest elements, having $|A_i| \leq \kappa$ and the property that $\{\alpha \in \text{Con}(A_i) \mid 0^{A_i}/\alpha = \{0^{A_i}\}\} = \Delta_{A_i}$ for all $i \in M$. Consider the lattice $P = \prod_{i \in M} A_i$ with smallest element $\mathbf{0} = (0^{A_i})_{i \in M}$, the bounded lattice $Q = (P \amalg \{\mathbf{1}\}, \leq^P \cup \{(x, \mathbf{1}) \mid x \in P \amalg \{\mathbf{1}\}\})$ and the bounded sublattice $S = \{(x_i)_{i \in M} \in P \mid |\{i \in M \mid x_i \neq 0\}| < \aleph_0\} \amalg \{\mathbf{1}\}$ of Q .

If we denote, for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, by $S_n = \{(x_i)_{i \in M} \in P \mid |\{i \in M \mid x_i \neq 0^{A_i}\}| = n\}$, then, for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, since, for all $i \in M$, $|\mathcal{P}_n(A_i)| \leq |\mathcal{P}_n(M)| = |M| = \kappa$, it follows that $|S_n| = \kappa$. Therefore, since $S = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} S_n$ (and the S_n are pairwise

disjoint), we have $|S| = |\mathbb{N}| \cdot \kappa = \aleph_0 \cdot \kappa = \kappa$.

Now, for all $T \in \mathcal{P}_{<\kappa}(M)$, let $S_T = \{(x_i)_{i \in M} \in P \mid \{i \in M \mid x_i \neq 0^{A_i}\} \subseteq T\}$. Clearly, if $T, U \in \mathcal{P}_{<\kappa}(M)$ with $T \neq U$, then $S_T \neq S_U$, thus $|\{S_T \mid T \in \mathcal{P}_{<\kappa}(M)\}| = |\mathcal{P}_{<\kappa}(M)| = |M|^\kappa = \kappa^\kappa = 2^\kappa$. It is immediate that, for all $T \in \mathcal{P}_{<\kappa}(M)$, $S_T \in \text{Id}(S)$, hence $2^\kappa \leq |\text{Id}(S)| \leq |\mathcal{P}(S)| = 2^\kappa$, hence $|\text{Id}(S)| = 2^\kappa > \kappa$.

Now let us prove that all filters of S are principal. Let $F \in \text{Filt}(S) \setminus \{\{\mathbf{1}\}_S\}$, $f = (f_i)_{i \in M} \in P \cap F = F \setminus \{\mathbf{1}\}$ and $N_f = \{i \in M \mid f_i \neq 0^{A_i}\}$, so that $|N_f| < \aleph_0$ by the definition of S . If $\mathbf{0} \in F$, then $F = [\mathbf{0}]_S$. Now assume that $\mathbf{0} \notin F$, so that $f \neq \mathbf{0}$ and thus $N_f \neq \emptyset$. Let $p_{N_f} : P \rightarrow \prod_{i \in N_f} A_i$ be the canonical projection: $p_{N_f}((x_i)_{i \in M}) = (x_j)_{j \in N_f}$ for all $(x_i)_{i \in M} \in P$. It is straightforward that $p_{N_f} \upharpoonright_{[f]_S} : [f]_S \rightarrow \prod_{i \in N_f} A_i$ is an injection, hence $[f]_S \cong p_{N_f}([f]_S)$, which

is a sublattice of the finite direct product $\prod_{i \in N_f} A_i$, hence it has the DCC. Thus

the bounded lattice $[f]_S$ has the DCC, hence the set $\{f \wedge g \mid g \in F\} \subseteq [f]_S$ has minimal elements; let $g^* \in F$ such that $f^* = f \wedge g^* \in [f]_S \subseteq F$ is a minimal element of this set. Since $f^* \in F \in \text{Filt}(S)$, we have $[f^*]_S \subseteq F$. Assume by absurdum that $F \not\subseteq [f^*]_S$, so that there exists an $h \in F$ with $f^* \not\leq h$, thus $f^* \neq f^* \wedge h$ and hence $f^* > f^* \wedge h = f \wedge g^* \wedge h$, which contradicts the minimality of f^* since $g^* \wedge h \in F$. Therefore $F \subseteq [f^*]_S$, hence $F = [f^*]_S \in \text{PFilt}(S)$, thus $\text{Filt}(S) = \text{PFilt}(S)$ and hence $|\text{Filt}(S)| = |S| = \kappa$.

For any $\theta \in \text{Con}(S)$ and any $i \in M$, denote by $pr_i(\theta) = \{(a, b) \in A_i^2 \mid (\exists ((x_i)_{i \in M}, (y_i)_{i \in M}) \in \theta \cap P^2) (x_i = a, y_i = b)\} \in \text{Con}(A_i)$. Now let $\theta \in \text{Con}_{01}(S)$. Then, for all $i \in M$, $0^{A_i}/pr_i(\theta) = \{0^{A_i}\}$, so that $pr_i(\theta) = \Delta_{A_i}$. Since $P \cap S = S \setminus \{\mathbf{1}\}$ is a sublattice of S , $\theta \cap (S \setminus \{\mathbf{1}\})^2 \in \text{Con}(S \setminus \{\mathbf{1}\})$, and, clearly, $\theta \cap (S \setminus \{\mathbf{1}\})^2 \subseteq \prod_{i \in M} pr_i(\theta) = \prod_{i \in M} \Delta_{A_i} = \Delta_P$, therefore $\theta \cap (S \setminus \{\mathbf{1}\})^2 =$

$\Delta_{S \setminus \{1\}}$. But $\mathbf{1}/\theta = \{1\}$, hence $x/\theta = \{x\}$ for all $x \in (S \setminus \{1\}) \cup \{1\} = S$, that is $\theta = \Delta_S$. Therefore $\text{Con}_{01}(S) = \{\Delta_S\}$.

If we denote by $H = S \boxplus \mathcal{L}_2^2$, then, since 0 is meet-reducible and 1 is join-reducible in \mathcal{L}_2^2 , by Proposition 3.7 it follows that $\text{Con}(H) = \text{Con}_{01}(H) \cup \{\nabla_H\} \cong (\text{Con}_{01}(S) \times \text{Con}_{01}(\mathcal{L}_2^2)) \oplus \mathcal{L}_2 = (\{\Delta_S\} \times \{\Delta_{\mathcal{L}_2^2}\}) \oplus \mathcal{L}_2 \cong \mathcal{L}_1 \oplus \mathcal{L}_2 \cong \mathcal{L}_2$, so the bounded lattice H is simple. By Remark 3.3, $|\text{Filt}(H)| = |\text{Filt}(S)| = \kappa$ and $|\text{Id}(H)| = |\text{Id}(S)| = 2^\kappa$. Hence $|\text{Con}(H)|$, $|\text{Filt}(H)|$ and $|\text{Id}(H)|$ are pairwise distinct.

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