



HAL
open science

Coordinatization of lattices by regular rings without unit and Banaschewski functions

Friedrich Wehrung

► **To cite this version:**

Friedrich Wehrung. Coordinatization of lattices by regular rings without unit and Banaschewski functions. 2009. hal-00371268v1

HAL Id: hal-00371268

<https://hal.science/hal-00371268v1>

Preprint submitted on 27 Mar 2009 (v1), last revised 5 Jun 2009 (v2)

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

COORDINATIZATION OF LATTICES BY REGULAR RINGS WITHOUT UNIT AND BANASCHEWSKI FUNCTIONS

FRIEDRICH WEHRUNG

ABSTRACT. A *Banaschewski function* on a bounded lattice L is an antitone self-map of L that picks a complement for each element of L . We prove a set of results that include the following:

- Every *countable* complemented modular lattice has a Banaschewski function with Boolean range, the latter being unique up to isomorphism.
- Every (not necessarily unital) von Neumann regular ring R has a map ε from R to the idempotents of R such that $xR = \varepsilon(x)R$ and $\varepsilon(xy) \in \varepsilon(x)R\varepsilon(y)$ for all $x, y \in R$.
- Every sectionally complemented modular lattice with a *Banaschewski trace* (a weakening of the notion of a Banaschewski function) embeds, as a neutral ideal and within the same quasivariety, into some complemented modular lattice. This applies, in particular, to any sectionally complemented modular lattice with a countable cofinal subset.

A sectionally complemented modular lattice L is *coordinatizable*, if it is isomorphic to the lattice $\mathbb{L}(R)$ of all principal right ideals of a von Neumann regular (not necessarily unital) ring R . We say that L has a *large 4-frame*, if it has a homogeneous sequence (a_0, a_1, a_2, a_3) such that the neutral ideal generated by a_0 is L . Jónsson proved in 1962 that if L has a countable cofinal sequence and a large 4-frame, then it is coordinatizable. We prove that *A sectionally complemented modular lattice with a large 4-frame is coordinatizable iff it has a Banaschewski trace.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Bernhard Banaschewski proved in [1] that on every vector space V , over an arbitrary division ring, there exists an *order-reversing* (we say *antitone*) map that sends any subspace X of V to a complement of X in V . Such a function was used in [1] for a simple proof of Hahn's Embedding Theorem that states that every totally ordered abelian group embeds into a generalized lexicographic power of the reals.

By analogy with Banaschewski's result, we define a *Banaschewski function* on a bounded lattice L as an antitone self-map of L that picks a complement for each element of L (Definition 3.1). Hence Banaschewski's above-mentioned result from [1] states that the subspace lattice of every vector space has a Banaschewski function. This result is extended to all *geometric* (not necessarily modular) lattices in Saarimäki and Sorjonen [16].

Date: March 27, 2009.

2000 Mathematics Subject Classification. 06C20, 06C05, 03C20, 16E50.

Key words and phrases. Lattice; complemented; sectionally complemented; modular; coordinatizable; frame; neutral; ideal; Banaschewski function; Banaschewski measure; ring; von Neumann regular; idempotent.

We prove in Theorem 4.1 that *Every countable complemented modular lattice has a Banaschewski function with Boolean range*. We also prove (Corollary 4.8) that such a Boolean range is uniquely determined up to isomorphism. In a subsequent paper [19], we shall prove that the countability assumption is needed.

Then we extend the notion of a Banaschewski function to *non-unital* lattices, thus giving the notion of a *Banaschewski measure* (Definition 5.5) and the weaker one of a *Banaschewski trace* (Definition 5.1). Roughly speaking, a Banaschewski trace on a 0-lattice L is a Banaschewski measure on a L -valued function, defined on some directed poset, with cofinal range. Banaschewski measures are proved to exist on any countable sectionally complemented modular lattice (Corollary 5.6), and every sectionally complemented modular lattice with a Banaschewski trace embeds, as a neutral ideal and within the same quasivariety, into some complemented modular lattice (Theorem 5.3). In particular (Corollary 5.4),

Every sectionally complemented modular lattice with a countable cofinal subset embeds, as a neutral ideal and within the same quasivariety, into some complemented modular lattice.

We finally relate Banaschewski functions to the problem of *von Neumann coordinatization*. We recall what the latter is about. A ring (associative, not necessarily unital) R is *von Neumann regular*, if for each $x \in R$ there exists $y \in R$ such that $xyx = x$ (cf. Fryer and Halperin [5], Goodearl [7]). The set $\mathbb{L}(R)$ of all principal right ideals of a (not necessarily unital) von Neumann regular ring R , that is,

$$\mathbb{L}(R) := \{xR \mid x \in R\} = \{xR \mid x \in R \text{ idempotent}\}.$$

ordered by inclusion, is a sublattice of the lattice of all ideals of L ; hence it satisfies the *modular law*,

$$X \supseteq Z \implies X \cap (Y + Z) = (X \cap Y) + Z.$$

(Here $+$ denotes the addition of ideals.) Moreover, $\mathbb{L}(R)$ is *sectionally complemented* (cf. [5, Section 3.2]), that is, for all principal right ideals X and Y such that $X \subseteq Y$, there exists a principal right ideal Z such that $X \oplus Z = Y$. A lattice is *coordinatizable*, if it is isomorphic to $\mathbb{L}(R)$ for some von Neumann regular ring R ; then we say that R *coordinatizes* L . In particular, every coordinatizable lattice is sectionally complemented modular. One of the weakest known sufficient conditions, for a sectionally complemented modular lattice, to be coordinatizable, is given by a result obtained by Bjarni Jónsson in 1960, see [10]:

