Automated Equational Deduction with Otter

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Preface

This monograph is intended to demonstrate that automated deduction is starting to become a practical tool for working mathematicians. It contains a set of problems and theorems that arose in correspondence between the authors starting early in 1993. One of us (RP), a mathematician working in universal algebra and geometry, contacted the other (WM), a computer scientist working in automated deduction, after reading a survey article by Larry Wos on applications of automated reasoning. [[continue this thread.]]

[[What else to add?]]

OTTER (version 3.0.4) and MACE (version 1.2.0) are the two computer programs that made this work possible. Both programs are in the public domain and are available by anonymous FTP and through the World Wide Web (WWW). See one of

ftp://info.mcs.anl.gov/pub/Otter/README
http://www.mcs.anl.gov/home/mccune/ar

for information on obtaining the programs. The primary documentation for the programs are [26] and [24, 25]; these are included with the programs when obtained by FTP. We also have the WWW document

http://www.mcs.anl.gov/home/mccune/ar/monograph

associated with this work; it points to all of the OTTER and MACE input files and proofs to which we refer.

Special thanks go to Larry Wos and to Ross Overbeek. Larry introduced the notions of strategy and simplification to automated deduction and invented the inference rule paramodulation for equality; all three of these concepts are at the center of this work. Ross is due a lot of the credit for OTTER's basic design and high performance, because in building OTTER, McCune borrowed so heavily from Ross's eariler theorem provers and ideas.

[[Who else to thank??]]

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Chapter 1

Introduction

This monograph contains a collection of theorems and problems in equational logic and in logics close to equational logic. Some are easy, some are difficult, and some are still open. We have attacked nearly all of the problems with the automated deduction system OTTER, and many of the resulting proofs are presented in the following chapters. Many previously open problems were solved by OTTER, and many more new problems arose and were solved by OTTER during the course of this work.

About two thirds of the theorems and problems are in several areas of universal algebra, including lattice theory, Boolean algebra, groups, quasigroups, loops, and semigroups; these are about axiomatizations of algebras, relationships between various algebras, investigations of new algebras, finding proofs simpler than those previously known, finding new equational descriptions satisfying certain pre-assigned syntactic properties, and finding first-order proofs where previous proofs had been model theoretic or higher order. The other third of the problems are related to algebraic geometry; these use an equational inference rule, implemented for the first time in OTTER, that captures a generalization principle of cubic curves in the complex projective plane. The rule can be used to construct elegant proofs of some interesting and useful theorems that ordinarily require higher-order notions from algebraic geometry.

In this work, the program OTTER was used to *find* proofs rather than to check proofs supplied by the user or to complete proofs outlined by the user. OTTER is programmable in the sense that the user can specify inference rules and supply parameters to restrict and direct the search for proofs, and we freely used these features. But we did not use any knowledge about proofs when giving problems to OTTER; in nearly all cases the user did not know a proof of the theorem in question. Nor did we use much knowledge about the algebras under study; in most cases, the user had little or none. We also made some use of a complementary program called MACE, which searches for small finite models and counterexamples. Although not particularly powerful, MACE made

several important contributions to this work.[1]

1.1 Algebras and Equational Logic

[[RP: you are welcome to rewrite some of this material.]]

The material in this section follows Tarski's 1968 paper on equational logic [53]. An *algebra* is a system $\langle A, O_1, \ldots, O_n \rangle$ consisting of a nonempty set A and a finite sequence of finitary operations from A to A. The sequence of arities of $O_1, \ldots, O_n$ is the *type* of the algebra. For example, a group might be $\langle G, \cdot, ', e \rangle$ with type $\langle 2, 1, 0 \rangle$. If the type of an algebra or class of algebras is clear from the context, e.g., if it is specified by a set of equations, we may omit mention of the type. To specify classes of algebras and to prove theorems about them, we can use equational logic.

Equational logic. A logic is typically specified by a language of formulas and rules of inference over formulas. The language of an equational logic consists of a set of function symbols of fixed arity (including constants) and an unlimited supply of variables. (OTTER distinguishes variables from constants with the following rule: it is a variable iff it starts with a member of $\{u, v, w, x, y, z\}$; we use the same convention here.) Formulas are simply equations, in which all variables are interpreted as being universally quantified. From another view, equational logic is that part of predicate logic with equality in which equations are the only formulas. In the terminology of automated theorem proving (Sec. 2.1), an equation is a unit equality clause.

The *equational theory* of a class of algebras is the set of equations that are satisfied in all algebras of the class. A *variety* is a class of algebras that consists of all models of some set of equations. A *basis* for a theory is a set of formulas from which all formulas of the theory can be derived by the rules of inference. A basis is *independent* if none of its members can be derived from the remaining equations. An n-basis is a basis with n elements.

There has been great interest in simple bases and bases with particular properties (see Tarski's paper [53] for an excellent survey), and many of our theorems are in those areas. For example, we study (1) one-based theories, including the existence of simple single axioms, (2) self-dual independent bases, with several different notions of the dual of an equation, (3) cardinalities of independent bases, including self-dual bases, and (4) bases in terms of nonstandard operations.

A standard set of inference rules for equational logic is Birkhoff's, listed in Table 1.1. Birkhoff's rules are sound and deduction-complete [2]; that is, an equation E is a model-theoretic consequence of a set Σ of equations if and only if E can be derived from Σ br Birkhoff's rules.

Although of theoretical interest, Birkhoff's rules have not been useful in searching automatically for proofs of theorems in equational logic, because no

[1] We apologize if the reader is offended by our anthropomorphism about OTTER and MACE, but we view them as assistants. In fact, we considered making OTTER a coauthor.

Table 1.1: Birkhoff's Inference Rules for Equational Logic

$\dfrac{}{t = t}$	Reflexivity
$\dfrac{t_1 = t_2}{t_2 = t_1}$	Symmetry
$\dfrac{t_1 = t_2,\ t_2 = t_3}{t_1 = t_3}$	Transitivity
$\dfrac{f(x) = g(x)}{f(t) = g(t)}$	Substitution
$\dfrac{t_1 = t_2}{f[t_1] = f[t_2]}$	Replacement

one has found effective ways of controlling the use of the substitution and replacement rules. Instead, we use *paramodulation* [48], a rule that combines substitution with a different kind of replacement, in particular, replacing a term with an equal term. See Table 1.1, where σ is a most general substitution of

Table 1.2: Paramodulation for Equational Logic

$\dfrac{}{x = x}$	Reflexivity
$\dfrac{t_1 = t_2,\ P[s] \text{ (with } t_1\sigma \equiv s\sigma)}{(P[t_2])\sigma}$	Paramodulation

terms for variables such that $t_1\sigma$ is identical to $s\sigma$, and $P[s]$ is an equation or negated equation containing a term s. (Paramodulation is ordinarily defined for first-order predicate logic with equality. See Sec. 2.1 for clarification.) Paramodulation is not deduction-complete, because there is no substitution rule; for example, $f(t,t) = t$ cannot be derived from $f(x,x) = x$. It is, however, *refutation*-complete; that is, if $\Sigma \models \{t_1 = t_2\}$, then $\Sigma \cup \{t_1' \neq t_2'\} \vdash \{t \neq t\}$ for some term t, where $t_1' \neq t_2'$ is the *denial* of $t_1 = t_2$, obtained by replacing all variables with new (Skolem) constants.

1.1.1 Outside of Equational Logic

We deviate from equational logic in several ways; all but the last listed here are still within first-order predicate logic with equality First, we occasionally include deduction rules, for example left cancellation, $x \cdot y = x \cdot z \ \rightarrow\ y = z$, as axioms. In some cases, for example the theory of cancellative semigroups, it is necessary, because there is no equational axiomatization. In other cases it leads

to more effective searches for proofs; for example, quasigroups can be defined equationally, but because cancellation holds for quasigroups, we may include it as a deduction rule. Second, we prove some theorems involving existential quantification. For example, to prove that an operation is a quasigroup, we prefer to show left and right cancellation and the existence of left and right solutions, rather than the (more awkward) equational axioms for quasigroups (see Thms. #MFL-4, #MFL-5, and #MFL-6, p. 175). Third, we occasionally make simple transformations to a representation in predicate logic. For example, for Thm. #CS-4, (p. 80), to prove $t_1 = t_2$, we assert $P(t'_1)$, deny $P(t'_2)$, then derive a contradiction. The purpose of the transformation in this case is to achieve a particular highly constrained bidirectional search strategy.

Finally, many of the theorems in this work involve Padmanabhan's inference rule $=(gL)\Rightarrow$, which is based on a property of cubic curves in the complex projective plane. We refer to $=(gL)\Rightarrow$ as an first-order equational rule, because it derives equations from equations; however, it is outside of ordinary equational logic, because it cannot be axiomatized with equations. See Sec. 2.2.4 for details of OTTER's implementation of $=(gL)\Rightarrow$, and see Sec. ?? for the mathematical discussion of the rule.

1.1.2 Birkhoff's Subdirect Decomposition Theorem

[[RP: please write this section.]]

1.2 First-order and Higher-order Proofs

By the completeness of equational logic, if an equational statement is a theorem, there must exist an equational proof of it. However, equational theorems are frequently proved with model theoretic or set theoretic arguments; for example, [[RP: need some examples.]].

Proofs involving such higher-order notions frequently give no insight into equational proofs, and one of our goals in this work is to find equational proofs of theorems whose previously known proofs have been higher order. Why? (1) We are better at automating searches in lower logics. When faced with an open equational problem about which we have little insight, our only practical choice is an automated first-order search. Experience with known theorems will give us insight into open problems. (2) It is currently more difficult to rigorously formalize higher-order notions. As formal verification becomes more important throughout mathematics, science, and engineering, lower level proofs may be regarded as more trustworthy because the inference rules are simpler. (3) We simply like to work without using unnecessary machinery.

We give here an example of a theorem whose previously known proofs are higher-order. First we list a proof found by OTTER (after several failed attempts with various search strategies); then, we give the mathematical background of the theorem and a higher-order proof.

Theorem #MED-1. The type is $\langle 2, 0\rangle$ with nullary e.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cdot \text{ is cancellataive} \\ (xy)(zu) = (xz)(yu) \\ ee = e \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \{(x(yz))((uv)w) = (x(uz))((yv)w)\}.$$

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 140.32 seconds).

1	$x = x$	
2	$x \cdot y = z,\ x \cdot u = z \ \rightarrow\ y = u$	
3	$x \cdot y = z,\ u \cdot y = z \ \rightarrow\ x = u$	
4	$(x \cdot y) \cdot (z \cdot u) = (x \cdot z) \cdot (y \cdot u)$	
5	$e \cdot e = e$	
7	$(A \cdot (D \cdot C)) \cdot ((B \cdot E) \cdot F) = (A \cdot (B \cdot C)) \cdot ((D \cdot E) \cdot F) \ \rightarrow\ \square$	
8	$((x \cdot y) \cdot (z \cdot u)) \cdot (v \cdot w) = ((x \cdot z) \cdot v) \cdot ((y \cdot u) \cdot w)$	[4 → 4]
9	$(x \cdot y) \cdot ((z \cdot u) \cdot (v \cdot w)) = (x \cdot (z \cdot v)) \cdot (y \cdot (u \cdot w))$	[4 → 4]
10	$((x \cdot y) \cdot z) \cdot ((u \cdot v) \cdot w) = ((x \cdot u) \cdot (y \cdot v)) \cdot (z \cdot w)$	[flip 8]
13,12	$(x \cdot e) \cdot (y \cdot e) = (x \cdot y) \cdot e$	[5 → 4, flip]
15,14	$(e \cdot x) \cdot (e \cdot y) = e \cdot (x \cdot y)$	[5 → 4, flip]
16	$(e \cdot x) \cdot e = e \cdot (x \cdot e)$	[5 → 12, flip]
27	$((e \cdot x) \cdot y) \cdot (e \cdot z) = (e \cdot (x \cdot e)) \cdot (y \cdot z)$	[16 → 4, flip]
30	$(x \cdot (e \cdot y)) \cdot (z \cdot (e \cdot u)) = (x \cdot z) \cdot (e \cdot (y \cdot u))$	[14 → 4, flip]
33,32	$((e \cdot x) \cdot y) \cdot ((e \cdot z) \cdot u) = (e \cdot (x \cdot z)) \cdot (y \cdot u)$	[14 → 4, flip]
74	$((x \cdot y) \cdot (z \cdot u)) \cdot e = ((x \cdot z) \cdot (y \cdot u)) \cdot e$	[5 → 8 :13]
81	$(e \cdot (x \cdot e)) \cdot ((e \cdot y) \cdot z) = e \cdot ((x \cdot y) \cdot z)$	[14 → 27 :15, flip]
147	$(x \cdot ((y \cdot z) \cdot (u \cdot v))) \cdot e = (x \cdot ((y \cdot u) \cdot (z \cdot v))) \cdot e$	[74 → 12 :13]
193	$(e \cdot (x \cdot y)) \cdot ((z \cdot u) \cdot v) = (e \cdot (z \cdot y)) \cdot ((x \cdot u) \cdot v)$	[14 → 10 :33]
238,237	$(x \cdot (y \cdot e)) \cdot ((e \cdot z) \cdot (u \cdot v)) = (x \cdot (y \cdot u)) \cdot (e \cdot (z \cdot v))$	[9 → 30]
306	$x \cdot ((y \cdot z) \cdot (u \cdot v)) = x \cdot ((y \cdot u) \cdot (z \cdot v))$	[3,1,147]
369	$e \cdot ((x \cdot (y \cdot z)) \cdot ((u \cdot v) \cdot w)) = e \cdot ((x \cdot (y \cdot v)) \cdot ((u \cdot z) \cdot w))$	[193 → 81 :238,15]
485	$(x \cdot (y \cdot z)) \cdot ((u \cdot v) \cdot w) = (x \cdot (u \cdot z)) \cdot ((y \cdot v) \cdot w)$	[2,306,369]
486	$\square$	[485,7]

[[Note to RP: give background and higher-order proof.]]

1.3 Previous Applications of Automated Deduction

We list here some highlights of previous work related to the automated discovery of new results in mathematics and logic. We include work done with programs other than OTTER or MACE, and work done outside of equational logic. (We omit work done in hardware and software verification—probably the most practical applications of automated deduction—because we have not worked in those areas.)

- *SAM's Lemma* [9]. In 1966, a theorem about modular lattices was proved with the interactive theorem prover Semi-Automated Mathematics (SAM V). The user trying to guide SAM V to the proof of a known theorem, and he noticed that an equation had been derived that led directly to the proof of a related open question. This is widely regarded as the first case of a new result in mathematics being found by an automated theorem prover. (See Thm. #LT-0, page 91.)

- *Ternary Boolean Algebra* [56]. Several dependencies were found by S. Winker in the original axiomatization of ternary Boolean algebra (TBA). Although the results are based on small finite models, a theorem prover with equational capabilities (NIUTP [20]) was used to analyze various conjectures. The work [56] predates the existence of fast model searching programs such as MACE, which would have been helpful.

- *Equivalential Calculus.* Several single axioms of minimum length were previously known. Many of the other theorems of that length were show to be too weak to be single axioms by J. Peterson [45], and one was found by J. A. Kalman to be a single axiom [15]. Then, the seven remaining minimal candidates were classified by S. Winker and L. Wos [62]: two were found to be single axioms, and five were shown (by hand) to be too weak by using insight from failed theorem prover searches.

- *Robbins Algebra* [57]. The famous Robbins problem, whether an algebra with a commutative an associative operation satisfying the Robbins axiom is necessarily a Boolean algebra, is still open. L. Wos and S. Winder attacked the problem by finding very weak equations that force such an algebra to be Boolean (see Sec. 6.7.3).

- *Fixed Point Combinators* [28, 58]. A set of special-purpose equational strategies was developed to answer questions on the existence of fixed points and fixed point combinators in fragments of combinatory logic; many new results were obtained through their use.

- *Nonassociative Rings* [55]. A special-purpose theorem prover for the z-module reasoning method was used by T.-C. Wang to answer several open questions in nonassociative rings.

- *Group Calculi* [23]. This work is on nonequational axiomatizations of group theory in terms of division, with inference rules substitution and detachment (modus ponens). The first known single axioms were found for two variants of the theory. This was the first use of a theorem proving program to generate large sets of candidate axioms, then run separate searches with the candidates. That method was used in other successful studies, including the that summarized in the next point and the present work.

- *Single Axioms for Groups.* There has been a lot of recent work in this area, almost all of it relying heavily on equational provers. Short single

axioms for groups and for Abelian groups, in terms of various operations, were presented in [22]. In [18], K. Kunen presents new single axioms for groups in terms of product and inverse, and proves that his have the fewest possible number of variables and the the ones in [22] are the shortest possible. In [29], schemas for single axioms for odd exponent groups, in terms of {product} and {product,identity}, are presented, and in [10], Kunen and Hart formalize and generalize those results.

- *Quasigroup Existence Problems.* Many quasigroup existence posed by F. Bennett and others have been answered by J. Slaney, M. Stickel, M. Fujita, H. Zhang, and W. McCune with model searching programs similar to MACE [50, 24, 63]. Also, some of the quasigroup problems have been simplified with an equational theorem prover [52].

1.4 Organization

Chapter 2 contains introductions to OTTER and MACE. The programs apply to full first-order predicate logic with equality, but we limit the discussion to the parts close to equational logic. Automated deduction is reviewed, OTTER's algorithms are sketched, the implementation of the new inference rule $=\!(gL)\!\Rightarrow$ for algebraic geometry is discussed, and some relevant OTTERstrategies are presented. Example input files and OTTERproofs and MACE models are listed, some advice on using the programs is given, and soundness of the programs is discussed.

Chapters 3 and 4, of central importance in this work, are on problems related to algebraic geometry. The equational inference rule $=\!(gL)\!\Rightarrow$, defined by Padmanabhan and installed in OTTER for this work, is presented from a mathematical perspective. Several important results in classical algebraic geometry are proved by OTTER, quite elegantly, with $=\!(gL)\!\Rightarrow$, and several improvements and new results are presented. Chapter 3 focuses on uniqueness theorems, and Chapter 4 on compatability of various algebras with $=\!(gL)\!\Rightarrow$; for example, which algebras cannot be defined on a cubic curve.

Chapter 5 is about a conjecture on the relationship between groups and cancellative semigroups. It says that if a particular kind of statement can be proved for groups, then it holds also for cancellative semigroups. Few think it plausible at first, but no counterexample has been found. We present many examples of theorems, proved first by OTTER, that support the conjecture.

Chapter 6, on problems in lattices and related algebras, is a return to pure equational logic. We first give a few OTTER proofs of classical results about modularity and distributivity, then we present new single axioms, found using some new reduction methods, for lattices and a for weakly associative lattices. Next, we generalize several previously known theorems about lattices, to quasi-lattices. Finally, we look at Boolean algebra, giving OTTER proofs of some previously-known theorems, including some about the famous Robbins algebra problem, and presenting a single axiom for ternary Boolean algebra.

Chapter 7 is about self-dual axiom systems for groups and for lattices. This work is motivated by Tarski's interpolation theorem on spectra of independent bases. We apply the additional syntactic constraint of self-duality, and use OTTER and MACE to test specific conjectures in support of the main results, which will be reported in detail elsewhere.

Finally, in Chapter 8, we present OTTER proofs of some classical theorems about Moufang loops, some new and simple bases for Moufang loops, a single axiom for inverse loops in terms of product and inverse, and a schema for single axioms for subvarieties of inverse loops, including Moufang loops.

Choice of Material. Our two motivations in writing this document have been to demonstrate that programs like OTTER and MACE can be valuable assistants to mathematicians, to present new results in mathematics that have been obtained by them or with their help. As a consequence, it contains a mixed bag of theorems, counterexamples, and conjectures. We have included new results, both significant and supportive, along with some well-known theorems for perspective and for comparison with the new results. Although much of this work is about group theory, lattices, and Boolean algebra, we have not included the basic theorems in those areas cited so often in the automated deduction literature and use so often as test problems for theorem provers. Some of these results are also being presented elsewhere [42, 40, 27, 41, 43]. We have included them here as well to indicate how the programs were used to obtain them and to give a unified and complete picture of our collaboration on this project.

[[General Notes to RP (rest of chapter).]]

[[RP: what do you think about marking theorems that are new or where we give the first first-order proof? something like the following.]]

•**Theorem A.** This is a new result.

°**Theorem B.** This is the first known first-order proof.

[[Our gL terminology is not consistent. We talk about the inference rule $=\!(gL)\!\Rightarrow$, and about algebras satisfying (gL), or (gL)-algebras. Should (gL) be written another way, say (gL)?]]

[[When we introduce a problem or theorem, we sometimes give the type of algebra. (I already changed (2,1,0) to to $\langle 2,1,0\rangle$; is that OK? If not, it is trivial to change them back.) When should this be done? Also, is it appropriate to say, for example, "type $\langle 2,1,0\rangle$ with corresponding operations $\langle \cdot, ', e\rangle$"?]]

Chapter 2

Otter and MACE

It is like having a window on the thought processes of a powerful but very different kind of mathematician.

J. R. Guard, et al [9]

OTTER [26] is a program that searches for proofs, and MACE [24, 25] is a program that searches for small finite models or counterexamples. Both apply to statements in first-order logic with equality. OTTER is more powerful and flexible at its task than MACE is at its task (consequently, OTTER is more difficult to use). When searching for a proof with OTTER the user typically formulates a search strategy and makes several attempts, modifying the strategy along the way. When searching for a counterexample with MACE, the user simply supplies a statement of the conjecture; if the conjecture is not too complex, and if there exist small finite models, then MACE will find them. For many of our conjectures (quasigroup problems in particular), we know that counterexamples, if they exist, must be infinite; MACE is useless in such cases. But the two programs nicely complement one another in many other cases.

The following descriptions of the two programs are informal. See the manuals and [60] for more formal and detailed presentations. First, we define some terms of automated theorem proving.

2.1 Definitions

These definitions are biased toward OTTER and equational theorem proving.

A *term* is either a variable, a constant, or the application of an n-ary function symbol to n terms.

An *atom* is the application of an n-ary predicate symbol to n terms. Nearly all atoms in this work will be equalities.

A *literal* is either an atom or the negation of an atom.

A *clause* is a disjunction of literals. The variables in a clause are implicitly universally quantified.

The *length* of a term, literal, or clause is the symbol count, excluding punctuation. In particular, variables and constants have length 1, the length of a term or atom is the sum of the lengths of the arguments plus 1, and the length of a clause is the sum of the lengths of its atoms (negation symbols are not counted).

A *unit clause* contains exactly one literal. Most of the clauses in this work are unit equality clauses, that is, equations.

The *empty clause* contains no literals and represents a contradiction.

A *Horn clause* has at most one positive literal. All of the clauses associated with this work are Horn clauses.

Two terms or atoms *unify* if there is a substitution of terms for variables that makes the terms or atoms identical. When we speak of a *unifying substitution*, we refer to the most general unifying substitution.

An *equational deduction rule* is a non-unit Horn clause containing some number, say n, of negative equalities (the antecedents) and one positive equality (the consequent). It is frequently written as an implication,

$$s_1 = t_1 \ \& \ \cdots \ \& \ s_n = t_n \ \rightarrow \ s = t,$$

and is typically used by OTTER with the inference rule hyperresolution.

The inference rule *hyperresolution* (for equational deduction rules) takes an equational deduction rule with n antecedents and n equality unit clauses, and derives, if possible, the appropriate instance of the consequent.

Paramodulation (for unit equality clauses) is an inference rule that combines variable instantiation (by unification) and equality substitution into one step. Consider $t = s$ and let $P[t']$ be a positive or negative equality containing a term t'. If t and t' unify, with unifying substitution σ, then paramodulation *from* $t = s$ *into* $P[t']$ yields the paramodulant $\sigma(P[s])$. For example, from $uu' = e$ into $x(x'y) = y$, we can derive $xe = x''$ by unifying uu' and $x'y$.

Unit conflict is a trivial inference rule the derives the empty clause (a contradiction) from two unifying unit clauses of opposite sign. All OTTER proofs are by contradiction.

A *demodulator* is a positive equality unit, $t_1 = t_2$, that is used as a rewrite rule to rewrite instances of t_1 to the corresponding instances of t_2.

Demodulation is the process of repeatedly rewriting a clause with a set of demodulators until no more rewriting steps can be applied. A desirable property of a set of demodulators is that demodulation with the set terminates on all terms to which it is applied.

Forward demodulation is demodulation applied to newly inferred clauses. OTTER always performs forward demodulation when demodulators are present.

Back demodulation occurs when a newly inferred equality is added to the set of demodulators. All clauses that can be rewritten with the new demodulator are demodulated with the (extended) set of demodulators. Back demodulation is optional in OTTER.

Skolemization is a process of eliminating existentially quantified variables from a formula by replacing them with *Skolem constants* and *Skolem functions*. The resulting formula is equiconsistent with the original formula. In this work,

Skolemization is used mainly to assert the denials of conclusions. For example, when proving commutativity, the conclusion is $\forall x \forall y(xy = yx)$, its negation is $\exists x \exists y(xy \neq yx)$, and the Skolemized negation is $AB \neq BA$, where A and B are new symbols, that is, Skolem constants. In other words, to deny the conclusion, we simply assert that there are two elements, A and B, that do not commute.

Knuth-Bendix completion is a method for attempting to transform a set of equalities into a *complete set of reductions*, that is, a set of rewrite rules that produces canonical forms. Although we are not concerned in this work with complete sets of reductions, the mechanics of some of our search strategies are similar to Knuth-Bendix completion. See Sec. 2.2.3.

2.2 Otter

OTTER is a resolution/paramodulation theorem-proving program that applies to statements in first-order logic with equality. OTTER operates on clauses, so if the statements supplied by the user are not clauses, OTTER immediately translates them with Skolemization (to eliminate existential quantifiers) and conjunctive normal form (CNF) conversion. This work focuses mainly on equational logic, and equations are clauses already, so CNF conversion is not necessary. We search for proofs by contradiction, and Skolemization is used here mainly to deny the conclusion of the conjecture.

OTTER is not interactive; the user prepares an input file which contains a denial of the conjecture and a specification of a search strategy, then runs OTTER and receives an output file. (OTTER has a primitive interactive mode, but it was not used for this work.) If the output file does not contain a proof, the user examines the output, modifies the input, and tries again for a proof. Most trivial theorems are proved within the first few attempts, and most difficult theorems require some iteration, resulting in the development of a specialized search strategy. For this work, we did not use OTTER as a proof checker; that is, the strategies were not designed to lead OTTER to particular proofs. Rather, the strategies were designed to guide the program toward a particular *type* of proof or to avoid search paths that seem to be worthless.

Because of the iterative way in which OTTER is typically used, we do not think of it as an "automatic" theorem prover. However, OTTER does have a mode, the *autonomous mode*, that allows the user to supply simply a denial of the conjecture; the program does a simple syntactic analysis of the conjecture, decides on a simple strategy, and searches for a proof. Although not used in this work, the autonomous mode can be used by OTTER to prove many of the easy theorems we present.

The real, practical strength of OTTER is the ability to quickly explore large search spaces. Strategies are used mainly to restrict the search rather than to carefully guide it, resulting in a search less focused than with some of the other automated theorem provers, which use heuristics to carefully plan and control the search for a proof.

The theorems we present fall into two main classes: ordinary equational

theorems, and equational theorems with the rule $=(gL)\Rightarrow$. In some cases we also add deduction rules such as cancellation or various closure conditions (Sec. 4.4). The strategies we use for ordinary equational theorems (both with and without deduction rules) are simpler, more uniform, and better understood than our strategies for $=(gL)\Rightarrow$; before going into detail about particular strategies in Secs. 2.2.3 and 2.2.4, we present some general features of OTTER.

2.2.1 The Main Loop

OTTER maintains three primary lists of clauses.

`usable`. These clauses are able to participate in the search through application of inference rules.

`sos` (set of support). These clauses are waiting to participate in the search through application of inference rules. A subset (possibly empty) of `sos` occurs also in list `demodulators`; members of that subset can participate in the search through rewriting (demodulation).

`demodulators`. All of these clauses are unit equalities. They are applied as rewrite rules to all inferred clauses.

In the input file, the user typically partitions the statement of the conjecture into `usable` and `sos`; if any equalities are present, they may be inserted into `demodulators` also. OTTER's highest-level operation is a simple loop:

Repeat
1. Select a clause, the *given clause*, from `sos`.
2. Move the given clause from `sos` to `usable`.
3. Draw inferences from the given clause using other clauses in `usable`. With each inferred clause, rewrite it with `demodulators` and decide if it should be retained; if retained, append it so `sos`, and if it should be a rewrite rule, append it to `demodulators`.

Until a proof is found or a resource is exhausted.

The five main determinants of the search are (1) the initial partition into `usable` and `sos`, (2) the method for selecting the given clause, (3) the inference rules that are applied, (4) the rules for retention of inferred clauses, and (5) the rules for deciding whether inferred equalities are to be rewrite rules. These are considered to be part of the search strategy and are covered in some detail in the following subsection.

2.2.2 General Strategies

As mentioned above, use of OTTER frequently involves iteration through a sequence of searches, and part of the iteration is toward achieving a *well-behaved* search. The notion of a well-behaved search is not precise, and recognizing one is largely a matter of experience in finding proofs with OTTER. However, we

can list here some ways in which searches can be ill behaved. One determines the behavior of a search by examining the output file.

- The `sos` list grows to rapidly. This wastes time and memory, because most `sos` clauses will never participate in the search.
- The program focuses on many trivial variants of clauses, because they are smaller than other, useful clauses.
- The program is not using, or not using to the desired extent, some of the inference rules that are enabled.
- A bidirectional search is desired, but the given clauses that are selected force the search to be in one direction only.
- The program is wasting time making checks or performing other operations that have little or no effect on the search.

To adjust the behavior of a search, one changes the specification of one or more strategies. The rest of this subsection contains summaries of OTTER's most important general strategies.

Set of Support

One of the earliest strategies for automated theorem proving is the set of support strategy [61], which is designed to prevent lines of reasoning. The set of support requires that the input clauses be partitioned into two sets, S (clauses with support) and T (those without support); the strategy requires that all lines of reasoning start with a member of S. That is, no inference is drawn entirely from clauses in T.

OTTER's main loop can be viewed as a simple implementation of the set of support strategy. The initial `sos` list is S, and the initial `usable` list is T. Because the clauses in the initial `usable` list never occur in the `sos` list, and because each inference is started with the given clause, which is selected from the `sos list`, no inference is made in which all of the participants are in the initial `usable` list. If the user wishes to do without the set of support strategy, then he or she simply places all input clauses in the `sos` list.

The primary motivation for the set of support strategy is to focus the reasoning on the problem at hand instead of on the general theory. Many theorems formulate naturally as axioms of a theory, special hypotheses, and a conclusion. The standard recommendation for partitioning the input into S (supported clauses) and T (non-supported clauses) is to place the axioms of the theory into T and clauses corresponding to the special hypotheses and denial of the conclusion into S. The result is that all lines of reasoning start with the hypotheses and the conclusion.

However, our experience has shown that the set of support strategy is not particularly effective for two classes of theory: (1) equational and nearly-equational theories, and (2) theories with few axioms and few concepts. The theories on

which we focus in this work fall into both classes, so for the most part, we do without the set of support strategy.

Selecting the Given Clause

Selection of the given clause has a great effect on the character and outcome of the search; it is the "next path to explore". Since new clauses are appended to the `sos` list, selecting the first `sos` clause leads to breadth-first search (occasionally useful), and taking the last leads to depth-first search (rarely useful). OTTER's default method, however, is to select the best clause in the `sos` list as the given clause. For example, if a simple equation is derived, it is usually best to use it right away. The default measure of "best" , and the one used for this work, is simply the length of the clause; if the user has other ideas about what is best, he or she can use OTTER's weighting mechanism to specify rules for assigning weights to clauses.

For most of the theorems and conjectures in this work, we use a selection method that is a combination of best-first and breadth-first. One of OTTER's parameters, `pick_given_ratio`, can be used to specify the ratio; a value of n means n parts best-first to 1 part breadth-first; that is, through n iterations of the main loop, the best clause is taken, then in the next iteration, the first is used, and so on. With this method, OTTER focuses mainly on the small clauses, while occasionally allowing a larger, richer clause to participate in the search, to "mix things up".

Demodulation (Rewriting)

The list `demodulators` contains a set of directed equalities that are used as rewrite rules. When a new clause is inferred, one of the first processes applied to it is forward demodulation, in which the clause is rewritten, as much as possible, with the members of `demodulators`. The primary motivation for demodulation is to reduce redundancy by canonicalizing clauses. For example, if the theory has a left identity, $ex = x$, then it is usually wasteful to retain both $(xy)z = x(yz)$ and $(xy)(ez) = x(yz)$; with $ex = x$ as a demodulator, the second will be demodulated to an equality identical to the first and will be deleted.

Equations can become demodulators in three ways: (1) demodulators can be specified in the input file, (2) input equations in `sos` or `usable` can be copied into `demodulators`, and (3) derived equalities can be copied into `demodulators`. Alternatives (2) and (3), which apply only if certain flags are set, can also cause the new demodulator to rewrite previously retained clauses, through back demodulation.

Retaining Inferred Clauses

After a newly inferred clause is demodulated and possibly rewritten in other ways, OTTER must decide whether it is to be retained. Forward subsumption is nearly always applied; that is, if the new clause is subsumed by any of OTTER's

existing clauses, then it is discarded. Also, the user can assign limits on several measures, including number of variables, number of literals, and the weight of clause. A limit on the weight of retained clauses is nearly always used for difficult theorems.

As when selecting the given clause, the default weight (which we use unless stated otherwise) is the length of new clause. If there is no limit on the weight of retained clauses, or if the limit is too high, then the `sos` list will grow very rapidly; most of the `sos` clauses will simply be wasting space, with little chance of participating in the search. Also, if back demodulation is enabled, when newly derived equalities are adjoined as demodulators, a lot of time will be wasted attempting to rewrite all of the `sos` clauses. If the limit is too low, then the `sos` list will be exhausted and the search will terminate. The typical strategy, and the one used in this work, is to start with a low limit and make several test runs, adjusting the limit, until a well-behaved search is achieved. (This iterative process explains the apparently arbitrary weight limits specified in many of the input files associated with this work.)

Forward, Backward, and Bidirectional Searches

Most of the theorems and conjectures in this work fit the template

$$E \cup D \Rightarrow C,$$

where E and C are sets of equalities, D is a set of deduction rules, and "$\Rightarrow$" may include an extension to the theory.

In a forward search, one reasons from $E \cup D$, and derives additional equalities, succeeding if all members of C are derived. An easy (but possibly risky) way to have OTTER conduct a forward search is to place the denials of the conclusions C in an auxiliary list called `passive`. Clauses in `passive` do not participate actively in the search, but if an equality that conflicts with a member of `passive`, then a proof will be reported and printed. This method is risky, however, if the members of C are complex enough to be rewritten by a demodulator. For example, suppose e is a constant, the denial of $(ex)x = yy$ is in `passive`, and the equality $ex = x$ is derived and adjoined as a demodulator. If $(ex)x = yy$ is derived later, it will be demodulated to $xx = yy$ before the unit conflict check with passive, and the proof will be missed. Therefore, only non-simplifiable clauses should be placed in `passive`.

In a backward search, one reasons from the denial of C (assume C is a singleton), using members of E and D to derive negated equalities, until a contradiction with a member of E is derived. To have OTTER conduct a backward search one can simply start the search with $E \cup D$ in list `usable` and the denial of C in `sos`. All derived clauses will be negative. (If D is nonempty, then they will have to be used to derive negative clauses with the inference rule UR-resolution [60].) *However, purely backward searches are ineffective for nearly all theories in which equality plays a major role*; deriving and using equalities is simply too important.

In a bidirectional search, one reasons both forward and backward. To achieve a bidirectional search with OTTER, one can place a subset of E in the list `sos`; both positive and negative equalities can be derived. However, it can be difficult to achieve the desired balance between forward and backward search, because OTTER uses a single method for selecting the given clause, and both positive and negative clauses must be selected.

Most of the searches and most of the proofs in this work are either forward or mostly-forward bidirectional. If C was a simple singleton equality, its denial was usually placed in the list `passive`, resulting in a forward search (proof); otherwise, its denial was placed in list `usable`, resulting in a forward or bidirectional search (proof).

Problem Formulation

Although it is arguable whether problem formulation is a search strategy, from a practical view, it falls in with the other strategies presented in this section.

One usually has choices in the statement of the theorem or conjecture, and OTTER can be sensitive to these choices. We list four examples. First, given an equational theory E, which basis for E should be used? We usually find it best to use a basis that includes simple equations; in some cases we prefer to use single axioms.

Second, should dependent equations be included? Consider group theory in terms of product, inverse, and identity e. Three logically equivalent alternatives are the following.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} ex = x \\ x'x = x \\ (xy)z = x(yz) \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} ex = x \\ xe = e \\ x'x = x \\ xx' = e \\ (xy)z = x(yz) \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} ex = x, & e' = e \\ xe = e, & x'' = x \\ x'x = x, & (xy)' = y'x' \\ xx' = e, & x(x'y) = y \\ (xy)z = x(yz), & x'(xy) = y \end{array} \right\}$$

In addition, should cancellation be included as a deduction rule? We don't have simple answers; it usually depends on the situation and requires some experimentation to achieve a well-behaved search.

Third, consider the following two forms of the deduction rule for left cancellation:

$$xy = xz \;\rightarrow\; y = z$$
$$xy = u \;\&\; xz = u \;\rightarrow\; y = z$$

The first form, although more natural, is less effective than the second. Both rules apply to the equation $ab = ac$ (assuming the presence of $x = x$ for use with the second rule), but only the second rule applies to the pair $\{ab = d, ac = d\}$.

Finally, if the denial of the conclusion is complex, it is sometimes advantageous to introduce new terms (usually constants) to, in effect, abbreviate complex terms. We call this the *naming strategy*, and it has been long advocated by R. Overbeek in the context of hyperresolution [20, 19]. For example, we might reformulate a complex ground denial $\alpha \neq \beta$ as $\alpha = C \;\&\; \beta = D \;\&\; C \neq D$, where

C and D are new constants. This tends to prevent some inferences within the named terms—because the subterms are hidden—and to favor some inferences containing named terms—becauses those clauses are simpler.

2.2.3 Equational Problems

Many of our proof searches in equational theories use strategies that are similar to the Knuth-Bendix completion method [17]. Because the method is well known, we review it here and state how it differs from our OTTER strategies.

Knuth-Bendix completion

Knuth-Bendix completion is a method for attempting to transform a set of equalities E in to an equivalent set of rewrite rules R such that rewriting with R terminates on all terms and produces a canonical form. Rewriting with R is a decision procedure for equality of terms in the theory of E. (Thus, the existence of R is undecidable.) The set R is called a *complete set of reductions*. The method uses an ordering, say $\succ$, on terms to orient equalities into rewrite rules and to guarantee that rewriting terminates; each member of R satisfies *left-side* $\succ$ *right-side*. The following summarizes the method.

1. All equalities, whether members of E or derived, must be orientable into rules as *left-side* $\succ$ *right-side*; otherwise the method fails.

2. New equalities are inferred by paramodulation from left sides of rules into right sides of rules, then simplified with the current set of rules.

3. When a new (simplified) equality is derived and oriented into a rule, it is used to rewrite all known rules.

4. The method succeeds if no new paramodulants (left into left) can be derived.

If the method fails, then a different term ordering may lead to success.

The OTTER strategy we typically use for equational theorems is quite similar to the Knuth-Bendix method; the main differences are (1) our goal is to prove theorems, (2) instead of failing when a non-orientable equality is derived, we continue, using if for paramodulation, but not for rewriting, (3) we typically impose a limit on the size of retained clauses, and (4) we can paramodulate into negative clauses as well as positive ones, resulting in a bidirectional search.

(Historical remark: The roots of our current equational rules and strategies are in the methods used by Larry Wos and Ross Overbeek in the late 1960's and early 1970's. Those methods were developed independently from the Knuth-Bendix method (at about the same time) and were aimed at proving theorems rather than at finding a complete set of reductions. We tell OTTER to apply our standard equational strategy be setting a flag called `knuth_bendix`; this flag name is somewhat misleading.)

2.2.4 Equational Problems with the Rule $=(gL)\Rightarrow$

This section contains a description of OTTER's implementation of the derivation rule $=(gL)\Rightarrow$ and some practical information on its use. The rule $=(gL)\Rightarrow$ is presented mathematically in Sec. ??. This section can be skipped during the first reading of this document.

From the operational point of view of OTTER, $=(gL)\Rightarrow$ is implemented in two ways: as an inference rule and as a rewrite rule. Application of $=(gL)\Rightarrow$ requires the equality to have identical terms in two positions. When used as an inference rule, the identical terms occur implicitly through the use of unification (in analogy to the inference rules resolution and paramodulation). Let $F[a_1, x]$ represent a term in that contains a subterm a_1 at a particular position, with x representing everything else in the term. Suppose we have $F[a_1, x] = F[a_2, y]$, (i.e., a_1, and a_2 are in corresponding positions and occur in the same nest of symbols), with a_1 and a_2 unifiable. By $=(gL)\Rightarrow$ we infer $F[z, x'] = F[z, y']$, where z is a new variable, and x' and y' are the appropriate instances of x and y. For example, from

$$f(f(x, y), f(z, f(x, z))) = f(u, f(y, u)),$$

we can derive

$$f(f(x, y), f(z, w)) = f(f(x, z), f(y, w))$$

with $=(gL)\Rightarrow$ by unifying u and $f(x, z)$ and introducing the new variable w.

When used as a rewrite rule, $=(gL)\Rightarrow$ is applied automatically to all pairs of identical terms in appropriate positions, in analogy to ordinary rewriting. The equality $F[a, x] = F[a, y]$ is rewritten by $=(gL)\Rightarrow$ to $F[z, x] = F[z, y]$, where z is a new variable. For example, from

$$f(e, e, e, e) = f(e, e, x, f(e, e, x, e)),$$

we can derive

$$f(y, z, e, e) = f(y, z, x, f(e, e, x, e))$$

by two applications of $=(gL)\Rightarrow$ as a rewrite rule: to the first occurrences of e on each side, then to the second occurrences of e.

The user has the options of applying $=(gL)\Rightarrow$ as an inference rule, as a rewrite rule before ordinary rewriting, as a rewrite rule after ordinary rewriting, or any combination of these.

Strategies for use with $=(gL)\Rightarrow$

OTTER's implementation of $=(gL)\Rightarrow$ can be difficult to work with, because it does not fit well with our ordinary strategies for equational deduction (activated with the OTTER flag `knuth_bendix`). The main reason is that in many cases, the positions at which $=(gL)\Rightarrow$ is effectively and usefully applied occur in *simplifiable* terms. With our ordinary strategies, the simplifiable terms are

eliminated by demodulation before $=(gL)\Rightarrow$ can be applied. Consider, for example, the theorem

$$\{ex = xe = x\} \ =(gL)\Rightarrow \ \{xy = yx\}.$$

and the following proof (found by Otter 3.0.3b on merlin.mcs.anl.gov at 17.07 seconds).

2	$e \cdot x = x$	
3	$x \cdot e = x$	
4	$B \cdot A \neq A \cdot B$	
5	$(e \cdot e) \cdot x = x$	[2 → 2]
7	$(x \cdot e) \cdot e = x$	[3 → 3]
47	$(x \cdot e) \cdot e = (e \cdot e) \cdot x$	[5 → 7]
812	$(x \cdot y) \cdot e = (e \cdot y) \cdot x$	[(gL) 47]
827	$(e \cdot x) \cdot y = y \cdot x$	[3 → 812, flip]
899	$x \cdot y = y \cdot x$	[2 → 827]
900	□	[899,4]

Note the following points about the preceding proof.

- The notation for the justification of each step is explained in Sec. 2.2.7
- The positions in clause 47 at which $=(gL)\Rightarrow$ applies (to derive clause 812) occur in terms that can be simplified by clauses 2 and 3; in fact, if clauses 2 and 3 become demodulators (as in our ordinary strategies), everything that OTTER derives is demodulated to $x = x$, and the search terminates without finding a proof.
- The proof is quite simple, but OTTER required 17 seconds to find it on a fast computer. (A simple proof like this but without $=(gL)\Rightarrow$ would be found immediately with our ordinary equational strategies.)
- The derivation of clauses 5, 7, and 47 involve paramodulation from a variable, a process that is never allowed with our ordinary equational strategies but is frequently required with $=(gL)\Rightarrow$.

Our basic strategy for use with $=(gL)\Rightarrow$ allows unrestricted paramodulation from both sides of equalities and from and into variables, and it does not use any demodulation. Such a strategy (which produced the preceding proof) usually results in a very redundant search, due mostly to the lack of demodulation, and it takes a long time to find proofs.

In many cases, however, we can use demodulation with our basic $=(gL)\Rightarrow$ strategy. (Such cases usually have a richer set of axioms than the preceding example.) So when faced with a new $=(gL)\Rightarrow$ conjecture, we typically start with full demodulation as in our ordinary equational strategy, then iteratively restrict demodulation (in successive OTTER runs) until a well-behaved search is achieved.

Our search strategies for $=(gL)\Rightarrow$ are still quite primitive; there is a lot of room for research in this area.

2.2.5 Problems with Deduction Rules

Some of the theories we deal with are specified by axiom sets that contain equational deduction rules (implications) as well as equalities. An example is left cancellation (in its more useful form):

$$xy = u \ \& \ xz = u \ \rightarrow \ y = z.$$

We use the following OTTER flags whenever equational deduction rules are present.

```
set(hyper_res). set(unit_deletion).
set(para_from_units_only). set(para_into_units_only).
set(output_sequent).
```

The flag `hyper_res` enables the inference rule hyperresolution, `unit_deletion` says to delete an antecedent when justified by a derived equation, the paramodulation flags disallow paramodulation from or into nonunit clauses (the deduction rules), and `output_sequent` causes deduction rules to be printed as implications instead of as disjunctions of literals.

Multiple Goals

If the equational theorem or conjecture we are trying to prove, say $E \Rightarrow C$, has multiple goals (i.e., if C is not a singleton), then the denial of C is a nonunit negative clause. For example, if we are trying to prove that E is commutative and associative, the denial would be

$$AB \neq BA \ \mid \ (AB)C \neq A(BC),$$

where A, B, and C are Skolem constants. This can be viewed as the deduction rule

$$AB = BA, \ (AB)C = A(BC) \ \rightarrow \ \Box,$$

where $\Box$ represents falsehood. If commutativity and associativity are derived, then hyperresolution with that deduction rule gives a contradiction. Also, the goals can be rewritten with derived demodulators (and individual goals can be removed from the denial with the *unit deletion* process) before hyperresolution produces a contradiction.

2.2.6 Running OTTER

For this work we used four standard sets of strategies, encoded as four partial input files, for our four basic types of problem—ordinary equational and $=$ $(gL)\Rightarrow$, both with and without deduction rules (see the examples in Sec. 2.2.7). These are very good starting points for anyone wishing to apply OTTER to these types of problem. We made major deviations from these strategies in very few cases. Most of our experimentation involved fiddling with various combinations of just a few parameters and strategies until a proof was found—and if the proof

was very long, until a shoter proof was found. In most cases, we adjusted the parameter `max_weight`, the limit on the length of retained equations, and in some cases we assigned higher priority to clauses containg Skolem constants from the denial; for the $=(gL)\Rightarrow$ problems, we usually had to adjust the demodulation strategy. The easy theorems fell in one or two searches, and the difficult ones required ten, twenty, or more attempts, usually of one to five minutes; if a "well-behaved" search was achieved, we would let OTTER run for a day or more.

Many of our problems required *finding* theorems, usually finding single axioms or other equational bases with particular properties. We don't know how to do this directly with OTTER, which expects a specific first-order conjecture, so we generate large sets candidate bases, and give each to OTTER for a separate search. (As far as we know, this technique was first used in [21].) Typical examples are (1) 10,000 single axiom candidates and (2) several hundred absorption equations, each to be tried with some set of absorption equations. The candidate sets are generated in several ways, including (1) enumerating clauses and selecting a subset, (2) using OTTER to generate part of a theory and selecting a subset, (3) transforming, possibly with OTTER an existing set of candidates. Such sets of OTTER jobs are run automatically, with a trivial driver program, for a few seconds or a few minutes each, with a standard search strategy.

2.2.7 Example Input Files and Proofs

This section contains two examples of OTTER input files and proofs, with some explanation of the input language and proof format.

Ordinary Equational Logic

Consider the basic theorem that groups satisfying $xx = e$ are commutative. The following annotated input file causes OTTER to find a proof.

```
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%  Basic options

op(400, xfx, [*,+,^,v,/,\,#]).  % Declare some standard infix operations.
op(300,yf,@).                   % Postfix operator.

clear(print_kept).       % Disable printing of retained clauses.
clear(print_new_demod).  % Disable printing of new demodulators.
clear(print_back_demod). % Disable printing of back demodulated clauses.

assign(pick_given_ratio, 4).  % 4 best-first : 1 breadth-first.
assign(max_mem, 20000).       % Stop if more than 20 megabytes are required.

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%  Standard for equational problems

set(knuth_bendix).

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%  Modifications to strategy
```

```
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%  Clauses

list(usable).              % The usable list.
x = x.
end_of_list.

list(sos).                 % The sos list.
e * x = x.                 % Left identity.
x@ * x = e.                % Left inverse.
(x * y) * z = x * (y * z). % Associativity.
x * x = e.                 % The special hypothesis.
end_of_list.

list(passive).             % The passive list.
A * B != B * A.            % Denial of commutativity.
end_of_list.
```

Note the following points about the input file.

- The first part of the input file, through the "Modifications to strategy" is our standard header for ordinary equational problems. This theorem is easy enough so that no modifications are required. For many theorems, the only addition to the strategy is the parameter `max_weight` (as explained in Sec. 2.2.2).
- OTTER requires the clause "`x = x`" to be present when the inference rule paramodulation is used. (The operational reason is so that a contradiction can be found when $t \neq t$, for some t, is derived. The main reason is historical, due to the original definition of paramodulation.)
- OTTER's rule for distinguishing variables from constants is that variables start with (lower case) `u`–`z`. Our convention for naming Skolem constants is to use `A`, `B`, `C`, ...
- For OTTER, we use "`!=`" instead of "$\neq$".
- The denial of the conclusion is placed in the passive list, because we wish a forward proof; in this case it is safe in the passive list, because no derived clause can simplify it (Sec. 2.2.2).

If we run OTTER with the preceding input file, it quickly finds a proof. We use a simple program to extract the proof from the output file and translate it into the following form.

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.3l on lutra.mcs.anl.gov at 0.25 seconds).

1	$A \cdot B \neq B \cdot A$
4,3	$e \cdot x = x$
7	$(x \cdot y) \cdot z = x \cdot (y \cdot z)$
9	$x \cdot x = e$

11	$x \cdot (x \cdot y) = y$	[9 → 7 :4, flip]
15	$x \cdot (y \cdot (x \cdot y)) = e$	[9 → 7, flip]
18,17	$x \cdot e = x$	[9 → 11]
25	$x \cdot (y \cdot x) = y$	[15 → 11 :18, flip]
29	$x \cdot y = y \cdot x$	[25 → 11]
30	□	[29,1]

The clause numbers in the proof are not sequential, because they reflect the sequence of *retained* clauses. Some clauses are identified with two numbers; the first is cited when the clause is used as a demodulator, and the second when it is used with an inference rule (paramodulation or hyperresolution).

Each derived clause has a justification. The notation "$m \rightarrow n$" indicates paramodulation from m into n; ": $i, j, k, \ldots$" indicates rewriting with the demodulators $i, j, k, \ldots$; and ",flip" indicates that equality was reversed (usually so that the complex sides occurs on the left).

An Example with $=(gL)\Rightarrow$

Consider the theorem that a cancellative semigroup satisfying $=(gL)\Rightarrow$ must be commutative. OTTER finds a proof with the following input file.

```
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%  Basic options

op(400, xfx, [*,+,^,v,/,\,#]).  % Declare some standard infix operations.
op(300,yf,@).                   % Postfix operator.

clear(print_kept).       % Disable printing of retained clauses.
clear(print_new_demod).  % Disable printing of new demodulators.
clear(print_back_demod). % Disable printing of back demodulated clauses.

assign(pick_given_ratio, 4).    % 4 best-first : 1 breadth-first.
assign(max_mem, 20000).         % Stop if more 20 megabytes are required.

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%  Standard for (gL) problems

set(geometric_rule).     % Apply =(gL)=> as an inference rule.
set(geometric_rewrite_before).  % Apply =(gL)=> as an rewrite rule
                                % before ordinary demodulation.
set(para_from).          % Paramodulate from the given clause.
set(para_into).          % Paramodulate into the given clause.
set(para_from_vars).     % Allow paramodulation into variables.
set(para_into_vars).     % Allow paramodulation from variables.
set(order_eq).           % Orient equalities.
set(back_demod).         % Apply back demodulation.
set(process_input).      % Process input clauses as if derived.
set(lrpo).               % Orient equalities with LRPO procedure.

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%  Standard options for hyperresolution
```

```
set(output_sequent).        % Output nonunit clauses as implications.
set(hyper_res).             % Apply the inference rule hyperresolution.
set(order_history).         % Given clause is listed first in just. list.
set(unit_deletion).         % Existing units simplify new nonunits.
set(para_from_units_only).  % Disable paramodulation from nonunits.
set(para_into_units_only).  % Disable paramodulation into nonunits.

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%  Modifications to strategy

clear(dynamic_demod).       % Disable demodulation.

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%  Clauses

list(usable).
x = x.
x * y != u | x * z != u | y = z.  % left cancellation
y * x != u | z * x != u | y = z.  % right cancellation
end_of_list.

list(sos).
(x * y) * z = x * (y * z).
end_of_list.

list(passive).
B * A != A * B.
end_of_list.
```

The first part of the input file, through "Modifications to strategy" is standard for $=(gL)\Rightarrow$ searches. Demodulation was found to constrain the search too much, so it was disabled. The preceding input file leads to the following proof.

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.3l on peace.mcs.anl.gov at 22.21 seconds).

1	$B \cdot A = A \cdot B \ \rightarrow \ \Box$	
3	$x \cdot y = z,\ x \cdot u = z \ \rightarrow \ y = u$	
4	$x \cdot y = z,\ u \cdot y = z \ \rightarrow \ x = u$	
5	$(x \cdot y) \cdot z = x \cdot (y \cdot z)$	
7	$((x \cdot (y \cdot z)) \cdot u) \cdot v = ((x \cdot y) \cdot z) \cdot (u \cdot v)$	$[5 \rightarrow 5]$
11	$(x \cdot (y \cdot z)) \cdot u = (x \cdot y) \cdot (z \cdot u)$	$[5 \rightarrow 5]$
1687	$((x \cdot (y \cdot z)) \cdot u) \cdot v = ((x \cdot y) \cdot u) \cdot (z \cdot v)$	[(gL) 7]
2076	$(x \cdot (y \cdot z)) \cdot u = (x \cdot z) \cdot (y \cdot u)$	$[11 \rightarrow 1687$:(gL)]
2123	$(x \cdot y) \cdot (z \cdot u) = (x \cdot z) \cdot (y \cdot u)$	$[7 \rightarrow 1687$:(gL)]
2887	$x \cdot (y \cdot z) = x \cdot (z \cdot y)$	[4,11,2076]
4307	$x \cdot y = y \cdot x$	[3,2123,2887]
4308	$\Box$	[4307,1]

The justification "[(gL)" indicates the use of $=(gL)\Rightarrow$ as an inference rule, and ":(gL)" indicates its use as an rewrite rule. Hyperresolution with a deduction rule is indicated by a sequence of clause identifiers at the beginning of the justification, for example, clauses 2887 and 4307. Note also the the flag `output_sequent` causes the denial, clause 1, to be written as an implication. (The preceding theorem is Thm. #CS-GL-1 in Sec. 4.5; it is a significant new result that demonstrates the machine-oriented nature of $=(gL)\Rightarrow$ —the proof is short, but it is not intuitive and not one that would likely be found by a mathematician.)

2.2.8 Trustworthiness of OTTER

OTTER is a large and complex program, with many optimizations and experimental features, coded in a low level programming language (C). It has many hacks and kludges, and certainly some unknown bugs. Rather that to try to formally verify OTTER, our approach to the problem of soundness is to have another program check OTTER's proofs. This approach is gaining acceptance in the automated deduction community [1, 46], because verification of large low-level programs will not be practical within the next few years (decades?), but, as this work demonstrates, we are already starting to rely on automatically generated proofs.

If OTTER's flag `build_proof_object` is set, and if it finds a proof, then a very detailed *proof object* will be output along with the ordinary proof. The proof object is not meant for human consumption; its purpose is to be read and checked by an independent program, the *checker*. The proof object has enough detail and its steps are at such a low level that the checker can be a very simple program; for example, it doesn't have to handle term unification or matching, because variable substitutions are explicit and done as separate steps. We list here the proof object corresponding to the 5-step proof above that $x^2 = e$ groups are commutative.

```
(
 (1 (input) ((not (= (* (A) (B)) (* (B) (A))))))
 (2 (input) ((= (* (e) v0) v0)))
 (3 (input) ((= (* (* v0 v1) v2) (* v0 (* v1 v2)))))
 (4 (input) ((= (* v0 v0) (e))))
 (5 (instantiate 4 ((v0 . v65))) ((= (* v65 v65) (e))))
 (6 (instantiate 3 ((v0 . v65)(v1 . v65)(v2 . v66))) ((= (* (* v65 v65) v66) (* v65 (* v65 v66)))))
 (7 (paramod 5 (1 1) 6 (1 1 1)) ((= (* (e) v66) (* v65 (* v65 v66)))))
 (8 (instantiate 2 ((v0 . v66))) ((= (* (e) v66) v66)))
 (9 (paramod 8 (1 1) 7 (1 1)) ((= v66 (* v65 (* v65 v66)))))
 (10 (flip 9 (1)) ((= (* v65 (* v65 v66)) v66)))
 (11 (instantiate 10 ((v65 . v0)(v66 . v1))) ((= (* v0 (* v0 v1)) v1)))
 (12 (instantiate 4 ((v0 . (* v64 v65)))) ((= (* (* v64 v65) (* v64 v65)) (e))))
(13 (instantiate 3 ((v0 . v64)(v1 . v65)(v2 . (* v64 v65)))) ((= (* (* v64 v65) (* v64 v65)) (* v64 (* v65 (* v64 v65))))))
 (14 (paramod 12 (1 1) 13 (1 1)) ((= (e) (* v64 (* v65 (* v64 v65))))))
 (15 (flip 14 (1)) ((= (* v64 (* v65 (* v64 v65))) (e))))
 (16 (instantiate 15 ((v64 . v0)(v65 . v1))) ((= (* v0 (* v1 (* v0 v1))) (e))))
 (17 (instantiate 4 ((v0 . v65))) ((= (* v65 v65) (e))))
 (18 (instantiate 11 ((v0 . v65)(v1 . v65))) ((= (* v65 (* v65 v65)) v65)))
 (19 (paramod 17 (1 1) 18 (1 1 2)) ((= (* v65 (e)) v65)))
 (20 (instantiate 19 ((v65 . v0))) ((= (* v0 (e)) v0)))
 (21 (instantiate 16 ((v0 . v64))) ((= (* v64 (* v1 (* v64 v1))) (e))))
(22 (instantiate 11 ((v0 . v64)(v1 . (* v1 (* v64 v1))))) ((= (* v64 (* v64 (* v1 (* v64 v1)))) (* v1 (* v64 v1))))))
```

```
(23 (paramod 21 (1 1) 22 (1 1 2)) ((= (* v64 (e)) (* v1 (* v64 v1)))))
(24 (instantiate 20 ((v0 . v64))) ((= (* v64 (e)) v64)))
(25 (paramod 24 (1 1) 23 (1 1)) ((= v64 (* v1 (* v64 v1)))))
(26 (flip 25 (1)) ((= (* v1 (* v64 v1)) v64)))
(27 (instantiate 26 ((v1 . v0)(v64 . v1))) ((= (* v0 (* v1 v0)) v1)))
(28 (instantiate 27 ((v0 . v64))) ((= (* v64 (* v1 v64)) v1)))
(29 (instantiate 11 ((v0 . v64)(v1 . (* v1 v64)))) ((= (* v64 (* v64 (* v1 v64))) (* v1 v64))))
(30 (paramod 28 (1 1) 29 (1 1 2)) ((= (* v64 v1) (* v1 v64))))
(31 (instantiate 30 ((v64 . v0))) ((= (* v0 v1) (* v1 v0))))
(32 (instantiate 31 ((v0 . (A))(v1 . (B)))) ((= (* (A) (B)) (* (B) (A)))))
(33 (resolve 1 (1) 32 (1)) ())
)
```

A checker for OTTER proof objects has been written in the language of the Boyer-Moore logic [3, 4], and all of the non- $=(gL)\Rightarrow$ OTTER proofs in this work have been checked with it. (The checker cannot yet handle $=(gL)\Rightarrow$ inferences.)

Of course, we now have the question of the correctness of the checker. The goal of formally verifying the checker (say, with the Boyer-Moore prover) is certainly within reach, but that has not yet been attempted. However, it is just a few pages of of high-level code, and it has been carefully read by an outside expert in the area.

2.3 MACE

The program MACE (Models And Counter-Examples) [24, 25] is used to search for finite models of formulas or sets of clauses. When the input is interpreted as the denial of a conjecture, any models found are counterexamples of the conjecture.

MACE is easy to use. Its input language is the same as OTTER's, and few decisions need to be made when using it; the search algorithm, unlike OTTER's, is not adjustable by the user. To run MACE, the user takes the following steps.

1. Prepare a set of clauses. These are usually the same as the clauses prepared for OTTER. If an equivalent set of simpler clauses is known, that should be used instead. (The key parameter is the length of the longest clause.) If very simple lemmas are known, they should be included as well.

2. Declare properties of operations. The two properties currently accepted by MACE are "quasigroup" for binary operations, and "bijection" for unary operations. These declarations speed the search; the clauses that specify the declared properties can be (should be) omitted.

3. Assign constants. To reduce the search for isomorphic models, the user can assign constants in the clauses to elements of the domain. (If the domain has size n, its elements are named $0, 1, \cdots, n-1$.)

4. Specify a domain size. Each MACE search is for models of a fixed size. The user typically makes a sequence of searches, starting with a small size, then increasing it, until a model is found or until resources are exhausted.

MACE is complete: if the search for a given domain size terminates without models, then there are none of that size.

MACE is quite limited, both in the size of clauses it can handle and in the size of domain it can search. (The space it uses is proportional to n^{c+v}, where n is the domain size, c is the length of the longest clause, and v is the number of variables in the longest clause.) If the clauses are very simple, MACE may be able to complete searches of sizes 10–12 in a reasonable time; examples of the longest clauses that MACE can handle are the following.

$$x \cdot y = u \cdot v,\ x \cdot w = z \cdot v \ \rightarrow\ u \cdot w = z \cdot y$$
$$x \cdot (((x \cdot y) \cdot z')' \cdot y)' = z$$

With such clauses, MACE can search for models of size at most 4 or 5.

An Example of a MACE Search

The following input file asks MACE to search for a non-commutative group.

```
op(400, xfx, [*,+,^,v,/,\,#]).  % Declare some standard infix operations.
op(300,yf,@).                   % Postfix operator (used for inverse here).

list(usable).
0 * x = x.                  % left identity
x@ * x = 0.                 % left inverse
(x * y) * z = x * (y * z).  % associativity
1 * 2 != 2 * 1.             % denial of commutativity
end_of_list.
```

By default, MACE recognizes integer constants as elements of the domain. We assign the group identity to element 0, and assert that elements 1 and 2 don't commute. (The user has reasoned that the identity commutes with all other elements and that every element commutes with itself, so nothing is lost by using 1 and 2 to deny commutativity.)

If we run a sequence of MACE searches specifying sizes $3, 4, \ldots$, the first model found has size six, as expected, because the smallest non-commutative group is order six. The following output is produced.

Model. The clauses have the following model (found by MACE 1.2.0 on gyro at 7.51 seconds).

```
* :                              @ :
     | 0 1 2 3 4 5                  0 1 2 3 4 5
   --+------------              ---------------
   0 | 0 1 2 3 4 5                  0 1 2 4 3 5
   1 | 1 0 3 2 5 4
   2 | 2 4 0 5 1 3
   3 | 3 5 1 4 0 2
   4 | 4 2 5 0 3 1
   5 | 5 3 4 1 2 0
```

If we include the (dependent) clauses $\{x*e = x, x*g(x) = e\}$, or if we declare "*" to be a quasigroup and "@" to be a bijection, a model is found in a bit less time. If we use the ordinary constant e for the group identity and deny commuativity with $A * B \neq B * A$ instead of specifying the noncommuting elements with $1 * 2 \neq 2 * 1$, a model is found in about a minute, because MACE will try many isomorphic assignments for the ordinary constants.

Although MACE is a primitive program, it has made several useful discoveries in this work. In some other cases where we cite its use, a mathematician familiar with the area would have found a model with little work. However, the program is useful to non-mathematicians, and model-searching programs are likely to become more powerful in the near future.

2.3.1 Trustworthiness of MACE

MACE has not been formally verified in any way. Although models found by MACE can be checked without much difficulty (in fact with a special OTTER strategy), we have not yet done so in this work. A more difficult problem arises when the interest is in showing that there are no models of a given size [50]. In such cases the user has to trust MACE; but we have not faced that problem in this work.

Chapter 3

Uniqueness of Algebraic Laws

[[RP: need motivation, definition of gL, difference of gL and rigidity lemma, soundness of otter's implementation, etc. Some references are [40, 38].]]

3.1 What is a Uniqueness Theorem?

A beautiful result in classical algebraic geometry says that every compact complex manifold admits at most one algebraic structure and that every compact one-dimensional complex manifold has an algebraic structure and hence is unique. This is an application of the celebrated theorem of Chow, that the only complex analytic subsets of the complex projective space are algebraic varieties, see [33, sec. 4B]. This theorem is an open-arm invitation by algebra to analysis so that algebraic tools are automatically available to analytic subsets of projective space.

A good example of such an analytic subset of the complex projective plane is the so-called elliptic curves: these are compact complex Lie groups. The uniqueness of the group law over ellitpic curve states that if $+$ and $\oplus$ are two group laws defined over an elliptic curve and if they have the same identity element, then $x + y = x \oplus y$. This is an easy consequence of the powerful Rigidity Lemma of projective curves (see [32]).

Patterned after this uniqueness of group laws, we formulate the natural concept of a *uniqueness theorem*: let $\mathcal{A}$ be a mathematical structure, F a class of functions defined on $\mathcal{A}$, and let Σ be a set of sentences in the first-order theory of a given type, say τ. A uniqueness Theorem for the triple $\langle \mathcal{A}, F, \Sigma \rangle$ states that if f and g are two n-ary functions belonging to the class F and if the reducts $(\mathcal{A}; f)$ and $(\mathcal{A}; g)$ both satisfy the properties in Σ, then $f = g$. See Table 3.1 for examples.

We employ an equational inference rule, formulated strictly within the language of first order logic with equality, that captures the essence of the rigidity

Table 3.1: Examples of Uniqueness of Algebraic Laws

Mathemtical system $\mathcal{A}$	Class of functions F	Laws Σ	Status
Elliptic curves	morphisms	group laws	True
Elliptic curves	n-ary morphisms	n-ary Steiner laws	True [a]
Elliptic curves	n-ary morphisms	n-group laws	Open
Elliptic curves	ternary morphisms	Mal'cev laws	True
Groups	group words	group laws	False
Abelian groups	group words	group laws	True
R, real field	polynomials	group laws	True
R, real field	polynomials	Mal'cev + cancel.	True
R, real field	polynomials	Steiner laws	True
C, complex field	polynomials	Steiner laws	False
$R \times R$, the plane	ring polynomials	group laws	True
$R \times R$, the plane	ring polynomials	Mal'cev + cancel.	Open
$R \times R$, the plane	ring polynomials	Steiner laws	Open
$R \times R \times R$	ring polynomials	group laws	False [b]
Unit circle	continuous	group laws	True [c]
Unit circle	continuous	Mal'cev laws	Open
Join semilattice	binary functions	lattice meet	True
Join semilattice	binary functions	quasilattice meet	False [d]
$\{x+x=x, x+y=y+x\}$	binary functions	WA-lattice meet	True [e]
$\{x+x=x, x+y=y+x\}$	binary functions	TN-lattice meet	False [f]

[a] First proved by OTTER for the cases $n = 5, 8$, see Sec. 3.4.

[b] For example, $(x_1, x_2, x_3) + (y_1, y_2, y_3) = (x_1 + y_1, x_2 + y_2 + x_1 + y_3, x_3 + y_3)$ is a non-commutative group law defined on $R \times R \times R$.

[c] A rule of inference, analogous to $=(gL)\Rightarrow$, is not known for continuous functions on circles.

[d] Example obtained by MACE; see Example #QLT-4.

[e] First proof obtained by OTTER; see Thm. #WAL-2.

[f] Example obtained by MACE; see Example #TNL-2.

principle valid for complex projective curves. This rule is so formal that it can be implemented in an equational deduction procedure, and in fact, this is implemented for the first time in OTTER. Once this is implemented, we give formal equational proofs for the uniqueness of many geometrically constructed operations over non-singular cubic curves and obtain elegant equational characterizations for these synthetic geometric constructions. It is this blending of universal algebra, algebraic geometry and computer science that we consider important: it provides a rich source of examples for universal algebra, and a new equational tool for algebraic geometry.

3.1.1 The Rigidity Lemma and the Rule $=(gL)\Rightarrow$

We have the model-theoretic question of whether one can extract some first order properties from the theory of projective curves and formulate and prove the various uniqueness theorems within the framework of first order logic with equality. And the answer, an emphatic *yes*, is in the rigidity lemma, a powerful local-to-global principle valid for morphisms of complete varieties:

> Let X be a projective curve and Y and Z be irreducible algebraic varieties, all defined over an algebraically closed field k. Let f be a regular mapping from $X \times Y$ into Z such that $f(X \times \{y_0\})$ is a singleton z_0 for some $y_0 \in Y$. Then $f(X \times \{y\})$ is a singleton for every $y \in Y$.

Proofs of this basic fact may be found in [49, p. 152], [32, p. 104], or in [51, p. 156].

3.1.2 Equations and Cubic Curves

In Table 3.2 we list some of the correspondence between geometric and algebraic concepts, and Fig. 3.1 shows the chord-tangent operation on a cubic curve.

The following configuration theorem is a simple consequence of a Steiner law and $=(gL)\Rightarrow$. The conclusion $S \cdot S = R \cdot Q$ means that the tangent at point S is parallel to line RQ. See Fig. 3.2.

Theorem #GEO-1.

$$\{x \cdot (y \cdot x) = y\} \;=(gL)\Rightarrow\; \left\{ \left[\begin{array}{l} A_1 \cdot A_2 = Q \\ B_1 \cdot B_2 = R \\ A_1 \cdot B_1 = S \\ A_2 \cdot B_2 = S \end{array} \right] \rightarrow S \cdot S = Q \cdot R \right\}.$$

(In the statement of the theorem, $A_1, A_2, B_1, B_2, P, Q, R$ are variables, and in the proof below, they are Skolem constants.)

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 27.18 seconds).

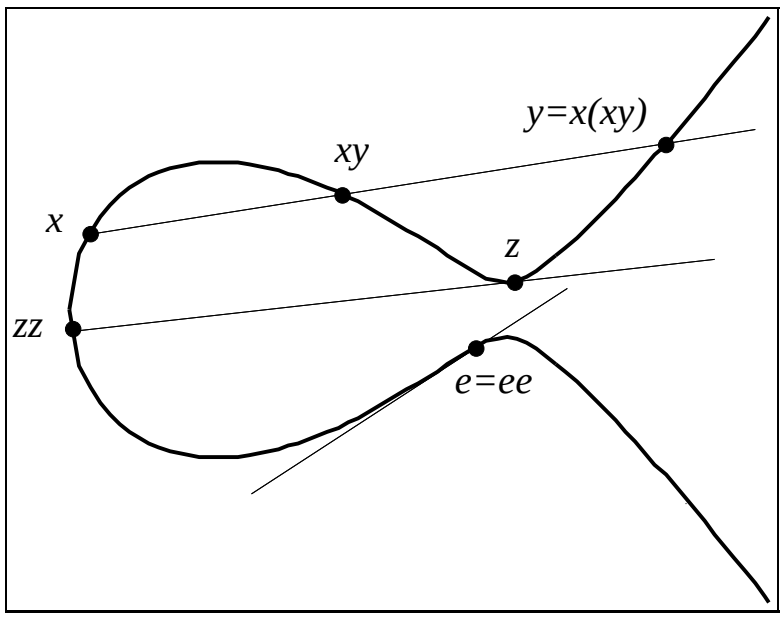

Figure 3.1: Chord-Tangent Operation on a Cubic Curve.

1	$S \cdot S \neq Q \cdot R$	
3	$x \cdot (y \cdot x) = y$	
4	$A_1 \cdot A_2 = Q$	
5	$B_1 \cdot B_2 = R$	
6	$A_1 \cdot B_1 = S$	
7	$A_2 \cdot B_2 = S$	
13	$(x \cdot y) \cdot x = y$	$[3 \rightarrow 3]$
18	$A_2 \cdot Q = A_1$	$[4 \rightarrow 3]$
25	$B_2 \cdot R = B_1$	$[5 \rightarrow 3]$
32	$B_1 \cdot S = A_1$	$[6 \rightarrow 3]$
40	$B_2 \cdot S = A_2$	$[7 \rightarrow 3]$
134	$(B_2 \cdot R) \cdot S = A_1$	$[25 \rightarrow 32]$
171	$(B_2 \cdot S) \cdot Q = A_1$	$[40 \rightarrow 18]$
1849	$(x \cdot S) \cdot Q = (x \cdot R) \cdot S$	$[134 \rightarrow 171$:(gL)]
2161	$(Q \cdot R) \cdot S = S$	$[13 \rightarrow 1849$, flip]
6976	$S \cdot S = Q \cdot R$	$[2161 \rightarrow 3]$
6977	$\square$	[6976,1]

3.2 The Median Law

The median law is

$$(x \cdot y) \cdot (z \cdot u) = (x \cdot z) \cdot (y \cdot u).$$

Table 3.2: Equationally Definable Concepts in Cubic Curves

Geometry	Algebra
points	elements
chords	$\{P,\ Q,\ P \cdot Q\}$
tangents	$\{P,\ P \cdot P\}$
P, Q, R colinnear	$R = P \cdot Q$
P lies on the tangent at Q	$P = Q \cdot Q$
inflection point	idempotent elments
singular point	absorbing element
nonsingular curve	cancellation law
conic	$\{P, Q, R, S, T, f(P, Q, R, S, T)\}$
sextatic point P	$P = f(P, P, P, P, P)$
configuration theorem	equation or implication

First we give Padmanabhan's proof that two Steiner laws (gL)-imply the median law.

