Czechoslovak Mathematical Journal

David J. Foulis; Pavel Pták

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Czechoslovak Mathematical Journal, Vol. 45 (1995), No. 1, 117–126

Persistent URL: http://dml.cz/dmlcz/128501

Czechoslovak Mathematical Journal, 45 (120) 1995, Praha

ON THE TENSOR PRODUCT OF A BOOLEAN ALGEBRA AND AN ORTHOALGEBRA

D. Foulis, Amherst, and P. Pták, Praha

(Received January 19, 1993)

1. Orthoalgebras

Orthoalgebras are algebraic systems that generalize Boolean algebras, orthomodular lattices, and orthomodular posets. They were originally introduced in [13]. The following simplified definition is due to Golfin [6].

Definition 1.1. An *orthoalgebra* (OA) is a system $(L, 0, 1, \oplus)$ consisting of a set L containing two special elements $0, 1 \in L$ and a partially defined binary operation $\oplus$ on L that satisfies the following conditions for all $p, q, r \in L$:

(i) [*Commutative Law*] If $p \oplus q$ is defined, then so is $q \oplus p$ and $p \oplus q = q \oplus p$.

(ii) [*Associative Law*] If $p \oplus r$ and $p \oplus (q \oplus r)$ are defined, then so are $p \oplus q$ and $(p \oplus q) \oplus r$ and $p \oplus (q \oplus r) = (p \oplus q) \oplus r$.

(iii) [*Orthocomplementation Law*] For each $p \in L$ there is a unique $q \in L$ such that $p \oplus q$ is defined and $p \oplus q = 1$.

(iv) [*Consistency Law*] If $p \oplus p$ is defined, then $p = 0$.

Example 1.2. Let L be an orthomodular poset (OMP). If $p, q \in L$, define $p \oplus q$ iff $p \perp q$, in which case $p \oplus q := p \vee q$. Then $(L, 0, 1, \oplus)$ is an OA.

It can be shown [4] that an OA $(L, 0, 1, \oplus)$ arises as in Example 1.2 from an OMP iff it satisfies the following condition: If $p, q, r \in L$ and $p \oplus q$, $p \oplus r$, and $q \oplus r$ are defined, then $p \oplus (q \oplus r)$ is defined. This is the sense in which orthoalgebras generalize OMP's.

For simplicity, we usually refer to L, rather than to $(L, 0, 1, \oplus)$, as being an OA.

Definition 1.3. Let L be an OA and let $p, q \in L$. We say that p and q are *orthogonal* and write $p \perp q$ iff $p \oplus q$ is defined. If q is the unique element in L for which $p \perp q$ and $p \oplus q = 1$, we say that q is the *orthocomplement* of p and write

$q = p'$. The relation $p \leqslant q$ means that there is an element $r \in L$ such that $p \perp r$ and $p \oplus r = q$.

One can easily prove [4] that if L is an OA, then $(L, 0, 1, \leqslant, ')$ forms an orthocomplemented poset.

Definition 1.4. Let L be an OA and let $P \subseteq L$. We say that P is a *suborthoalgebra* of L iff $0, 1 \in P$, $p \in P \Longrightarrow p' \in P$, and $p, q \in P$ with $p \perp q \Longrightarrow p \oplus q \in P$.

Evidently, a suborthoalgebra P of an OA L is an OA in its own right under the restriction of $\oplus$ to P. As such, if P is a Boolean algebra, we refer to P as a Boolean suborthoalgebra of L.

Definition 1.5. A subset D of an OA L is said to be *orthogonal* if its elements are pairwise orthogonal and there is a Boolean suborthoalgebra P of L with $D \subseteq P$.

2. Tensor products of orthoalgebras

In this section we outline the basic facts about tensor products of OA's (see [3]).

Definition 2.1. If P, Q are OA's, then a *morphism* from P to Q is a mapping $\gamma \colon P \to Q$ such that $\gamma(1) = 1$ and, whenever $a, b \in P$ with $a \perp b$, it follows that $\gamma(a) \perp \gamma(b)$ and $\gamma(a \oplus b) = \gamma(a) \oplus \gamma(b)$. If, in addition, $a, b \in P$ with $\gamma(a) \perp \gamma(b) \Longrightarrow a \perp b$, then $\gamma \colon P \to Q$ is called a *monomorphism*. An *isomorphism* is a surjective monomorphism.