Jónsson's Coordinatization Theorem. *Every complemented modular lattice L that admits a large 4-frame, or which is Arguesian and that admits a large 3-frame, is coordinatizable.*

We refer to Section 2 for the definition of a large n -frame. Jónsson's result extends von Neumann's classical Coordinatization Theorem; his proof has been recently substantially simplified by Christian Herrmann [9]. On another track, the author proved that there is no first-order axiomatization for the class of all coordinatizable lattices with unit [18].

We introduce a ring-theoretical analogue of Banaschewski functions (Definition 3.4), and we prove that a unital von Neumann regular ring R has a Banaschewski function iff the lattice $\mathbb{L}(R)$ has a Banaschewski function (Lemma 3.5). Interestingly, the definition of a Banaschewski function for a ring does not involve the unit; this makes it possible to prove the following result (cf. Corollary 4.6):

For every countable (not necessarily unital) von Neumann regular ring R , there exists a map ε from R to the idempotents of R such that $xR = \varepsilon(x)R$ and $\varepsilon(xy) \in \varepsilon(x)R\varepsilon(x)$ for all $x, y \in R$.

Finally, we relate coordinatizability of a lattice L and existence of Banaschewski tails on L . Our main result in that direction is that *A sectionally complemented modular lattice that admits a large 4-frame, or which is Arguesian and that admits a large 3-frame, is coordinatizable iff it has a Banaschewski trace* (Theorem 6.6).

2. BASIC CONCEPTS

By “countable” we will always mean “at most countable”. We shall denote by ω the set of all non-negative integers.

Let P be a partially ordered set. We denote by 0_P (resp., 1_P) the least element (resp. largest element) of P when they exist, also called *zero* (resp., *unit*) of P , and we simply write 0 (resp., 1) in case P is understood. Furthermore, we set $P^- := P \setminus \{0_P\}$. We set

$$\begin{aligned} U \downarrow X &:= \{u \in U \mid (\exists x \in X)(u \leq x)\}, \\ U \uparrow X &:= \{u \in U \mid (\exists x \in X)(u \geq x)\}, \end{aligned}$$

for any subsets U and X of P , and we set $U \downarrow x := U \downarrow \{x\}$, $U \uparrow x := U \uparrow \{x\}$, for any $x \in P$. We say that U is a *lower subset* (resp., *upper subset*) of P , if $U = P \downarrow U$ (resp., $U = P \uparrow U$). We say that P is *upward directed*, if every pair of elements of P is contained in $P \downarrow x$ for some $x \in P$. We say that U is *cofinal* in P , if $P \downarrow U = P$. An *ideal* of P is a nonempty, upward directed, lower subset of P . We set

$$P^{[2]} := \{(x, y) \in P \times P \mid x \leq y\}.$$

For partially ordered sets P and Q , a map $f: P \rightarrow Q$ is *isotone* (resp., *antitone*), if $x \leq y$ implies that $f(x) \leq f(y)$ (resp., $f(y) \leq f(x)$), for all $x, y \in P$.

We refer to Birkhoff [2] or Grätzer [8] for basic notions of lattice theory. We recall here a sample of needed notation, terminology, and results. A family $(a_i \mid i \in I)$ of elements in a lattice L with zero is *independent*, if the equality

$$\bigvee (a_i \mid i \in X) \wedge \bigvee (a_i \mid i \in Y) = \bigvee (a_i \mid i \in X \cap Y)$$

holds for all finite subsets X and Y of I . In case L is modular and $I = \{0, \dots, n-1\}$ for a non-negative integer n , this amounts to verifying that $a_k \wedge \bigvee_{i < k} a_i = 0$ for each $k < n$. We denote by \oplus the operation of finite independent sum in L ; hence $a = \bigoplus (a_i \mid i \in I)$ means that I is finite, $(a_i \mid i \in I)$ is independent, and $a = \bigvee_{i < n} a_i$. If L is modular, then \oplus is both commutative and associative in the strongest possible sense for a partial operation, see [12, Section II.1].

A lattice L with zero is *sectionally complemented*, if for all $a \leq b$ in L there exists $x \in L$ such that $b = a \oplus x$. For elements $a, x, b \in L$, let $a \sim_x b$ hold, if $a \oplus x = b \oplus x$. We say that a is *perspective* to b , in notation $a \sim b$, if there exists $x \in L$ such that $a \sim_x b$. We say that L is *complemented*, if it has a unit and every element $a \in L$ has a *complement*, that is, an element $x \in L$ such that $1 = a \oplus x$. A bounded modular lattice is complemented if and only if it is sectionally complemented.

An ideal I of a lattice L is *neutral*, if $\{I, X, Y\}$ generates a distributive sublattice of $\text{Id } L$ for all ideals X and Y of L . In case L is sectionally complemented modular, this is equivalent to the statement that every element of L perspective to some

element of I belongs to I . In that case, the assignment that to a congruence θ associates the θ -block of 0 is an isomorphism from the congruence lattice of L onto the lattice of all neutral ideals of L .