Theorem #MED-0.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x(yx) = y \\ (yz)z = y \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow (gL) \Rightarrow \ \{(xy)(zu) = (xz)(yu)\}$$

Proof. Define the 5-ary composite operation f by

$$f(x, y, z, t, u) = ((xy)(zt))(u((xz)(yt))).$$

Now we have, by the law $x(yx) = y$, $f(x, c, c, t, d) = d$ for all x. Thus by the rule (gL), the 5-ary expression $f(x, y, z, t, u)$ does not depend upon x *for all* y, z, t, u. In particular, we have

$$\begin{array}{lll} f(x,y,z,t,u) & = f(x_1,y,z,t,u) & \forall x \forall x_1 \\ ((xy)(zt))(u((xz)(yt))) & = ((x_1y)(zt))(u((x_1z)(yt))) & \forall x \forall x_1 \\ & = (((yz)y)(zt))(u(((yz)z)(yt))) & \text{letting } x_1 = yz \\ & = t(ut) & \text{by the Steiner laws} \\ & = u & \\ & = ((xz)(yt))(u((xz)(yt))) & \end{array}$$

and hence one right-cancellation of the common term $(u((xz)(yt)))$ immediately yields the desired median law $(xy)(zt) = (xz)(yt)$.

Let us now apply this to the geometry of plane cubic curves without any further reference to the geometry or the topology of curves.

Corollary. *Every binary morphism "$\cdot$" defined on a nonsingular cubic curve* Γ *over an algebraically closed field satisfying the Steiner quasigroup equations must be medial (see Fig. 3.3).*

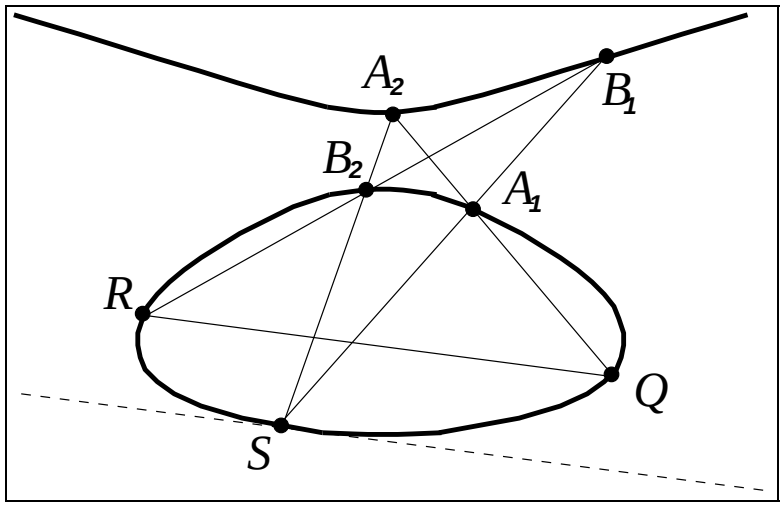

Figure 3.2: Configuration for Thm. #GEO-1.

Proof. A nonsingular cubic curve is an Abelian variety and hence, as mentioned in the introduction, satisfies (the rigidity lemma and consequently) the rule (gL) for all morphisms.

Historical remark. This corollary was first proved for plane cubic curves by I. M. S. Etherington using the classical Bezout theorem (see [6]). In [38], Padmanabhan gave a proof for elliptic curves over an arbitrary algebraically closed field k (see also Knapp [16, p. 67–74]).

The next three theorems, all first proved by OTTER, show that the median law can be (gL)-derived from weaker hypotheses than those in Thm. #MED-0.

Theorem #MED-3.

$$\{x(yx) = y\} \ \Rightarrow\!(gL)\!\Rightarrow\ \{(xy)(zu) = (xz)(yu)\}.$$

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 23.71 seconds).

2	$x \cdot (y \cdot x) = y$	
3	$(A \cdot C) \cdot (B \cdot D) \neq (A \cdot B) \cdot (C \cdot D)$	
4	$(x \cdot (y \cdot x)) \cdot (z \cdot y) = z$	$[2 \rightarrow 2]$
9	$(x \cdot y) \cdot x = y$	$[2 \rightarrow 2]$
38	$(x \cdot (y \cdot x)) \cdot (z \cdot y) = (u \cdot z) \cdot u$	$[9 \rightarrow 4]$
369	$(x \cdot (y \cdot z)) \cdot (u \cdot y) = (x \cdot u) \cdot z$	[(gL) 38]
371	$(x \cdot y) \cdot (z \cdot u) = (x \cdot z) \cdot (y \cdot u)$	$[2 \rightarrow 369]$
372	$\Box$	[371,3]

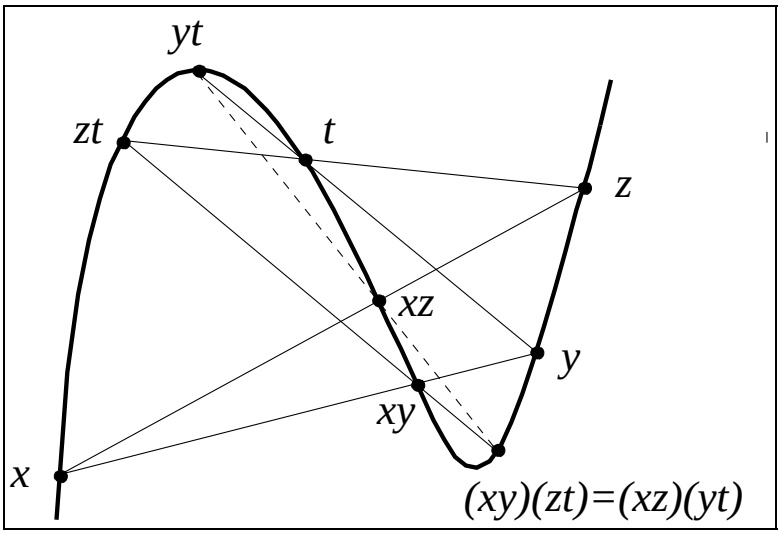

Figure 3.3: The Median Law

Theorem #MED-4. The type is $\langle 2, 0\rangle$ with nullary e.

$$\{x(ex) = e\} \ \Rightarrow(gL)\Rightarrow\ \{(xy)(zu) = (xz)(yu)\}.$$

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 1.33 seconds).

2	$x \cdot (e \cdot x) = e$	
4	$(A \cdot C) \cdot (B \cdot D) \neq (A \cdot B) \cdot (C \cdot D)$	
7	$x \cdot (y \cdot x) = z \cdot (y \cdot z)$	[2 → 2 :(gL)]
8	$(x \cdot y) \cdot (z \cdot (x \cdot z)) = u \cdot (y \cdot u)$	[7 → 7]
67	$(x \cdot y) \cdot (z \cdot u) = (x \cdot z) \cdot (y \cdot u)$	[(gL) 8]
68	$\Box$	[67,4]

Theorem #MED-5. The type is $\langle 2, 0\rangle$ with nullary e.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} e(ex) = x \\ ee = e \\ e(xe) = (ex)e \end{array} \right\} \ \Rightarrow(gL)\Rightarrow\ \{(xy)(zu) = (xz)(yu)\}$$

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 15.90 seconds).

3,2	$e \cdot (e \cdot x) = x$	
4	$e \cdot e = e$	
6	$e \cdot (x \cdot e) = (e \cdot x) \cdot e$	
7	$(e \cdot x) \cdot e = e \cdot (x \cdot e)$	[flip 6]

9	$(A \cdot C) \cdot (B \cdot D) \neq (A \cdot B) \cdot (C \cdot D)$	
10	$(e \cdot x) \cdot (e \cdot y) = e \cdot (x \cdot y)$	[4 → 7 :(gL)]
12	$(x \cdot y) \cdot e = (x \cdot e) \cdot (y \cdot e)$	[4 → 7 :(gL)]
23	$x \cdot (y \cdot e) = e \cdot (y \cdot (x \cdot e))$	[7 → 10 :(gL) :3]
25	$(x \cdot e) \cdot (y \cdot e) = (x \cdot y) \cdot e$	[12 → 2 :3]
28	$x \cdot ((y \cdot e) \cdot z) = e \cdot ((y \cdot x) \cdot z)$	[12 → 23 :(gL)]
29	$e \cdot (x \cdot (y \cdot e)) = y \cdot (x \cdot e)$	[23 → 2 :3]
49	$x \cdot ((y \cdot z) \cdot e) = e \cdot ((y \cdot x) \cdot (z \cdot e))$	[25 → 28]
66	$(x \cdot y) \cdot (z \cdot e) = (x \cdot z) \cdot (y \cdot e)$	[49 → 29 :3]
67	$(x \cdot y) \cdot (z \cdot u) = (x \cdot z) \cdot (y \cdot u)$	[2 → 66 :(gL) :3]
68	$\Box$	[67,9]

[[Need background for this theorem. Relationship to #Thm. MED-1 in the introduction.]]

Theorem #MED-2. The type is $\langle 2, 0 \rangle$ with nullary e.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (xy)(zu) = (xz)(yu) \\ ee = e \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow_{(gL)} \{(x(yz))((uv)w) = (x(uz))((yv)w)\}.$$

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 2.28 seconds).

2	$(x \cdot y) \cdot (z \cdot u) = (x \cdot z) \cdot (y \cdot u)$	
4,3	$e \cdot e = e$	
5	$(A \cdot (D \cdot C)) \cdot ((B \cdot E) \cdot F) \neq (A \cdot (B \cdot C)) \cdot ((D \cdot E) \cdot F)$	
6	$(A \cdot (B \cdot C)) \cdot ((D \cdot E) \cdot F) \neq (A \cdot (D \cdot C)) \cdot ((B \cdot E) \cdot F)$	[flip 5]
7	$((x \cdot y) \cdot (z \cdot u)) \cdot (v \cdot w) = ((x \cdot z) \cdot v) \cdot ((y \cdot u) \cdot w)$	[2 → 2]
11	$(x \cdot e) \cdot (y \cdot e) = (x \cdot y) \cdot e$	[3 → 2]
17	$(e \cdot x) \cdot e = e \cdot (x \cdot e)$	[3 → 11 :4,4, flip]
54,53	$((e \cdot x) \cdot y) \cdot (e \cdot z) = (e \cdot (x \cdot e)) \cdot (y \cdot z)$	[17 → 2]
128	$(x \cdot (y \cdot z)) \cdot ((u \cdot v) \cdot w) = (x \cdot (u \cdot z)) \cdot ((y \cdot v) \cdot w)$	[17 → 7 :54 :(gL) :(gL)]
129	$\Box$	[128,6]

3.3 Group-like Laws

[[RP: Need introduction to this section. You once mentioned that one of these results is due to Mumford. Do you have a reference?]]

Theorem #ABGT-5. The type is $\langle 2, 0 \rangle$ with nullary e.

$$\{ex = xe = x\} \Rightarrow_{(gL)} \{xy = yx\}.$$

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 34.90 seconds).

1	$B \cdot A \neq A \cdot B$	
3	$e \cdot x = x$	
4	$x \cdot e = x$	
5	$(e \cdot e) \cdot x = x$	[3 → 3]
7	$(x \cdot e) \cdot e = x$	[4 → 4]
83	$(x \cdot y) \cdot e = (e \cdot y) \cdot x$	[5 → 7 :(gL)]
384	$x \cdot y = (e \cdot y) \cdot x$	[4 → 83]
948	$x \cdot y = y \cdot x$	[3 → 384]
949	□	[948,1]

Theorem #ABGT-6. The type is $\langle 2, 0 \rangle$ with nullary e.

$$\{ex = xe = x\} \ =\!(gL)\!\Rightarrow\ \{(xy)z = x(yz)\}.$$

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 1.18 seconds).

2	$e \cdot x = x$	
3	$x \cdot e = x$	
4	$(A \cdot B) \cdot C \neq A \cdot (B \cdot C)$	
8	$(e \cdot x) \cdot e = x$	[2 → 3]
95	$(A \cdot (B \cdot C)) \cdot e \neq (A \cdot B) \cdot C$	[3 → 4, flip]
175	$(e \cdot x) \cdot y = x \cdot y$	[3 → 8 :(gL)]
302	$(x \cdot (y \cdot z)) \cdot e = (x \cdot y) \cdot z$	[8 → 175 :(gL), flip]
303	□	[302,95]

The next theorem is also a corollay of Thm. #ABGT-5. Note that this proof is longer and uses more concepts than the proof of #ABGT-5; but it is found much more quickly, because the additional richness of the language allows the use of demodulation with derived equalities, which reduces redundancy in the search (Sec. 2.2.4).

Theorem #ABGT-4. Group theory $=\!(gL)\!\Rightarrow$ Abelian group theory.

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 4.55 seconds).

2	$e \cdot x = x$	
3	$x \cdot e = x$	
4	$x' \cdot x = e$	
5	$x \cdot x' = e$	
6	$(x \cdot y) \cdot z = x \cdot (y \cdot z)$	
7	$B \cdot A \neq A \cdot B$	
21	$e \cdot x = x \cdot e$	[3 → 2]
26	$(x \cdot e)' \cdot x = e$	[3 → 4]
30	$(e \cdot x)' \cdot x = e$	[2 → 4]
41,40	$e' = e$	[3 → 4]

45	$x' \cdot x = e \cdot e$	[3 → 4]
48,47	$(e \cdot e)' = e$	[3 → 40]
56,55	$x \cdot (x \cdot e)' = e$	[3 → 5]
85,84	$x \cdot (e \cdot y) = x \cdot y$	[3 → 6, flip]
102,101	$(x \cdot y) \cdot z = e \cdot (x \cdot (y \cdot z))$	[2 → 6]
103	$(x \cdot y)' \cdot x = (z \cdot y)' \cdot z$	[26 → 26 :(gL)]
104	$(x \cdot y)' \cdot y = (x \cdot z)' \cdot z$	[30 → 30 :(gL)]
106,105	$(x \cdot y)' \cdot x = e \cdot y'$	[45 → 103 :48, flip]
112,111	$(x \cdot e)' \cdot e = e \cdot x'$	[21 → 103 :106]
116,115	$(e \cdot x)' = e \cdot x'$	[3 → 103 :106]
119,118	$(x \cdot y)' \cdot y = e \cdot x'$	[55 → 104 :56,112, flip]
120	$e \cdot x'' = e \cdot x$	[45 → 104 :116,41,102,85,85,119, flip]
137,136	$x'' = e \cdot x$	[2 → 120]
140	$e \cdot (x \cdot y) = e \cdot (y \cdot x)$	[105 → 118 :116,137,85,102,85,137,85]
144	$x \cdot y = e \cdot (y \cdot x)$	[2 → 140]
155	$x \cdot y = y \cdot x$	[2 → 144]
156	$\Box$	[155,7]

Theorem #UAL-3. Under (gL), two inversive groupoids with a common identity must be identical. That is,

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} f(e,x) = x, & F(e,x) = x \\ f(x,e) = x, & F(x,e) = x \\ f(g(x),x) = e, & F(G(x),x) = e \\ f(x,g(x)) = e, & F(x,G(x)) = e \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow_{(gL)} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(x,y) = F(x,y) \\ g(x) = G(x) \end{array} \right\}.$$

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 13.30 seconds).

2	$f(e,x) = x$	
3	$f(x,e) = x$	
4	$f(g(x),x) = e$	
5	$f(x,g(x)) = e$	
6	$F(e,x) = x$	
7	$F(x,e) = x$	
8	$F(G(x),x) = e$	
9	$F(x,G(x)) = e$	
10	$f(A,B) = F(A,B),\ g(A) = G(A) \ \rightarrow \ \Box$	
28,27	$f(x,e) = F(e,x)$	[3 → 6, flip]
32,31	$f(e,x) = F(e,x)$	[2 → 6, flip]
40	$F(e,x) = F(x,e)$	[7 → 6]
41	$f(g(F(x,e)),x) = e$	[7 → 4]
43	$f(g(x),F(x,e)) = e$	[7 → 4]
82	$f(x,F(e,g(x))) = e$	[6 → 5]
94,93	$F(x,f(y,g(y))) = x$	[5 → 7]

112,111	$G(e) = e$	[5 → 8 :94]
139,138	$G(F(G(x), x)) = e$	[8 → 111]
144	$F(e, g(e)) = e$	[111 → 5 :112,32]
176	$F(G(x), x) = F(y, G(y))$	[9 → 8]
184,183	$F(F(x, G(x)), y) = y$	[9 → 6]
186,185	$g(e) = e$	[9 → 144 :184]
214,213	$f(F(G(x), x), y) = F(e, y)$	[8 → 31]
231	$f(g(F(x, y)), x) = f(g(F(z, y)), z)$	[41 → 41 :(gL)]
236,235	$f(g(F(x, y)), x) = F(e, g(y))$	[9 → 231 :184,28, flip]
243	$F(e, g(F(x, e))) = F(e, g(x))$	[40 → 231 :28,236]
248,247	$F(e, g(x)) = F(e, G(x))$	[8 → 231 :186,32,236, flip]
268,267	$F(x, g(F(y, e))) = F(x, g(y))$	[243 :(gL)]
277	$f(x, F(e, G(x))) = e$	[82 :248]
289	$f(g(x), F(x, y)) = f(g(z), F(z, y))$	[43 → 43 :(gL)]
291,290	$g(x) = F(e, G(x))$	[9 → 267 :268,184,248]
292	$f(F(e, G(x)), F(x, y)) = f(F(e, G(z)), F(z, y))$	[289 :291,291]
311	$f(A, B) = F(A, B) \rightarrow \square$	[10 :291 :6]
312	$f(F(A, e), B) = F(A, B) \rightarrow \square$	[7 → 311]
350,349	$f(x, G(x)) = e$	[9 → 277 :184]
409	$f(F(x, G(y)), F(y, z)) = f(F(x, G(u)), F(u, z))$	[292 :(gL)]
443,442	$f(F(x, G(y)), F(y, z)) = f(F(x, e), F(e, z))$	[349 → 409 :350,112, flip]
446,445	$f(F(x, e), F(e, y)) = f(F(x, e), y)$	[176 → 409 :139,184,443, flip]
449,448	$f(F(x, e), y) = F(e, F(x, y))$	[176 → 409 :214,443,446, flip]
478	$F(e, F(A, B)) = F(A, B) \rightarrow \square$	[312 :449]
479	$\square$	[478,6]

Corollary #UAL-3a. Under (gL), two groups with a common identity must be identical.

The following theorem generalizes the uniqueness of the group law on a curve into a first order sentence. The context is that + has a unit element e.

[[RP: note that we prove a more general equation than in the statemet of the theorem. Also, please clarify the motivation.]]

Theorem #UAL-5. The type is $\langle 2, 2, 0\rangle$ with $+$, $\cdot$, and e as the three operations.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x + e = x \\ e + x = x \\ x \cdot (y \cdot x) = y \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow (gL) \Rightarrow \ \{x + z = ((e \cdot e) \cdot x) \cdot (z \cdot e)\}.$$

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 52.47 seconds).

2	$x + e = x$
3	$e + x = x$
4	$x \cdot (y \cdot x) = y$
5	$((e \cdot e) \cdot A) \cdot (B \cdot e) \neq A + B$

10	$(e+x)\cdot(y\cdot x)=y$	[3 → 4]
14	$(x+e)\cdot(y\cdot x)=y$	[2 → 4]
29	$(x\cdot y)\cdot x=y$	[4 → 4]
61	$(x+y)\cdot(z\cdot y)=(x+u)\cdot(z\cdot u)$	[10 → 10 :(gL)]
73	$x\cdot(y\cdot e)=(x+z)\cdot(y\cdot z)$	[2 → 61]
77	$(x+y)\cdot((z\cdot u)\cdot y)=(x+z)\cdot u$	[29 → 61]
112	$(x+y)\cdot(z\cdot x)=(u+y)\cdot(z\cdot u)$	[14 → 14 :(gL)]
133	$(x+y)\cdot z=(u+y)\cdot((x\cdot z)\cdot u)$	[29 → 112]
179	$(x+y)\cdot((e\cdot z)\cdot y)=x\cdot z$	[29 → 73, flip]
327	$(x+y)\cdot z=(y+x)\cdot z$	[77 → 133]
349	$x\cdot((y+z)\cdot x)=z+y$	[327 → 4]
377	$((e\cdot x)\cdot y)\cdot(z\cdot x)=y+z$	[179 → 349]
378	□	[377,5]

[[What is the background for the rest of this section??]]

Theorem #MCV-1.

$$\left\{\begin{array}{l} p(x,y,y)=x \\ p(x,x,y)=y \end{array}\right\} \Rightarrow(gL)\Rightarrow \{p(x,y,p(z,u,v))=p(v,u,p(x,y,z))\}.$$

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 16.79 seconds).

2	$p(x,y,y)=x$	
3	$p(x,x,y)=y$	
4	$p(A,B,p(C,D,E))\neq p(E,D,p(A,B,C))$	
25	$p(x,x,y)=p(y,z,z)$	[2 → 3]
70	$p(x,y,z)=p(z,y,x)$	[(gL) 25]
98	$p(x,x,p(y,z,u))=p(u,z,y)$	[3 → 70]
99	$p(p(x,y,z),u,u)=p(z,y,x)$	[2 → 70]
135	$p(p(C,D,E),B,A)\neq p(E,D,p(A,B,C))$	[70 → 4]
183	$p(x,y,p(z,u,y))=p(x,u,z)$	[(gL) 98]
291	$p(p(x,y,z),x,u)=p(z,y,u)$	[(gL) 99]
304	$p(p(x,y,z),u,v)=p(z,y,p(v,u,x))$	[183 → 291]
305	□	[304,135]

Theorem #UAL-6. The type is $\langle 3,3\rangle$ with two ternary operations M_1 and M_2.

$$\left\{\begin{array}{l} M_1(x,y,y)=x,\ M_1(x,x,z)=z \\ M_2(x,y,y)=x,\ M_2(x,x,z)=z \end{array}\right\} \Rightarrow(gL)\Rightarrow \{M_1(x,y,z)=M_2(x,y,z)\}.$$

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 101.04 seconds).

2	$M_1(x,y,y) = x$	
3	$M_1(x,x,z) = z$	
4	$M_2(x,y,y) = x$	
5	$M_2(x,x,z) = z$	
6	$M_2(A,B,C) \neq M_1(A,B,C)$	
15	$M_1(x,x,y) = M_1(y,z,z)$	$[2 \to 3]$
30	$M_1(x,y,M_2(y,z,z)) = x$	$[4 \to 2]$
37	$M_2(x,x,y) = M_2(y,z,z)$	$[4 \to 5]$
51	$M_1(x,y,z) = M_1(z,y,x)$	[(gL) 15]
52	$M_1(x,y,M_2(z,z,u)) = M_1(u,y,x)$	[5 → 51, flip]
60	$M_2(x,y,z) = M_2(z,y,x)$	[(gL) 37]
65	$M_2(x,x,M_2(y,z,u)) = M_2(u,z,y)$	$[5 \to 60]$
71	$M_1(x,y,M_2(z,z,u)) = M_1(u,y,M_2(v,v,x))$	$[5 \to 52]$
419	$M_2(x,y,M_2(z,x,u)) = M_2(u,y,z)$	[(gL) 65]
516	$M_2(x,y,M_2(y,x,z)) = z$	$[4 \to 419]$
937	$M_1(x,y,M_2(z,u,v)) = M_1(v,y,M_2(z,u,x))$	[(gL) 71]
964	$M_1(x,y,M_2(y,x,z)) = z$	[30 → 937, flip]
989	$M_2(x,y,z) = M_1(x,y,z)$	[516 → 964, flip]
990	□	[989,6]

Corollary #UAL-7. The type is $\langle 2,2\rangle$ with binary operations $\cdot$ and $\sharp$. Define the ternary Mal'cev terms as

$$M_1(x,y,z) = ((y \cdot y) \cdot x) \cdot (z \cdot y)$$
$$M_2(x,y,z) = ((y \sharp y) \sharp x) \sharp (z \sharp y).$$

Then

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \cdot (y \cdot x) = y \\ x \sharp (y \sharp x) = y \end{array} \right\} =(gL)\Rightarrow \{M_1(x,y,z) = M_2(x,y,z)\}.$$

We have been unable to get OTTER to prove this directly in a single search without a highly specialized strategy—so specialized that it is essentially proof checking; however, the result follows easily from Thm. #UAL-6.

3.4 Uniqueness of n-ary Steiner Laws

Some of the material in this section is presented also in [41], where we give an equational characterization of the conic construction on a cubic curve. The key result in that paper, which we also resent here, is the uniqueness of the 5-ary Steiner law under (gL); from there we have the well-known theorem in geometry that given five points of intersection between a cubic and a conic, the sixth point can be found by a simple ruler construction. (See the end of this section.)

We start with the uniqueness of the binary Steiner law.

Theorem #UAL-1. The type of theory is $\langle 2,2,0\rangle$ with two binary operations and nullary e.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} f(x,y) = f(y,x), & g(x,y) = g(y,x) \\ f(x,f(y,x)) = y, & g(x,g(y,x)) = y \\ f(e,e) = e), & g(e,e) = e) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow (gL) \Rightarrow \ \{f(x,y) = g(x,y)\}$$

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 154.58 seconds).

2	$f(x,y) = f(y,x)$	
3	$f(x,f(y,x)) = y$	
4	$f(e,e) = e$	
5	$g(x,y) = g(y,x)$	
6	$g(x,g(y,x)) = y$	
7	$g(e,e) = e$	
8	$g(A,B) \neq f(A,B)$	
9	$f(e,e) = e$	
10	$f(x,f(y,x)) = y$	
11	$f(x,g(e,e)) = f(e,x)$	$[7 \rightarrow 2]$
15	$f(x,f(x,y)) = y$	$[2 \rightarrow 3]$
22	$g(x,g(x,y)) = y$	$[5 \rightarrow 6]$
48	$g(x,y) = f(z,f(z,g(y,x)))$	$[15 \rightarrow 5]$
106	$f(x,g(e,e)) = f(e,g(y,g(y,x)))$	$[22 \rightarrow 11]$
493	$f(e,g(x,g(e,y))) = f(y,g(x,e))$	$[4 \rightarrow 106$:(gL) :9, flip$]$
500	$f(x,g(x,e)) = e$	$[6 \rightarrow 493$:9, flip$]$
536	$f(x,g(x,y)) = f(z,g(z,y))$	$[500 \rightarrow 500$:(gL)$]$
551	$g(e,x) = f(x,e)$	$[500 \rightarrow 48]$
860	$f(x,g(x,y)) = y$	$[551 \rightarrow 536$:10$]$
983	$g(x,y) = f(x,y)$	$[22 \rightarrow 860$, flip$]$
984	$\Box$	[983,8]

The next three theorems, #STN-3, #STN-4, and #STN-5, show that for arities 3, 4, and 5, the universal Steiner law can be replaced with a weaker form in the presence of idempotence and permutation equations. In [43] we prove the corresponding general theorem for all arities.

Problem #STN-3. The type is $\langle 3,0\rangle$, with ternary f and nullary e.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(w,x,y) = f(w,y,x) \\ f(e,e,e) = e \\ f(e,x,f(e,x,y)) = y \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow (gL) \Rightarrow \ \{f(w,x,f(w,x,y)) = y\}.$$

The conclusion is the universal ternary Steiner law.

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 2.59 seconds).

1	$f(A,B,f(A,B,C)) \neq C$	
3	$f(x,y,z) = f(x,z,y)$	
4	$f(e,e,e) = e$	
7,6	$f(e,x,f(e,x,y)) = y$	
9,8	$f(e,x,f(e,y,x)) = y$	[3 → 6]
12	$f(x,e,e) = f(x,y,f(e,y,e))$	[6 → 4 :(gL)]
20	$f(e,x,f(y,f(z,e,e),x)) = f(z,u,f(y,u,e))$	[8 → 12 :(gL)]
282	$f(e,e,x) = f(y,f(y,e,e),x)$	[(gL) 20]
347	$f(x,y,f(x,y,e)) = e$	[282 → 20 :9, flip]
422	$f(x,y,f(x,y,z)) = z$	[6 → 347 :(gL) :7]
424	□	[422,1]

Theorem #STN-4. The type is $\langle 4,0\rangle$, with 4-ary f and nullary e.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(v,w,x,y) = f(v,w,y,x) \\ f(e,e,e,e) = e \\ f(e,e,x,f(e,e,x,y)) = y \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow_{(gL)} \{f(v,w,x,f(v,w,x,y)) = y\}.$$

The conclusion is the universal 4-ary Steiner law.

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 3.31 seconds).

1	$f(D,A,B,f(D,A,B,C)) \neq C$	
3	$f(x,y,z,u) = f(x,y,u,z)$	
4	$f(e,e,e,e) = e$	
6	$f(e,e,x,f(e,e,x,y)) = y$	
11,10	$f(e,e,f(e,e,x,y),x) = y$	[3 → 6]
12	$f(x,y,e,e) = f(x,y,z,f(e,e,z,e))$	[6 → 4 :(gL) :(gL)]
17	$f(x,y,z,f(u,v,z,w)) = f(x,y,v_6,f(u,v,v_6,w))$	[12 → 12 :(gL) :(gL) :(gL)]
34	$f(x,y,f(z,u,v,w),v) = f(x,y,v_6,f(z,u,v_6,w))$	[3 → 17]
120	$f(x,y,z,f(u,v,f(u,v,w,v_6),v_6)) = f(x,y,z,w)$	[(gL) 34, flip]
134	$f(x,y,f(x,y,z,u),u) = z$	[120 → 10 :11, flip]
167	$f(x,y,z,f(x,y,z,u)) = u$	[34 → 134]
169	□	[167,1]

Theorem #STN-5. The type is $\langle 5,0\rangle$, with 5-ary f and nullary e.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(u,v,w,x,y) = f(u,v,w,y,x) \\ f(e,e,e,e,e) = e \\ f(e,e,e,x,f(e,e,e,x,y)) = y \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow_{(gL)} \{f(u,v,w,x,f(u,v,w,x,y)) = y\}.$$

The conclusion is the universal 5-ary Steiner law.

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 3.78 seconds).

1 $f(E,D,A,B,f(E,D,A,B,C)) \neq C$
3 $f(x,y,z,u,v) = f(x,y,z,v,u)$
4 $f(e,e,e,e,e) = e$
7,6 $f(e,e,e,x,f(e,e,e,x,y)) = y$
9,8 $f(e,e,e,x,f(e,e,e,y,x)) = y$ [3 → 6]
12 $f(x,y,z,e,e) = f(x,y,z,u,f(e,e,e,u,e))$ [6 → 4 :(gL) :(gL) :(gL)]
20 $f(e,e,e,x,f(y,z,u,f(v,w,v_6,e,e),x)) = f(v,w,v_6,v_7,f(y,z,u,v_7,e))$ [8 → 12 :(gL) :(gL)
223 $f(e,e,e,e,x) = f(y,z,u,f(y,z,u,e,e),x)$ [(gL) 20]
277 $f(x,y,z,u,f(x,y,z,u,e)) = e$ [223 → 20 :9, flip]
340 $f(x,y,z,u,f(x,y,z,u,v)) = v$ [6 → 277 :(gL) :7]
342 □ [340,1]

The following lemma leads to the uniqueness of the 5-ary Steiner law, the main result of this section.

Lemma #UAL-4a. The type is $\langle 5,5,0\rangle$, with nullary e.

$$\left\{\begin{array}{l} f(u,v,w,x,y) = f(u,v,w,y,x) \\ f(e,e,e,e,e) = e \\ f(u,v,w,x,f(u,v,w,x,y)) = y \\ g(u,v,w,x,y) = g(u,v,w,y,x) \\ g(e,e,e,e,e) = e \\ g(u,v,w,x,g(u,v,w,x,y)) = y \end{array}\right\} \Rightarrow(gL)\Rightarrow \{f(x1,x2,x3,y,g(x4,x5,x6,y,x7)) = f(x1,x2,x3,x$$

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 22.43 seconds).

2 $f(u,v,w,x,y) = f(u,v,w,y,x)$
5 $g(u,v,w,x,y) = g(u,v,w,y,x)$
6 $g(e,e,e,e,e) = e$
7 $g(u,v,w,x,g(u,v,w,x,y)) = y$
8 $f(A_1,A_2,A_3,B,g(A_4,A_5,A_6,B,A_7)) \neq f(A_1,A_2,A_3,C,g(A_4,A_5,A_6,C,A_7))$
10 $f(x,y,z,u,g(e,e,e,e,e)) = f(x,y,z,e,u)$ [6 → 2]
14 $f(x,y,z,e,g(u,v,w,v_6,g(u,v,w,v_6,v_7))) = f(x,y,z,v_7,g(e,e,e,e,e))$ [7 → 10, flip]
20 $f(x,y,z,e,g(u,v,w,v_6,g(u,v,w,v_7,v_6))) = f(x,y,z,v_7,g(e,e,e,e,e))$ [5 → 14]
24 $f(x,y,z,e,g(u,v,w,v_6,g(u,v,w,e,v_7))) = f(x,y,z,v_7,g(e,e,e,v_6,e))$ [(gL) 14]
45 $f(x,y,z,e,g(u,v,w,e,v_6)) = f(x,y,z,v_7,g(u,v,w,v_7,v_6))$ [20 → 24 :(gL) :(gL) :(gL) :(gL
52 $f(x,y,z,u,g(v,w,v_6,u,v_7)) = f(x,y,z,v_8,g(v,w,v_6,v_8,v_7))$ [45 → 45]
53 □ [52,8]

Theorem #UAL-4b. The type is $\langle 5,5,0\rangle$, with nullary e.

$$\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text{full symmetey of } f \\ f(e,e,e,e,e) = e \\ f(e,e,e,x,f(e,e,e,x,y)) = y \\ \text{full symmetey of } g \\ g(e,e,e,e,e) = e \\ g(e,e,e,x,g(e,e,e,x,y)) = y \end{array}\right\} \Rightarrow (gL) \Rightarrow \ \{g(x,y,z,u,v) = f(x,y,z,u,v)\}.$$

By Thm. #STN-5, we may also assume the universal 5-ary Steiner laws for f and for g:

$$f(u,v,w,x,f(u,v,w,x,y)) = y$$
$$g(u,v,w,x,g(u,v,w,x,y)) = y.$$

By Lem. #UAL-4a, we include the equation

$$f(x_1,x_2,x_3,y,g(x_4,x_5,x_6,y,x_7)) = f(x_1,x_2,x_3,z,g(x_4,x_5,x_6,z,x_7)).$$

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 3.65 seconds).

2	$g(x,y,z,u,v) = f(x,y,z,u,v) \ \rightarrow \ g(y,z,u,v,x) = f(y,z,u,v,x)$	
3	$f(e,e,e,e,e) = e$	
4	$f(u,v,w,x,f(u,v,w,x,y)) = y$	
5	$g(e,e,e,e,e) = e$	
6	$g(u,v,w,x,g(u,v,w,x,y)) = y$	
7	$f(x_1,x_2,x_3,y,g(x_4,x_5,x_6,y,x_7)) = f(x_1,x_2,x_3,z,g(x_4,x_5,x_6,z,x_7))$	
8	$g(A,B,C,D,E) = f(A,B,C,D,E) \ \rightarrow \ \Box$	
10	$f(e,e,e,e,g(e,e,e,e,e)) = e$	[5 → 3]
11	$f(e,e,e,x,g(e,e,e,x,e)) = e$	[7 → 10]
12	$g(e,e,e,x,e) = f(e,e,e,x,e)$	[11 → 4, flip]
13	$g(e,e,x,e,e) = f(e,e,x,e,e)$	[2,12]
15	$f(e,e,x,e,g(e,e,x,e,e)) = e$	[13 → 4]
18	$f(e,e,x,y,g(e,e,x,y,e)) = e$	[7 → 15]
19	$g(e,e,x,y,e) = f(e,e,x,y,e)$	[18 → 4, flip]
20	$g(e,x,y,e,e) = f(e,x,y,e,e)$	[2,19]
22	$f(e,x,y,e,g(e,x,y,e,e)) = e$	[20 → 4]
25	$f(e,x,y,z,g(e,x,y,z,e)) = e$	[7 → 22]
26	$g(e,x,y,z,e) = f(e,x,y,z,e)$	[25 → 4, flip]
27	$g(x,y,z,e,e) = f(x,y,z,e,e)$	[2,26]
29	$f(x,y,z,e,g(x,y,z,e,e)) = e$	[27 → 4]
32	$f(x,y,z,u,g(x,y,z,u,e)) = e$	[7 → 29]
33	$g(x,y,z,u,e) = f(x,y,z,u,e)$	[32 → 4, flip]
34	$g(x,y,z,e,u) = f(x,y,z,e,u)$	[2,33]
36	$f(x,y,z,e,g(x,y,z,e,u)) = u$	[6 → 34, flip]
39	$f(x,y,z,u,g(x,y,z,u,v)) = v$	[7 → 36]
40	$g(x,y,z,u,v) = f(x,y,z,u,v)$	[6 → 39, flip]
41	$\Box$	[40,8]

The above OTTER proofs of Thms. #UAL-1, #UAL-4a, and #UAL-4b were found with specialized search strategies. The first OTTER proof of #UAL-1, which was found with a straightforward strategy, required about 38 hours. Because it is an important theorem, and because we planned to attack problems of a similar nature (e.g., higher arities), we devised some strategies would lead OTTER quickly to a proof. The strategy that led to the above proof of #UAL-1 (in a few minutes) discards clauses containg left associated terms and prefers clauses with variables.

Commutativity of a binary operation usually causes a minor explosion in the search space, and full permutability of a higher-arity operation is nearly always disasterous, especially when used with OTTER's prolific and redundant strategies for $=\!(gL)\!\Rightarrow$. So when RP first asked WM to find a proof of the 5-ary Steiner conjecture (Thm. #UAL-4b), the response was "not a chance". Eight months later, RP asked again, and we went back to the binary case (Thm. #UAL-1) for clues; we reduced the search time from 38 hours to several minutes by studying the form of the 38-hour proof. Although the cases with nice geometric interpretations are arities $3m+2$ ($m \geq 0$), we conjectured that the analogous theorems hold for all arities, and tried the ternary case next. After adjusting the search strategy, a proof was found, and we noticed that the universal Steiner law is a natural lemma for the theorem, and proved the corresponding lemmas (Thms.#STN-4 and #STN-5) separately for the 4-ary and 5-ary cases.

The key strategies were to discard clauses that are not right associated, and to severely limit the use of symmetry. For the 4-ary and 5-ary cases, we directed the searches toward the form of proof we expected, and proofs were found. The first proof of the 5-ary universal Steiner law (Thm. #STN-5) took half an hour (length 13), and the first 5-ary uniqueness proof (gThm. #UAL-4b) took 23 hours (length 46).

The strategies were refined further while studying the proofs and working out a proof (by hand) that the analogous proofs hold for all arities. Lemma #UAL-4a was separated from the main proof at that time. The proofs above are the product of the specialized strategies. Independently, we found (entirely by hand) a higher-order proof for all arities. (The n-ary proofs will appear elsewhere [43].)

Corollary #UAL-2. The type is $\langle 5, 2, 0\rangle$, with nullary e.

$$\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text{full symmetry of } f \\ f(e,e,e,e,e) = e \\ f(e,e,e,x,f(e,e,e,x,y)) = y \\ h(x,y) = h(y,x) \\ h(e,e) = e \\ h(x,h(x,y)) = y \end{array}\right\} \; =\!(gL)\!\Rightarrow \; \{h(h(h(x,y),h(z,u)),v) = f(x,y,z,u,v)\}.$$

This follows from Thm. #UAL-4a. Define $g(x,y,z,u,v)$ as $h(h(h(x,y),h(z,u)),v)$; then g satisfies the hypotheses of Thm. #UAL-4.

Fig. 3.4 is a geometric interpretation of Thm. #UAL-4b. Let Γ be a non-singular cubic curve, and let x, y, z, t, u be five points on the curve. Let

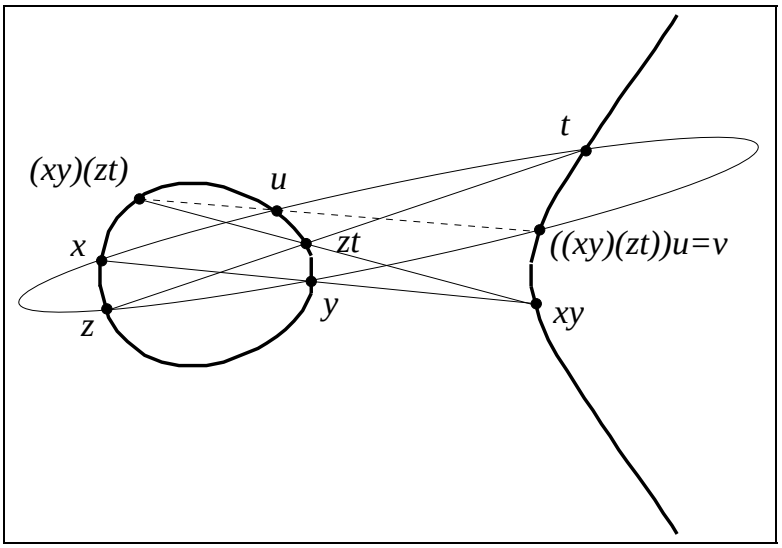

Figure 3.4: The Conic Construction on a Cubic Curve

Q be the unique conic determined by the 5 points. By the Bezout theorem of classical geometry, we have $|\Gamma \cap Q| = 6$, counting multiplicities. Now let $F(x,y,z,t,u)$ be the 5-ary morphism on Γ defined by the complete intersection cycle $\Gamma \cap Q$ $\{x,y,z,t,u,F(x,y,z,t,u)\}$. By Corollary #UAL-2, we know that the unique sixth point $F(x,y,z,t,u)$ can be found by a simple ruler construction as shown. (A proof using the rigidity lemma was given by N. S. Mendelsohn, R. Padmanabhan and B. Wolk in [31]). See [31] for more detail.

3.5 Group Laws on a Quartic Curve

[[RP: Need introduction to this section.]]

Theorem #QUART-1. The type is $\langle 3 \rangle$.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(x,y,f(x,y,z)) = z \\ f(x,y,z) = f(x,z,y) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow_{(gL)} \{f(x,y,f(x,z,u)) = f(u,y,f(u,z,u))\}.$$

The first version of this problem had a different conclusion: $f(x,y,f(x,z,t)) = f(u,y,f(u,z,t))$. OTTER was unable to prove the first version, then RP found the following counterexample. Define $f(x,y,z)$ as $ax+by+cz$ in an Abelian group. Such an algebra is always a (gL)-algebra. The first equation $f(x,y,f(x,y,z)) = z$ demands that $a+ac = 0$, $b+bc = 0$ and $c^2 = 1$. Thus $c = -1$ would satisfy all the conditions without the number a being 0. Now the second equation $f(x,y,z) = f(x,z,y)$ demands that $b = c$. Hence choose $b = c = -1$ and $a = 2$, say. Now, $f(x,y,f(z,x,t)) = 2x - y - (2z - x - t) = x - y - 2z - t$

which is not independent of x in the Abelian group of integers! Thus our goal is not a consequence of the assumptions. However, the following equation is true in this model: $f(x,y,f(x,z,t)) = f(u,y,f(u,z,t)$ because the LHS reduces to $2x-y-(2x-z-t) = z-y+t$ which is independent of x. So the corrected formulation of Thm. #QUART-1 is given above.

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 2.12 seconds).

2	$f(x,y,f(x,y,z)) = z$	
4	$f(A,B,f(A,C,D)) \neq f(E,B,f(E,C,D))$	
10	$f(x,y,f(x,y,z)) = f(u,v,f(u,v,z))$	$[2 \to 2]$
163	$f(x,y,f(x,z,u)) = f(v,y,f(v,z,u))$	[(gL) 10]
164	$\Box$	[163,4]

Theorem #QUART-2.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(x,y,f(x,y,z)) = z \\ f(x,y,z) = f(x,z,y) \\ p(z,y,v) = f(x,y,f(x,z,v)) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow (gL) \Rightarrow \{p(x,y,p(z,v,u)) = p(u,v,p(x,y,z))\}$$

Background: guided by the intution gained through the model described for the previous problem, we suspect that $p(z,y,v) := f(x,y,f(x,z,v))$ must behave like the ternary Mal'cev polynomial $z-y+v$ in Abelian groups! Thms. #QUART-1 and #QUART-2, taken together, construct a synthetic group law $+$ on a quartic curve Γ such that if four points P,Q,R,S on Γ are collinear, then $P+Q+R+S = E$ under the group law.

By Thm. #MCV-1, it is sufficient to prove $p(x,y,y) = p(y,y,x) = x$.

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 1556.02 seconds).

2	$f(x,y,f(x,y,z)) = z$	
3	$f(x,y,z) = f(x,z,y)$	
4	$p(z,y,v) = f(x,y,f(x,z,v))$	
5	$p(A,B,p(C,D,E)) \neq p(E,D,p(A,B,C))$	
6	$f(x,y,f(x,z,y)) = z$	$[3 \to 2]$
7	$p(x,y,y) = x$	$[6 \to 4]$
8	$p(x,x,y) = y$	$[2 \to 4]$
14	$p(x,x,y) = p(y,z,z)$	$[7 \to 8]$
78	$p(x,y,z) = p(z,y,x)$	[(gL) 14]
88	$p(x,y,p(z,u,u)) = p(z,y,x)$	$[7 \to 78]$
90	$p(x,x,p(y,z,u)) = p(u,z,y)$	$[8 \to 78]$
272	$p(x,y,p(z,u,y)) = p(x,u,z)$	[(gL) 90]
286	$p(x,y,p(z,u,y)) = p(z,u,p(x,v,v))$	$[88 \to 272]$
538	$p(x,y,p(z,u,v)) = p(z,u,p(x,y,v))$	[(gL) 286]
541	$p(x,y,p(z,u,v)) = p(v,u,p(x,y,z))$	$[78 \to 538]$
542	$\Box$	[541,5]

Chapter 4

$=\!\!(gL)\!\!\Rightarrow$ in Other Algebras

4.1 Equations Consistent with $=\!\!(gL)\!\!\Rightarrow$

[[Need background for this section.]]

[[RP: Because of the title of this section, the reader might think that we are proving consistency with (gL). We probably need an into to explain this.]]

4.1.1 Abelian Groups

Theorem #ABGT-1. The type of theory is $\langle 2, 0\rangle$, with operations $\mid$ and e. Let

$$A = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \mid x = e \\ e \mid (e \mid x) = x \\ e \mid x = x \mid e \end{array} \right\}.$$

Then A $=\!\!(gL)\!\!\Rightarrow$ {all Abelian group axioms satisfied by both left division $\backslash$ and right-division $/$}. In view of [8], it is enough to derive, using the rule $=\!\!(gL)\!\!\Rightarrow$, the following single axiom from the set A: $(x \mid y) \mid (((x \mid z) \mid (u \mid u)) \mid y) = z$.

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 2.74 seconds).

3,2	$x \mid x = e$	
5,4	$e \mid (e \mid x) = x$	
7,6	$(x \mid e) \mid e = x$	
8	$e \mid (x \mid e) = (e \mid x) \mid e$	
9	$(e \mid x) \mid e = e \mid (x \mid e)$	[flip 8]
11	$(A \mid B) \mid (((A \mid C) \mid (D \mid D)) \mid B) \neq C$	
12	$(A \mid B) \mid (((A \mid C) \mid e) \mid B) \neq C$	[copy,11 :3]
13	$(e \mid x) \mid (e \mid y) = e \mid (x \mid y)$	[6 → 9 :(gL) :3]
15	$(x \mid y) \mid e = (x \mid e) \mid (y \mid e)$	[4 → 9 :(gL) :3]
23,22	$(e \mid x) \mid y = e \mid (x \mid (e \mid y))$	[4 → 13]
24	$(x \mid y) \mid (e \mid z) = (x \mid e) \mid (y \mid z)$	[4 → 13 :(gL) :3]
25	$x \mid (y \mid (e \mid z)) = e \mid (y \mid (x \mid z))$	[13 → 13 :(gL) :5]

26	$x \mid (y \mid e) = e \mid (y \mid (x \mid e))$	[9 → 13 :(gL) :5]
27	$((x \mid y) \mid z) \mid e = ((x \mid e) \mid z) \mid y$	[15 → 15 :(gL) :7]
39	$(A \mid B) \mid (((A \mid e) \mid (C \mid e)) \mid B) \neq C$	[15 → 12]
53,52	$(x \mid y) \mid e = e \mid (y \mid x)$	[15 → 26 :7]
67,66	$((x \mid e) \mid y) \mid z = e \mid (y \mid (x \mid z))$	[27 :53, flip]
71	$(A \mid B) \mid (e \mid ((C \mid e) \mid (A \mid B))) \neq C$	[39 :67]
80	$(x \mid y) \mid (e \mid y) = x$	[2 → 24 :53,5]
113	$x \mid e = y \mid (e \mid (x \mid y))$	[2 → 25 :23,5]
137,136	$(x \mid (y \mid z)) \mid z = (x \mid e) \mid y$	[80 → 24 :5]
183	$x \mid (e \mid ((y \mid e) \mid x)) = y$	[113 → 113 :53,137,3,5, flip]
185	□	[183,71]

Theorem #ABGT-2.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x/e = x \\ x/x = e \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow_{(gL)} \text{Abelian group theory,}$$

with x/y as right division. It is enough to derive one of the single axioms defining abelian groups with $x/y = x - y$. (Note: the first axioms were $\{x/e = x, e/(e/x) = x\}$. OTTER failed to find a proof, then RP found a couterexample and added axiom $x/x = e$ to kill the unwanted model $x + 3y \pmod 8$. OTTER then found a proof, but the proof did not use $e/(e/x) = x$. Hence the current formulation of the theorem.)

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 132.88 seconds).

2	$x/e = x$	
3	$x/x = e$	
5	$A/((B/C)/(B/A)) \neq C$	
10	$(x/e)/e = x$	[2 → 2]
15	$x/(x/e) = e$	[2 → 3]
17	$x/(y/y) = x$	[3 → 2]
152	$x/(x/y) = z/(z/y)$	[15 → 15 :(gL)]
634	$x/(x/y) = y$	[17 → 152, flip]
858	$(x/e)/(x/y) = y$	[2 → 634]
884	$x/((x/y)/e) = y$	[2 → 634]
9245	$(x/y)/(x/z) = (z/y)/e$	[10 → 858 :(gL)]
11150	$x/((y/z)/(y/x)) = z$	[9245 → 884]
11151	□	[11150,5]

Theorem #ABGT-3.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x/(x/y) = y \\ x/x = e \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow_{(gL)} \text{Abelian group theory.}$$

Here, x/y is right division. It is sufficient to prove any of the single axioms for Abeilan groups in terms of right division.

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 13.77 seconds).

2	$x/x = e$	
3	$x/(x/y) = y$	
8	$(A/((A/B)/C))/B \neq C$	
22	$x/e = x$	$[2 \rightarrow 3]$
26	$(x/e)/e = x$	$[22 \rightarrow 22]$
27	$(x/(x/y))/e = y$	$[3 \rightarrow 22]$
167	$(x/e)/y = x/y$	$[22 \rightarrow 26$:(gL)$]$
239	$((x/y)/z)/e = (x/z)/y$	$[26 \rightarrow 167$:(gL), flip$]$
3177	$(x/((x/y)/z))/y = z$	$[239 \rightarrow 27]$
3178	$\Box$	[3177,8]

In each of the next two theorems, the right-hand side is a single axiom for Abelian groups in terms of the double inversion operation [22]. The context is Thm. 3 of [40]. Let e be an inflection point on the curve Γ. Then the binary morphism xy of chord-tangent construction on Γ is completely characterized by the single axiom. See Fig. 3.1 on page 32.

Theorem #ABGT-7. The type is $\langle 2, 0\rangle$ with nullary e.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x(yx) = y \\ ex = xe \\ ee = e \end{array} \right\} \underset{\Leftarrow}{\overset{\Rightarrow(gL)\Rightarrow}{}} \{(x((z(xy))(ey)))(ee) = z\}.$$

Proof ($\Rightarrow$) found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 7.28 seconds.

1	$x = x$	
3,2	$e \cdot e = e$	
4	$e \cdot x = x \cdot e$	
6,5	$x \cdot (y \cdot x) = y$	
7	$(A \cdot ((C \cdot (A \cdot B)) \cdot (e \cdot B))) \cdot (e \cdot e) \neq C$	
8	$(A \cdot ((C \cdot (A \cdot B)) \cdot (e \cdot B))) \cdot e \neq C$	[copy,7 :3]
13	$(e \cdot x) \cdot (y \cdot (x \cdot e)) = y$	$[4 \rightarrow 5]$
19,18	$(x \cdot y) \cdot x = y$	$[5 \rightarrow 5]$
21,20	$e \cdot (e \cdot x) = x$	$[4 \rightarrow 5]$
22	$x \cdot (x \cdot e) = e$	$[4 \rightarrow 5]$
35	$x \cdot (x \cdot y) = y$	$[20 \rightarrow 22$:(gL) :21$]$
41	$(x \cdot y) \cdot y = x$	$[18 \rightarrow 35]$
43	$x \cdot y = y \cdot x$	$[5 \rightarrow 35]$
44	$(x \cdot y) \cdot (z \cdot (y \cdot u)) = (x \cdot v) \cdot (z \cdot (v \cdot u))$	$[13 \rightarrow 13$:(gL) :(gL)$]$
46	$(e \cdot x) \cdot y = (x \cdot e) \cdot y$	$[18 \rightarrow 13]$
54	$(A \cdot (((A \cdot B) \cdot C) \cdot (e \cdot B))) \cdot e \neq C$	$[43 \rightarrow 8]$

65,64	$(x \cdot y) \cdot (z \cdot (y \cdot x)) = z$	[43 → 5]
84	$(x \cdot y) \cdot z = (x \cdot u) \cdot (y \cdot (u \cdot z))$	[35 → 44]
129,128	$((x \cdot y) \cdot e) \cdot z = (e \cdot (y \cdot x)) \cdot z$	[43 → 46, flip]
473	$e \cdot ((((A \cdot B) \cdot C) \cdot (e \cdot B)) \cdot A) \neq C$	[64 → 54 :129,65]
540,539	$((x \cdot y) \cdot z) \cdot u = x \cdot (z \cdot (y \cdot u))$	[41 → 84]
593	$C \neq C$	[473 :540,6,19,6]
594	□	[593,1]

Proof ($\Leftarrow$) found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 0.50 seconds.

1	$x = x$	
2	$e \cdot e = e,\ e \cdot A = A \cdot e,\ A \cdot (B \cdot A) = B\ \rightarrow$ □	
4,3	$(x \cdot ((y \cdot (x \cdot z)) \cdot (e \cdot z))) \cdot (e \cdot e) = y$	
5	$(e \cdot (x \cdot (e \cdot e))) \cdot (e \cdot e) = y \cdot ((x \cdot (y \cdot z)) \cdot (e \cdot z))$	[3 → 3]
7	$x \cdot ((y \cdot (x \cdot z)) \cdot (e \cdot z)) = u \cdot ((y \cdot (u \cdot v)) \cdot (e \cdot v))$	[5 → 5]
8	$x \cdot (((y \cdot (e \cdot e)) \cdot (x \cdot z)) \cdot (e \cdot z)) = y$	[3 → 5, flip]
11,10	$(e \cdot x) \cdot (e \cdot e) = e \cdot (x \cdot (e \cdot e))$	[5 → 3 :4]
13,12	$e \cdot (((x \cdot (e \cdot y)) \cdot (e \cdot y)) \cdot (e \cdot e)) = x$	[3 → 10, flip]
14	$(x \cdot (e \cdot ((x \cdot e) \cdot (e \cdot e)))) \cdot (e \cdot e) = e$	[10 → 3]
16	$e \cdot (e \cdot (e \cdot (e \cdot (e \cdot (e \cdot (e \cdot e)))))) = e$	[10 → 8 :11,11,11,11,11]
19,18	$e \cdot (((x \cdot y) \cdot y) \cdot (e \cdot e)) = x$	[12 → 12 :13]
20	$e \cdot (((x \cdot (e \cdot e)) \cdot y) \cdot y) = x$	[18 → 8 :19]
24	$((x \cdot e) \cdot x) \cdot (e \cdot e) = e$	[18 → 14]
27,26	$e \cdot (e \cdot e) = e$	[24 → 24]
29,28	$e \cdot e = e$	[16 :27,27,27]
30	$((x \cdot e) \cdot x) \cdot e = e$	[24 :29]
34	$e \cdot (((x \cdot e) \cdot y) \cdot y) = x$	[20 :29]
36	$e \cdot (((x \cdot y) \cdot y) \cdot e) = x$	[18 :29]
41,40	$(e \cdot x) \cdot e = e \cdot (x \cdot e)$	[10 :29,29]
44	$(x \cdot ((y \cdot (x \cdot z)) \cdot (e \cdot z))) \cdot e = y$	[3 :29]
46	$e \cdot A = A \cdot e,\ A \cdot (B \cdot A) = B\ \rightarrow$ □	[2 :29 :1]
47	$e \cdot ((e \cdot x) \cdot x) = (y \cdot e) \cdot y$	[30 → 34]
49,48	$e \cdot ((e \cdot x) \cdot x) = e$	[28 → 34]
50	$(x \cdot e) \cdot x = e$	[flip 47 :49]
53,52	$e \cdot (e \cdot x) = x$	[50 → 34]
54	$((x \cdot e) \cdot y) \cdot y = e \cdot x$	[34 → 52, flip]
62	$(e \cdot x) \cdot x = e$	[48 → 52 :29, flip]
64	$x \cdot (e \cdot x) = e$	[52 → 62]
67,66	$x \cdot ((y \cdot (x \cdot z)) \cdot (e \cdot z)) = e \cdot y$	[64 → 7 :53, flip]
68	$x \cdot ((y \cdot e) \cdot x) = e \cdot y$	[64 → 7 :53,67]
71,70	$e \cdot (x \cdot e) = x$	[44 :67,41]
75,74	$(x \cdot y) \cdot y = x$	[36 :71]
76	$x \cdot e = e \cdot x$	[54 :75]
77	$e \cdot x = x \cdot e$	[flip 76]
109,108	$x \cdot (y \cdot x) = y$	[74 → 68 :71]
112	□	[46 :109 :77,1]

Theorem #ABGT-8.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} ee = e \\ (xe)e = x \\ x(xy) = y \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{c} =(gL)\Rightarrow \\ \Longleftarrow \end{array} \{(x(((xy)z)(ye)))(ee) = z\}.$$

Proof ($\Rightarrow$) found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 11.90 seconds.

1	$x = x$	
3,2	$e \cdot e = e$	
5,4	$(x \cdot e) \cdot e = x$	
7,6	$x \cdot (y \cdot x) = y$	
8	$(A \cdot (((A \cdot B) \cdot C) \cdot (B \cdot e))) \cdot (e \cdot e) \neq C$	
9	$(A \cdot (((A \cdot B) \cdot C) \cdot (B \cdot e))) \cdot e \neq C$	[copy,8 :3]
11,10	$(x \cdot y) \cdot x = y$	[6 → 6]
12	$e \cdot x = x \cdot e$	[4 → 6]
14,13	$x \cdot (x \cdot e) = e$	[4 → 10]
17,16	$e \cdot (e \cdot x) = x$	[12 → 12 :5]
30	$x \cdot (x \cdot y) = z \cdot (z \cdot y)$	[13 → 13 :(gL)]
34,33	$x \cdot (x \cdot y) = y$	[13 → 30 :14,17, flip]
39	$(x \cdot y) \cdot y = x$	[10 → 30 :34]
41	$x \cdot y = y \cdot x$	[6 → 30 :34]
45	$(x \cdot y) \cdot z = z \cdot (y \cdot x)$	[41 → 41]
121	$(x \cdot y) \cdot (z \cdot u) = (u \cdot z) \cdot (y \cdot x)$	[41 → 45]
126	$e \cdot ((((A \cdot B) \cdot C) \cdot (B \cdot e)) \cdot A) \neq C$	[45 → 9]
218	$(x \cdot y) \cdot (z \cdot u) = (x \cdot z) \cdot (y \cdot u)$	[(gL) 121]
222,221	$((x \cdot y) \cdot z) \cdot (y \cdot u) = x \cdot (z \cdot u)$	[39 → 218, flip]
250	$C \neq C$	[126 :222,11,7]
251	$\Box$	[250,1]

Proof ($\Leftarrow$) found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 0.37 seconds.

1	$x = x$	
2	$e \cdot e = e,\ (A \cdot e) \cdot e = A,\ A \cdot (B \cdot A) = B \ \rightarrow\ \Box$	
3	$(x \cdot (((x \cdot y) \cdot z) \cdot (y \cdot e))) \cdot (e \cdot e) = z$	
8,7	$(((x \cdot e) \cdot y) \cdot z) \cdot (y \cdot e) = (x \cdot z) \cdot (e \cdot e)$	[3 → 3, flip]
10	$x \cdot (((y \cdot x) \cdot (e \cdot e)) \cdot e) = (y \cdot (e \cdot e)) \cdot (e \cdot e)$	[3 → 7 :8]
14,13	$((x \cdot e) \cdot ((x \cdot y) \cdot (e \cdot e))) \cdot (e \cdot e) = y$	[7 → 3]
15	$(e \cdot e) \cdot ((x \cdot (e \cdot e)) \cdot e) = x \cdot (e \cdot e)$	[13 → 10 :14]
18,17	$(e \cdot e) \cdot (x \cdot e) = x$	[13 → 15 :14]
23	$((e \cdot e) \cdot e) \cdot (e \cdot e) = e$	[17 → 13]
29,28	$(e \cdot (x \cdot (e \cdot e))) \cdot (e \cdot e) = x \cdot e$	[17 → 3]
35	$((e \cdot e) \cdot e) \cdot e = e$	[23 → 28 :18, flip]
40,39	$(e \cdot e) \cdot e = e$	[17 → 28 :18, flip]

41	$(((x \cdot e) \cdot e) \cdot y) \cdot e = (x \cdot y) \cdot e$	[7 → 28 :29, flip]
46,45	$e \cdot e = e$	[35 :40]
54,53	$e \cdot (x \cdot e) = x$	[17 :46]
58	$x \cdot (((y \cdot x) \cdot e) \cdot e) = (y \cdot e) \cdot e$	[10 :46,46,46]
65	$(A \cdot e) \cdot e = A,\ A \cdot (B \cdot A) = B \ \rightarrow\ \Box$	[2 :46 :1]
68	$((x \cdot e) \cdot e) \cdot y = x \cdot y$	[41 → 53 :54, flip]
87,86	$(x \cdot e) \cdot e = x$	[68 → 53 :54, flip]
90	$A \cdot (B \cdot A) = B \ \rightarrow\ \Box$	[65 :87 :1]
91	$x \cdot (y \cdot x) = y$	[58 :87,87]
93	$\Box$	[91,90]

[[Background for the following?]]

Theorem #STN-1.

$$\{x(y(yx)) = yx, \text{cancellation}\} \ =\!(gL)\!\Rightarrow\ \ \{x(xy) = yx\}.$$

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 0.41 seconds).

1	$A \cdot (A \cdot B) = B \cdot A \ \rightarrow\ \Box$	
4	$x \cdot y = z,\ u \cdot y = z \ \rightarrow\ x = u$	
6,5	$x \cdot (y \cdot (y \cdot x)) = y \cdot x$	
9	$(x \cdot y) \cdot (z \cdot (z \cdot u)) = z \cdot (y \cdot (x \cdot u))$	[5 → 5 :(gL) :6]
10	$(x \cdot (x \cdot y)) \cdot (y \cdot z) = y \cdot (x \cdot z)$	[5 → 5 :(gL)]
33	$x \cdot (x \cdot y) = y \cdot x$	[4,10,9]
34	$\Box$	[33,1]

4.1.2 Quasigroups

[[RP: please give motivation and check the following.]]

Consider type (2,0) with nullary e, and let

$$\text{A1} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (xe)e = x \\ e(ex) = x \\ ee = e \\ e(xe) = (ex)e \end{array} \right\}, \qquad \text{A2} = \text{A1} \cup \{((xx)e)(xx) = e\}.$$

We first asked OTTER to prove

$$\text{A2} \ =\!(gL)\!\Rightarrow\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (xy)(zt) = (xz)(yt) \\ ((xx)y)(xx) = y \end{array} \right\}.$$

OTTER failed, but we noticed several interesting (gL)-consequences of axioms A2, including

$$(x((xy)x))x = y, \qquad (5)$$
$$x((x(yx))x) = y. \qquad (6)$$

E-mail from RP to WWM, 4 November, 1994:

Here what we want is already obtained by Otter, namely the two equations (5) and (6). The only purpose of this problem is to prove that any (gL)-algebra satisfying the axioms A2 must also satisfy all the equations true for all the three interpretations

$$a \cdot b = a - b,\ a \cdot b = -a + b,\ \text{or } a \cdot b = -a - b$$

in Abelian groups. What you have obtained is a basis for the equational theory of algebras of type (2,0) satisfying all the equations common to above three operations in abelian groups. This is because the two equations (5) and (6) imply the two cancellation laws and make the algebra a quasigroup at the same time. David Kelly and myself do already have such a basis (last line in Kelly-RP table) but our set involved four variables. The above result shows that, modulo (gL), we can define the same equational theory by a set of *one*-variable sentences, i.e. the axioms A2. That is a *new* result and that was the intent of the problem.

Now coming to the actual problem posed as above, is $((xx)y)(xx) = y$ a (gL)-consequence? Unfortunately, no. Interpret $x \cdot y$ as $x - y$ and e as 0, the zero in an Abelian group. This is a (gL)-algebra satisfying all the axioms (A2). This is also medial. However, $((x \cdot x) \cdot y) \cdot (x \cdot x) = (0 \cdot y) \cdot 0 = (-y) \cdot 0 = -y \neq y$ as claimed in the conclusion. No wonder OTTER could not derive this. I will write a new proof for the following.

Theorem. A (gL)-algebra of type (2,0) satisfies all the equations common to the three operations

$$a \cdot b = a - b,\ a \cdot b = -a + b,\ \text{or } a \cdot b = -a - b$$

iff it satisfies the one variable equations

$$\text{A2} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (xe)e = x \\ e(ex) = x \\ ee = e \\ e(xe) = (ex)e \\ ((xx)e)(xx) = e \end{array} \right\}.$$

The crucial step in the new proof will be the two equations (5) and (6).

From the above example, we can make the conjecture [Thm. #QGT-2 below] that

$$\text{A2}\ =\!(gL)\!\Rightarrow\ \{((xx)y)(xx) = (ey)e\},$$

because this equation is valid for all the three models. Thus this forms a test case. This was the original intention of the problem.

Theorem #QGT-1.

$$\text{A2} \;=\!(gL)\!\Rightarrow\; \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (x((xy)x))x = y \\ x((x(yx))x) = y \end{array} \right\}$$

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 84.95 seconds).

1	$x = x$	
2	$(A \cdot ((A \cdot B) \cdot A)) \cdot A = B,\ A \cdot ((A \cdot (B \cdot A)) \cdot A) = B \ \rightarrow\ \Box$	
4,3	$(x \cdot e) \cdot e = x$	
6,5	$e \cdot (e \cdot x) = x$	
8,7	$e \cdot e = e$	
9	$e \cdot (x \cdot e) = (e \cdot x) \cdot e$	
10	$(e \cdot x) \cdot e = e \cdot (x \cdot e)$	[flip 9]
12	$((x \cdot x) \cdot e) \cdot (x \cdot x) = e$	
14	$(e \cdot x) \cdot (e \cdot y) = e \cdot (x \cdot y)$	[7 → 10 :(gL)]
16	$(x \cdot y) \cdot e = (x \cdot e) \cdot (y \cdot e)$	[7 → 10 :(gL)]
24,23	$(e \cdot x) \cdot y = e \cdot (x \cdot (e \cdot y))$	[5 → 14]
25	$(x \cdot y) \cdot (e \cdot z) = (x \cdot e) \cdot (y \cdot z)$	[7 → 14 :(gL)]
27	$x \cdot (y \cdot e) = e \cdot (y \cdot (x \cdot e))$	[10 → 14 :(gL) :6]
30	$((x \cdot x) \cdot y) \cdot (x \cdot x) = e \cdot (y \cdot e)$	[3 → 12 :(gL) :24,8]
63	$x \cdot y = e \cdot ((y \cdot e) \cdot (x \cdot e))$	[3 → 27]
66,65	$(x \cdot y) \cdot e = e \cdot (y \cdot x)$	[16 → 27 :4]
74	$(x \cdot e) \cdot (y \cdot e) = e \cdot (y \cdot x)$	[3 → 27]
108,107	$((x \cdot y) \cdot z) \cdot (e \cdot u) = e \cdot (z \cdot (e \cdot ((y \cdot x) \cdot u)))$	[65 → 25 :(gL) :24]
111	$x \cdot ((y \cdot z) \cdot u) = z \cdot ((y \cdot x) \cdot u)$	[25 → 25 :108,24,6,6,66,6]
160	$(x \cdot x) \cdot (y \cdot (x \cdot x)) = e \cdot (y \cdot e)$	[30 → 30 :(gL) :66,6]
175	$(x \cdot y) \cdot (z \cdot e) = e \cdot (y \cdot (e \cdot (z \cdot x)))$	[7 → 74 :(gL) :24]
294,293	$(x \cdot x) \cdot ((x \cdot x) \cdot y) = y$	[65 → 160 :(gL) :6]
411	$(x \cdot (x \cdot x)) \cdot (x \cdot e) = e$	[160 → 175 :8,8,8]
445	$(x \cdot (x \cdot x)) \cdot (x \cdot y) = y$	[293 → 411 :(gL) :294]
467	$(x \cdot y) \cdot ((y \cdot y) \cdot y) = x$	[63 → 445 :66,66,24,6,6]
645	$(x \cdot ((y \cdot y) \cdot y)) \cdot y = x$	[467 → 467 :294]
1087,1086	$x \cdot ((x \cdot (y \cdot x)) \cdot x) = y$	[467 → 111, flip]
1102	$(A \cdot ((A \cdot B) \cdot A)) \cdot A = B \ \rightarrow\ \Box$	[2 :1087 :1]
1106	$(x \cdot ((x \cdot y) \cdot x)) \cdot x = y$	[111 → 645]
1108	$\Box$	[1106,1102]

Theorem #QGT-2.

$$\text{A2} \;=\!(gL)\!\Rightarrow\; \{((xx)y)(xx) = (ey)e\}.$$

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 0.29 seconds).

2	$((A \cdot A) \cdot B) \cdot (A \cdot A) \neq (e \cdot B) \cdot e$

3	$(x \cdot e) \cdot e = x$	
5	$e \cdot (e \cdot x) = x$	
8,7	$e \cdot e = e$	
9	$e \cdot (x \cdot e) = (e \cdot x) \cdot e$	
11,10	$(e \cdot x) \cdot e = e \cdot (x \cdot e)$	[flip 9]
12	$((x \cdot x) \cdot e) \cdot (x \cdot x) = e$	
14	$((A \cdot A) \cdot B) \cdot (A \cdot A) \neq e \cdot (B \cdot e)$	[2 :11]
15	$(e \cdot x) \cdot (e \cdot y) = e \cdot (x \cdot y)$	[7 → 10 :(gL)]
25,24	$(e \cdot x) \cdot y = e \cdot (x \cdot (e \cdot y))$	[5 → 15]
31	$((x \cdot x) \cdot y) \cdot (x \cdot x) = e \cdot (y \cdot e)$	[3 → 12 :(gL) :25,8]
33	$\Box$	[31,14]

4.1.3 Boolean Groups

Theorem #TBG-1. The pair of equations $\{p(x,x,x) = x, p(x,y,p(z,u,v)) = p(y,z,p(u,v,x))\}$ is a (gL)-basis for the variety of Boolean groups, where $p(x,y,z)$ is $x + (y + z)$. It is sufficient to derive a basis for Boolean groups as follows.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} p(x,x,x) = x \\ p(x,y,p(z,u,v)) = p(y,z,p(u,v,x)) \\ p(x,y,z) = x + (y + z) \end{array} \right\} \; =\!(gL)\!\Rightarrow \; \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (x + y) + z = x + (y + z) \\ x + x = y + y \\ x + (y + y) = x \end{array} \right\}.$$

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 10.58 seconds).

1	$x = x$	
2	$(A + B) + C = A + (B + C),\ B + B = A + A,\ A + (B + B) = A \ \rightarrow \ \Box$	
3	$p(x,x,x) = x$	
4	$p(x,y,p(z,u,v)) = p(y,z,p(u,v,x))$	
5	$p(x,y,z) = x + (y + z)$	
7,6	$(x + (x + x)) + (x + x) = x$	[3 → 3 :5,5]
13,12	$x + (x + x) = x$	[3 → 6 :5,7]
14	$x + (y + z) = y + (z + (z + (z + x)))$	[3 → 4 :5,5,5]
16,15	$x + (y + (z + (x + x))) = y + (z + x)$	[3 → 4 :5,5,5]
17	$x + (y + z) = y + (x + z)$	[(gL) 4 :5,5]
20,19	$x + (y + (x + x)) = y + x$	[12 → 17, flip]
26,25	$(x + x) + (y + x) = y + x$	[12 → 14 :13]
32	$x + (y + (y + (y + z))) = z + (x + y)$	[14 → 12 :13]
35,34	$(x + x) + ((x + x) + y) = x + (x + y)$	[19 → 19 :(gL)]
36	$x + (x + (y + x)) = y + x$	[17 → 19]
38	$x + (x + (x + (x + (x + y)))) = y + x$	[14 → 19]
43,42	$(x + x) + x = x$	[12 → 19 :26,13]
56	$((x + x) + y) + (x + x) = (x + y) + x$	[42 → 12 :(gL) :43]
61,60	$((x + y) + (x + y)) + z = (y + y) + z$	[25 → 25 :(gL)]
65,64	$(x + x) + (y + (z + x)) = y + (z + x)$	[19 → 25 :(gL) :61,20]
68,67	$(x + y) + ((x + y) + z) = y + (y + z)$	[25 → 34 :26,26,26,26,61,61,35,26, flip]

76,75	$x + ((y + x) + x) = y + x$	[14 → 36 :68,13]
80	$(x + (y + y)) + (y + y) = (x + y) + y$	[36 → 56 :65,20]
84	$(x + (y + y)) + y = (x + y) + (y + y)$	[12 → 56 :(gL) :26, flip]
96,95	$(x + y) + (z + y) = x + (y + (z + y))$	[12 → 75 :(gL) :13,16]
99	$((x + y) + y) + (x + (x + y)) = x + y$	[75 → 75 :76,96,76]
110	$(x + (y + y)) + y = x + y$	[84 :96,13]
125,124	$(x + (y + y)) + z = x + z$	[42 → 110 :(gL) :43]
143,142	$(x + y) + y = x + (y + y)$	[80 :125, flip]
145,144	$x + (x + (x + y)) = x + y$	[99 :143,125]
148	$x + y = y + x$	[38 :145,145]
149	$x + (y + z) = z + (x + y)$	[32 :145]
167	$x + (y + (z + y)) = x + z$	[36 → 148 :(gL)]
170,169	$x + (y + (z + z)) = x + y$	[19 → 148 :(gL)]
176,175	$(x + y) + z = x + (y + z)$	[15 → 148 :170, flip]
194	$x + (y + (x + z)) = y + z$	[36 → 148 :(gL) :176,176]
197,196	$x + (y + (y + z)) = x + z$	[19 → 148 :(gL) :176,176]
209	$B + B = A + A,\ A + (B + B) = A\ \rightarrow\ \Box$	[2 :176 :1]
222,221	$x + (y + y) = x$	[12 → 167 :176,197]
224	$B + B = A + A\ \rightarrow\ \Box$	[209 :222 :1]
231,230	$x + (y + x) = y$	[149 → 221]
236	$x + x = A + A\ \rightarrow\ \Box$	[194 → 224 :231]
237	$\Box$	[236,221]

The preceding theorem arose by accident as we were trying to write axioms for semilattices in terms of a ternary operation p. Semilattices are inconsistent with $=\!(gL)\!\Rightarrow$ (Thm. #LT-6), so we expected OTTER to derive $x = y$ from our equations. OTTER failed to do this, and we noticed instead that p was shown to be a minority polynomial, $p(x, x, y) = p(x, y, x) = p(y, x, x) = y$. We soon realized that what we had written was in fact a (gL)-basis for Boolean groups in terms of a ternary operation, a system we had not previously considered. Note also that the preceding OTTER proof shows that a nonregular equation can be derived by $=\!(gL)\!\Rightarrow$ from a set of regular equations; this cannot happen in ordinary equational logic. (An equation is *regular* if the same set of variables occurs on both sides of the equal sign).