If $\gamma \colon P \to Q$ is a morphism, then $\gamma(0) = 0$ and, for every $p \in P$, $\gamma(p') = \gamma(p)'$. Also, if $a, b \in P$ with $a \leqslant b$, then $\gamma(a) \leqslant \gamma(b)$. Furthermore, if $\gamma \colon P \to Q$ is an isomorphism, then it is a bijection and $\gamma^{-1} \colon Q \to P$ is a morphism.

Definition 2.2. Let P, Q, L be OA's. A mapping $\beta \colon P \times Q \to L$ is called a *bimorphism* iff it satisfies the following conditions:

(i) $a, b \in P$ with $a \perp b$, $q \in Q \Longrightarrow \beta(a, q) \perp \beta(b, q)$ and $\beta(a \oplus b, q) = \beta(a, q) \oplus \beta(b, q)$.
(ii) $p \in P$ and $c, d \in Q$ with $c \perp d \Longrightarrow \beta(p, c) \perp \beta(p, d)$ and $\beta(p, c \oplus d) = \beta(p, c) \oplus \beta(p, d)$.
(iii) $\beta(1, 1) = 1$.

If $\beta \colon P \times Q \to L$ is a bimorphism, then $\beta(\cdot, 1) \colon P \to L$ and $\beta(1, \cdot) \colon Q \to L$ are morphisms. Also, if $a, b \in P$ and $c, d \in Q$, then

$$a \leqslant b,\ c \leqslant d \Longrightarrow \beta(a, c) \leqslant \beta(b, d) \text{ and } \beta(a, 0) = \beta(0, c) = 0.$$

Definition 2.3. If P, Q are OA's, then a *tensor product* of P and Q is a pair (T, τ) consisting of an orthoalgebra T and a bimorphism $\tau\colon P \times Q \to T$ such that the following conditions are satisfied:

(i) If L is an OA and $\beta\colon P \times Q \to L$ is a bimorphism, there exists a morphism $\gamma\colon T \to L$ such that $\beta = \gamma \circ \tau$.

(ii) Every element of T is a finite orthogonal sum of elements of the form $\tau(p, q)$ with $p \in P$, $q \in Q$.

A tensor product of P and Q, if it exists, is unique up to isomorphism in the following sense: If (T, τ) and (T^*, τ^*) are tensor products of P and Q, then there exists a unique isomorphism $\sigma\colon T \to T^*$ such that $\tau^* = \sigma \circ \tau$. Thus, if P, Q admit a tensor product, we may speak of *the* tensor product of P and Q and denote it by $(P \otimes Q, \otimes)$, or simply by $P \otimes Q$.

Theorem 2.4 [3]. *Let P, Q be OA's. Then the tensor product $P \otimes Q$ exists iff there is at least one OA L for which there is a bimorphism $\beta\colon P \times Q \to L$.*

Although there are examples of OA's P and Q having no tensor product, the tensor product usually exists except for rather bizarre OA's [3].

3. The sum of a Boolean algebra and an orthoalgebra

In this section, we assume that B is a Boolean algebra and L is an OA. Our purpose is to construct the *sum* S of B and L. (Prior to that, let us call a finite subset D of L orthogonal if its elements are pairwisely orthogonal and there is a Boolean subalgebra P of L with $D \subseteq P$. It can be easily proved [4] that there is an element $\bigoplus D \in L$, called the orthogonal sum of D, such that $\bigoplus D$ is the least upper bound of D in any Boolean subalgebra of L that contains D.)

Definition 3.1. A subset E of B is called a *finite partition* (FP) if $0 \notin E$, E is a finite orthogonal set, and $\bigoplus E = 1$.

If $E \subseteq B$ is an FP and $b \in B$, then $b = \bigoplus\{b \wedge e \mid e \in E\}$ follows from the fact that $\bigoplus E = 1$ and the distributive law. In particular, if $b \neq 0$, there exists $e \in E$ with $b \wedge e \neq 0$. Also, if $E, F \subseteq B$ are FP's, then

$$G := \{e \wedge f \mid e \in E,\ f \in F,\ e \wedge f = 0\}$$

is an FP. Furthermore, each element $g \in G$ can be written uniquely in the form $g = e \wedge f$ with $e \in E$, $f \in F$.