An independent finite sequence $(a_i \mid i < n)$ in a lattice L with zero is *homogeneous*, if the elements a_i are pairwise perspective. An element $x \in L$ is *large*, if the neutral ideal generated by x is L . A pair $((a_i \mid 0 \leq i < n), (c_i \mid 1 \leq i < n))$, with $(a_i \mid 0 \leq i < n)$ independent, is a

- *n-frame*, if $a_0 \sim_{c_i} a_i$ for each i with $1 \leq i < n$;
- *large n-frame*, if it is an *n-frame* and a_0 is large.

The assignment $R \mapsto \mathbb{L}(R)$ extends canonically to a *functor* from the category of all regular rings with ring homomorphisms to the category of sectionally complemented modular lattices with 0-lattice homomorphisms (cf. Micol [13] for details). This functor preserves direct limits.

Denote by $\text{Idemp } R$ the set of all idempotent elements in a ring R . For idempotents a and b in a ring R , let $a \trianglelefteq b$ hold, if $a = ab = ba$; equivalently, $a \in bRb$.

We shall need the following folklore lemma.

Lemma 2.1. *Let A and B be right ideals in a ring R and let e be an idempotent element of R . If $eR = A \oplus B$, then there exists a unique pair $(a, b) \in A \times B$ such that $e = a + b$. Furthermore, both a and b are idempotent, $ab = ba = 0$, $A = aR$, and $B = bR$.*

3. BANASCHEWSKI FUNCTIONS ON LATTICES AND RINGS

Definition 3.1. Let X be a subset in a bounded lattice L . A *partial Banaschewski function on X in L* is an antitone map $f: X \rightarrow L$ such that $x \oplus f(x) = 1$ for each $x \in X$. In case $X = L$, we say that f is a *Banaschewski function on L* .

Trivially, every bounded lattice with a Banaschewski function is complemented. The following example shows that the converse does not hold as a rule.

Example 3.2. The finite lattice F diagrammed on Figure 1 is complemented. However, F does not have any Banaschewski function, because a' is the unique complement of a , b' is the unique complement of b , $a \leq b$, while $b' \not\leq a'$.

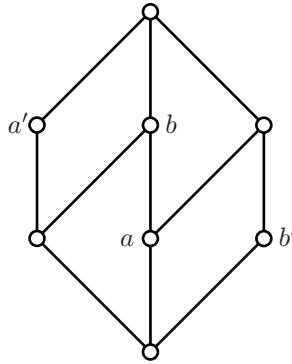


FIGURE 1. A finite complemented lattice without a Banaschewski function

Although most lattices involved in the present paper will be modular, it is noteworthy to observe that Banaschewski functions may also be of interest in the ‘orthogonal’ case of meet-semidistributive lattices. By definition, a lattice L is *meet-semidistributive*, if $x \wedge y = x \wedge z$ implies that $x \wedge y = x \wedge (y \vee z)$, for all $x, y, z \in L$. The following result has been pointed to the author by Luigi Santocanale.

Proposition 3.3. *Let L be finite lattice, and denote by $\text{At } L$ the set of all atoms of L . Consider the following conditions:*

- (i) $1 = \bigvee \text{At } L$;
- (ii) L has a Banaschewski function;
- (iii) L is complemented.

Then (ii) implies (iii) implies (i). Furthermore, if L is meet-semidistributive, then (i), (ii), and (iii) are equivalent.

Proof. (i) \Rightarrow (ii) in case L is meet-semidistributive. Set

$$f(x) := \bigvee (p \in \text{At } L \mid p \wedge x = 0),$$

for each $x \in L$. For $x \in L$ and $p \in \text{At } L$, if $p \not\leq x \vee f(x)$, then $p \not\leq x$, thus, as p is an atom, $p \wedge x = 0$, thus, by the definition of f , $p \leq f(x)$, a contradiction. Thus $p \leq x \vee f(x)$ for each $p \in \text{At } L$, and thus, by assumption, $x \vee f(x) = 1$. Furthermore, it follows from the meet-semidistributivity of L that $x \wedge f(x) = 0$, for each $x \in L$. As f is obviously antitone, f is a Banaschewski function on L .

(ii) \Rightarrow (iii) is trivial.

(iii) \Rightarrow (i). Set $a := \bigvee \text{At } L$. As L is complemented, there exists $b \in L$ such that $a \oplus b = 1$. If b is nonzero, then there exists an atom p below b , thus $p \not\leq a$, a contradiction. Hence $b = 0$, and so $a = 1$. \square

The conditions (i)–(iii) of Proposition 3.3 are not uncommon. They are, for example, satisfied for the permutohedron on a given finite number of letters. It follows that they are also satisfied for the associahedron (Tamari lattice), which is a quotient of the permutohedron.

We shall now introduce a ring-theoretical analogue of the definition of a Banaschewski function.

Definition 3.4. Let X be a subset in a ring R . A *partial Banaschewski function on X in R* is a mapping $f: X \rightarrow \text{Idemp } R$ such that

- (i) $xR = f(x)R$ for each $x \in X$.
- (ii) $xR \subseteq yR$ implies that $f(x) \leq f(y)$, for all $x, y \in X$.