4.2 Equations Strictly Inconsistent with $=\!(gL)\!\Rightarrow$

The philosophy behind the Thms. #PIX-1, #MAJ-4, #LT-6, and #LT-6a (all previously known) is that there are no polynomially defined semilattice or lattice laws on say, the reals, rationals or the complex numbers. Hence, modulo the process $=\!(gL)\!\Rightarrow$, a semilattice will be "crushed" into a singleton! The validity of the implication made in Thm. #PIX-1 was proved by Padmanabhan, actually via Thm. #MAJ-4.

The following theorem shows that any theory containing a term satisfying the so-called Pixley properties **??**, which characterize the permutability and distributivity of congruences of an equational class of algebras, is inconsistent with $=\!(gL)\!\Rightarrow$. An example is Boolean algebra, with $p(x,y,z) = xy' + xz + y'z$.

Theorem #PIX-1.

$$\{p(y,y,x) = p(x,z,z) = p(x,u,x) = x\} \;=\!(gL)\!\Rightarrow\; \{x = y\}.$$

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 0.09 seconds).

1	$B \neq A$	
4,3	$p(x,x,y) = y$	
6,5	$p(x,y,y) = x$	
7	$p(x,y,x) = x$	
11,10	$p(x,y,z) = x$	[5 → 7 :(gL) :6,6]
12	$x = y$	[3 → 7 :(gL) :4,11,4]
13	$\Box$	[12,1]

The next theorem says that no theory containing a ternary majority polynomial [36] will satisfy the rule $=\!(gL)\!\Rightarrow$. In particular, lattice theory does not satisfy this rule.

Theorem #MAJ-4.

$$\{p(x,x,y) = p(x,y,x) = p(y,x,x) = x\} \;=\!(gL)\!\Rightarrow\; \{x = y\}.$$

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 0.31 seconds).

1	$B \neq A$	
3	$p(x,x,y) = x$	
4	$p(x,y,x) = x$	
5	$p(x,y,y) = y$	
11	$p(x,y,z) = p(x,y,u)$	[3 → 3 :(gL)]
41	$p(x,y,z) = x$	[4 → 11, flip]
53	$p(x,y,z) = p(u,y,z)$	[5 → 5 :(gL)]
65	$p(x,y,z) = u$	[53 → 41]
66	$x = y$	[65 → 65]
67	$\Box$	[66,1]

The following theorem shows directly that any theory containing a semilattice operation is inconsistent with $=\!(gL)\!\Rightarrow$.

Theorem #LT-6. Semilattice on a cubic curve.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \cdot x = x \\ x \cdot (y \cdot z) = y \cdot (z \cdot x) \end{array} \right\} \; =\!(gL)\!\Rightarrow \; \{x = y\}.$$

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 0.08 seconds).

1	$B \neq A$	
4,3	$x \cdot x = x$	
5	$x \cdot (y \cdot z) = y \cdot (z \cdot x)$	
10	$x \cdot (y \cdot (z \cdot y)) = x \cdot y$	[3 $\rightarrow$ 5 :(gL), flip]
12	$(x \cdot y) \cdot (z \cdot u) = z \cdot (y \cdot (u \cdot x))$	[5 $\rightarrow$ 5]
15,14	$x \cdot (y \cdot x) = y \cdot x$	[3 $\rightarrow$ 5]
21,20	$x \cdot (y \cdot z) = x \cdot z$	[10 :15]
25,24	$x \cdot y = y$	[14 :21,4, flip]
26	$x = y$	[12 :25,25,25,25,25,25]
27	$\Box$	[26,1]

The next theorem shows that a fragment of Boolean algebra satisfying some set difference properties is inconsistent with $=\!(gL)\!\Rightarrow$.

Theorem #LT-6a.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x - (y - x) = x \\ x - (x - y) = y - (y - x) \end{array} \right\} \; =\!(gL)\!\Rightarrow \; \{x = y\}.$$

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 0.24 seconds).

1	$A \neq B$	
4,3	$x - (y - x) = x$	
5	$x - (x - y) = y - (y - x)$	
8,7	$(x - y) - z = x - z$	[3 $\rightarrow$ 3 :(gL)]
10,9	$x - (y - (z - u)) = x - u$	[3 $\rightarrow$ 7 :(gL), flip]
16,15	$x - x = x$	[5 $\rightarrow$ 5 :10,8,8,4]
18,17	$x - y = y$	[3 $\rightarrow$ 5 :16,8,16, flip]
19	$x = y$	[7 $\rightarrow$ 5 :18,18,18,18,18]
20	$\Box$	[19,1]

4.3 Quasigroups and Overlay Conditions

[[RP: we need an introduction]].

Theorem #OC-GL-1. Binary overlay for quasigroup.

$$\left\{\begin{array}{l} \cdot \text{ is a quasigroup} \\ g(x,e) = f(x,e) \\ g(e,x) = f(e,x) \end{array}\right\} \Rightarrow (gL) \Rightarrow \{g(x,y) = f(x,y)\}.$$

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 56.38 seconds).

1	$g(A,B) \neq f(A,B)$	
6,5	$x\backslash(x \cdot y) = y$	
7	$(x/y) \cdot y = x$	
9	$(x \cdot y)/y = x$	
11	$g(x,e) = f(x,e)$	
12	$g(e,x) = f(e,x)$	
13	$(x/y)\backslash x = y$	[7 → 5]
17	$(x \cdot g(y,e))/f(y,e) = x$	[11 → 9]
33	$(x \cdot g(e,y))/f(e,y) = x$	[12 → 9]
65	$(x \cdot g(y,z))/f(y,u) = (x \cdot g(v,z))/f(v,u)$	[17 → 17 :(gL) :(gL)]
124	$(x \cdot g(y,z))/f(y,z) = x$	[65 → 33]
592	$g(x,y) = f(x,y)$	[124 → 13 :6]
593	$\Box$	[592,1]

Corollary #OC-GL-2. Binary overlay with Steiner law.

$$\left\{\begin{array}{l} x \cdot (y \cdot x) = y \\ g(x,e) = f(x,e) \\ g(e,x) = f(e,x) \end{array}\right\} \Rightarrow (gL) \Rightarrow \{g(x,y) = f(x,y)\}.$$

This follows immediately from Thm. #OC-GL-1, because the Steiner law implies that "$\cdot$" is a quasigroup.

Theorem #OC-GL-3. Ternary overlay for quasigroup.

$$\left\{\begin{array}{l} \cdot \text{ is a quasigroup} \\ g(x,e,e) = f(x,e,e) \\ g(e,x,e) = f(e,x,e) \\ g(e,e,x) = f(e,e,x) \end{array}\right\} \Rightarrow (gL) \Rightarrow \{g(x,y,z) = f(x,y,z)\}.$$

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 714.76 seconds).

1	$g(A,B,C) \neq f(A,B,C)$
6,5	$x\backslash(x \cdot y) = y$
7	$(x/y) \cdot y = x$
9	$(x \cdot y)/y = x$
11	$g(x,e,e) = f(x,e,e)$

12	$g(e,x,e) = f(e,x,e)$	
13	$g(e,e,x) = f(e,e,x)$	
14	$(x/y)\backslash x = y$	$[7 \to 5]$
18	$(x \cdot g(y,e,e))/f(y,e,e) = x$	$[11 \to 9]$
42	$(x \cdot g(e,y,e))/f(e,y,e) = x$	$[12 \to 9]$
66	$(x \cdot g(e,e,y))/f(e,e,y) = x$	$[13 \to 9]$
90	$(x \cdot g(y,z,u))/f(y,v,w) = (x \cdot g(v_6,z,u))/f(v_6,v,w)$	$[18 \to 18$:(gL) :(gL) :(gL) :(gL)$]$
107	$((x \cdot g(y,z,u))/f(y,v,w))\backslash(x \cdot g(v_6,z,u)) = f(v_6,v,w)$	$[90 \to 14]$
224	$(x \cdot g(y,z,e))/f(y,z,e) = x$	$[90 \to 42]$
406	$(x \cdot g(y,z,u))/f(v,w,u) = (x \cdot g(y,z,v_6))/f(v,w,v_6)$	$[66 \to 66$:(gL) :(gL) :(gL) :(gL)$]$
1602	$(x \cdot g(y,z,u))/f(y,z,u) = x$	$[224 \to 406$, flip$]$
2470	$g(x,y,z) = f(x,y,z)$	$[1602 \to 107$:6$]$
2471	$\Box$	[2470,1]

Corollary #OC-GL-4. Ternary overlay with Steiner law.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \cdot (y \cdot x) = y \\ g(x,e,e) = f(x,e,e) \\ g(e,x,e) = f(e,x,e) \\ g(e,e,x) = f(e,e,x) \end{array} \right\} =\!(gL)\!\Rightarrow \{g(x,y,z) = f(x,y,z)\}.$$

This follows immediately from Thm. #OC-GL-3, because the Steiner law implies that "$\cdot$" is a quasigroup.

4.4 Closure Conditions and $=\!(gL)\!\Rightarrow$

[[Need introduction.]] [[These theorems don't use $=\!(gL)\!\Rightarrow$, so why are they in this chapter??]]

Thomsen Closure Condition (TC)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} z_1 \cdot x = z_2 \cdot y \\ z_1 \cdot z = z_3 \cdot y \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \{z_2 \cdot z = z_3 \cdot x\}.$$

Reidemeister Closure Condition (RC)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} z_1 \cdot x = z_2 \cdot y \\ z_3 \cdot x = z_4 \cdot y \\ z_1 \cdot u = z_2 \cdot v \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \{z_3 \cdot u = z_4 \cdot v\}.$$

Theorem #TC-2.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{TC} \\ \text{quasigroup} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{RC}.$$

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 5.16 seconds).

1	$x = x$	
2	$x \cdot y = z,\ u \cdot v = z,\ x \cdot w = v_6,\ v_7 \cdot v = v_6 \ \rightarrow\ u \cdot w = v_7 \cdot y$	
3	$x \cdot (x \backslash y) = y$	
6,5	$x \backslash (x \cdot y) = y$	
7	$(x/y) \cdot y = x$	
11	$C_4 \cdot A = C_3 \cdot B$	
13	$C_2 \cdot A = C_1 \cdot B$	
15	$C_4 \cdot F = C_3 \cdot E$	
17	$C_2 \cdot F = C_1 \cdot E \ \rightarrow\ \square$	
31	$C_4 \cdot (C_3 \backslash x) = (x/A) \cdot B$	[2,3,7,1,11, flip]
85	$C_2 \cdot (C_1 \backslash x) = (x/A) \cdot B$	[2,3,7,1,13, flip]
1078	$C_2 \cdot F = C_1 \cdot E$	[2,15,3,31,85 :6, flip]
1080	$\square$	[1078,17]

Theorem #TC-3.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{TC} \\ e \cdot x = x \\ x \cdot e = x \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{RC.}$$

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 2.40 seconds).

1	$x = x$	
2	$x \cdot y = z,\ u \cdot v = z,\ x \cdot w = v_6,\ v_7 \cdot v = v_6 \ \rightarrow\ u \cdot w = v_7 \cdot y$	
3	$e \cdot x = x$	
5	$x \cdot e = x$	
7	$C_4 \cdot A = C_3 \cdot B$	
9	$C_2 \cdot A = C_1 \cdot B$	
11	$C_4 \cdot F = C_3 \cdot E$	
13	$C_2 \cdot F = C_1 \cdot E \ \rightarrow\ \square$	
15	$x \cdot y = y \cdot x$	[2,3,5,3,5]
40	$C_4 \cdot C_1 = C_2 \cdot C_3$	[2,15,9,15,7, flip]
77	$E \cdot C_1 = C_2 \cdot F$	[2,11,15,40,1]
207	$C_2 \cdot F = C_1 \cdot E$	[15 $\rightarrow$ 77, flip]
209	$\square$	[207,13]

Theorem #TC-4.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{TC} \\ x \cdot e = x \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{RC.}$$

Counterexample. The clauses

$$x = x$$

$z_1 \cdot x \neq u | z_2 \cdot y \neq u | z_1 \cdot z \neq w | z_3 \cdot y \neq w | z_2 \cdot z = z_3 \cdot x$
$x \cdot e = x$
$C_4 \cdot A = C_3 \cdot B$
$C_2 \cdot A = C_1 \cdot B$
$C_4 \cdot F = C_3 \cdot E$
$C_2 \cdot F \neq C_1 \cdot E$

have the following model (found by MACE 1.2.0 on gyro at 0.91 seconds).

```
* :
      | 0 1 2
   --+------
   0  | 0 0 0
   1  | 1 1 2
   2  | 2 2 1
e: 0
C4: 0
A: 0
C3: 0
B: 0
C2: 1
C1: 1
F: 0
E: 2
end_of_model
```

Theorem #TC-5.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{TC} \\ (x \cdot e) \cdot e = x \\ e \cdot (e \cdot x) = x \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{RC}.$$

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 55.12 seconds).

1	$x = x$	
2	$x \cdot y = z,\ u \cdot v = z,\ x \cdot w = v_6,\ v_7 \cdot v = v_6 \ \rightarrow\ u \cdot w = v_7 \cdot y$	
4,3	$(x \cdot e) \cdot e = x$	
6,5	$e \cdot (e \cdot x) = x$	
7	$C_4 \cdot A = C_3 \cdot B$	
9	$C_2 \cdot A = C_1 \cdot B$	
11	$C_4 \cdot F = C_3 \cdot E$	
13	$C_2 \cdot F = C_1 \cdot E \ \rightarrow\ \square$	
20	$((e \cdot x) \cdot e) \cdot (e \cdot (y \cdot e)) = y \cdot x$	[2,1,3,5,1]
22	$x \cdot y = ((e \cdot y) \cdot e) \cdot (e \cdot (x \cdot e))$	[2,5,1,1,3]
39	$((e \cdot E) \cdot e) \cdot A = ((e \cdot B) \cdot e) \cdot F$	[2,11,20,7,20]
60	$((e \cdot E) \cdot e) \cdot (e \cdot (C_1 \cdot e)) = C_2 \cdot F$	[2,20,9,1,39, flip]
70	$C_2 \cdot F = C_1 \cdot E$	[22 → 60 :6,4,4,6, flip]

72 $\square$ [70,13]

Theorem #TC-6.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{TC} \\ ((x \cdot e) \cdot e) \cdot e = x \\ e \cdot (e \cdot (e \cdot x)) = x \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{RC}.$$

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 74.73 seconds).

1 $x = x$
2 $x \cdot y = z,\ u \cdot v = z,\ x \cdot w = v_6,\ v_7 \cdot v = v_6 \ \rightarrow\ u \cdot w = v_7 \cdot y$
4,3 $((x \cdot e) \cdot e) \cdot e = x$
6,5 $e \cdot (e \cdot (e \cdot x)) = x$
7 $C_4 \cdot A = C_3 \cdot B$
9 $C_2 \cdot A = C_1 \cdot B$
11 $C_4 \cdot F = C_3 \cdot E$
13 $C_2 \cdot F = C_1 \cdot E \ \rightarrow\ \square$
14 $(((x \cdot y) \cdot e) \cdot e) \cdot z = (((x \cdot z) \cdot e) \cdot e) \cdot y$ [2,1,3,1,3]
18,17 $(((C_2 \cdot x) \cdot e) \cdot e) \cdot A = (((C_1 \cdot B) \cdot e) \cdot e) \cdot x$ [2,1,3,9,3]
33 $x \cdot (e \cdot (e \cdot y)) = ((y \cdot e) \cdot e) \cdot (e \cdot (e \cdot (x \cdot e)))$ [2,5,1,5,3]
36 $(((e \cdot x) \cdot e) \cdot e) \cdot (e \cdot (e \cdot (y \cdot e))) = y \cdot x$ [2,1,3,5,1]
293 $(((e \cdot E) \cdot e) \cdot e) \cdot A = (((e \cdot B) \cdot e) \cdot e) \cdot F$ [2,11,36,7,36]
418,417 $(((e \cdot E) \cdot e) \cdot e) \cdot (e \cdot (e \cdot (C_1 \cdot B))) = (((C_2 \cdot F) \cdot e) \cdot e) \cdot B$ [2,36,17,36,293 :4,6,4, flip]
423 $(((C_2 \cdot F) \cdot e) \cdot e) \cdot B = (((C_1 \cdot B) \cdot e) \cdot e) \cdot E$ [2,33,17,293,293 :4,6,18,418, flip]
515 $C_2 \cdot F = C_1 \cdot E$ [2,3,14,3,423 :4,4, flip]
517 $\square$ [515,13]

Theorem #TC-7.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{TC} \\ \text{semilattice} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \{x = y\}.$$

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 0.42 seconds).

1 $x = x$
2 $x \cdot y = z,\ u \cdot v = z,\ x \cdot w = v_6,\ v_7 \cdot v = v_6 \ \rightarrow\ u \cdot w = v_7 \cdot y$
4,3 $x \cdot x = x$
5 $x \cdot y = y \cdot x$
7,6 $(x \cdot y) \cdot z = x \cdot (y \cdot z)$
8 $B = A \ \rightarrow\ \square$
24 $x \cdot (x \cdot y) = x \cdot y$ [2,6,3,6,1 :7,4]
27,26 $x \cdot (y \cdot x) = y \cdot x$ [2,5,3,6,1 :7,4]
43,42 $x \cdot y = y$ [2,5,3,5,24 :7,27,4]

44	$x = y$	[2,5,1,3,24 :43,43,43]
45	□	[44,8]

Theorem #RC-1.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{RC} \\ \text{semilattice} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \{x = y\}.$$

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 0.53 seconds).

1	$x = x$	
2	$x \cdot y = z,\ u \cdot v = z,\ w \cdot y = v_6,\ v_7 \cdot v = v_6,\ x \cdot v_8 = v_9,\ u \cdot v_{10} = v_9\ \rightarrow\ w \cdot v_8 = v_7 \cdot v_{10}$	
4,3	$x \cdot x = x$	
5	$x \cdot y = y \cdot x$	
7,6	$(x \cdot y) \cdot z = x \cdot (y \cdot z)$	
8	$B = A\ \rightarrow$ □	
9	$x \cdot (y \cdot x) = y \cdot x$	[2,5,3,5,3,1,5 :7,4]
16,15	$x \cdot y = y$	[2,9,9,9,3,1,9 :4,4,7,4, flip]
17	$x = y$	[2,9,9,5,5,5,9 :16,16,16]
18	□	[17,8]

Theorem #TC-8.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{TC} \\ m(x,y,z) = ((y \cdot y) \cdot x) \cdot (z \cdot y) \\ x \cdot (y \cdot x) = y \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \{m(x,y,m(z,u,v)) = m(m(x,y,z),u,v)\}.$$

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 15.47 seconds).

1	$x = x$	
2	$x \cdot y = z,\ u \cdot v = z,\ x \cdot w = v_6,\ v_7 \cdot v = v_6\ \rightarrow\ u \cdot w = v_7 \cdot y$	
4,3	$m(x,y,z) = ((y \cdot y) \cdot x) \cdot (z \cdot y)$	
5	$x \cdot (y \cdot x) = y$	
7	$m(A,B,m(C,D,E)) = m(m(A,B,C),D,E)\ \rightarrow$ □	
8	$((B \cdot B) \cdot A) \cdot ((((D \cdot D) \cdot C) \cdot (E \cdot D)) \cdot B) = ((D \cdot D) \cdot (((B \cdot B) \cdot A) \cdot (C \cdot B))) \cdot (E \cdot D)$ -	
14	$(x \cdot y) \cdot x = y$	[5 → 5]
17	$(x \cdot ((y \cdot z) \cdot u)) \cdot y = (x \cdot z) \cdot u$	[2,14,14,1,14, flip]
19	$x \cdot (y \cdot (z \cdot u)) = ((u \cdot x) \cdot y) \cdot z$	[2,14,5,5,14]
784	$x \cdot (((y \cdot z) \cdot u) \cdot v) = (y \cdot ((((v \cdot w) \cdot x) \cdot z) \cdot u)) \cdot w$	[2,1,5,5,17]
1734,1733	$(x \cdot ((((y \cdot z) \cdot u) \cdot v) \cdot w)) \cdot z = (x \cdot (u \cdot (v \cdot y))) \cdot w$	[19 → 17]
1752	$x \cdot (((y \cdot z) \cdot u) \cdot v) = (y \cdot (x \cdot (z \cdot v))) \cdot u$	[784 :1734]
1753	□	[1752,8]

Theorem #TC-9.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{TC} \\ x \cdot (y \cdot x) = y \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \{(x \cdot y) \cdot (z \cdot u) = (x \cdot z) \cdot (y \cdot u)\}.$$

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 0.10 seconds).

2	$x \cdot y = z,\ u \cdot v = z,\ x \cdot w = v_6,\ v_7 \cdot v = v_6 \ \rightarrow\ u \cdot w = v_7 \cdot y$	
3	$x \cdot (y \cdot x) = y$	
5	$(A \cdot C) \cdot (B \cdot D) = (A \cdot B) \cdot (C \cdot D) \ \rightarrow\ \Box$	
11	$(x \cdot y) \cdot x = y$	[3 → 3]
19	$(x \cdot y) \cdot (z \cdot u) = (x \cdot z) \cdot (y \cdot u)$	[2,3,11,3,11]
20	$\Box$	[19,5]

[[In the following, the conclusion is equivalent to the median law. SHould we change it?]]

Theorem #RC-2.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{RC} \\ x \cdot y = y \cdot x \\ x \cdot (y \cdot x) = y \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \{((x \cdot y) \cdot z) \cdot (u \cdot x) = y \cdot (z \cdot u)\}.$$

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 9.55 seconds).

2	$x \cdot y = z,\ u \cdot v = z,\ w \cdot y = v_6,\ v_7 \cdot v = v_6,\ x \cdot v_8 = v_9,\ u \cdot v_{10} = v_9 \ \rightarrow\ w \cdot v_8 = v_7 \cdot v_{10}$	
3	$x \cdot y = y \cdot x$	
4	$x \cdot (y \cdot x) = y$	
6	$((A \cdot B) \cdot C) \cdot (D \cdot A) = B \cdot (C \cdot D) \ \rightarrow\ \Box$	
68	$(x \cdot y) \cdot x = y$	[4 → 4]
70	$x \cdot (x \cdot y) = y$	[3 → 4]
1006	$((x \cdot y) \cdot z) \cdot (u \cdot x) = y \cdot (z \cdot u)$	[2,70,70,68,4,4,70]
1008	$\Box$	[1006,6]

Theorem #RC-3.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{RC} \\ x \cdot e = x \\ e \cdot x = x \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \{(x \cdot y) \cdot z = x \cdot (y \cdot z)\}.$$

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 0.18 seconds).

1	$x = x$	
2	$x \cdot y = z,\ u \cdot v = z,\ w \cdot y = v_6,\ v_7 \cdot v = v_6,\ x \cdot v_8 = v_9,\ u \cdot v_{10} = v_9 \ \rightarrow\ w \cdot v_8 = v_7 \cdot v_{10}$	
3	$x \cdot e = x$	

5	$e \cdot x = x$	
7	$(A \cdot B) \cdot C = A \cdot (B \cdot C) \ \rightarrow \ \square$	
8	$(x \cdot y) \cdot z = x \cdot (y \cdot z)$	[2,3,5,3,1,1,5]
10	$\square$	[8,7]

Theorem #RC-4.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{RC} \\ x \cdot e = x \\ x \cdot (x \cdot y) = y \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \{(x \cdot (e \cdot y)) \cdot (e \cdot c) = x \cdot (e \cdot (y \cdot (e \cdot c)))\}.$$

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 0.15 seconds).

1	$x = x$	
2	$x \cdot y = z, \ u \cdot v = z, \ w \cdot y = v_6, \ v_7 \cdot v = v_6, \ x \cdot v_8 = v_9, \ u \cdot v_{10} = v_9 \ \rightarrow \ w \cdot v_8 = v_7 \cdot v_{10}$	
3	$x \cdot e = x$	
5	$x \cdot (x \cdot y) = y$	
7	$(A \cdot (e \cdot B)) \cdot (e \cdot C) = A \cdot (e \cdot (B \cdot (e \cdot C))) \ \rightarrow \ \square$	
12	$(x \cdot (y \cdot z)) \cdot u = x \cdot (y \cdot (z \cdot u))$	[2,3,5,3,1,1,5]
14	$\square$	[12,7]

Theorem #TC-10.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{TC} \\ e \cdot e = e \\ (x \cdot e) \cdot e = x \\ x \cdot (x \cdot y) = y \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \{(x \cdot (((x \cdot y) \cdot z) \cdot (y \cdot e))) \cdot (e \cdot e) = z\}.$$

The conclusion is a single axiom for Abelian groups in terms of $-x - y$.

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 1.16 seconds).

1	$x = x$	
2	$x \cdot y = z, \ u \cdot v = z, \ x \cdot w = v_6, \ v_7 \cdot v = v_6 \ \rightarrow \ u \cdot w = v_7 \cdot y$	
4,3	$e \cdot e = e$	
6,5	$(x \cdot e) \cdot e = x$	
7	$x \cdot (y \cdot x) = y$	
9	$(A \cdot (((A \cdot B) \cdot C) \cdot (B \cdot e))) \cdot (e \cdot e) = C \ \rightarrow \ \square$	
10	$(A \cdot (((A \cdot B) \cdot C) \cdot (B \cdot e))) \cdot e = C \ \rightarrow \ \square$	[copy,9 :4]
30	$e \cdot x = x \cdot e$	[2,5,3,7,1 :4,6]
39,38	$(x \cdot y) \cdot x = y$	[7 → 7]
50	$x \cdot y = y \cdot x$	[2,30,5,30,5 :6,6]
55,54	$(x \cdot y) \cdot y = x$	[2,38,38,5,38 :6, flip]
180,179	$(((x \cdot y) \cdot z) \cdot u) \cdot x = z \cdot (u \cdot y)$	[2,7,38,50,7]
195	$C = C \ \rightarrow \ \square$	[50 → 10 :180,39,55]
196	$\square$	[195,1]

Theorem #TC-11.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{TC} \\ e \cdot x = x \\ x \cdot e = x \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \cdot y = y \cdot x \\ (x \cdot y) \cdot z = x \cdot (y \cdot z) \end{array} \right\}.$$

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 0.58 seconds).

1	$x = x$	
2	$x \cdot y = z,\ u \cdot v = z,\ x \cdot w = v_6,\ v_7 \cdot v = v_6 \ \rightarrow\ u \cdot w = v_7 \cdot y$	
3	$B \cdot A = A \cdot B,\ (A \cdot B) \cdot C = A \cdot (B \cdot C) \ \rightarrow\ \Box$	
4	$e \cdot x = x$	
7,6	$x \cdot e = x$	
8	$x \cdot (y \cdot z) = y \cdot (x \cdot z)$	[2,4,1,4,1]
9	$x \cdot y = y \cdot x$	[2,4,6,4,6]
32,31	$(x \cdot y) \cdot z = y \cdot (x \cdot z)$	[2,6,9,8,9 :7, flip]
45	$\Box$	[3 :32 :9,8]

Theorem #TC-12.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{TC} \\ p(x,y) = e \cdot (y \cdot x) \\ x \cdot (y \cdot x) = y \\ x \cdot e = e \cdot x \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} p(x,y) = p(y,x) \\ p(p(x,y),z) = p(x,p(y,z)) \end{array} \right\}.$$

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 1.99 seconds).

1	$x = x$	
2	$x \cdot y = z,\ u \cdot v = z,\ x \cdot w = v_6,\ v_7 \cdot v = v_6 \ \rightarrow\ u \cdot w = v_7 \cdot y$	
4,3	$p(x,y) = e \cdot (y \cdot x)$	
5	$x \cdot (y \cdot x) = y$	
7	$x \cdot e = e \cdot x$	
8	$p(A,B) = p(B,A),\ p(p(A,B),C) = p(A,p(B,C)) \ \rightarrow\ \Box$	
9	$e \cdot (B \cdot A) = e \cdot (A \cdot B),\ e \cdot ((e \cdot (C \cdot B)) \cdot A) = e \cdot (C \cdot (e \cdot (B \cdot A))) \ \rightarrow\ \Box$	[copy,8 :4,4,4,4,4,4, flip]
17,16	$(x \cdot y) \cdot x = y$	[5 → 5]
19	$x \cdot y = y \cdot x$	[2,5,7,1,7 :17]
115	$x \cdot (x \cdot y) = y$	[16 → 19, flip]
117	$(x \cdot y) \cdot y = x$	[5 → 19, flip]
119	$x \cdot (y \cdot z) = x \cdot (z \cdot y)$	[2,115,115,5,115]
243,242	$(x \cdot (y \cdot z)) \cdot u = y \cdot (x \cdot (z \cdot u))$	[2,117,115,5,117, flip]
348	$\Box$	[9 :243 :119,1]

Theorem #RC-5. Do all quasigroups satisfy RC?

Counterexample. The clauses

$$C_4 \cdot A = C_3 \cdot B$$
$$C_2 \cdot A = C_1 \cdot B$$
$$C_4 \cdot F = C_3 \cdot E$$
$$C_2 \cdot F \neq C_1 \cdot E$$

```
properties(_*_, quasigroup).
```

have the following quasigroup model (found by MACE 1.2.0 on gyro at 7.00 seconds).

```
* :
      | 0 1 2 3 4
   ---+----------
   0  | 0 1 2 3 4
   1  | 1 4 0 2 3
   2  | 2 3 1 4 0
   3  | 3 0 4 1 2
   4  | 4 2 3 0 1
C4: 0
A: 0
C3: 1
B: 2
C2: 1
C1: 2
F: 1
E: 0
end_of_model
```

Theorem #TC-13. Cancellative medial algebras satisfy TC.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (x \cdot y) \cdot (z \cdot u) = (x \cdot z) \cdot (y \cdot u) \\ \text{cancellation} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{TC}.$$

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 1.09 seconds).

2	$x \cdot y = z,\ x \cdot u = z \ \rightarrow\ y = u$	
4	$(x \cdot y) \cdot (z \cdot u) = (x \cdot z) \cdot (y \cdot u)$	
5	$C_3 \cdot A = C_2 \cdot B$	
7	$C_3 \cdot D = C_1 \cdot B$	
9	$C_2 \cdot D = C_1 \cdot A \ \rightarrow\ \square$	
14	$(x \cdot y) \cdot (C_2 \cdot B) = (x \cdot C_3) \cdot (y \cdot A)$	[5 → 4]
17	$(x \cdot C_3) \cdot (y \cdot A) = (x \cdot y) \cdot (C_2 \cdot B)$	[flip 14]
18	$(x \cdot y) \cdot (C_1 \cdot B) = (x \cdot C_3) \cdot (y \cdot D)$	[7 → 4]
101	$(x \cdot C_3) \cdot (y \cdot D) = (x \cdot C_1) \cdot (y \cdot B)$	[4 → 18, flip]
235	$C_2 \cdot D = C_1 \cdot A$	[2,17,101, flip]
237	$\square$	[235,9]

The last two theorems of this section show that the two set subtraction equations shown to be inconsistent with $=\!(gL)\!\Rightarrow$ in Thm. #LT-6a above are also inconsistent with RC and with TC.

Theorem #RC-0.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{RC} \\ x-(y-x)=x \\ x-(x-y)=y-(y-x) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \{x=y\}.$$

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 0.86 seconds).

1	$A=B \ \rightarrow \ \square$	
2	$x=x$	
3	$x-y=z,\ u-v=z,\ w-y=v_6,\ v_7-v=v_6,\ x-v_8=v_9,\ u-v_{10}=v_9 \ \rightarrow \ w-v_8=v_7-v_{10}$	
5,4	$x-(y-x)=x$	
6	$x-(x-y)=y-(y-x)$	
9,8	$(x-y)-y=x-y$	[4 → 4]
15,14	$x-(y-(z-u))=x-u$	[3,8,8,2,8,4,8 :9]
17,16	$(x-y)-z=x-z$	[3,2,2,8,2,8,8]
23,22	$x-y=x$	[3,16,6,6,6,2,6 :17,5,15, flip]
24	$x=y$	[3,16,6,6,2,16,6 :23,23,23,23]
25	$\square$	[24,1]

Theorem #TC-0.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{TC} \\ x-(y-x)=x \\ x-(x-y)=y-(y-x) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \{x=y\}.$$

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 0.80 seconds).

1	$A=B \ \rightarrow \ \square$	
2	$x=x$	
3	$x-y=z,\ u-v=z,\ x-w=v_6,\ v_7-v=v_6 \ \rightarrow \ u-w=v_7-y$	
5,4	$x-(y-x)=x$	
6	$x-(x-y)=y-(y-x)$	
9,8	$(x-y)-y=x-y$	[4 → 4]
11,10	$x-(y-(x-z))=x-z$	[3,8,2,4,8 :9]
14	$(x-y)-((x-y)-z)=z-y$	[3,8,4,2,6]
41,40	$(x-y)-(z-((u-y)-v))=(u-y)-v$	[3,10,10,14,14 :11, flip]
44,43	$(x-y)-((z-y)-x)=x-y$	[3,10,2,8,14 :9,41, flip]
49,48	$x-y=x$	[3,14,10,14,4 :5,44, flip]
50	$x=y$	[3,14,8,14,8 :49,49,49,49,49,49,49,49]
51	$\square$	[50,1]

4.5 Cancellative Semigroups and $=\!(gL)\!\Rightarrow$

[[Give an example of a cancellative Algebra satisfying the 4-var assoc. law but not associative.]]

Theorem #CS-GL-1.

$$\{\text{Cancellative Semigroup}\} \;=\!(gL)\!\Rightarrow\; \{xy = yx\}.$$

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 6.09 seconds).

2	$x \cdot y = u,\ x \cdot z = u \ \rightarrow\ y = z$	
3	$y \cdot x = u,\ z \cdot x = u \ \rightarrow\ y = z$	
4	$(x \cdot y) \cdot z = x \cdot (y \cdot z)$	
5	$B \cdot A = A \cdot B \ \rightarrow\ \Box$	
6	$(((x \cdot y) \cdot z) \cdot u) \cdot v = (x \cdot (y \cdot z)) \cdot (u \cdot v)$	[4 → 4]
11	$(x \cdot (y \cdot z)) \cdot u = (x \cdot y) \cdot (z \cdot u)$	[4 → 4]
432	$(((x \cdot y) \cdot z) \cdot u) \cdot v = (x \cdot u) \cdot ((y \cdot z) \cdot v)$	[(gL) 6]
433	$((x \cdot y) \cdot z) \cdot u = x \cdot (u \cdot (y \cdot z))$	[3,11,432, flip]
1205	$x \cdot y = y \cdot x$	[2,432,433]
1206	$\Box$	[1205,5]

Electronic mail (edited) from Padmanabhan to McCune, May 11, 1993:

> The proof of
>
> $$\{\text{CS}\} \;=\!(gL)\!\Rightarrow\; \{xy = yx\},$$
>
> is especially excellent. This means that not only a group law, but even a cancellative semigroup law on a projective curve must be commutatiave! This is a new result.
>
> Now the commutative law has only two variables and $=\!(gL)\!\Rightarrow$ is an inference rule. Believing in the cosmic orderliness of mathematics, one can ask the question whether the two cancellation laws along with the set of all two-variable consequences of associativity will already (gL)-imply $xy = yx$.

The following theorem answers the question, using just two of the three tow-variable instances of associativity.

Theorem #CS-GL-9.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x(yx) = (xy)x \\ x(xy) = (xx)y \\ \text{cancellation} \end{array} \right\} \;=\!(gL)\!\Rightarrow\; \{xy = yx\}$$

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 1.55 seconds).

1	$B \cdot A = A \cdot B \ \rightarrow \ \Box$	
2	$x = x$	
3	$x \cdot y = z,\ x \cdot u = z \ \rightarrow \ y = u$	
4	$x \cdot y = z,\ u \cdot y = z \ \rightarrow \ x = u$	
5	$(x \cdot x) \cdot y = x \cdot (x \cdot y)$	
6	$(x \cdot y) \cdot x = x \cdot (y \cdot x)$	
12	$(x \cdot x) \cdot (y \cdot z) = x \cdot ((x \cdot y) \cdot z)$	[6 → 5 :(gL)]
13	$x \cdot ((y \cdot z) \cdot u) = x \cdot (y \cdot (z \cdot u))$	[5 → 12 :(gL), flip]
14	$(x \cdot x) \cdot (y \cdot z) = x \cdot (y \cdot (x \cdot z))$	[5 → 12 :(gL)]
19	$(x \cdot y) \cdot z = x \cdot (y \cdot z)$	[3,2,13, flip]
22	$(x \cdot y) \cdot z = y \cdot (x \cdot z)$	[3,12,14, flip]
38	$x \cdot y = y \cdot x$	[4,19,22]
39	$\Box$	[38,1]

The next few theorems generalize Thm. #CS-GL-1, the commutativity of cancellative semigroups under (gL), to weaker forms of associativity.

Theorem #CS-GL-2. The type is $\langle 2 \rangle$.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{cancellation} \\ x(y(zu)) = ((xy)z)u \end{array} \right\} \ =\!(gL)\!\Rightarrow \ \{xy = yx\}.$$

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 18.53 seconds).

1	$B \cdot A = A \cdot B \ \rightarrow \ \Box$	
2	$x = x$	
3	$x \cdot y = z,\ x \cdot u = z \ \rightarrow \ y = u$	
4	$x \cdot y = z,\ u \cdot y = z \ \rightarrow \ x = u$	
5	$x \cdot (y \cdot (z \cdot u)) = ((x \cdot y) \cdot z) \cdot u$	
6	$((x \cdot y) \cdot z) \cdot u = x \cdot (y \cdot (z \cdot u))$	[flip 5]
7	$((((x \cdot y) \cdot z) \cdot u) \cdot v) \cdot w = x \cdot ((y \cdot (z \cdot u)) \cdot (v \cdot w))$	[6 → 6]
8	$((x \cdot (y \cdot (z \cdot u))) \cdot v) \cdot w = ((x \cdot y) \cdot z) \cdot (u \cdot (v \cdot w))$	[6 → 6]
14	$((x \cdot y) \cdot z) \cdot (u \cdot v) = x \cdot (((y \cdot z) \cdot u) \cdot v)$	[6 → 6]
38	$((x \cdot y) \cdot z) \cdot (u \cdot v) = x \cdot ((y \cdot (z \cdot u)) \cdot v)$	[6 → 7 :(gL)]
42	$x \cdot (((y \cdot z) \cdot u) \cdot v) = x \cdot ((y \cdot (z \cdot u)) \cdot v)$	[14 → 38]
53	$((x \cdot y) \cdot z) \cdot u = (x \cdot (y \cdot z)) \cdot u$	[3,2,42, flip]
63	$(x \cdot y) \cdot z = x \cdot (y \cdot z)$	[4,2,53, flip]
111	$((x \cdot (y \cdot (z \cdot u))) \cdot v) \cdot w = ((x \cdot y) \cdot v) \cdot (u \cdot (z \cdot w))$	[(gL) 8]
125	$(x \cdot (y \cdot z)) \cdot u = (x \cdot y) \cdot (z \cdot u)$	[63 → 63]
273	$(x \cdot y) \cdot (z \cdot (u \cdot v)) = (x \cdot u) \cdot (z \cdot (y \cdot v))$	[8 → 111 :(gL)]
453	$(x \cdot y) \cdot z = y \cdot (x \cdot z)$	[3,273,125, flip]
540	$x \cdot y = y \cdot x$	[4,63,453]
541	$\Box$	[540,1]

Theorem #CS-GL-3. The type is $\langle 2 \rangle$.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{cancellation} \\ x(y(z(uv))) = (((xy)z)u)v \end{array} \right\} =\!(gL)\!\Rightarrow \{xy = yx\}.$$

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 15.86 seconds).

1	$B \cdot A = A \cdot B \ \rightarrow \ \square$	
3	$x \cdot y = z,\ x \cdot u = z \ \rightarrow \ y = u$	
4	$x \cdot y = z,\ u \cdot y = z \ \rightarrow \ x = u$	
5	$x \cdot (y \cdot (z \cdot (u \cdot v))) = (((x \cdot y) \cdot z) \cdot u) \cdot v$	
6	$(((x \cdot y) \cdot z) \cdot u) \cdot v = x \cdot (y \cdot (z \cdot (u \cdot v)))$	[flip 5]
7	$((x \cdot (y \cdot (z \cdot (u \cdot v)))) \cdot w) \cdot v_6 = ((x \cdot y) \cdot z) \cdot (u \cdot (v \cdot (w \cdot v_6)))$	[6 $\rightarrow$ 6]
8	$(x \cdot (y \cdot (z \cdot (u \cdot v)))) \cdot w = (x \cdot y) \cdot (z \cdot (u \cdot (v \cdot w)))$	[6 $\rightarrow$ 6]
25	$((x \cdot (y \cdot (z \cdot (u \cdot v)))) \cdot w) \cdot v_6 = ((x \cdot y) \cdot w) \cdot (u \cdot (v \cdot (z \cdot v_6)))$	[(gL) 7]
32	$(x \cdot (y \cdot (z \cdot (u \cdot v)))) \cdot w = (x \cdot y) \cdot (w \cdot (u \cdot (v \cdot z)))$	[4,8,25, flip]
33	$(x \cdot (y \cdot (z \cdot u))) \cdot v = (x \cdot (y \cdot (v \cdot u))) \cdot z$	[4,7,25 :(gL)]
37	$(x \cdot y) \cdot (z \cdot (u \cdot (v \cdot w))) = (x \cdot v) \cdot (z \cdot (u \cdot (y \cdot w)))$	[7 $\rightarrow$ 25 :(gL)]
56	$x \cdot (y \cdot (z \cdot (u \cdot v))) = x \cdot (v \cdot (z \cdot (u \cdot y)))$	[8 $\rightarrow$ 32 :(gL)]
61	$x \cdot (y \cdot (z \cdot u)) = u \cdot (y \cdot (z \cdot x))$	[3,33,56]
208	$x \cdot y = y \cdot x$	[4,61,37]
209	$\square$	[208,1]

Theorem #CS-GL-4. The type is $\langle 2 \rangle$.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{cancellation} \\ x(y(zu)) = (xy)(zu) \end{array} \right\} =\!(gL)\!\Rightarrow \{xy = yx\}.$$

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 0.53 seconds).

1	$B \cdot A = A \cdot B \ \rightarrow \ \square$	
3	$x \cdot y = z,\ x \cdot u = z \ \rightarrow \ y = u$	
4	$x \cdot y = z,\ u \cdot y = z \ \rightarrow \ x = u$	
5	$x \cdot (y \cdot (z \cdot u)) = (x \cdot y) \cdot (z \cdot u)$	
6	$(x \cdot y) \cdot (z \cdot u) = x \cdot (y \cdot (z \cdot u))$	[flip 5]
13	$(x \cdot y) \cdot (z \cdot u) = x \cdot ((y \cdot z) \cdot u)$	[6 $\rightarrow$ 6 :(gL)]
15	$(x \cdot y) \cdot (z \cdot u) = x \cdot (z \cdot (y \cdot u))$	[(gL) 6]
42	$(x \cdot y) \cdot z = y \cdot (x \cdot z)$	[3,13,15, flip]
91	$x \cdot y = y \cdot x$	[4,15,42]
92	$\square$	[91,1]

Example #CS-GL-5. The type is $\langle 2 \rangle$.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{cancellation} \\ x(y(zu)) = (x(yz))u \end{array} \right\} =\!(gL)\!\Rightarrow \{xy = yx\}.$$

Counterexample. The clauses

$(x \cdot y) \cdot (z \cdot u) = (x \cdot z) \cdot (y \cdot u)$ % medial law
$x \cdot (y \cdot (z \cdot u)) = (x \cdot (y \cdot z)) \cdot u$
$B \cdot A \neq A \cdot B$

```
properties(_*_, quasigroup).
```

have the following model (found by MACE 1.2.0 on gyro at 3.21 seconds).

```
* :
      | 0 1 2
   --+------
   0  | 0 2 1
   1  | 1 0 2
   2  | 2 1 0
 B: 1
 A: 0
end_of_model
```

Note that the model in the preceding example is $x \cdot y = x + 2y$ (mod3) and hence is (gL).

Theorem #CS-GL-6. The type is $\langle 2 \rangle$.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{cancellation} \\ (x(yz))u = (xy)(zu) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow (gL) \Rightarrow \{xy = yx\}.$$

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 2.34 seconds).

1	$B \cdot A = A \cdot B \rightarrow \square$	
3	$x \cdot y = z,\ x \cdot u = z \rightarrow y = u$	
4	$x \cdot y = z,\ u \cdot y = z \rightarrow x = u$	
5	$(x \cdot (y \cdot z)) \cdot u = (x \cdot y) \cdot (z \cdot u)$	
8	$((x \cdot (y \cdot z)) \cdot u) \cdot v = ((x \cdot y) \cdot z) \cdot (u \cdot v)$	[5 → 5]
24	$((x \cdot (y \cdot z)) \cdot u) \cdot v = ((x \cdot y) \cdot u) \cdot (z \cdot v)$	[(gL) 8]
29	$(x \cdot (y \cdot z)) \cdot u = (x \cdot z) \cdot (y \cdot u)$	[5 → 24 :(gL)]
32	$(x \cdot y) \cdot (z \cdot u) = (x \cdot z) \cdot (y \cdot u)$	[8 → 24 :(gL)]
67	$x \cdot (y \cdot z) = x \cdot (z \cdot y)$	[4,5,29]
183	$x \cdot y = y \cdot x$	[3,32,67]
184	$\square$	[183,1]

4.6 A Discovery Rule

[[Examples and a small table.]]

Chapter 5

Semigroups

5.1 A Conjecture in Cancellative Semigroups

Electronic mail (edited) from Padmanabhan to McCune, May 7, 1993:

> Let me now state more problems for Otter all in one area: this time it is semigroups. These are based on an uproved conjecture of mine. So, any negative solution will disprove my conjecture once and for all. But every positive solution, apart from being a new theorem in Mathematics will generalize the corresponding result from group theory. It will thus strengthen the conjecture and also may pave way for the general proof. So much for the preamble.
>
> Groups are of type $\langle 2, 1, 0 \rangle$ with an associative multiplication, an inverse and an identity element. The semigroup of a group is, of course, cancellative: $ab = ac \Rightarrow a'ab = a'ac \Rightarrow b = c$. The cancellative law, as a first order property, is within the language of type $\langle 2 \rangle$. This is the backdrop of my conjecture.
>
> *Conjecture.* Let A be a nonempty set of axioms of type $\langle 2 \rangle$ and let a be an axiom of the same type. If every group satisfying A also satisfies a, then every cancellative semigroup satisfying A must satisfy a as well. To put it more formally, let GT be the axioms of group theory and CS be the associative law and the two cancellation laws. Then
>
> $$\text{if } (A, \text{GT} \Rightarrow a) \text{ then } (A, \text{CS} \Rightarrow a).$$
>
> From the computational point of view, this conjecture says that if one uses the luxury of the richer language of group theory {associativity, inverse and identity} to derive a from A, then one can do the same thing within the limited language of just one binary operation which is associative and cancellative. Over the past ten years, I have mentioned this problem to many famous group theorists (including S. I. Adjan, B. H. Neumann, Sevrin, Narain Gupta and many others).

No one believed it right away and tried to give counterexamples. But none of the examples really worked and the problem is still open. I too believe that this may not true and the only way is to find a counterexample of a rather difficult nature.

For our purpose, all we need to do is to pick up "good" A's in the language of one binary operation implying a non-trivial a in groups and try to prove it under the milder hypothesis of just CS. Over the years, I have collected some examples. Naturally, OTTER can play a very useful role here.

5.2 Theorems Supporting the Conjecture

Theorem #CS-1.

$$\{\text{CS},\ xyzyx = yxzxy\} \Rightarrow \{xyyx = yxxy\}.$$

(In groups, simply substitute $z = e$ to derive the right-hand side.) There is a second order reason for this: such semigroups can be embedded in groups satisfying the same equation and hence are OK. The embedding theorem was proved by A. I. Mal'cev, B. H. Neumann, and others around the 1950's. A first order proof was given by Padmanabhan.

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 6.98 seconds).

1	$A \cdot B \cdot B \cdot A = B \cdot A \cdot A \cdot B \ \rightarrow\ \Box$	
2	$x = x$	
3	$x \cdot y = z,\ x \cdot u = z \ \rightarrow\ y = u$	
6,5	$(x \cdot y) \cdot z = x \cdot y \cdot z$	
7	$x \cdot y \cdot z \cdot y \cdot x = y \cdot x \cdot z \cdot x \cdot y$	
11	$x \cdot y \cdot z \cdot u \cdot y \cdot x = y \cdot x \cdot z \cdot u \cdot x \cdot y$	$[5 \rightarrow 7\ :6]$
17	$x \cdot y \cdot z \cdot y \cdot x \cdot u = y \cdot x \cdot z \cdot x \cdot y \cdot u$	$[7 \rightarrow 5\ :6,6,6,6,6,6]$
22	$x \cdot y \cdot z \cdot u \cdot v \cdot y \cdot x = y \cdot x \cdot z \cdot u \cdot v \cdot x \cdot y$	$[5 \rightarrow 11\ :6]$
262	$x \cdot y \cdot x \cdot z \cdot z \cdot x = x \cdot y \cdot z \cdot x \cdot x \cdot z$	[3,17,22]
329	$x \cdot y \cdot z \cdot z \cdot y = x \cdot z \cdot y \cdot y \cdot z$	[3,2,262]
376	$x \cdot y \cdot y \cdot x = y \cdot x \cdot x \cdot y$	[3,2,329]
377	$\Box$	[376,1]

Theorem #CS-2.

$$\{\text{Group Theory},\ z[x,y] = [x,y]z\} \Rightarrow \{xyyx = yxxy\}$$

Here $[x,y]$ stands for the commutator $x'y'xy$. In other words, the equation in question says that the commutators commute. These are the so-called meta-abelian groups. Thm. #CS-1 can also be used to prove this.

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 5.17 seconds).

1	$A \cdot (B \cdot (B \cdot A)) \neq B \cdot (A \cdot (A \cdot B))$	
4,3	$e \cdot x = x$	
8,7	$x' \cdot x = e$	
12,11	$(x \cdot y) \cdot z = x \cdot (y \cdot z)$	
16,15	$x'' = x$	
18,17	$(x \cdot y)' = y' \cdot x'$	
20,19	$x' \cdot (x \cdot y) = y$	
22,21	$x \cdot (x' \cdot y) = y$	
23	$h(x,y) = x' \cdot (y' \cdot (x \cdot y))$	
24	$x \cdot h(y,z) = h(y,z) \cdot x$	
25	$x' \cdot (y' \cdot (x \cdot y)) = h(x,y)$	[flip 23]
26	$h(x,y) \cdot z = z \cdot h(x,y)$	[flip 24]
28	$x \cdot (y \cdot h(z,u)) = h(z,u) \cdot (x \cdot y)$	[11 → 24]
39	$x' \cdot (y' \cdot (x \cdot (y \cdot z))) = z \cdot h(x,y)$	[23 → 26 :12,12,12]
66,65	$h(h(x,y),z) = e$	[26 → 25 :20,8, flip]
81	$x \cdot h(x,y) = y' \cdot (x \cdot y)$	[25 → 21]
85	$x' \cdot (y \cdot x) = y \cdot h(y,x)$	[flip 81]
203	$x \cdot (y \cdot h(y,x)) = y \cdot x$	[85 → 21]
206	$h(x,y) = h(y', x \cdot y)$	[85 → 25 :16,18,12,20,22]
208	$h(x', y \cdot x) = h(y,x)$	[flip 206]
247	$x \cdot (h(y,x) \cdot y) = y \cdot x$	[24 → 203]
251	$h(x,y) \cdot (y \cdot x) = x \cdot y$	[28 → 203]
264	$x \cdot h(y,x) = x \cdot h(x',y)$	[85 → 39 :16,20]
383	$h(x' \cdot y', x \cdot y) = e$	[251 → 208 :18,66]
546	$h(x,y) = h(y,x')$	[264 → 21 :16,22]
559	$h(x \cdot y, y \cdot x) = e$	[383 → 546 :18,16,16, flip]
775	$x \cdot (y \cdot (y \cdot x)) = y \cdot (x \cdot (x \cdot y))$	[559 → 247 :4,12,12]
776	$\square$	[775,1]

Theorem #CS-3.

$$\{\text{CS},\ xy^2 = y^2x\} \Rightarrow \{(xy)^4 = x^4y^4\}.$$

This was previously proved by Padmanabhan (unpublished).

In fact, OTTER proves a stronger theorem, $xyxyzyxu = zxxxyyyu$, without using the cancellation laws.

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 186.64 seconds).

1	$A \cdot B \cdot A \cdot B \cdot A \cdot B \cdot A \cdot B \neq A \cdot A \cdot A \cdot A \cdot B \cdot B \cdot B \cdot B$	
4,3	$(x \cdot y) \cdot z = x \cdot y \cdot z$	
5	$x \cdot y \cdot y = y \cdot y \cdot x$	
8	$x \cdot y \cdot z \cdot y \cdot z = y \cdot z \cdot y \cdot z \cdot x$	[3 → 5 :4,4]
13	$x \cdot x \cdot y \cdot z = y \cdot x \cdot x \cdot z$	[5 → 3 :4,4,4]
14	$x \cdot y \cdot y \cdot z = y \cdot y \cdot x \cdot z$	[flip 13]
48	$x \cdot y \cdot x \cdot y \cdot z \cdot u = z \cdot x \cdot y \cdot x \cdot y \cdot u$	[8 → 3 :4,4,4,4,4,4,4]

50	$x \cdot y \cdot z \cdot y \cdot z \cdot u = y \cdot z \cdot y \cdot z \cdot x \cdot u$	[flip 48]
78	$x \cdot y \cdot z \cdot z \cdot y \cdot u = y \cdot y \cdot x \cdot z \cdot z \cdot u$	[14 → 14]
3988	$x \cdot y \cdot y \cdot y \cdot z \cdot z \cdot z \cdot u = y \cdot z \cdot y \cdot z \cdot x \cdot z \cdot y \cdot u$	[78 → 50]
4008	$x \cdot y \cdot x \cdot y \cdot z \cdot y \cdot x \cdot u = z \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot y \cdot y \cdot y \cdot u$	[flip 3988]
4009	□	[4008,1]

Theorem #CS-4.

$$\{\text{CS},\ xy^3 = y^3x\} \Rightarrow \{(xy)^9 = x^9y^9\}.$$

The analogous statement for group theory was first proved by Narain Gupta in 1969.

In fact, we prove this for ordinary semigroups, without cancellation. (This is a difficult problem for Otter, and we use a very specialized search strategy. [[It might be worth while to include a description of how the strategy was developed.]])

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 201.49 seconds).

2	$(x \cdot y) \cdot z = x \cdot y \cdot z$	
3	$x \cdot y \cdot y \cdot y = y \cdot y \cdot y \cdot x$	
4	$p(A \cdot B \cdot A \cdot B \cdot A \cdot B \cdot A \cdot B \cdot A \cdot B \cdot A \cdot B \cdot A \cdot B \cdot A \cdot B \cdot A \cdot B)$	
5	$-p(A \cdot A \cdot A \cdot A \cdot A \cdot A \cdot A \cdot A \cdot A \cdot B \cdot B \cdot B \cdot B \cdot B \cdot B \cdot B \cdot B)$	
6	$(x \cdot y) \cdot z = x \cdot y \cdot z$	
8	$x \cdot y \cdot z \cdot y \cdot z \cdot y \cdot z = y \cdot z \cdot y \cdot z \cdot y \cdot z \cdot x$	[2 → 3 :6,6,6,6,6,6,6]
9	$x \cdot y \cdot z \cdot z \cdot z = z \cdot z \cdot z \cdot x \cdot y$	[2 → 3]
12	$x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot y \cdot z = y \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot z$	[3 → 2 :6,6,6,6,6]
15	$x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot y = y \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x$	[3 → 2 :6]
16	$x \cdot y \cdot y \cdot y \cdot z = y \cdot y \cdot y \cdot x \cdot z$	[3 → 2 :6,6,6,6,6]
20	$x \cdot y \cdot z \cdot u \cdot y \cdot z \cdot u \cdot y \cdot z \cdot u = y \cdot z \cdot u \cdot y \cdot z \cdot u \cdot y \cdot z \cdot u \cdot x$	[2 → 8 :6,6,6,6,6,6]
22	$x \cdot y \cdot z \cdot u \cdot z \cdot u \cdot z \cdot u = z \cdot u \cdot z \cdot u \cdot z \cdot u \cdot x \cdot y$	[2 → 8]
40	$p(A \cdot B \cdot A \cdot B \cdot A \cdot B \cdot A \cdot B \cdot A \cdot B \cdot A \cdot B \cdot B \cdot A \cdot B \cdot A \cdot B \cdot A)$	[8 → 4]
42	$x \cdot y \cdot x \cdot y \cdot x \cdot y \cdot z = z \cdot x \cdot y \cdot x \cdot y \cdot x \cdot y$	[8 → 2 :6]
65	$p(A \cdot B \cdot A \cdot B \cdot A \cdot B \cdot B \cdot A \cdot B \cdot A \cdot B \cdot A \cdot B \cdot A \cdot B \cdot A \cdot A)$	[8 → 40 :6,6,6,6,6,6]
69	$p(A \cdot B \cdot A \cdot B \cdot A \cdot B \cdot B \cdot A \cdot B \cdot A \cdot B \cdot B \cdot A \cdot B \cdot A \cdot B \cdot A \cdot A)$	[8 → 65]
92	$p(B \cdot A \cdot B \cdot A \cdot B \cdot B \cdot A \cdot B \cdot A \cdot B \cdot A \cdot A \cdot A \cdot B \cdot A \cdot B \cdot A \cdot B)$	[8 → 69 :6,6,6,6,6,6,6,6,6,6,6
98	$x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot y \cdot z \cdot u \cdot u \cdot u = u \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot u \cdot u \cdot y \cdot z$	[9 → 12]
144	$p(B \cdot A \cdot B \cdot A \cdot B \cdot B \cdot A \cdot B \cdot A \cdot A \cdot A \cdot A \cdot B \cdot B \cdot A \cdot B \cdot A \cdot B)$	[12 → 92]
174	$p(B \cdot A \cdot B \cdot A \cdot B \cdot B \cdot A \cdot A \cdot A \cdot A \cdot B \cdot A \cdot B \cdot B \cdot A \cdot B \cdot A \cdot B)$	[12 → 144]
176	$p(B \cdot A \cdot B \cdot A \cdot B \cdot A \cdot A \cdot A \cdot B \cdot A \cdot B \cdot A \cdot B \cdot B \cdot A \cdot B \cdot A \cdot B)$	[12 → 174]
180	$p(A \cdot A \cdot B \cdot A \cdot B \cdot A \cdot B \cdot B \cdot A \cdot B \cdot A \cdot B \cdot B \cdot A \cdot B \cdot A \cdot B \cdot A)$	[8 → 176 :6,6,6,6,6,6,6,6,6,6
272	$p(A \cdot A \cdot B \cdot A \cdot B \cdot A \cdot B \cdot B \cdot A \cdot B \cdot B \cdot A \cdot B \cdot A \cdot B \cdot A \cdot A \cdot B)$	[22 → 180]
296	$p(A \cdot A \cdot B \cdot A \cdot A \cdot B \cdot A \cdot A \cdot B \cdot B \cdot A \cdot B \cdot B \cdot A \cdot B \cdot B \cdot A \cdot B)$	[20 → 272 :6,6,6,6]
351	$p(A \cdot A \cdot B \cdot A \cdot A \cdot B \cdot A \cdot A \cdot B \cdot B \cdot B \cdot A \cdot B \cdot B \cdot A \cdot B \cdot B \cdot A)$	[20 → 296]
390	$p(A \cdot A \cdot B \cdot A \cdot A \cdot B \cdot A \cdot A \cdot A \cdot B \cdot B \cdot B \cdot B \cdot B \cdot A \cdot B \cdot B \cdot A)$	[16 → 351]
449	$p(A \cdot A \cdot B \cdot A \cdot A \cdot B \cdot B \cdot B \cdot B \cdot B \cdot B \cdot A \cdot B \cdot B \cdot A \cdot A \cdot A \cdot A)$	[15 → 390 :6,6,6,6,6,6,6,6,6

687 $p(A \cdot A \cdot B \cdot A \cdot A \cdot A \cdot B \cdot B \cdot A \cdot A \cdot A \cdot A \cdot B \cdot B \cdot B \cdot B \cdot B)$ [42 → 449 :6,6,6,6,6,6]
2438 $p(A \cdot A \cdot A \cdot A \cdot A \cdot A \cdot A \cdot A \cdot A \cdot B \cdot B \cdot B \cdot B \cdot B \cdot B \cdot B \cdot B)$ [98 → 687 :6,6,6,6,6,6,6,6]
2439 □ [2438,5]

Theorem #CS-5.

$$\{\text{CS},\ xy^4 = y^4x\} \Rightarrow \{(xy)^4 = (yx)^4\}.$$

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 4.50 seconds).

1 $B \cdot A \cdot B \cdot A \cdot B \cdot A \cdot B \cdot A = A \cdot B \cdot A \cdot B \cdot A \cdot B \cdot A \cdot B \ \rightarrow\ \square$
2 $x = x$
3 $x \cdot y = z,\ x \cdot u = z \ \rightarrow\ y = u$
6,5 $(x \cdot y) \cdot z = x \cdot y \cdot z$
7 $x \cdot y \cdot y \cdot y \cdot y = y \cdot y \cdot y \cdot y \cdot x$
10 $x \cdot y \cdot z \cdot y \cdot z \cdot y \cdot z \cdot y \cdot z = y \cdot z \cdot y \cdot z \cdot y \cdot z \cdot y \cdot z \cdot x$ [5 → 7 :6,6,6,6,6,6]
211 $x \cdot y \cdot x \cdot y \cdot x \cdot y \cdot x \cdot y = y \cdot x \cdot y \cdot x \cdot y \cdot x \cdot y \cdot x$ [3,2,10]
212 □ [211,1]

Theorem #CS-5a.

$$\{\text{CS},\ xy^n = y^nx\} \Rightarrow \{(xy)^n = (yx)^n\}.$$

This theorem is outside the scope of Otter, because it requires induction. However, OTTER easily proves the statment for $n = 2, 3, 4, 5$, and it is easy to construct a proof by hand of the general theorem by looking at the OTTER proofs.

Proof.

$$\begin{array}{rll} xy^n & = y^nx & \text{[hypothesis]} \\ x(xw)^n & = (xw)^nx & \text{[set } y = xw\text{]} \\ & = x(wx)^n & \text{[change power notation]} \\ (xw)^n & = (wx)^n & \text{[cancel } x\text{]} \end{array}$$

Theorem #CS-7. The type is $\langle 2 \rangle$.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (xy)z = x(yz) \\ xyzu = yzux \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (xy)^3 = x^3y^3 \\ x^3y^3 = y^3x^3 \end{array} \right\}.$$

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 4.91 seconds).

4 $A \cdot B \cdot A \cdot B \cdot A \cdot B = A \cdot A \cdot A \cdot B \cdot B \cdot B,\ B \cdot B \cdot B \cdot A \cdot A \cdot A = A \cdot A \cdot A \cdot B \cdot B \cdot B \ \rightarrow\ \square$
6,5 $(x \cdot y) \cdot z = x \cdot y \cdot z$
7 $x \cdot y \cdot z \cdot u = y \cdot z \cdot u \cdot x$
8 $x \cdot y \cdot z \cdot u = u \cdot x \cdot y \cdot z$ [flip 7]

9	$x \cdot y \cdot z \cdot u \cdot v \cdot w = y \cdot w \cdot z \cdot u \cdot v \cdot x$	[7 → 7 :6,6]
22	$x \cdot y \cdot z \cdot u = z \cdot u \cdot x \cdot y$	[7 → 8]
111	$x \cdot y \cdot z \cdot u \cdot v \cdot w = v \cdot u \cdot w \cdot y \cdot z \cdot x$	[22 → 9 :6]
134	$x \cdot y \cdot z \cdot u \cdot v \cdot w = w \cdot u \cdot v \cdot y \cdot x \cdot z$	[flip 111]
373	$x \cdot y \cdot z \cdot u \cdot v \cdot w = z \cdot w \cdot y \cdot u \cdot x \cdot v$	[8 → 134 :6]
412	$x \cdot y \cdot z \cdot u \cdot v \cdot w = v \cdot z \cdot x \cdot u \cdot w \cdot y$	[flip 373]
462	□	[4,412,134]

Theorem #CS-8. The type is $\langle 2 \rangle$.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (xy)z = x(yz) \\ xyzuv = yzuvx \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (xy)^4 = x^4y^4 \\ x^4y^4 = y^4x^4 \end{array} \right\}.$$

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 268.79 seconds).

4	$A \cdot B \cdot A \cdot B \cdot A \cdot B \cdot A \cdot B = A \cdot A \cdot A \cdot A \cdot B \cdot B \cdot B \cdot B,\ B \cdot B \cdot B \cdot B \cdot A \cdot A \cdot A \cdot A = A \cdot A$	
6,5	$(x \cdot y) \cdot z = x \cdot y \cdot z$	
7	$x \cdot y \cdot z \cdot u \cdot v = y \cdot z \cdot u \cdot v \cdot x$	
8	$x \cdot y \cdot z \cdot u \cdot v = v \cdot x \cdot y \cdot z \cdot u$	[flip 7]
9	$x \cdot y \cdot z \cdot u \cdot v \cdot w \cdot v_6 \cdot v_7 = y \cdot z \cdot v_7 \cdot u \cdot v \cdot w \cdot v_6 \cdot x$	[7 → 7 :6,6,6]
13	$x \cdot y \cdot z \cdot u \cdot v \cdot w = z \cdot u \cdot v \cdot w \cdot x \cdot y$	[5 → 7]
14	$x \cdot y \cdot z \cdot u \cdot v \cdot w \cdot v_6 \cdot v_7 = v_7 \cdot x \cdot y \cdot u \cdot v \cdot w \cdot v_6 \cdot z$	[flip 9]
34	$x \cdot y \cdot z \cdot u \cdot v \cdot w = z \cdot u \cdot v \cdot w \cdot y \cdot x$	[8 → 7 :6]
37	$x \cdot y \cdot z \cdot u \cdot v \cdot w = w \cdot v \cdot x \cdot y \cdot z \cdot u$	[flip 34]
2779	$x \cdot y \cdot z \cdot u \cdot v \cdot w \cdot v_6 \cdot v_7 = v \cdot w \cdot v_6 \cdot v_7 \cdot u \cdot z \cdot x \cdot y$	[37 → 13 :6,6]
2799	$x \cdot y \cdot z \cdot u \cdot v \cdot w \cdot v_6 \cdot v_7 = z \cdot x \cdot v \cdot v_6 \cdot v_7 \cdot u \cdot y \cdot w$	[37 → 14 :6]
3136	□	[4,2799,2779]

The next two theorems arose during our work on self-dual equations in group theory (Sec. 7.1). We found that if an equation in product, inverse, and variables holds for a group, then its dual (i.e., its mirror image) holds also. We then realized that if the cancellative semigroup conjecture is true, then there must be a corresponding duality theorem for cancellative semigroups. This opens a new class of problems for testing the conjecture, and we present two examples here.

Theorem #CS-8a.

$$\{\text{CS},\ xxxyy = yxxyx\} \Rightarrow \{zzwww = wzwwz\}.$$

Note that the conclusion is the dual (i.e., reverse) of the hypothesis. In group theory, substitute for each variable its inverse, take the inverse of both sides, then simplify.

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 174.48 seconds).

1	$x = x$	
2	$x \cdot y = z,\ x \cdot u = z \ \rightarrow\ y = u$	
5,4	$(x \cdot y) \cdot z = x \cdot y \cdot z$	
6	$x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot y \cdot y = y \cdot x \cdot x \cdot y \cdot x$	
7	$B \cdot B \cdot A \cdot A \cdot A = A \cdot B \cdot A \cdot A \cdot B \ \rightarrow\ \Box$	
8	$x \cdot y \cdot y \cdot x \cdot y = y \cdot y \cdot y \cdot x \cdot x$	[flip 6]
9	$x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot y \cdot z \cdot y \cdot z = y \cdot z \cdot x \cdot x \cdot y \cdot z \cdot x$	[4 → 6 :5,5]
11	$x \cdot y \cdot z \cdot z \cdot x \cdot y \cdot z = z \cdot z \cdot z \cdot x \cdot y \cdot x \cdot y$	[flip 9]
13	$x \cdot y \cdot y \cdot x \cdot y \cdot z = y \cdot y \cdot y \cdot x \cdot x \cdot z$	[6 → 4 :5,5,5,5,5,5,5]
14	$x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot y \cdot y \cdot z = y \cdot x \cdot x \cdot y \cdot x \cdot z$	[flip 13]
31	$x \cdot y \cdot y \cdot y \cdot x \cdot y = y \cdot y \cdot y \cdot x \cdot y \cdot x$	[2,1,9]
45	$x \cdot x \cdot y \cdot y \cdot y \cdot x \cdot x = y \cdot x \cdot x \cdot y \cdot x \cdot x \cdot y$	[8 → 14]
53	$x \cdot y \cdot y \cdot x \cdot y \cdot y \cdot x = y \cdot y \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot y \cdot y$	[flip 45]
55	$x \cdot y \cdot z \cdot z \cdot z \cdot x \cdot y \cdot z = z \cdot z \cdot z \cdot x \cdot y \cdot z \cdot x \cdot y$	[4 → 31 :5,5]
57	$x \cdot x \cdot y \cdot y \cdot y \cdot x \cdot y \cdot x = y \cdot x \cdot x \cdot y \cdot x \cdot y \cdot x \cdot y$	[31 → 14]
59	$x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot y \cdot x \cdot y \cdot z = y \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot y \cdot x \cdot z$	[31 → 4 :5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5]
60	$x \cdot y \cdot y \cdot x \cdot y \cdot x \cdot y \cdot x = y \cdot y \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot y \cdot x \cdot y$	[flip 57]
62	$x \cdot y \cdot y \cdot y \cdot x \cdot y \cdot z = y \cdot y \cdot y \cdot x \cdot y \cdot x \cdot z$	[flip 59]
65	$x \cdot x \cdot y \cdot x \cdot y \cdot y = y \cdot x \cdot x \cdot y \cdot y \cdot x$	[2,13,11]
82	$x \cdot y \cdot y \cdot x \cdot x \cdot y \cdot z = y \cdot y \cdot x \cdot y \cdot x \cdot x \cdot z$	[65 → 4 :5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5]
135	$x \cdot x \cdot y \cdot y \cdot y \cdot x \cdot y \cdot z = y \cdot y \cdot y \cdot x \cdot y \cdot x \cdot x \cdot z$	[59 → 62]
140	$x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot y \cdot x \cdot y \cdot y \cdot z = y \cdot y \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot y \cdot x \cdot z$	[flip 135]
171	$x \cdot y \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot y \cdot y = y \cdot y \cdot x \cdot y \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x$	[8 → 82]
487	$x \cdot x \cdot y \cdot x \cdot x \cdot y \cdot y = y \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot y \cdot y \cdot x$	[2,13,55]
598	$x \cdot x \cdot y \cdot x \cdot y \cdot x \cdot y = y \cdot y \cdot x \cdot y \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x$	[2,60,140]
612	$x \cdot y \cdot y \cdot y \cdot x \cdot x = y \cdot x \cdot y \cdot x \cdot y \cdot x$	[2,171,598]
613	$x \cdot x \cdot y \cdot y \cdot x \cdot y = y \cdot x \cdot y \cdot x \cdot y \cdot x$	[2,82,598]
643	$x \cdot y \cdot x \cdot y \cdot x \cdot y \cdot z = y \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot y \cdot y \cdot z$	[612 → 4 :5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5]
714	$x \cdot y \cdot x \cdot x \cdot y \cdot y = y \cdot x \cdot y \cdot x \cdot y \cdot x$	[2,487,643]
777	$x \cdot y \cdot y \cdot x \cdot y = y \cdot x \cdot x \cdot y \cdot y$	[2,613,714]
778	$x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot y \cdot y = x \cdot y \cdot y \cdot x \cdot x$	[2,612,714]
841	$x \cdot y \cdot y \cdot x \cdot x \cdot z = y \cdot x \cdot x \cdot y \cdot x \cdot z$	[777 → 4 :5,5,5,5,5,5,5]
869	$x \cdot x \cdot y \cdot y = y \cdot y \cdot x \cdot x$	[2,1,778]
920	$x \cdot x \cdot y \cdot y \cdot z = y \cdot y \cdot x \cdot x \cdot z$	[869 → 4 :5,5,5,5,5]
997	$x \cdot x \cdot y \cdot x \cdot x \cdot y = y \cdot x \cdot x \cdot y \cdot x \cdot x$	[2,53,920]
1949	$x \cdot x \cdot y \cdot y \cdot y = y \cdot x \cdot y \cdot y \cdot x$	[2,841,997]
1950	$\Box$	[1949,7]

Theorem #CS-8b.

$$\{\text{CS},\ xyyyxy = yyyyxx\} \Rightarrow \{zwzzzw = wwzzzz\}.$$

Note that the conclusion is the dual (i.e., reverse) of the hypothesis. In group theory, substitute for each variable its inverse, take the inverse of both sides, then simplify.

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 953.84 seconds).