Definition 3.2. Let $\Sigma := \{\varphi\colon E \to L \mid E \subseteq B$ is an FP$\}$. If $\varphi, \psi \in \Sigma$ with $E = \mathrm{dom}(\varphi)$, $F = \mathrm{dom}(\psi)$, we define:

(i) $\varphi \leqslant \psi$ iff $e \in E$, $f \in F$, $e \wedge f \neq 0 \Longrightarrow \varphi(e) \leqslant \psi(f)$.
(ii) $\varphi \equiv \psi$ iff $\varphi \leqslant \psi$ and $\psi \leqslant \varphi$.
(iii) $\varphi'\colon E \to L$ by $\varphi'(e) := \varphi(e)'$, for all $e \in E$.
(iv) $\varphi \perp \psi$ iff $\varphi \leqslant \psi'$.

Lemma 3.3. *$\leqslant$ is a reflexive, transitive relation on Σ and $\equiv$ is an equivalence relation on Σ.*

Proof. It is clear that $\leqslant$ is reflexive. To prove that it is transitive, suppose that $\varphi, \xi, \psi \in \Sigma$ with $\varphi \leqslant \xi$ and $\xi \leqslant \psi$. Let $E = \mathrm{dom}(\varphi)$, $G = \mathrm{dom}(\xi)$, $F = \mathrm{dom}(\psi)$, and let $e \in E$, $f \in F$ with $e \wedge f \neq 0$. Then there exists $g \in G$ with $e \wedge f \wedge g \neq 0$. Thus, $e \wedge g \neq 0$, so that $\varphi(e) \leqslant \xi(g)$, and $g \wedge f \neq 0$, so that $\xi(g) \leqslant \psi(f)$. Consequently, $\varphi(e) \leqslant \psi(f)$, proving that $\varphi \leqslant \psi$. Since $\leqslant$ is reflexive and transitive, it follows that $\equiv$ is an equivalence relation. □

For $\varphi, \psi \in \Sigma$, it is clear that $\varphi \leqslant \psi \Longrightarrow \psi' \leqslant \varphi'$ and that $\varphi'' = \varphi$. Consequently, if $\varphi^*, \psi^* \in \Sigma$ with $\varphi \equiv \varphi^*$ and $\psi \equiv \psi^*$, then

$$\varphi \perp \psi \Longleftrightarrow \varphi^* \perp \psi^* \text{ and } \varphi \equiv \psi' \Longleftrightarrow \varphi^* \equiv (\psi^*)'.$$

Definition 3.4. Let $\varphi, \psi \in \Sigma$ with $\varphi \perp \psi$. Let $E = \mathrm{dom}(\varphi)$, $F = \mathrm{dom}(\psi)$, and $G := \{e \wedge f \mid e \in E,\ f \in F,\ e \wedge f \neq 0\}$. Define $(\varphi \oplus \psi)\colon G \to L$ for $e \in E$, $f \in F$, with $e \wedge f \neq 0$ by

$$(\varphi \oplus \psi)(e \wedge f) = \varphi(e) \oplus \psi(f).$$

Theorem 3.5. *Let $\varphi, \varphi^*, \psi, \psi^* \in \Sigma$ with $\varphi^* \leqslant \varphi$, $\psi^* \leqslant \psi$, and $\varphi \perp \psi$. Then $\varphi^* \perp \psi^*$ and $\varphi^* \oplus \psi^* \leqslant \varphi \oplus \psi$.*

Proof. Let $e^* \in \mathrm{dom}(\varphi^*)$, $f^* \in \mathrm{dom}(\psi^*)$, $e \in \mathrm{dom}(\varphi)$, and $f \in \mathrm{dom}(\psi)$ and assume that $e^* \wedge f^* \wedge e \wedge f \neq 0$. We have to prove that $\varphi^*(e^*) \oplus \psi^*(f^*) \leqslant \varphi(e) \oplus \psi(f)$. But this follows immediately from $\varphi^*(e^*) \leqslant \varphi(e)$, $\psi^*(f^*) \leqslant \psi(f)$ and $\varphi(e) \perp \psi(f)$. □

Corollary 3.6. *Let $\varphi, \varphi^*, \psi, \psi^* \in \Sigma$ with $\varphi^* \equiv \varphi$, $\psi^* \equiv \psi$, and $\varphi \perp \psi$. Then $\varphi^* \oplus \psi^* \equiv \varphi \oplus \psi$.*

Lemma 3.7. *Let $\varphi, \psi, \xi \in \Sigma$ with $\varphi \perp \xi$ and $\varphi \perp (\psi \oplus \xi)$. Then $\varphi \perp \psi$, $(\varphi \oplus \psi) \perp \xi$, and $\varphi \oplus (\psi \oplus \xi) = (\varphi \oplus \psi) \oplus \xi$.*

The proof is easy.