In case $X = R$ we say that f is a *Banaschewski function on R* .

In the context of Definition 3.4, we put

$$\mathbb{L}_R(X) := \{xR \mid x \in X\}. \quad (3.1)$$

Banaschewski functions in rings and in lattices are related by the following result.

Lemma 3.5. *Let R be a unital von Neumann regular ring and let $X \subseteq R$. Then the following are equivalent:*

- (i) *There exists a partial Banaschewski function on $\mathbb{L}_R(X)$ in $\mathbb{L}(R)$.*
- (ii) *There exists a partial Banaschewski function on X in R .*

Proof. (i) \Rightarrow (ii). Let $\varphi: \mathbb{L}_R(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{L}(R)$ be a partial Banaschewski function. For each $x \in X$, as $R = xR \oplus \varphi(xR)$ it follows from Lemma 2.1 that the unique element $f(x) \in xR$ such that $1 - f(x) \in \varphi(xR)$ is idempotent and satisfies both relations $xR = f(x)R$ and $\varphi(xR) = (1 - f(x))R$. Let $x, y \in X$ such that $xR \subseteq yR$. From $f(x)R = xR \subseteq yR = f(y)R$ and the idempotence of $f(y)$ it follows that $f(x) = f(y)f(x)$. From

$$(1 - f(y))R = \varphi(yR) \subseteq \varphi(xR) = (1 - f(x))R$$

together with the idempotence of $f(x)$ we get $f(x)(1 - f(y)) = 0$, and thus $f(x) = f(x)f(y)$. Therefore, $f(x) \leq f(y)$.

(ii) \Rightarrow (i). Let $f: X \rightarrow \text{Idemp } R$ be a partial Banaschewski function. As

$$xR \subseteq yR \Rightarrow f(x) \leq f(y) \Rightarrow 1 - f(y) \leq 1 - f(x) \Rightarrow (1 - f(y))R \subseteq (1 - f(x))R,$$

there exists a unique map $\varphi: \mathbb{L}_R(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{L}(R)$ such that

$$\varphi(xR) = (1 - f(x))R, \quad \text{for each } x \in X,$$

and φ is antitone. Furthermore, for each $x \in X$, from the idempotence of $f(x)$ it follows that $R = f(x)R \oplus (1 - f(x))R$, that is, $R = xR \oplus \varphi(xR)$. Therefore, φ is a partial Banaschewski function on $\mathbb{L}_R(X)$ in $\mathbb{L}(R)$. \square

4. BANASCHEWSKI FUNCTIONS ON COUNTABLE COMPLEMENTED MODULAR LATTICES

A large part of the present section will be devoted to proving the following result.

Theorem 4.1. *Every countable complemented modular lattice has a Banaschewski function with Boolean range.*

Let L be a complemented modular lattice. We denote by \mathcal{B} the set of all finite sequences $\mathbf{u} = (u_i \mid i < n)$ (then write $|\mathbf{u}| := n$) of elements of L such that $1 = \bigoplus (u_i \mid i < n)$. We set $Z(\mathbf{u}) := \{k < |\mathbf{u}| \mid u_k = 0\}$, and $u_{<k} := \bigvee (u_i \mid i < k)$ for each $k \leq |\mathbf{u}|$ (with $u_{<0} := 0$). Furthermore, for each $x \in L$ we set

$$\begin{aligned} F_{\mathbf{u}}(x) &:= \{k < n \mid u_k \not\leq x \vee u_{<k}\}, \\ G_{\mathbf{u}}(x) &:= \{k < n \mid u_k \wedge (x \vee u_{<k}) = 0\}, \\ f_{\mathbf{u}}(x) &:= \bigvee (u_k \mid k \in F_{\mathbf{u}}(x)), \\ g_{\mathbf{u}}(x) &:= \bigvee (u_k \mid k \in G_{\mathbf{u}}(x)). \end{aligned}$$

Lemma 4.2. *The following statements hold, for each $\mathbf{u} \in \mathcal{B}$ and each $x \in L$:*

- (i) $x \vee f_{\mathbf{u}}(x) = 1$;
- (ii) $x \wedge g_{\mathbf{u}}(x) = 0$;
- (iii) $g_{\mathbf{u}}(x) \leq f_{\mathbf{u}}(x)$.

Proof. (i). As $\bigvee (u_k \mid k < |\mathbf{u}|) = 1$, it suffices to prove that $u_k \leq x \vee f_{\mathbf{u}}(x)$ for each $k < |\mathbf{u}|$. We argue by induction on k ; the induction hypothesis is that $u_{<k} \leq x \vee f_{\mathbf{u}}(x)$. If $u_k \leq x \vee u_{<k}$ then, by the induction hypothesis, $u_k \leq x \vee f_{\mathbf{u}}(x)$ as well, while if $u_k \not\leq x \vee u_{<k}$, that is, $k \in F_{\mathbf{u}}(x)$, then $u_k \leq f_{\mathbf{u}}(x) \leq x \vee f_{\mathbf{u}}(x)$.