1	$x = x$	
2	$x \cdot y = z,\ x \cdot u = z \ \rightarrow\ y = u$	
5,4	$(x \cdot y) \cdot z = x \cdot y \cdot z$	
6	$x \cdot y \cdot y \cdot y \cdot x \cdot y = y \cdot y \cdot y \cdot y \cdot x \cdot x$	
7	$B \cdot A \cdot B \cdot B \cdot B \cdot A = A \cdot A \cdot B \cdot B \cdot B \cdot B \ \rightarrow\ \square$	
8	$x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot y \cdot y = y \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot y \cdot x$	[flip 6]
9	$x \cdot y \cdot z \cdot z \cdot z \cdot x \cdot y \cdot z = z \cdot z \cdot z \cdot z \cdot x \cdot y \cdot x \cdot y$	[4 → 6 :5,5]
13	$x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot y \cdot y \cdot z = y \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot y \cdot x \cdot z$	[6 → 4 :5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5]
19	$x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot y \cdot z \cdot z \cdot z \cdot y \cdot z = z \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot z \cdot x \cdot z \cdot z \cdot y \cdot y$	[8 → 13]
38	$x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot y \cdot x \cdot y = y \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot y \cdot x$	[2,1,9]
41	$x \cdot y \cdot z \cdot u \cdot u \cdot u \cdot x \cdot y \cdot z \cdot u = u \cdot u \cdot u \cdot u \cdot x \cdot y \cdot z \cdot x \cdot y \cdot z$	[4 → 9 :5,5]
66	$x \cdot y \cdot y \cdot y \cdot y \cdot x \cdot y \cdot z = y \cdot y \cdot y \cdot y \cdot x \cdot y \cdot x \cdot z$	[38 → 4 :5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5]
277	$x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot y \cdot y \cdot y \cdot y \cdot z \cdot z = x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot z \cdot y \cdot y \cdot y \cdot z \cdot y$	[2,13,19]
566	$x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot y \cdot x \cdot y \cdot x \cdot y = x \cdot y \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot y \cdot x \cdot y \cdot x$	[2,66,41]
695	$x \cdot x \cdot y \cdot z \cdot z \cdot z \cdot y \cdot z = x \cdot x \cdot z \cdot z \cdot z \cdot z \cdot y \cdot y$	[2,1,277]
699	$x \cdot y \cdot y \cdot y \cdot y \cdot z \cdot z = x \cdot z \cdot y \cdot y \cdot y \cdot z \cdot y$	[2,1,695]
717	$x \cdot y \cdot z \cdot z \cdot z \cdot y \cdot z \cdot u = x \cdot z \cdot z \cdot z \cdot z \cdot y \cdot y \cdot u$	[699 → 4 :5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5]
718	$x \cdot y \cdot y \cdot y \cdot y \cdot z \cdot z \cdot u = x \cdot z \cdot y \cdot y \cdot y \cdot z \cdot y \cdot u$	[flip 717]
905	$x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot y \cdot y \cdot y \cdot x = x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot y \cdot x \cdot y \cdot x \cdot y$	[2,718,566]
925	$x \cdot x \cdot y \cdot x \cdot y \cdot x \cdot y = x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot y \cdot y \cdot y \cdot x$	[2,1,905]
939	$x \cdot x \cdot y \cdot y \cdot y \cdot x = x \cdot y \cdot x \cdot y \cdot x \cdot y$	[2,1,925]
977	$x \cdot y \cdot x \cdot y \cdot x = y \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot y$	[2,1,939]
978	$x \cdot y \cdot y \cdot y \cdot x = y \cdot x \cdot y \cdot x \cdot y$	[2,939,1]
1017	$x \cdot y \cdot z \cdot x \cdot y \cdot z \cdot x = y \cdot z \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot y \cdot z$	[4 → 977 :5,5]
1054	$x \cdot y \cdot y \cdot y \cdot x \cdot z = y \cdot x \cdot y \cdot x \cdot y \cdot z$	[977 → 4 :5,5,5,5,5,5,5]
1088	$x \cdot y \cdot x \cdot y \cdot x \cdot z = y \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot y \cdot z$	[flip 1054]
1132	$B \cdot B \cdot A \cdot B \cdot A \cdot B = A \cdot A \cdot B \cdot B \cdot B \cdot B \ \rightarrow\ \square$	[978 → 7]
1505	$x \cdot x \cdot y \cdot y \cdot y \cdot x \cdot z = y \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot y \cdot y \cdot z$	[1088 → 1088]
1566	$x \cdot y \cdot y \cdot y \cdot x \cdot x \cdot z = y \cdot y \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot y \cdot z$	[flip 1505]
3129	$x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot y \cdot x \cdot y = y \cdot x \cdot x \cdot y \cdot x \cdot x$	[2,38,1017]
4718	$x \cdot x \cdot y \cdot x \cdot x \cdot y = x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot y \cdot y \cdot x$	[2,1017,1566]
4942	$x \cdot x \cdot y \cdot y \cdot x = x \cdot y \cdot x \cdot x \cdot y$	[2,1,4718]
5054	$x \cdot y \cdot y \cdot x = y \cdot x \cdot x \cdot y$	[2,1,4942]
5272	$x \cdot y \cdot y \cdot x \cdot z = y \cdot x \cdot x \cdot y \cdot z$	[5054 → 4 :5,5,5,5,5]
5383	$x \cdot x \cdot y \cdot x \cdot y = y \cdot y \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x$	[2,3129,5272]
5972	$x \cdot x \cdot y \cdot y \cdot y \cdot z = y \cdot y \cdot x \cdot y \cdot x \cdot z$	[5383 → 4 :5,5,5,5,5,5,5]
6049	$x \cdot x \cdot y \cdot x \cdot y \cdot z = y \cdot y \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot z$	[flip 5972]
6050	$\square$	[6049,1132]

The last three theorems in this section are stated for arbitrary parameter n, so they are outside of OTTER's scope. (OTTER easily proved all of the particular cases we gave to it.) The proofs are left as exercises for the reader.

Theorem #CS-9. The type is $\langle 2 \rangle$.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (xy)z = x(yz) \\ x_1x_2\cdots x_n = x_2\cdots x_nx_1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \forall m \geq \lceil n/2 \rceil, x^m y^m = y^m x^m \\ \forall m \geq n-1, (xy)^m = x^m y^m \end{array} \right\}.$$

Theorem #CS-11. The type is $\langle 2 \rangle$.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{CS} \\ x_1x_2\cdots x_n = x_2\cdots x_nx_1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \{xy = yx\}.$$

Theorem #CS-14. The type is $\langle 2 \rangle$.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{CS} \\ x^n y = yz^n \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \{x^n y = y\}.$$

5.3 Meta-Abelian CS and the Quotient Condition

A classical result of Mal'cev (1939) says that the following theorem does not hold for cancellative semigroups. Note that this theorem does not satisfy the conditions of Padmanabhan's conjecture.

Theorem #GT-1. Let $a, b, c, d, a_0, b_0, c_0, d_0$ be nullary constants.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{GT} \\ aa_0 = bb_0 \\ ca_0 = db_0 \\ ac_0 = bd_0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \{cc_0 = dd_0\}$$

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 0.38 seconds).

1	$d \cdot d_0 \neq c \cdot c_0$	
4,3	$(x \cdot y) \cdot z = x \cdot (y \cdot z)$	
15	$x' \cdot (x \cdot y) = y$	
18,17	$x \cdot (x' \cdot y) = y$	
23	$a \cdot a_0 = b \cdot b_0$	
24	$b \cdot b_0 = a \cdot a_0$	[flip 23]
26	$c \cdot a_0 = d \cdot b_0$	
27	$d \cdot b_0 = c \cdot a_0$	[flip 26]
29	$a \cdot c_0 = b \cdot d_0$	
30	$b \cdot d_0 = a \cdot c_0$	[flip 29]
32	$b \cdot (b_0 \cdot x) = a \cdot (a_0 \cdot x)$	[24 → 3 :4, flip]
34	$d \cdot (b_0 \cdot x) = c \cdot (a_0 \cdot x)$	[27 → 3 :4, flip]
44	$b' \cdot (a \cdot c_0) = d_0$	[30 → 15]
62	$b' \cdot (a \cdot (a_0 \cdot x)) = b_0 \cdot x$	[32 → 15]

97,96	$b' \cdot (a \cdot x) = b_0 \cdot ({a_0}' \cdot x)$	[17 → 62]
106	$b_0 \cdot ({a_0}' \cdot c_0) = d_0$	[44 :97]
114	$d \cdot d_0 = c \cdot c_0$	[106 → 34 :18]
116	$\Box$	[114,1]

[[WWM: Remember to rerun the following without hints.]]
[[RP: what is the motivation for this theorem??]]

Theorem #CS-15. Let $a, b, c, d, a_0, b_0, c_0, d_0$ be nullary constants.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{CS} \\ x * y * z * y * x = y * x * z * x * y \\ aa_0 = bb_0 \\ ca_0 = db_0 \\ ac_0 = bd_0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \{cc_0 = dd_0\}.$$

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 7.46 seconds).

1	$d \cdot d_0 = c \cdot c_0 \ \rightarrow \ \Box$	
60	$x = x$	
61	$x \cdot y = z, \ x \cdot u = z \ \rightarrow \ y = u$	
64,63	$(x \cdot y) \cdot z = x \cdot y \cdot z$	
65	$x \cdot y \cdot z \cdot y \cdot x = y \cdot x \cdot z \cdot x \cdot y$	
66	$b \cdot b_0 = a \cdot a_0$	
69,68	$d \cdot b_0 = c \cdot a_0$	
71,70	$b \cdot d_0 = a \cdot c_0$	
73,72	$b \cdot d_0 \cdot x = a \cdot c_0 \cdot x$	[70 → 63 :64, flip]
75,74	$d \cdot b_0 \cdot x = c \cdot a_0 \cdot x$	[68 → 63 :64, flip]
77,76	$b \cdot b_0 \cdot x = a \cdot a_0 \cdot x$	[66 → 63 :64, flip]
82	$b_0 \cdot d \cdot x \cdot c \cdot a_0 = c \cdot a_0 \cdot x \cdot b_0 \cdot d$	[68 → 65 :75]
84	$b_0 \cdot b \cdot x \cdot a \cdot a_0 = a \cdot a_0 \cdot x \cdot b_0 \cdot b$	[66 → 65 :77]
89	$x \cdot d_0 \cdot a \cdot c_0 \cdot x = d_0 \cdot x \cdot b \cdot x \cdot d_0$	[72 → 65]
90	$x \cdot y \cdot z \cdot u \cdot y \cdot x = y \cdot x \cdot z \cdot u \cdot x \cdot y$	[63 → 65 :64]
98	$a \cdot c_0 \cdot x \cdot d_0 \cdot b = d_0 \cdot b \cdot x \cdot a \cdot c_0$	[72 → 65 :71]
107	$b \cdot x \cdot b_0 \cdot y \cdot b_0 \cdot x = a \cdot a_0 \cdot x \cdot y \cdot x \cdot b_0$	[65 → 76]
110	$x \cdot y \cdot z \cdot y \cdot x \cdot u = y \cdot x \cdot z \cdot x \cdot y \cdot u$	[65 → 63 :64,64,64,64,64,64,64]
123	$c \cdot a_0 \cdot x \cdot b_0 \cdot d \cdot y = b_0 \cdot d \cdot x \cdot c \cdot a_0 \cdot y$	[82 → 63 :64,64,64,64,64,64,64]
138	$a \cdot a_0 \cdot x \cdot b_0 \cdot b \cdot y = b_0 \cdot b \cdot x \cdot a \cdot a_0 \cdot y$	[84 → 63 :64,64,64,64,64,64,64]
152	$d_0 \cdot x \cdot b \cdot x \cdot d_0 \cdot y = x \cdot d_0 \cdot a \cdot c_0 \cdot x \cdot y$	[89 → 63 :64,64,64,64,64,64,64]
153	$x \cdot d_0 \cdot a \cdot c_0 \cdot x \cdot y = d_0 \cdot x \cdot b \cdot x \cdot d_0 \cdot y$	[flip 152]
155	$x \cdot b_0 \cdot y \cdot a \cdot a_0 \cdot x = b_0 \cdot x \cdot y \cdot b \cdot x \cdot b_0$	[76 → 90]
158	$x \cdot y \cdot z \cdot u \cdot v \cdot y \cdot x = y \cdot x \cdot z \cdot u \cdot v \cdot x \cdot y$	[63 → 90 :64]
180	$d_0 \cdot b \cdot x \cdot a \cdot c_0 \cdot y = a \cdot c_0 \cdot x \cdot d_0 \cdot b \cdot y$	[98 → 63 :64,64,64,64,64,64,64]
181	$a \cdot c_0 \cdot x \cdot d_0 \cdot b \cdot y = d_0 \cdot b \cdot x \cdot a \cdot c_0 \cdot y$	[flip 180]
184	$a \cdot a_0 \cdot d_0 \cdot x \cdot d_0 \cdot b_0 = a \cdot c_0 \cdot b_0 \cdot x \cdot b_0 \cdot d_0$	[72 → 107, flip]

243,242	$b_0 \cdot d \cdot b \cdot c \cdot a_0 \cdot x = c \cdot a_0 \cdot a \cdot a_0 \cdot d \cdot x$	[76 → 123, flip]
259	$a \cdot a_0 \cdot x \cdot b_0 \cdot a \cdot c_0 = b_0 \cdot b \cdot x \cdot a \cdot a_0 \cdot d_0$	[70 → 138]
289,288	$d_0 \cdot d \cdot b \cdot d \cdot d_0 \cdot b_0 = d \cdot d_0 \cdot a \cdot c_0 \cdot c \cdot a_0$	[68 → 153, flip]
302	$x \cdot b_0 \cdot y \cdot z \cdot a \cdot a_0 \cdot x = b_0 \cdot x \cdot y \cdot z \cdot b \cdot x \cdot b_0$	[63 → 155 :64]
307	$b_0 \cdot x \cdot y \cdot z \cdot b \cdot x \cdot b_0 = x \cdot b_0 \cdot y \cdot z \cdot a \cdot a_0 \cdot x$	[flip 302]
336	$x \cdot y \cdot z \cdot u \cdot z \cdot y \cdot x = z \cdot x \cdot y \cdot u \cdot y \cdot x \cdot z$	[110 → 158]
389	$a \cdot c_0 \cdot x \cdot d_0 \cdot a \cdot a_0 = d_0 \cdot b \cdot x \cdot a \cdot c_0 \cdot b_0$	[66 → 181]
402	$a_0 \cdot d_0 \cdot x \cdot d_0 \cdot b_0 = c_0 \cdot b_0 \cdot x \cdot b_0 \cdot d_0$	[61,60,184, flip]
416	$c_0 \cdot b_0 \cdot b \cdot x \cdot a \cdot a_0 \cdot d_0 = a \cdot c_0 \cdot a_0 \cdot x \cdot b_0 \cdot c_0 \cdot a$	[259 → 158]
417	$a \cdot c_0 \cdot a_0 \cdot x \cdot b_0 \cdot c_0 \cdot a = c_0 \cdot b_0 \cdot b \cdot x \cdot a \cdot a_0 \cdot d_0$	[flip 416]
469	$x \cdot y \cdot z \cdot u \cdot z \cdot y \cdot x = z \cdot y \cdot x \cdot u \cdot x \cdot y \cdot z$	[158 → 336]
491	$a_0 \cdot d_0 \cdot b \cdot x \cdot a \cdot c_0 \cdot b_0 = a \cdot a_0 \cdot c_0 \cdot x \cdot d_0 \cdot a_0 \cdot a$	[389 → 158]
492	$a \cdot a_0 \cdot c_0 \cdot x \cdot d_0 \cdot a_0 \cdot a = a_0 \cdot d_0 \cdot b \cdot x \cdot a \cdot c_0 \cdot b_0$	[flip 491]
495	$a_0 \cdot d_0 \cdot x \cdot y \cdot d_0 \cdot b_0 = c_0 \cdot b_0 \cdot x \cdot y \cdot b_0 \cdot d_0$	[63 → 402 :64]
556	$a_0 \cdot d_0 \cdot x \cdot a \cdot c_0 \cdot b_0 = c_0 \cdot b_0 \cdot x \cdot a \cdot a_0 \cdot d_0$	[72 → 495 :77]
558	$a_0 \cdot d_0 \cdot x \cdot y \cdot z \cdot d_0 \cdot b_0 = c_0 \cdot b_0 \cdot x \cdot y \cdot z \cdot b_0 \cdot d_0$	[63 → 495 :64]
571,570	$a_0 \cdot d_0 \cdot x \cdot y \cdot a \cdot c_0 \cdot b_0 = c_0 \cdot b_0 \cdot x \cdot y \cdot a \cdot a_0 \cdot d_0$	[63 → 556 :64]
576	$a \cdot a_0 \cdot c_0 \cdot x \cdot d_0 \cdot a_0 \cdot a = c_0 \cdot b_0 \cdot b \cdot x \cdot a \cdot a_0 \cdot d_0$	[492 :571]
586	$a_0 \cdot d \cdot d_0 \cdot a \cdot c_0 \cdot c \cdot a_0 = c_0 \cdot c \cdot a_0 \cdot a \cdot a_0 \cdot d \cdot d_0$	[288 → 558 :75,243]
602	$c_0 \cdot a_0 \cdot x \cdot b_0 \cdot c_0 \cdot a = a_0 \cdot c_0 \cdot x \cdot d_0 \cdot a_0 \cdot a$	[61,417,576]
604	$a_0 \cdot c_0 \cdot d \cdot d_0 \cdot a_0 \cdot a = c_0 \cdot a_0 \cdot c \cdot a_0 \cdot c_0 \cdot a$	[74 → 602, flip]
614	$c_0 \cdot d \cdot d_0 \cdot a_0 \cdot a = c_0 \cdot c \cdot c_0 \cdot a_0 \cdot a$	[61,110,604, flip]
616	$d \cdot d_0 \cdot a_0 \cdot a = c \cdot c_0 \cdot a_0 \cdot a$	[61,60,614, flip]
629	$a_0 \cdot a \cdot d \cdot d_0 \cdot a \cdot a_0 = a \cdot a_0 \cdot c \cdot c_0 \cdot a_0 \cdot a$	[616 → 90, flip]
636	$a \cdot d \cdot d_0 \cdot a \cdot a_0 = a \cdot c \cdot c_0 \cdot a \cdot a_0$	[61,90,629, flip]
638	$d \cdot d_0 \cdot a \cdot a_0 = c \cdot c_0 \cdot a \cdot a_0$	[61,60,636, flip]
649	$d \cdot d_0 \cdot a \cdot a_0 \cdot x = c \cdot c_0 \cdot a \cdot a_0 \cdot x$	[638 → 63 :64,64,64,64,64, flip]
668	$b_0 \cdot x \cdot d \cdot d_0 \cdot b \cdot x \cdot b_0 = x \cdot b_0 \cdot c \cdot c_0 \cdot a \cdot a_0 \cdot x$	[649 → 302, flip]
676	$x \cdot d \cdot d_0 \cdot b \cdot x \cdot b_0 = x \cdot c \cdot c_0 \cdot b \cdot x \cdot b_0$	[61,307,668, flip]
678	$d \cdot d_0 \cdot b \cdot x \cdot b_0 = c \cdot c_0 \cdot b \cdot x \cdot b_0$	[61,60,676, flip]
684	$d \cdot d_0 \cdot b \cdot x \cdot y \cdot b_0 = c \cdot c_0 \cdot b \cdot x \cdot y \cdot b_0$	[63 → 678 :64]
703,702	$d \cdot d_0 \cdot a \cdot c_0 \cdot c \cdot a_0 = c \cdot c_0 \cdot a \cdot c_0 \cdot c \cdot a_0$	[110 → 684 :289,69,73]
704	$c_0 \cdot c \cdot a_0 \cdot a \cdot a_0 \cdot d \cdot d_0 = a_0 \cdot c \cdot c_0 \cdot a \cdot c_0 \cdot c \cdot a_0$	[586 :703, flip]
724	$c \cdot a_0 \cdot a \cdot a_0 \cdot d \cdot d_0 = c \cdot a_0 \cdot a \cdot a_0 \cdot c \cdot c_0$	[61,469,704, flip]
728	$a_0 \cdot a \cdot a_0 \cdot d \cdot d_0 = a_0 \cdot a \cdot a_0 \cdot c \cdot c_0$	[61,60,724, flip]
730	$a \cdot a_0 \cdot d \cdot d_0 = a \cdot a_0 \cdot c \cdot c_0$	[61,60,728, flip]
734	$a_0 \cdot d \cdot d_0 = a_0 \cdot c \cdot c_0$	[61,60,730, flip]
736	$d \cdot d_0 = c \cdot c_0$	[61,60,734, flip]
738	□	[736,1]

Chapter 6

Lattice-like Algebras

6.1 Equational Theory of Lattices

[[Need a short introduction to this chapter. What are the theorems about??]]

The following six equations form a basis for lattice theory (LT).

$$x \wedge y = y \wedge x, \qquad x \vee y = y \vee x, \qquad \text{(commutativity)}$$
$$(x \wedge y) \wedge z = x \wedge (y \wedge z), \qquad (x \vee y) \vee z = x \vee (y \vee z), \qquad \text{(associativity)}$$
$$x \wedge (x \vee y) = x, \qquad x \vee (x \wedge y) = x, \qquad \text{(absorption)}$$

Note that the basis is self-dual, that is, it contains all of its dual equations. Three MACE runs easily show the basis to be independent. The two idempotence laws,

$$x \wedge x = x, \qquad x \vee x = x, \qquad \text{(idempotence)}$$

can be trivially derived from the two absorption laws, and we generally include the idempotence laws when using this basis.

For historical interest, we start with SAM's lemma [9], which was first proved in 1966 with the interactive program Semi-Automated Mathematics (SAM V). (Note that the representation is quite different from the standard benchmark form of SAM's lemma, which is relational and usually relies on hyperresolution.)

Theorem #LT-0. SAM's lemma. Let L be a modular lattice with 0 and 1. For all $x, y \in L$, if z_1 is a complement of $x \vee y$, and if If z_2 is a complement of $x \wedge y$, then

$$(z_1 \vee (x \wedge z_2)) \wedge (z_1 \vee (y \wedge z_2)) = z_1 .$$

To help OTTER find a short and quick proof, we reformulate the conclusion, from $\alpha = \beta$ into $\alpha = x \& \beta = y \Rightarrow x = y$. Also, in keeping with the theme of this work, we use an equational form of modularity instead of the more usual implicational form.

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 23.01 seconds).

4	$x \wedge y = y \wedge x$	
6,5	$(x \wedge y) \wedge z = x \wedge (y \wedge z)$	
9	$x \vee y = y \vee x$	
11,10	$(x \vee y) \vee z = x \vee (y \vee z)$	
12	$x \wedge (x \vee y) = x$	
14	$x \vee (x \wedge y) = x$	
17,16	$0 \wedge x = 0$	
19,18	$0 \vee x = x$	
20	$1 \wedge x = x$	
25,24	$(x \wedge y) \vee (x \wedge z) = x \wedge (y \vee (x \wedge z))$	
28	$C_1 \wedge (A \vee B) = 0$	
30	$C_2 \vee (A \wedge B) = 1$	
32	$C_2 \wedge (A \wedge B) = 0$	
34	$C_1 \vee (A \wedge C_2) = D$	
37,36	$C_1 \vee (B \wedge C_2) = E$	
38	$D \wedge E = C_1 \ \rightarrow \ \square$	
39	$E \wedge D = C_1 \ \rightarrow \ \square$	$[4 \rightarrow 38]$
40	$C_1 \vee (C_2 \wedge B) = E$	$[4 \rightarrow 36]$
44	$(A \vee B) \wedge C_1 = 0$	$[4 \rightarrow 28]$
46	$C_1 \wedge ((A \vee B) \wedge x) = 0$	$[28 \rightarrow 5 : 17, \text{flip}]$
51	$x \wedge (y \wedge z) = y \wedge (z \wedge x)$	$[4 \rightarrow 5]$
54	$x \wedge (y \wedge z) = z \wedge (x \wedge y)$	[flip 51]
55	$C_2 \vee (B \wedge A) = 1$	$[4 \rightarrow 30]$
60,59	$A \wedge (B \wedge C_2) = 0$	$[4 \rightarrow 32 : 6]$
88,87	$(A \wedge C_2) \vee C_1 = D$	$[34 \rightarrow 9, \text{flip}]$
156	$C_1 \wedge E = C_1$	$[40 \rightarrow 12]$
166	$(x \vee y) \wedge x = x$	$[4 \rightarrow 12]$
168	$x \wedge ((x \vee y) \wedge z) = x \wedge z$	$[12 \rightarrow 5, \text{flip}]$
175,174	$E \wedge C_1 = C_1$	$[4 \rightarrow 156]$
196	$x \vee (y \wedge x) = x$	$[4 \rightarrow 14]$
201,200	$(x \wedge y) \vee x = x$	$[9 \rightarrow 14]$
217,216	$x \wedge 0 = 0$	$[4 \rightarrow 16]$
219,218	$x \vee 0 = x$	$[9 \rightarrow 18]$
231,230	$x \wedge 1 = x$	$[4 \rightarrow 20]$
296	$(A \vee B) \wedge (C_1 \vee ((A \vee B) \wedge x)) = (A \vee B) \wedge x$	$[44 \rightarrow 24 : 19, \text{flip}]$
306	$(E \wedge x) \vee C_1 = E \wedge (x \vee C_1)$	$[174 \rightarrow 24 : 175]$
312	$x \wedge (y \vee (x \wedge z)) = x \wedge (z \vee (x \wedge y))$	$[9 \rightarrow 24 : 25]$
349	$C_1 \wedge (x \wedge (A \vee B)) = 0$	$[4 \rightarrow 46]$
1295	$C_1 \wedge A = 0$	$[12 \rightarrow 349]$
1300,1299	$A \wedge C_1 = 0$	$[4 \rightarrow 1295]$
3663	$B \wedge (A \vee (B \wedge C_2)) = B$	$[55 \rightarrow 312 : 231, \text{flip}]$
3671	$A \wedge D = A \wedge C_2$	$[34 \rightarrow 312 : 1300,219]$
3801	$D \wedge A = A \wedge C_2$	$[4 \rightarrow 3671]$
3854	$A \vee (B \wedge C_2) = A \vee B$	$[3663 \rightarrow 196 : 11,201, \text{flip}]$
3916	$(B \wedge C_2) \vee A = A \vee B$	$[9 \rightarrow 3854]$

4122,4121	$(A \vee B) \wedge (B \wedge C_2) = B \wedge C_2$	[3916 → 166]
4395	$(A \vee B) \wedge E = B \wedge C_2$	[4121 → 296 :37,4122]
4420	$A \wedge E = 0$	[4395 → 168 :60, flip]
4468	$E \wedge (x \wedge A) = 0$	[4420 → 54 :217, flip]
4721	$E \wedge ((x \wedge A) \vee C_1) = C_1$	[4468 → 306 :19, flip]
4972	$E \wedge D = C_1$	[3801 → 4721 :88]
4974	□	[4972,39]

The following basic theorem about distributivity is usually proved (easily) with the model-theoretic $M_5 - N_5$ argument [?].

Theorem #LT-1. In lattice theory, a distributive law implies its dual.

$$\{\text{LT}, x \wedge (y \vee z) = (x \wedge y) \vee (x \wedge z)\} \Rightarrow \{x \vee (y \wedge z) = (x \vee y) \wedge (x \vee z)\}$$

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 4.08 seconds).

4	$x \wedge y = y \wedge x$	
6,5	$(x \wedge y) \wedge z = x \wedge (y \wedge z)$	
9	$x \vee y = y \vee x$	
10	$(x \vee y) \vee z = x \vee (y \vee z)$	
12	$x \wedge (x \vee y) = x$	
14	$x \vee (x \wedge y) = x$	
16	$x \wedge (y \vee z) = (x \wedge y) \vee (x \wedge z)$	
17	$(x \wedge y) \vee (x \wedge z) = x \wedge (y \vee z)$	[flip 16]
19	$A \vee (B \wedge C) \neq (A \vee B) \wedge (A \vee C)$	
20	$x \wedge (y \vee x) = x$	[9 → 12]
22	$(x \vee y) \wedge x = x$	[4 → 12]
35	$x \vee (y \wedge x) = x$	[4 → 14]
39	$x \wedge (y \wedge x) = x \wedge y$	[14 → 20 :6]
53	$(x \wedge y) \vee y = y$	[9 → 35]
55	$x \vee ((y \wedge x) \vee z) = x \vee z$	[35 → 10, flip]
70	$(x \vee (y \vee z)) \wedge (x \vee y) = x \vee y$	[10 → 22]
91,90	$x \vee ((x \vee y) \wedge z) = (x \vee y) \wedge (x \vee z)$	[22 → 17]
145	$A \vee (C \wedge B) \neq (A \vee B) \wedge (A \vee C)$	[4 → 19]
346,345	$x \vee (y \wedge (x \vee z)) = x \vee (y \wedge z)$	[17 → 55]
502,501	$(x \vee y) \wedge (x \vee (z \wedge y)) = x \vee (z \wedge y)$	[53 → 70]
816	$x \vee (y \wedge z) = (x \vee z) \wedge (x \vee y)$	[39 → 90 :91,346,502, flip]
818	□	[816,145]

It was previously known that the following self-dual equation can be used to express distributivity in lattice theory.

$$(x \wedge y) \vee (y \wedge z) \vee (z \wedge x) = (x \vee y) \wedge (y \vee z) \wedge (z \vee x)$$

The following theorem gives us an alternate equation.

Theorem #LT-1c. A new self-dual form of distributivity for lattice theory.

$\{\mathrm{LT}, (((x \wedge y) \vee z) \wedge y) \vee (z \wedge x) = (((x \vee y) \wedge z) \vee y) \wedge (z \vee x)\} \Rightarrow \{x \vee (y \wedge z) = (x \vee y) \wedge (x \vee z)\}$

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 11.18 seconds).

3,2	$x \wedge x = x$	
4	$x \wedge y = y \wedge x$	
6,5	$(x \wedge y) \wedge z = x \wedge (y \wedge z)$	
8,7	$x \vee x = x$	
9	$x \vee y = y \vee x$	
11,10	$(x \vee y) \vee z = x \vee (y \vee z)$	
12	$x \wedge (x \vee y) = x$	
15,14	$x \vee (x \wedge y) = x$	
16	$(((x \wedge y) \vee z) \wedge y) \vee (z \wedge x) = (((x \vee y) \wedge z) \vee y) \wedge (z \vee x)$	
20	$A \vee (B \wedge C) \neq (A \vee B) \wedge (A \vee C)$	
21	$x \wedge (y \wedge z) = y \wedge (x \wedge z)$	$[4 \rightarrow 5 : 6]$
22	$x \wedge (x \wedge y) = x \wedge y$	$[2 \rightarrow 5, \mathrm{flip}]$
29,28	$x \wedge (y \vee x) = x$	$[9 \rightarrow 12]$
33,32	$(x \vee y) \wedge x = x$	$[4 \rightarrow 12]$
36	$x \vee (y \vee z) = y \vee (x \vee z)$	$[9 \rightarrow 10 : 11]$
38,37	$x \vee (x \vee y) = x \vee y$	$[7 \rightarrow 10, \mathrm{flip}]$
47	$x \vee (y \wedge x) = x$	$[4 \rightarrow 14]$
51	$(x \wedge y) \vee x = x$	$[9 \rightarrow 14]$
53	$x \vee ((x \wedge y) \vee z) = x \vee z$	$[14 \rightarrow 10, \mathrm{flip}]$
56,55	$x \wedge (y \wedge x) = x \wedge y$	$[14 \rightarrow 28 : 6]$
57	$x \wedge (y \vee (z \vee x)) = x$	$[10 \rightarrow 28]$
61	$(x \vee y) \wedge y = y$	$[4 \rightarrow 28]$
67	$(((x \wedge y) \vee z) \wedge x) \vee (z \wedge y) = (((y \vee x) \wedge z) \vee x) \wedge (z \vee y)$	$[4 \rightarrow 16]$
76	$((((x \vee y) \wedge z) \vee x) \wedge z) \vee x = (x \vee z) \wedge (x \vee y)$	$[12 \rightarrow 16 : 11,33,38]$
89	$(((x \vee (y \vee x)) \wedge z) \vee x) \wedge (z \vee (x \vee y)) = x \vee (z \wedge (x \vee y))$	$[32 \rightarrow 16 : 33,11, \mathrm{flip}]$
92,91	$x \vee (y \vee x) = x \vee y$	$[32 \rightarrow 14 : 11]$
94,93	$(x \vee y) \wedge (x \wedge z) = x \wedge z$	$[32 \rightarrow 5, \mathrm{flip}]$
95	$(((x \vee y) \wedge z) \vee x) \wedge (z \vee (x \vee y)) = x \vee (z \wedge (x \vee y))$	$[89 : 92]$
110,109	$x \vee ((y \wedge x) \vee z) = x \vee z$	$[47 \rightarrow 10, \mathrm{flip}]$
118	$(((x \vee y) \wedge z) \vee y) \wedge (z \wedge x) = z \wedge x$	$[16 \rightarrow 61 : 6,94]$
122	$(((x \vee y) \wedge z) \vee y) \wedge (z \vee (x \vee y)) = y \vee (z \wedge (x \vee y))$	$[61 \rightarrow 16 : 33,11,8, \mathrm{flip}]$
127	$(B \wedge C) \vee A \neq (A \vee B) \wedge (A \vee C)$	$[9 \rightarrow 20]$
141,140	$(x \vee y) \wedge (z \wedge y) = z \wedge y$	$[61 \rightarrow 21, \mathrm{flip}]$
142	$(x \vee y) \wedge (z \wedge x) = z \wedge x$	$[32 \rightarrow 21, \mathrm{flip}]$
207,206	$(x \vee y) \wedge (z \vee (y \vee x)) = x \vee y$	$[91 \rightarrow 57]$
559,558	$((x \wedge y) \vee z) \wedge (u \vee (y \vee z)) = (x \wedge y) \vee z$	$[109 \rightarrow 57]$
696,695	$(x \vee (y \wedge z)) \wedge (z \wedge y) = z \wedge y$	$[55 \rightarrow 140 : 56]$
747,746	$((x \wedge y) \vee z) \wedge (y \wedge x) = y \wedge x$	$[55 \rightarrow 142 : 56]$
936	$(x \wedge y) \vee (z \vee ((((y \vee x) \wedge z) \vee x) \wedge (z \vee y))) = (x \wedge y) \vee z$	$[67 \rightarrow 53 : 11,11,15]$
1222,1221	$(x \wedge (y \vee z)) \vee y = (y \vee (x \wedge (y \vee z))) \wedge (y \vee z)$	$[55 \rightarrow 76 : 747]$

1224,1223 $((x \vee y) \wedge z) \vee x = (x \vee ((x \vee y) \wedge z)) \wedge (x \vee y)$ [22 → 76 :33]
1226,1225 $(x \vee ((x \vee y) \wedge z)) \wedge (x \vee y) = (x \vee z) \wedge (x \vee y)$ [4 → 76 :1222,6,696,1224]
1234,1233 $x \vee ((x \vee y) \wedge z) = (x \vee z) \wedge (x \vee y)$ [9 → 76 :1224,1226,6,141]
1246,1245 $x \vee (y \wedge (x \vee z)) = (x \vee y) \wedge (x \vee z)$ [95 :1224,1234,6,3,6,29, flip]
1248,1247 $((x \vee y) \wedge z) \vee x = (x \vee z) \wedge (x \vee y)$ [1223 :1234,6,3]
1254,1253 $(x \wedge y) \vee ((z \vee x) \wedge (z \vee y)) = (x \wedge y) \vee z$ [936 :1246,110]
2199 $(x \wedge y) \vee (((y \vee z) \wedge x) \vee z) = ((y \vee z) \wedge x) \vee z$ [118 → 51]
2238,2237 $x \vee (y \wedge (z \vee x)) = (x \vee y) \wedge (x \vee z)$ [9 → 122 :1248,6,207, flip]
2265,2264 $((x \vee y) \wedge z) \vee y = (y \vee z) \wedge (y \vee x)$ [36 → 122 :559,2238]
2280 $(x \wedge y) \vee z = (z \vee x) \wedge (z \vee y)$ [2199 :2265,1254,2265]
2281 □ [2280,127]

[[Note: First euqational proof of N5 problem. We need some background here.]]

Theorem #LT-N5. The lattice theory N_5 problem (suggested by David Kelly).

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 100.17 seconds).

1 $x = x$
2 $x \vee x = x$
5,4 $x \wedge x = x$
6 $x \vee y = y \vee x$
7 $x \wedge y = y \wedge x$
9,8 $(x \vee y) \vee z = x \vee (y \vee z)$
11,10 $(x \wedge y) \wedge z = x \wedge (y \wedge z)$
13,12 $x \wedge (x \vee y) = x$
15,14 $x \vee (x \wedge y) = x$
16 $x \wedge (y \vee (z \wedge (x \vee u))) = (x \wedge (y \vee (x \wedge z))) \vee (x \wedge ((x \wedge y) \vee (z \wedge u)))$
17 $(x \wedge (y \vee (x \wedge z))) \vee (x \wedge ((x \wedge y) \vee (z \wedge u))) = x \wedge (y \vee (z \wedge (x \vee u)))$ [flip 16]
19 $x \vee (y \wedge (z \vee (x \wedge u))) = (x \vee (y \wedge (x \vee z))) \wedge (x \vee ((x \vee y) \wedge (z \vee u)))$
20 $(x \vee (y \wedge z)) \wedge (z \vee (x \wedge y)) = (z \wedge (x \vee (y \wedge z))) \vee (x \wedge (y \vee z))$
21 $(x \wedge (y \vee (z \wedge x))) \vee (y \wedge (z \vee x)) = (y \vee (z \wedge x)) \wedge (x \vee (y \wedge z))$ [flip 20]
23 $A \wedge ((B \vee C) \wedge (B \vee D)) \neq (A \wedge ((B \vee C) \wedge (B \vee D))) \wedge ((A \wedge (B \vee (C \wedge D))) \vee ((A \wedge C) \vee (A \wedge D)))$
24 $A \wedge ((B \vee C) \wedge ((B \vee D) \wedge ((A \wedge (B \vee (C \wedge D))) \vee ((A \wedge C) \vee (A \wedge D))))) \neq A \wedge ((B \vee C) \wedge (B \vee D))$ [cop
25 $(x \vee (y \wedge (x \vee z))) \wedge (x \vee ((x \vee y) \wedge (z \vee u))) = x \vee (y \wedge (z \vee (x \wedge u)))$ [flip 19]
26 $x \wedge (y \vee x) = x$ [6 → 12]
28 $(x \vee y) \wedge x = x$ [7 → 12]
30 $x \vee (y \vee z) = y \vee (x \vee z)$ [6 → 8 :9]
32,31 $x \vee (x \vee y) = x \vee y$ [2 → 8, flip]
33 $x \vee (y \vee z) = y \vee (z \vee x)$ [6 → 8]
36 $x \vee (y \vee z) = z \vee (x \vee y)$ [flip 33]
40,39 $x \vee (y \wedge x) = x$ [7 → 14]
43 $(x \wedge y) \vee x = x$ [6 → 14]
45 $x \vee ((x \wedge y) \vee z) = x \vee z$ [14 → 8, flip]

48,47	$x \wedge (y \wedge x) = x \wedge y$	[14 → 26 :11]
50,49	$x \wedge (y \vee (z \vee x)) = x$	[8 → 26]
51	$(x \vee y) \wedge y = y$	[7 → 26]
55	$x \vee (y \vee x) = x \vee y$	[28 → 14 :9]
59	$(x \wedge y) \vee y = y$	[6 → 39]
62,61	$x \vee ((y \wedge x) \vee z) = x \vee z$	[39 → 8, flip]
63	$(x \vee y) \wedge (x \wedge z) = x \wedge z$	[28 → 10, flip]
69	$x \wedge (y \wedge z) = y \wedge (x \wedge z)$	[7 → 10 :11]
71,70	$x \wedge (x \wedge y) = x \wedge y$	[4 → 10, flip]
76	$x \wedge (y \wedge z) = y \wedge (z \wedge x)$	[7 → 10]
77	$x \wedge (y \wedge z) = z \wedge (x \wedge y)$	[flip 76]
78	$x \vee (y \wedge (z \wedge x)) = x$	[10 → 39]
83,82	$(x \wedge (y \wedge z)) \vee (x \wedge y) = x \wedge y$	[10 → 43]
86	$(x \vee (y \vee z)) \wedge z = z$	[8 → 51]
90	$(x \wedge (y \wedge z)) \vee z = z$	[10 → 59]
92	$(x \wedge y) \vee (y \vee z) = y \vee z$	[59 → 8, flip]
104	$(x \wedge (y \vee (z \wedge x))) \vee (x \wedge ((x \wedge y) \vee (z \wedge u))) = x \wedge (y \vee (z \wedge (x \vee u)))$	[7 → 17]
112	$(x \wedge (y \vee (z \vee (x \wedge u)))) \vee (x \wedge ((x \wedge (y \vee z)) \vee (u \wedge v))) = x \wedge (y \vee (z \vee (u \wedge (x \vee v))))$	[8 –
126	$(x \wedge (y \vee (x \wedge z))) \vee (x \wedge ((y \wedge x) \vee (z \wedge u))) = x \wedge (y \vee (z \wedge (x \vee u)))$	[7 → 17]
128	$(x \wedge (y \vee (x \wedge (z \vee u)))) \vee (x \wedge ((x \wedge y) \vee u)) = x \wedge (y \vee ((z \vee u) \wedge (x \vee u)))$	[51 → 17]
132	$(x \wedge (y \vee (x \wedge z))) \vee (x \wedge ((x \wedge y) \vee z)) = x \wedge (y \vee z)$	[26 → 17 :50]
167,166	$x \wedge (y \wedge (z \wedge x)) = x \wedge (y \wedge z)$	[10 → 47]
168	$(x \wedge y) \vee (y \wedge x) = x \wedge y$	[47 → 39]
175,174	$x \wedge (y \wedge (x \wedge z)) = x \wedge (y \wedge z)$	[47 → 10 :11,11, flip]
189,188	$x \wedge (y \wedge (z \vee x)) = x \wedge y$	[14 → 49 :11]
192	$x \wedge (y \vee (x \vee z)) = x$	[6 → 49]
210	$(x \vee y) \wedge (y \vee x) = x \vee y$	[55 → 26]
242,241	$x \vee (y \wedge (x \wedge z)) = x$	[43 → 19 :11,15,40,11,13]
273	$x \vee (y \vee (z \wedge x)) = x \vee y$	[12 → 78 :9]
295	$(x \vee (y \vee z)) \wedge y = y$	[6 → 86]
305	$(x \wedge y) \vee (z \vee y) = z \vee y$	[26 → 90]
361	$(x \wedge y) \vee (y \wedge (x \wedge z)) = y \wedge x$	[43 → 21 :48,11,11,11,189,11,83,11,11,11,167,242,11,5]
409	$(x \vee (y \wedge z)) \wedge ((z \vee (x \wedge y)) \wedge (x \wedge (y \vee z))) = x \wedge (y \vee z)$	[21 → 51 :11]
481,480	$x \vee (y \vee (x \wedge z)) = y \vee x$	[14 → 30, flip]
487	$x \vee ((y \wedge (x \vee z)) \vee z) = x \vee z$	[59 → 30, flip]
527	$x \vee (y \vee z) = z \vee (y \vee x)$	[6 → 33]
576,575	$x \wedge (y \wedge (x \vee z)) = x \wedge y$	[45 → 192 :11]
578,577	$((x \wedge y) \vee z) \wedge (x \vee z) = (x \wedge y) \vee z$	[45 → 26]
626	$x \vee (y \wedge ((x \wedge z) \vee (x \wedge u))) = x$	[14 → 25 :40,13, flip]
644	$((x \wedge y) \vee (x \wedge ((x \wedge y) \vee z))) \wedge ((x \wedge y) \vee (x \wedge (z \vee u))) = (x \wedge y) \vee (x \wedge (z \vee (x \wedge (y \wedge u))))$	
686	$(x \wedge y) \vee (x \wedge (z \vee (x \wedge (y \wedge u)))) = ((x \wedge y) \vee (x \wedge ((x \wedge y) \vee z))) \wedge ((x \wedge y) \vee (x \wedge (z \vee u)))$	
824,823	$(x \vee y) \wedge (z \wedge (x \wedge u)) = z \wedge (x \wedge u)$	[63 → 69, flip]
835	$x \wedge (((x \wedge y) \vee z) \wedge y) = x \wedge y$	[28 → 69, flip]
840	$(x \vee (y \wedge z)) \wedge (y \wedge (z \vee x)) = y \wedge (z \vee x)$	[409 :824]
1109	$x \wedge (y \wedge (z \vee (y \wedge x))) = x \wedge y$	[168 → 49 :11]

1121,1120 $((x \wedge y) \vee z) \wedge (u \wedge (y \vee z)) = ((x \wedge y) \vee z) \wedge u$ [61 → 188]
1123,1122 $(x \vee y) \wedge (z \wedge (y \vee x)) = (x \vee y) \wedge z$ [55 → 188]
1129,1128 $(x \vee y) \wedge (z \wedge (y \vee (u \vee x))) = (x \vee y) \wedge z$ [36 → 188]
1156,1155 $(x \wedge y) \vee (y \wedge (z \vee x)) = y \wedge (z \vee x)$ [188 → 59]
1271 $x \wedge (y \vee z) = (z \vee y) \wedge x$ [210 → 77 :1123]
1272 $(x \vee y) \wedge z = z \wedge (y \vee x)$ [flip 1271]
1341,1340 $(x \vee (y \wedge z)) \wedge (u \wedge (z \vee x)) = (x \vee (y \wedge z)) \wedge u$ [273 → 188]
1351 $(x \vee (y \wedge z)) \wedge y = y \wedge (z \vee x)$ [840 :1341]
1916 $A \wedge ((B \vee C) \wedge ((B \vee D) \wedge ((A \wedge D) \vee ((A \wedge C) \vee (A \wedge (B \vee (C \wedge D))))))) \neq A \wedge ((B \vee C) \wedge (B \vee D))$ [527
1971,1970 $(x \wedge y) \vee (z \vee (y \wedge (x \vee u))) = z \vee (y \wedge (x \vee u))$ [575 → 305]
2231,2230 $(x \wedge y) \vee (x \wedge (z \vee (y \vee u))) = x \wedge (z \vee (y \vee u))$ [295 → 82]
2243,2242 $(x \wedge (y \wedge z)) \vee (x \wedge (y \vee u)) = x \wedge (y \vee u)$ [63 → 82]
2247,2246 $(x \wedge y) \vee (x \wedge (z \vee y)) = x \wedge (z \vee y)$ [51 → 82]
3172,3171 $(x \wedge y) \vee (x \wedge ((x \wedge (y \wedge z)) \vee (y \wedge u))) = x \wedge y$ [82 → 104 :48,175,2243,576]
3853 $(x \wedge ((x \wedge y) \vee z)) \vee (x \wedge ((x \wedge ((x \wedge y) \vee z)) \vee (y \wedge u))) = x \wedge (z \vee (y \wedge (x \vee u)))$ [55 → 112 :1971]
4053,4052 $(x \wedge (y \vee (x \wedge z))) \vee (x \wedge z) = (y \vee (x \wedge z)) \wedge x$ [51 → 361]
5139 $(x \wedge y) \vee (z \wedge (u \vee (x \wedge (z \vee y)))) = (x \wedge y) \vee (z \wedge (u \vee (z \wedge x)))$ [126 → 273 :9,1971,9,1971]
5159 $(x \wedge y) \vee (z \wedge (u \vee (z \wedge x))) = (x \wedge y) \vee (z \wedge (u \vee (x \wedge (z \vee y))))$ [flip 5139]
5530,5529 $x \vee (y \wedge ((y \wedge x) \vee z)) = x \vee (y \wedge (x \vee z))$ [128 → 487 :578,62, flip]
6026 $x \wedge (((y \wedge z) \vee (y \wedge u)) \wedge y) = x \wedge ((y \wedge z) \vee (y \wedge u))$ [626 → 26 :11]
6072,6071 $x \wedge (y \wedge ((x \wedge z) \vee (x \wedge u))) = y \wedge ((x \wedge z) \vee (x \wedge u))$ [626 → 51]
6739,6738 $(x \vee (y \wedge (x \vee z))) \wedge y = y \wedge (x \vee z)$ [92 → 132 :4053,32]
6830,6829 $x \wedge (y \vee (x \wedge (y \vee z))) = x \wedge (y \vee z)$ [132 → 132 :71,9,2247,5530,71,4053,6739,9,2247,5530, flip]
6857 $((x \wedge y) \vee z) \wedge ((x \wedge (y \vee (x \wedge z))) \vee (x \wedge ((x \wedge y) \vee (z \vee u)))) = ((x \wedge y) \vee z) \wedge x$ [132 → 104 :1121,3172,9,
7082,7081 $(x \wedge y) \vee (x \wedge ((x \wedge y) \vee z)) = x \wedge ((x \wedge y) \vee z)$ [835 → 82]
7141 $x \wedge ((x \wedge ((x \wedge y) \vee z)) \vee (y \wedge u)) = x \wedge (z \vee (y \wedge (x \vee u)))$ [3853 :7082]
7189 $(x \wedge y) \vee (x \wedge (z \vee (x \wedge (y \wedge u)))) = ((x \wedge y) \vee z) \wedge ((x \wedge y) \vee (x \wedge (z \vee u)))$ [686 :7082,11,6072]
8277 $(x \wedge y) \vee (y \wedge (z \vee (y \wedge x))) = y \wedge (z \vee (y \wedge x))$ [1109 → 59]
9238,9237 $(x \wedge y) \vee z) \wedge x = x \wedge (y \vee z)$ [6 → 1351]
9241,9240 $x \wedge ((x \wedge y) \vee z) = x \wedge (y \vee z)$ [1272 → 1351]
9397,9396 $x \wedge ((y \wedge z) \vee (y \wedge u)) = x \wedge (y \wedge (z \vee (y \wedge u)))$ [6026 :9238, flip]
9603,9602 $x \wedge (y \vee (z \wedge (x \vee u))) = x \wedge (y \vee z)$ [7141 :9241,9241,9,481, flip]
9965,9964 $(x \wedge y) \vee z) \wedge (x \wedge (y \vee (z \vee u))) = x \wedge (y \vee z)$ [6857 :9241,9397,9,2231,6830,9238]
10254 $(x \wedge y) \vee (x \wedge (z \vee (x \wedge (y \wedge u)))) = ((x \wedge y) \vee z) \wedge (x \wedge (y \vee (x \wedge (z \vee u))))$ [7189 :9397]
10762,10761 $(x \wedge y) \vee (z \wedge (u \vee (z \wedge x))) = (x \wedge y) \vee (z \wedge (u \vee x))$ [5159 :9603]
10966,10965 $(x \vee (y \wedge (x \vee z)) = x \wedge (y \vee z)$ [8277 :10762,1156, flip]
11208,11207 $(x \wedge y) \vee (x \wedge (z \vee (y \wedge u))) = x \wedge (y \vee z)$ [10254 :10966,10966,9965]
11311,11310 $(x \wedge ((y \wedge z) \vee (y \wedge u)) = x \wedge (y \wedge (z \vee u))$ [9396 :10966]
11477 $A \wedge ((B \vee C) \wedge (B \vee D)) \neq A \wedge ((B \vee C) \wedge (B \vee D))$ [1916 :11208,11311,1129,167]
11478 □ [11477,1]

In [30], R. McKenzie presents the following self-dual basis, consisting of four absorption equations, for lattice theory.

$$y \vee (x \wedge (y \wedge z)) = y, \qquad y \wedge (x \vee (y \vee z)) = y, \qquad \text{(L1,L2)}$$
$$((x \wedge y) \vee (y \wedge z)) \vee y = y, \qquad ((x \vee y) \wedge (y \vee z)) \wedge y = y. \qquad \text{(L3,L4)}$$

The next theorem is a verification of the McKenzie basis.

Theorem #LT-1d. McKenzie's four absorption equations (L1, L2, L3, L4) are a basis for lattice theory. It is clear that they are a part of lattice theory, and by duality, it is sufficient to derive the set

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \wedge y = y \wedge x \\ (x \wedge y) \wedge z = x \wedge (y \wedge z) \\ x \wedge (x \vee y) = x \end{array} \right\}.$$

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 390.57 seconds).

1	$x = x$	
2	$B \wedge A = A \wedge B,\ (A \wedge B) \wedge C = A \wedge (B \wedge C),\ A \wedge (A \vee B) = A\ \rightarrow\ \Box$	
4,3	$x \vee (y \wedge (x \wedge z)) = x$	
5	$x \wedge (y \vee (x \vee z)) = x$	
7	$((x \wedge y) \vee (y \wedge z)) \vee y = y$	
9	$((x \vee y) \wedge (y \vee z)) \wedge y = y$	
11	$x \wedge (y \vee x) = x$	$[3 \rightarrow 5]$
13	$x \vee (y \wedge x) = x$	$[5 \rightarrow 3]$
15	$(x \wedge (y \wedge z)) \wedge y = x \wedge (y \wedge z)$	$[3 \rightarrow 11]$
18,17	$(x \vee y) \vee y = x \vee y$	$[11 \rightarrow 13]$
19	$(x \vee (y \vee z)) \vee y = x \vee (y \vee z)$	$[5 \rightarrow 13]$
22,21	$(x \wedge y) \wedge y = x \wedge y$	$[13 \rightarrow 11]$
28,27	$(x \wedge y) \vee y = y$	$[11 \rightarrow 7\ :18]$
29	$x \vee x = x$	$[5 \rightarrow 7\ :28]$
31	$x \wedge x = x$	$[7 \rightarrow 11]$
34,33	$x \wedge (x \vee y) = x$	$[7 \rightarrow 5]$
37	$B \wedge A = A \wedge B,\ (A \wedge B) \wedge C = A \wedge (B \wedge C)\ \rightarrow\ \Box$	$[2\ :34\ :1]$
41,40	$x \vee (x \wedge y) = x$	$[31 \rightarrow 3]$
42	$x \vee (y \vee x) = y \vee x$	$[11 \rightarrow 27]$
48	$((x \wedge y) \vee (y \wedge z)) \wedge y = (x \wedge y) \vee (y \wedge z)$	$[7 \rightarrow 33]$
56	$(x \wedge ((y \wedge x) \vee z)) \wedge (y \wedge x) = y \wedge x$	$[13 \rightarrow 9]$
60	$(x \vee y) \wedge y = y$	$[29 \rightarrow 9\ :22]$
62	$((x \vee (y \wedge z)) \wedge z) \wedge (y \wedge z) = y \wedge z$	$[27 \rightarrow 9]$
68	$(x \wedge y) \wedge x = x \wedge y$	$[40 \rightarrow 11]$
70	$(x \wedge ((x \wedge y) \vee z)) \wedge (x \wedge y) = x \wedge y$	$[40 \rightarrow 9]$
75,74	$x \wedge (y \wedge x) = y \wedge x$	$[13 \rightarrow 60]$
83,82	$(x \wedge y) \vee x = x$	$[40 \rightarrow 42\ :41]$
84	$(x \wedge (y \wedge z)) \vee y = y$	$[3 \rightarrow 42\ :4]$
120	$(x \vee y) \vee (y \wedge z) = x \vee y$	$[82 \rightarrow 19\ :83]$
145,144	$(x \wedge (y \wedge z)) \wedge z = x \wedge (y \wedge z)$	$[74 \rightarrow 15\ :75]$
152	$(x \wedge (y \wedge z)) \vee z = z$	$[74 \rightarrow 84]$
158	$((x \wedge y) \wedge z) \vee x = x$	$[68 \rightarrow 84]$
280	$((x \wedge y) \wedge z) \vee y = y$	$[68 \rightarrow 152]$
298	$(x \wedge y) \vee (z \vee x) = z \vee x$	$[60 \rightarrow 158]$

950	$(x \wedge y) \wedge ((z \wedge y) \wedge x) = (z \wedge y) \wedge x$	[280 → 56]
955,954	$(x \wedge y) \wedge (y \wedge x) = y \wedge x$	[82 → 56]
1234	$((x \vee y) \wedge z) \wedge (y \wedge z) = y \wedge z$	[120 → 62]
1620	$(x \wedge (y \vee z)) \wedge (z \wedge x) = z \wedge x$	[298 → 56]
1766	$(x \wedge y) \wedge (x \wedge (y \wedge z)) = x \wedge (y \wedge z)$	[84 → 70]
2857,2856	$(x \wedge (y \wedge z)) \vee (z \wedge y) = z \wedge y$	[954 → 84]
2860	$x \wedge y = y \wedge x$	[954 → 48 :2857,955,955,2857]
2901	$x \wedge (y \wedge z) = x \wedge (z \wedge y)$	[2860 → 15 :145]
2914	$(A \wedge B) \wedge C = A \wedge (B \wedge C) \ \rightarrow \ \square$	[2860 → 37 :1]
3316	$(x \wedge y) \wedge z = z \wedge (y \wedge x)$	[2860 → 2901]
3342	$x \wedge (y \wedge z) = (z \wedge y) \wedge x$	[flip 3316]
10469,10468	$(x \wedge y) \wedge ((z \vee y) \wedge x) = y \wedge x$	[3342 → 1234]
10470	$(x \wedge y) \wedge (y \wedge (z \vee x)) = x \wedge y$	[3316 → 1234]
13162,13161	$(x \wedge y) \wedge (x \wedge (z \vee y)) = y \wedge x$	[3342 → 1620]
19054,19053	$((x \wedge y) \wedge z) \wedge (z \wedge x) = (x \wedge y) \wedge z$	[40 → 10470]
19056,19055	$((x \wedge y) \wedge z) \wedge (z \wedge y) = (x \wedge y) \wedge z$	[13 → 10470]
23311	$(x \wedge (y \vee z)) \wedge z = z \wedge x$	[13161 → 950 :19054,13162]
23318,23317	$((x \vee y) \wedge z) \wedge y = y \wedge z$	[10468 → 950 :19056,10469]
23552	$x \wedge ((y \vee x) \wedge z) = x \wedge z$	[68 → 23311 :23318, flip]
23932,23931	$((x \wedge y) \wedge (x \wedge z) = (x \wedge y) \wedge z$	[40 → 23552]
23934,23933	$((x \wedge y) \wedge (y \wedge z) = (x \wedge y) \wedge z$	[13 → 23552]
24033	$(x \wedge y) \wedge z = x \wedge (y \wedge z)$	[1766 :23932,23934]
24035	$\square$	[24033,2914]

The following theorem gives us a new and simpler absorption basis, which is useful in the construction of short single axioms.

Theorem #LT-2. The following set is an absorption basis for lattice theory.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} y \wedge (x \vee (y \vee z)) = y & \text{(L2)} \\ ((x \wedge y) \vee (y \wedge z)) \vee y = y & \text{(L3)} \\ ((y \vee x) \wedge (y \vee z)) \wedge y = y & \text{(L4}') \end{array} \right\}.$$

It is sufficient to prove (L1) and (L4) of the McKenzie basis.

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 8.02 seconds).

1	$x = x$	
2	$B \vee (A \wedge (B \wedge C)) = B, \ ((A \vee B) \wedge (B \vee C)) \wedge B = B \ \rightarrow \ \square$	
3	$x \wedge (y \vee (x \vee z)) = x$	
5	$((x \wedge y) \vee (y \wedge z)) \vee y = y$	
7	$((x \vee y) \wedge (x \vee z)) \wedge x = x$	
11	$((x \wedge y) \vee y) \vee y = y$	[3 → 5]
14,13	$x \wedge (x \vee y) = x$	[5 → 3]
37	$(x \vee y) \wedge x = x$	[3 → 7]
41	$(x \vee x) \vee x = x$	[7 → 11]

43	$(x \vee (x \wedge y)) \vee x = x$	$[7 \rightarrow 5]$
59	$x \wedge ((y \wedge x) \vee x) = (y \wedge x) \vee x$	$[11 \rightarrow 37]$
70,69	$x \vee x = x$	$[41 \rightarrow 37 :14, \text{flip}]$
76,75	$x \wedge (y \vee x) = x$	$[41 \rightarrow 3 :70,70]$
77	$(x \wedge y) \vee y = y$	$[59 :76, \text{flip}]$
91	$x \vee (y \vee x) = y \vee x$	$[75 \rightarrow 77]$
99	$x \wedge (y \wedge x) = y \wedge x$	$[77 \rightarrow 37]$
109	$(x \wedge y) \wedge (z \vee y) = x \wedge y$	$[77 \rightarrow 3]$
116,115	$x \vee (x \wedge y) = x$	$[43 \rightarrow 37 :14, \text{flip}]$
146,145	$((x \vee y) \wedge (y \vee z)) \wedge y = y$	$[91 \rightarrow 7]$
153	$B \vee (A \wedge (B \wedge C)) = B \rightarrow \square$	$[2 :146 :1]$
202	$x \vee (y \wedge x) = x$	$[99 \rightarrow 115]$
474	$(x \vee y) \vee (z \wedge y) = x \vee y$	$[109 \rightarrow 202]$
1504	$x \vee (y \wedge (x \wedge z)) = x$	$[115 \rightarrow 474 :116]$
1506	$\square$	[1504,153]

6.2 Presence of Jónsson Polynomials

A term in three variables, say $p(x, y, z)$, is a *ternary majority polynomial* [12] (also Jónsson polynomial) for a theory if it satisfies the so-called *majority properties*

$$p(x, x, y) = p(x, z, x) = p(u, x, x) = x.$$

For example, the each of following is a ternary majority polynomial for lattice theory:

$$(x \wedge y) \vee (y \wedge z) \vee (x \wedge z),$$
$$(x \wedge z) \vee (y \wedge (x \vee z)).$$

Henceforth, $p(t_1, t_2, t_3)$ should be read as an abbreviation for a majority term (any majority term admitted by the theory).

The interest in the existence of a majority term is that any pair of absorption equations can be transformed into an equivalent (modulo majority properties) single equation: let $g(x) = x$ and $h(x) = x$ represent absorption equations; then $p(g(x), h(x), y) = x$ is equivalent to the pair. (The pair can also be combined as $p(y, g(x), h(x)) = x$ or $p(g(x), y, h(x)) = x$; this is relevant if size of the resulting equation is a concern.) The only constraint on variables is that y not occur in $g(x)$ or $h(x)$; the other variables in $g(x)$ and $h(x)$ need not be distinct.

For example, with the lattice theory basis {(L2),(L3),(L4′)}, representing the equations as $L2(y) = y$, $L3(y) = y$, and $L4'(y) = y$, we can apply the transformation twice to get

$$p(p(L2(y), L3(y), u), L4'(y), v) = y.$$

Therefore, this equation, along with the majority properties, is a basis for lattice theory. With the reduction schema of Sec. 6.2.1, we can combine this basis into a single equational axiom.

6.2.1 A Majority Reduction Schema

With the majority term transformation of the preceding subsection and following theorem we can construct a single axiom any theory that has a finite basis consisting exclusively of obsorption equations. This was first proved in [36].

Theorem #MAJ-1. A majority polynomial reduction schema.

$$\left\{\begin{array}{l} p(x,y,y)=y \\ p(y,x,y)=y \\ p(y,y,x)=y \\ f(y)=y. \end{array}\right\} \Leftrightarrow \{p(p(x,y,y),u,p(p(x,y,y),f(y),z))=y\}.$$

($\Rightarrow$) is trivial by simplification. The proof of ($\Leftarrow$) follows.

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 0.08 seconds).

1	$x=x$	
2	$p(A,A,B)=A,\ p(A,B,A)=A,\ p(B,A,A)=A,\ f(A)=A\ \rightarrow\ \square$	
3	$p(p(x,y,y),z,p(p(x,y,y),f(y),u))=y$	
8,7	$p(p(x,y,y),z,y)=y$	[3 → 3]
10,9	$p(x,y,x)=x$	[7 → 7]
11	$p(x,y,p(p(z,x,x),f(x),u))=p(p(z,x,x),f(x),u)$	[3 → 7]
13	$p(A,A,B)=A,\ p(B,A,A)=A,\ f(A)=A\ \rightarrow\ \square$	[2 :10 :1]
15,14	$p(x,y,p(x,f(x),z))=x$	[7 → 3 :8]
17,16	$p(x,y,y)=y$	[9 → 3 :10]
18	$p(A,A,B)=A,\ f(A)=A\ \rightarrow\ \square$	[13 :17 :1]
19	$p(x,f(x),y)=x$	[11 :17,15,17, flip]
22,21	$f(x)=x$	[16 → 19]
24,23	$p(x,x,y)=x$	[19 :22]
25	$\square$	[18 :24,22 :1,1]

Continuing the lattice thoery example of the preceding subsection, to build a single axiom we can simply substitute the term

$$p(p(L2(y),L3(y),u),L4'(y),v)$$

for $f(y)$ in the the reduction schema, taking care to keep the variables separate where necessary. We can "program" OTTER to do this with the following input file.

```
op(400, xfx, [^,v]).

set(demod_inf).
assign(max_given, 1).

list(demodulators).
L2(Y) = Y ^ (X v (Y v Z)).
```

```
L3(Y) = ((X ^ Y) v (Y ^ Z)) v Y.
L4m(Y) = ((Y v X) ^ (Y v Z)) ^ Y.
f(Y) = p(p(L2(Y),L3(Y),U),L4m(Y), V).
p(x,y,z) = (x ^ y) v (z ^ (x v y)).   % real variables here
end_of_list.

list(sos).
p(p(X,Y,Y),W1,p(p(X,Y,Y),f(Y),W2)) = Y.
end_of_list.
```

The equation in `list(sos)` is simply rewritten with the demodulators. This gives us a single axiom in of length 243 with 7 variables. There is one trick going on here: the upper case "variables" are really constants to OTTER; this give us contol over identification of variables. Without the trick, we obtain an axiom with 12 variables (of the same length).

The motivation for the next several theorems is to find a shorter single axiom for lattice theory. (Parts of this work are also reported in [27]). We first give a new schema that handles two absorption equations.

Theorem #MAJ-2. A majority polynomial reduction schema with two absorption equations.

$$\left\{\begin{array}{l} p(x,y,y) = y \\ p(y,x,y) = y \\ p(y,y,x) = y \\ f(y) = y \\ g(y) = y \end{array}\right\} \Leftrightarrow \{p(p(x,y,y),p(x,p(y,z,f(y)),g(y)),u) = y\}.$$

($\Rightarrow$) is trivial by simplification. The proof of ($\Leftarrow$) follows.

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 0.85 seconds).

1	$x = x$
2	$p(A,A,B) = A,\ p(A,B,A) = A,\ p(B,A,A) = A,\ f(A) = A,\ g(A) = A\ \rightarrow\ \Box$
4,3	$p(p(x,y,y),p(x,p(y,z,f(y)),g(y)),u) = y$
5	$p(x,p(p(y,x,x),p(p(y,p(x,z,f(x)),g(x)),u,f(p(y,p(x,z,f(x)),g(x)))),g(p(y,p(x,z,f(x)),$
7	$p(p(x,p(y,z,z),p(y,z,z)),p(x,z,g(p(y,z,z))),u) = p(y,z,z)$ $[3 \rightarrow 3]$
12,11	$p(p(x,y,y),p(x,p(z,p(y,u,f(y)),g(y)),g(y)),v) = y$ $[3 \rightarrow 7\ :4,4,4]$
25	$p(p(p(x,y,y),y,y),y,z) = y$ $[3 \rightarrow 11]$
29	$p(p(x,y,y),p(x,p(z,p(u,p(y,v,f(y)),g(y)),g(y)),g(y)),w) = y$ $[11 \rightarrow 7\ :12,12,12]$
42,41	$p(x,x,y) = x$ $[25 \rightarrow 25]$
43	$p(A,B,A) = A,\ p(B,A,A) = A,\ f(A) = A,\ g(A) = A\ \rightarrow\ \Box$ $[2\ :42\ :1]$
64	$p(p(x,y,y),p(p(x,y,y),y,g(p(x,y,y))),z) = p(x,y,y)$ $[41 \rightarrow 7]$
68	$p(x,p(x,p(y,p(x,z,f(x)),g(x)),g(x)),u) = x$ $[41 \rightarrow 11]$
82	$p(p(x,p(y,z,f(y)),g(y)),p(y,p(p(p(x,y,y),p(x,p(y,z,f(y)),g(y)),u,f(p(x,p(y,z,f(y)),$
91,90	$p(x,p(y,z,f(y)),g(y)) = y$ $[41 \rightarrow 5\ :4,42,\text{flip}]$
95,94	$p(x,p(y,x,g(x)),z) = p(y,x,g(x))$ $[41 \rightarrow 5\ :42,42,91,42]$
103,102	$p(x,p(x,y,f(x)),z) = p(x,y,f(x))$ $[41 \rightarrow 5\ :42,42,91,42]$

107,106	$p(x,y,f(x)) = x$	[82 :91,91,91,91,91,91,91,91,91,91,91,91,91,103,103,91,91,91,91]
115,114	$p(x,y,g(y)) = y$	[68 :107,95,95]
117,116	$p(p(x,y,y),y,z) = y$	[29 :107,115,115,115]
121,120	$p(x,y,y) = y$	[64 :117,117, flip]
122	$p(A,B,A) = A,\ f(A) = A,\ g(A) = A\ \rightarrow\ \Box$	[43 :121 :1]
124,123	$f(x) = x$	[120 $\rightarrow$ 106]
125	$p(A,B,A) = A,\ g(A) = A\ \rightarrow\ \Box$	[122 :124 :1]
127,126	$p(x,y,x) = x$	[106 :124]
128	$g(A) = A\ \rightarrow\ \Box$	[125 :127 :1]
129	$g(x) = x$	[114 $\rightarrow$ 126, flip]
131	$\Box$	[129,128]

With the absorption basis {L2,L3,L4′}, the schema of Thm. #MAJ-2, and the majority term $(x \wedge z) \vee (y \wedge (x \vee z))$, we can substitute $p(\mathrm{L3}(y), \mathrm{L4}'(y), u)$ for $f(y)$ and $\mathrm{L2}(y)$ for $g(y)$, obtaining a single axiom for LT of length 119, again with 7 variables.

6.3 A Short Single Identity for Lattices

To build a simpler single axiom for LT, we can use the fact that the three equations

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (x \wedge y) \vee (x \wedge (x \vee y)) = x \\ (x \wedge x) \vee (y \wedge (x \vee x)) = x \\ (x \wedge y) \vee (y \wedge (x \vee y)) = y \end{array} \right\} \tag{B}$$

hold, given the reduction schema of Thm. #MAJ-2 and the majority polynomial

$$p(x,y,z) = (x \wedge z) \vee (y \wedge (x \vee z)).$$

We first show that if we add (L3) and one other equation to (B), we obtain a basis for LT.

Theorem #LT-3. Another absorption basis for LT.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} (x \wedge y) \vee (x \wedge (x \vee y)) = x & \\ (x \wedge x) \vee (y \wedge (x \vee x)) = x & \\ (x \wedge y) \vee (y \wedge (x \vee y)) = y & \\ ((x \wedge y) \vee (y \wedge z)) \vee y = y & \text{(L3)} \\ ((x \vee (y \vee z)) \wedge (u \vee y)) \wedge y = y & \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} y \wedge (x \vee (y \vee z)) = y & \text{(L2)} \\ ((y \vee x) \wedge (y \vee z)) \wedge y = y & \text{(L4}') \end{array} \right\}$$

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 1.57 seconds).

1	$x = x$
2	$B \wedge (A \vee (B \vee C)) = B,\ ((B \vee A) \wedge (B \vee C)) \wedge B = B\ \rightarrow\ \Box$
3	$(x \wedge y) \vee (x \wedge (x \vee y)) = x$

5	$(x \wedge x) \vee (y \wedge (x \vee x)) = x$	
7	$(x \wedge y) \vee (y \wedge (x \vee y)) = y$	
9	$((x \wedge y) \vee (y \wedge z)) \vee y = y$	
11	$((x \vee (y \vee z)) \wedge (u \vee y)) \wedge y = y$	
13	$((x \wedge y) \wedge (x \wedge (x \vee y))) \vee ((x \wedge y) \wedge x) = x \wedge y$	$[3 \rightarrow 3]$
26,25	$x \vee x = x$	$[7 \rightarrow 9]$
31	$(x \wedge x) \vee (y \wedge x) = x$	[5 :26]
42,41	$x \wedge x = x$	[25 → 7 :26]
43	$x \vee (y \wedge x) = x$	[31 :42]
57	$((x \vee y) \wedge (z \vee x)) \wedge x = x$	[25 → 11]
59	$((x \vee (y \vee z)) \wedge y) \wedge y = y$	[25 → 11]
67	$(x \vee (x \wedge y)) \vee x = x$	[11 → 9]
77	$(x \wedge y) \vee y = y$	[43 → 9]
80,79	$(x \wedge y) \wedge y = x \wedge y$	[77 → 3 :26]
82,81	$(x \vee (y \vee z)) \wedge y = y$	[59 :80]
105	$(x \vee (x \wedge y)) \wedge x = x \vee (x \wedge y)$	[67 → 3 :26]
122,121	$(x \vee y) \wedge x = x$	[77 → 81]
123	$x \vee (x \wedge y) = x$	[105 :122, flip]
127	$(x \wedge ((y \vee (x \vee z)) \wedge ((y \vee (x \vee z)) \vee x))) \vee (x \wedge (y \vee (x \vee z))) = x$	[81 → 13 :82,82]
169	$(x \vee y) \vee x = x \vee y$	[121 → 123]
174,173	$(x \vee (y \vee z)) \vee y = x \vee (y \vee z)$	[81 → 123]
188,187	$x \wedge (y \vee (x \vee z)) = x$	[127 :174,42,26]
199	$((B \vee A) \wedge (B \vee C)) \wedge B = B \rightarrow \Box$	[2 :188 :1]
414	$((x \vee y) \wedge (x \vee z)) \wedge x = x$	[169 → 57]
416	$\Box$	[414,199]

Theorem #LT-4. A short single axiom for LT.

We use the majority polynomial $p(x, y, z) = (x \wedge z) \vee (y \wedge (x \vee z))$. With the axiom schema axiom of Prob. #MAJ-2, we substitute the two additional equations from Prob. #LT-3. (The three equations (B) need not be used in the construction, because they are already satisfied.) When the schema is expanded with the majority polynomial and written in terms of $\wedge$ and $\vee$, it has length 79, with 7 variables:

$$(((x \wedge y) \vee (y \wedge (x \vee y))) \wedge z) \vee (((x \wedge (((x_1 \wedge y) \vee (y \wedge x_2)) \vee y)) \vee (((y \wedge (((x_1 \vee (y \vee x_2)) \wedge (x_3 \vee y)) \wedge y)) \vee (u \wedge (y \vee (((x_1 \vee (y \vee x_2)) \wedge (x_3 \vee y)) \wedge y)))) \wedge (x \vee (((x_1 \wedge y) \vee (y \wedge x_2)) \vee y)))) \wedge (((x \wedge y) \vee (y \wedge (x \vee y))) \vee z)) = y.$$

This is the shortest single axiom known to us.

6.4 Weakly Associative Lattices (WAL)

The following set is a basis for the variety of weakly assosiative lattices (WAL).

$x \wedge x = x,$	$x \vee x = x,$	(W1,W1′)
$x \wedge y = y \wedge x,$	$x \vee y = y \vee x,$	(W2,W2′)
$((x \vee z) \wedge (y \vee z)) \wedge z = z,$	$((x \wedge z) \vee (y \wedge z)) \vee z = z.$	(W3,W3′)

First we show that by adding an absoprtion law to WAL, we obtain LT. The proof can be compared to the (mathematician's) proof presented in [27].

Theorem #WAL-1.

$$\{\text{WAL},\ x \wedge (y \vee (x \vee z)) = x\} \Rightarrow \{\text{LT}\}$$

It is sufficient to derive the associative laws for $\wedge$ and $\vee$.

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 263.66 seconds).