Definition 3.8. Define $\zeta \in \Sigma$ by $\mathrm{dom}(\zeta) = \{1\}$ and $\zeta(1) = 0$.

If $\varphi \in \Sigma$, it is clear that $\varphi \leqslant \zeta \iff \varphi \equiv \zeta \iff \varphi(e) = 0$ for all $e \in \mathrm{dom}(\varphi)$. Consequently, $\zeta' \leqslant \varphi \iff \zeta' \equiv \varphi \iff \varphi(e) = 1$ for all $e \in \mathrm{dom}(\varphi)$. Also, $\varphi \leqslant \varphi' \iff \varphi \equiv \zeta$.

The proof of the following lemma is straightforward.

Lemma 3.9. *Let $\varphi, \psi \in \Sigma$. Then:*

(i) *If $\varphi \perp \psi$, then $\varphi \oplus \psi \equiv \zeta' \iff \psi \equiv \varphi'$.*

(ii) $\varphi \leqslant \psi \iff \exists \xi \in \Sigma,\ \varphi \perp \xi,\ \varphi \oplus \xi \equiv \psi$.

Definition 3.10. For $\varphi \in \Sigma$, define $[\varphi] := \{\psi \in \Sigma \mid \varphi \equiv \psi\}$ and define $S := \{[\varphi] \mid \varphi \in \Sigma\}$. For $\varphi, \psi \in \Sigma$, define:

(i) $[\varphi] \leqslant [\psi]$ iff $\varphi \leqslant \psi$,

(ii) $[\varphi] \perp [\psi]$ iff $\varphi \perp \psi$,

(iii) $[\varphi]' := [\psi]'$,

(iv) $0 := [\zeta]$,

(v) $1 := [\zeta']$,

(vi) If $\varphi \perp \psi$, $[\varphi] \oplus [\psi] := [\varphi \oplus \psi]$.

Our work thus far shows that all notions introduced in Definition 3.10 are well defined.

Theorem 3.11. *$(S, 0, 1, \oplus)$ is an orthoalgebra.*

Proof. The commutative and consistency laws are obvious, the associative law follows from Lemma 3.7, and the orthocomplementation law follows from Part (i) of Lemma 3.9. □

We refer to the orthoalgebra S in Theorem 3.11 as the *sum* of the Boolean algebra B and the OA L.

4. The isomorphism of $B \oplus L$ and the sum S

In this section, we continue with the notation of Section 3, and prove that the tensor product $B \oplus L$ exists and is isomorphic to the sum S of B and L.

Definition 4.1. Let $b \in B$, $p \in L$. Define $b \cdot p \in \Sigma$ as follows:

(i) If $b = 0$, then $b \cdot p := \zeta$.

(ii) If $b = 1$, then $\mathrm{dom}(b \cdot p) = \{1\}$ and $(b \cdot p)(1) := p$.

(iii) If $b \neq 0, 1$, then $\mathrm{dom}(b \cdot p) = \{b, b'\} \cdot (b \cdot p)(b) := p$, and $(b \cdot p)(b') = 0$.

The proof of the following lemma is a straightforward verification based on Section 3 and Definition 4.1.

Lemma 4.2. *Let $a, b \in B$, $p, q \in L$. Then:*

(i) $1 \cdot 1 \equiv \zeta'$.

(ii) $a \cdot p \equiv \zeta \iff a = 0$ *or* $b = 0$.

(iii) $a \cdot p \perp b \cdot q \iff a \perp b$ or $p \perp q$.

(iv) $a \perp b \implies a \cdot p \oplus b \cdot p \equiv (a \oplus b) \cdot p$

(v) $p \perp q \implies b \cdot (p \oplus q) \equiv b \cdot p \oplus b \cdot q$

Lemma 4.3. *Let D be a finite, nonempty, orthogonal set of nonzero elements of B and let $\eta\colon D \to L$. Let $E \subseteq B$ be an FP with $D \subseteq E$, and define $\varphi\colon E \to L$ by $\varphi(d) := \eta(d)$ for $d \in D$ and $\varphi(e) := 0$ for $e \in E \setminus D$. Then $\{[d \cdot \varphi(d)] \mid d \in D\}$ is an orthogonal subset of S and*