(ii). For each $k \in G_{\mathbf{u}}(x)$, from $u_k \wedge (x \vee u_{<k}) = 0$ it follows *a fortiori* that $u_k \wedge (x \vee \bigvee (u_i \mid i < k \text{ and } i \in G_{\mathbf{u}}(x))) = 0$. Therefore, writing $G_{\mathbf{u}}(x) = \{k_s \mid s < r\}$

with $k_0 < \dots < k_{r-1}$, we obtain, by using the modularity of L , that the finite sequence $(x, u_{k_0}, \dots, u_{k_{r-1}})$ is independent in L . In particular,

$$x \wedge g_{\mathbf{u}}(x) = x \wedge \bigvee (u_{k_s} \mid s < r) = 0. \quad \square$$

(iii) follows immediately from the containment $G_{\mathbf{u}}(x) \subseteq F_{\mathbf{u}}(x) \cup Z(\mathbf{u})$. \square

Lemma 4.3. *Let $\mathbf{u} \in \mathcal{B}$ and let $x, y \in L$. If $x \leq y$, then $f_{\mathbf{u}}(y) \leq f_{\mathbf{u}}(x)$.*

Proof. From the inequality $x \leq y$ it follows that $F_{\mathbf{u}}(y) \subseteq F_{\mathbf{u}}(x)$. The conclusion follows immediately from the definition of $f_{\mathbf{u}}$. \square

For $\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v} \in \mathcal{B}$ and $\varphi: \{0, \dots, |\mathbf{v}| - 1\} \rightarrow \{0, \dots, |\mathbf{u}| - 1\}$ isotone and surjective, let $\varphi: \mathbf{v} \rightarrow \mathbf{u}$ hold, if

$$u_k = \bigvee (v_l \mid l \in \varphi^{-1}\{k\}) \quad \text{for each } k < |\mathbf{u}| \quad (4.1)$$

(observe that the join in (4.1) is necessarily independent). Then we denote by $\varphi_-(k)$ (resp., $\varphi_+(k)$) the least (resp., largest) element of $\varphi^{-1}\{k\}$, for each $k < |\mathbf{u}|$. As φ is isotone and surjective, $\varphi_-(k) \leq \varphi_+(k)$ and $\varphi^{-1}\{k\} = [\varphi_-(k), \varphi_+(k)]$.

For $\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v} \in \mathcal{B}$, say that \mathbf{v} *refines* \mathbf{u} , if there exists φ such that $\varphi: \mathbf{v} \rightarrow \mathbf{u}$.

Say that an element $\mathbf{u} \in \mathcal{B}$ *decides* an element $x \in L$, if $F_{\mathbf{u}}(x) \subseteq G_{\mathbf{u}}(x)$. By Lemma 4.2(iii), it follows that $f_{\mathbf{u}}(x) = g_{\mathbf{u}}(x)$.

Lemma 4.4. *Let $\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v} \in \mathcal{B}$, let $\varphi: \mathbf{v} \rightarrow \mathbf{u}$, and let $x \in L$. Then the following statements hold:*

- (i) $v_l \leq u_{\varphi(l)}$ and $u_{<\varphi(l)} \leq v_{<l}$, for each $l < |\mathbf{v}|$.
- (ii) $\varphi F_{\mathbf{v}}(x) \subseteq F_{\mathbf{u}}(x)$;
- (iii) $\varphi^{-1} G_{\mathbf{u}}(x) \subseteq G_{\mathbf{v}}(x)$;
- (iv) $f_{\mathbf{v}}(x) \leq f_{\mathbf{u}}(x)$;
- (v) $g_{\mathbf{u}}(x) \leq g_{\mathbf{v}}(x)$;
- (vi) *if \mathbf{v} refines \mathbf{u} and \mathbf{u} decides x , then \mathbf{v} decides x and $f_{\mathbf{u}}(x) = f_{\mathbf{v}}(x)$.*

Proof. (i) follows easily from (4.1).

(ii). Let $l \in F_{\mathbf{v}}(x)$ and set $k := \varphi(l)$. From $v_l \not\leq x \vee v_{<l}$ together with (i) it follows that $u_k \not\leq x \vee u_{<k}$, that is, $k \in F_{\mathbf{u}}(x)$.

(iii). Let $l \in \varphi^{-1} G_{\mathbf{u}}(x)$, so $k := \varphi(l)$ belongs to $G_{\mathbf{u}}(x)$, that is, $u_k \wedge (x \vee u_{<k}) = 0$. As L is modular and by (4.1), this means that the finite sequence

$$(x \vee u_{<k}, v_{\varphi_-(k)}, \dots, v_{\varphi_+(k)})$$

is independent, thus, as $\varphi_-(k) \leq l \leq \varphi_+(k)$,

$$v_l \wedge (x \vee u_{<k} \vee \bigvee (v_i \mid \varphi_-(k) \leq i < l)) = 0,$$

that is, by (4.1), $v_l \wedge (x \vee v_{<l}) = 0$, which means that $l \in G_{\mathbf{v}}(x)$.

(iv). For each $l \in F_{\mathbf{v}}(x)$, it follows from (i) that $v_l \leq u_{\varphi(l)}$ and from (ii) that $\varphi(l) \in F_{\mathbf{u}}(x)$, thus $v_l \leq u_{\varphi(l)} \leq f_{\mathbf{u}}(x)$. As this holds for each $l \in F_{\mathbf{v}}(x)$, we obtain that $f_{\mathbf{v}}(x) \leq f_{\mathbf{u}}(x)$.