1	$x = x$	
2	$(A \wedge B) \wedge C = A \wedge (B \wedge C),\ (A \vee B) \vee C = A \vee (B \vee C)\ \rightarrow\ \square$	
3	$x \wedge x = x$	
5	$x \wedge y = y \wedge x$	
6	$((x \vee y) \wedge (z \vee y)) \wedge y = y$	
8	$x \vee x = x$	
10	$x \vee y = y \vee x$	
11	$((x \wedge y) \vee (z \wedge y)) \vee y = y$	
13	$x \wedge (y \vee (x \vee z)) = x$	
15	$x \wedge (y \vee (z \vee x)) = x$	$[10 \rightarrow 13]$
17	$x \wedge (y \vee x) = x$	$[8 \rightarrow 13]$
19	$x \wedge ((x \vee y) \vee z) = x$	$[10 \rightarrow 13]$
21	$x \wedge (x \vee y) = x$	$[8 \rightarrow 13]$
31	$(x \vee y) \wedge y = y$	$[3 \rightarrow 6]$
33	$x \wedge ((y \vee x) \wedge (z \vee x)) = x$	$[5 \rightarrow 6]$
35	$(x \vee y) \wedge x = x$	$[5 \rightarrow 21]$
39	$(x \vee (y \wedge (x \vee z))) \vee (x \vee z) = x \vee z$	$[21 \rightarrow 11]$
49	$((x \wedge (y \vee z)) \vee z) \vee (y \vee z) = y \vee z$	$[17 \rightarrow 11]$
53	$(x \wedge y) \vee y = y$	$[8 \rightarrow 11]$
65	$x \vee (y \vee (x \vee z)) = y \vee (x \vee z)$	$[13 \rightarrow 53]$
67	$(x \wedge y) \vee x = x$	$[5 \rightarrow 53]$
70,69	$x \vee (y \wedge x) = x$	$[10 \rightarrow 53]$
71	$(x \wedge y) \wedge (z \vee y) = x \wedge y$	$[53 \rightarrow 13]$
73	$x \wedge (y \wedge x) = y \wedge x$	$[53 \rightarrow 35]$
80,79	$x \vee (x \wedge y) = x$	$[10 \rightarrow 67]$
85	$(x \wedge y) \wedge x = x \wedge y$	$[67 \rightarrow 21]$
93	$((x \vee (y \wedge z)) \wedge z) \wedge (y \wedge z) = y \wedge z$	$[69 \rightarrow 6]$
110,109	$x \vee (y \vee (z \vee x)) = y \vee (z \vee x)$	$[15 \rightarrow 53]$
111	$(x \wedge y) \wedge (x \vee z) = x \wedge y$	$[67 \rightarrow 19]$
153	$(x \wedge y) \wedge (x \wedge (z \vee (x \wedge y))) = x \wedge y$	$[79 \rightarrow 33]$
157	$(x \wedge y) \wedge ((z \vee (x \wedge y)) \wedge x) = x \wedge y$	$[79 \rightarrow 33]$
195	$(x \vee y) \vee (x \vee (z \vee y)) = x \vee (z \vee y)$	$[15 \rightarrow 39]$
197	$(x \vee y) \vee (x \vee (y \vee z)) = x \vee (y \vee z)$	$[13 \rightarrow 39]$

231	$(x \vee y) \vee (z \wedge y) = x \vee y$	[71 → 69]
434,433	$((x \wedge y) \vee z) \vee (x \vee z) = x \vee z$	[111 → 49]
539	$x \vee (y \wedge (x \wedge z)) = x$	[79 → 231 :80]
541	$x \vee (y \wedge (z \wedge x)) = x$	[69 → 231 :70]
629	$x \vee ((y \wedge x) \wedge z) = x$	[85 → 541]
727	$x \vee (y \vee z) = x \vee (z \vee y)$	[10 → 65 :110]
1036	$(x \wedge y) \wedge ((z \wedge x) \wedge y) = (z \wedge x) \wedge y$	[629 → 93]
1421	$(x \vee y) \vee z = z \vee (y \vee x)$	[10 → 727]
1423	$x \vee (y \vee z) = (z \vee y) \vee x$	[flip 1421]
2968,2967	$(x \wedge y) \wedge (x \wedge (z \vee y)) = x \wedge y$	[231 → 153]
3194,3193	$(x \wedge (y \wedge z)) \wedge (z \wedge x) = x \wedge (y \wedge z)$	[541 → 157]
3196,3195	$(x \wedge (y \wedge z)) \wedge (y \wedge x) = x \wedge (y \wedge z)$	[539 → 157]
3200,3199	$(x \wedge y) \wedge ((z \vee y) \wedge x) = x \wedge y$	[231 → 157]
4876,4875	$((x \vee y) \vee z) \vee (z \vee y) = z \vee (x \vee y)$	[1423 → 195]
5085	$x \vee ((x \wedge y) \vee z) = x \vee z$	[433 → 197 :4876,434]
5196,5195	$(x \vee y) \vee (x \vee z) = (x \vee y) \vee z$	[35 → 5085]
5198,5197	$(x \vee y) \vee (y \vee z) = (x \vee y) \vee z$	[31 → 5085]
5282,5281	$(x \vee y) \vee z = x \vee (y \vee z)$	[197 :5196,5198]
5737	$(A \wedge B) \wedge C = A \wedge (B \wedge C) \ \rightarrow \ \Box$	[2 :5282 :1]
5741	$C \wedge (A \wedge B) = A \wedge (B \wedge C) \ \rightarrow \ \Box$	[5 → 5737]
8492	$x \wedge ((y \vee x) \wedge z) = z \wedge x$	[3199 → 1036 :3194,3200]
8495,8494	$x \wedge (y \wedge (z \vee x)) = y \wedge x$	[2967 → 1036 :3196,2968]
8573	$(x \wedge y) \wedge (y \wedge z) = z \wedge (x \wedge y)$	[69 → 8492]
8580	$(x \wedge (y \vee z)) \wedge z = x \wedge z$	[73 → 8492 :8495, flip]
8607	$x \wedge (y \wedge z) = (y \wedge z) \wedge (z \wedge x)$	[flip 8573]
8842,8841	$(x \wedge y) \wedge (y \wedge z) = x \wedge (y \wedge z)$	[79 → 8580]
8853	$x \wedge (y \wedge z) = y \wedge (z \wedge x)$	[8607 :8842]
8854	$\Box$	[8853,5741]

6.4.1 Uniqueness of $\wedge$ in WAL

The following new result generalizes the previously known result for lattice theory.

Theorem #WAL-2. If $(\vee, \wedge)$ and $(\vee, \cdot)$ are both weakly associative lattices, then $x \wedge y = x \cdot y$.

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 13.71 seconds).

1	$A \wedge B \neq A \cdot B$
3	$x \wedge x = x$
5	$x \wedge y = y \wedge x$
6	$((x \vee y) \wedge (z \vee y)) \wedge y = y$
8	$x \vee x = x$
10	$x \vee y = y \vee x$
11	$((x \wedge y) \vee (z \wedge y)) \vee y = y$

13	$x \cdot x = x$	
15	$x \cdot y = y \cdot x$	
16	$((x \vee y) \cdot (z \vee y)) \cdot y = y$	
18	$((x \cdot y) \vee (z \cdot y)) \vee y = y$	
28	$(x \vee y) \wedge y = y$	[3 → 6]
32	$(x \vee y) \wedge x = x$	[10 → 28]
34	$x \wedge (y \vee x) = x$	[5 → 28]
36	$x \wedge (x \vee y) = x$	[5 → 32]
50	$(x \wedge y) \vee y = y$	[8 → 11]
66	$(x \wedge y) \vee x = x$	[5 → 50]
68	$x \vee (y \wedge x) = x$	[10 → 50]
76	$x \vee (x \wedge y) = x$	[10 → 66]
83,82	$(x \vee y) \vee x = x \vee y$	[36 → 68]
96	$((x \vee (y \wedge z)) \cdot z) \cdot (y \wedge z) = y \wedge z$	[68 → 16]
102	$(x \vee y) \cdot y = y$	[13 → 16]
120	$(x \vee y) \cdot x = x$	[10 → 102]
134	$x \vee (y \cdot x) = x$	[120 → 18 :83]
160	$x \vee (x \cdot y) = x$	[15 → 134]
168	$((x \vee (y \cdot z)) \wedge z) \wedge (y \cdot z) = y \cdot z$	[134 → 6]
184	$(x \cdot y) \wedge x = x \cdot y$	[160 → 34]
843,842	$(x \cdot y) \cdot (x \wedge y) = x \wedge y$	[76 → 96]
1155,1154	$(x \wedge y) \wedge (x \cdot y) = x \wedge y$	[842 → 184 :843]
1470	$x \wedge y = x \cdot y$	[160 → 168 :1155]
1472	$\square$	[1470,1]

The following theorem is a corollary of the preceding one, but we present here a complete proof. Note that although this theorem is weaker, OTTER with the same strategy, takes more time to find a proof; this situation occurs frequently, and part of the reason here is OTTER's difficulty in handling associative-commutative operations.

Theorem #LT-5. Uniqueness of the meet operation in a lattice. If $\wedge$, $\vee$, and $\cdot$ are binary operations such that both $(L; \vee, \wedge)$ and $(L; \vee, \cdot)$ are lattices, then $x \wedge y = x \cdot y$.

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 77.91 seconds).

1	$A \wedge B \neq A \cdot B$
5	$x \wedge y = y \wedge x$
6	$(x \wedge y) \wedge z = x \wedge (y \wedge z)$
10	$x \vee y = y \vee x$
13	$x \wedge (x \vee y) = x$
15	$x \vee (x \wedge y) = x$
19	$x \cdot y = y \cdot x$
20	$(x \cdot y) \cdot z = x \cdot (y \cdot z)$
22	$x \cdot (x \vee y) = x$

24	$x \vee (x \cdot y) = x$	
33	$x \wedge (y \vee x) = x$	[10 → 13]
37	$(x \vee y) \wedge x = x$	[5 → 13]
41	$(x \wedge y) \vee (x \wedge (y \wedge z)) = x \wedge y$	[6 → 15]
43	$x \vee (y \wedge x) = x$	[5 → 15]
45	$(x \wedge y) \vee x = x$	[10 → 15]
47	$x \cdot (y \vee x) = x$	[10 → 22]
49	$(x \vee y) \cdot x = x$	[19 → 22]
66	$x \vee (y \cdot x) = x$	[19 → 24]
70	$(x \cdot y) \vee x = x$	[10 → 24]
82	$(x \vee y) \wedge y = y$	[5 → 33]
96	$(x \wedge y) \vee y = y$	[10 → 43]
125	$x \cdot (y \cdot (z \vee (x \cdot y))) = x \cdot y$	[20 → 47]
132,131	$x \cdot (x \wedge y) = x \wedge y$	[45 → 49]
166	$x \wedge (x \cdot y) = x \cdot y$	[70 → 37]
170	$x \wedge (y \cdot x) = y \cdot x$	[66 → 82]
185,184	$x \cdot (y \wedge x) = y \wedge x$	[96 → 49]
485	$(x \wedge y) \vee (x \wedge (z \cdot y)) = x \wedge y$	[170 → 41]
8074	$(x \wedge y) \vee (x \cdot y) = x \wedge y$	[166 → 485]
8201	$x \wedge y = x \cdot y$	[8074 → 125 :185,132]
8203	□	[8201,1]

6.4.2 A Single Axiom for WAL

The results in this section are also reported in [27].

The term

$$p(x, y, z) = (x \wedge z) \vee (y \wedge (x \vee z))$$

is a majority polynomial for WAL as well as for LT, so if we can find an absorption basis for WAL, we can construct a single axiom in the same way as for LT in Thm. #LT-4 above. In particular, we wish to find absorption equations that can be added to the three equations (B) to give WAL.

Theorem #WAL-3. An absorption basis for WAL.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (x \wedge y) \vee (x \wedge (x \vee y)) = x \\ (x \wedge x) \vee (y \wedge (x \vee x)) = x \\ (x \wedge y) \vee (y \wedge (x \vee y)) = y \\ ((x \vee y) \wedge (z \vee x)) \wedge x = x \\ ((x \wedge y) \vee (z \wedge x)) \vee x = x \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \wedge x = x \\ x \wedge y = y \wedge x \\ x \vee x = x \\ x \vee y = y \vee x \end{array} \right\}.$$

Because the two additional equations are commuted variants of (W3) and (W3′), it is sufficient to derive commutativity and idempotence of the two operations.

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 2.72 seconds).

1	$x = x$	
2	$A \wedge A = A,\ B \wedge A = A \wedge B,\ A \vee A = A,\ B \vee A = A \vee B\ \rightarrow\ \square$	
3	$(x \wedge y) \vee (x \wedge (x \vee y)) = x$	
5	$(x \wedge x) \vee (y \wedge (x \vee x)) = x$	
7	$(x \wedge y) \vee (y \wedge (x \vee y)) = y$	
9	$((x \vee y) \wedge (z \vee x)) \wedge x = x$	
11	$((x \wedge y) \vee (z \wedge x)) \vee x = x$	
13	$(x \wedge (y \vee (z \wedge x))) \wedge (z \wedge x) = z \wedge x$	$[7 \rightarrow 9]$
15	$(x \wedge (y \vee (x \wedge z))) \wedge (x \wedge z) = x \wedge z$	$[3 \rightarrow 9]$
20,19	$x \vee (x \wedge (((x \vee y) \wedge (z \vee x)) \vee x)) = x$	$[9 \rightarrow 7]$
23	$((x \wedge y) \vee x) \vee x = x$	$[9 \rightarrow 11]$
26,25	$((x \vee y) \wedge x) \wedge x = x$	$[11 \rightarrow 9]$
29	$(((x \wedge y) \vee x) \wedge x) \vee (x \wedge x) = x$	$[23 \rightarrow 7]$
33	$(x \wedge (y \wedge x)) \wedge (y \wedge x) = y \wedge x$	$[7 \rightarrow 25]$
44,43	$(x \wedge x) \wedge x = x$	$[25 \rightarrow 33 : 26,26]$
46,45	$(x \wedge (y \vee x)) \wedge x = x$	$[25 \rightarrow 13 : 26,26]$
47	$(x \wedge x) \wedge (x \wedge x) = x \wedge x$	$[29 \rightarrow 13]$
62,61	$x \wedge (x \wedge (y \vee x)) = x \wedge (y \vee x)$	$[7 \rightarrow 45 : 46]$
63	$x \vee (x \wedge ((x \wedge (y \vee x)) \vee x)) = x$	$[45 \rightarrow 7]$
69	$((x \wedge x) \vee (x \wedge x)) \vee (x \wedge x) = x \wedge x$	$[47 \rightarrow 23]$
73	$((x \wedge x) \wedge (y \vee x)) \wedge x = x$	$[43 \rightarrow 15 : 44,44]$
88,87	$x \wedge x = x$	$[23 \rightarrow 73 : 44]$
94,93	$(x \vee x) \vee x = x$	$[69 : 88,88,88,88]$
105	$x \vee (y \wedge (x \vee x)) = x$	$[5 : 88]$
107	$B \wedge A = A \wedge B,\ A \vee A = A,\ B \vee A = A \vee B\ \rightarrow\ \square$	$[2 : 88 : 1]$
113,112	$x \vee x = x$	$[87 \rightarrow 19 : 94,88]$
114	$B \wedge A = A \wedge B,\ B \vee A = A \vee B\ \rightarrow\ \square$	$[107 : 113 : 1]$
115	$x \vee (y \wedge x) = x$	$[105 : 113]$
118,117	$(x \wedge (((x \vee y) \wedge (z \vee x)) \vee x)) \vee x = x$	$[19 \rightarrow 3 : 62,88]$
122,121	$x \wedge (y \wedge x) = y \wedge x$	$[115 \rightarrow 13 : 88]$
127	$(x \wedge y) \vee y = y$	$[115 \rightarrow 3 : 122,88]$
130,129	$(x \wedge y) \wedge y = x \wedge y$	$[127 \rightarrow 3 : 113]$
133	$(x \vee y) \wedge x = x$	$[25 : 130]$
135	$x \wedge (((x \vee y) \wedge (z \vee x)) \vee x) = x$	$[19 \rightarrow 63 : 46,20,46,118, \text{flip}]$
140,139	$x \wedge ((x \wedge y) \vee x) = (x \wedge y) \vee x$	$[23 \rightarrow 133]$
141	$x \vee ((x \wedge (y \vee x)) \vee x) = x$	$[63 : 140]$
143	$(x \vee (x \vee y)) \vee (x \vee y) = x \vee y$	$[133 \rightarrow 23]$
151	$((x \wedge y) \vee (z \wedge y)) \vee y = y$	$[121 \rightarrow 11]$
171	$(x \wedge (y \vee x)) \vee x = x$	$[141 \rightarrow 135 : 140]$
178,177	$x \wedge (y \vee x) = x$	$[171 \rightarrow 3 : 46,46,113, \text{flip}]$
179	$(x \wedge y) \vee x = x$	$[139 : 178, \text{flip}]$
188,187	$(x \vee y) \vee y = x \vee y$	$[177 \rightarrow 115]$
193	$(x \vee (y \wedge (z \vee x))) \vee (z \vee x) = z \vee x$	$[177 \rightarrow 151]$
197	$x \vee (x \vee y) = x \vee y$	$[143 : 188]$
199	$(x \wedge y) \wedge x = x \wedge y$	$[179 \rightarrow 3 : 113]$

211	$x \wedge (x \vee y) = x$	[197 → 3 :113]
215	$(x \vee y) \vee x = x \vee y$	[211 → 115]
235	$x \vee (x \wedge y) = x$	[199 → 115]
242,241	$(x \wedge y) \wedge (y \wedge x) = y \wedge x$	[235 → 13]
285	$x \wedge y = y \wedge x$	[241 → 199 :242,242]
287,286	$(x \vee y) \vee (y \vee x) = y \vee x$	[211 → 193]
348	$x \vee y = y \vee x$	[286 → 215 :287,287]
351	$\Box$	[114,285,348]

Theorem #WAL-4. A short single axiom for WAL.

We use the same majority polynomial and axiom schema as in Prob. #LT-4, and we use the two additional absorption laws of Prob. #WAL-3. When the axiom is written in terms of $\wedge$ and $\vee$, it has length 75, with 6 variables:

$$(((x \wedge y) \vee (y \wedge (x \vee y))) \wedge z) \vee (((x \wedge (((y \wedge x_1) \vee (x_2 \wedge y)) \vee y)) \vee (((y \wedge (((y \vee x_1) \wedge (x_2 \vee y)) \wedge y)) \vee (u \wedge (y \vee (((y \vee x_1) \wedge (x_2 \vee y)) \wedge y)))) \wedge (x \vee (((y \wedge x_1) \vee (x_2 \wedge y)) \vee y)))) \wedge (((x \wedge y) \vee (y \wedge (x \vee y))) \vee z)) = y.$$

6.5 Quasilattices

One obtains a basis for quasilattice theory (QLT) if the absorption laws of LT are replaced a pair of link laws. The following set is a basis for QLT.

$$x \wedge y = y \wedge x, \qquad x \vee y = y \vee x,$$
$$(x \wedge y) \wedge z = x \wedge (y \wedge z), \qquad (x \vee y) \vee z = x \vee (y \vee z),$$
$$x \wedge x = x, \qquad x \vee x = x,$$
$$(x \wedge (y \vee z)) \vee (x \wedge y) = x \wedge (y \vee z), \qquad (x \vee (y \wedge z)) \wedge (x \vee y) = x \vee (y \wedge z).$$

The following theorem was previously known by a second-order proof. This is the first equational proof known to us.

Theorem #QLT-1. Distributivity in quasilattices.

$$\{\text{QLT}, x \wedge (y \vee z) = (x \wedge y) \vee (x \wedge z)\} \Rightarrow \{x \vee (y \wedge z) = (x \vee y) \wedge (x \vee z)\}$$

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 7.41 seconds).

2	$x \wedge x = x$
4	$x \wedge y = y \wedge x$
5	$(x \wedge y) \wedge z = x \wedge (y \wedge z)$
8,7	$x \vee x = x$
9	$x \vee y = y \vee x$
11,10	$(x \vee y) \vee z = x \vee (y \vee z)$
14	$(x \vee (y \wedge z)) \wedge (x \vee y) = x \vee (y \wedge z)$

16	$x \wedge (y \vee z) = (x \wedge y) \vee (x \wedge z)$	
18,17	$(x \wedge y) \vee (x \wedge z) = x \wedge (y \vee z)$	[flip 16]
19	$A \vee (B \wedge C) \neq (A \vee B) \wedge (A \vee C)$	
23	$x \wedge (x \wedge y) = x \wedge y$	[2 → 5, flip]
30	$x \vee (x \vee y) = x \vee y$	[7 → 10, flip]
43,42	$x \vee (y \vee x) = x \vee y$	[9 → 30]
51,50	$x \vee (y \vee (x \vee z)) = x \vee (y \vee z)$	[42 → 10 :11,11, flip]
58	$(x \vee ((x \vee y) \wedge z)) \wedge (x \vee y) = x \vee ((x \vee y) \wedge z)$	[30 → 14]
108	$x \vee (x \wedge y) = x \wedge (x \vee y)$	[2 → 17]
116	$x \wedge (y \vee (x \wedge z)) = x \wedge (y \vee z)$	[23 → 17 :18, flip]
122,121	$(x \wedge y) \vee x = x \wedge (y \vee x)$	[2 → 17]
123	$x \wedge (y \vee z) = x \wedge (z \vee y)$	[9 → 17 :18]
163	$A \vee (C \wedge B) \neq (A \vee B) \wedge (A \vee C)$	[4 → 19]
181,180	$(x \vee (y \wedge z)) \wedge (x \vee (y \wedge (z \vee y))) = x \vee (y \wedge z)$	[14 → 108 :8,11,51,122, flip]
183	$x \vee (y \wedge x) = x \wedge (x \vee y)$	[4 → 108]
226	$(x \vee y) \wedge z = z \wedge (y \vee x)$	[4 → 123]
230	$x \wedge (y \vee z) = (z \vee y) \wedge x$	[flip 226]
916,915	$(x \vee (y \wedge z)) \wedge y = y \wedge (x \vee z)$	[4 → 116]
918,917	$x \vee ((x \vee y) \wedge z) = (x \vee y) \wedge (x \vee z)$	[58 :916, flip]
919	$x \vee (y \wedge (z \vee x)) = x \vee (y \wedge z)$	[116 → 183 :11,18,43,11,122,181]
1440	$x \vee (y \wedge z) = (x \vee z) \wedge (x \vee y)$	[230 → 919 :918, flip]
1442	$\Box$	[1440,163]

The next theorem generalizes a previously known result in LT to QLT.

Theorem #QLT-2. Bowden's inequality, $x \vee (y \wedge z) \geq (x \vee y) \wedge z$, implies distributivity in quasilattices.

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 8.22 seconds).

3,2	$x \wedge x = x$	
4	$x \wedge y = y \wedge x$	
6,5	$(x \wedge y) \wedge z = x \wedge (y \wedge z)$	
8,7	$x \vee x = x$	
9	$x \vee y = y \vee x$	
11,10	$(x \vee y) \vee z = x \vee (y \vee z)$	
12	$(x \wedge (y \vee z)) \vee (x \wedge y) = x \wedge (y \vee z)$	
14	$(x \vee (y \wedge z)) \wedge (x \vee y) = x \vee (y \wedge z)$	
16	$(x \vee (y \wedge z)) \vee ((x \vee y) \wedge z) = x \vee (y \wedge z)$	
17	$x \vee ((y \wedge z) \vee ((x \vee y) \wedge z)) = x \vee (y \wedge z)$	[copy,16 :11]
21	$A \vee (B \wedge C) \neq (A \vee B) \wedge (A \vee C)$	
23	$x \wedge (x \wedge y) = x \wedge y$	[2 → 5, flip]
25	$x \wedge (y \wedge z) = y \wedge (z \wedge x)$	[4 → 5]
28	$x \wedge (y \wedge z) = z \wedge (x \wedge y)$	[flip 25]
29	$x \vee (y \vee z) = y \vee (x \vee z)$	[9 → 10 :11]
30	$x \vee (x \vee y) = x \vee y$	[7 → 10, flip]

32	$x \vee (y \vee z) = y \vee (z \vee x)$	[9 → 10]
39,38	$x \wedge (y \wedge x) = x \wedge y$	[4 → 23]
43,42	$x \vee (y \vee x) = x \vee y$	[9 → 30]
46	$x \wedge (y \wedge (x \wedge z)) = x \wedge (y \wedge z)$	[38 → 5 :6,6, flip]
48	$x \vee (y \vee (z \vee x)) = x \vee (y \vee z)$	[10 → 42]
52	$(x \wedge (y \vee z)) \vee (x \wedge z) = x \wedge (z \vee y)$	[9 → 12]
54	$((x \vee y) \wedge z) \vee (z \wedge x) = z \wedge (x \vee y)$	[4 → 12]
56	$x \vee (y \vee ((x \vee y) \wedge x)) = x \vee y$	[2 → 12 :11,3]
60	$(x \wedge ((x \wedge y) \vee z)) \vee (x \wedge y) = x \wedge ((x \wedge y) \vee z)$	[23 → 12]
63,62	$(x \wedge (y \vee z)) \vee (y \wedge x) = x \wedge (y \vee z)$	[4 → 12]
68	$(x \wedge (y \vee z)) \vee ((x \wedge y) \vee u) = (x \wedge (y \vee z)) \vee u$	[12 → 10, flip]
125	$x \vee (y \vee z) = z \vee (y \vee x)$	[9 → 32]
160,159	$x \vee (y \vee ((x \vee y) \wedge y)) = x \vee y$	[2 → 17 :3]
161	$x \vee ((y \wedge z) \vee ((y \vee x) \wedge z)) = x \vee (y \wedge z)$	[9 → 17]
230	$x \vee (((y \vee x) \wedge y) \vee y) = y \vee x$	[32 → 56]
249	$(x \vee y) \wedge (y \vee x) = x \vee y$	[2 → 52 :11,160, flip]
255	$(x \wedge (y \vee z)) \vee (z \wedge x) = x \wedge (z \vee y)$	[4 → 52]
290,289	$(x \vee y) \wedge (z \wedge (y \vee x)) = (x \vee y) \wedge z$	[249 → 46 :39, flip]
293	$x \wedge (y \vee z) = (z \vee y) \wedge x$	[249 → 28 :290]
322,321	$(x \vee y) \wedge (y \vee (x \wedge z)) = y \vee (x \wedge z)$	[14 → 293, flip]
350	$(x \wedge y) \vee (y \wedge x) = y \wedge x$	[7 → 54 :8]
365,364	$((x \vee y) \wedge x) \vee x = x \wedge (x \vee y)$	[2 → 54]
368	$x \vee (y \wedge (y \vee x)) = y \vee x$	[230 :365]
405,404	$(x \wedge y) \vee (z \vee (y \wedge x)) = (x \wedge y) \vee z$	[350 → 48 :43, flip]
408	$x \vee (y \wedge z) = (y \wedge z) \vee ((z \wedge y) \vee x)$	[350 → 125]
411	$x \vee (y \wedge z) = (z \wedge y) \vee x$	[350 → 29 :405]
413,412	$(x \wedge y) \vee ((y \wedge x) \vee z) = (y \wedge x) \vee z$	[350 → 10, flip]
414	$(x \wedge y) \vee z = z \vee (y \wedge x)$	[flip 408 :413]
430	$x \vee (y \wedge (x \vee y)) = y \vee x$	[9 → 368]
521,520	$(x \wedge y) \vee ((x \vee z) \wedge y) = y \wedge (x \vee z)$	[54 → 411, flip]
536	$x \vee (y \wedge (z \vee x)) = x \vee (z \wedge y)$	[161 :521]
590	$(x \wedge (y \vee x)) \vee y = x \vee y$	[9 → 430]
675	$(x \wedge y) \vee (((x \wedge y) \vee z) \wedge x) = x \wedge ((x \wedge y) \vee z)$	[414 → 60]
1481	$((x \vee y) \wedge (x \vee z)) \vee x = (x \vee y) \wedge (x \vee z)$	[364 → 68 :63, flip]
1510	$x \vee (y \wedge (x \vee z)) = x \vee (z \wedge y)$	[9 → 536]
1522,1521	$x \vee ((x \vee y) \wedge z) = x \vee (y \wedge z)$	[293 → 536]
1535,1534	$(x \wedge (y \vee z)) \vee z = z \vee (y \wedge x)$	[9 → 536]
1550	$x \vee (y \wedge z) = x \vee (z \wedge (x \vee y))$	[flip 1510]
1559,1558	$(x \wedge y) \vee (z \wedge x) = x \wedge ((x \wedge y) \vee z)$	[675 :1522]
1617,1616	$x \wedge (y \vee (z \wedge x)) = x \wedge (y \vee z)$	[255 :1559,1535]
1634,1633	$(x \wedge (y \vee z)) \vee y = y \vee (z \wedge x)$	[536 → 590 :6,322,1617,1535]
1645,1644	$x \vee (y \wedge (x \vee z)) = (x \vee z) \wedge (x \vee y)$	[1481 :1634]
1653	$x \vee (y \wedge z) = (x \vee y) \wedge (x \vee z)$	[1550 :1645]
1655	$\square$	[1653,21]

Corollary #LT-7. A lattice satifying Bowden's inequality is distributive [2, p.??].

The next theorem was previously known by a model-theoretic argument. This is the first equational proof known to us.

Problem #QLT-3. Modularity in quasilattices.

$$\{\mathrm{QLT}, (x\wedge y)\vee(z\wedge(x\vee y)) = (x\vee y)\wedge(z\vee(x\wedge y))\} \Rightarrow \{x\wedge(y\vee(x\wedge z)) = (x\wedge y)\vee(x\wedge z)\}.$$

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 910.73 seconds).

1	$x = x$	
3,2	$x \wedge x = x$	
4	$x \wedge y = y \wedge x$	
6,5	$(x \wedge y) \wedge z = x \wedge (y \wedge z)$	
8,7	$x \vee x = x$	
9	$x \vee y = y \vee x$	
11,10	$(x \vee y) \vee z = x \vee (y \vee z)$	
12	$(x \wedge (y \vee z)) \vee (x \wedge y) = x \wedge (y \vee z)$	
14	$(x \vee (y \wedge z)) \wedge (x \vee y) = x \vee (y \wedge z)$	
16	$(x \wedge y) \vee (z \wedge (x \vee y)) = (x \vee y) \wedge (z \vee (x \wedge y))$	
17	$A \wedge (B \vee (A \wedge C)) \neq (A \wedge B) \vee (A \wedge C)$	
18	$(A \wedge B) \vee (A \wedge C) \neq A \wedge (B \vee (A \wedge C))$	[flip 17]
20	$x \wedge (y \wedge z) = y \wedge (x \wedge z)$	[4 → 5 :6]
22,21	$x \wedge (x \wedge y) = x \wedge y$	[2 → 5, flip]
23	$x \wedge (y \wedge z) = y \wedge (z \wedge x)$	[4 → 5]
27	$x \vee (y \vee z) = y \vee (x \vee z)$	[9 → 10 :11]
29,28	$x \vee (x \vee y) = x \vee y$	[7 → 10, flip]
30	$x \vee (y \vee z) = y \vee (z \vee x)$	[9 → 10]
33	$x \vee (y \vee z) = z \vee (x \vee y)$	[flip 30]
37,36	$x \wedge (y \wedge x) = x \wedge y$	[4 → 21]
41,40	$x \vee (y \vee x) = x \vee y$	[9 → 28]
43,42	$x \wedge (y \wedge (z \wedge x)) = x \wedge (y \wedge z)$	[5 → 36]
45,44	$x \wedge (y \wedge (x \wedge z)) = x \wedge (y \wedge z)$	[36 → 5 :6,6, flip]
47,46	$x \vee (y \vee (z \vee x)) = x \vee (y \vee z)$	[10 → 40]
49,48	$x \vee (y \vee (x \vee z)) = x \vee (y \vee z)$	[40 → 10 :11,11, flip]
52	$(x \wedge (y \vee z)) \vee (x \wedge z) = x \wedge (z \vee y)$	[9 → 12]
60	$(x \wedge ((y \wedge x) \vee z)) \vee (x \wedge y) = x \wedge ((y \wedge x) \vee z)$	[36 → 12]
64	$(x \wedge (y \vee z)) \vee (y \wedge x) = x \wedge (y \vee z)$	[4 → 12]
69,68	$(x \wedge y) \vee (x \wedge (y \vee z)) = x \wedge (y \vee z)$	[9 → 12]
70	$(x \wedge (y \vee z)) \vee ((x \wedge y) \vee u) = (x \wedge (y \vee z)) \vee u$	[12 → 10, flip]
80	$x \wedge (y \wedge z) = z \wedge (y \wedge x)$	[4 → 23]
110	$x \wedge (y \wedge ((x \wedge y) \vee x)) = x \wedge y$	[7 → 14 :6,8]
116	$(x \vee ((y \vee z) \wedge u)) \wedge (y \vee (x \vee z)) = x \vee ((y \vee z) \wedge u)$	[27 → 14]
118	$(x \vee (y \wedge z)) \wedge (y \vee x) = x \vee (y \wedge z)$	[9 → 14]
123,122	$(x \vee y) \wedge (x \vee (y \wedge z)) = x \vee (y \wedge z)$	[4 → 14]

139	$x \vee (y \vee z) = z \vee (y \vee x)$	[9 → 30]
178	$x \vee (y \wedge x) = x \wedge (y \vee x)$	[2 → 16 :8,8,3]
182	$(x \wedge y) \vee (x \vee (y \wedge z)) = (x \vee y) \wedge (x \vee ((y \wedge z) \vee (x \wedge y)))$	[14 → 16 :11]
192	$x \wedge (y \vee x) = x \vee (y \wedge x)$	[flip 178]
196	$(x \vee y) \wedge (x \vee ((y \wedge z) \vee (x \wedge y))) = (x \wedge y) \vee (x \vee (y \wedge z))$	[flip 182]
230,229	$(x \wedge y) \vee (y \wedge x) = x \wedge (y \wedge (y \vee (x \wedge y)))$	[36 → 178 :6]
239	$x \vee (x \wedge y) = x \wedge (y \vee x)$	[4 → 178]
242,241	$(x \wedge y) \vee y = y \wedge (x \vee y)$	[9 → 178]
253	$x \wedge ((y \vee x) \wedge (x \vee y)) = x \vee (y \wedge x)$	[178 → 14 :6]
254	$x \vee (y \wedge (z \vee y)) = (z \wedge y) \vee (y \vee x)$	[178 → 139]
255	$x \vee (y \wedge (z \vee y)) = (z \wedge y) \vee (x \vee y)$	[178 → 33]
261,260	$x \vee (x \wedge (y \vee x)) = x \vee (y \wedge x)$	[178 → 28]
262	$(x \wedge y) \vee (z \wedge (x \wedge (y \vee x))) = (x \vee (y \wedge x)) \wedge (z \vee (x \wedge y))$	[178 → 16 :37,37]
266,265	$(x \wedge (y \vee x)) \vee z = x \vee ((y \wedge x) \vee z)$	[178 → 10]
267	$x \vee (y \wedge x) = x \wedge ((y \vee x) \wedge (x \vee y))$	[flip 253]
269	$(x \wedge y) \vee (z \vee y) = z \vee (y \wedge (x \vee y))$	[flip 255]
272	$(x \vee (y \wedge x)) \wedge (z \vee (x \wedge y)) = (x \wedge y) \vee (z \wedge (x \wedge (y \vee x)))$	[flip 262]
275	$x \wedge (y \wedge (x \vee y)) = x \wedge (y \wedge (y \vee (x \wedge y)))$	[178 → 192 :6,22,37,230]
278	$x \vee (y \vee (x \wedge y)) = (x \vee y) \wedge (y \vee x)$	[40 → 192 :11,261, flip]
287,286	$x \vee (y \wedge x) = x \wedge (x \vee y)$	[9 → 192, flip]
289	$(x \vee y) \wedge y = y \wedge (y \vee x)$	[4 → 192 :287]
304,303	$x \vee (y \wedge (y \vee x)) = (x \vee y) \wedge (y \vee x)$	[278 :287]
305	$x \wedge (y \wedge (x \vee y)) = x \wedge (y \wedge (y \vee x))$	[275 :287,22]
306	$x \wedge ((x \vee y) \wedge (z \vee (x \wedge y))) = (x \wedge y) \vee (z \wedge (x \wedge (y \vee x)))$	[272 :287,6]
308,307	$x \wedge ((y \vee x) \wedge (x \vee y)) = x \wedge (x \vee y)$	[267 :287, flip]
311,310	$x \vee (x \wedge (y \vee x)) = x \wedge (x \vee y)$	[260 :287]
314	$(x \wedge y) \vee (y \wedge x) = x \wedge (y \wedge (y \vee x))$	[229 :287,22]
318	$x \wedge (x \vee y) = x \wedge (y \vee x)$	[178 :287]
321	$x \wedge (x \vee y) = (y \vee x) \wedge x$	[flip 289]
335	$(x \vee y) \wedge (x \wedge y) = x \wedge (y \wedge (y \vee x))$	[16 → 239 :8,11,287,304,6,308]
338,337	$(x \wedge y) \vee x = x \wedge (y \vee x)$	[9 → 239]
343	$x \wedge (y \wedge (y \vee x)) = (x \vee y) \wedge (x \wedge y)$	[flip 335]
347,346	$x \wedge (y \wedge (y \vee x)) = x \wedge y$	[110 :338,45]
349,348	$(x \vee y) \wedge (x \wedge y) = x \wedge y$	[flip 343 :347]
351	$(x \wedge y) \vee (y \wedge x) = x \wedge y$	[314 :347]
354,353	$x \wedge (y \wedge (x \vee y)) = x \wedge y$	[305 :347]
361	$x \vee (x \wedge y) = x \wedge (x \vee y)$	[239 → 28 :311, flip]
381	$(x \wedge (y \wedge z)) \vee (x \wedge y) = x \wedge (y \wedge (z \vee (x \wedge y)))$	[23 → 241 :6]
399	$(x \wedge y) \vee (z \wedge (y \wedge (x \vee y))) = y \wedge ((x \vee y) \wedge (z \vee (x \wedge y)))$	[241 → 16 :6,3,242,6,3,6]
402	$x \wedge ((y \vee x) \wedge (z \vee (y \wedge x))) = (y \wedge x) \vee (z \wedge (x \wedge (y \vee x)))$	[flip 399]
410,409	$(x \wedge y) \vee (x \wedge (y \wedge z)) = x \wedge (y \wedge ((x \wedge y) \vee z))$	[23 → 286 :6]
419	$x \vee (y \wedge (y \vee z)) = (z \wedge y) \vee (y \vee x)$	[286 → 139]
428,427	$(x \wedge (x \vee y)) \vee z = x \vee ((y \wedge x) \vee z)$	[286 → 10]
429	$(x \wedge y) \vee (y \vee z) = z \vee (y \wedge (y \vee x))$	[flip 419]
436,435	$x \wedge ((x \vee y) \wedge y) = y \wedge x$	[286 → 289 :6,43,242,6,22,354]

439	$(x \vee y) \wedge (y \vee x) = y \vee x$	[40 → 289 :11,8,3]
530	$x \vee (y \wedge (x \vee y)) = x \vee y$	[318 → 241 :266,49,338,29,3]
545	$(x \vee y) \wedge x = (y \vee x) \wedge x$	[4 → 321]
699	$x \vee (y \wedge z) = (z \wedge y) \vee ((y \wedge z) \vee x)$	[351 → 139]
705,704	$(x \wedge y) \vee ((y \wedge x) \vee z) = (x \wedge y) \vee z$	[351 → 10, flip]
706	$(x \wedge y) \vee z = z \vee (y \wedge x)$	[flip 699 :705]
707	$x \vee (y \wedge z) = (z \wedge y) \vee x$	[699 :705]
814,813	$(x \vee y) \wedge (z \wedge (y \vee x)) = (x \vee y) \wedge z$	[439 → 42 :37, flip]
818	$x \wedge (y \vee z) = (z \vee y) \wedge x$	[439 → 20 :814]
929	$x \vee (y \wedge (z \wedge (x \vee (y \wedge z)))) = x \vee (y \wedge z)$	[5 → 530]
931	$x \vee ((x \vee y) \wedge y) = x \vee y$	[4 → 530]
1003,1002	$x \vee (y \vee (x \wedge (x \vee z))) = x \vee (y \vee (x \wedge z))$	[361 → 48]
1137	$(x \wedge (y \wedge z)) \vee u = u \vee (y \wedge (x \wedge z))$	[80 → 706 :6]
1141	$(x \wedge (y \wedge z)) \vee u = u \vee (x \wedge (z \wedge y))$	[20 → 706 :6]
1144	$(x \wedge y) \vee ((y \vee z) \wedge x) = x \wedge (y \vee z)$	[12 → 706, flip]
1148	$x \vee (y \wedge (z \wedge u)) = (z \wedge (y \wedge u)) \vee x$	[flip 1137]
1152	$x \vee (y \wedge (z \wedge u)) = (y \wedge (u \wedge z)) \vee x$	[flip 1141]
1201	$x \vee ((y \vee z) \wedge z) = z \vee ((y \wedge z) \vee x)$	[545 → 707 :428]
1208	$x \vee ((y \wedge x) \vee z) = z \vee ((y \vee x) \wedge x)$	[flip 1201]
1228	$x \vee (y \wedge (z \wedge ((z \wedge y) \vee x))) = x \vee (y \wedge z)$	[707 → 530 :6]
1311	$x \vee ((y \vee z) \wedge u) = ((z \vee y) \wedge u) \vee x$	[818 → 707]
1379	$(x \wedge (y \vee (x \wedge z))) \vee (x \wedge z) = x \wedge ((x \wedge z) \vee y)$	[21 → 52]
1813,1812	$(x \wedge y) \vee (x \wedge ((x \wedge y) \vee z)) = x \wedge ((x \wedge y) \vee z)$	[21 → 68]
1832	$x \wedge ((y \vee z) \wedge (y \vee x)) = x \wedge (y \vee z)$	[68 → 14 :338,6,45,69]
3385,3384	$(x \vee (y \wedge z)) \wedge ((y \vee x) \wedge u) = (x \vee (y \wedge z)) \wedge u$	[118 → 5, flip]
3500,3499	$x \vee ((y \wedge z) \vee (x \wedge y)) = x \vee (y \wedge z)$	[122 → 64 :11,1003,123]
3505	$(x \wedge y) \vee (x \vee (y \wedge z)) = x \vee (y \wedge z)$	[196 :3500,123, flip]
6639	$x \vee ((y \vee z) \wedge z) = (z \wedge y) \vee (((y \vee z) \wedge z) \vee x)$	[931 → 254 :6,37,436]
6666,6665	$(x \vee y) \wedge y) \vee z = (x \wedge y) \vee (y \vee z)$	[707 → 254]
6700	$x \vee ((y \vee z) \wedge z) = (z \wedge y) \vee (z \vee x)$	[6639 :6666,705]
6799	$x \vee ((y \vee z) \wedge y) = (z \wedge y) \vee (x \vee y)$	[818 → 255]
7057,7056	$(x \vee (y \wedge z)) \wedge (y \vee (x \vee z)) = x \vee (y \wedge z)$	[348 → 116 :349]
7442	$(x \wedge y) \vee ((y \vee z) \wedge (x \vee (y \vee z))) = (y \vee z) \wedge (x \vee (y \vee z))$	[70 → 269 :242, flip]
9037	$x \vee (y \vee ((z \vee x) \wedge x)) = x \vee (y \vee (x \wedge z))$	[429 → 1208 :1003,11, flip]
9109,9108	$x \wedge (y \wedge (z \vee (x \wedge y))) = x \wedge (y \wedge (z \vee x))$	[122 → 1832 :6,6]
9130	$x \vee (y \wedge (z \wedge (x \vee y))) = x \vee (y \wedge z)$	[929 :9109]
9135,9134	$(x \wedge (y \wedge z)) \vee (x \wedge y) = x \wedge (y \wedge (z \vee x))$	[381 :9109]
9226,9225	$x \vee (y \vee (z \wedge x)) = (x \vee y) \wedge (x \vee (y \vee z))$	[1144 → 3499 :287,11,11, flip]
9255,9254	$x \vee (y \vee (x \wedge z)) = (x \vee y) \wedge (x \vee (y \vee z))$	[9037 :9226,47, flip]
9272,9271	$(x \wedge y) \vee (z \wedge (x \vee z)) = (x \wedge y) \vee z$	[3505 → 46 :41,338, flip]
9275,9274	$(x \wedge y) \vee (y \vee z) = (y \vee z) \wedge (x \vee (y \vee z))$	[7442 :9272]
9283,9282	$(x \vee y) \wedge y) \vee z = (y \vee z) \wedge (x \vee (y \vee z))$	[6665 :9275]
9349,9348	$(x \wedge y) \vee (x \vee z) = (x \vee z) \wedge (y \vee (x \vee z))$	[9 → 6700 :9283, flip]
9351,9350	$(x \wedge y) \vee (z \vee y) = (y \vee z) \wedge (x \vee (y \vee z))$	[1311 → 6799 :9283, flip]
9365,9364	$x \wedge (y \wedge ((y \wedge x) \vee z)) = x \wedge (y \wedge (x \vee z))$	[409 → 60 :45,9135,11,9351,354,410,45, flip]

9366	$x \vee (y \wedge (z \wedge (y \vee x))) = x \vee (y \wedge z)$	[1228 :9365]
9510	$(x \wedge ((y \vee x) \wedge z)) \vee y = y \vee (x \wedge z)$	[1152 → 9130]
9519,9518	$(x \wedge (y \wedge (z \vee y))) \vee z = z \vee (y \wedge x)$	[1148 → 9130]
9662	$(x \wedge ((x \vee y) \wedge z)) \vee y = y \vee (x \wedge z)$	[1152 → 9366]
9977	$x \vee (y \wedge (z \vee (x \wedge y))) = x \vee (y \wedge z)$	[402 → 9510 :11,9519,9349,9255,3385,7057, flip]
10015	$x \vee (y \wedge (z \vee (y \wedge x))) = x \vee (y \wedge z)$	[306 → 9662 :11,9519,9275,9255,3385,7057, flip]
10048	$x \vee (y \wedge ((y \wedge x) \vee z)) = x \vee (y \wedge z)$	[707 → 9977]
10082,10081	$(x \wedge (y \vee (x \wedge z))) \vee z = z \vee (x \wedge y)$	[9 → 10015]
10129,10128	$(x \wedge y) \vee (x \wedge z) = x \wedge ((x \wedge y) \vee z)$	[21 → 10048 :1813, flip]
10141,10140	$(x \wedge y) \vee (x \wedge z) = x \wedge (y \vee (x \wedge z))$	[1379 :10129,10082, flip]
10145	$A \wedge (B \vee (A \wedge C)) \neq A \wedge (B \vee (A \wedge C))$	[18 :10129,10141]
10146	$\Box$	[10145,1]

The following theorem was previously known using N_5 and Plonks-Sum argument [ref?]. This is the first equational proof.

Theorem #QLT-3a. Another modularity axiom for quasilattices.

$$\{\text{QLT}, ((x \vee y) \wedge z) \vee y = ((z \vee y) \wedge x) \vee y\} \Rightarrow \{x \wedge (y \vee (x \wedge z)) = (x \wedge y) \vee (x \wedge z)\}.$$

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 473.85 seconds).

2	$x \wedge x = x$	
4	$x \wedge y = y \wedge x$	
6,5	$(x \wedge y) \wedge z = x \wedge (y \wedge z)$	
8,7	$x \vee x = x$	
9	$x \vee y = y \vee x$	
11,10	$(x \vee y) \vee z = x \vee (y \vee z)$	
12	$(x \wedge (y \vee z)) \vee (x \wedge y) = x \wedge (y \vee z)$	
14	$(x \vee (y \wedge z)) \wedge (x \vee y) = x \vee (y \wedge z)$	
16	$((x \vee y) \wedge z) \vee y = ((z \vee y) \wedge x) \vee y$	
17	$A \wedge (B \vee (A \wedge C)) \neq (A \wedge B) \vee (A \wedge C)$	
18	$(A \wedge B) \vee (A \wedge C) \neq A \wedge (B \vee (A \wedge C))$	[flip 17]
19	$x \wedge (y \wedge z) = y \wedge (x \wedge z)$	[4 → 5 :6]
21,20	$x \wedge (x \wedge y) = x \wedge y$	[2 → 5, flip]
22	$x \wedge (y \wedge z) = y \wedge (z \wedge x)$	[4 → 5]
26	$x \vee (y \vee z) = y \vee (x \vee z)$	[9 → 10 :11]
28,27	$x \vee (x \vee y) = x \vee y$	[7 → 10, flip]
29	$x \vee (y \vee z) = y \vee (z \vee x)$	[9 → 10]
32	$x \vee (y \vee z) = z \vee (x \vee y)$	[flip 29]
35	$x \wedge (y \wedge x) = x \wedge y$	[4 → 20]
40,39	$x \vee (y \vee x) = x \vee y$	[9 → 27]
44,43	$x \wedge (y \wedge (x \wedge z)) = x \wedge (y \wedge z)$	[35 → 5 :6,6, flip]
47	$x \vee (y \vee (x \vee z)) = x \vee (y \vee z)$	[39 → 10 :11,11, flip]
52,51	$(x \wedge (y \vee z)) \vee (x \wedge z) = x \wedge (z \vee y)$	[9 → 12]

59	$(x \wedge ((y \wedge x) \vee z)) \vee (x \wedge y) = x \wedge ((y \wedge x) \vee z)$	[35 → 12]
65	$(x \wedge (x \vee y)) \vee x = x \wedge (x \vee y)$	[2 → 12]
73	$x \wedge (y \wedge z) = x \wedge (z \wedge y)$	[4 → 19 :6]
79	$x \wedge (y \wedge z) = z \wedge (y \wedge x)$	[4 → 22]
94	$x \vee (y \vee z) = x \vee (z \vee y)$	[9 → 26 :11]
99	$(x \vee (y \wedge (z \wedge u))) \wedge (x \vee u) = x \vee (u \wedge (y \wedge z))$	[22 → 14]
101	$(x \vee (y \wedge (z \wedge u))) \wedge (x \vee (y \wedge z)) = x \vee (y \wedge (z \wedge u))$	[5 → 14 :6]
108	$((x \wedge y) \vee z) \wedge (z \vee x) = z \vee (x \wedge y)$	[9 → 14]
109	$x \wedge (y \wedge ((x \wedge y) \vee x)) = x \wedge y$	[7 → 14 :6,8]
121	$(x \vee y) \wedge (x \vee (y \wedge z)) = x \vee (y \wedge z)$	[4 → 14]
186	$((x \vee y) \wedge (z \wedge u)) \vee y = (((u \wedge z) \vee y) \wedge x) \vee y$	[73 → 16]
197	$((x \vee y) \wedge x) \vee y = x \vee y$	[2 → 16 :11,8,11,8, flip]
203,202	$((x \vee y) \wedge z) \vee y = y \vee ((z \vee y) \wedge x)$	[9 → 16, flip]
222,221	$x \vee ((y \vee x) \wedge y) = y \vee x$	[197 :203]
226	$x \vee (((y \wedge z) \vee x) \wedge u) = x \vee ((u \vee x) \wedge (z \wedge y))$	[186 :203,203]
258	$x \vee ((x \vee y) \wedge y) = y \vee x$	[9 → 221]
282,281	$(x \vee y) \wedge (y \vee x) = x \vee y$	[221 → 14 :40,222]
288	$x \wedge (y \vee z) = x \wedge (z \vee y)$	[221 → 12 :52,222]
330,329	$x \vee ((x \vee y) \wedge y) = x \vee y$	[258 → 27 :40, flip]
392	$x \wedge (y \vee z) = (z \vee y) \wedge ((y \vee z) \wedge x)$	[281 → 79]
399,398	$(x \vee y) \wedge ((y \vee x) \wedge z) = (x \vee y) \wedge z$	[281 → 5, flip]
400	$(x \vee y) \wedge z = z \wedge (y \vee x)$	[flip 392 :399]
401	$x \wedge (y \vee z) = (z \vee y) \wedge x$	[392 :399]
641	$x \vee (x \wedge y) = x \wedge (x \vee y)$	[401 → 65 :203,8]
695,694	$x \vee (y \wedge x) = x \wedge (x \vee y)$	[4 → 641]
699,698	$(x \wedge y) \vee x = x \wedge (x \vee y)$	[9 → 641]
705	$x \wedge (y \wedge (x \vee y)) = x \wedge y$	[109 :699,44]
735	$(x \wedge y) \vee (y \wedge x) = x \wedge (y \wedge ((x \wedge y) \vee y))$	[35 → 694 :6]
744,743	$(x \wedge y) \vee y = y \wedge (y \vee x)$	[9 → 694]
745	$(x \wedge y) \vee (y \wedge x) = x \wedge (y \wedge (y \vee x))$	[735 :744,21]
854,853	$x \wedge (y \wedge (y \vee x)) = x \wedge y$	[9 → 705]
872,871	$(x \wedge y) \vee (y \wedge x) = x \wedge y$	[745 :854]
1269,1268	$(x \wedge y) \vee (z \vee (y \wedge x)) = (x \wedge y) \vee z$	[871 → 47 :40, flip]
1271	$x \vee (y \wedge z) = x \vee (z \wedge y)$	[871 → 94 :872]
1272	$x \vee (y \wedge z) = (z \wedge y) \vee x$	[871 → 32 :1269]
1341	$x \wedge (y \vee (z \wedge u)) = x \wedge ((u \wedge z) \vee y)$	[1271 → 288]
1358	$x \wedge ((y \wedge z) \vee u) = x \wedge (u \vee (z \wedge y))$	[flip 1341]
1408	$(C \wedge A) \vee (A \wedge B) \neq A \wedge (B \vee (A \wedge C))$	[1272 → 18]
1431	$(x \wedge ((y \wedge x) \vee z)) \vee (y \wedge x) = x \wedge ((y \wedge x) \vee z)$	[4 → 59]
3062	$((x \wedge y) \vee z) \wedge (z \vee x) = (x \wedge y) \vee z$	[108 → 20 :282, flip]
3234,3233	$(x \vee y) \wedge (x \vee ((x \vee y) \wedge z)) = x \vee ((x \vee y) \wedge z)$	[27 → 121]
5031	$x \vee ((x \vee (y \wedge z)) \wedge y) = x \vee (y \wedge z)$	[329 → 101 :3234,330]
5341,5340	$(x \wedge (y \vee z)) \vee y = y \vee ((x \vee y) \wedge z)$	[400 → 202]
5400,5399	$(x \wedge y) \vee (y \wedge ((y \vee x) \wedge z)) = y \wedge ((x \wedge y) \vee z)$	[1431 :5341,695,6]
7284,7283	$x \vee ((x \vee y) \wedge (z \wedge y)) = x \vee (y \wedge z)$	[3062 → 226 :40,11,40, flip]

7333 $x \vee (y \wedge ((x \vee y) \wedge z)) = x \vee (y \wedge z)$ [99 → 5031 :28,7284]
7550,7549 $(x \wedge y) \vee (y \wedge z) = y \wedge ((x \wedge y) \vee z)$ [743 → 7333 :6,21,5400, flip]
7555 $A \wedge ((C \wedge A) \vee B) \neq A \wedge (B \vee (A \wedge C))$ [1408 :7550]
7556 $\Box$ [7555,1358]

Because the meet operation is unique for lattices and for weakly associative lattices, the analogous conjecture arose for quasilattices. MACE easily provided a counterexample.

Example #QLT-4. Uniqueness of the meet operation in a quasilattice. If $\wedge$, $\vee$, and $\cdot$ are binary operations such that both (QL; $\vee, \wedge$) and (QL; $\vee, \cdot$) are quasilattices, then $x \wedge y = x \cdot y$.

Counterexample. The clauses

$x \vee x = x$
$x \wedge x = x$
$x \cdot x = x$
$x \vee y = y \vee x$
$x \wedge y = y \wedge x$
$x \cdot y = y \cdot x$
$(x \vee y) \vee z = x \vee (y \vee z)$
$(x \wedge y) \wedge z = x \wedge (y \wedge z)$
$(x \cdot y) \cdot z = x \cdot (y \cdot z)$
$(x \wedge (y \vee z)) \vee (x \wedge y) = x \wedge (y \vee z)$
$(x \vee (y \wedge z)) \wedge (x \vee y) = x \vee (y \wedge z)$
$(x \cdot (y \vee z)) \vee (x \cdot y) = x \cdot (y \vee z)$
$(x \vee (y \cdot z)) \cdot (x \vee y) = x \vee (y \cdot z)$
$A \cdot B \neq A \wedge B$

have the following model (found by MACE 1.2.0 on gyro at 0.38 seconds).

```
v :
      | 0 1 2
   ---+------
   0  | 0 0 0
   1  | 0 1 0
   2  | 0 0 2
^ :
      | 0 1 2
   ---+------
   0  | 0 0 0
   1  | 0 1 0
   2  | 0 0 2
* :
      | 0 1 2
   ---+------
```

```
      0 | 0 1 0
      1 | 1 1 1
      2 | 0 1 2
   A: 0
   B: 1
end_of_model
```

Theorem #QLT-4a. A self-dual form of distributivity for quasilattice theory.

$$\{\mathrm{QLT}, (((x\wedge y)\vee z)\wedge y)\vee(z\wedge x) = (((x\vee y)\wedge z)\vee y)\wedge(z\vee x)\} \Rightarrow \{x\vee(y\wedge z) = (x\vee y)\wedge(x\vee z)\}$$

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 950.37 seconds).

1	$x = x$	
3,2	$x \wedge x = x$	
4	$x \wedge y = y \wedge x$	
6,5	$(x \wedge y) \wedge z = x \wedge (y \wedge z)$	
8,7	$x \vee x = x$	
9	$x \vee y = y \vee x$	
11,10	$(x \vee y) \vee z = x \vee (y \vee z)$	
12	$(x \wedge (y \vee z)) \vee (x \wedge y) = x \wedge (y \vee z)$	
14	$(x \vee (y \wedge z)) \wedge (x \vee y) = x \vee (y \wedge z)$	
16	$(((x \wedge y) \vee z) \wedge y) \vee (z \wedge x) = (((x \vee y) \wedge z) \vee y) \wedge (z \vee x)$	
18	$A \wedge (B \vee C) \neq (A \wedge B) \vee (A \wedge C)$	
19	$(A \wedge B) \vee (A \wedge C) \neq A \wedge (B \vee C)$	[flip 18]
20	$x \wedge (y \wedge z) = y \wedge (x \wedge z)$	[4 → 5 :6]
22,21	$x \wedge (x \wedge y) = x \wedge y$	[2 → 5, flip]
23	$x \wedge (y \wedge z) = y \wedge (z \wedge x)$	[4 → 5]
26	$x \wedge (y \wedge z) = z \wedge (x \wedge y)$	[flip 23]
27	$x \vee (y \vee z) = y \vee (x \vee z)$	[9 → 10 :11]
29,28	$x \vee (x \vee y) = x \vee y$	[7 → 10, flip]
30	$x \vee (y \vee z) = y \vee (z \vee x)$	[9 → 10]
33	$x \vee (y \vee z) = z \vee (x \vee y)$	[flip 30]
37,36	$x \wedge (y \wedge x) = x \wedge y$	[4 → 21]
41,40	$x \vee (y \vee x) = x \vee y$	[9 → 28]
43,42	$x \wedge (y \wedge (z \wedge x)) = x \wedge (y \wedge z)$	[5 → 36]
44	$x \wedge (y \wedge (x \wedge z)) = x \wedge (y \wedge z)$	[36 → 5 :6,6, flip]
47,46	$x \vee (y \vee (z \vee x)) = x \vee (y \vee z)$	[10 → 40]
49,48	$x \vee (y \vee (x \vee z)) = x \vee (y \vee z)$	[40 → 10 :11,11, flip]
53,52	$(x \wedge (y \vee z)) \vee (x \wedge z) = x \wedge (z \vee y)$	[9 → 12]
56	$((x \vee y) \wedge z) \vee (z \wedge x) = z \wedge (x \vee y)$	[4 → 12]
58	$x \vee (y \vee ((x \vee y) \wedge x)) = x \vee y$	[2 → 12 :11,3]
60	$(x \wedge ((y \wedge x) \vee z)) \vee (x \wedge y) = x \wedge ((y \wedge x) \vee z)$	[36 → 12]
62	$(x \wedge ((x \wedge y) \vee z)) \vee (x \wedge y) = x \wedge ((x \wedge y) \vee z)$	[21 → 12]
66	$(x \wedge (x \vee y)) \vee x = x \wedge (x \vee y)$	[2 → 12]

69,68	$(x \wedge y) \vee (x \wedge (y \vee z)) = x \wedge (y \vee z)$	[9 → 12]
80	$x \wedge (y \wedge z) = z \wedge (y \wedge x)$	[4 → 23]
100	$(x \vee (y \wedge (z \wedge u))) \wedge (x \vee u) = x \vee (u \wedge (y \wedge z))$	[23 → 14]
109	$((x \wedge y) \vee z) \wedge (z \vee x) = z \vee (x \wedge y)$	[9 → 14]
110	$x \wedge (y \wedge ((x \wedge y) \vee x)) = x \wedge y$	[7 → 14 :6,8]
119,118	$(x \vee (y \wedge z)) \wedge (y \vee x) = x \vee (y \wedge z)$	[9 → 14]
123,122	$(x \vee y) \wedge (x \vee (y \wedge z)) = x \vee (y \wedge z)$	[4 → 14]
129	$(x \vee y) \wedge (z \wedge (x \vee (y \wedge u))) = z \wedge (x \vee (y \wedge u))$	[14 → 26, flip]
139	$x \vee (y \vee z) = z \vee (y \vee x)$	[9 → 30]
175	$(((x \wedge y) \vee z) \wedge x) \vee (z \wedge y) = (((y \vee x) \wedge z) \vee x) \wedge (z \vee y)$	[4 → 16]
186	$(((x \wedge y) \vee x) \wedge y) \vee x = (((x \vee y) \wedge x) \vee y) \wedge x$	[2 → 16 :8]
188	$(x \wedge y) \vee (((y \wedge z) \vee x) \wedge z) = (((y \vee z) \wedge x) \vee z) \wedge (x \vee y)$	[9 → 16]
190	$(((x \vee y) \wedge z) \vee y) \wedge (z \vee x) = (z \wedge x) \vee (((x \wedge y) \vee z) \wedge y)$	[flip 188]
256	$x \vee (((y \vee x) \wedge y) \vee y) = y \vee x$	[30 → 58]
280,279	$((x \vee y) \wedge x) \vee x = x \wedge (x \vee y)$	[4 → 66]
294,293	$x \vee (y \wedge (y \vee x)) = y \vee x$	[256 :280]
337	$x \vee (y \wedge (x \vee y)) = y \vee x$	[9 → 293]
341,340	$x \vee ((y \vee x) \wedge y) = y \vee x$	[4 → 293]
342	$(x \wedge (x \vee y)) \vee y = x \vee y$	[9 → 293]
355,354	$(x \vee y) \wedge (y \vee x) = x \vee y$	[293 → 14 :294]
359	$x \wedge (y \vee z) = x \wedge (z \vee y)$	[293 → 12 :53,294]
375	$x \vee ((x \vee y) \wedge y) = y \vee x$	[4 → 337]
376	$(x \wedge (y \vee x)) \vee y = x \vee y$	[9 → 337]
399	$x \vee (y \wedge (x \vee y)) = x \vee y$	[337 → 28 :41, flip]
427,426	$x \vee (y \wedge (((z \wedge y) \vee x) \wedge z)) = (z \wedge y) \vee x$	[26 → 340]
433,432	$((x \vee y) \wedge x) \vee y = x \vee y$	[9 → 340]
439	$(((x \wedge y) \vee x) \wedge y) \vee x = (x \vee y) \wedge x$	[186 :433]
476	$(x \wedge (y \wedge ((x \wedge y) \vee z))) \vee z = (x \wedge y) \vee z$	[5 → 342]
504	$x \vee ((y \wedge z) \vee ((x \vee (y \wedge z)) \wedge y)) = x \vee (y \wedge z)$	[14 → 52 :11,119]
509,508	$((x \vee y) \wedge z) \vee (z \wedge y) = z \wedge (y \vee x)$	[4 → 52]
522	$(x \wedge (y \vee (x \wedge z))) \vee (x \wedge z) = x \wedge ((x \wedge z) \vee y)$	[21 → 52]
563,562	$(x \vee y) \wedge (z \wedge (y \vee x)) = (x \vee y) \wedge z$	[354 → 44 :37, flip]
566	$x \wedge (y \vee z) = (z \vee y) \wedge ((y \vee z) \wedge x)$	[354 → 80]
567	$x \wedge (y \vee z) = (z \vee y) \wedge x$	[354 → 26 :563]
570,569	$(x \vee y) \wedge ((y \vee x) \wedge z) = (x \vee y) \wedge z$	[354 → 5, flip]
571	$(x \vee y) \wedge z = z \wedge (y \vee x)$	[flip 566 :570]
582	$x \wedge (y \wedge (z \vee u)) = (u \vee z) \wedge (x \wedge y)$	[359 → 26]
584	$x \wedge (y \wedge (z \vee u)) = y \wedge (x \wedge (u \vee z))$	[359 → 20]
592,591	$((x \vee y) \wedge y) \vee x = y \vee x$	[375 → 375 :570,341, flip]
618,617	$((x \vee y) \wedge y) \vee (y \vee x) = y \vee x$	[375 → 40 :592]
620,619	$x \vee (y \vee ((x \vee z) \wedge z)) = x \vee (y \vee z)$	[375 → 48 :47, flip]
632	$x \vee ((x \vee y) \wedge y) = x \vee y$	[375 → 28 :41, flip]
666	$x \vee (y \vee (y \wedge x)) = y \vee x$	[376 → 16 :355,11,41,618,3]
717	$x \vee (y \wedge (z \wedge (x \vee (y \wedge z)))) = x \vee (y \wedge z)$	[5 → 399]
767	$x \wedge (y \vee (z \vee u)) = (z \vee (y \vee u)) \wedge x$	[139 → 567 :11]

774	$(x \vee y) \wedge z = (y \vee x) \wedge z$	[4 → 567]
839	$(x \wedge y) \vee (y \wedge x) = y \wedge x$	[7 → 56 :8]
843	$x \vee ((y \wedge z) \vee ((x \vee y) \wedge x)) = x \vee (y \wedge z)$	[14 → 56 :11,123]
864,863	$(((x \wedge y) \vee z) \wedge x) \vee (x \wedge y) = x \wedge ((x \wedge y) \vee z)$	[21 → 56]
869	$(x \wedge y) \vee ((y \vee z) \wedge x) = x \wedge (y \vee z)$	[9 → 56]
966	$(x \wedge y) \vee (y \vee x) = x \vee y$	[33 → 666]
969,968	$x \vee ((x \wedge y) \vee y) = x \vee y$	[30 → 666]
1030,1029	$(x \wedge y) \vee (z \vee (y \wedge x)) = (x \wedge y) \vee z$	[839 → 46 :41, flip]
1033	$x \vee (y \wedge z) = (y \wedge z) \vee ((z \wedge y) \vee x)$	[839 → 139]
1036	$x \vee (y \wedge z) = (z \wedge y) \vee x$	[839 → 27 :1030]
1038,1037	$(x \wedge y) \vee ((y \wedge x) \vee z) = (y \wedge x) \vee z$	[839 → 10, flip]
1039	$(x \wedge y) \vee z = z \vee (y \wedge x)$	[flip 1033 :1038]
1161,1160	$x \wedge ((x \wedge y) \vee x) = x \vee (x \wedge y)$	[376 → 62, flip]
1285	$x \vee ((y \vee z) \wedge u) = (u \wedge (z \vee y)) \vee x$	[774 → 1036]
1286	$x \vee (y \wedge (z \vee u)) = (y \wedge (u \vee z)) \vee x$	[571 → 1036]
1287	$x \vee ((y \vee z) \wedge u) = ((z \vee y) \wedge u) \vee x$	[567 → 1036]
1291	$x \vee (y \wedge (z \wedge u)) = (z \wedge (u \wedge y)) \vee x$	[42 → 1036 :6,6,3]
1300	$(x \wedge y) \vee ((x \vee z) \wedge y) = y \wedge (x \vee z)$	[56 → 1036, flip]
1303,1302	$(x \wedge y) \vee (y \wedge (z \vee x)) = y \wedge (x \vee z)$	[52 → 1036, flip]
1304	$(x \wedge y) \vee (y \wedge (x \vee z)) = y \wedge (x \vee z)$	[12 → 1036, flip]
1323	$x \wedge ((y \wedge z) \vee u) = ((z \wedge y) \vee u) \wedge x$	[1036 → 567]
1344	$(x \wedge y) \vee ((z \vee y) \wedge x) = x \wedge (y \vee z)$	[52 → 1039, flip]
1349	$x \wedge (y \vee (z \wedge u)) = (y \vee (u \wedge z)) \wedge x$	[1039 → 567]
1389	$x \wedge (y \vee (y \wedge x)) = y \wedge x$	[20 → 110 :1161]
1408	$x \wedge (y \vee (z \vee (x \wedge (z \vee y)))) = (y \vee z) \wedge x$	[571 → 1389 :11]
1418	$x \wedge (y \wedge (y \vee (y \wedge x))) = y \wedge x$	[36 → 1389 :6,37]
1429,1428	$x \wedge (y \vee (x \wedge y)) = y \wedge x$	[4 → 1389]
1434	$x \wedge ((x \wedge y) \vee y) = y \wedge x$	[1036 → 1389]
1443,1442	$(x \wedge y) \vee x) \wedge y = x \wedge y$	[567 → 1389]
1446	$(x \vee (x \wedge y)) \wedge y = x \wedge y$	[4 → 1389]
1450,1449	$(x \wedge y) \vee x = (x \vee y) \wedge x$	[439 :1443]
1451	$(x \vee y) \wedge (x \wedge y) = x \wedge y$	[1442 :1450,6]
1460,1459	$x \vee (x \wedge y) = x \wedge (x \vee y)$	[1160 :1450,37, flip]
1464,1463	$x \wedge ((x \vee y) \wedge y) = x \wedge y$	[1446 :1460,6]
1472,1471	$x \wedge (y \wedge (y \vee x)) = y \wedge x$	[1418 :1460,22]
1477	$x \wedge ((y \vee z) \wedge (x \vee y)) = x \wedge (y \vee z)$	[68 → 14 :1450,6,43,69]
1496,1495	$(x \wedge y) \vee y) \wedge x = y \wedge x$	[567 → 1428]
1504	$(x \vee (y \wedge z)) \wedge (x \vee z) = x \vee (y \wedge z)$	[1428 → 14 :1429]
1531	$(((x \vee y) \wedge z) \vee z) \wedge (y \vee x) = z \wedge (x \vee y)$	[571 → 1434]
1542,1541	$x \wedge (y \wedge (x \vee y)) = y \wedge x$	[1434 → 1428 :11,1460,1303,1496]
1550,1549	$(x \wedge y) \vee y = (y \vee x) \wedge y$	[1434 → 1449 :969]
1562,1561	$x \vee (y \wedge x) = (x \vee y) \wedge x$	[1039 → 1449]
1572,1571	$(x \vee (y \vee z)) \wedge (x \wedge (z \vee y)) = x \wedge (y \vee z)$	[1531 :1550,6]
1582,1581	$x \vee (y \vee ((x \vee z) \wedge x)) = x \vee (y \vee (x \wedge z))$	[1449 → 46]
1583	$x \vee ((y \vee z) \wedge y) = y \vee ((y \wedge z) \vee x)$	[1449 → 139]

1585	$x \vee ((y \vee z) \wedge y) = (y \wedge z) \vee (y \vee x)$	[1449 → 30]
1588,1587	$((x \vee y) \wedge x) \vee z = (x \wedge y) \vee (x \vee z)$	[1449 → 10]
1589	$x \vee ((y \wedge z) \vee (x \wedge y)) = x \vee (y \wedge z)$	[843 :1582]
1595	$(x \wedge y) \vee (x \vee z) = z \vee ((x \vee y) \wedge x)$	[flip 1585]
1609	$(x \vee y) \wedge (y \wedge x) = y \wedge x$	[966 → 1451 :6,1472,6,1472]
1688,1687	$(x \wedge (x \vee y)) \vee z = x \vee ((x \wedge y) \vee z)$	[1459 → 10]
1844	$(x \vee y) \wedge ((x \wedge z) \vee y) = y \vee (x \wedge z)$	[567 → 109]
1867,1866	$(x \vee y) \wedge (x \vee (z \wedge y)) = x \vee (z \wedge y)$	[1541 → 122 :1542]
1894	$((x \wedge y) \vee z) \wedge (z \vee y) = (x \wedge y) \vee z$	[340 → 100 :427]
1931,1930	$((x \wedge y) \vee z) \wedge (x \vee z) = (x \wedge y) \vee z$	[118 → 569 :355, flip]
1932	$(x \vee y) \wedge ((y \wedge z) \vee x) = (y \wedge z) \vee x$	[354 → 129 :355]
2044	$x \wedge ((y \vee z) \wedge (x \vee z)) = x \wedge (y \vee z)$	[340 → 1477 :341]
2047,2046	$x \wedge ((y \vee z) \wedge (y \vee x)) = x \wedge (y \vee z)$	[9 → 1477]
2062,2061	$(x \vee y) \wedge (y \wedge (x \vee z)) = y \wedge (x \vee z)$	[582 → 1477]
2090	$x \vee ((x \wedge y) \vee (z \wedge y)) = x \vee (z \wedge y)$	[1504 → 1300 :1688,49,1867]
2092	$(x \wedge y) \vee (x \vee (z \wedge y)) = x \vee (z \wedge y)$	[1504 → 869 :1588,29,1867]
2104	$x \vee ((y \vee z) \wedge z) = z \vee ((z \wedge y) \vee x)$	[9 → 1583]
2105	$x \vee (y \wedge (z \vee y)) = y \vee ((y \wedge z) \vee x)$	[571 → 1583]
2107,2106	$((x \vee y) \wedge y) \vee z = y \vee ((y \wedge x) \vee z)$	[1287 → 1583]
2109,2108	$(x \wedge (y \vee x)) \vee z = x \vee ((x \wedge y) \vee z)$	[1285 → 1583]
2111	$x \vee ((x \wedge y) \vee z) = z \vee ((y \vee x) \wedge x)$	[flip 2104]
2112	$x \vee ((x \wedge y) \vee z) = z \vee (x \wedge (y \vee x))$	[flip 2105]
2121	$x \vee (y \wedge (z \vee y)) = (y \wedge z) \vee (y \vee x)$	[571 → 1585]
2124	$(x \wedge y) \vee (x \vee z) = z \vee (x \wedge (y \vee x))$	[flip 2121]
2136,2135	$x \vee (y \vee (z \wedge (y \vee x))) = x \vee ((y \vee z) \wedge y)$	[1344 → 1589 :11,11,1562]
2144,2143	$x \vee (y \vee (z \wedge x)) = (x \vee (y \vee z)) \wedge (x \vee y)$	[869 → 1589 :1562,11,11, flip]
2159,2158	$x \wedge (y \vee ((z \vee x) \wedge z)) = (y \vee z) \wedge x$	[1408 :2136]
2177	$x \wedge ((y \wedge x) \vee (y \vee z)) = x \wedge (y \vee z)$	[1595 → 60 :2159,509, flip]
2219	$(x \vee y) \wedge ((x \wedge z) \vee y) = (x \wedge z) \vee y$	[1844 → 839 :1931,11,29,41, flip]
2251	$(x \vee y) \wedge ((z \wedge x) \vee y) = (z \wedge x) \vee y$	[567 → 1894]
2308,2307	$x \wedge (y \wedge (z \vee (x \wedge y))) = x \wedge (y \wedge (z \vee y))$	[1866 → 2046 :6,6]
2309	$x \wedge (y \wedge (z \vee y)) = x \wedge (y \wedge (z \vee x))$	[122 → 2046 :6,2308,6]
2312	$x \vee (y \wedge (z \wedge (x \vee z))) = x \vee (y \wedge z)$	[717 :2308]
2322,2321	$(x \vee y) \wedge ((x \vee z) \wedge z) = (x \vee y) \wedge z$	[2046 → 36 :6,2062,37,6, flip]
2375	$x \vee (y \wedge z) = (y \wedge z) \vee ((z \vee x) \wedge x)$	[2090 → 2111]
2377	$x \vee (y \wedge z) = (y \wedge z) \vee (x \wedge (z \vee x))$	[2090 → 2112]
2427	$x \wedge ((x \wedge y) \vee (y \vee z)) = x \wedge (y \vee z)$	[4 → 2177]
2431	$x \wedge (y \vee (z \wedge (x \vee z))) = x \wedge (z \vee y)$	[2124 → 2177]
2448,2447	$(x \vee ((x \wedge y) \vee z)) \wedge y = y \wedge (x \vee z)$	[767 → 2177]
2466,2465	$x \wedge (y \wedge ((x \wedge y) \vee z)) = x \wedge (y \wedge (x \vee z))$	[2219 → 2044 :6,6]
2469	$(x \wedge (y \wedge (x \vee z))) \vee z = (x \wedge y) \vee z$	[476 :2466]
2479	$x \wedge (y \wedge (x \vee z)) = x \wedge (y \wedge (y \vee z))$	[2251 → 2044 :6,2466,6]
2506	$x \wedge ((y \vee z) \wedge z) = x \wedge (z \wedge (y \vee x))$	[632 → 2309 :6,37,6,2062]
2541	$x \vee (y \wedge (z \wedge (y \vee x))) = x \vee (z \wedge y)$	[584 → 2312]
2554	$(x \wedge ((y \vee x) \wedge z)) \vee y = y \vee (z \wedge x)$	[1291 → 2312]

2608	$(x \wedge y) \vee ((y \vee z) \wedge z) = (x \wedge y) \vee z$	[9 → 2375, flip]
2612,2611	$(x \wedge y) \vee (z \wedge (y \vee z)) = (x \wedge y) \vee z$	[9 → 2377, flip]
2643	$(x \vee ((y \wedge x) \vee z)) \wedge y = y \wedge (x \vee z)$	[767 → 2427]
2660	$(x \vee ((y \vee z) \wedge z)) \wedge y = y \wedge (z \vee x)$	[1349 → 2431]
2661	$(x \vee (y \wedge (z \vee y))) \wedge z = z \wedge (y \vee x)$	[4 → 2431]
2670,2669	$x \wedge (y \vee (z \wedge (x \vee z))) = x \wedge (y \vee z)$	[2431 → 1304 :1303, flip]
2761,2760	$(x \wedge ((x \vee y) \wedge z)) \vee y = (x \wedge z) \vee y$	[4 → 2469]
2802,2801	$x \vee (y \wedge ((y \wedge z) \vee x)) = x \vee (y \wedge z)$	[1287 → 504 :864]
2804,2803	$x \wedge (y \vee (x \vee z)) = x \wedge ((x \vee z) \wedge (y \vee x))$	[2479 → 2506 :11,11,8,3]
3000,2999	$x \vee (((y \wedge z) \vee x) \wedge y) = x \vee (y \wedge z)$	[1930 → 2541 :2802, flip]
3009	$(x \wedge ((x \wedge y) \vee z)) \vee z = z \vee (x \wedge y)$	[1932 → 2554 :3000]
3073	$x \vee ((x \wedge y) \vee z) = z \vee ((z \wedge y) \vee x)$	[2608 → 2112 :2107,2612]
3086,3085	$(x \vee (y \vee z)) \wedge y = y \wedge ((y \vee z) \wedge (x \vee y))$	[2092 → 2643 :2144,6,2322,2144,2047,2804]
3095	$(x \vee ((y \vee z) \wedge z)) \wedge y = y \wedge (x \vee z)$	[2660 → 1609 :620,1572, flip]
3099	$x \wedge (y \vee (z \wedge (x \vee y))) = x \wedge (y \vee z)$	[175 → 2661 :11,3086,2761,2109,41,6,2322,2448,3000, flip]
3232,3231	$((x \wedge y) \vee z) \wedge y) \vee z = z \vee (y \wedge x)$	[1323 → 3009]
3235	$x \wedge ((x \wedge y) \vee (x \wedge z)) = (x \wedge y) \vee (x \wedge z)$	[522 → 3009]
3241,3240	$x \vee ((x \wedge y) \vee z) = x \vee (z \wedge (y \vee z))$	[2112 → 3073, flip]
3261,3260	$(x \wedge (x \vee y)) \vee z = x \vee (z \wedge (y \vee z))$	[1687 :3241]
3265,3264	$(x \wedge y) \vee (x \vee z) = x \vee (z \wedge (y \vee z))$	[3095 → 1587 :3261,1464, flip]
3282	$x \wedge ((y \wedge (z \vee x)) \vee z) = x \wedge (z \vee y)$	[1286 → 3099]
3331,3330	$x \vee ((y \wedge x) \vee z) = x \vee (z \wedge (y \vee z))$	[4 → 3240]
3362,3361	$x \wedge (y \vee (x \wedge z)) = x \wedge (y \vee z)$	[190 → 3282 :11,3232,3265,1562,6,37,1472,3331,11,8,2670]
3371,3370	$(x \wedge y) \vee (x \wedge z) = x \wedge ((x \wedge y) \vee z)$	[3235 :3362, flip]
3377,3376	$x \wedge ((x \wedge (y \vee z)) \vee z) = x \wedge ((x \wedge z) \vee y)$	[522 :3362,3371]
3388,3387	$x \wedge ((x \wedge y) \vee z) = x \wedge (y \vee z)$	[52 :3371,3377]
3389	$A \wedge (B \vee C) \neq A \wedge (B \vee C)$	[19 :3371,3388]
3390	$\Box$	[3389,1]

6.6 Near Lattices (NL) and Transitive Near Lattices (TNL)

The following set is a basis for the variety of near lattices (NL).

$$x \wedge x = x, \qquad x \vee x = x,$$
$$x \wedge y = y \wedge x, \qquad x \vee y = y \vee x,$$
$$x \wedge (x \vee y) = x, \qquad x \vee (x \wedge y) = x.$$

To obtain a basis for the variety of Transitive Near Lattices (TNL), we can adjoin the following pair of axioms to NL.

$$x \wedge (y \vee (x \vee z)) = x, \qquad x \vee (y \wedge (x \wedge z)) = x.$$

Here also, MACE answers the question on the uniqueness of the meet operation.