$$[\varphi] = \bigoplus_{d \in D} [d \cdot \varphi(d)].$$

Proof. The proof is by induction on $\sharp D$, the cardinal number of D. The result is obvious for $\sharp D = 1$. Assume that it holds for $\sharp D = n$, and suppose $\sharp D = n + 1$. Choose and fix $d_0 \in D$. By the induction hypothesis, the theorem holds for $D \setminus \{d_0\}$ and the restriction of η to $D \setminus \{d_0\}$. Therefore, with $F := (D \setminus \{d_0\}) \cup \{f_0\}$, $f_0 := \left(\bigoplus(D \setminus \{d_0\})\right)' = d_0 \oplus (\bigoplus D)'$, and $\psi\colon F \to L$ defined by $\psi(d) := \eta(d)$ for $d \in D \setminus \{d_0\}$ and $\psi(f_0) := 0$, we have that $\{[d \cdot \psi(d)] \mid d \in D,\ d \neq d_0\}$ is an orthogonal subset of S and

$$[\psi] = \bigoplus_{d \in D,\, d = d_0} [d \cdot \psi(d)].$$

Evidently, $d_0 \cdot \varphi(d_0) \perp [\psi]$. $[\psi] \oplus [d_0 \cdot \varphi(d_0)] = [\varphi]$, and the induction argument is complete. □

Corollary 4.4. *If $\varphi \in \Sigma$, and $E =$ dom(φ), then $\{[e \cdot \varphi(r)] \mid e \in E\}$ is an orthogonal subset of S and*

$$[\varphi] = \bigoplus_{e \in E} [e \cdot \varphi(e)].$$

Lemma 4.5. *The tensor product $B \otimes L$ exists and there is a surjective morphism $\gamma\colon B \otimes L \to S$ such that, for $b \in B$, $p \in L$, $\gamma(b \otimes p) = [b \cdot p]$. Furthermore, for $a, b \in B$, $p, q \in L$,*

$$(a \otimes p) \perp (b \otimes q) \iff a \perp b \text{ or } p \perp q.$$

Proof. By Parts (i), (iv), and (v) of Lemma 4.2, the mapping $(b, p) \mapsto [b \cdot p]$ is a bimorphism from $P \times L$ to S; hence, $B \otimes L$ exists by Theorem 2.4. Therefore, by Part (i) of Definition 2.3, there is a morphism $\gamma \colon B \times L \leftarrow S$ such that $\gamma(b \otimes p) = [b \cdot p]$ for every $b \in B$, $p \in L$. If $\varphi \in \Sigma$ with $E = \operatorname{dom}(\varphi)$, then

$$\gamma\Big(\bigoplus_{e \in E} e \otimes \varphi(e)\Big) = \bigoplus_{e \in E} \gamma(e \otimes \varphi(e)) = \bigoplus_{e \in E} [e \cdot \varphi(e)] = [\varphi]$$

by Corollary 4.4, and it follows that $\gamma \colon B \otimes L \to S$ is surjective. Finally, $a \otimes p \perp b \otimes q \Longrightarrow \gamma(a \otimes p) = [a \cdot p] \perp \gamma(b \otimes q) = [b \cdot q] \Longrightarrow a \cdot p \perp b \cdot q \Longrightarrow a \perp b$ or $p \perp q$ by Part (iii) of Lemma 4.2. □

Corollary 4.6. *If $0 \neq b \in B$, P is a finite subset of L, and $\{b \otimes p \mid p \in P\}$ is an orthogonal subset of $B \otimes L$, then P is an orthogonal subset of L and $\bigoplus_{p \in P} b \otimes p = b \otimes \bigoplus P$.*

Lemma 4.7. *Suppose that $t \in B \otimes L$ has the form $t = \bigoplus_{a \in A} a \otimes \sigma(a)$, where A is a finite subset of B and $\sigma \colon A \to L$. Let $E \subseteq B$ be an FP such that, $a \in A \Longrightarrow a = \bigoplus_{e \in E,\, e \leqslant a} e$. Then:*

(i) *$e \in E \Rightarrow \{\sigma(a) \mid a \in A,\ e \leqslant a\}$ is an orthogonal set.*

(ii) *If $\varphi \colon E \to L$ is defined by $\varphi(e) := \bigoplus_{a \in A,\, e \leqslant a} \sigma(a)$, then $t = \bigoplus_{e \in E} e \otimes \varphi(e)$.*