(v). Let $k \in G_{\mathbf{u}}(x)$. It follows from (iii) that $\varphi^{-1}\{k\} \subseteq G_{\mathbf{v}}(x)$, thus, by (4.1), $u_k \leq \bigvee (v_l \mid l \in G_{\mathbf{v}}(x)) = g_{\mathbf{v}}(x)$. This holds for each $k \in G_{\mathbf{u}}(x)$, thus $g_{\mathbf{u}}(x) \leq g_{\mathbf{v}}(x)$.

(vi). As $F_{\mathbf{u}}(x) \subseteq G_{\mathbf{u}}(x)$, we obtain, by using (ii) and (iii),

$$F_{\mathbf{v}}(x) \subseteq \varphi^{-1} \varphi F_{\mathbf{v}}(x) \subseteq \varphi^{-1} F_{\mathbf{u}}(x) \subseteq \varphi^{-1} G_{\mathbf{u}}(x) \subseteq G_{\mathbf{v}}(x),$$

so \mathbf{v} decides x . As both \mathbf{u} and \mathbf{v} decide x , we obtain that $f_{\mathbf{u}}(x) = g_{\mathbf{u}}(x)$ and $f_{\mathbf{v}}(x) = g_{\mathbf{v}}(x)$, so the conclusion follows from (iv) and (v). \square

Lemma 4.5. *For each $\mathbf{u} \in \mathcal{B}$ and each $x \in L$, there exists $\mathbf{v} \in \mathcal{B}$ such that \mathbf{v} refines \mathbf{u} and \mathbf{v} decides x .*

Proof. Set $n := |\mathbf{u}|$. For each $k < n$, we set $v_{2k} := u_k \wedge (x \vee u_{<k})$ and we pick v_{2k+1} such that $u_k = v_{2k} \oplus v_{2k+1}$. It is obvious that the finite sequence $v := (v_l \mid l < 2n)$ belongs to \mathcal{B} and refines \mathbf{u} .

It remains to verify that \mathbf{v} decides x . So let $l < 2n$. If $l = 2k$ for some $k < n$, then $v_l = v_{2k} \leq x \vee u_{<k} = x \vee v_{<l}$. Suppose that $l = 2k + 1$ for some $k < n$. As $u_i = v_{2i} \vee v_{2i+1}$ for each $i < k$ while $v_{2k} \leq x \vee u_{<k}$, we get

$$x \vee v_{<l} = x \vee v_0 \vee v_1 \vee \cdots \vee v_{2k} = x \vee u_{<k} \vee v_{2k} = x \vee u_{<k},$$

thus $v_l \wedge (x \vee v_{<l}) = v_{2k+1} \wedge (x \vee u_{<k}) = v_{2k+1} \wedge u_k \wedge (x \vee u_{<k}) = v_{2k+1} \wedge v_{2k} = 0$. \square

Proof of Theorem 4.1. As L is countable, we can write $L = \{a_n \mid n < \omega\}$ and denote by $\nu(x)$ the least non-negative integer n such that $x = a_n$, for each $x \in L$. It follows from Lemmas 4.4(vi) and 4.5 that there exists a sequence $(\mathbf{u}_n \mid n < \omega)$ of elements of \mathcal{B} such that \mathbf{u}_n decides all elements a_0, \dots, a_n and \mathbf{u}_{n+1} refines \mathbf{u}_n , for each $n < \omega$. We set $f(x) := f_{\mathbf{u}_{\nu(x)}}(x)$, for each $x \in L$. Observe that, by Lemma 4.4(vi), $f(x) = f_{\mathbf{u}_n}(x)$ for each integer $n \geq \nu(x)$. From Lemma 4.2 it follows that $1 = x \oplus f(x)$. Finally, from Lemma 4.3 it follows that the map f is antitone, so it is a Banaschewski function on L .

Furthermore, (the underlying set of) each \mathbf{u}_n is independent with join 1, thus it generates a Boolean sublattice B_n of L with the same bounds as L . As \mathbf{u}_{n+1} refines \mathbf{u}_n , B_{n+1} contains B_n . As the range of each $f_{\mathbf{u}_n}$ is contained in B_n , the range of f is contained in the Boolean sublattice $B := \bigcup (B_n \mid n < \omega)$ of L . For each $x \in B$, $f(x)$ is a complement of x in B , thus it is the unique complement of x in B —denote it by $\neg x$. As $B = \{\neg x \mid x \in B\}$, it follows that the range of f is exactly B . \square

For von Neumann regular rings we get the following corollary.

Corollary 4.6. *Every countable von Neumann regular ring has a Banaschewski function.*

We emphasize that we do not require the ring be unital in Corollary 4.6.