Example #TNL-2. If $(\vee, \wedge)$ and $(\vee, \cdot)$ are both transitive near lattices, then $x \wedge y = x \cdot y$.

Counterexample. The clauses

$$x \wedge x = x$$
$$x \wedge y = y \wedge x$$
$$x \wedge (x \vee y) = x$$
$$x \wedge (y \vee (x \vee z)) = x$$
$$x \vee x = x$$
$$x \vee y = y \vee x$$
$$x \vee (x \wedge y) = x$$
$$x \vee (y \wedge (x \wedge z)) = x$$
$$x \cdot x = x$$
$$x \cdot y = y \cdot x$$
$$x \cdot (x \vee y) = x$$
$$x \cdot (y \vee (x \vee z)) = x$$
$$x \vee x = x$$
$$x \vee y = y \vee x$$
$$x \vee (x \cdot y) = x$$
$$x \vee (y \cdot (x \cdot z)) = x$$
$$0 \wedge 1 \neq 0 \cdot 1$$

have the following model (found by MACE 1.2.0 on gyro at 0.42 seconds).

```
^ :
    | 0 1 2 3 4
  --+----------
  0 | 0 2 2 0 4
  1 | 2 1 2 1 4
  2 | 2 2 2 2 2
  3 | 0 1 2 3 4
  4 | 4 4 2 4 4
v :
    | 0 1 2 3 4
  --+----------
  0 | 0 3 0 3 0
  1 | 3 1 1 3 1
  2 | 0 1 2 3 4
  3 | 3 3 3 3 3
  4 | 0 1 4 3 4
* :
    | 0 1 2 3 4
  --+----------
  0 | 0 4 2 0 4
  1 | 4 1 2 1 4
  2 | 2 2 2 2 2
```

```
      3 | 0 1 2 3 4
      4 | 4 4 2 4 4
end_of_model
```

6.7 Boolean Algebras

6.7.1 Frink's Theorem

The following theorem is on Frink's implicational basis for Boolean algebra. Padmanabhan found the first first-order proof that the system is a basis for Boolean algebra [37] (previous proofs were model theoretic), and we include OTTER's proof here.

Theorem #BA-1. A theorem of Frink.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x + x = x \\ ((x + y) + z) + u = (y + z) + x \ \rightarrow \ ((x + y) + z) + n(u) = 0 \\ ((x + y) + z) + n(u) = 0 \ \rightarrow \ ((x + y) + z) + u = (y + z) + x \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} n(x + n(y)) + n(n(x) + n(y)) = y \\ (x + y) + z = x + (y + z) \\ y + x = x + y \end{array} \right\}.$$

The conclusion is Huntington's axiom system for Boolean algebra.

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 7.40 seconds).

1	$x = x$	
2	$((x + y) + z) + u = (y + z) + x \ \rightarrow \ ((x + y) + z) + n(u) = 0$	
3	$((x + y) + z) + n(u) = 0 \ \rightarrow \ ((x + y) + z) + u = (y + z) + x$	
4	$n(A + n(B)) + n(n(A) + n(B)) = B, \ (A + B) + C = A + (B + C), \ B + A = A + B \ \rightarrow \ \Box$	
6,5	$x + x = x$	
8,7	$x + n(x) = 0$	[2,5 :6,6,6,6]
9	$(x + y) + z = (y + z) + x$	[5 → 3 :8 :1]
12	$(x + y) + n(z) = 0 \ \rightarrow \ (x + y) + z = (x + y) + x$	[5 → 3 :6]
14	$(x + y) + z = (z + x) + y$	[flip 9]
22	$(n(x) + y) + x = 0 + y$	[7 → 9, flip]
25,24	$(x + y) + x = x + y$	[5 → 9, flip]
26	$(x + n(y + x)) + y = 0$	[7 → 9, flip]
34	$(x + y) + n(z) = 0 \ \rightarrow \ (x + y) + z = x + y$	[12 :25]
47,46	$0 + x = 0$	[7 → 24 :8]
49,48	$(x + y) + y = y + x$	[9 → 24]
51	$(n(x) + y) + x = 0$	[22 :47]
71	$x + y = y + x$	[5 → 14 :25,49]
74	$n(A + n(B)) + n(n(A) + n(B)) = B, \ (C + A) + B = A + (B + C) \ \rightarrow \ \Box$	[14 → 4 :71]
92,91	$x + (x + y) = x + y$	[24 → 71, flip]
94,93	$(x + y) + z = x + (y + z)$	[14 → 71]

95	$x + (y + z) = y + (z + x)$	[9 → 71 :94]
96	$n(x) + x = 0$	[7 → 71, flip]
98	$n(A + n(B)) + n(n(A) + n(B)) = B \ \rightarrow \ \Box$	[74 :94 :95]
99	$n(x) + (y + x) = 0$	[51 :94]
101	$x + (y + n(z)) = 0 \ \rightarrow \ x + (y + z) = x + y$	[34 :94,94]
103	$x + (n(y + x) + y) = 0$	[26 :94]
106,105	$x + (y + x) = x + y$	[24 :94]
107	$x + (y + z) = z + (x + y)$	[14 :94,94]
108	$n(x) + (x + y) = 0$	[71 → 99]
110	$x + (y + n(x)) = 0$	[71 → 108 :94]
131	$x + (y + n(y + x)) = 0$	[105 → 103 :94,106]
137	$x + (n(x + y) + y) = 0$	[71 → 103]
167	$n(A + n(B)) + n(n(B) + n(A)) = B \ \rightarrow \ \Box$	[71 → 98]
234	$x + n(y) = 0 \ \rightarrow \ x + y = x$	[91 → 101 :92,6]
287	$n(n(x)) + x = n(n(x))$	[234,96]
289	$n(x) + y = 0 \ \rightarrow \ y + x = y$	[71 → 234]
368,367	$x + n(n(x)) = n(n(x))$	[71 → 287]
386	$x + n(n(n(x))) = 0$	[287 → 110]
422,421	$n(n(x)) = x$	[234,386 :368]
424	$x + y = 0 \ \rightarrow \ x + n(y) = x$	[421 → 234]
440	$x + y = 0 \ \rightarrow \ y + n(x) = y$	[421 → 289]
544	$x + n(y + n(x)) = x$	[424,110]
546	$n(x) + n(x + y) = n(x)$	[424,108]
587	$n(x + n(y)) + y = y$	[71 → 544]
663,662	$n(x + y) + n(y) = n(y)$	[421 → 587]
700,699	$n(x + y) + (z + n(x)) = z + n(x)$	[546 → 107, flip]
797	$n(x + y) + y = y + n(x)$	[440,137 :94,700, flip]
801	$x + n(x + y) = x + n(y)$	[440,131 :94,663, flip]
1090,1089	$n(x + y) + n(y + n(x)) = n(y)$	[797 → 801 :663]
1099	$B = B \ \rightarrow \ \Box$	[167 :1090,422]
1100	$\Box$	[1099,1]

6.7.2 Algebras of Set Difference

The theorems in this section are related to J. A. Kalman's work on set difference [13, 7], where he shows that the equations

$$\begin{aligned} &x - (y - x) = x \\ &x - (x - y) = y - (y - x) \\ &(x - y) - z = (x - z) - (y - z) \end{aligned}$$

form a basis for families of sets closed under set difference.

Thm. #LT-1a is a check that intersection, when defined in terms of set difference, is associative and commutative. Thm. #LT-1b shows that the third equation of Kalman's basis can be replaced with a simpler one [14].

Theorem #LT-1a.

$$\left\{\begin{array}{l} x-(y-x)=x \\ x-(x-y)=y-(y-x) \\ (x-y)-z=(x-z)-(y-z) \\ x\cdot y=x-(x-y) \end{array}\right\} \Rightarrow \left\{\begin{array}{l} (x\cdot y)\cdot z=x\cdot(y\cdot z) \\ x\cdot y=y\cdot x \end{array}\right\}.$$

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 4.75 seconds).

3,2	$x-(y-x)=x$	
4	$x-(x-y)=y-(y-x)$	
5	$(x-y)-z=(x-z)-(y-z)$	
7,6	$x\cdot y=x-(x-y)$	
8	$(A\cdot B)\cdot C=A\cdot(B\cdot C),\ A\cdot B=B\cdot A\ \rightarrow\ \square$	
9	$(A-(A-B))-((A-(A-B))-C)=A-(A-(B-(B-C)))\ \rightarrow\ \square$	[copy,8 :7,7,7,7,7,7 :4]
10	$(x-y)-(z-y)=(x-z)-y$	[flip 5]
11	$(x-y)-y=x-y$	[2 → 2]
14,13	$(x-y)-(x-y)=y-y$	[11 → 4 :3]
15	$(x-y)-((x-y)-x)=x-(y-(y-x))$	[4 → 4, flip]
22,21	$(x-(x-y))-(y-(y-x))=x-x$	[4 → 13 :14]
23	$x-x=y-y$	[4 → 13 :22,14]
24	$((x-y)-z)-(y-z)=(x-y)-z$	[11 → 5, flip]
28	$(x-y)-((z-x)-y)=x-y$	[2 → 5, flip]
44	$(x-(x-y))-y=z-z$	[5 → 23 :3]
48,47	$x-(y-y)=x$	[23 → 4 :3]
56,55	$(x-x)-y=x-x$	[47 → 2]
76	$(A-(A-B))-((B-(B-A))-C)=A-(A-(B-(B-C)))\ \rightarrow\ \square$	[4 → 9]
103	$x-x=((y-(y-z))-u)-z$	[44 → 10 :56]
107,106	$((x-y)-z)-y=(x-y)-(z-y)$	[11 → 10, flip]
112,111	$(x-y)-(z-x)=x-(y-(z-x))$	[2 → 10, flip]
126,125	$(x-y)-x=x-x$	[55 → 10, flip]
128	$((x-(x-y))-z)-y=u-u$	[flip 103]
132	$x-(y-(y-x))=x-y$	[15 :126,48, flip]
148	$(x-(y-z))-y=x-y$	[125 → 10 :48, flip]
153,152	$x-(x-(x-y))=x-y$	[125 → 4 :48, flip]
178	$(x-y)-(x-(y-z))=z-z$	[148 → 125 :14,14]
227,226	$((x-(x-y))-z)-((y-x)-z)=(x-(x-y))-z$	[132 → 28]
294	$(x-(x-y))-z=(y-(y-x))-z$	[4 → 24 :227]
313	$x-(x-((y-(y-x))-z))=(y-(y-x))-z$	[128 → 4 :48, flip]
403	$x-(x-((y-x)-z))=z-z$	[2 → 178]
521	$x-(x-((y-x)-z))=x-x$	[132 → 403 :14,14,14]
615,614	$(x-y)-(z-y)=(x-y)-z$	[521 → 132 :48,107, flip]
770	$x-(y-(z-x))=x-y$	[28 :615,112]
774	$(x-y)-z=(x-z)-y$	[10 :615]
842,841	$x-((y-(z-x))-u)=x-(y-u)$	[774 → 770]
847,846	$(x-(x-y))-z=y-(y-(x-z))$	[313 :842, flip]

861	$x-(x-(y-z))=y-(y-(x-z))$	[294 :847,847]
862	$B-(B-(A-(B-C)))=A-(A-(B-(B-C)))$ $\rightarrow$ $\Box$	[76 :847,847,153]
863	$\Box$	[862,861]

Theorem #LT-1b.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x-(y-x)=x \\ x-(x-y)=y-(y-x) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \{(x-y)-z=(x-z)-(y-z) \Leftrightarrow (x-y)-z=(x-z)-y\}.$$

Proof ($\Rightarrow$) found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 2.69 seconds.

3,2	$x-(y-x)=x$	
4	$x-(x-y)=y-(y-x)$	
5	$(x-y)-z=(x-z)-(y-z)$	
6	$(A-C)-B \neq (A-B)-C$	
7	$(x-y)-(z-y)=(x-z)-y$	[flip 5]
8	$(x-y)-y=x-y$	[2 $\rightarrow$ 2]
11,10	$(x-y)-(x-y)=y-y$	[8 $\rightarrow$ 4 :3]
12	$(x-y)-((x-y)-x)=x-(y-(y-x))$	[4 $\rightarrow$ 4, flip]
19,18	$(x-(x-y))-(y-(y-x))=x-x$	[4 $\rightarrow$ 10 :11]
20	$x-x=y-y$	[4 $\rightarrow$ 10 :19,11]
35	$(A-B)-(C-B) \neq (A-B)-C$	[5 $\rightarrow$ 6]
46,45	$x-(y-y)=x$	[20 $\rightarrow$ 4 :3]
53	$(x-x)-y=x-x$	[45 $\rightarrow$ 2]
83,82	$((x-y)-z)-y=(x-y)-(z-y)$	[8 $\rightarrow$ 7, flip]
98,97	$(x-y)-x=x-x$	[53 $\rightarrow$ 7, flip]
104	$x-(y-(y-x))=x-y$	[12 :98,46, flip]
120	$(x-(y-z))-y=x-y$	[97 $\rightarrow$ 7 :46, flip]
154	$(x-y)-(x-(y-z))=z-z$	[120 $\rightarrow$ 97 :11,11]
359	$x-(x-((y-x)-z))=z-z$	[2 $\rightarrow$ 154]
569	$x-(x-((y-x)-z))=x-x$	[104 $\rightarrow$ 359 :11,11,11]
627	$(x-y)-(z-y)=(x-y)-z$	[569 $\rightarrow$ 104 :46,83, flip]
629	$\Box$	[627,35]

Proof ($\Leftarrow$) found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 19.71 seconds.

3,2	$x-(y-x)=x$	
4	$x-(x-y)=y-(y-x)$	
5	$(x-y)-z=(x-z)-y$	
6	$(A-B)-C \neq (A-C)-(B-C)$	
7	$(A-C)-(B-C) \neq (A-B)-C$	[flip 6]
8	$(x-y)-y=x-y$	[2 $\rightarrow$ 2]
11,10	$(x-y)-(x-y)=y-y$	[8 $\rightarrow$ 4 :3]
19,18	$((x-y)-z)-y=(x-y)-z$	[8 $\rightarrow$ 5, flip]
21	$(x-(x-y))-z=(y-z)-(y-x)$	[4 $\rightarrow$ 5]

22	$(x-y)-(z-x)=x-y$	[2 → 5, flip]
29	$(x-y)-(x-z)=(z-(z-x))-y$	[flip 21]
33,32	$(x-y)-((x-z)-y)=z-(z-(x-y))$	[5 → 4]
34	$x-((y-x)-z)=x$	[5 → 2]
50	$x-x=y-y$	[34 → 4 :19,11]
55,54	$x-(y-y)=x$	[50 → 34]
57	$(x-x)-y=(z-y)-z$	[50 → 5]
61	$(x-y)-x=(z-z)-y$	[flip 57]
67,66	$(x-x)-y=x-x$	[54 → 2]
68	$(x-y)-x=z-z$	[61 :67]
75	$x-(x-(x-y))=x-y$	[68 → 4 :55, flip]
103,102	$((x-y)-z)-(u-(x-z))=(x-z)-y$	[5 → 22]
767	$(x-y)-((z-(z-x))-y)=(x-z)-((x-z)-(x-y))$	[29 → 4]
841	$(x-(x-y))-((x-(x-y))-(x-z))=y-(y-(x-z))$	[75 → 32 :33, flip]
2094,2093	$(x-y)-(x-(x-z))=(x-y)-z$	[75 → 102 :103, flip]
2125,2124	$(x-y)-((x-y)-(x-z))=(x-y)-z$	[29 → 102 :19]
2130,2129	$(x-(x-y))-z=y-(y-(x-z))$	[841 :2125]
2132	$(x-y)-(z-y)=(x-z)-y$	[767 :2130,2094,2125]
2133	□	[2132,7]

6.7.3 Robbins Algebra

This section is on the celebrated Robbins problem, whether a Robbins algebra is necessarily a Boolean algebra. Consider the equations

$$n(x+n(y))+n(n(x)+n(y))=y, \qquad \text{(Huntington-axiom)}$$
$$n(n(x+y)+n(x+n(y)))=x. \qquad \text{(Robbins-axiom)}$$

It is known that the Huntington axiom, along with commutativity and associativity of $+$, is a basis for Boolean algebra, but it is unknown whether the Huntington axiom can be replaced with the Robbins axiom.

Problem #RBA-1. The Robbins conjecture.

$$\left\{\begin{array}{l} x+y=y+x \\ (x+y)+z=x+(y+z) \\ \text{Robbins-axiom} \end{array}\right\} \Rightarrow \{\text{Huntington-axiom}\}.$$

Winker and Wos attacked the problem by finding weaker and weaker conditions that force a Robbins algebra to be Boolean [57]. We present two examples; the condition in the second is so week that it is hard for us to imagine a Robbins algebra that is not Boolean.

Theorem #RBA-2. If a Robbins algebra has an element c such that $c+c=c$, then it is a Boolean algebra.

$$\left\{\begin{array}{l} x+y=y+x \\ (x+y)+z=x+(y+z) \\ n(n(x+y)+n(x+n(y)))=x \\ c+c=c \end{array}\right\} \Rightarrow \{n(x+n(y))+n(n(x)+n(y))=y\}.$$

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 21.42 seconds).

1	$x=x$	
2	$x+y=y+x$	
4,3	$(x+y)+z=x+(y+z)$	
6,5	$n(n(x+y)+n(x+n(y)))=x$	
7	$c+c=c$	
9	$n(A+n(B))+n(n(A)+n(B))\neq B$	
10	$c+(c+x)=c+x$	[7 → 3, flip]
13	$x+(y+z)=y+(z+x)$	[2 → 3]
14	$x+(y+z)=z+(x+y)$	[flip 13]
16,15	$c+(x+c)=c+x$	[2 → 10]
25	$n(n(c)+n(c+n(c)))=c$	[7 → 5]
27	$n(n(x+(y+z))+n(x+(y+n(z))))=x+y$	[3 → 5 :4]
29	$n(n(x+y)+n(y+n(x)))=y$	[2 → 5]
33	$n(n(x+(n(y+z)+n(y+n(z))))+n(x+y))=x$	[5 → 5]
35	$n(n(x+y)+n(n(y)+x))=x$	[2 → 5]
39	$n(n(x+n(y))+n(x+y))=x$	[2 → 5]
49	$x+(y+z)=z+(y+x)$	[2 → 13]
63	$n(n(c+n(c))+n(c))=c$	[2 → 25]
65	$n(n(n(c)+(c+n(c)))+c)=n(c)$	[25 → 5]
73	$n(n(A)+n(B))+n(A+n(B))\neq B$	[2 → 9]
98	$n(n(x+(n(c+n(c))+n(c)))+n(x+c))=x$	[63 → 5]
117	$n(n(x+(y+z))+n(y+(x+n(z))))=y+x$	[49 → 29 :4]
147	$n(n(x+y)+n(n(x)+y))=y$	[2 → 29]
159	$n(n(x+n(y))+n(y+x))=x$	[2 → 29]
227	$n(n(n(x)+y)+n(y+x))=y$	[2 → 35]
289	$n(c+n(n(c)+(c+n(c))))=n(c)$	[25 → 39]
303	$n(n(x+n(y+z))+n(z+(x+y)))=x$	[14 → 39]
381	$n(n(n(x)+y)+n(x+y))=y$	[2 → 147]
459	$n(n(c+(x+n(c)))+n(c+x))=c+x$	[10 → 159 :4]
646,645	$n(n(c)+n(n(c)+(c+n(c))))=c$	[65 → 381 :4,4,16]
652,651	$n(n(c)+(c+n(c)))=n(c+n(c))$	[65 → 227 :646, flip]
681	$n(c+n(c+n(c)))=n(c)$	[289 :652]
1451,1450	$n(n(c+(n(c+n(c))+n(c)))+n(c))=c$	[7 → 98]
1583,1582	$n(n(x+c)+n(n(c+n(c))+(x+n(c))))=x$	[25 → 303]
1644	$c+n(c+n(c))=c$	[681 → 459 :1451, flip]
1646	$n(c+n(c))+c=c$	[2 → 1644]

1719,1718	$n(c+n(c))+x=x$	[1646 → 117 :1583, flip]
1725,1724	$x+n(c+n(c))=x$	[1646 → 27 :1719,6, flip]
1770	$n(x+n(x))=n(c+n(c))$	[1718 → 33 :6,1719]
1957,1956	$n(n(n(n(x))+x))=n(n(x))$	[1770 → 227 :1719]
1959,1958	$n(n(x))=x$	[1770 → 227 :1725,1957]
2091,2090	$n(n(x)+y)+n(x+y)=n(y)$	[381 → 1958, flip]
2177	$B \neq B$	[73 :2091,1959]
2178	$\Box$	[2177,1]

Theorem #RBA-3. If a Robbins algebra has elements c and d such that $c+d=c$, then it is a Boolean algebra.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x+y=y+x \\ (x+y)+z=x+(y+z) \\ n(n(x+y)+n(x+n(y)))=x \\ c+d=c \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \{n(x+n(y))+n(n(x)+n(y))=y\}.$$

By Thm. #RBA-2, it is sufficient to show $\exists e, e+e=e$.

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 1509.94 seconds).

1	$x+x \neq x$	
4,3	$x+y=y+x$	
6,5	$(x+y)+z=x+(y+z)$	
8,7	$x+(y+z)=y+(x+z)$	
9	$n(n(x+y)+n(x+n(y)))=x$	
12,11	$c+d=c$	
14	$n(n(x+(y+z))+n(y+n(x+z)))=y$	[7 → 9]
18	$n(n(x+y)+n(y+n(x)))=y$	[3 → 9]
20	$n(n(x+y)+n(x+(n(y+z)+n(y+n(z)))))=x$	[9 → 9 :4]
22	$n(n(x+y)+n(n(y)+x))=x$	[3 → 9]
26	$c+(x+d)=x+c$	[11 → 7, flip]
31,30	$c+(d+x)=c+x$	[11 → 5, flip]
32	$n(n(x+c)+n(c+n(x+d)))=c$	[26 → 9]
40	$n(n(c+x)+n(d+(n(c)+x)))=d+x$	[30 → 18 :4,8]
44	$n(n(c)+n(d+n(c)))=d$	[11 → 18]
58	$n(n(x+y)+n(n(x)+y))=y$	[3 → 18]
62	$n(n(x+n(y))+n(y+x))=x$	[3 → 18]
67,66	$n(d+n(d+(n(c)+n(c))))=n(c)$	[44 → 18 :4,8,4]
77,76	$n(n(c+x)+n(d+n(c+x)))=d$	[30 → 14]
80	$n(n(x+(y+z))+n(y+n(z+x)))=y$	[3 → 14]
102	$n(n(x+(n(y+z)+n(z+n(y))))+n(z+x))=x$	[18 → 22]
108	$n(d+n(c+n(d+n(c))))=n(d+n(c))$	[44 → 22 :4,4]
112	$n(x+n(x+(y+n(n(y)+x))))=n(n(y)+x)$	[22 → 22 :8,4,4]
130	$n(n(x+(y+z))+n(n(x+y)+z))=z$	[5 → 58]
146	$n(x+n(y+(x+n(n(y)+x))))=n(n(y)+x)$	[58 → 58 :6,4]

176 $n(n(x+n(y+z))+n(y+(z+x)))=x$ [5 → 62]
242 $n(n(x+c)+n(c+n(d+x)))=c$ [3 → 32]
294 $n(n(x+n(y+n(z)))+n(x+(y+n(z+(y+n(y+n(z)))))))=x$ [62 → 20 :8,4,4]
434 $n(n(c+n(d+x))+n(x+c))=c$ [3 → 242]
529,528 $n(n(c)+n(d+(d+n(c))))=d+d$ [11 → 40 :4]
636 $n(n(n(d+(n(c)+x))+(y+n(c+x)))+n(y+(d+x)))=y$ [40 → 80]
814 $n(n(x+(y+z))+n(n(y+x)+z))=z$ [7 → 130]
866 $n(n(x+n(y+z))+n(z+(y+x)))=x$ [3 → 176]
1140 $n(n(d+(x+n(c+y)))+n(y+(c+x)))=d+x$ [30 → 866 :6]
1933,1932 $n(n(c)+n(d+(n(x+c)+n(c+n(x)))))=d$ [11 → 102 :4]
2194 $n(n(c+n(d+n(c)))+n(c+n(c+n(d+n(c)))))=c$ [108 → 434 :4]
2356 $n(n(d+n(c+x))+n(c+(x+n(d+n(c+x)))))=d$ [76 → 112 :4,8,31,4,6,77]
5429,5428 $n(d+n(d+(n(c+x)+n(c+(x+n(d+n(c+x)))))))=n(c+x)$ [76 → 294 :8,6,8,31,8]
6608 $n(c+(x+n(d+n(c+x))))=n(c+x)$ [2356 → 814 :8,4,5429, flip]
6611,6610 $n(c+n(d+n(c)))=n(c)$ [11 → 6608 :31,12]
6653,6652 $n(n(c)+n(c+n(c)))=c$ [2194 :6611,6611]
6721,6720 $n(c+n(c+(n(c)+n(c+(c+n(c+n(c)))))))=n(c)$ [6652 → 294 :8]
6798 $n(n(c+n(c))+n(c+(c+n(c+n(c)))))=c$ [6652 → 146 :4,6653]
7832 $n(c+(c+n(c+n(c))))=n(c)$ [6798 → 814 :8,4,6721, flip]
7834 $d+n(c+n(c))=d$ [7832 → 1140 :4,4,1933, flip]
8090 $d+d=d$ [7834 → 636 :4,67,529]
8092 □ [8090,1]

The preceding theorem is very difficult for OTTER and the proof shown is the result of a very specialized search strategy. Our first automatic proof (without hints or special strategies) was found with a prototype theorem prover with associative-commutative (AC) unification and matching; that proof was the first known first-order proof. Wos and McCune then found an automatic proof with OTTER using the *tail strategy*, which penalizes equalities with complex right-hand sides, and a restriction strategy that discards equalities with more than 3 variables. Independently, R. Veroff found an OTTER proof with the *hints strategy* [54], using the AC proof as hints. The proof shown above was found with a strategy that discards equalities that match some simple patterns that do not appear in some of the other proofs; we have inlcluded this proof, because it is shorter than most of the other proofs we have found. We are applying the strategies we have developed for this theorem to searches for a proof of the main conjecture, #RBA-1.

6.7.4 Ternary Boolean Algebra

These results are also reported in [42]. Padmanabhan's reduction schema [36] gives us the following single axiom for ternary Boolean algebra (TBA).

$$f(f(x,g(x),y),g(f(f(z,g(f(f(u,v,w),v6,f(u,v,v7))),f(v,f(v7,v6,w),u)),g(v8),z)),z)=y$$

The following theorem gives us a simplier single axiom for TBA; it was found

by running OTTER searches with many candidate axioms derived from the preceding axiom.

Theorem #TBA-1.

$$\left\{\begin{array}{l} f(f(v,w,x),y,f(v,w,z)) = f(v,w,f(x,y,z)) \\ f(y,x,x) = x \\ f(x,y,g(y)) = x \\ f(x,x,y) = x \\ f(g(y),y,x) = x \end{array}\right\} \Leftrightarrow \{f(f(x,g(x),y),g(f(f(z,u,v),w,f(z,u,v6))),f(u,f(v6,w,v)$$

Proof ($\Rightarrow$) found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 4.07 seconds.

1	$x = x$	
3,2	$f(f(x,y,z),u,f(x,y,v)) = f(x,y,f(z,u,v))$	
4	$f(x,y,y) = y$	
7,6	$f(x,y,g(y)) = x$	
9,8	$f(x,x,y) = x$	
10	$f(g(x),x,y) = y$	
12	$f(f(A,g(A),B),g(f(f(C,D,E),F,f(C,D,G))),f(D,f(G,F,E),C)) \neq B$	
13	$f(f(A,g(A),B),g(f(C,D,f(E,F,G))),f(D,f(G,F,E),C)) \neq B$	[copy,12 :3]
14	$f(x,y,f(z,f(x,y,u),u)) = f(x,y,u)$	[2 → 4]
17,16	$f(f(x,y,z),u,y) = f(x,y,f(z,u,y))$	[4 → 2]
18	$f(x,y,f(z,x,u)) = f(z,x,f(x,y,u))$	[4 → 2]
19	$f(x,y,f(y,z,u)) = f(y,z,f(x,y,u))$	[flip 18]
20	$f(x,y,f(z,f(x,y,z),u)) = f(x,y,z)$	[2 → 8]
22	$f(x,y,x) = x$	[8 → 2 :9,9]
25,24	$f(f(x,y,z),u,x) = f(x,y,f(z,u,x))$	[22 → 2]
33	$f(x,y,f(z,x,g(y))) = x$	[6 → 14 :7]
46,45	$f(x,y,f(z,u,f(v,x,g(y)))) = f(x,y,f(z,u,x))$	[33 → 2 :25, flip]
57	$f(x,y,z) = f(x,z,f(g(z),y,z))$	[6 → 16]
60	$f(x,y,f(g(y),z,y)) = f(x,z,y)$	[flip 57]
61	$f(x,y,f(z,g(y),x)) = x$	[16 → 33 :46]
71	$f(g(g(x)),x,y) = g(g(x))$	[6 → 61]
80,79	$g(g(x)) = x$	[4 → 71, flip]
84,83	$f(x,g(x),y) = y$	[79 → 10]
85	$f(x,g(y),f(z,y,x)) = x$	[79 → 61]
90,89	$f(x,g(y),y) = x$	[79 → 6]
91	$f(B,g(f(C,D,f(E,F,G))),f(D,f(G,F,E),C)) \neq B$	[13 :84]
163,162	$f(x,y,f(z,x,y)) = f(z,x,y)$	[4 → 19, flip]
286	$f(x,g(y),f(y,x,z)) = x$	[89 → 20 :90]
374	$f(x,y,z) = f(y,z,x)$	[286 → 85 :80,17,163]
403,402	$f(g(x),y,x) = y$	[83 → 374, flip]
420	$f(x,y,z) = f(x,z,y)$	[60 :403]
444	$f(B,g(f(D,f(E,F,G),C)),f(D,f(G,F,E),C)) \neq B$	[374 → 91]
612	$f(x,y,z) = f(z,y,x)$	[374 → 420]

1085 $B \neq B$ [612 → 444 :90]
1086 □ [1085,1]

Proof (⇐) found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 1.70 seconds.

1 $x = x$
2 $f(f(D,E,A),B,f(D,E,C)) = f(D,E,f(A,B,C)),\ f(B,A,A) = A,\ f(A,B,g(B)) = A,$
4,3 $f(f(x,g(x),y),g(f(f(z,u,v),w,f(z,u,v_6))),f(u,f(v_6,w,v),z)) = y$
5 $f(f(x,y,z),g(f(f(u,v,w),v_6,f(u,v,v_7))),f(v,f(v_7,v_6,w),u)) = f(y,f(z,g(f(x,y,v_8)),v_8$
6 $f(f(x,g(x),y),g(f(f(z,u,f(v,f(w,v_6,v_7),v_8)),g(f(f(v_8,v,v_7),v_6,f(v_8,v,w))),f(z,u,f(v$
8 $f(x,f(y,g(f(z,x,u)),u),z) = f(f(z,x,y),g(f(f(v,w,v_6),v_7,f(v,w,v_8))),f(w,f(v_8,v_7,v_6$
9 $f(x,f(y,g(f(z,x,u)),u),z) = f(x,f(y,g(f(z,x,v)),v),z)$ [5 → 5]
10 $f(g(x),f(y,g(f(x,g(x),z)),z),x) = y$ [3 → 5, flip]
13,12 $f(f(x,g(x),y),g(f(z,g(z),f(u,g(u),v))),f(g(z),v,z)) = y$ [6 → 6 :4]
15,14 $f(g(x),y,x) = y$ [12 → 12 :13, flip]
18 $f(f(x,g(x),y),g(f(z,g(z),g(g(u)))),u) = y$ [12 → 12 :15]
20 $f(x,g(f(y,g(y),z)),z) = x$ [10 :15]
27,26 $f(x,g(g(g(y))),y) = x$ [14 → 20]
31,30 $g(f(x,g(x),y)) = g(y)$ [14 → 20]
33,32 $f(x,g(y),y) = x$ [20 :31]
35,34 $f(x,g(x),y) = y$ [18 :31,27]
37,36 $f(x,g(f(f(y,z,u),v,f(y,z,w))),f(z,f(w,v,u),y)) = x$ [3 :35]
38 $f(x,f(y,g(f(z,x,u)),u),z) = f(z,x,y)$ [8 :37]
39 $f(x,y,z) = f(y,f(z,g(f(x,y,u)),u),x)$ [5 :37]
43,42 $g(g(x)) = x$ [14 → 34]
47,46 $f(x,y,g(y)) = x$ [42 → 32]
49,48 $f(g(x),x,y) = y$ [42 → 34]
51,50 $f(x,y,g(x)) = y$ [42 → 14]
52 $f(f(D,E,A),B,f(D,E,C)) = f(D,E,f(A,B,C)),\ f(B,A,A) = A,\ f(A,A,B) = A\ \rightarrow$
56,55 $f(x,f(y,g(f(z,x,u)),u),z) = f(x,f(y,g(z),g(x)),z)$ [46 → 9, flip]
59 $f(x,y,z) = f(y,f(z,g(x),g(y)),x)$ [39 :56]
60 $f(x,f(y,g(z),g(x)),z) = f(z,x,y)$ [38 :56]
67 $f(x,g(f(y,z,u)),f(u,z,y)) = x$ [48 → 36 :49,51]
107 $f(x,y,z) = f(z,y,x)$ [48 → 67 :43]
111 $f(f(x,y,z),g(f(z,y,x)),u) = u$ [67 → 107, flip]
132,131 $f(f(x,y,z),u,f(x,y,v)) = f(y,f(z,u,v),x)$ [36 → 111]
139 $f(E,f(A,B,C),D) = f(D,E,f(A,B,C)),\ f(B,A,A) = A,\ f(A,A,B) = A\ \rightarrow$ □ [52 :13
144 $f(x,f(y,g(x),g(z)),z) = f(x,f(y,g(z),g(x)),z)$ [50 → 55]
149 $f(x,f(y,g(z),g(x)),z) = f(x,f(y,g(x),g(z)),z)$ [flip 144]
160 $f(x,y,z) = f(y,f(x,g(z),g(y)),z)$ [107 → 59]
171 $f(x,f(y,g(z),g(x)),z) = f(y,x,z)$ [flip 160]
290,289 $f(x,y,y) = y$ [50 → 60 :33, flip]
294,293 $f(x,f(y,g(x),g(z)),z) = f(x,z,y)$ [107 → 60]
301 $f(E,f(A,B,C),D) = f(D,E,f(A,B,C)),\ f(A,A,B) = A\ \rightarrow$ □ [139 :290 :1]
310,309 $f(x,f(y,g(z),g(x)),z) = f(x,z,y)$ [149 :294]
340 $f(x,y,z) = f(z,x,y)$ [171 :310]

363,362	$f(x, x, y) = x$	$[107 \rightarrow 289]$
364	$\square$	[301 :363 :340,1]

Chapter 7

Independent Self-Dual Bases

We write about two different types of dual equations in this chapter. The first type applies group-like algebras with one binary operation, and the dual of an equation is obtained by simultaneously flipping the arguments of all occurrences of the binary operation; informally, the dual of an equation is its mirror image with respect to the binary operation. The second (and more familiar) type applies to lattice-like algebras with one or more pairs of operations; the dual of an equation is obtained by simultaineously replacing all occurrences of each operation that occurs in a pair with the other member of the pair.

For both types of duality, we write $\widetilde{E}$ for the dual of an equation E. A set S of equations is self-dual if $E \in S \Rightarrow \widetilde{E} \in S$ (modulo renaming of variables). An equation E is self-dual if $E \equiv \widetilde{E}$. For example, the associative law $(xy)z = x(yz)$ is group-like self-dual, for if we write it backwards then rename variables, the result is what we started with.

The focus of this chapter is the existence of independent self-dual n-bases, for several values of n, for groups and subvarieites and for Boolean algebra. Our interest in this area arises from Tarski's interpolation theorem [53, p. 282]:

> Given a theory Θ, let $\Delta\Theta$ denote the set of all cardinals ν such that Θ has an independent basis with cardinality ν. The theorem asserts that if Θ is an equational theory, and if κ, λ, and μ are three finite cardinals such that $\kappa < \lambda < \mu$, and if $\kappa, \mu \in \Delta\Theta$, then $\lambda \in \Delta\Theta$.

We are interested in similar results in which the basis satisfies syntactic constraints such as self duality. For groups we consider here cardinalities 2, 3, and 4, and for subvarieties of groups, we present a schema for cardinalities 2, 3, and 4. In [43], we extend these results to all finite cardinalities ≥ 2, and show independence of all the resulting bases. For Boolean algebra, we verify a previouly known 6-basis and present bases of cardinalities 2 and 3 which were found with reduction schemas.

7.1 Self-Dual Bases for Group Theory

Thm. #DUAL-GT-2 presents a self-dual 2-basis for the variety of groups, and Thm. #DUAL-GT-3 shows its independence. Thms. #DUAL-GT-3 and #DUAL-GT-4 are the analogous results for Abelian groups. These two 2-bases were found by techniques similar to those presented by McCune in [22]: a large number of candidate bases were generated, and each was given to OTTER to search for a proof.

Theorem #DUAL-GT-1. The type is $\langle 2, 1 \rangle$.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} ((x \cdot y) \cdot z) \cdot (y \cdot z)' = x \\ (z \cdot y)' \cdot (z \cdot (y \cdot x)) = x \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \cdot x' = y \cdot y' \\ x \cdot (y \cdot y') = x \\ (x \cdot y) \cdot z = x \cdot (y \cdot z) \end{array} \right\}.$$

($\Leftarrow$) is trivial, because the right-hand side is a well-known basis for group theory. The proof of ($\Rightarrow$) follows.

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 0.51 seconds).

1	$x = x$	
2	$B \cdot B' = A \cdot A',\ A \cdot (B \cdot B') = A,\ (A \cdot B) \cdot C = A \cdot (B \cdot C) \ \rightarrow\ \Box$	
3	$((x \cdot y) \cdot z) \cdot (y \cdot z)' = x$	
6,5	$(x \cdot y)' \cdot (x \cdot (y \cdot z)) = z$	
7	$(x \cdot y) \cdot ((z \cdot u)' \cdot y)' = (x \cdot z) \cdot u$	[3 → 3]
8	$x \cdot (y \cdot (z \cdot y)')' = x \cdot z$	[3 → 3]
12	$(x \cdot y) \cdot z = (x \cdot u) \cdot ((y \cdot z)' \cdot u)'$	[flip 7]
35	$((x \cdot y) \cdot (z \cdot y)') \cdot z = x$	[3 → 8, flip]
37	$(x \cdot (y \cdot x)')' = y$	[8 → 5 :6, flip]
43	$((x \cdot y)' \cdot x)' = y$	[37 → 37]
45	$x \cdot (y \cdot ((x \cdot y)' \cdot z)) = z$	[37 → 5]
48,47	$(x' \cdot (y \cdot z)')' = y \cdot (z \cdot x)$	[5 → 43]
52,51	$x \cdot ((y \cdot x)' \cdot (y \cdot z)) = z$	[43 → 5]
63	$(x \cdot y) \cdot (z \cdot y)' = (x \cdot (u \cdot z)') \cdot u$	[43 → 7]
75,74	$(x \cdot y) \cdot (z \cdot ((y \cdot z)' \cdot u)) = x \cdot u$	[7 → 37 :48]
98	$((x \cdot ((y \cdot z) \cdot (u \cdot z)')) \cdot u) \cdot y' = x$	[35 → 3]
119,118	$(x \cdot y) \cdot (z' \cdot y)' = x \cdot z$	[45 → 7 :75]
137,136	$(x \cdot y) \cdot z = x \cdot (y \cdot z)$	[12 :119]
143,142	$x \cdot (y \cdot y') = x$	[98 :137,137,137,137,137,137,137,137,52]
182	$x \cdot (y \cdot (z \cdot y)') = x \cdot ((u \cdot z)' \cdot u)$	[63 :137,137]
193	$B \cdot B' = A \cdot A' \ \rightarrow\ \Box$	[2 :143,137 :1,1]
196	$x \cdot (y \cdot (x \cdot y)') = z \cdot z'$	[142 → 45]
200,199	$(x \cdot y)' \cdot x = y'$	[142 → 5]
203	$x \cdot x' = y \cdot (z \cdot (y \cdot z)')$	[flip 196]
205,204	$x \cdot (y \cdot (z \cdot y)') = x \cdot z'$	[182 :200]
210	$x \cdot x' = y \cdot y'$	[flip 203 :205]
211	$\Box$	[210,193]

Theorem #DUAL-GT-2. The set

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} ((x \cdot y) \cdot z) \cdot (y \cdot z)' = x \\ (z \cdot y)' \cdot (z \cdot (y \cdot x)) = x \end{array} \right\}$$

is an independent self-dual basis for group theory.

Proof. By Thm. #DUAL-GT-1, the set is a basis for group theory; it is self-dual by inspection. Independence follows from the non-group model below, which satisfies the first equation and not the second. (Also, it is well-known that a single axiom for group theory must have at least 3 occurrences of inverse [18]).

The clauses

$$((x \cdot y) \cdot z) \cdot (y \cdot z)' = x$$
$$(C \cdot B)' \cdot (C \cdot (B \cdot A)) \neq A$$

have the following model (found by MACE 1.2.0 on gyro at 0.27 seconds).

```
* :
      | 0 1 2
   --+------
   0  | 0 0 0
   1  | 1 1 1
   2  | 2 2 2
@ :
      0 1 2
   ---------
      0 0 0
C: 0
B: 0
A: 1
end_of_model
```

Theorem #DUAL-GT-3.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (z \cdot (x \cdot y)) \cdot (y \cdot z)' = x \\ (z \cdot y)' \cdot ((y \cdot x) \cdot z) = x \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \cdot x' = y \cdot y' \\ x \cdot (y \cdot y') = x \\ (x \cdot y) \cdot z = x \cdot (y \cdot z) \\ x \cdot y = y \cdot x \end{array} \right\}.$$

($\Leftarrow$) is trivial, because the right-hand side is a well-known basis for Abelian group theory. The proof of ($\Rightarrow$) follows.

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 1.53 seconds).

1 $x = x$

2 $B \cdot B' = A \cdot A',\ A \cdot (B \cdot B') = A,\ (A \cdot B) \cdot C = A \cdot (B \cdot C),\ B \cdot A = A \cdot B \ \rightarrow\ \Box$

3 $(x \cdot (y \cdot z)) \cdot (z \cdot x)' = y$

5 $(x \cdot y)' \cdot ((y \cdot z) \cdot x) = z$

7	$(x \cdot y) \cdot ((z \cdot u)' \cdot x)' = u \cdot (y \cdot z)$	[3 → 3]
17	$((x \cdot y)' \cdot y)' \cdot z = z \cdot x$	[3 → 5]
20	$x \cdot y = ((y \cdot z)' \cdot z)' \cdot x$	[flip 17]
23	$x \cdot (y \cdot (y \cdot z)')' = z \cdot x$	[5 → 3]
26	$x \cdot y = y \cdot (z \cdot (z \cdot x)')'$	[flip 23]
31	$((x \cdot y) \cdot (z \cdot x)') \cdot z = y$	[5 → 17, flip]
62,61	$((x \cdot (y \cdot z))' \cdot y)' = z \cdot x$	[31 → 31, flip]
95	$(((x \cdot y)' \cdot y)' \cdot z)' \cdot ((x \cdot u) \cdot z) = u$	[20 → 5]
126	$x \cdot ((y \cdot (z \cdot x)') \cdot z) = y$	[31 → 7 :62, flip]
171	$x \cdot (((((y \cdot x)' \cdot z)' \cdot z)' \cdot u) \cdot y) = u$	[20 → 126]
173	$x \cdot (((y \cdot x)' \cdot z) \cdot y) = ((z \cdot u)' \cdot u)'$	[17 → 126]
183,182	$(x \cdot (x \cdot y)')' = y$	[5 → 126]
184	$((x \cdot y)' \cdot y)' = z \cdot (((u \cdot z)' \cdot x) \cdot u)$	[flip 173]
185	$x \cdot y = y \cdot x$	[26 :183]
198	$(((x \cdot (y \cdot z)') \cdot y) \cdot (u \cdot z)) \cdot x' = u$	[126 → 3]
212,211	$((x \cdot y)' \cdot y)' \cdot z = x \cdot z$	[20 → 185]
223,222	$x \cdot (((y \cdot x)' \cdot z) \cdot y) = z$	[171 :212]
245	$(x \cdot y)' \cdot ((x \cdot z) \cdot y) = z$	[95 :212]
255	$((x \cdot y)' \cdot y)' = x$	[184 :223]
257	$(x \cdot (y \cdot x)')' = y$	[185 → 182]
294,293	$(x \cdot y) \cdot z = x \cdot (y \cdot z)$	[255 → 7]
330,329	$(x \cdot y)' \cdot (x \cdot (z \cdot y)) = z$	[245 :294]
353	$x \cdot (y \cdot x') = y$	[198 :294,294,294,330,294]
423	$B \cdot B' = A \cdot A',\ A \cdot (B \cdot B') = A \ \rightarrow\ \Box$	[2 :294 :1,185]
458	$x \cdot (x' \cdot y) = y$	[185 → 353]
465,464	$(x \cdot y')' = y \cdot x'$	[353 → 182]
482,481	$x \cdot (y \cdot y') = x$	[257 :465,294]
492	$B \cdot B' = A \cdot A' \ \rightarrow\ \Box$	[423 :482 :1]
526	$x \cdot x' = y \cdot y'$	[481 → 458]
527	$\Box$	[526,492]

Theorem #DUAL-GT-4. The set

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (z \cdot (x \cdot y)) \cdot (y \cdot z)' = x \\ (z \cdot y)' \cdot ((y \cdot x) \cdot z) = x \end{array} \right\}$$

is an independent self-dual basis for Abelian group theory.

Proof. By Thm. #DUAL-GT-3, the set is a basis for Abelian groups; it is self-dual by inspection. The following noncommutative model of the first equation, and the dual model of the second equation show independence.

The clauses

$$(z \cdot (x \cdot y)) \cdot (y \cdot z)' = x$$
$$1 \cdot 2 \neq 2 \cdot 1$$

have the following model (found by MACE 1.2.0 on gyro at 0.13 seconds).

```
* :
      | 0 1 2
   --+------
   0  | 0 1 2
   1  | 2 0 1
   2  | 1 2 0
@ :
      0 1 2
   ---------
      0 2 1
end_of_model
```

The next few theorems present a 3-basis and a 4-basis for (ordinary) groups; both are independent and self-dual. These bases were found by "trial and error": we conjectured several variations, giving each to OTTER to search for a proof.

Theorem #DUAL-GT-5.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \cdot (x' \cdot y) = y \\ (x \cdot y') \cdot y = x \\ (x \cdot y) \cdot ((z \cdot z') \cdot u) = (x \cdot (v' \cdot v)) \cdot (y \cdot u) \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \cdot x' = y \cdot y' \\ x \cdot (y \cdot y') = x \\ (x \cdot y) \cdot z = x \cdot (y \cdot z) \end{array} \right\}.$$

($\Leftarrow$) is trivial, because the right-hand side is a well-known basis for group theory. The proof of ($\Rightarrow$) follows.

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 0.50 seconds).

1	$x = x$	
2	$B \cdot B' = A \cdot A',\ A \cdot (B \cdot B') = A,\ (A \cdot B) \cdot C = A \cdot (B \cdot C)\ \rightarrow\ \Box$	
4,3	$x \cdot (x' \cdot y) = y$	
6,5	$(x \cdot y') \cdot y = x$	
7	$(x \cdot y) \cdot ((z \cdot z') \cdot u) = (x \cdot (v' \cdot v)) \cdot (y \cdot u)$	
8	$(x \cdot (y' \cdot y)) \cdot (z \cdot u) = (x \cdot z) \cdot ((v \cdot v') \cdot u)$	[flip 7]
9	$x'' \cdot y = x \cdot y$	[3 $\rightarrow$ 3, flip]
14,13	$x'' = x$	[9 $\rightarrow$ 5 :6, flip]
15	$x' \cdot (x \cdot y) = y$	[9 $\rightarrow$ 3]
17	$(x \cdot y) \cdot y' = x$	[13 $\rightarrow$ 5]
27	$(x \cdot y) \cdot z = (x \cdot (u' \cdot u)) \cdot (y \cdot z)$	[5 $\rightarrow$ 7]
38	$(x \cdot (y' \cdot y)) \cdot (z \cdot u) = (x \cdot z) \cdot u$	[flip 27]
42	$x \cdot (y \cdot x)' = y'$	[15 $\rightarrow$ 17]
50	$(x \cdot y)' = y' \cdot x'$	[17 $\rightarrow$ 42, flip]
65	$(x \cdot (y \cdot z)) \cdot (z' \cdot y') = x$	[50 $\rightarrow$ 17]
80	$(x \cdot ((y \cdot z) \cdot u)) \cdot (u' \cdot (z' \cdot y')) = x$	[50 $\rightarrow$ 65]
91,90	$(x \cdot y) \cdot ((z \cdot z') \cdot u) = x \cdot (y \cdot u)$	[15 $\rightarrow$ 8 :14, flip]
99,98	$x \cdot (y' \cdot y) = x$	[65 $\rightarrow$ 8 :14,91, flip]
118,117	$(x \cdot y) \cdot z = x \cdot (y \cdot z)$	[38 :99, flip]

120,119	$x \cdot (y \cdot y') = x$	[80 :118,118,118,118,4,4]
121	$B \cdot B' = A \cdot A' \ \rightarrow \ \Box$	[2 :120,118 :1,1]
125	$x \cdot x' = y \cdot y'$	[119 $\rightarrow$ 3]
126	$\Box$	[125,121]

Theorem #DUAL-GT-6. The set

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \cdot (x' \cdot y) = y \\ (x \cdot y') \cdot y = x \\ (x \cdot y) \cdot ((z \cdot z') \cdot u) = (x \cdot (v' \cdot v)) \cdot (y \cdot u) \end{array} \right\}$$

is an independent self-dual basis for group theory.

Proof. By Thm. #DUAL-GT-5, the set is a basis for group theory; it is self-dual by inspection. To prove independence, we show that no two members are a basis for group theory. The first two are not a basis, because three variables are required in any basis, the first and third are not a basis, as shown by the nongroup MACE example below, and the dual example holds for the second and third.

The third equation is too complex for the current version of MACE, so we add the additional constraint $x \cdot x' = y' \cdot y = 0$, which allows us to simplify the equation.

The clauses

$x \cdot (x' \cdot y) = y$
$(x \cdot y) \cdot (0 \cdot z) = (x \cdot 0) \cdot (y \cdot z)$
$x \cdot x' = 0$
$x' \cdot x = 0$
$1 \cdot 2 \neq 2 \cdot 1$

have the following model (found by MACE 1.2.0 on gyro at 0.76 seconds).

```
* :
      | 0 1 2
   --+------
   0  | 0 2 1
   1  | 1 0 2
   2  | 2 1 0
@ :
      0 1 2
   ---------
      0 1 2
end_of_model
```

Theorem #DUAL-GT-7.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \cdot (x' \cdot y) = y \\ (y \cdot x') \cdot x = y \\ x \cdot x' = y' \cdot y \\ ((x \cdot (y \cdot z)) \cdot y) \cdot u = x \cdot (y \cdot ((z \cdot y) \cdot u)) \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \cdot x' = y \cdot y' \\ x \cdot (y \cdot y') = x \\ (x \cdot y) \cdot z = x \cdot (y \cdot z) \end{array} \right\}.$$

($\Leftarrow$) is trivial, because the right-hand side is a well-known basis for group theory. The proof of ($\Rightarrow$) follows.

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 0.15 seconds).

1	$x = x$	
2	$B \cdot B' = A \cdot A',\ A \cdot (B \cdot B') = A,\ (A \cdot B) \cdot C = A \cdot (B \cdot C)\ \rightarrow\ \Box$	
3	$x \cdot (x' \cdot y) = y$	
5	$(x \cdot y') \cdot y = x$	
7	$((x \cdot (y \cdot z)) \cdot y) \cdot u = x \cdot (y \cdot ((z \cdot y) \cdot u))$	
9	$x \cdot x' = y' \cdot y$	
17,16	$(x' \cdot x) \cdot y = y$	[9 $\rightarrow$ 5]
18	$x \cdot (y' \cdot y) = x''$	[9 $\rightarrow$ 3]
19	$x'' = x \cdot (y' \cdot y)$	[flip 18]
22,21	$x'' = x$	[5 $\rightarrow$ 16]
27,26	$x \cdot (y' \cdot y) = x$	[19 :22, flip]
28	$(x \cdot y) \cdot y' = x$	[21 $\rightarrow$ 5]
35,34	$(x \cdot y) \cdot z = x \cdot (y \cdot z)$	[16 $\rightarrow$ 7 :27,27,17]
44,43	$x \cdot (y \cdot y') = x$	[28 :35]
45	$B \cdot B' = A \cdot A'\ \rightarrow\ \Box$	[2 :44,35 :1,1]
51	$x \cdot x' = y \cdot y'$	[43 $\rightarrow$ 3]
52	$\Box$	[51,45]

Theorem #DUAL-GT-8. The set

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} (1) & x \cdot (x' \cdot y) = y \\ (2) & (y \cdot x') \cdot x = y \\ (3) & x \cdot x' = y' \cdot y \\ (4) & ((x \cdot (y \cdot z)) \cdot y) \cdot u = x \cdot (y \cdot ((z \cdot y) \cdot u)) \end{array} \right\}$$

is an independent self-dual basis for group theory.

Proof. By Thm. #DUAL-GT-6, the set is a basis for group theory; it is self-dual by inspection. To prove independence, we show that no three members are a basis for group theory. The set {1,2,3} is not a basis, because three variables are required in any basis, {1,3,4} is not a basis by the first MACE example below; {2,3,4} is not a basis by dual model; and {1,2,4} is not a basis by the second MACE example below.

The clauses

$x \cdot (x' \cdot y) = y$
$x \cdot x' = y' \cdot y$
$((x \cdot (y \cdot z)) \cdot y) \cdot u = x \cdot (y \cdot ((z \cdot y) \cdot u))$
$(1 \cdot 2') \cdot 2 \neq 1$

have the following model (found by MACE 1.2.0 on gyro at 28.86 seconds).

```
* :
      | 0 1 2
   --+------
   0  | 0 2 1
   1  | 1 0 2
   2  | 2 1 0
@ :
       0 1 2
   ---------
       0 1 2
end_of_model
```

The clauses

$x \cdot (x' \cdot y) = y$
$(y \cdot x') \cdot x = y$
$((x \cdot (y \cdot z)) \cdot y) \cdot u = x \cdot (y \cdot ((z \cdot y) \cdot u))$
$1 \cdot 1' \neq 2' \cdot 2$

have the following model (found by MACE 1.2.0 on gyro at 26.19 seconds).

```
* :
      | 0 1 2
   --+------
   0  | 0 2 1
   1  | 2 1 0
   2  | 1 0 2
@ :
       0 1 2
   ---------
       0 1 2
end_of_model
```

7.2 Self-Dual Schemas for Subvarieties of Group Theory

In this section, we give self-dual schemas for equational subvarieties of groups. In particular, we give bases containing meta-terms that are to be replaced with terms specifying the subvariety of interest. The resulting basis is self-dual. Any

equational subvariety of groups can be specified with an equation $\delta = e$, where e is the group identity; the term δ and its dual, always with fresh variables, replace the meta-terms. These are similar to the schemas used by B. H. Neumann in [34] and to our inverse loop schema in Sec. 8.1.2; the differences are that our goal is not single axioms, and we use dual equations. The details of our work in this area are presented in [43].

Here we consider bases of cardinalities 2, 3, and 4. These bases were found by considering the 2-, 3-, and 4-bases in the preceding section and conjecturing various positions for the meta-terms. OTTER found proofs without much difficulty.

Theorem #DUAL-GT-9.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} ((x \cdot y) \cdot (\alpha \cdot z)) \cdot (y \cdot (\alpha \cdot z))' = x \\ ((x \cdot \beta) \cdot y)' \cdot ((x \cdot \beta) \cdot (y \cdot z)) = z \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \cdot x' = y \cdot y' \\ x \cdot (y \cdot y') = x \\ (x \cdot y) \cdot z = x \cdot (y \cdot z) \end{array} \right\}.$$

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 2.53 seconds).

1	$x = x$	
2	$B \cdot B' = A \cdot A',\ A \cdot (B \cdot B') = A,\ (A \cdot B) \cdot C = A \cdot (B \cdot C)\ \rightarrow\ \Box$	
3	$((x \cdot y) \cdot (\alpha \cdot z)) \cdot (y \cdot (\alpha \cdot z))' = x$	
5	$((x \cdot \beta) \cdot y)' \cdot ((x \cdot \beta) \cdot (y \cdot z)) = z$	
7	$(x \cdot (\alpha \cdot y)) \cdot ((z \cdot (\alpha \cdot u))' \cdot (\alpha \cdot y))' = (x \cdot z) \cdot (\alpha \cdot u)$	[3 → 3]
16,15	$((x \cdot (y \cdot (\alpha \cdot z))') \cdot y) \cdot (\alpha \cdot z) = x$	[3 → 7, flip]
28,27	$(((x \cdot (\beta \cdot (\alpha \cdot y))') \cdot \beta) \cdot \alpha)' \cdot x = y$	[15 → 5]
45	$(x \cdot y)' \cdot (x \cdot (y \cdot z)) = z$	[27 → 5 :28]
99	$((x \cdot y)' \cdot x)' \cdot z = y \cdot z$	[45 → 45]
139,138	$x \cdot ((y \cdot x)' \cdot (y \cdot z)) = z$	[45 → 99, flip]
140	$((x \cdot y)' \cdot x)' = y$	[99 → 15 :16, flip]
144	$(x' \cdot (y \cdot z)')' = y \cdot (z \cdot x)$	[45 → 140]
154	$(x \cdot (y \cdot x)')' = y$	[140 → 140]
170	$x \cdot (y \cdot ((x \cdot y)' \cdot z)) = z$	[154 → 45]
276	$((x \cdot (y \cdot z)') \cdot y) \cdot z = x$	[138 → 15 :139]
279	$((x \cdot y) \cdot z) \cdot (y \cdot z)' = x$	[138 → 3 :139]
309	$((x \cdot y) \cdot (z \cdot y)') \cdot z = x$	[140 → 276]
419	$x' \cdot (((x \cdot y) \cdot (z \cdot y)') \cdot (z \cdot u)) = u$	[309 → 45]
435,434	$x \cdot (y' \cdot y) = x$	[154 → 144, flip]
480	$(x \cdot y') \cdot y = x$	[276 → 434 :435, flip]
489	$((x' \cdot x) \cdot y')' = y$	[434 → 154]
493	$(x \cdot y) \cdot y' = x$	[434 → 279 :435]
521,520	$(x \cdot y) \cdot z = x \cdot (y \cdot z)$	[279 → 480, flip]
553,552	$x \cdot (y \cdot y') = x$	[493 :521]
556	$(x' \cdot (x \cdot y'))' = y$	[489 :521]
580,579	$x' \cdot (x \cdot y) = y$	[419 :521,521,521,139]
634	$B \cdot B' = A \cdot A'\ \rightarrow\ \Box$	[2 :553,521 :1,1]

635	$x'' = x$	[556 :580]
648,647	$x \cdot (y \cdot x)' = y'$	[154 → 635, flip]
675	$x \cdot x' = y \cdot y'$	[552 → 170 :648]
676	$\square$	[675,634]

Theorem #DUAL-GT-10.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \cdot (x' \cdot y) = y \\ (x \cdot y') \cdot y = x \\ ((x \cdot \alpha) \cdot y) \cdot (\beta \cdot z) = (x \cdot \alpha) \cdot (y \cdot (\beta \cdot z)) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \cdot x' = y \cdot y' \\ x \cdot (y \cdot y') = x \\ (x \cdot y) \cdot z = x \cdot (y \cdot z) \end{array} \right\}.$$

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 0.18 seconds).

1	$x = x$	
2	$B \cdot B' = A \cdot A',\ A \cdot (B \cdot B') = A,\ (A \cdot B) \cdot C = A \cdot (B \cdot C)\ \rightarrow\ \square$	
4,3	$x \cdot (x' \cdot y) = y$	
6,5	$(x \cdot y') \cdot y = x$	
7	$((x \cdot \alpha) \cdot y) \cdot (\beta \cdot z) = (x \cdot \alpha) \cdot (y \cdot (\beta \cdot z))$	
9	$x'' \cdot y = x \cdot y$	[3 → 3, flip]
13	$x'' = x$	[9 → 5 :6, flip]
15	$x' \cdot (x \cdot y) = y$	[9 → 3]
17	$(x \cdot y) \cdot y' = x$	[13 → 5]
21	$(x \cdot y) \cdot (\beta \cdot z) = x \cdot (y \cdot (\beta \cdot z))$	[5 → 7 :6]
27	$x \cdot (y \cdot x)' = y'$	[15 → 17]
31	$(x \cdot y)' = y' \cdot x'$	[17 → 27, flip]
35	$(x \cdot (y \cdot z)) \cdot (z' \cdot y') = x$	[31 → 17]
54,53	$(x \cdot y) \cdot z = x \cdot (y \cdot z)$	[3 → 21 :4]
58,57	$x \cdot (y \cdot y') = x$	[35 :54,54,4]
59	$B \cdot B' = A \cdot A'\ \rightarrow\ \square$	[2 :58,54 :1,1]
63	$x \cdot x' = y \cdot y'$	[57 → 3]
64	$\square$	[63,59]

Theorem #DUAL-GT-11.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \cdot (x' \cdot y) = y \\ (x \cdot y') \cdot y = x \\ x' \cdot x = y \cdot y' \\ ((x \cdot (\alpha \cdot y)) \cdot \beta) \cdot z = x \cdot (\alpha \cdot ((y \cdot \beta) \cdot z)) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \cdot x' = y \cdot y' \\ x \cdot (y \cdot y') = x \\ (x \cdot y) \cdot z = x \cdot (y \cdot z) \end{array} \right\}.$$

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 3.35 seconds).

1	$x = x$	
2	$B \cdot B' = A \cdot A',\ A \cdot (B \cdot B') = A,\ (A \cdot B) \cdot C = A \cdot (B \cdot C)\ \rightarrow\ \square$	
3	$x \cdot (x' \cdot y) = y$	

5	$(x \cdot y') \cdot y = x$	
7	$x' \cdot x = y \cdot y'$	
8	$((x \cdot (\alpha \cdot y)) \cdot \beta) \cdot z = x \cdot (\alpha \cdot ((y \cdot \beta) \cdot z))$	
15	$x \cdot x' = y \cdot y'$	[7 → 7]
16	$(x \cdot x') \cdot y = y''$	[7 → 5]
18,17	$x \cdot (y \cdot y') = x$	[7 → 3]
19	$x'' = (y \cdot y') \cdot x$	[flip 16]
20	$(A \cdot B) \cdot C = A \cdot (B \cdot C)$ → □	[2 :18 :15,1]
25,24	$x'' = x$	[3 → 17]
28,27	$(x \cdot x') \cdot y = y$	[19 :25, flip]
31	$(x \cdot y) \cdot y' = x$	[24 → 5]
33	$x' \cdot (x \cdot y) = y$	[24 → 3]
37	$((x \cdot y) \cdot \beta) \cdot z = x \cdot (\alpha \cdot (((\alpha' \cdot y) \cdot \beta) \cdot z))$	[3 → 8]
38	$(x \cdot \beta) \cdot y = x \cdot (\alpha \cdot ((\alpha' \cdot \beta) \cdot y))$	[17 → 8]
48	$x \cdot (\alpha \cdot ((\alpha' \cdot \beta) \cdot y)) = (x \cdot \beta) \cdot y$	[flip 38]
52,51	$(x' \cdot x) \cdot y = y$	[24 → 27]
61	$(x \cdot y)' \cdot x = y'$	[31 → 33]
76,75	$(x \cdot y)' = y' \cdot x'$	[33 → 61, flip]
94	$(x' \cdot y') \cdot ((y \cdot x) \cdot z) = z$	[75 → 33]
160,159	$\alpha \cdot (((\alpha' \cdot x) \cdot \beta) \cdot y) = (x \cdot \beta) \cdot y$	[51 → 37 :52, flip]
167,166	$x \cdot ((x' \cdot \beta) \cdot y) = \beta \cdot y$	[15 → 37 :28,160, flip]
173,172	$x \cdot (((x' \cdot y) \cdot \beta) \cdot z) = (y \cdot \beta) \cdot z$	[3 → 37 :160, flip]
181	$x \cdot ((y \cdot \beta) \cdot ((\beta' \cdot (y' \cdot x')) \cdot z)) = z$	[3 → 37 :76,76,173, flip]
195,194	$(x \cdot \beta) \cdot y = x \cdot (\beta \cdot y)$	[48 :167, flip]
215	$x \cdot (y \cdot (\beta \cdot ((\beta' \cdot (y' \cdot x')) \cdot z))) = z$	[181 :195]
233	$x \cdot (\beta \cdot ((\beta' \cdot x') \cdot y)) = y$	[3 → 194 :76, flip]
380	$(x' \cdot y) \cdot ((y' \cdot x) \cdot z) = z$	[24 → 94]
420,419	$\beta \cdot ((\beta' \cdot x) \cdot y) = x \cdot y$	[233 → 3 :25, flip]
423	$x \cdot (y \cdot ((y' \cdot x') \cdot z)) = z$	[215 :420]
563	$(x \cdot y) \cdot z = x \cdot (y \cdot z)$	[380 → 423 :25, flip]
565	□	[563,20]

7.3 Self-Dual Bases for Boolean Algebra

This section is on self-dual bases for Boolean algebras of type $\langle 2, 2, 1, 0, 0 \rangle$, with corresponding operations $\langle +, \cdot, ', 0, 1 \rangle$. Here, the dual of an equation is obtained by swapping $+$ with $\cdot$ and 0 with 1.

We present in some detail the sequence of events that led to the results in order to illustrate some of the ways OTTER and MACE are used.

7.3.1 Padmanabhan's 6-Basis

The following theorem is is a straightforward verification of Padmanabhan's previously known 6-basis [39].

Theorem #DUAL-BA-1. The following set is an independent self-dual basis for Boolean algebra.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} (x+y)\cdot y = y & (x\cdot y)+y = y \\ x\cdot(y+z) = (y\cdot x)+(z\cdot x) & x+(y\cdot z) = (y+x)\cdot(z+x) \\ x+x' = 1 & x\cdot x' = 0 \end{array} \right\}.$$

Independence is easily proved with three MACE runs showing that each equation of the left column is independent of the remaining five equations; a model of size three is quickly found in each case. To show that the set is a basis for Boolean algebra, it is sufficient to derive commutativity and associativity of one of the operations.

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 29.44 seconds).