Proof. For each fixed $e \in E$, we have $a \in A$ with $e \leqslant a \Rightarrow e \otimes \sigma(a) \leqslant a \otimes \sigma(a)$, and it follows that $\{e \otimes \sigma(a) \mid e \leqslant a \in A\}$ is an orthogonal subset of $B \otimes L$. Hence, by Corollary 4.6, $e \in E \Rightarrow \{\sigma(a) \mid e \leqslant a\}$ is an orthogonal subset of L and $\bigoplus_{a \in A,\, e \leqslant a} e \otimes \sigma(a) = e \otimes \varphi(e)$. Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} t = \bigoplus_{a \in A} a \otimes \sigma(a) &= \bigoplus_{a \in A} \Big(\bigoplus_{e \in E,\, e \leqslant a} e\Big) \otimes \sigma(a) \\ = \bigoplus_{a \in A} \Big(\bigoplus_{e \in E,\, e \leqslant a} e \otimes \sigma(a)\Big) &= \bigoplus_{e \in E} \Big(\bigoplus_{a \in A,\, e \leqslant a} e \otimes \sigma(a)\Big) \\ &= \bigoplus_{e \in E} e \otimes \varphi(e). \end{aligned}$$

□

Lemma 4.8. *Every element $t \in B \otimes L$ can be written in the form $t = \bigoplus_{e \in E} e \otimes \varphi(e)$, where $E \subseteq B$ is an FP and $\varphi \colon E \to L$.*

Proof. We can write t in the form $t = \bigoplus_{i \in I} a_i \otimes p_i$, where I is a finite, nonempty indexing set, $a_i \in B$, and $p_i \in L$ for all $i \in I$. Let $A := \{a_i \mid i \in I\}$ and, for each $a \in A$, let $I_a := \{i \in I \mid a_i = a\}$. By Corollary 4.6, $a \in A \Longrightarrow \{p_i \mid i \in I_a\}$ is an orthogonal subset of L and $\bigoplus_{i \in I_a} a \otimes p_i = a \otimes \sigma(a)$, where $\sigma\colon A \to L$ is defined by $\sigma(a) := \bigoplus_{i \in I_a} p_i$. Therefore, $t = \bigoplus_{a \in A} \big(\bigoplus_{i \in I_a} a \otimes p_i \big) = \bigoplus_{a \in A} a \otimes \sigma(a)$. Let E be the set of all nonzero elements of B having the form $e = \bigwedge_{a \in A} \varepsilon(a)$, where, for each $a \in A$, $\varepsilon(a)$ is either a of a'. Then E is a FP and $a \in A \Longrightarrow a = \bigoplus_{e \in E,\, e \leqslant a} e$. An application of Lemma 4.7 now completes the proof. □

Corollary 4.9. *If $t \in B \otimes L$, there exists $\varphi \in \Sigma$ such that $t = \bigoplus_{e \in \mathrm{dom}(\varphi)} e \otimes \varphi(e)$ and $\gamma(t) = [\varphi]$.*

Proof. Lemmas 4.8, 4.5, and 4.3. □

Lemma 4.10. *If $E \subseteq B$ is an FP, $\varphi\colon E \to L$, and $t = \bigoplus_{e \in E} e \otimes \varphi(e)$, then $t' = \bigoplus_{e \in E} e \otimes \varphi(e)'$.*

Proof. $1 = 1 \otimes 1 = \big(\bigoplus_{e \in E} e\big) \otimes 1 = \bigoplus_{e \in E} e \otimes 1 = \bigoplus_{e \in E} e \otimes \big(\varphi(e) \oplus \varphi(e)'\big) = \big(\bigoplus_{e \in E} e \otimes \varphi(e)\big) \oplus \big(\bigoplus_{e \in E} e \otimes \varphi(e)'\big)$. □