Proof. Let R be a countable von Neumann regular ring. By Fuchs and Halperin [6], R embeds as a two-sided ideal into some *unital* von Neumann regular ring S . Replacing S by any countable unital regular subring containing R , we may assume that S is countable. It follows from Theorem 4.1 that $\mathbb{L}(S)$ has a Banaschewski function. By Lemma 3.5, it follows that S has a Banaschewski function, say g . For each $x \in R$, as $xS = g(x)S$ and R is a right ideal of S , $g(x)$ belongs to R . Furthermore, there exists $y \in S$ such that $g(x) = xy$, thus, as $g(x)$ is idempotent, $g(x) = xyxy$. As R is a two-sided ideal of S , $xyxy$ belongs to R , and thus $g(x)$ belongs to xR . As $x = g(x)x$, it follows that $xR = g(x)R$. It follows that the restriction of g from R to $\text{Idemp } R$ is a Banaschewski function on R . \square

Say that a Banaschewski function on a lattice L is *Boolean*, if its range is a Boolean sublattice of L . In case L is the subspace lattice of a vector space V , the range B of a Boolean Banaschewski function on L may be chosen as the set of all spans of all subsets of a given basis of V . In particular, B is far from being unique.

However, we shall now prove that if L is a countable complemented modular lattice, then B is unique *up to isomorphism*. For a Boolean algebra B and a commutative monoid M , a *V-measure* (cf. Dobbertin [3]) from B to M is a map $\mu: B \rightarrow M$ such that $\mu(x) = 0$ if and only if $x = 0$, $\mu(x \oplus y) = \mu(x) + \mu(y)$ for all disjoint $x, y \in B$, and if $\mu(z) = \alpha + \beta$, then there are $x, y \in B$ such that $z = x \oplus y$, $\mu(x) = \alpha$, and $\mu(y) = \beta$.

Denote by Δ the canonical map from L to its *dimension monoid* $\text{Dim } L$, see page 259 and Chapter 9 in Wehrung [17].

Proposition 4.7. *Let f be a Banaschewski function with Boolean range B on a complemented modular lattice L . Then the restriction of Δ from B to $\text{Dim } L$ is a V-measure on B .*

Proof. It is obvious that $\Delta(x) = 0$ if and only if $x = 0$, for each $x \in L$, and that $\Delta(x \vee y) = \Delta(x) + \Delta(y)$ whenever x and y are disjoint elements in B (for they are also disjoint in L). Now let $c \in B$ and let $\alpha, \beta \in \text{Dim } L$ such that $\Delta(c) = \alpha + \beta$. It follows from [17, Corollary 9.6] that there are $x, y \in L$ such that $c = x \oplus y$, $\Delta(x) = \alpha$, and $\Delta(y) = \beta$.

Put $b := c \wedge f(x)$. As both c and $f(x)$ belong to B , the element b also belongs to B . Furthermore, $x \wedge b = x \wedge f(x) = 0$, and

$$\begin{aligned} c &= c \wedge (x \vee f(x)) \\ &= x \vee (c \wedge f(x)) && \text{(because } x \leq c \text{ and } L \text{ is modular)} \\ &= x \vee b, \end{aligned}$$

so $c = x \oplus y = x \oplus b$ and so y and b are perspective. In particular, $\Delta(b) = \Delta(y) = \beta$.

Likewise, there exists $a \in B$ such that $c = x \oplus b = a \oplus b$, so $\Delta(a) = \Delta(x) = \alpha$. \square

For Boolean algebras A and B , a subset ρ of $A \times B$ is an *additive V-relation*, if $1_A \rho 1_B$, $x \rho 0_B$ if and only if $x = 0_A$, $x \rho y_0 \oplus y_1$ if and only if that there exists a decomposition $x = x_0 \oplus x_1$ with $x_0 \rho y_0$ and $x_1 \rho y_1$, and symmetrically with A and B interchanged. Vaught's isomorphism Theorem (cf. [15, Theorem 1.1.3]) implies that any additive V-relation between countable Boolean algebras A and B contains the graph of some isomorphism from A onto B .

In particular, if A and B are Boolean algebras, then, for any V-measures $\lambda: A \rightarrow M$ and $\mu: B \rightarrow M$ such that $\lambda(1_A) = \mu(1_B)$, the binary relation

$$R := \{(x, y) \in A \times B \mid \lambda(x) = \mu(y)\}$$

is an additive V-relation between A and B . Therefore, if both A and B are countable, then, by Vaught's Theorem, there exists an isomorphism $\varphi: A \rightarrow B$ such that $\lambda = \mu \circ \varphi$.

By the above paragraph, we obtain

Corollary 4.8. *Let L be a countable complemented modular lattice. Then for a Boolean Banaschewski function on L with range B , the pair $(B, \Delta|_B)$ is unique up to isomorphism. In particular, B is unique up to isomorphism.*

5. BANASCHEWSKI MEASURES AND BANASCHEWSKI TRACES

Definition 5.1. A *Banaschewski trace* on a lattice L with zero is a family $(\alpha_i^j \mid i \leq j \text{ in } \Lambda)$ of elements in L , where Λ is an upward directed partially ordered set with zero, such that

- (i) $a_i^k = a_i^j \oplus a_j^k$ for all $i \leq j \leq k$ in Λ ;
- (ii) $\{a_0^i \mid i \in \Lambda\}$ is cofinal in L .

We say that the Banaschewski trace above is *normal*, if $i \leq j$ and $a_0^i = a_0^j$ implies that $i = j$, for all $i, j \in \Lambda$.

It is trivial that every bounded lattice has a normal Banaschewski trace (if $L = \{0\}$ take $\Lambda = \{0\}$ and $a_0^0 = 0$; if L is bounded nontrivial take $\Lambda = \{0, 1\}$ and $a_0^0 = a_1^1 = 0$ while $a_0^1 = 1$), so this notion is interesting only for unbounded lattices.