1	$x = x$	
2	$B\cdot A = A\cdot B,\ (A\cdot B)\cdot C = A\cdot(B\cdot C)\ \rightarrow\ \square$	
4,3	$(x+y)\cdot y = y$	
5	$x\cdot(y+z) = (y\cdot x)+(z\cdot x)$	
6	$(x\cdot y)+(z\cdot y) = y\cdot(x+z)$	[flip 5]
9,8	$x+x' = 1$	
11,10	$(x\cdot y)+y = y$	
12	$x+(y\cdot z) = (y+x)\cdot(z+x)$	
13	$x\cdot x' = 0$	
15	$(x+y)\cdot(z+y) = y+(x\cdot z)$	[flip 12]
18	$0+x' = x'$	[13 → 10]
21,20	$x+x = x$	[3 → 10]
23,22	$x\cdot x = x$	[10 → 3]
29	$x\cdot(y+(z+x)) = x$	[3 → 6 :11, flip]
31	$x\cdot y = y\cdot x$	[20 → 6 :21]
36,35	$x\cdot(y+x) = x$	[22 → 6 :11, flip]
38,37	$x+(y\cdot x) = x\cdot(x+y)$	[22 → 6]
56	$x+y = y+x$	[22 → 12 :23]
72	$0' = 1$	[8 → 18, flip]
76	$0\cdot 1 = 0$	[72 → 13]
94,93	$x\cdot(x+y) = x$	[20 → 15 :4,38, flip]
98	$x+(y\cdot(z\cdot x)) = x$	[10 → 15 :4, flip]
115	$x+(y\cdot x) = x$	[37 :94]
130	$x+0 = (0+x)\cdot(1+x)$	[76 → 12]
135	$(0+x)\cdot(1+x) = x+0$	[flip 130]
141	$x'\cdot x = 0$	[13 → 31, flip]
150	$x+0 = (y'+x)\cdot(y+x)$	[141 → 12]
153,152	$0+x = x$	[141 → 10]
155,154	$x\cdot(x'+y) = y\cdot x$	[141 → 6 :153, flip]
156	$(x'+y)\cdot(x+y) = y+0$	[flip 150]
161,160	$x+0 = x$	[135 :153,36, flip]
164	$(x'+y)\cdot(x+y) = y$	[flip 156 :161, flip]

235,234	$(x \cdot y) + z = (x + z) \cdot (y + z)$	[12 → 56, flip]
236	$x' + x = 1$	[8 → 56, flip]
276,275	$x \cdot 1 = x$	[236 → 29]
366	$(x + y) + x = x + y$	[93 → 115]
1269	$x + (x + y) = x + y$	[56 → 366]
1623	$(x' + y) \cdot x = y \cdot x$	[1269 → 154 :155, flip]
1922	$(x + y') \cdot (y + x) = x$	[56 → 164]
4171,4170	$((x + y') \cdot (z + y')) \cdot y = (x \cdot z) \cdot y$	[12 → 1623]
5275,5274	$(x \cdot y) \cdot z = x \cdot (y \cdot z)$	[98 → 1922 :235,235,9,276,4171]
6098	□	[2 :5275 :31,1]

7.3.2 A 2-basis from Pixley Reduction

It was previously known that one can construct a self-dual 2-basis for Boolean algebra using a reduction schema for Pixley polynomials, but the straightforward method we tried first produced a dependent pair (i.e., either member is a single axiom). After several OTTER and MACE experiments with various constructions, several independent pairs emerged. First, we present some background.

A *Pixley polynomial* [47] is a term $p(x, y, z)$ satisfying the the so-called Pixley properties

$$p(y, y, x) = p(x, z, z) = p(x, u, x) = x.$$

Boolean algebra admits Pixley polynomials, and we use

$$p(x, y, z) = (x \cdot y') + (x \cdot z) + (y' \cdot z),$$

and its dual $\widetilde{p}(x, y, z)$, which are easily seen to satisfy the Pixley properties.

In [44], Padmanabhan and Quackenbush show how to construct a single equational axiom for any finitely-based equational theory that admits a Pixley polynomial. Briefly, any equation $\alpha = \beta$ can be made into an equivalent (modulo Pixley properties) absorption equation $p(x, \alpha, \beta) = x$, and any pair of absorption equations, $g(x) = x$ and $h(y) = y$ can be made into can be made into an equivalent (modulo Pixley properties) equation $p(u, g(x), x) = p(y, h(y), y)$. Iterating in this way, one can construct an absorption equation $f(x) = x$ such that

$$\{f(x) = x,\ p(y, y, x) = p(x, z, z) = p(x, u, x) = x\}$$

is a basis for the theory. Finally, this set of identites is collapsed into a single equation with the reduction schema of the following theorem [44], which we verify with OTTER.

Theorem #PIX-2.

$$\{p(p(x, x, y), p(f(z), u, z), z) = y\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} p(x, x, y) = y \\ p(x, y, y) = x \\ p(x, y, x) = x \\ f(x) = x \end{array} \right\}.$$

The proof of ($\Leftarrow$) is obvious. The proof of ($\Rightarrow$) follows.

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 0.07 seconds).

1	$x = x$	
2	$p(A,A,B) = B,\ p(A,B,B) = A,\ p(A,B,A) = A,\ f(A) = A\ \rightarrow\ \Box$	
3	$p(p(x,x,y),p(f(z),u,z),z) = y$	
6,5	$p(x,p(f(y),z,y),y) = x$	[3 $\rightarrow$ 3]
8,7	$p(x,x,y) = y$	[3 :6]
9	$p(A,B,B) = A,\ p(A,B,A) = A,\ f(A) = A\ \rightarrow\ \Box$	[2 :8 :1]
11,10	$p(x,y,y) = x$	[7 $\rightarrow$ 5]
12	$p(x,f(y),y) = x$	[5 $\rightarrow$ 5]
14	$p(f(x),y,x) = x$	[7 $\rightarrow$ 5, flip]
16	$p(A,B,A) = A,\ f(A) = A\ \rightarrow\ \Box$	[9 :11 :1]
18,17	$f(x) = x$	[7 $\rightarrow$ 12, flip]
19	$p(A,B,A) = A\ \rightarrow\ \Box$	[16 :18 :1]
20	$p(x,y,x) = x$	[14 :18]
22	$\Box$	[20,19]

Our first approach to finding an independent delf-dual 2-basis for Boolean algebra was to take Padmanabhan's self-dual 6-basis, and turn each "half" into an equation using the above method. This gives us an equation $F(x) = x$ equivalent to the set

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} (x+y)\cdot y = y & p(y,y,x) = x \\ x\cdot(y+z) = (y\cdot x)+(z\cdot x) & p(x,z,z) = x \\ x + x' = 1 & p(x,y,x) = x \end{array} \right\}$$

and the corresponding dual equation $\widetilde{F}(x) = x$ for the other half.

A digression. To analyze independence, we don't need to actually construct $F(x) = x$, but for the curious, we show how OTTER can be used as a symbolic calculator to do so. The input file below follws the method given at the beginning of this section. All of the predicate symbols that start with "`EQ`" can be interpreted as equality; they are distinct so that we have control over the way $F(x) = x$ is constructed. The `EQ` symbols that end with "`a`" indicate an absorption equation. (And we use "`@`" for complement.)

```
op(400, xfx, [*,+,^,v,/,\,#]).  % infix operators
op(300, yf, @).                 % postfix operator

set(hyper_res).  % Hyperresolution inference rule

list(usable).
-EQ2(x,y) | EQ2a(p(u,x,y), u).
-EQ3(x,y) | EQ3a(p(u,x,y), u).
-EQ1a(x1,y1) | -EQ3a(x2,y2) | EQ5(p(x,x1,y1),p(x,x2,y2)).
-EQ5(x,y) | EQ5a(p(w,x,y),w).
-EQ2a(x1,y1) | -EQ5a(x2,y2) | EQ6(p(x,x1,y1),p(x,x2,y2)).
```

```
-EQ6(x,y) | EQ6a(p(w,x,y),w).
-EQ6a(x1,z) | p(p(u,u,x),p(x1,y,z),z)=x.
end_of_list.

list(sos).
EQ1a((x + y) * y, y).
EQ2(x * (y + z), (y * x) + (z * x)).
EQ3(x + x@, 1).
end_of_list.

list(demodulators).
% p(x,y,z) = (x * y@) + ((x * z) + (y@ * z)).
end_of_list.
```

Note that the demodulator at the end is disabled so that the Pixley terms are not expanded. From this input file, OTTER produces the equation.

$$p(p(x,x,y),p(p(z,p(u,p(v,w\cdot(v_6+v_7),(v_6\cdot w)+(v_7\cdot w)),v),p(u,p(v_8,\\ p(v_9,(v_{10}+v_{11})\cdot v_{11},v_{11}),p(v_9,p(v_{12},v_{13}+{v_{13}}',1),v_{12})),v_8)),v_{14},z),z)=y.$$

If the Pixley terms are expanded, the resulting equation has length 3183. *End of Digression.*

The fact that the two halves of the 6-basis are independent does not help us to show independence of our newly constructed pair, because each member of the pair satisfies the Pixley properties as well as half of the 6-basis. In fact, OTTER shows that they are *not* independent in the following theorem.

Theorem #DUAL-BA-2. The following set is a basis for Boolean algebra.

$$\left\{\begin{array}{l}(x+y)\cdot y=y\\ x\cdot(y+z)=(x\cdot y)+(x\cdot z)\\ x+x'=1\\ p(x,y,z)=(x\cdot y')+((x\cdot z)+(y'\cdot z))\\ p(x,x,y)=y\\ p(x,y,y)=x\\ p(x,y,x)=x\end{array}\right\}.$$

We derive the "other half" of the 6-basis. The constant 0 is not explicit, so instead of $x\cdot x'=0$, we show the existence of an element with that property, that is, $x\cdot x'=y\cdot y'$.

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 90.73 seconds).

1	$x=x$
2	$A+(B\cdot C)=(A+B)\cdot(A+C),\ (A\cdot B)+B=B,\ B\cdot B'=A\cdot A'\ \rightarrow\ \square$
4,3	$(x+y)\cdot y=y$
5	$x\cdot(y+z)=(x\cdot y)+(x\cdot z)$
7,6	$(x\cdot y)+(x\cdot z)=x\cdot(y+z)$ [flip 5]
9,8	$x+x'=1$

11,10	$p(x,y,z) = (x \cdot y') + ((x \cdot z) + (y' \cdot z))$	
12	$p(x,x,y) = y$	
13	$(x \cdot x') + ((x \cdot y) + (x' \cdot y)) = y$	[copy,12 :11]
15	$p(x,y,y) = x$	
17,16	$(x \cdot y') + ((x \cdot y) + (y' \cdot y)) = x$	[copy,15 :11]
18	$p(x,y,x) = x$	
19	$(x \cdot y') + ((x \cdot x) + (y' \cdot x)) = x$	[copy,18 :11]
22,21	$1 \cdot x' = x'$	[8 → 3]
23	$x' + (1 \cdot y) = 1 \cdot (x' + y)$	[21 → 6]
26,25	$x + ((y + x) \cdot z) = (y + x) \cdot (x + z)$	[3 → 6]
27	$(1 \cdot x) + y' = 1 \cdot (x + y')$	[21 → 6]
30,29	$((x + y) \cdot z) + y = (x + y) \cdot (z + y)$	[3 → 6]
31	$(x \cdot (y + z)) \cdot (x \cdot z) = x \cdot z$	[6 → 3]
35	$1 \cdot (x + (1 \cdot x)') = 1$	[8 → 27, flip]
42,41	$1 \cdot 1 = 1$	[21 → 35 :9]
55	$1 \cdot (x' + 1) = x' + 1$	[41 → 23, flip]
57	$(1 \cdot x) + 1 = 1 \cdot (x + 1)$	[41 → 6]
83	$((x + y) \cdot (x + y)') + (y + ((x + y)' \cdot y)) = y$	[3 → 13]
101	$1 \cdot (1 + 1) = 1 + 1$	[41 → 57, flip]
104,103	$(1 \cdot (x + 1)) \cdot 1 = 1$	[57 → 3]
127	$x' + (((y + x') \cdot x) + (x' \cdot x)) = y + x'$	[3 → 16]
132,131	$(1 + 1)' + ((1 + 1) + ((1 + 1)' \cdot (1 + 1))) = 1$	[101 → 16 :22]
143	$x' \cdot (x' + (x + x)) = x'$	[6 → 16 :7]
145	$x \cdot ((x \cdot y) + (y' \cdot y)) = (x \cdot y) + (y' \cdot y)$	[16 → 3]
174,173	$x' + (1 + (x' \cdot 1)) = 1$	[21 → 19 :42]
179	$x \cdot ((x \cdot x) + (y' \cdot x)) = (x \cdot x) + (y' \cdot x)$	[19 → 3]
185	$(x \cdot x') + ((x \cdot (x' + (x + x))) + x') = x' + (x + x)$	[143 → 13]
188,187	$(x' \cdot y) + x' = x' \cdot (y + (x' + (x + x)))$	[143 → 6]
197	$(x \cdot (1 \cdot (y + 1))) \cdot (x \cdot 1) = x \cdot 1$	[57 → 31]
205	$(x \cdot y) \cdot (x \cdot ((y \cdot z) + (z' \cdot z))) = x \cdot ((y \cdot z) + (z' \cdot z))$	[16 → 31]
233	$((x + y) \cdot (z + y)) \cdot y = y$	[3 → 31 :4]
251	$((x + y') \cdot 1) \cdot y' = y'$	[8 → 233]
267	$((x \cdot y) + (y' \cdot y)) + (x \cdot z) = x \cdot (((x \cdot y) + (y' \cdot y)) + z)$	[16 → 25 :17]
271	$(x + y) \cdot (y + y) = y + y$	[3 → 25, flip]
275	$(1 \cdot (x + 1)) \cdot (1 + 1) = 1 + 1$	[57 → 271]
340,339	$(x \cdot y) + ((x \cdot z) + (z' \cdot z)) = x \cdot (y + ((x \cdot z) + (z' \cdot z)))$	[16 → 29 :17]
347	$x \cdot (y' + ((x \cdot y) + (y' \cdot y))) = x$	[16 :340]
352,351	$(1 \cdot ((x + 1) \cdot (y + 1))) \cdot 1 = 1$	[29 → 103]
479	$(1 \cdot ((x + 1) \cdot (y + 1))) \cdot (1 + 1) = 1 + 1$	[29 → 275]
883	$(x \cdot (1 \cdot ((y + 1) \cdot (z + 1)))) \cdot (x \cdot 1) = x \cdot 1$	[29 → 197]
1072,1071	$1 \cdot ((x + 1) \cdot (y + 1)) = 1$	[351 → 347 :174,352, flip]
1076,1075	$1 \cdot (x + 1) = 1$	[275 → 347 :132,104, flip]
1095	$(x \cdot 1) \cdot (x \cdot 1) = x \cdot 1$	[883 :1072]
1098,1097	$1 + 1 = 1$	[479 :1072,1076, flip]
1142,1141	$x' + 1 = 1$	[55 :1076, flip]

1160,1159 $1' \cdot 1 = 1'$ [1097 → 143 :1142]
1201 $x \cdot (1' + ((x \cdot 1) + 1')) = x$ [1159 → 347]
1295 $1' \cdot 1' = 1'$ [1159 → 1095 :1160,1160]
1311 $1' \cdot (x + 1') = 1' \cdot (x + 1)$ [1295 → 6 :188,1098,1142, flip]
1346,1345 $(x + 1') \cdot 1 = x + 1'$ [1159 → 127 :30,9,26,1142]
1393 $(x + 1') + 1' = x + 1'$ [1345 → 29 :9,1346]
1396,1395 $1' + (x + 1') = x + 1'$ [1345 → 25 :1142,1346]
1399 $((x + 1') \cdot y) + (x + 1') = (x + 1') \cdot (y + 1)$ [1345 → 6]
1404,1403 $(x + 1') + ((x + 1') \cdot y) = (x + 1') \cdot (1 + y)$ [1345 → 6]
1406,1405 $x \cdot ((x \cdot 1) + 1') = x$ [1201 :1396]
1412,1411 $x + 1 = 1$ [3 → 1405 :9,4, flip]
1414,1413 $((x + 1') \cdot y) + (x + 1') = x + 1'$ [1399 :1412,1346]
1417 $1' \cdot (x + 1') = 1'$ [1311 :1412,1160]
1423 $(x + y) \cdot (y + (((x + y) \cdot 1) + 1')) = y + (x + y)$ [1405 → 25, flip]
1429 $(x \cdot y) + x = x \cdot (y + ((x \cdot 1) + 1'))$ [1405 → 6]
1434 $x \cdot (((x \cdot 1) + 1') + y) = x + (x \cdot y)$ [1405 → 6, flip]
1436 $x \cdot (y + ((x \cdot 1) + 1')) = (x \cdot y) + x$ [flip 1429]
1526,1525 $(x + 1') \cdot ((x + 1') + y) = (x + 1') \cdot (1 + y)$ [1395 → 25 :1404,1396, flip]
1529 $(x + 1') + (x + 1') = (x + 1') \cdot (1 + (x + 1'))$ [1395 → 271 :1526, flip]
1534,1533 $(x + 1') \cdot (y + (x + 1')) = x + 1'$ [1395 → 29 :1414,1396, flip]
1535 $(x + 1') + (x + 1') = x + 1'$ [1529 :1534]
1572,1571 $(x \cdot 1) + 1' = x$ [1159 → 145 :1406,1160, flip]
1573 $(x \cdot y) + x = x \cdot (y + x)$ [1436 :1572, flip]
1575 $x + (x \cdot y) = x \cdot (x + y)$ [1434 :1572, flip]
1585 $(x + y) \cdot (y + (x + y)) = y + (x + y)$ [1423 :1572]
1588,1587 $x \cdot x = x$ [1405 :1572]
1613 $x \cdot (x + (y' \cdot x)) = x + (y' \cdot x)$ [179 :1588,1588]
1634,1633 $1' \cdot x = 1'$ [1571 → 1417]
1636,1635 $1' + x = x$ [1571 → 1395 :1572]
1638,1637 $x + 1' = x$ [1571 → 1393 :1572]
1644,1643 $x \cdot 1 = x$ [1571 → 29 :1638,1638,9, flip]
1646,1645 $x \cdot 1' = 1'$ [1571 → 251 :1644]
1647 $x \cdot x' = 1'$ [1571 → 83 :1644,1638,1644,1638,1646,1638,1638]
1653,1652 $x + x = x$ [1535 :1638,1638,1638]
1655,1654 $x \cdot (y + x) = x$ [1533 :1638,1638,1638]
1656 $x \cdot (x + y) = x \cdot (1 + y)$ [1525 :1638,1638,1638]
1667 $x' + (1 + x') = 1$ [173 :1644]
1669 $1' = x \cdot x'$ [flip 1647]
1678 $x' + x = 1$ [185 :1653,1655,9,1412,1653, flip]
1687,1686 $x + (y + x) = y + x$ [1585 :1655, flip]
1689,1688 $(x \cdot y) + x = x$ [1573 :1655]
1692 $x \cdot (1 + y) = x \cdot (x + y)$ [flip 1656]
1693 $1 + x' = 1$ [1667 :1687]
1714,1713 $x \cdot (x \cdot y) = x \cdot y$ [1678 → 31 :1644]
1715 $x' \cdot x = 1'$ [145 → 1633 :1634,1636]

1758 $x'' = x$ [1647 → 13 :1638,7,9,1644, flip]
1760 $(x \cdot y) + (x' \cdot y) = y$ [1647 → 13 :1636]
1763,1762 $x \cdot (y + x') = x \cdot y$ [1647 → 6 :1638, flip]
1764 $1' = x \cdot ((x' \cdot y) + (y' \cdot y))$ [1647 → 205 :1634]
1774 $x \cdot ((x' \cdot y) + (y' \cdot y)) = 1'$ [flip 1764]
1784,1783 $1 + x = 1$ [1758 → 1693]
1792,1791 $x \cdot (x + y) = x$ [1692 :1784,1644, flip]
1793 $x + (y' \cdot x) = x$ [1613 :1792, flip]
1800,1799 $x + (x \cdot y) = x$ [1575 :1792]
1827 $x \cdot ((y + x) + z) = x$ [1654 → 6 :1800, flip]
1837 $x \cdot x' = y \cdot y'$ [1669 → 1669]
1863,1862 $(x \cdot y) + (y' \cdot y) = x \cdot y$ [1715 → 145 :1638,1714, flip]
1865,1864 $x' \cdot (y + x) = x' \cdot y$ [1715 → 6 :1638, flip]
1866 $1' = x' \cdot (x \cdot y)$ [1715 → 205 :1863,1634,1863]
1868,1867 $x' \cdot (x + y) = x' \cdot y$ [1715 → 6 :1636, flip]
1869 $x \cdot (x' \cdot y) = 1'$ [1774 :1863]
1885 $x \cdot (y + (x \cdot z)) = x \cdot (y + z)$ [339 :1863,7,1863, flip]
1887 $x \cdot ((x \cdot y) + z) = x \cdot (y + z)$ [267 :1863,7,1863, flip]
1889 $x' \cdot (x \cdot y) = 1'$ [flip 1866]
1932,1931 $x \cdot ((x + y) + z) = x$ [1791 → 6 :1800, flip]
1954,1953 $x + (y \cdot x) = x$ [1758 → 1793]
1975 $(x \cdot y) + (y \cdot z) = y \cdot ((x \cdot y) + z)$ [1953 → 25 :1954]
1989 $(x \cdot y) + (z \cdot x) = x \cdot (y + (z \cdot x))$ [1953 → 29 :1954]
1991 $x \cdot (y \cdot x) = y \cdot x$ [1953 → 3]
2020,2019 $(x \cdot y) + y = y$ [1953 → 1686 :1954]
2021 $A + (B \cdot C) = (A + B) \cdot (A + C) \;\rightarrow\; \square$ [2 :2020 :1,1837]
2101,2100 $(x \cdot y) \cdot (x + z) = x \cdot y$ [1799 → 1827]
2197,2196 $x \cdot (y + (x' \cdot z)) = x \cdot y$ [1869 → 6 :1638, flip]
2237,2236 $x' \cdot ((x \cdot y) + z) = x' \cdot z$ [1889 → 6 :1636, flip]
2490 $((x + y) + z) \cdot x = x$ [1931 → 1991 :1932]
2607 $(x + y) \cdot (z \cdot x) = z \cdot x$ [2019 → 2490]
2923,2922 $x + (x' \cdot y) = x + y$ [1791 → 1760 :1868]
2924 $x + y = y + x$ [1654 → 1760 :1865,2923]
2937,2936 $(x \cdot y) + x' = y + x'$ [1654 → 1760 :1763]
2984 $x \cdot (y + z) = x \cdot (z + y)$ [6 → 2924 :7]
2993 $(B \cdot C) + A = (A + B) \cdot (A + C) \;\rightarrow\; \square$ [2924 → 2021]
5218 $(x \cdot y) + (x' \cdot (y + z)) = y + (x' \cdot z)$ [1885 → 1760 :2197]
5398 $(x \cdot (y + z)) + (x' \cdot z) = (x \cdot y) + z$ [1887 → 1760 :2237]
9654 $(x + y) \cdot ((z \cdot x) + (u \cdot (x + y))) = (z \cdot x) + (u \cdot (x + y))$ [2607 → 1989, flip]
9698 $x \cdot y = y \cdot x$ [1975 → 1989 :1689,1800]
9864,9863 $x \cdot (y + (z \cdot x)) = x \cdot (y + z)$ [9698 → 1989 :7, flip]
9956,9955 $(x \cdot (y + z)) + z = (y + z) \cdot (x + z)$ [9698 → 29]
10006 $(C \cdot B) + A = (A + B) \cdot (A + C) \;\rightarrow\; \square$ [9698 → 2993]
10113,10112 $(x \cdot y) + (z \cdot (y + u)) = (y + u) \cdot ((x \cdot y) + z)$ [9654 :9864, flip]
10238,10237 $x + (y' \cdot z) = (x + z) \cdot (x + y')$ [5218 :10113,2937, flip]

10244,10243 $(x \cdot y) + z = (y + z) \cdot (x + z)$ [5398 :10238,9956,2937,2101, flip]
10293 $(B + A) \cdot (C + A) = (A + B) \cdot (A + C) \rightarrow \square$ [10006 :10244]
10773 $(A + B) \cdot (C + A) = (A + B) \cdot (A + C) \rightarrow \square$ [2924 → 10293]
10774 $\square$ [10773,2984]

An immediate corollary of the preceding theorem is that the equation $F(x) = x$ (which has length 3183) is a single axiom for Boolean algebra.

Our next approach toward the goal of an independent self-dual 2-basis was to weaken the 6-basis (retaining self-duality) so that when we split it and make it into a pair of equations, they might be independent. Of course, we must prove that adding the Pixley properties and their duals gives us Boolean algebra. Our first attempt was to replace the absorption equations with commutativity of the two operations, and we succeeded. OTTER showed that the set

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} x \cdot (y + z) = (x \cdot y) + (x \cdot z) & x + (y \cdot z) = (x + y) \cdot (x + z) \\ x + y = y + x & x \cdot y = y \cdot x \\ x + x' = 1 & x \cdot x' = 0 \\ p(y, y, x) = x & \widetilde{p}(y, y, x) = x \\ p(x, z, z) = x & \widetilde{p}(x, z, z) = x \\ p(x, y, x) = x & \widetilde{p}(x, y, x) = x \end{array} \right\}.$$

is a basis for Boolean algebra, and MACE showed that either column by itself is not. Since each column can be replaced with an equivalent single equation, we had a an independent self-dual 2-basis. When expanded with a "program" similar to the OTTER input file above, each equation has length 4207. We later found that the two commutativity laws could be deleted, giving us equations of length 1103, and we give that proof here.

Theorem #DUAL-BA-3. The following set is a basis for Boolean algebra.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} x \cdot (y + z) = (x \cdot y) + (x \cdot z) & x + (y \cdot z) = (x + y) \cdot (x + z) \\ x + x' = 1 & x \cdot x' = 0 \\ (x \cdot y') + (x \cdot x) + (y' \cdot x) = x & (x + y') \cdot (x + x) \cdot (y' + x) = x \\ (x \cdot x') + (x \cdot z) + (x' \cdot z) = z & (x + x') \cdot (x + z) \cdot (x' + z) = z \\ (x \cdot y') + (x \cdot y) + (y' \cdot y) = x & (x + y') \cdot (x + y) \cdot (y' + y) = x \end{array} \right\}.$$

By duality, it is sufficient to derive either of the absorption laws.

(OTTER's original proof, which was found with the standard strategy with `max_weight`=28 and `max_mem`=28000, is 816 steps and was found in a few hours. We asked Larry Wos to try some of his new methods for shortening proofs through proof checking with the resonance strategy[59], and he produced the following 99-step proof.)

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 8.25 seconds).

1 $(A + B) \cdot B \neq B$
2 $x \cdot (y + z) = (x \cdot y) + (x \cdot z)$

3	$x + (y \cdot z) = (x + y) \cdot (x + z)$	
4	$x + x' = 1$	
5	$x \cdot x' = 0$	
7	$x \cdot (y + z) = (x \cdot y) + (x \cdot z)$	
8	$(x \cdot y) + (x \cdot z) = x \cdot (y + z)$	[flip 7]
11,10	$x + (y \cdot z) = (x + y) \cdot (x + z)$	
13,12	$x + x' = 1$	
15,14	$x \cdot x' = 0$	
16	$(x \cdot y') + ((x \cdot x) + (y' \cdot x)) = x$	
17	$((x \cdot y') + ((x \cdot x) + y')) \cdot ((x \cdot y') + ((x \cdot x) + x)) = x$	[copy,16 :11,11]
19	$(x \cdot x') + ((x \cdot y) + (x' \cdot y)) = y$	
21,20	$(0 + ((x \cdot y) + x')) \cdot (0 + ((x \cdot y) + y)) = y$	[copy,19 :15,11,11]
22	$(x \cdot y') + ((x \cdot y) + (y' \cdot y)) = x$	
23	$((x \cdot y') + ((x \cdot y) + y')) \cdot ((x \cdot y') + ((x \cdot y) + y)) = x$	[copy,22 :11,11]
25	$(x + y') \cdot ((x + x) \cdot (y' + x)) = x$	
27	$(x + x') \cdot ((x + y) \cdot (x' + y)) = y$	
28	$1 \cdot ((x + y) \cdot (x' + y)) = y$	[copy,27 :13]
31,30	$(x + y') \cdot ((x + y) \cdot (y' + y)) = x$	
33,32	$((x \cdot y) + x) \cdot ((x \cdot y) + z) = x \cdot (y + z)$	[8 :11]
35,34	$(x + ((y \cdot z) + y)) \cdot (x + ((y \cdot z) + u)) = (x + y) \cdot (x + (z + u))$	[32 → 10 :11, flip]
37,36	$(x + y) \cdot (x + (y' + z)) = (x + (0 + y)) \cdot (x + (0 + z))$	[5 → 34 :15, flip]
38	$x \cdot (y + (x' + z)) = ((x \cdot y) + (0 + x)) \cdot ((x \cdot y) + (0 + z))$	[32 → 36]
40	$((x \cdot y) + (0 + x)) \cdot ((x \cdot y) + (0 + z)) = x \cdot (y + (x' + z))$	[36 → 32]
42,41	$(x + y) \cdot (x + y') = x + 0$	[14 → 10, flip]
44,43	$x \cdot (x' + y) = (0 + x) \cdot (0 + y)$	[14 → 32 :15, flip]
45	$((x + y) \cdot (x + z)) \cdot (x + (y \cdot z)') = x + 0$	[3 → 41]
47	$(x + x) \cdot 1 = x + 0$	[4 → 41]
48	$(x + (y + z)) \cdot (x + (y + z')) = x + (y + 0)$	[41 → 3, flip]
51,50	$(x \cdot y) + 0 = (x \cdot (y + y)) \cdot 1$	[4 → 45 :33, flip]
52	$x + 0 = (x + x) \cdot 1$	[flip 47]
53	$x \cdot (y + x') = (x \cdot (y + y)) \cdot 1$	[32 → 41 :51]
54	$(x \cdot (y + y)) \cdot 1 = x \cdot (y + x')$	[flip 53]
56,55	$(x \cdot (x + x)) \cdot 1 = x \cdot 1$	[4 → 53, flip]
57	$x \cdot ((y \cdot z) + x') = (x \cdot (y \cdot (z + z))) \cdot 1$	[3 → 54 :33, flip]
60	$x \cdot (y + (x' + x')) = (x \cdot y) + (0 + 0)$	[40 → 48]
61	$x + ((y \cdot z) + (0 + 0)) = (x + y) \cdot (x + (z + (y' + y')))$	[60 → 3]
63,62	$(x + (0 + y)) \cdot (x + (0 + (y' + y'))) = x + (0 + (0 + 0))$	[5 → 61 :37, flip]
64	$x' \cdot (x' + (x' + x')) = x'$	[34 → 17 :33]
66	$(x + y') \cdot (x + (y' + (y' + y'))) = x + y'$	[64 → 3, flip]
68	$1 \cdot (x + (x' + (x' + x'))) = 1$	[4 → 66 :13]
71,70	$(1 \cdot 1) + (0 + (0 + 0)) = 1$	[38 → 68 :63]
72	$(0 + (0 + x')) \cdot (0 + (0 + x')) = x'$	[14 → 20 :15]
74	$0' = (0 + 1) \cdot (0 + 1)$	[4 → 72 :13, flip]
76	$0 \cdot ((0 + 1) \cdot (0 + 1)) = 0$	[74 → 5]
78	$(x + 0) \cdot ((x + (0 + 1)) \cdot (x + (0 + 1))) = x + 0$	[76 → 3 :11, flip]

80 $(x + (0 + ((y \cdot z) + y'))) \cdot (x + (0 + ((y \cdot z) + z))) = x + z$ [20 → 10, flip]
83,82 $1 \cdot ((1 \cdot 1) + (0 + 1)) = 1$ [52 → 70 :11,11,71]
84 $(x + 1) \cdot (x + ((1 \cdot 1) + (0 + 1))) = x + 1$ [82 → 3, flip]
86 $(0 + 1) \cdot (0 + (1 + ((1 \cdot 1) + (0 + 1)))) = (1 \cdot 1) + (0 + 1)$ [82 → 20 :83,13]
88 $1 \cdot (x + ((1 \cdot 1) + (0 + 1))) = (1 \cdot x) + 1$ [32 → 84]
89 $x + ((1 \cdot y) + 1) = (x + 1) \cdot (x + (y + ((1 \cdot 1) + (0 + 1))))$ [88 → 3]
90 $(x + 1) \cdot (x + (y + ((1 \cdot 1) + (0 + 1)))) = x + ((1 \cdot y) + 1)$ [flip 89]
92,91 $(1 \cdot 1) + (0 + 1) = 0 + ((1 \cdot 1) + 1)$ [86 → 90]
93 $x' \cdot (x' + (x + x)) = x'$ [34 → 23 :33]
95 $(x + y') \cdot (x + (y' + (y + y))) = x + y'$ [93 → 3, flip]
97 $1 \cdot (x + (x' + (x + x))) = 1$ [4 → 95 :13]
100,99 $(1 \cdot 1) \cdot ((0 + 1) \cdot (0 + (1 + 1))) = 1 \cdot 1$ [91 → 78 :51,56,92,35,51,56]
102,101 $(0 + ((1 \cdot 1) + 1)) \cdot ((1 \cdot 1) + (0 + (1 + 1))) = 1$ [38 → 97 :92]
103 $(x + (0 + 1)) \cdot (x + (0 + (1 + 1))) = (x + (0 + 1)) \cdot (x + (0 + 1))$ [99 → 80 :100,13,11,92,102,11, flip]
106,105 $(0 + 1) \cdot (0 + (1 + 1)) = (0 + 1) \cdot (0 + 1)$ [99 → 20 :100,13,11,92,102, flip]
108,107 $(0 + 1) \cdot (0 + 1) = 1$ [91 → 103 :102,92,92,35,106, flip]
109 $(0 + 1) \cdot (0 + (1 + 1)) = 1$ [105 :108]
112,111 $0 \cdot 1 = 0$ [76 :108]
114,113 $0' = 1$ [74 :108]
115 $(x + 0) \cdot (x + 1) = x + 0$ [111 → 3, flip]
118,117 $0 + 1 = 1$ [113 → 4]
119 $1 \cdot (0 + (1 + 1)) = 1$ [109 :118]
122,121 $1 \cdot 1 = 1$ [107 :118,118]
124,123 $0 + (1 + 1) = 1 + 1$ [91 :122,118,122, flip]
126,125 $(x + 1) \cdot (x + (1 + 1)) = x + 1$ [119 → 3 :124, flip]
128,127 $1 + 1 = 1$ [101 :122,124,122,124,126]
129 $1 + (0 + (0 + 0)) = 1$ [70 :122]
132,131 $x \cdot (0 + x') = (x \cdot 0) \cdot 1$ [111 → 57 :128,112]
134,133 $0 + 0 = 0$ [111 → 50 :128,112,112]
136,135 $1 + 0 = 1$ [129 :134,134]
137 $((x \cdot y) + z') \cdot ((x \cdot (y + y)) \cdot ((z' + x) \cdot (z' + y))) = x \cdot y$ [10 → 25 :33,11]
139 $1 \cdot ((x \cdot (y + y)) \cdot (((x \cdot y)' + x) \cdot ((x \cdot y)' + y))) = x \cdot y$ [4 → 137]
142,141 $1 \cdot 0 = 0$ [5 → 139 :44,42,134,114,15,114,42,136,112,15]
147 $1 \cdot (1 \cdot (x' + x')) = x'$ [12 → 28]
150,149 $1' = 0$ [53 → 147 :44,118,132,142,112,112,142, flip]
152,151 $(x + 0) \cdot ((x + 1) \cdot 1) = x$ [149 → 30 :150,118]
154,153 $(x + (y + z')) \cdot ((x + (y + z)) \cdot (x + (z' + z))) = x + y$ [30 → 10 :11, flip]
155 $1 \cdot (((x + y') \cdot ((x + y) \cdot ((y' + y) + (y' + y)))) \cdot (x' + x)) = x$ [30 → 139 :11,33,31,11,154,31]
157 $x \cdot (y + x') = (x \cdot y) \cdot 1$ [151 → 57 :11,33,128,152]
160,159 $x + 0 = x \cdot 1$ [151 → 50 :11,33,128,152]
162,161 $(x \cdot x) \cdot 1 = x \cdot 1$ [4 → 157, flip]
164,163 $(x \cdot 1) \cdot ((x + 1) \cdot 1) = x$ [151 :160]
166,165 $(x \cdot 1) \cdot (x + 1) = x \cdot 1$ [115 :160,160]
168,167 $(x + x) \cdot 1 = x \cdot 1$ [52 :160, flip]
170,169 $(x + y) \cdot (x + y') = x \cdot 1$ [41 :160]

171	$x \cdot (x' \cdot 1) = (0 + x) \cdot 0$	[159 → 43 :160,112]
173	$(x \cdot 1) \cdot ((x + 1) + y) = (x \cdot 1) \cdot ((x \cdot 1) + y)$	[165 → 32 :166,11,33,128, flip]
176,175	$(x \cdot 1) \cdot ((x \cdot 1) \cdot 1) = x$	[159 → 173 :164,160, flip]
178,177	$x + x = x$	[167 → 175 :168,176, flip]
180,179	$x \cdot x = x$	[161 → 175 :162,176, flip]
182,181	$1 \cdot (0 + x) = x$	[155 :178,31,44,180]
184,183	$x' \cdot (x' + x) = x'$	[93 :178]
188,187	$(x \cdot y) + x = x \cdot (y + x)$	[32 → 179, flip]
189	$x' + (x' + x) = x' + x$	[183 → 20 :184,13,118,182]
192,191	$0 + (0 + x) = 0 + x$	[189 → 38 :44,180,15,15,180, flip]
194,193	$0 + x = x$	[191 → 80 :192,21, flip]
195	$((x \cdot y) + x') \cdot ((x \cdot y) + y) = y$	[191 → 80 :194,194,194,194]
198,197	$1 \cdot x = x$	[191 → 181 :194,194]
201	$(x + y') \cdot (x + y) = x \cdot 1$	[191 → 153 :194,194,194,194,194,37,194,194,180,160]
203	$x \cdot (x' \cdot 1) = x \cdot 0$	[171 :194]
206,205	$x \cdot 1 = x$	[4 → 201 :178,198, flip]
207	$(x + y) \cdot x = x$	[203 → 3 :11,160,206,206,170,206]
209	$((x + y) \cdot (x + z)) \cdot x = x$	[3 → 207]
211	$x + 1 = 1$	[205 → 195 :13,206,198]
214,213	$x \cdot (y + x) = x$	[211 → 2 :206,206,188, flip]
219	$x \cdot (y \cdot x) = y \cdot x$	[195 → 209]
221	$(x + y) \cdot y = y$	[213 → 219 :214]
223	□	[221,1]

For each column of the set listed in the preceding theorem, we can construct an equivalent single equation. The following theorem shows that the left (and therefore the right) column is not a basis for Boolean algebra, so the pair of equations, each of length 1103, is an independent self-dual 2-basis for Boolean algebra.

Theorem #DUAL-BA-4. The following set is a not a basis for Boolean algebra.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \cdot (y + z) = (x \cdot y) + (x \cdot z) \\ x + x' = 1 \\ (x \cdot y') + (x \cdot x) + (y' \cdot x) = x \\ (x \cdot x') + (x \cdot z) + (x' \cdot z) = z \\ (x \cdot y') + (x \cdot y) + (y' \cdot y) = x \end{array} \right\}.$$

The clauses

$x \cdot (y + z) = (x \cdot y) + (x \cdot z)$
$x + x' = 1$
$(x \cdot y') + ((x \cdot x) + (y' \cdot x)) = x$
$(x \cdot x') + ((x \cdot z) + (x' \cdot z)) = z$
$(x \cdot y') + ((x \cdot y) + (y' \cdot y)) = x$
$A + A \neq A$

have the following model (found by MACE 1.2.0 on gyro at 0.05 seconds).

```
* :
      | 0 1
   --+----
   0  | 0 0
   1  | 0 1
+ :
      | 0 1
   --+----
   0  | 0 1
   1  | 1 0
@ :
        0 1
   -------
        1 0
 A: 1
end_of_model
```

7.3.3 A 2-basis from Majority Reduction

Some time later, while doing the 3-basis work described in the next subsection, we discovered that adding the self-dual equation

$$(x + y') \cdot (x + y) = (x \cdot y') + (x \cdot y) \quad \text{(SD-cut)}$$

to lattice theory gives us Boolean algebra. This gave us the idea to split it in half and use it with the McKenzie lattice theory basis to obtain a 2-basis for Boolean algebra by majority reduction.

Recall (Sec. 6.3) that a ternary majority polynomial $m(x, y, z)$ satisfies the equations (we use m here to emphasize the distinction from the Pixley polynomial)

$$m(x, x, y) = m(z, x, x) = m(x, w, x) = x,$$

and that a theory that (1) admits a majority polynomial, and (2) has a finite basis Σ consisting exclusively of absorption equations, is one-based [36]. A single equation can be constructed by first combining the members of Σ into an equivalent (modulo majority properties) pair of absorption equations, $f(y) = y$ and $g(y) = y$, then using the reduction schema (#Thm. MAJ-2)

$$m(m(x, y, y), m(x, m(y, z, f(y)), g(y)), u) = y.$$

We use the same majority polynomial we used for lattice theory,

$$m(x, y, z) = (x \cdot z) + (y \cdot (x + z))$$

along with its dual $\widetilde{m}(x, y, z)$.

The McKenzie lattice theory basis {L1, L2, L3, L4} (page 95) is self-dual and consists of absorption equations, and splitting (SD-cut) gives us the (stronger) self-dual pair

$$(x + y) \cdot (x + y') = x, \quad \text{(B1)}$$
$$(x \cdot y) + (x \cdot y') = x, \quad \text{(B2)}$$

so we can obtain a self-dual 2-basis for lattice theory by majority reduction from the two sets

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{(L1), (L3), (B1),} \\ m(y,y,x) = x \\ m(x,z,z) = x \\ m(x,y,x) = x \end{array} \right\}, \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{(L2), (L4), (B2),} \\ \widetilde{m}(y,y,x) = x \\ \widetilde{m}(x,z,z) = x \\ \widetilde{m}(x,y,x) = x \end{array} \right\}.$$

When written in full, each equation has length 91 and 7 variables. We first give an OTTER proof that the pair is a basis, then a MACE model to show its independence.

Theorem #DUAL-BA-4b. The following set is a basis for Boolean algebra.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{llll} y + (x \cdot (y \cdot z)) = y & \text{(L1)}, & y \cdot (x + (y + z)) = y & \text{(L2)} \\ ((x \cdot y) + (y \cdot z)) + y = y & \text{(L3)}, & ((x + y) \cdot (y + z)) \cdot y = y & \text{(L4)} \\ (x + y) \cdot (x + y') = x & \text{(B1)}, & (x \cdot y) + (x \cdot y') = x & \text{(B2)} \end{array} \right\}.$$

Since we already have a basis for lattice theory, we may include associativity and commutativity of the two operations. We derive half of Padmanabhan's 6-basis; the other half follows by duality.

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 77.96 seconds).

1	$x = x$	
2	$(A \cdot B) + (A \cdot C) = A \cdot (B + C),\ (A + B) \cdot B = B,\ B + B' = A + A' \ \rightarrow\ \square$	
3	$x + (y \cdot (x \cdot z)) = x$	
7	$(x + y) \cdot (x + y') = x$	
9	$x \cdot (y + (x + z)) = x$	
13	$(x \cdot y) + (x \cdot y') = x$	
15	$x + y = y + x$	
16	$x \cdot y = y \cdot x$	
18,17	$(x + y) + z = x + (y + z)$	
20,19	$(x \cdot y) \cdot z = x \cdot (y \cdot z)$	
25	$(x \cdot (y \cdot z)) + y = y$	[3 → 15, flip]
31	$x \cdot (y + (z + x)) = x$	[15 → 9]
33	$x \cdot (y + x) = x$	[3 → 9]
37	$(x + (y + z)) \cdot y = y$	[16 → 9]
40,39	$x + (y \cdot x) = x$	[9 → 3]
42,41	$x \cdot (x + y) = x$	[15 → 33]
46,45	$(x + y) \cdot y = y$	[16 → 33]
47	$(A \cdot B) + (A \cdot C) = A \cdot (B + C),\ B + B' = A + A' \ \rightarrow\ \square$	[2 :46 :1]

48	$(x+y)\cdot(y+x')=y$	[15 → 7]
50	$(x+y)\cdot(y'+x)=x$	[15 → 7]
52	$(x+y')\cdot(x+y)=x$	[16 → 7]
54	$x+(y+(z\cdot x))=x+y$	[7 → 3 :18]
59,58	$x+(x\cdot y)=x$	[16 → 39]
65,64	$(x\cdot y)+y=y$	[15 → 39]
68	$x\cdot x=x$	[39 → 41]
71,70	$(x+y)\cdot x=x$	[16 → 41]
73,72	$x+(y+x)=x+y$	[41 → 39 :18]
75,74	$x+x=x$	[68 → 39]
76	$(x\cdot y)+(y\cdot x')=y$	[16 → 13]
82	$(x\cdot y)+(y'\cdot x)=x$	[16 → 13]
84	$(x\cdot y')+(x\cdot y)=x$	[15 → 13]
89,88	$x\cdot(y\cdot(z+x))=x\cdot y$	[13 → 9 :20]
90	$x\cdot(y\cdot x)=x\cdot y$	[13 → 41 :20]
102	$(x\cdot y)+x=x$	[15 → 58]
107,106	$x+(x+y)=x+y$	[41 → 64]
120	$x+((x\cdot y)+z)=x+z$	[58 → 17, flip]
123,122	$x+((y\cdot x)+z)=x+z$	[39 → 17, flip]
124	$x+(y+z)=y+(x+z)$	[15 → 17 :18]
131	$x+(y+(z\cdot(x+y)))=x+y$	[39 → 17, flip]
133	$x+(y+z)=y+(z+x)$	[15 → 17]
136	$x+(y+z)=z+(x+y)$	[flip 133]
141	$(x+(y+z))\cdot(x+(y+z'))=x+y$	[17 → 7 :18]
144,143	$(x+(y+z))\cdot(x+y)=x+y$	[17 → 70]
145	$(x+(y+z))\cdot z=z$	[17 → 45]
155	$(x\cdot y)+(z+y)=z+y$	[45 → 25]
171	$x\cdot(y+(z+(u+x)))=x$	[17 → 31]
179	$x\cdot((x+y)\cdot z)=x\cdot z$	[41 → 19, flip]
181	$x\cdot((y+x)\cdot z)=x\cdot z$	[33 → 19, flip]
210	$(x\cdot y)+(x\cdot(y\cdot z))=x\cdot y$	[19 → 58]
217,216	$(x+y)\cdot(z\cdot y)=z\cdot y$	[64 → 37]
252	$(x+(y+(z+u)))\cdot u=u$	[17 → 145]
282	$(x+(y\cdot x'))\cdot x'=y\cdot x'$	[64 → 48]
288	$(x+y)\cdot(x'+y)=y$	[15 → 48]
290	$(x+y')\cdot(y+x)=x$	[16 → 48]
292	$(x+y)\cdot((y+x')\cdot z)=y\cdot z$	[48 → 19, flip]
300	$x\cdot(x'+(x\cdot y))=x\cdot y$	[102 → 50]
314	$(x'+y)\cdot(y+x)=y$	[16 → 50]
360	$(x\cdot(y+x'))+x'=y+x'$	[45 → 76]
367,366	$(x\cdot y)+(x'\cdot y)=y$	[16 → 76]
368	$(x\cdot y')+(y\cdot x)=x$	[15 → 76]
398	$(x\cdot(y\cdot z))+(z'\cdot(x\cdot y))=x\cdot y$	[19 → 82]
404	$(x'\cdot y)+(y\cdot x)=y$	[15 → 82]
453,452	$(x\cdot y)+(z+(y\cdot x))=(x\cdot y)+z$	[90 → 54]

457,456	$x + (y + (x \cdot z)) = x + y$	[16 → 54]
460,459	$x + (y \cdot x') = x + y$	[84 → 54, flip]
462,461	$x' + (x \cdot y) = x' + y$	[76 → 54, flip]
465	$x' + (y \cdot x) = x' + y$	[13 → 54, flip]
471,470	$(x + y) \cdot x' = y \cdot x'$	[282 :460]
473,472	$x \cdot (x' + y) = x \cdot y$	[300 :462]
512	$(x' + y) \cdot (x + y) = y$	[16 → 288]
526	$x' \cdot (x + (x' \cdot y)) = x' \cdot y$	[102 → 290]
556,555	$(x' + y) \cdot x = x \cdot y$	[102 → 314 :462]
674	$((x + y)' \cdot (x + y')) + x = x + y'$	[52 → 404]
689,688	$x + (x' \cdot y) = x + y$	[404 → 54, flip]
697,696	$x' \cdot (x + y) = x' \cdot y$	[526 :689]
705,704	$x + (x' + y) = x + x'$	[70 → 459, flip]
707,706	$x + (y + x') = x + x'$	[45 → 459, flip]
719,718	$x' + (x + y) = x' + x$	[459 → 54]
743,742	$x \cdot (y + x') = x \cdot y$	[72 → 472 :473, flip]
757,756	$(x \cdot y) + x' = y + x'$	[360 :743]
762	$(x' \cdot y) + ((x'' + y) \cdot x) = x'' + y$	[472 → 404]
849,848	$(x' + x) \cdot (x + y) = x + y$	[106 → 512 :719]
862	$(x' \cdot y) + (x \cdot (x'' + y)) = x'' + y$	[555 → 368]
931,930	$x \cdot (x'' \cdot y) = x \cdot y$	[688 → 555 :556, flip]
938	$((x'' \cdot y) + x) \cdot (x' + y) = x'' \cdot y$	[688 → 50]
951,950	$x + ((x' \cdot y) + z) = x + (y + z)$	[688 → 17 :18, flip]
1045,1044	$(x' \cdot y) + z = (x' + z) \cdot (x + (y + z))$	[120 → 512 :951, flip]
1081	$(x'' + x) \cdot (x' + y) = x'' \cdot y$	[938 :1045,20,144]
1094,1093	$x'' + y = (x' + x'') \cdot (x + y)$	[862 :1045,462,705,457, flip]
1104,1103	$(x' + x'') \cdot (x + y) = x + y$	[762 :1094,20,71,556,1045,460,457,849,1094, flip]
1115	$((x + y)' + x) \cdot (x + (y + y')) = x + y'$	[674 :1045,18,73,18,707]
1133	$x'' \cdot y = x \cdot y$	[1081 :1094,75,556,20,697,931, flip]
1136,1135	$x'' + y = x + y$	[1093 :1104]
1180,1179	$x'' = x$	[41 → 1133 :1136,42]
1231	$(x + y) \cdot (x' + ((z \cdot x) + y)) = (z \cdot x) + y$	[122 → 288]
1263	$x + (((x + y) \cdot z) + y) = x + y$	[102 → 124, flip]
1483	$(x \cdot y) + z = z + (y \cdot x)$	[90 → 155 :453]
1632	$x + ((x' + y) \cdot z) = x + z$	[179 → 688 :689, flip]
1664	$(x \cdot y) + ((x' + (z \cdot y)) \cdot (x + y)) = y$	[366 → 131 :1045,40,367]
2251,2250	$(x + y) \cdot (x + (z + y')) = x + (y \cdot z)$	[102 → 141 :757]
2422,2421	$x' + ((x + y) \cdot z) = x' + z$	[179 → 461 :462, flip]
2541,2540	$x' + ((y \cdot x) + z) = x' + (y + z)$	[465 → 17 :18, flip]
2546	$(x + y) \cdot (x' + (z + y)) = (z \cdot x) + y$	[1231 :2541]
2548	$(x \cdot y) + z = (y + z) \cdot (y' + (x + z))$	[flip 2546]
2731,2730	$x + (y + y') = y + y'$	[136 → 704]
2738	$((x + y)' + x) \cdot (y + y') = x + y'$	[1115 :2731]
2740	$(x + x') \cdot y = y$	[704 → 252]
2743,2742	$x \cdot (y + y') = x$	[704 → 171]

2752 $(x' + y)' + x = x$ [704 → 314 :2743]
2761,2760 $(x + y)' + x = x + y'$ [2738 :2743]
2834 $x + x' = y + y'$ [2740 → 459 :2731]
2903,2902 $x + (y + z)' = (x + (y + z')) \cdot (x + y')$ [2752 → 141 :1180,2761,1180, flip]
2913,2912 $(x + y)' = y' \cdot x'$ [2752 → 48 :1180,2903,107,2743,471,1180, flip]
3651,3650 $((x + y) \cdot z) + y' = z + y'$ [181 → 756 :757, flip]
5131 $(x' + ((x' + y) \cdot z)) \cdot (x + z) = (x' + y) \cdot z$ [1632 → 512]
5329 $((x + (y \cdot z)) \cdot y) + (y \cdot z) = (x + (y \cdot z)) \cdot y$ [45 → 210]
6671,6670 $x + ((x + y) \cdot z) = x + (y \cdot z)$ [1263 → 141 :3651,2251, flip]
6679 $(((x + y) \cdot z) + y) \cdot (x + y) = ((x + y) \cdot z) + y$ [1263 → 33]
6698 $(x + y) \cdot (x' + (((x + y) \cdot z) + y)) = ((x + y) \cdot z) + y$ [1263 → 288]
6719,6718 $(x' + (y \cdot z)) \cdot (x + z) = (x' + y) \cdot z$ [5131 :6671]
6729 $(x \cdot y) + ((x' + z) \cdot y) = y$ [1664 :6719]
6817 $((x' + y) \cdot z) + (z \cdot x) = z$ [1483 → 6729]
7390,7389 $(x \cdot y) + (y \cdot z) = (x + z) \cdot y$ [292 → 6817 :1180,20,217,1180]
7416,7415 $(x + (y \cdot z)) \cdot y = (x + z) \cdot y$ [5329 :7390,18,65, flip]
9504,9503 $(x \cdot y) + (y' \cdot (z \cdot x)) = x \cdot (y + z)$ [50 → 398 :2913,1180,20,89]
9523,9522 $(x \cdot y) + z) \cdot x = x \cdot (y + z)$ [70 → 398 :9504,123, flip]
9570,9569 $((x + y) \cdot z) + y = (x + y) \cdot (z + y)$ [6679 :9523, flip]
9585,9584 $(x + y) \cdot (x' + (z + y)) = (x + y) \cdot (z + y)$ [6698 :9570,2422,9570]
9603,9602 $(x \cdot y) + z = (y + z) \cdot (x + z)$ [2548 :9585]
10150 □ [47 :9603,59,7416 :16,2834]

Theorem #DUAL-BA-4c. The following set is a not a basis for Boolean algebra.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} y + (x \cdot (y \cdot z)) = y & \text{(L1)} \\ ((x \cdot y) + (y \cdot z)) + y = y & \text{(L3)} \\ (x + y) \cdot (x + y') = x & \text{(B1)} \\ ((x \cdot z) + x) \cdot (x + z) = x & \\ ((x \cdot x) + y) \cdot (x + x) = x & \\ ((y \cdot x) + x) \cdot (y + x) = x & \end{array} \right\}.$$

The clauses

$y + (x \cdot (y \cdot z)) = y$ % L 1
$((x \cdot y) + (y \cdot z)) + y = y$ % L 3
$(x + y) \cdot (x + y') = x$ % B 1
$((x \cdot z) + x) \cdot (x + z) = x$
$((x \cdot x) + y) \cdot (x + x) = x$
$((y \cdot x) + x) \cdot (y + x) = x$
$A'' \neq A$

have the following model (found by MACE 1.2.0 on gyro at 0.01 seconds).

```
+ :
      | 0 1
```

```
   --+----
   0 | 0 0
   1 | 0 1
* :
     | 0 1
   --+----
   0 | 0 1
   1 | 1 1
@ :
       0 1
   -------
       1 1
A: 0
end_of_model
```

For comparison with the preceding model, we present a mathematician's proof, found independently, that the set is not a basis for Boolean algebra.

> Take any lattice with 0 and 1, and define $x' = 0$ for all x. Because we are using a lattice, (L1), (L2), (L3), and (L4) are automatically valid. Moreover, $(x \cdot z) + (y \cdot (x + z))$ is a majority polynomial. Also, $(x + y) \cdot (x + y') = (x + y) \cdot (x + 0) = (x + y) \cdot x = x$ and hence the equation (B1) is also valid. Thus the equation $B(y, x_1, \cdots, x_n) = y$, constructed by majority reduction from (and equivalent to) {(L1),(L3),(B1),majority properties} is valid in this algebra. However, $(x \cdot y) + (x \cdot y') = (x \cdot y) + (x \cdot 0) = (x \cdot y) + 0 = x \cdot y! = x$ and hence $\widetilde{B}(y, x_1, \cdots, x_n) = y$ is *not* valid.

7.3.4 A 3-Basis from Majority Reduction

A self-dual 3-basis must have either one or three self-dual equations, and we searched for a basis with one self-dual equation, focusing mainly on one that gives us distributivity in lattices:

$$(x \cdot y) + (y \cdot z) + (z \cdot x) = (x + y) \cdot (y + z) \cdot (z + x). \quad \text{(SD-dist)}$$

Our first approach was similar to our first 2-basis approach, that is, to use the Pixley polynomial reduction schema to combine equations. It was straightforward to construct a self-dual 3-basis. Consider the three sets

$$\begin{array}{c} \{\text{SD-dist}\} \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (x + y) \cdot y = y \\ x + (y + z) = y + (z + x) \\ p(y, y, x) = x \\ p(x, z, z) = x \\ p(x, y, x) = x \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (x \cdot y) + y = y \\ x \cdot (y \cdot z) = y \cdot (z \cdot x) \\ \widetilde{p}(y, y, x) = x \\ \widetilde{p}(x, z, z) = x \\ \widetilde{p}(x, y, x) = x \end{array} \right\}. \end{array}$$

OTTER shows that their union is a basis for Boolean algebra, and each can be made into a single equation with the reduction schema for Pixley polynomials.

The resulting 3-basis is self-dual, but OTTER also shows that the union of (SD-dist) with either of the other sets is a basis, so the 3-basis is not independent.

We tried replacing the subset $\{(x+y)\cdot y = y,\ x+(y+z) = y+(z+x)\}$ (and its dual) with many other sets (and their duals). OTTER shows that each of

$$\begin{array}{c}\{x+y=y+x,\ \ (x+y)+z=x+(y+z)\}\\ \{x+(y+z)=y+(z+x),\ \ x+x'=1\}\\ \{(x+y)+z=x+(y+z),\ \ x+x'=1\}\end{array}$$

yields Boolean algebra, but we were not able to show dependence or independence of the resulting 3-bases. We then tried replacing the odd equation (SD-dist) with other self-dual equations, including each of

$$\begin{array}{l}x+0=x\cdot 1\\ (x\cdot y)+(z\cdot(x+y))=(x+y)\cdot(z+(x\cdot y)) \quad \text{(lattice modularity)}\\ (x+y')\cdot(x+y)=(x\cdot y')+(x\cdot y)\end{array}$$

with various combinations of equations in the Pixley sets; With OTTER's help we found that many self-dual 3-bases could be constructed by the Pixley schema reduction, but MACE was not able to show any of them independent.

Our next approach was to use the majority polynomial reduction schema. A uniquely complemented distributive lattice is a Boolean algebra, so we tried the following three sets

$$M = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y+(x\cdot(y\cdot z))=y \\ ((x\cdot y)+(y\cdot z))+y=y \\ (x+x')\cdot y=y \\ m(x,x,y)=x \\ m(y,x,x)=x \\ m(x,y,x)=x \end{array} \right\}, \widetilde{M} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y\cdot(x+(y+z))=y \\ ((x+y)\cdot(y+z))\cdot y=y \\ (x\cdot x')+y=y \\ \widetilde{m}(x,x,y)=x \\ \widetilde{m}(y,x,x)=x \\ \widetilde{m}(x,y,x)=x \end{array} \right\}.$$

{SD-dist}

Each of the majority sets can be replaced with an equivalent equation (modulo nothing), so if we can show that the union of the three sets is a basis for Boolean algebra and that no pair of sets is a basis, then we will have an independent self-dual 3-basis for Boolean algebra. The rest of the OTTER proofs and MACE models in this section accomplish this.

We prove the union to be a basis in two steps, first showing that $x+x' = y+y'$ and $x\cdot x' = y\cdot y'$, which allows us to introduce constants 0 and 1 in the second step. Also, since the McKenzie equations are a basis for lattice theory (Thm. #LT-1d), we may include associativity of the two operations. Note that we don't need the majority properties to show that the union is a basis for Boolean algebra.

Lemma #DUAL-BA-5.

$$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\{\text{(SD-dist)}\}\\ y+(x\cdot(y\cdot z))=y\\ ((x\cdot y)+(y\cdot z))+y=y\\ (x+x')\cdot y=y\\ y\cdot(x+(y+z))=y\\ ((x+y)\cdot(y+z))\cdot y=y\\ (x\cdot x')+y=y\end{array}\right\}\Rightarrow\left\{\begin{array}{l}x+x'=y+y'\\ x\cdot x'=y\cdot y'\end{array}\right\}$$

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 2.76 seconds).

2	$B+B'=A+A',\ B\cdot B'=A\cdot A'\ \rightarrow\ \square$	
3	$(x\cdot y)+((y\cdot z)+(z\cdot x))=(x+y)\cdot((y+z)\cdot(z+x))$	
5	$x+(y\cdot(x\cdot z))=x$	
7	$((x\cdot y)+(y\cdot z))+y=y$	
10,9	$(x+x')\cdot y=y$	
11	$x\cdot(y+(x+z))=x$	
15	$(x\cdot x')+y=y$	
22,21	$(x\cdot x')'\cdot y=y$	[15 → 9]
28,27	$x+(x\cdot y)=x$	[9 → 5]
37	$x+x=x$	[9 → 7 :28]
43	$(x\cdot y)+y=y$	[5 → 7]
49	$x\cdot(y+x)=x$	[37 → 11]
55	$x\cdot(x+y)=x$	[43 → 11]
69	$(x\cdot y)\cdot x=x\cdot y$	[27 → 49]
150,149	$(x\cdot x')'+y=(x\cdot x')'$	[55 → 21, flip]
152,151	$x+(y\cdot y')'=(y\cdot y')'$	[49 → 21, flip]
155	$(x\cdot(y\cdot y')')+z=z+x$	[21 → 3 :28,152,150,22,22]
158	$x+y=(y\cdot(z\cdot z')')+x$	[flip 155]
160,159	$x\cdot(y\cdot y')'=x$	[21 → 69 :22]
163	$x\cdot(y+y')=x$	[9 → 69 :10]
165	$x+y=y+x$	[158 :160]
182	$x+(y\cdot y')=x$	[15 → 165, flip]
286	$x+x'=y+y'$	[9 → 163]
293	$x\cdot x'=y\cdot y'$	[15 → 182]
726	$\square$	[2,286,293]

Theorem #DUAL-BA-6.

$$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{(SD-dist)}\\ y+(x\cdot(y\cdot z))=y\\ ((x\cdot y)+(y\cdot z))+y=y\\ (x+x')\cdot y=y\\ y\cdot(x+(y+z))=y\\ ((x+y)\cdot(y+z))\cdot y=y\\ (x\cdot x')+y=y\\ x+x'=1\\ x\cdot x'=0\\ (x+y)+z=x+(y+z)\\ (x\cdot y)\cdot z=x\cdot(y\cdot z)\end{array}\right\}\Rightarrow\left\{\begin{array}{l}(x\cdot y)+(x\cdot z)=x\cdot(y+z)\\ (x\cdot y)+y=y\end{array}\right\}$$

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 24.74 seconds).

1	$x=x$	
2	$(A\cdot B)+(A\cdot C)=A\cdot(B+C),\ (A\cdot B)+B=B\ \rightarrow\ \square$	
3	$(x\cdot y)+((y\cdot z)+(z\cdot x))=(x+y)\cdot((y+z)\cdot(z+x))$	
5	$x+(y\cdot(x\cdot z))=x$	
7	$((x\cdot y)+(y\cdot z))+y=y$	
9	$(x+x')\cdot y=y$	
11	$x\cdot(y+(x+z))=x$	
15	$(x\cdot x')+y=y$	
18,17	$x+x'=1$	
20,19	$x\cdot x'=0$	
22,21	$(x+y)+z=x+(y+z)$	
24,23	$(x\cdot y)\cdot z=x\cdot(y\cdot z)$	
26,25	$1\cdot x=x$	[9 :18]
28,27	$0+x=x$	[15 :20]
29	$(x\cdot y)+((y\cdot z)+y)=y$	[7 :22]
35	$(x\cdot 1)+(y+(y\cdot x))=(x+1)\cdot((1+y)\cdot(y+x))$	[25 → 3]
39	$0'=1$	[27 → 17]
41	$1+(x\cdot y)=1$	[25 → 5]
44,43	$x+(x\cdot y)=x$	[25 → 5]
45	$x\cdot(0\cdot y)=0$	[27 → 5]
47	$(x\cdot 1)+y=(x+1)\cdot((1+y)\cdot(y+x))$	[35 :44]
49	$0\cdot 1=0$	[39 → 19]
51	$1'=0$	[25 → 19]
57	$(x\cdot y)+(y'\cdot x)=(x+y)\cdot(y'+x)$	[19 → 3 :28,18,26]
58	$(x'\cdot y)+(y\cdot x)=(x'+y)\cdot(y+x)$	[19 → 3 :28,18,26]
60	$(x+y)\cdot(y'+x)=(x\cdot y)+(y'\cdot x)$	[flip 57]
61	$1+0=1$	[51 → 17]
67	$(1+x)\cdot(x+0)=x$	[49 → 3 :26,44,28,28,26, flip]
70,69	$x+1=1$	[61 → 11 :26]
74,73	$x\cdot 1=x$	[17 → 11 :70]

75	$x \cdot (y + x) = x$	[5 → 11]
80,79	$x \cdot (x + y) = x$	[27 → 11]
86	$x + y = (1 + y) \cdot (y + x)$	[47 :74,70,26]
93	$x + (y \cdot x) = x$	[11 → 5]
96,95	$1 + x = 1$	[73 → 41]
99	$x + y = y + x$	[86 :96,26]
101,100	$x + 0 = x$	[67 :96,26]
106	$x + ((y \cdot (x \cdot z)) + u) = x + u$	[5 → 21, flip]
117,116	$x + x = x$	[73 → 43]
119,118	$0 \cdot x = 0$	[27 → 43]
123,122	$x \cdot 0 = 0$	[45 :119]
125,124	$x + ((x \cdot y) + z) = x + z$	[43 → 21, flip]
134	$x \cdot y = y \cdot x$	[118 → 3 :123,28,28,101,28,80]
137	$x \cdot (x' \cdot y) = 0$	[19 → 23 :119, flip]
152,151	$x \cdot x = x$	[116 → 75]
160,159	$x \cdot ((y + x) \cdot z) = x \cdot z$	[75 → 23, flip]
161	$(x \cdot y) + ((y \cdot x) + x) = (x + y) \cdot ((y + x) \cdot x)$	[151 → 3 :117]
164,163	$(x \cdot y) + y = (x + y) \cdot y$	[151 → 3 :44,117,80]
165	$x \cdot (x \cdot y) = x \cdot y$	[151 → 23, flip]
169	$(x \cdot y) + ((y + x) \cdot x) = (x + y) \cdot ((y + x) \cdot x)$	[161 :164]
171	$(A \cdot B) + (A \cdot C) = A \cdot (B + C),\ (A + B) \cdot B = B\ \rightarrow\ \square$	[2 :164]
174	$x \cdot (y \cdot ((y + z) \cdot (z + x))) = x \cdot y$	[3 → 79 :24,160]
181,180	$x \cdot ((x + y) \cdot z) = x \cdot z$	[79 → 23, flip]
183,182	$x \cdot (y \cdot (z + x)) = x \cdot y$	[174 :181]
185,184	$(x \cdot y) + x = x$	[118 → 29 :28]
187,186	$x + (y + x) = y + x$	[75 → 29 :185]
193,192	$(x + y) \cdot y = y$	[151 → 29 :117,164]
196	$(A \cdot B) + (A \cdot C) = A \cdot (B + C)\ \rightarrow\ \square$	[171 :193 :1]
197	$(x + y) \cdot x = x$	[169 :193,185,193, flip]
200,199	$(x \cdot y) + y = y$	[163 :193]
204	$x + (y + (z \cdot (x + y))) = x + y$	[21 → 93]
206	$x + ((y \cdot x) + z) = x + z$	[93 → 21, flip]
208	$x + (y + z) = z + (x + y)$	[21 → 99]
210,209	$x' + x = 1$	[17 → 99, flip]
211	$(x \cdot (y \cdot z)) + y = y$	[5 → 99, flip]
214	$x + (y + z) = y + (z + x)$	[flip 208]
221	$x \cdot (y \cdot z) = z \cdot (x \cdot y)$	[23 → 134]
224	$(x + (y + z)) \cdot y = y$	[11 → 134, flip]
227	$(x \cdot y) + ((y \cdot z) + (x \cdot z)) = (x + y) \cdot ((y + z) \cdot (z + x))$	[134 → 3]
239	$x'' + x = x'' \cdot x$	[19 → 57 :28,18,26, flip]
243	$(x \cdot y) + (x \cdot y') = (x + y) \cdot (y' + x)$	[134 → 57]
246	$((x + y') \cdot y) + y' = x + y'$	[75 → 57 :22,210,70,187,26]
249	$(x + y) \cdot (y' + x) = (x \cdot y) + (x \cdot y')$	[flip 243]
281,280	$x + (y \cdot (z + x)) = (z + x) \cdot (x + y)$	[192 → 3 :125,22,117,183]
287,286	$x + ((x + y) \cdot (y + z)) = x + y$	[204 :281]

322	$(x \cdot y) + (y' \cdot x) = (y' + x) \cdot (x + y)$	[99 → 58]
338	$x \cdot (y \cdot x') = 0$	[134 → 137]
340	$x' \cdot (y \cdot x) = 0$	[134 → 137 :24]
376,375	$(x \cdot y) + (y' \cdot x) = (x + y) \cdot (x + y')$	[99 → 60, flip]
386	$(x + y) \cdot (x + y') = (y' + x) \cdot (x + y)$	[322 :376]
388	$(x + y) \cdot (x + y') = (x + y) \cdot (y' + x)$	[57 :376]
491	$(x' + (y \cdot x)) \cdot x = y \cdot x$	[340 → 58 :24,152,28,200, flip]
734	$(x \cdot y) + ((x \cdot (y \cdot z)) + (z \cdot x)) = x \cdot ((x \cdot y) + z)$	[165 → 3 :24,44,183]
812,811	$(x + y) \cdot (z \cdot (y \cdot u)) = z \cdot (y \cdot u)$	[211 → 224]
824,823	$(x + y) \cdot (z \cdot (x \cdot u)) = z \cdot (x \cdot u)$	[106 → 224]
828,827	$(x + y) \cdot (z \cdot x) = z \cdot x$	[3 → 224 :24,24,824,812]
1108,1107	$(x \cdot y) + ((x \cdot (y \cdot z)) + u) = (x \cdot y) + u$	[23 → 124]
1124,1123	$x' + (y \cdot x) = x' + y$	[58 → 124 :287, flip]
1130,1129	$(x \cdot y) + (z \cdot x) = x \cdot ((x \cdot y) + z)$	[734 :1108]
1133	$(x' + y) \cdot x = y \cdot x$	[491 :1124]
1139	$x \cdot ((x \cdot y) + y') = (x + y) \cdot (x + y')$	[375 :1130]
1796,1795	$(x + y') \cdot y = x \cdot y$	[99 → 1133]
1798,1797	$x'' \cdot x = x$	[17 → 1133 :26, flip]
1806,1805	$(x \cdot y) + y' = x + y'$	[246 :1796]
1808,1807	$x'' + x = x$	[239 :1798]
1810,1809	$(x + y) \cdot (x + y') = x$	[1139 :1806,80, flip]
1812,1811	$(x + y) \cdot (y' + x) = x$	[388 :1810, flip]
1813	$(x' + y) \cdot (y + x) = y$	[386 :1810, flip]
1819	$(x \cdot y) + (x \cdot y') = x$	[249 :1812, flip]
1973	$x'' = x$	[1797 → 43 :1808, flip]
1976,1975	$(x + y) \cdot x' = y \cdot x'$	[1973 → 1133]
2749	$(x' + y) \cdot (x + y) = y$	[99 → 1813]
2879,2878	$x + (y \cdot x') = x + y$	[197 → 1819 :1976]
3083	$A \cdot ((A \cdot B) + C) = A \cdot (B + C) \ \rightarrow \ \square$	[134 → 196 :1130]
4371	$(x' + y) \cdot (x + ((z \cdot x') + y)) = (z \cdot x') + y$	[206 → 2749]
4412,4411	$x + (y \cdot (z \cdot x')) = x + (y \cdot z)$	[23 → 2878]
4429,4428	$x + ((y \cdot x') + z) = x + (y + z)$	[2878 → 21 :22, flip]
4432,4431	$(x \cdot y') + z = (y' + z) \cdot (y + (x + z))$	[4371 :4429, flip]
4617,4616	$(x + y) \cdot (z \cdot (x + (y + u))) = (x + y) \cdot z$	[214 → 182]
4739,4738	$(x + y) \cdot (z \cdot (y' + x)) = z \cdot x$	[1813 → 221, flip]
4862,4861	$(x \cdot y) + (x \cdot z) = x \cdot ((x \cdot y) + z)$	[165 → 227 :24,1108,44,183]
4885	$x \cdot ((x \cdot y) + (z \cdot y')) = (y + z) \cdot x$	[338 → 227 :28,4862,2879,4432,4617,4739]
4908,4907	$x \cdot ((x \cdot y) + z) = (y + (x \cdot z)) \cdot x$	[165 → 227 :200,4862,185,828]
4968,4967	$(x + (y \cdot z)) \cdot y = (x + z) \cdot y$	[4885 :4908,4412]
4971	$(B + C) \cdot A = A \cdot (B + C) \ \rightarrow \ \square$	[3083 :4908,4968]
4972	$\square$	[4971,134]

Example #DUAL-BA-7. {SD-dist} is independent of $M \cup \widetilde{M}$. We ask MACE to find a model of $M \cup \widetilde{M}$ that is not a Boolean algebra.

The clauses

$y + (x \cdot (y \cdot z)) = y$
$((x \cdot y) + (y \cdot z)) + y = y$
$(x + x') \cdot y = y$
$y \cdot (x + (y + z)) = y$
$((x + y) \cdot (y + z)) \cdot y = y$
$(x \cdot x') + y = y$
$((x + z) \cdot x) + (x \cdot z) = x$
$((x + x) \cdot y) + (x \cdot x) = x$
$((y + x) \cdot x) + (y \cdot x) = x$
$((x \cdot z) + x) \cdot (x + z) = x$
$((x \cdot x) + y) \cdot (x + x) = x$
$((y \cdot x) + x) \cdot (y + x) = x$
$A'' \neq A$

have the following model (found by MACE 1.2.0 on gyro at 2.70 seconds).

```
+ :
      | 0 1 2 3 4
   --+----------
   0  | 0 0 0 0 0
   1  | 0 1 2 3 4
   2  | 0 2 2 0 0
   3  | 0 3 0 3 0
   4  | 0 4 0 0 4
* :
      | 0 1 2 3 4
   --+----------
   0  | 0 1 2 3 4
   1  | 1 1 1 1 1
   2  | 2 1 2 1 1
   3  | 3 1 1 3 1
   4  | 4 1 1 1 4
@ :
      0 1 2 3 4
   ------------
      1 0 3 2 2
A: 4
end_of_model
```

Example #DUAL-BA-8. The set $\widetilde{M}$ is independent of $M \cup \{\text{SD-dist}\}$ We ask MACE to find a model of $M \cup \{\text{SD-dist}\}$ that is not a Boolean algebra.