Theorem 4.11. *$\gamma\colon B \otimes L \to S$ is an isomorphism.*

Proof. Since γ is surjective, it suffices to prove that it is a monomorphism. Thus, let $s, t \in B \otimes L$ with $\gamma(s) \perp \gamma(t)$. By Corollary 4.9, there exist $\sigma, \tau \in \Sigma$ with $\mathrm{dom}(\sigma) = G$, $\mathrm{dom}(\tau) = H$ such that $s = \bigoplus_{g \in G} g \otimes \sigma(g)$, $t = \bigoplus_{h \in H} h \otimes \tau(h)$, $\gamma(s) = [\sigma]$, $\gamma(t) = [\tau]$ and $\sigma \perp \tau$. Let $E := \{g \wedge h \mid g \in G,\ h \in H,\ g \wedge h \neq 0\}$. Noting that E is an FP, $g \in G \Longrightarrow g = \bigoplus_{e \in E,\, e \leqslant g} e$ and $h \in H \Longrightarrow h = \bigoplus_{e \in E,\, e \leqslant h} e$. Applying Lemma 4.7 with t replaced by s and A replaced by G , we find that $s = \bigoplus_{e \in E} e \otimes \varphi(e)$, where $\varphi\colon E \to L$ is defined for $e \in E$ by $\varphi(e) := \bigoplus_{g \in G,\, e \leqslant g} \sigma(g)$. Likewise, $t = \bigoplus_{e \in E} e \otimes \psi(e)$, where $\psi\colon E \to L$ is defined for $e \in E$ by $\psi(e) := \bigoplus_{h \in H,\, e \leqslant h} \tau(h)$. By Corollary 4.9, $[\sigma] = \gamma(s) = [\varphi]$ and $[\tau] = \gamma(t) = [\psi]$, and it follows from $\sigma \perp \tau$ that $\varphi \perp \psi$. Therefore, $e \in E \Longrightarrow \varphi(e) \perp \psi(e) \Longrightarrow e \otimes \varphi(e) \leqslant e \otimes \psi(e)' \Longrightarrow s \leqslant t'$ by Lemma 4.10. Therefore, $\gamma(s) \perp \gamma(t) \Longrightarrow s \perp t$. □

5. Concluding remarks

In [10] the sum S of a Boolean algebra B and an OML L is shown to have the following properties:

(i) There exist isomorphism $f\colon B \to S_B$ and $g\colon L \to S_L$, where S_B, S_L are sub-OML's of S, such that $f(b) \wedge g(p) = 0$ iff $b = 0$ or $p = 0$.

(ii) There is no proper sub-OML of S that contains $f(B) \cup g(L)$.

(iii) If μ is a probability measure on B and ν is a probability measure on L, then there exists a probability measure $\mu\nu$ on S such that $\mu\nu\big(f(b)\big) = \mu(b)$ and $\mu\nu\big(g(p)\big) = \nu(p)$ for all $b \in B$, $p \in L$.

It is not difficult to show that, even if L is only an orthoalgebra, the sum S has analogous properties. Indeed, if we identify S with $B \otimes L$ by the isomorphism of Theorem 4.11, we can define $S_B := \{b{\otimes}1 \mid b \in B\}$, $S_L := \{1{\otimes}p \mid p \in L\}$, $f(b) := b{\otimes}1$ for $b \in B$, and $g(p) := 1 \otimes p$ for $p \in L$. Then S_B and S_L are suborthoalgebras of S and $f\colon B \to S_B$, $g\colon L \to S_L$ are isomorphisms. Even though S need not be a lattice, it turns out that the infimum $f(b) \wedge g(p)$ exists in S for all $b \in B$, $p \in L$, and we have $f(b) \wedge g(p) = (b \otimes 1) \wedge (1 \otimes p) = b \otimes p$. In particular, $f(b) \wedge g(p) = 0$ iff $b = 0$ or $p = 0$. Thus, the analogue of Condition (i) holds. The analogue of Condition (ii) would state that there is no proper suborthoalgebra of $B \otimes L$ that contains $f(B) \cup g(L)$ and is closed under existing finite infima. The analogue of Condition (iii) is a direct consequence of Theorem 2.7.

In [1] and [7] (see also [11]) it is shown that the sum S of a Boolean algebra B and an OML L is isomorphic to the bounded Boolean power $L[B]^*$ of L by B. By exactly the same argument, this result holds even if L is only an orthoalgebra. Therefore, we may conclude that the sum S, the tensor product $B \otimes L$, and the bounded Boolean power $L[B]^*$ are mutually isomorphic. The tensor product seems to be the only one of these three constructions that is available for the more general case in which B is replaced by an OML, and OMP, or an orthoalgebra (see [5] and [12]).

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Authors' addresses: D. Foulis, Department of Mathematics and Statistics, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003, U.S.A. and P. Pták, Department of Mathematics, The Czech Technical University, Electrical Eng., 166 27 Prague 6, Czech Republic.