The clauses

$(x \cdot y) + ((y \cdot z) + (z \cdot x)) = (x + y) \cdot ((y + z) \cdot (z + x))$
$y + (x \cdot (y \cdot z)) = y$

$((x \cdot y) + (y \cdot z)) + y = y$
$(x + x') \cdot y = y$
$((x \cdot z) + x) \cdot (x + z) = x$
$((x \cdot x) + y) \cdot (x + x) = x$
$((y \cdot x) + x) \cdot (y + x) = x$
$A'' \neq A$

have the following model (found by MACE 1.2.0 on gyro at 0.60 seconds).

```
 + :
      | 0 1
   --+----
   0  | 0 0
   1  | 0 1
 * :
      | 0 1
   --+----
   0  | 0 1
   1  | 1 1
 @ :
        0 1
   -------
        0 0
 A: 1
end_of_model
```

Chapter 8

Miscellaneous Topics

8.1 Inverse Loops and Moufang Loops

A quasigroup can be thought of as a set S with a binary operation, from $S \times S$ to S, with unique left and right solutions, that is, satisfying the laws $\forall x \forall y \exists! z, z \cdot x = y$ and $\forall x \forall y \exists! z, x \cdot z = y$. However, we define quasigroups as algebras of type $\langle 2, 2, 2 \rangle$ satifying the with the four equations

$$\begin{aligned} x \cdot (x \backslash y) &= y, \quad (x / y) \cdot y = x, \\ x \backslash (x \cdot y) &= y, \quad (x \cdot y) / y = x, \end{aligned}$$

in which '$\cdot$' is the quasigroup operation, $x \backslash y$ is the right solution of x and y, i.e., the unique element z such that $x \cdot z = y$, and x/y is the left solution of x and y. (In fact, if $(S, \cdot)$ is a quasigroup, then $(S, \backslash)$ and $(S, /)$ are quasigroups as well.)

A *loop* is a quasigroup containing an element, say 1, that is a left and right identity: $1 \cdot x = x \cdot 1 = x$. If we define $L(x)$ as $1/x$ and $R(x)$ as $x \backslash 1$, then it follows immediately the all elements (of loops) have unique left and right inverses, $L(x) \cdot x = x \cdot R(x) = 1$. We can therefore use the following set as an equational basis for the variety of loops,

$$\begin{aligned} x \cdot (x \backslash y) &= y \quad (x / y) \cdot y = x, \\ x \backslash (x \cdot y) &= y \quad (x \cdot y) / y = x, \\ 1 \cdot x &= x \qquad x \cdot 1 = x, \\ L(x) \cdot x &= 1 \quad x \cdot R(x) = 1, \end{aligned}$$

where the equations for left and right inverse are optional. An *inverse loop* is a loop in which $L(x) = R(x)$. A independent basis for inverse loops is the set

$$\begin{aligned} x' \cdot x &= 1, \\ x' \cdot (x \cdot y) &= y, \\ (x \cdot y) \cdot y' &= x, \end{aligned}$$

in which $'$ denotes inverse; the quasigroup properties follow, and the set is easily proved independent with three MACE runs.

8.1.1 Bases for Moufang Loops

A *Moufang loop* [5] is a loop that satisfies *any* of the so-called Moufang equations:

$$(x \cdot (y \cdot z)) \cdot x = (x \cdot y) \cdot (z \cdot x), \qquad \text{(Moufang-1)}$$
$$((x \cdot y) \cdot z) \cdot y = x \cdot (y \cdot (z \cdot y)), \qquad \text{(Moufang-2)}$$
$$((x \cdot y) \cdot x) \cdot z = x \cdot (y \cdot (x \cdot z)). \qquad \text{(Moufang-3)}$$

That is, given a loop, the three Moufang equations are equivalent. We show this in the following three problems as Moufang-1⇒Moufang-2⇒Moufang-3⇒Moufang-1.

Theorem #MFL-1.

$$\{\text{loop}, \text{Moufang-1}\} \Rightarrow \{\text{Moufang-2}\}$$

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 11.28 seconds).

3,2	$1 \cdot x = x$	
5,4	$x \cdot 1 = x$	
6	$x \cdot (x\backslash y) = y$	
8	$x\backslash(x \cdot y) = y$	
10	$(x/y) \cdot y = x$	
13,12	$(x \cdot y)/y = x$	
14	$x \cdot R(x) = 1$	
18	$(x \cdot (y \cdot z)) \cdot x = (x \cdot y) \cdot (z \cdot x)$	
20	$((A \cdot B) \cdot C) \cdot B \neq A \cdot (B \cdot (C \cdot B))$	
30,29	$x\backslash 1 = R(x)$	[14 → 8]
32,31	$x\backslash x = 1$	[4 → 8]
51	$(x \cdot (y/z)) \cdot (z \cdot x) = (x \cdot y) \cdot x$	[10 → 18, flip]
53	$(x \cdot y) \cdot x = (x \cdot z) \cdot ((z\backslash y) \cdot x)$	[6 → 18]
55,54	$(x \cdot y) \cdot x = x \cdot (y \cdot x)$	[2 → 18 :5]
56	$(x \cdot y) \cdot ((y\backslash z) \cdot x) = x \cdot (z \cdot x)$	[flip 53 :55]
58	$(x \cdot (y/z)) \cdot (z \cdot x) = x \cdot (y \cdot x)$	[51 :55]
60	$x \cdot ((y \cdot z) \cdot x) = (x \cdot y) \cdot (z \cdot x)$	[18 :55]
64	$x \cdot (R(x) \cdot x) = x$	[14 → 54 :3, flip]
68	$x \cdot ((x\backslash y) \cdot x) = y \cdot x$	[6 → 54, flip]
70	$(x \cdot (y \cdot x))/x = x \cdot y$	[54 → 12]
78	$R(x) \cdot x = 1$	[64 → 8 :32, flip]
85,84	$R(R(x)) = x$	[78 → 8 :30]
104	$x\backslash(y \cdot x) = (x\backslash y) \cdot x$	[68 → 8]
106	$(x\backslash y) \cdot R(x) = R(x) \cdot (y \cdot R(x))$	[78 → 56 :3]
119,118	$(x \cdot y)/x = x \cdot (y/x)$	[10 → 70]
149,148	$R(x) \cdot (y/x) = R(x) \cdot (y \cdot R(x))$	[14 → 58 :5]
150	$(x \cdot (y/(z/x))) \cdot z = x \cdot (y \cdot x)$	[10 → 58]
188	$x\backslash((x \cdot y) \cdot (z \cdot x)) = (y \cdot z) \cdot x$	[60 → 8]

236	$(x\backslash(y/x)) \cdot x = x\backslash y$	[10 → 104, flip]
255	$x \cdot ((x\backslash y)/x) = y/x$	[6 → 118, flip]
286	$x\backslash(y/x) = (x\backslash y)/x$	[236 → 12, flip]
493,492	$x\backslash y = R(x) \cdot y$	[106 → 12 :119,13, flip]
551,550	$(R(x) \cdot y)/x = R(x) \cdot (y \cdot R(x))$	[286 :493,149,493, flip]
559,558	$x/y = y \cdot (R(y) \cdot (x \cdot R(y)))$	[255 :493,551, flip]
566	$R(x) \cdot ((x \cdot y) \cdot (z \cdot x)) = (y \cdot z) \cdot x$	[188 :493]
585,584	$R(x) \cdot (x \cdot y) = y$	[8 :493]
587,586	$x \cdot (R(x) \cdot y) = y$	[6 :493]
630	$(x \cdot (y \cdot R(z \cdot R(x)))) \cdot z = x \cdot (y \cdot x)$	[150 :559,587,559,587]
634	$(x \cdot R(y)) \cdot y = x$	[10 :559,587]
658	$(x \cdot y) \cdot R(y) = x$	[84 → 634]
672	$x \cdot R(y \cdot x) = R(y)$	[584 → 658]
687,686	$R(x \cdot y) = R(y) \cdot R(x)$	[658 → 672, flip]
692	$(x \cdot (y \cdot (x \cdot R(z)))) \cdot z = x \cdot (y \cdot x)$	[630 :687,85]
946	$(x \cdot (y \cdot x)) \cdot z = x \cdot (y \cdot (x \cdot z))$	[692 → 634 :85]
954	$((x \cdot y) \cdot z) \cdot y = x \cdot (y \cdot (z \cdot y))$	[946 → 566 :585, flip]
956	□	[954,20]

Theorem #MFL-2.

$$\{\text{loop}, \text{Moufang-2}\} \Rightarrow \{\text{Moufang-3}\}$$

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 13.27 seconds).

3,2	$1 \cdot x = x$	
4	$x \cdot 1 = x$	
8	$x\backslash(x \cdot y) = y$	
11,10	$(x/y) \cdot y = x$	
12	$(x \cdot y)/y = x$	
14	$x \cdot R(x) = 1$	
18	$((x \cdot y) \cdot z) \cdot y = x \cdot (y \cdot (z \cdot y))$	
20	$((A \cdot B) \cdot A) \cdot C \neq A \cdot (B \cdot (A \cdot C))$	
30,29	$x\backslash 1 = R(x)$	[14 → 8]
32,31	$x\backslash x = 1$	[4 → 8]
37	$(x/y)\backslash x = y$	[10 → 8]
49	$x \cdot (R(x) \cdot (y \cdot R(x))) = y \cdot R(x)$	[14 → 18 :3, flip]
53,52	$(x \cdot y) \cdot x = x \cdot (y \cdot x)$	[2 → 18 :3]
54	$x \cdot (y \cdot (R(x \cdot y) \cdot y)) = y$	[14 → 18 :3, flip]
61	$(A \cdot (B \cdot A)) \cdot C \neq A \cdot (B \cdot (A \cdot C))$	[20 :53]
68	$x \cdot (R(x) \cdot x) = x$	[14 → 52 :3, flip]
77,76	$(x \cdot (y \cdot x))/x = x \cdot y$	[52 → 12]
84	$R(x) \cdot x = 1$	[68 → 8 :32, flip]
93,92	$R(R(x)) = x$	[84 → 8 :30]
96	$x \cdot (R(x) \cdot y) = y$	[10 → 49 :11]

98	$R(x) \cdot (x \cdot y) = y$	[92 → 96]
102	$x \cdot (y \cdot ((R(x \cdot y) \cdot z) \cdot y)) = z \cdot y$	[96 → 18, flip]
109,108	$x \backslash y = R(x) \cdot y$	[96 → 8]
114	$R(x/y) \cdot x = y$	[37 :109]
118	$x/(y \cdot x) = R(y)$	[98 → 12]
136	$(x \cdot y) \cdot z = R(z/x) \cdot (z \cdot (y \cdot z))$	[114 → 18]
138	$R(x/y) \cdot (x \cdot (z \cdot x)) = (y \cdot z) \cdot x$	[flip 136]
154	$x \cdot R(y \cdot x) = R(y)$	[54 → 118 :77]
165,164	$x/y = x \cdot R(y)$	[114 → 154 :93, flip]
172,171	$R(x \cdot R(y)) = y \cdot R(x)$	[10 → 154 :165, flip]
179	$(x \cdot R(y)) \cdot (y \cdot (z \cdot y)) = (x \cdot z) \cdot y$	[138 :165,172]
203,202	$R(x \cdot y) = R(y) \cdot R(x)$	[154 → 98, flip]
204	$x \cdot (y \cdot (((R(y) \cdot R(x)) \cdot z) \cdot y)) = z \cdot y$	[102 :203]
236	$(x \cdot y) \cdot ((R(y) \cdot R(x)) \cdot z) = z$	[202 → 96]
374	$(x \cdot y) \cdot ((R(y) \cdot z) \cdot x) = x \cdot (z \cdot x)$	[179 → 236]
463,462	$x \cdot (((R(x) \cdot y) \cdot z) \cdot x) = y \cdot (z \cdot x)$	[204 → 96 :93, flip]
506	$(x \cdot (y \cdot x)) \cdot z = x \cdot (y \cdot (x \cdot z))$	[374 → 18 :463]
508	□	[506,61]

Theorem #MFL-3.

$$\{\text{loop}, \text{Moufang-3}\} \Rightarrow \{\text{Moufang-1}\}$$

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 14.13 seconds).

3,2	$1 \cdot x = x$	
5,4	$x \cdot 1 = x$	
7,6	$x \cdot (x \backslash y) = y$	
12	$(x \cdot y)/y = x$	
14	$x \cdot R(x) = 1$	
16	$L(x) \cdot x = 1$	
18	$((x \cdot y) \cdot x) \cdot z = x \cdot (y \cdot (x \cdot z))$	
20	$(A \cdot (B \cdot C)) \cdot A \neq (A \cdot B) \cdot (C \cdot A)$	
40,39	$1/x = L(x)$	[16 → 12]
41	$L(R(x)) = x$	[14 → 12 :40]
47	$L(x) \cdot (x \cdot (L(x) \cdot y)) = L(x) \cdot y$	[16 → 18 :3, flip]
60,59	$(x \cdot y) \cdot x = x \cdot (y \cdot x)$	[4 → 18 :5]
65	$A \cdot ((B \cdot C) \cdot A) \neq (A \cdot B) \cdot (C \cdot A)$	[20 :60]
66	$(x \cdot (y \cdot x)) \cdot z = x \cdot (y \cdot (x \cdot z))$	[18 :60]
92	$L(x) \cdot (x \cdot y) = y$	[6 → 47 :7]
95,94	$x \cdot (R(x) \cdot y) = y$	[41 → 92]
102	$L(L(x)) = x$	[16 → 92 :5]
105,104	$L(x) = R(x)$	[14 → 92 :5]
111,110	$R(x) \cdot x = 1$	[4 → 92 :105]
115,114	$R(R(x)) = x$	[102 :105,105]

120	$R(x) \cdot (x \cdot y) = y$	[92 :105]
136	$x \cdot ((R(x) \cdot y) \cdot x) = y \cdot x$	[94 → 59, flip]
156	$x/(y \cdot x) = R(y)$	[120 → 12]
190	$(x \cdot (y \cdot (x \cdot z)))/z = x \cdot (y \cdot x)$	[66 → 12]
204	$(x \cdot R(y)) \cdot y = x$	[66 → 136 :111,5,95, flip]
222	$(x \cdot y) \cdot R(y) = x$	[114 → 204]
233,232	$x/y = R(y \cdot R(x))$	[204 → 156]
238,237	$R(x \cdot R(y)) = y \cdot R(x)$	[204 → 12 :233]
243	$(x \cdot (y \cdot (x \cdot z))) \cdot R(z) = x \cdot (y \cdot x)$	[190 :233,238]
256	$x \cdot R(y \cdot x) = R(y)$	[120 → 222]
267,266	$R(x \cdot y) = R(y) \cdot R(x)$	[222 → 256, flip]
440	$(x \cdot (y \cdot z)) \cdot (R(z) \cdot x) = x \cdot (y \cdot x)$	[94 → 243 :267,115]
552	$(x \cdot y) \cdot (z \cdot x) = x \cdot ((y \cdot z) \cdot x)$	[222 → 440 :115]
559	$x \cdot ((y \cdot z) \cdot x) = (x \cdot y) \cdot (z \cdot x)$	[flip 552]
560	$\Box$	[559,65]

In the preceding proof we see that Moufang loops are in fact inverse loops (i.e., $L(x) = R(x)$), and we henceforth write the inverse of x as x'.

It turns out that we can simplify our equational basis for Moufang loops, but Moufang-1, Moufang-2, and Moufang-3 are no longer "equivalent" in the simplified basis. In particular, the set

$$\begin{aligned} &1 \cdot x = x, \\ &x' \cdot x = 1, \\ &((x \cdot y) \cdot z) \cdot y = x \cdot (y \cdot (z \cdot y)), \quad \text{(Moufang-2)} \end{aligned}$$

is a basis for Moufang loops, and and we can replace Moufang-2 with Moufang-3, but we cannot replace Moufang-2 with Moufang-1.

To prove that the preceding set is a basis, we show that '1' is also a right identity, that '$'$' is also a right inverse, and that '$\cdot$' is a quasigroup (by showing that left and right solutions exist and that the left and right cancellation laws hold). The following three theorems accomplish this.

Theorem #MFL-4.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \cdot x = x \\ x' \cdot x = 1 \\ \text{Moufang-2} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \cdot 1 = x \\ x \cdot x' = 1 \\ \forall x \forall y \exists z \ (x \cdot z = y) \\ \forall x \forall y \exists z \ (z \cdot x = y) \end{array} \right\}$$

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 7.21 seconds).

1	$x = x$
3,2	$1 \cdot x = x$
5,4	$x' \cdot x = 1$
7,6	$((x \cdot y) \cdot z) \cdot y = x \cdot (y \cdot (z \cdot y))$

8	$A \cdot 1 = A,\ B \cdot B' = 1,\ C \cdot x = D,\ y \cdot E = F \ \rightarrow\ \square$	
9	$x' \cdot (x \cdot (y \cdot x)) = y \cdot x$	[4 → 6 :3, flip]
12,11	$(x \cdot y) \cdot x = x \cdot (y \cdot x)$	[2 → 6 :3]
13	$(x \cdot (y \cdot (z \cdot y))) \cdot z = (x \cdot y) \cdot (z \cdot (y \cdot z))$	[6 → 6]
17	$x' \cdot (x \cdot x') = x'$	[4 → 11 :3, flip]
19	$(x \cdot (y \cdot x)) \cdot y = x \cdot (y \cdot (x \cdot y))$	[11 → 6]
33	$x' \cdot (x \cdot (x \cdot (y \cdot x))) = x \cdot (y \cdot x)$	[11 → 9 :12]
37	$x' \cdot (x \cdot (y \cdot (x \cdot (z \cdot x)))) = y \cdot (x \cdot (z \cdot x))$	[6 → 9 :7]
42,41	$x' \cdot (x \cdot x) = x$	[2 → 9 :3]
44,43	$x \cdot x' = 1$	[17 → 9 :5, flip]
47	$A \cdot 1 = A,\ C \cdot x = D,\ y \cdot E = F \ \rightarrow\ \square$	[8 :44 :1]
50	$x \cdot (y \cdot ((x \cdot y)' \cdot y)) = y$	[43 → 6 :3, flip]
53,52	$x \cdot 1 = x$	[43 → 11 :3,5, flip]
54	$x \cdot (x' \cdot (y \cdot x')) = y \cdot x'$	[43 → 6 :3, flip]
56	$C \cdot x = D,\ y \cdot E = F \ \rightarrow\ \square$	[47 :53 :1]
58,57	$(x \cdot y) \cdot y = x \cdot (y \cdot y)$	[2 → 13 :53,53,3, flip]
68,67	$x' \cdot ((x \cdot x) \cdot x') = 1$	[41 → 11 :44, flip]
73	$x \cdot (x' \cdot x') = x'$	[43 → 57 :3, flip]
95	$x \cdot ((x' \cdot x') \cdot x) = 1$	[73 → 11 :5, flip]
98,97	$x'' = (x \cdot x) \cdot x'$	[67 → 9 :53]
99	$(x \cdot y') \cdot (y \cdot (y \cdot y)) = x \cdot (y \cdot y)$	[67 → 13 :53,42,12, flip]
112,111	$(x \cdot x) \cdot (x' \cdot x') = 1$	[97 → 4 :58]
113	$(x' \cdot x') \cdot x = x'$	[95 → 9 :53, flip]
149	$x \cdot ((y \cdot ((x \cdot y)' \cdot y)) \cdot x) = y \cdot x$	[50 → 11, flip]
168,167	$(x \cdot x) \cdot x' = x$	[113 → 54 :98,68,53,98,98,7,58,112,53, flip]
176,175	$x'' = x$	[97 :168]
183	$x \cdot ((x \cdot x)' \cdot x) = 1$	[50 → 33 :5, flip]
192,191	$(x \cdot x)' \cdot x = x'$	[183 → 9 :53, flip]
206,205	$x' \cdot (x \cdot y) = y$	[191 → 37 :44,53,192,44,53]
208,207	$x \cdot (x' \cdot y) = y$	[167 → 37 :176,5,53,168,5,53]
220,219	$x \cdot ((y \cdot x)' \cdot x) = y' \cdot x$	[50 → 205, flip]
235	$x \cdot ((x' \cdot y) \cdot x) = y \cdot x$	[149 :220]
316,315	$(x \cdot y) \cdot x' = x \cdot (y \cdot x')$	[235 → 207 :176, flip]
317	$(x \cdot y) \cdot (y' \cdot x) = x \cdot x$	[235 → 19 :208,58,208]
321,320	$(x' \cdot y) \cdot x = x' \cdot (y \cdot x)$	[235 → 205, flip]
354,353	$(x \cdot x) \cdot y = x \cdot (x \cdot y)$	[317 → 6 :321,208]
887	$(x \cdot (y \cdot y)) \cdot y' = x \cdot y$	[99 → 6 :316,354,44,53,206]
909	$(x \cdot y') \cdot y = x$	[6 → 887 :354,44,53,5,53, flip]
995	$\square$	[56,207,909]

Theorem #MFL-5.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \cdot x = x \\ x' \cdot x = 1 \\ \text{Moufang-2} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \{\text{left cancellation}\}$$

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 1.50 seconds).

3,2	$1 \cdot x = x$	
5,4	$x' \cdot x = 1$	
7,6	$((x \cdot y) \cdot z) \cdot y = x \cdot (y \cdot (z \cdot y))$	
8	$A \cdot C = A \cdot B$	
10	$C \neq B$	
13	$x' \cdot (x \cdot (y \cdot x)) = y \cdot x$	[4 → 6 :3, flip]
16,15	$(x \cdot y) \cdot x = x \cdot (y \cdot x)$	[2 → 6 :3]
23	$x' \cdot (x \cdot x') = x'$	[4 → 15 :3, flip]
45	$x' \cdot (x \cdot (x \cdot (y \cdot x))) = x \cdot (y \cdot x)$	[15 → 13 :16]
53	$x' \cdot (x \cdot (y \cdot (x \cdot (z \cdot x)))) = y \cdot (x \cdot (z \cdot x))$	[6 → 13 :7]
60,59	$x \cdot x' = 1$	[23 → 13 :5, flip]
69	$x \cdot (y \cdot ((x \cdot y)' \cdot y)) = y$	[59 → 6 :3, flip]
72,71	$x \cdot 1 = x$	[59 → 15 :3,5, flip]
267	$x \cdot ((x \cdot x)' \cdot x) = 1$	[69 → 45 :5, flip]
276,275	$(x \cdot x)' \cdot x = x'$	[267 → 13 :72, flip]
294,293	$x' \cdot (x \cdot y) = y$	[275 → 53 :60,72,276,60,72]
333	$C = B$	[8 → 293 :294, flip]
335	□	[333,10]

Theorem #MFL-6.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \cdot x = x \\ x' \cdot x = 1 \\ \text{Moufang-2} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \{\text{right cancellation}\}$$

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 0.46 seconds).

3,2	$1 \cdot x = x$	
5,4	$x' \cdot x = 1$	
7,6	$((x \cdot y) \cdot z) \cdot y = x \cdot (y \cdot (z \cdot y))$	
8	$C \cdot A = B \cdot A$	
10	$C \neq B$	
11	$C \cdot (A \cdot (x \cdot A)) = B \cdot (A \cdot (x \cdot A))$	[8 → 6 :7, flip]
13	$x' \cdot (x \cdot (y \cdot x)) = y \cdot x$	[4 → 6 :3, flip]
15	$(x \cdot y) \cdot x = x \cdot (y \cdot x)$	[2 → 6 :3]
29	$x' \cdot (x \cdot x') = x'$	[4 → 15 :3, flip]
60,59	$x \cdot x' = 1$	[29 → 13 :5, flip]
68,67	$x \cdot 1 = x$	[59 → 15 :3,5, flip]
71	$(x \cdot y) \cdot y = x \cdot (y \cdot y)$	[67 → 6 :3]
95	$x \cdot (x' \cdot x') = x'$	[59 → 71 :3, flip]
121	$x \cdot ((x' \cdot x') \cdot x) = 1$	[95 → 15 :5, flip]
142,141	$(x' \cdot x') \cdot x = x'$	[121 → 13 :68, flip]
143	$C = B$	[121 → 11 :68,142,60,68]
145	□	[143,10]

That completes the proof that the simplified set is a basis for Moufang loops. The following problem shows that we can obtain an alternate basis by replacing Moufang-2 with Moufang-3.

Theorem #MFL-7.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \cdot x = x \\ x' \cdot x = 1 \\ \text{Moufang-3} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \{\text{Moufang-2}\}$$

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 33.67 seconds).

1	$x = x$	
3,2	$1 \cdot x = x$	
5,4	$x' \cdot x = 1$	
7,6	$((x \cdot y) \cdot x) \cdot z = x \cdot (y \cdot (x \cdot z))$	
8	$((A \cdot B) \cdot C) \cdot B \neq A \cdot (B \cdot (C \cdot B))$	
9	$x' \cdot (x \cdot (x' \cdot y)) = x' \cdot y$	[4 → 6 :3, flip]
12,11	$(x \cdot 1) \cdot y = x \cdot y$	[2 → 6 :3,3]
13	$(x \cdot (y \cdot (x \cdot 1))) \cdot z = x \cdot (y \cdot (x \cdot z))$	[6 → 11 :7]
17	$(x \cdot x) \cdot y = x \cdot (x \cdot y)$	[11 → 6 :3]
19	$((x \cdot y) \cdot (x \cdot 1)) \cdot z = x \cdot (y \cdot (x \cdot z))$	[11 → 6 :12,12]
34,33	$(x \cdot (x \cdot 1)) \cdot y = x \cdot (x \cdot y)$	[11 → 17 :12,12]
38,37	$x' \cdot (x \cdot 1) = 1$	[4 → 9 :5]
43	$((x \cdot y) \cdot x)' \cdot (x \cdot (y \cdot (x \cdot 1))) = 1$	[6 → 37]
51	$x \cdot (x' \cdot (x \cdot y)) = x \cdot y$	[37 → 13 :12, flip]
53	$(x \cdot (y \cdot (y \cdot (x \cdot 1)))) \cdot z = x \cdot (y \cdot (y \cdot (x \cdot z)))$	[33 → 13 :34]
61	$x' \cdot (x'' \cdot 1) = 1$	[37 → 51 :38]
128,127	$x'' \cdot (x' \cdot (x' \cdot (x'' \cdot y))) = y$	[61 → 53 :38,3, flip]
144,143	$x'' \cdot (x' \cdot (x' \cdot 1)) = x' \cdot 1$	[37 → 127]
146,145	$x' \cdot (x'' \cdot y) = y$	[9 → 127 :128, flip]
148,147	$x' \cdot 1 = x'$	[4 → 127 :144]
182,181	$x' \cdot (x \cdot y) = y$	[145 → 9 :146]
185	$(x \cdot y') \cdot z = y' \cdot ((y'' \cdot x) \cdot (y' \cdot z))$	[145 → 19 :148]
188	$x' \cdot ((x'' \cdot y) \cdot (x' \cdot z)) = (y \cdot x') \cdot z$	[flip 185]
205	$((x \cdot y) \cdot x)'' = x \cdot (y \cdot (x \cdot 1))$	[43 → 181 :148]
224,223	$x'' = x$	[4 → 181 :148]
225	$x' \cdot ((x \cdot y) \cdot (x' \cdot z)) = (y \cdot x') \cdot z$	[188 :224]
237	$(x \cdot y) \cdot x = x \cdot (y \cdot (x \cdot 1))$	[205 :224]
245	$x \cdot (x' \cdot y) = y$	[223 → 181]
248,247	$x \cdot 1 = x$	[223 → 147 :224]
249	$x \cdot x' = 1$	[223 → 4]
252,251	$(x \cdot y) \cdot x = x \cdot (y \cdot x)$	[237 :248]
261	$(x \cdot (y \cdot x)) \cdot z = x \cdot (y \cdot (x \cdot z))$	[13 :248]
285	$x \cdot ((x' \cdot y) \cdot (x \cdot z)) = (y \cdot x) \cdot z$	[223 → 225 :224,224]

286	$(x \cdot y') \cdot y = x$	[249 → 225 :248,182,224, flip]
291	$(x \cdot y) \cdot z = y \cdot ((y' \cdot x) \cdot (y \cdot z))$	[flip 285]
295	$(x \cdot y) \cdot y' = x$	[223 → 286]
307	$x \cdot (y \cdot x)' = y'$	[181 → 295]
314,313	$(x \cdot y)' = y' \cdot x'$	[295 → 307, flip]
562	$(x \cdot (y \cdot (x \cdot z))) \cdot z' = x \cdot (y \cdot x)$	[261 → 295]
843	$B \cdot (((B' \cdot A) \cdot (B \cdot C)) \cdot B) \neq A \cdot (B \cdot (C \cdot B))$	[291 → 8 :252]
1465	$(x \cdot (y \cdot z)) \cdot (z' \cdot x) = x \cdot (y \cdot x)$	[245 → 562 :314,224]
1791	$(x \cdot y) \cdot (z \cdot x) = x \cdot ((y \cdot z) \cdot x)$	[295 → 1465 :224]
1824,1823	$x \cdot (((x' \cdot y) \cdot z) \cdot x) = y \cdot (z \cdot x)$	[245 → 1791, flip]
1837	$A \cdot (B \cdot (C \cdot B)) \neq A \cdot (B \cdot (C \cdot B))$	[843 :1824,252]
1838	$\Box$	[1837,1]

To show that one does *not* obtain a basis for Moufang loops by replacing Moufang-2 with Moufang-1, we use MACE to find a counterexample.

Example #MFL-8.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \cdot x = x \\ x' \cdot x = 1 \\ \text{Moufang-1} \end{array} \right\} \not\Rightarrow \{\text{Moufang-2}\}$$

The clauses

$1 \cdot x = x$
$x' \cdot x = 1$
$(x \cdot (y \cdot z)) \cdot x = (x \cdot y) \cdot (z \cdot x)$ % Moufang 1
$((A \cdot B) \cdot C) \cdot B \neq A \cdot (B \cdot (C \cdot B))$ % Moufang 2

have the following model (found by MACE 1.2.0 on gyro at 0.80 seconds).

```
* :
      | 0 1 2
   --+------
   0  | 1 0 1
   1  | 0 1 2
   2  | 1 2 1
@ :
      0 1 2
   ---------
      0 1 0
A: 0
B: 2
C: 1
end_of_model
```

8.1.2 Single Axioms for Inverse Loops and Moufang Loops

In [35], Padmanabhan presents the single axiom, in terms of divsion ($x/y = x \cdot y'$), for inverse loops,

$$(u/u)/((x/y)/(z/(y/x))) = z,$$

and he derives from that the single axiom schema for subvarieties of inverse loops:

$$((u/u)/\mathcal{W})/((x/y)/(z/(y/x))) = z.$$

The term $\mathcal{W}$, containing fresh variables, comes from the equation $\mathcal{W} = 1$, which specifies the properties of the subvariety. For example, a single axiom for Moufang loops (in terms of division) can be easily built with Padmanabhan's schema.

Padmanabhan's results are a generalization of the important work of Higman and Neumann [11] for groups and subvarieties in terms of division. Neumann much later obtained similar results for groups in terms of product and inverse [34], but the schema is more complicated, with two meta-terms, because there is no single axiom for groups in terms of product, inverse, and identity.

Here, in a generalization of Neumann's results, we solve the problem of finding a single axiom and a schema for inverse loops in terms of product and inverse. To find the axioms, we used OTTER with methods similar to those presented in [22].

Theorem #IL-1. A single axiom for inverse loops.

$$\{x \cdot ((((x \cdot y') \cdot y)' \cdot z) \cdot (u' \cdot u)) = z\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{c} x' \cdot x = y' \cdot y \\ x' \cdot (x \cdot y) = y \\ (x \cdot y) \cdot y' = x \end{array} \right\}.$$

We prove ($\Rightarrow$) in two steps, first showing that $x' \cdot x$ is a constant, then including $x' \cdot x = 1$ to derive the right-hand side. The third OTTER proof is ($\Leftarrow$).

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 0.38 seconds).

1	$A' \cdot A = B' \cdot B \ \rightarrow \ \Box$	
4,3	$x \cdot ((((x \cdot y') \cdot y)' \cdot z) \cdot (u' \cdot u)) = z$	
5	$x \cdot (y \cdot (z' \cdot z)) = (((((x \cdot u') \cdot u)' \cdot v') \cdot v)' \cdot y) \cdot (w' \cdot w)$	[3 → 3]
6	$(((((x \cdot y') \cdot y)' \cdot z') \cdot z)' \cdot u) \cdot (v' \cdot v) = x \cdot (u \cdot (w' \cdot w))$	[flip 5]
28	$x \cdot (y \cdot (z' \cdot z)) = x \cdot (y \cdot (u' \cdot u))$	[6 → 6]
64	$x \cdot (y' \cdot y) = x \cdot (z' \cdot z)$	[28 → 3 :4]
84	$x' \cdot x = y' \cdot y$	[64 → 3 :4]
85	$\Box$	[84,1]

Proof ($\Rightarrow$) found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 0.58 seconds.

1	$x = x$	
2	$B' \cdot B = A' \cdot A,\ A' \cdot (A \cdot B) = B,\ (A \cdot B) \cdot B' = A\ \rightarrow\ \square$	
3	$x \cdot ((((x \cdot y') \cdot y)' \cdot z) \cdot (u' \cdot u)) = z$	
6,5	$x' \cdot x = 1$	
7	$x \cdot ((((x \cdot y') \cdot y)' \cdot z) \cdot 1) = z$	[3 :6]
9	$A' \cdot (A \cdot B) = B,\ (A \cdot B) \cdot B' = A\ \rightarrow\ \square$	[2 :6,6 :1]
10	$x'' \cdot (((1 \cdot x)' \cdot y) \cdot 1) = y$	[5 → 7]
12	$(((((x \cdot y') \cdot y)' \cdot z') \cdot z)' \cdot u) \cdot 1 = x \cdot (u \cdot 1)$	[7 → 7, flip]
15,14	$(x \cdot y') \cdot y = x \cdot (1 \cdot 1)$	[5 → 7, flip]
17,16	$(((x \cdot (1 \cdot 1))' \cdot (1 \cdot 1))' \cdot y) \cdot 1 = x \cdot (y \cdot 1)$	[12 :15,15]
18	$x \cdot (((x \cdot (1 \cdot 1))' \cdot y) \cdot 1) = y$	[7 :15]
23,22	$x'' \cdot (1 \cdot 1) = 1 \cdot x$	[5 → 14, flip]
24	$x'' \cdot ((1 \cdot x)' \cdot (1 \cdot 1)) = 1'$	[14 → 10]
28	$(1 \cdot 1)' \cdot ((1' \cdot x) \cdot 1) = x$	[5 → 18]
36	$((1' \cdot (1 \cdot 1))' \cdot x) \cdot 1 = (1 \cdot 1)' \cdot (x \cdot 1)$	[18 → 28, flip]
39,38	$(1 \cdot 1)' \cdot (1' \cdot (1 \cdot 1)) = 1'$	[14 → 28]
40	$1'' \cdot (x \cdot 1) = (1' \cdot x) \cdot 1$	[28 → 10]
42	$1'' \cdot 1 = 1' \cdot (1 \cdot 1)$	[38 → 10 :6]
44	$(x \cdot (1 \cdot 1)') \cdot (y \cdot 1) = x \cdot (y \cdot 1)$	[14 → 16 :17, flip]
48	$(x \cdot (1 \cdot 1))' \cdot (x \cdot (y \cdot 1)) = y$	[16 → 18]
55	$(1' \cdot ((1 \cdot 1)' \cdot x)) \cdot 1 = x$	[18 → 40 :23, flip]
66	$1' \cdot ((1 \cdot 1)' \cdot (x \cdot 1)) = x$	[5 → 48]
69,68	$(x \cdot (1 \cdot 1))' \cdot (x \cdot y) = 1' \cdot ((1 \cdot 1)' \cdot y)$	[55 → 48]
71,70	$1'' = 1' \cdot 1'$	[42 → 48 :69,39, flip]
75	$1' \cdot ((1 \cdot 1)' \cdot (x \cdot (1 \cdot 1))) = x \cdot 1'$	[14 → 48 :69]
82	$((x \cdot 1)' \cdot (1 \cdot 1))' \cdot 1 = x$	[5 → 48]
104	$(1' \cdot 1') \cdot (1 \cdot 1) = 1 \cdot 1$	[70 → 22]
110	$(1' \cdot 1')' \cdot (((1 \cdot 1')' \cdot x) \cdot 1) = x$	[70 → 10]
121,120	$1' \cdot (1 \cdot 1) = 1'$	[70 → 24 :6,15]
124	$(1 \cdot 1)' \cdot 1' = 1'$	[38 :121]
126	$((1' \cdot 1') \cdot x) \cdot 1 = (1 \cdot 1)' \cdot (x \cdot 1)$	[36 :121,71]
127	$(1 \cdot 1)' \cdot (x \cdot 1) = ((1' \cdot 1') \cdot x) \cdot 1$	[flip 126]
128	$(1 \cdot 1)' \cdot 1 = 1 \cdot 1$	[120 → 28 :6]
137,136	$(1 \cdot 1)' = 1$	[128 → 66 :6,6, flip]
142,141	$((1' \cdot 1') \cdot x) \cdot 1 = 1 \cdot (x \cdot 1)$	[127 :137, flip]
144,143	$1 \cdot 1' = 1'$	[124 :137]
149	$1' \cdot (1 \cdot (x \cdot (1 \cdot 1))) = x \cdot 1'$	[75 :137]
151	$(x \cdot (1 \cdot 1))' \cdot (x \cdot y) = 1' \cdot (1 \cdot y)$	[68 :137]
158,157	$(x \cdot 1) \cdot (y \cdot 1) = x \cdot (y \cdot 1)$	[44 :137]
162	$(1' \cdot 1')' \cdot (1 \cdot (x \cdot 1)) = x$	[110 :144,71,142]
173,172	$1' = 1 \cdot (1 \cdot 1)$	[136 → 22 :121]
177,176	$1 \cdot (1 \cdot 1) = 1$	[136 → 5]
187,186	$1 \cdot (1 \cdot (x \cdot 1)) = x$	[162 :173,177,173,177,137]
195,194	$1 \cdot 1 = 1$	[104 :173,177,173,177,158,177, flip]
202	$(x \cdot 1)' \cdot (x \cdot y) = 1 \cdot (1 \cdot y)$	[151 :195,173,195,195]

206,205	$x \cdot 1 = x$	[149 :173,195,195,195,187,173,195,195, flip]
226,225	$x'' = x$	[82 :206,206,206,206]
232,231	$1 \cdot x = x$	[22 :226,206,206, flip]
235	$(x \cdot y') \cdot y = x$	[14 :206,206]
238,237	$x' \cdot (x \cdot y) = y$	[202 :206,232,232]
239	$(A \cdot B) \cdot B' = A \ \rightarrow \ \Box$	[9 :238 :1]
244	$(x \cdot y) \cdot y' = x$	[225 $\rightarrow$ 235]
246	$\Box$	[244,239]

Proof ($\Leftarrow$) found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 0.10 seconds.

1	$x = x$	
2	$A \cdot ((((A \cdot B') \cdot B)' \cdot C) \cdot (D' \cdot D)) = C \ \rightarrow \ \Box$	
3	$x' \cdot x = y' \cdot y$	
4	$x' \cdot (x \cdot y) = y$	
6	$(x \cdot y) \cdot y' = x$	
8	$A \cdot ((((A \cdot B') \cdot B)' \cdot C) \cdot (x' \cdot x)) = C \ \rightarrow \ \Box$	[3 $\rightarrow$ 2]
10,9	$x'' \cdot y = x \cdot y$	[4 $\rightarrow$ 4]
12,11	$x \cdot (y' \cdot y) = x$	[3 $\rightarrow$ 4 :10]
13	$A \cdot (((A \cdot B') \cdot B)' \cdot C) = C \ \rightarrow \ \Box$	[8 :12]
24	$x'' = x$	[4 $\rightarrow$ 11, flip]
31,30	$(x \cdot y') \cdot y = x$	[24 $\rightarrow$ 6]
33,32	$x \cdot (x' \cdot y) = y$	[24 $\rightarrow$ 4]
35	$C = C \ \rightarrow \ \Box$	[13 :31,33]
36	$\Box$	[35,1]

In the following two lemmas, α and β are meta-terms specifying a subvariety of inverse loops; here we can treat them as constants.

Lemma #IL-2.

$$\{\beta = \alpha\} \Rightarrow \left(\{x \cdot ((((x \cdot y') \cdot y)' \cdot z) \cdot ((\alpha \cdot u)' \cdot (\beta \cdot u))) = z\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x' \cdot x = y' \cdot y \\ x' \cdot (x \cdot y) = y \\ (x \cdot y) \cdot y' = x \end{array} \right\} \right).$$

Like Thm. #IL-1, we prove ($\Rightarrow$) in two steps, first showing that $x' \cdot x$ is a constant, then including $x' \cdot x = 1$ to derive the right-hand side. The third OTTER proof is ($\Leftarrow$).

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 1.30 seconds).

1	$A' \cdot A = B' \cdot B \ \rightarrow \ \Box$	
4,3	$\beta = \alpha$	
5	$x \cdot ((((x \cdot y') \cdot y)' \cdot z) \cdot ((\alpha \cdot u)' \cdot (\beta \cdot u))) = z$	
7,6	$x \cdot ((((x \cdot y') \cdot y)' \cdot z) \cdot ((\alpha \cdot u)' \cdot (\alpha \cdot u))) = z$	[copy,5 :4]
10,9	$x \cdot ((((x \cdot y') \cdot y)' \cdot z) \cdot (u' \cdot u)) = z$	[6 $\rightarrow$ 6 :7]

12	$x \cdot (y \cdot (z' \cdot z)) = (((((x \cdot u') \cdot u)' \cdot v') \cdot v)' \cdot y) \cdot (w' \cdot w)$	[9 → 9]
13	$(((((x \cdot y') \cdot y)' \cdot z') \cdot z)' \cdot u) \cdot (v' \cdot v) = x \cdot (u \cdot (w' \cdot w))$	[flip 12]
35	$x \cdot (y \cdot (z' \cdot z)) = x \cdot (y \cdot (u' \cdot u))$	[13 → 13]
141	$x \cdot (y' \cdot y) = x \cdot (z' \cdot z)$	[35 → 9 :10]
174	$x' \cdot x = y' \cdot y$	[141 → 9 :10]
175	$\Box$	[174,1]

Proof ($\Rightarrow$) found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 0.64 seconds.

1	$x = x$	
2	$B' \cdot B = A' \cdot A,\ A' \cdot (A \cdot B) = B,\ (A \cdot B) \cdot B' = A\ \rightarrow\ \Box$	
4,3	$\beta = \alpha$	
6,5	$x' \cdot x = 1$	
7	$x \cdot ((((x \cdot y') \cdot y)' \cdot z) \cdot ((\alpha \cdot u)' \cdot (\beta \cdot u))) = z$	
8	$x \cdot ((((x \cdot y') \cdot y)' \cdot z) \cdot 1) = z$	[copy,7 :4,6]
10	$A' \cdot (A \cdot B) = B,\ (A \cdot B) \cdot B' = A\ \rightarrow\ \Box$	[2 :6,6 :1]
11	$x'' \cdot (((1 \cdot x)' \cdot y) \cdot 1) = y$	[5 → 8]
13	$(((((x \cdot y') \cdot y)' \cdot z') \cdot z)' \cdot u) \cdot 1 = x \cdot (u \cdot 1)$	[8 → 8, flip]
16,15	$(x \cdot y') \cdot y = x \cdot (1 \cdot 1)$	[5 → 8, flip]
18,17	$(((x \cdot (1 \cdot 1))' \cdot (1 \cdot 1))' \cdot y) \cdot 1 = x \cdot (y \cdot 1)$	[13 :16,16]
19	$x \cdot (((x \cdot (1 \cdot 1))' \cdot y) \cdot 1) = y$	[8 :16]
24,23	$x'' \cdot (1 \cdot 1) = 1 \cdot x$	[5 → 15, flip]
25	$x'' \cdot ((1 \cdot x)' \cdot (1 \cdot 1)) = 1'$	[15 → 11]
29	$(1 \cdot 1)' \cdot ((1' \cdot x) \cdot 1) = x$	[5 → 19]
37	$((1' \cdot (1 \cdot 1))' \cdot x) \cdot 1 = (1 \cdot 1)' \cdot (x \cdot 1)$	[19 → 29, flip]
40,39	$(1 \cdot 1)' \cdot (1' \cdot (1 \cdot 1)) = 1'$	[15 → 29]
41	$1'' \cdot (x \cdot 1) = (1' \cdot x) \cdot 1$	[29 → 11]
43	$1'' \cdot 1 = 1' \cdot (1 \cdot 1)$	[39 → 11 :6]
45	$(x \cdot (1 \cdot 1)') \cdot (y \cdot 1) = x \cdot (y \cdot 1)$	[15 → 17 :18, flip]
49	$(x \cdot (1 \cdot 1))' \cdot (x \cdot (y \cdot 1)) = y$	[17 → 19]
56	$(1' \cdot ((1 \cdot 1)' \cdot x)) \cdot 1 = x$	[19 → 41 :24, flip]
73	$1' \cdot ((1 \cdot 1)' \cdot (x \cdot 1)) = x$	[5 → 49]
76,75	$(x \cdot (1 \cdot 1))' \cdot (x \cdot y) = 1' \cdot ((1 \cdot 1)' \cdot y)$	[56 → 49]
78,77	$1'' = 1' \cdot 1'$	[43 → 49 :76,40, flip]
82	$1' \cdot ((1 \cdot 1)' \cdot (x \cdot (1 \cdot 1))) = x \cdot 1'$	[15 → 49 :76]
89	$((x \cdot 1)' \cdot (1 \cdot 1))' \cdot 1 = x$	[5 → 49]
104	$x \cdot 1' = 1' \cdot ((1 \cdot 1)' \cdot (x \cdot (1 \cdot 1)))$	[flip 82]
107	$(1' \cdot 1') \cdot (1 \cdot 1) = 1 \cdot 1$	[77 → 23]
117	$(1' \cdot 1')' \cdot (((1 \cdot 1')' \cdot x) \cdot 1) = x$	[77 → 11]
124,123	$1' \cdot (1 \cdot 1) = 1'$	[77 → 25 :6,16]
127	$(1 \cdot 1)' \cdot 1' = 1'$	[39 :124]
129	$((1' \cdot 1') \cdot x) \cdot 1 = (1 \cdot 1)' \cdot (x \cdot 1)$	[37 :124,78]
130	$(1 \cdot 1)' \cdot (x \cdot 1) = ((1' \cdot 1') \cdot x) \cdot 1$	[flip 129]
131	$(1 \cdot 1)' \cdot 1 = 1 \cdot 1$	[123 → 29 :6]
142,141	$(1 \cdot 1)' = 1$	[131 → 73 :6,6, flip]

149,148	$((1' \cdot 1') \cdot x) \cdot 1 = 1 \cdot (x \cdot 1)$	[130 :142, flip]
151,150	$1 \cdot 1' = 1'$	[127 :142]
152	$x \cdot 1' = 1' \cdot (1 \cdot (x \cdot (1 \cdot 1)))$	[104 :142]
156	$(x \cdot (1 \cdot 1))' \cdot (x \cdot y) = 1' \cdot (1 \cdot y)$	[75 :142]
163,162	$(x \cdot 1) \cdot (y \cdot 1) = x \cdot (y \cdot 1)$	[45 :142]
171	$(1' \cdot 1')' \cdot (1 \cdot (x \cdot 1)) = x$	[117 :151,78,149]
192,191	$1' = 1 \cdot (1 \cdot 1)$	[141 → 23 :124]
196,195	$1 \cdot (1 \cdot 1) = 1$	[141 → 5]
200,199	$1 \cdot 1 = 1$	[107 :192,196,192,196,163,196, flip]
204,203	$1 \cdot (1 \cdot (x \cdot 1)) = x$	[171 :192,200,200,192,200,200,200,192,200,200]
219	$(x \cdot 1)' \cdot (x \cdot y) = 1 \cdot (1 \cdot y)$	[156 :200,192,200,200]
223,222	$x \cdot 1 = x$	[152 :192,200,200,192,200,200,200,204]
237,236	$x'' = x$	[89 :223,223,223,223]
247,246	$1 \cdot x = x$	[23 :237,223,223, flip]
250	$(x \cdot y') \cdot y = x$	[15 :223,223]
253,252	$x' \cdot (x \cdot y) = y$	[219 :223,247,247]
254	$(A \cdot B) \cdot B' = A \ \rightarrow \ \square$	[10 :253 :1]
255	$(x \cdot y) \cdot y' = x$	[236 → 250]
257	$\square$	[255,254]

Proof (⇐) found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 0.13 seconds.

2	$A \cdot ((((A \cdot B') \cdot B)' \cdot C) \cdot ((\alpha \cdot D)' \cdot (\beta \cdot D))) = C \ \rightarrow \ \square$	
4,3	$\beta = \alpha$	
5	$x' \cdot x = y' \cdot y$	
7,6	$x' \cdot (x \cdot y) = y$	
8	$(x \cdot y) \cdot y' = x$	
10	$A \cdot ((((A \cdot B') \cdot B)' \cdot C) \cdot ((\alpha \cdot D)' \cdot (\alpha \cdot D))) = C \ \rightarrow \ \square$	[2 :4]
12,11	$x'' \cdot y = x \cdot y$	[6 → 6]
15	$x \cdot (y \cdot x)' = y'$	[6 → 8]
22,21	$x \cdot (y' \cdot y) = x$	[5 → 6 :12]
23	$A \cdot (((A \cdot B') \cdot B)' \cdot C) = C \ \rightarrow \ \square$	[10 :22]
27,26	$x'' = x$	[6 → 21, flip]
31,30	$(x \cdot y)' = y' \cdot x'$	[8 → 15, flip]
32	$A \cdot (A' \cdot C) = C \ \rightarrow \ \square$	[23 :31,31,27,7]
41	$x \cdot (x' \cdot y) = y$	[26 → 6]
43	$\square$	[41,32]

Lemma #IL-3.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \cdot ((((x \cdot y') \cdot y)' \cdot z) \cdot ((\alpha \cdot u)' \cdot (\beta \cdot u))) = z \\ x' \cdot x = y' \cdot y \\ x' \cdot (x \cdot y) = y \\ (x \cdot y) \cdot y' = x \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \{\beta = \alpha\}.$$

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 0.46 seconds).

1	$\beta = \alpha \ \rightarrow \ \Box$	
3	$x \cdot ((((x \cdot y') \cdot y)' \cdot z) \cdot ((\alpha \cdot u)' \cdot (\beta \cdot u))) = z$	
5	$x' \cdot x = y' \cdot y$	
6	$x' \cdot (x \cdot y) = y$	
8	$(x \cdot y) \cdot y' = x$	
11	$x \cdot ((((x \cdot y') \cdot y)' \cdot z) \cdot (u' \cdot (\beta \cdot ((((\alpha \cdot v') \cdot v)' \cdot u) \cdot ((\alpha \cdot w)' \cdot (\beta \cdot w)))))) = z$	[3 → 3]
19,18	$(((x \cdot y') \cdot y)' \cdot z) \cdot ((\alpha \cdot u)' \cdot (\beta \cdot u)) = x' \cdot z$	[3 → 6, flip]
23	$x \cdot ((((x \cdot y') \cdot y)' \cdot z) \cdot (u' \cdot (\beta \cdot (\alpha' \cdot u)))) = z$	[11 :19]
26	$x \cdot (x' \cdot y) = y$	[3 :19]
31,30	$x \cdot (y \cdot x)' = y'$	[6 → 8]
35,34	$x'' = x$	[26 → 8 :31]
37,36	$(x \cdot y') \cdot y = x$	[34 → 8]
40	$x \cdot ((x' \cdot y) \cdot (z' \cdot (\beta \cdot (\alpha' \cdot z)))) = y$	[23 :37]
48	$x \cdot (y' \cdot y) = x$	[5 → 26]
52	$(x' \cdot x) \cdot y = y$	[5 → 36 :35]
55,54	$x \cdot (y \cdot y') = x$	[34 → 48]
61,60	$(x \cdot x') \cdot y = y$	[34 → 52]
70	$x \cdot x' = y \cdot y'$	[54 → 26]
84	$x \cdot (y' \cdot (\beta \cdot (\alpha' \cdot y))) = x$	[70 → 40 :61,35]
126	$x \cdot (\alpha' \cdot \beta) = x$	[70 → 84 :35,55]
143	$\beta = \alpha$	[26 → 126]
145	$\Box$	[143,1]

Theorem #IL-4. The axiom schema

$$x \cdot ((((x \cdot y') \cdot y)' \cdot z) \cdot ((\alpha \cdot u)' \cdot (\beta \cdot u))) = z$$

can be used to construct a single axiom for any finitely defined equational subvariety of inverse loops.

Proof. First, the equations Σ that specify the subvariety can be bundled together into an equavalent (modulo inverse loops) single equation $\delta = \gamma$; see one of [11, 35, 34] for the method. Second, $\delta = \gamma$ is transformed to the equivalent (modulo inverse loops) formula $\delta_1 \gamma_1' = \delta_2 \gamma_2'$, in which the two sides share no variables and are unifiable; call this equation $\alpha = \beta$. Third, plug α and β into the axiom. The terms α and β are unifiable without instantiating anything else in the axiom, so by Lemma #IL-2, we can derive a basis for inverse loops. Given the basis for inverse loops, by Lemma #IL-3, we can derive $\alpha = \beta$, so we have the theory of the subvariety and nothing more.

Corollary #MFL-9. The axiom schema of Thm. #IL-4 gives us a single axiom for the variety of Moufang loops, which is the subvariety of inverse loops satisfying one of the Moufang equations, for example, Moufang-3:

$$((x \cdot y) \cdot x) \cdot z = x \cdot (y \cdot (x \cdot z)).$$

We can transform Moufang-3, call it $\delta = \gamma$, into the appropriate form for the schema by writing it as $\delta_1\gamma_1' = \delta_2\gamma_2'$, in which the two sides of the equation have disjoint sets of variables. When we plug these terms into the schema, we get

$$x\cdot((((x\cdot y')\cdot y)'\cdot z)\cdot((((((x_1\cdot y_1)\cdot x_1)\cdot z_1)\cdot(x_1\cdot(y_1\cdot(x_1\cdot z_1)))')\cdot u)'\cdot(((((x_2\cdot y_2)\cdot x_2)\cdot z_2)\cdot(x_2\cdot(y_2\cdot(x_2\cdot z_2)))')\cdot u)))$$

which is a single axiom, in terms of product and inverse, for the variety of Moufang loops.

8.2 Quasigroups

[[Note to RP: Mention Ross Hillard's result here??]]

Theorem #QGT-3.

$$\{x(y(yx)) = yx, \text{quasigroup}\} \Rightarrow \{x(xy) = yx\}.$$

This was known to be true.

Proof (found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 0.47 seconds).

4	$x\backslash(x \cdot y) = y$	
7,6	$(x/y) \cdot y = x$	
8	$(x \cdot y)/y = x$	
10	$x \cdot (y \cdot (y \cdot x)) = y \cdot x$	
12	$A \cdot (A \cdot B) \neq B \cdot A$	
13	$B \cdot A \neq A \cdot (A \cdot B)$	[flip 12]
14	$(x/y)\backslash x = y$	[6 → 4]
21,20	$x \cdot ((y/x) \cdot y) = y$	[6 → 10 :7]
33,32	$((x/y) \cdot x) \cdot (y \cdot x) = x$	[20 → 10 :21]
34	$x/((x/y) \cdot x) = y$	[20 → 8]
37,36	$x\backslash y = (y/x) \cdot y$	[20 → 4]
38	$(x/(x/y)) \cdot x = y$	[14 :37]
49,48	$x/(y \cdot x) = (x/y) \cdot x$	[34 → 34]
54	$x/y = y/(y/x)$	[38 → 8]
55	$x/(x/y) = y/x$	[flip 54]
68	$(x \cdot y)/x = (y/x) \cdot y$	[8 → 55 :49]
74	$(x/y) \cdot (y/x) = y$	[55 → 6]
80	$((x/y) \cdot x) \cdot y = y \cdot x$	[8 → 74 :49]
132	$x \cdot y = y \cdot (y \cdot x)$	[68 → 80 :33]
133	$\Box$	[132,13]

Theorem #STN-6.

$$\{((xx)y)(z(xy)) = z\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} xx = x \\ (xy)x = y \end{array} \right\}.$$

Status: True. First proved by Padmanabhan.

Proof ($\Rightarrow$) found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 0.53 seconds.

1	$x = x$	
3,2	$((x \cdot x) \cdot y) \cdot (z \cdot (x \cdot y)) = z$	
4	$A \cdot A = A,\ (A \cdot B) \cdot A = B \ \rightarrow\ \square$	
9	$((x \cdot x) \cdot (y \cdot z)) \cdot x = (y \cdot y) \cdot z$	[2 $\rightarrow$ 2]
15	$(x \cdot x) \cdot (y \cdot (y \cdot y)) = x \cdot (y \cdot y)$	[2 $\rightarrow$ 9, flip]
57,56	$(x \cdot (y \cdot y)) \cdot x = (y \cdot y) \cdot (y \cdot y)$	[15 $\rightarrow$ 9]
58	$((x \cdot x) \cdot (x \cdot x)) \cdot (y \cdot (x \cdot x)) = y \cdot y$	[15 $\rightarrow$ 2]
61	$x \cdot x = ((y \cdot y) \cdot (y \cdot y)) \cdot (x \cdot (y \cdot y))$	[flip 58]
119,118	$(x \cdot x) \cdot (x \cdot x) = (x \cdot x) \cdot x$	[56 $\rightarrow$ 9 :57]
138,137	$x \cdot x = x$	[61 :119,3]
142,141	$(x \cdot y) \cdot x = y$	[56 :138,138,138,138]
143	$\square$	[4 :138,142 :1,1]

Proof ($\Leftarrow$) found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 0.03 seconds.

3,2	$x \cdot x = x$	
4	$(x \cdot y) \cdot x = y$	
6	$((A \cdot A) \cdot B) \cdot (C \cdot (A \cdot B)) \neq C$	
7	$(A \cdot B) \cdot (C \cdot (A \cdot B)) \neq C$	[copy,6 :3]
8	$x \cdot (y \cdot x) = y$	[4 $\rightarrow$ 4]
10	$\square$	[8,7]

Theorem #STN-7.

$$\{(((xx)y)x)(zy) = z\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} xx = x \\ (xy)x = y \end{array} \right\}.$$

Status: True. First proved by Barry Wolk.

Proof ($\Rightarrow$) found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 0.42 seconds.

1	$x = x$	
3,2	$(((x \cdot x) \cdot y) \cdot x) \cdot (z \cdot y) = z$	
4	$A \cdot A = A,\ (A \cdot B) \cdot A = B \ \rightarrow\ \square$	
5	$((((x \cdot x) \cdot x) \cdot y) \cdot (((x \cdot x) \cdot x) \cdot x)) \cdot (z \cdot y) = z$	[2 $\rightarrow$ 2]
7	$(((x \cdot x) \cdot (y \cdot z)) \cdot x) \cdot y = ((u \cdot u) \cdot z) \cdot u$	[2 $\rightarrow$ 2]
11	$(((x \cdot x) \cdot y) \cdot x) \cdot (((z \cdot z) \cdot u) \cdot z) = ((v \cdot v) \cdot (y \cdot u)) \cdot v$	[2 $\rightarrow$ 7]
12	$((x \cdot x) \cdot y) \cdot x = ((z \cdot z) \cdot y) \cdot z$	[7 $\rightarrow$ 7]
15	$((x \cdot x) \cdot (y \cdot z)) \cdot x = (((u \cdot u) \cdot y) \cdot u) \cdot (((v \cdot v) \cdot z) \cdot v)$	[flip 11]
23,22	$(((x \cdot x) \cdot y) \cdot x) \cdot (((z \cdot z) \cdot u) \cdot z) = (y \cdot y) \cdot u$	[12 $\rightarrow$ 2]
28	$((x \cdot x) \cdot (y \cdot z)) \cdot x = (y \cdot y) \cdot z$	[15 :23]
36	$(((x \cdot y) \cdot (x \cdot y)) \cdot (x \cdot y)) \cdot ((x \cdot y) \cdot (x \cdot y)) = (x \cdot x) \cdot y$	[28 $\rightarrow$ 28]
44	$(((x \cdot x) \cdot ((y \cdot y) \cdot z)) \cdot x) \cdot ((u \cdot u) \cdot (y \cdot z)) = ((v \cdot v) \cdot u) \cdot v$	[28 $\rightarrow$ 7]

46,45	$(((x \cdot x) \cdot y) \cdot x) \cdot ((z \cdot z) \cdot u) = (y \cdot y) \cdot (z \cdot u)$	[28 → 2]
52	$(((x \cdot x) \cdot y) \cdot ((x \cdot x) \cdot y)) \cdot (z \cdot (x \cdot y)) = ((u \cdot u) \cdot z) \cdot u$	[44 :46]
62,61	$((x \cdot x) \cdot x) \cdot (y \cdot x) = y$	[12 → 5 :3]
79,78	$(x \cdot x) \cdot y = x \cdot y$	[36 :62, flip]
105,104	$x \cdot (y \cdot x) = y$	[61 :79,79]
107,106	$(x \cdot y) \cdot x = y$	[52 :79,79,79,105,79, flip]
112	$A \cdot A = A \ \rightarrow \ \square$	[4 :107 :1]
113	$x \cdot x = x$	[106 → 78, flip]
115	$\square$	[113,112]

Proof ($\Leftarrow$) found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 0.04 seconds.

3,2	$x \cdot x = x$	
5,4	$(x \cdot y) \cdot x = y$	
6	$(((A \cdot A) \cdot B) \cdot A) \cdot (C \cdot B) \neq C$	
7	$B \cdot (C \cdot B) \neq C$	[copy,6 :3,5]
8	$x \cdot (y \cdot x) = y$	[4 → 4]
10	$\square$	[8,7]

Theorem #STN-8.

$$\{((xx)y)(z(yx)) = z\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} xy = yx \\ xx = x \\ (xy)x = y \end{array} \right\}.$$

Status: True.

Proof ($\Rightarrow$) found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 0.27 seconds.

1	$x = x$	
2	$((x \cdot x) \cdot y) \cdot (z \cdot (y \cdot x)) = z$	
4	$B \cdot A = A \cdot B, \ A \cdot A = A, \ (A \cdot B) \cdot A = B \ \rightarrow \ \square$	
5	$x \cdot (y \cdot ((x \cdot ((z \cdot z) \cdot z)) \cdot (z \cdot z))) = y$	[2 → 2]
9	$(((x \cdot y) \cdot (x \cdot y)) \cdot z) \cdot z = (y \cdot y) \cdot x$	[2 → 2]
15	$x \cdot (x \cdot ((y \cdot y) \cdot y)) = (y \cdot y) \cdot y$	[2 → 5]
26,25	$(x \cdot x) \cdot (x \cdot x) = (x \cdot x) \cdot x$	[2 → 15]
29	$((((x \cdot x) \cdot x) \cdot ((x \cdot x) \cdot x)) \cdot y) \cdot ((x \cdot x) \cdot x) = y$	[15 → 2]
36,35	$((x \cdot x) \cdot x) \cdot ((x \cdot x) \cdot x) = ((x \cdot x) \cdot x) \cdot (x \cdot x)$	[25 → 25 :26,26]
37	$((((x \cdot x) \cdot x) \cdot (x \cdot x)) \cdot y) \cdot ((x \cdot x) \cdot x) = y$	[29 :36]
41	$x \cdot (x \cdot (((y \cdot y) \cdot y) \cdot (y \cdot y))) = ((y \cdot y) \cdot y) \cdot (y \cdot y)$	[25 → 15 :26]
46,45	$((x \cdot x) \cdot x) \cdot (x \cdot x) = x \cdot x$	[25 → 2 :36]
55	$x \cdot (x \cdot (y \cdot y)) = y \cdot y$	[41 :46,46]
58,57	$((x \cdot x) \cdot y) \cdot ((x \cdot x) \cdot x) = y$	[37 :46]
60,59	$x \cdot x = x$	[35 :58,46, flip]
62,61	$(x \cdot y) \cdot x = y$	[57 :60,60,60]
63	$x \cdot (x \cdot y) = y$	[55 :60,60]

75	$((x \cdot y) \cdot z) \cdot z = y \cdot x$	[9 :60,60]
79	$B \cdot A = A \cdot B \ \rightarrow \ \Box$	[4 :60,62 :1,1]
81,80	$(x \cdot y) \cdot y = x$	[61 → 63]
82	$x \cdot y = y \cdot x$	[75 :81]
83	$\Box$	[82,79]

Proof ($\Leftarrow$) found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 0.08 seconds.

1	$x = x$	
3,2	$x \cdot x = x$	
4	$(x \cdot y) \cdot x = y$	
6	$x \cdot y = y \cdot x$	
7	$((A \cdot A) \cdot B) \cdot (C \cdot (B \cdot A)) \neq C$	
8	$(A \cdot B) \cdot (C \cdot (B \cdot A)) \neq C$	[copy,7 :3]
10,9	$x \cdot (y \cdot x) = y$	[4 → 4]
15	$C \neq C$	[6 → 8 :10]
16	$\Box$	[15,1]

Theorem #STN-9. Type $\langle 2, 1\rangle$ with one binary and one unary.

$$\{(g(x) \cdot y) \cdot (z \cdot (y \cdot x)) = z\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \cdot y = y \cdot x \\ g(x) = x \\ (x \cdot y) \cdot x = y \end{array} \right\}.$$

First proved by N.S. Mendelsohn, Padmanabhan, and Barry Wolk. This shows that the equational theory of any finitely based subvariety of Steiner quasigroups is one-based. The unary $g(x)$ packs all the remaining equations true in the subvariety in question. For example, if $g(x) = x \cdot x$, then we obtain Thm. #STN-8.

Proof ($\Rightarrow$) found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 1.87 seconds.

1	$x = x$	
2	$(g(x) \cdot y) \cdot (z \cdot (y \cdot x)) = z$	
4	$B \cdot A = A \cdot B,\ g(A) = A,\ (A \cdot B) \cdot A = B \ \rightarrow \ \Box$	
5	$(g(x \cdot (y \cdot z)) \cdot (g(z) \cdot y)) \cdot (u \cdot x) = u$	[2 → 2]
8,7	$(g(x \cdot y) \cdot z) \cdot z = g(y) \cdot x$	[2 → 2]
10,9	$g(x) \cdot (g(y \cdot z) \cdot x) = g(y) \cdot g(z)$	[7 → 7 :8, flip]
13	$(g(x) \cdot y) \cdot (g(z) \cdot u) = g(u \cdot z) \cdot (y \cdot x)$	[7 → 2]
24	$(g(x) \cdot g(y \cdot z)) \cdot (g(y) \cdot g(z)) = g(x)$	[9 → 2]
59,58	$g(x \cdot y) \cdot x = g(y)$	[7 → 5]
69	$g(g(x)) \cdot g(y \cdot x) = g(y)$	[58 → 58]
77,76	$g(x \cdot (y \cdot z)) = g(x) \cdot (g(z) \cdot y)$	[2 → 58, flip]
121	$g(x) \cdot (y \cdot (z \cdot (z \cdot x))) = y$	[58 → 2]
131,130	$g(g(x \cdot y)) = g(g(x)) \cdot g(g(y))$	[58 → 69, flip]
148	$g(x) \cdot (g(x) \cdot g(y)) = g(g(y))$	[69 → 24]

155	$g(x) \cdot (y \cdot (g(x \cdot z) \cdot g(z))) = y$	[69 → 2]
174	$(g(x) \cdot y) \cdot y = (g(x) \cdot g(z)) \cdot g(z)$	[121 → 7 :77,59]
186	$(g(x) \cdot g(y)) \cdot g(y) = (g(x) \cdot z) \cdot z$	[flip 174]
197	$g(x) \cdot g(y) = g(y) \cdot x$	[148 → 7 :10]
233	$((g(g(x)) \cdot g(g(y))) \cdot (g(z) \cdot u)) \cdot (g(z) \cdot u) = g(g(y) \cdot x)$	[13 → 58 :77,131]
240	$g(g(x) \cdot y) = ((g(g(y)) \cdot g(g(x))) \cdot (g(z) \cdot u)) \cdot (g(z) \cdot u)$	[flip 233]
245,244	$g(x \cdot y) \cdot g(y) = g(x)$	[69 → 197, flip]
249	$g(x) \cdot (y \cdot g(x)) = y$	[155 :245]
276,275	$g(g(x) \cdot y) = g(x) \cdot g(y)$	[58 → 249, flip]
288	$((g(g(x)) \cdot g(g(y))) \cdot (g(z) \cdot u)) \cdot (g(z) \cdot u) = g(y) \cdot g(x)$	[240 :276, flip]
335,334	$g(g(x)) \cdot (y \cdot g(x)) = y$	[249 → 121]
340,339	$g(g(x)) \cdot g(g(y)) = g(x) \cdot g(y)$	[249 → 9 :59,131]
344,343	$g(x \cdot g(y)) = g(x) \cdot g(y)$	[249 → 58, flip]
346,345	$(g(x) \cdot g(y)) \cdot g(y) = g(x)$	[249 → 24 :344,335]
353,352	$g(x) \cdot (y \cdot x) = y$	[249 → 2 :344,346]
370	$((g(x) \cdot g(y)) \cdot (g(z) \cdot u)) \cdot (g(z) \cdot u) = g(y) \cdot g(x)$	[288 :340]
392	$(g(x) \cdot y) \cdot y = g(x)$	[186 :346, flip]
403,402	$g(x \cdot y) = g(x) \cdot g(y)$	[9 :353]
418,417	$((g(x) \cdot g(y)) \cdot z) \cdot z = g(y) \cdot x$	[7 :403]
472,471	$g(x) \cdot g(y) = g(x) \cdot y$	[370 :418, flip]
530,529	$g(x \cdot y) = g(x) \cdot y$	[402 :472]
570	$x \cdot (x \cdot y) = g(y)$	[352 → 392]
585,584	$g(x) = x$	[570 → 121 :530,353]
591,590	$(x \cdot y) \cdot x = y$	[570 → 2 :585,585]
594	$x \cdot y = y \cdot x$	[570 → 2 :585,585]
619	$\Box$	[4 :585,591 :594,1,1]

Proof ($\Leftarrow$) found by Otter 3.0.4 on gyro at 0.07 seconds.

1	$x = x$	
2	$x \cdot y = y \cdot x$	
4,3	$g(x) = x$	
5	$(x \cdot y) \cdot x = y$	
7	$(g(A) \cdot B) \cdot (C \cdot (B \cdot A)) \neq C$	
8	$(A \cdot B) \cdot (C \cdot (B \cdot A)) \neq C$	[copy,7 :4]
10,9	$x \cdot (y \cdot x) = y$	[5 → 5]
15	$C \neq C$	[2 → 8 :10]
16	$\Box$	[15,1]

Appendix A

Theorems Proved

Appendix B

Open Questions

B.1 Uniqueness of Algebraic Laws

B.2 $=\!(gL)\!\Rightarrow$ in Other Algebras

Problem #TBG-2. We have the following (gL)-basis for Boolean groups in terms of a ternary operation (Thm. #TBG-1).

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} p(x,x,x) = x \\ p(x,y,p(z,u,v)) = p(y,z,p(u,v,x)) \end{array} \right\}$$

Can the associative law be replaced with an equation with fewer variables?

Problem #CS-GL-7. The type is $\langle 2,0\rangle$ with constant e.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{cancellation} \\ x(ey) = y(ex) \\ xe = x \end{array} \right\} =\!(gL)\!\Rightarrow \{x(y(zu)) = (x(yz))u\}.$$

Problem #CS-GL-8. The type is $\langle 2,0\rangle$ with constant e.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x(ey) = y(ex) \\ xe = x \end{array} \right\} =\!(gL)\!\Rightarrow \{x(y(zu)) = (x(yz))u\}.$$

Problem #CS-GL-11. The type is $\langle 2\rangle$.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{cancellation} \\ x((yz)u) = (x(yz))u \end{array} \right\} =\!(gL)\!\Rightarrow \{xy = yx\}.$$

Problem #TC-1.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{TC} \\ \text{cancellation} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{RC}.$$

B.3 Semigroups

Problem #CS-6.

$$\{\mathrm{CS}, (xy)^n = (yx)^n\} \Rightarrow \{xy^n = y^n x\}.$$

B.4 Lattice-like Algebras

Problem #NL-1. Is the variety of Near Lattices one based? See Sec. 6.6.

Problem #TNL-1. Is the variety of Transitive Near Lattices one based? See Sec. 6.6.

Problem #RBA-1. The Robbins conjecture.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x + y = y + x \\ (x + y) + z = x + (y + z) \\ \text{Robbins-axiom} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \{\text{Huntington-axiom}\}.$$

Problem #SAX-4. Let T (for triangle) denote the 3-element algebra of type $\langle 2, 2\rangle$ with two binary operations of join and meet defined on the set $T = \{0, 1, 2\}$ with $0 < 1 < 2 < 0$. The binary relation $<$ is reflexive and antisymmetric but not transitive. Define $x \vee y = l.u.b.(x, y)$ and $x \wedge y = g.l.b.(x, y)$. Thus both $\vee$ and $\wedge$ are idmepotent and commutative but not associative. If you draw the Hasse diagram of the algebra, it will be a triangle with $0 \vee 1 = 1$, $1 \vee 2 = 2$, $2 \vee 0 = 0$, etc. It is known that T is not one-based. Find an elegant, short two-basis for the equational theory of T.

B.5 Independent Self-Dual Bases

B.6 Miscellaneous Topics

Problem #SAX-1. Find the smallest possible equational basis for axiom set $A2$, of type $\langle 2, 0\rangle$ with constant e.

$$A1 = \{(xe)e = x, e(ex) = x, ee = e, e(xe) = (ex)e\}$$
$$A2 = A1 \cup \{((xx)e)(xx) = e\}$$

Problem #SAX-2. The type is $\langle 2, 0\rangle$, with constant e. Find an equation A containing a term $f(x)$ or $f(y)$ such that

$$\{A\} \; =\!(gL)\!\Rightarrow \; \left\{ \begin{array}{l} ((x|(((x|y)|z)|(y|e)))|(e|e)) = z \\ f(x) = x \end{array} \right\}.$$

Problem #SAX-3. The type is $\langle 3, 1\rangle$. Find a single axiom for the equational theory specified by the following three equations.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} g(x) = x \\ f(x,x,x) = x \\ f(x,y,f(z,x,y)) = z \end{array} \right\}.$$

Problem #HBCK. A Problem from Portugal. The type is $\langle 2, 0\rangle$ with constant 1. The quasivariety HBCK is defined by

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} (M3) & x \cdot 1 = 1 \\ (M4) & 1 \cdot x = x \\ (M5) & (x \cdot y) \cdot ((z \cdot x) \cdot (z \cdot y)) = 1 \\ (M7) & x \cdot y = 1, y \cdot x = 1 \rightarrow x = y \\ (M8) & x \cdot x = 1 \\ (M9) & x \cdot (y \cdot z) = y \cdot (x \cdot z) \\ (H) & (x \cdot y) \cdot (x \cdot z) = (y \cdot x) \cdot (y \cdot z) \end{array} \right\}.$$

Theorem: (Blok and Ferreirim [?]) HBCK is an equational class of algerbas defined by the equations (M3-5,8-9), (H), and (J) $(((x \cdot y) \cdot y) \cdot x) \cdot x = (((y \cdot x) \cdot x) \cdot y) \cdot y$. Find a first order derivation of (J) from the axioms of HBCK:

$$\{\text{M3,M4,M5,M7,M8,M9,H}\} \rightarrow \{\text{J}\}.$$

(The known proof is model-theoretic—information from Stan Burris of Waterloo).

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