It is obvious that every sectionally complemented modular lattice embeds into a reduced product of its principal ideals, thus into a complemented modular lattice. Our first application of Banaschewski traces, namely Theorem 5.3, deals with the question whether such an embedding can be taken with ideal range. We will use the following well-known lemma.

Lemma 5.2 (Folklore). *Let x, y, z be elements in a modular lattice L . If $(x \vee y) \wedge z \leq y$, then $x \wedge (y \vee z) = x \wedge y$ and $(x \vee z) \wedge (y \vee z) = (x \wedge y) \vee z$.*

Proof. We start by computing, using the modularity of L and the assumption,

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

It follows that

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

It follows, by using again the modularity of L , that

$$(x \vee z) \wedge (y \vee z) = (x \wedge (y \vee z)) \vee z = (x \wedge y) \vee z. \quad \square$$

Theorem 5.3. *Every sectionally complemented modular lattice with a Banaschewski trace embeds, as a neutral ideal and within the same quasivariety, into some complemented modular lattice.*

Proof. Let $(a_0^i \mid i \in \Lambda)$ be a Banaschewski trace in a sectionally complemented modular lattice L . The conclusion of the theorem for L is trivial in case L has a unit, so suppose that L has no unit.

We denote by \mathcal{F} the filter on Λ generated by all principal upper subsets $\Lambda \uparrow i$, for $i \in \Lambda$, and we denote by \bar{L} the reduced product of the family $(L \downarrow a_0^i \mid i \in \Lambda)$ modulo \mathcal{F} . For any $i_0 \in \Lambda$ and any family $(x_i \mid i \in \Lambda \uparrow i_0)$ in $\prod_{i \in \Lambda \uparrow i_0} (L \downarrow a_0^i)$, we shall denote by $[x_i \mid i \rightarrow \infty]$ the equivalence class modulo \mathcal{F} of the family $(y_i \mid i \in \Lambda)$ defined by

$$y_i := \begin{cases} x_i, & \text{if } i \geq i_0, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases} \quad \text{for every } i \in \Lambda.$$

In particular, for each $x \in L$, the subset $\{j \in \Lambda \mid x \leq a_0^j\}$ contains a principal filter of Λ , thus we can define a map $\varepsilon: L \rightarrow \bar{L}$ by the rule

$$\varepsilon(x) := [x \mid j \rightarrow \infty], \quad \text{for each } x \in L.$$

Furthermore, for each $i \in \Lambda$, define a map $\varepsilon_i: L \downarrow a_0^i \rightarrow \bar{L}$ by the rule

$$\varepsilon_i(x) := [x \vee a_0^j \mid j \rightarrow \infty], \quad \text{for each } x \in L \downarrow a_0^i.$$

Consider the following subset of \bar{L} .

$$\tilde{L} := \text{im } \varepsilon \cup \bigcup (\text{im } \varepsilon_i \mid i \in \Lambda). \quad (5.1)$$

The following claim shows that the union on the right hand side of (5.1) is directed.

Claim 1. $i \leq j$ implies that $\text{im } \varepsilon_i \subseteq \text{im } \varepsilon_j$, for all $i, j \in \Lambda$.

Proof of Claim. For all $x \in L \downarrow a_0^i$,

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_i(x) &= [x \vee a_i^k \mid k \rightarrow \infty] \\ &= [x \vee a_i^j \vee a_j^k \mid k \rightarrow \infty] \\ &= \varepsilon_j(x \vee a_i^j). \end{aligned} \quad \square \text{ Claim 1.}$$

Now it is obvious that ε is a 0-lattice embedding from L into \bar{L} , while ε_i is a join-homomorphism, for each $i \in \Lambda$. Furthermore, $\varepsilon(x) \vee \varepsilon_i(y) = \varepsilon_i(x \vee y)$, for all $i \in \Lambda$ and all $x, y \in L \downarrow a_0^i$. In particular, by Claim 1, the subset \tilde{L} defined in (5.1) is a $(\vee, 0)$ -subsemilattice of \bar{L} .

Claim 2. Let $i \in \Lambda$ and let $x, y \in L \downarrow a_0^i$. Then both equalities $\varepsilon(x) \wedge \varepsilon_i(y) = \varepsilon(x \wedge y)$ and $\varepsilon_i(x) \wedge \varepsilon_i(y) = \varepsilon_i(x \wedge y)$ hold. In particular, ε_i is a lattice homomorphism from $L \downarrow a_0^i$ to \bar{L} .

Proof of Claim. Let $j \in \Lambda \uparrow i$. From $x \vee y \leq a_0^i$ and $a_0^i \wedge a_i^j = 0$ it follows that $(x \vee y) \wedge a_i^j = 0$. By Lemma 5.2, we obtain the following equations:

$$x \wedge (y \vee a_i^j) = x \wedge y \quad \text{and} \quad (x \vee a_i^j) \wedge (y \vee a_i^j) = (x \wedge y) \vee a_i^j.$$

Therefore, by evaluating the equivalence class modulo \mathcal{F} of both sides of each of the equalities above as $j \rightarrow \infty$, we obtain the desired conclusion. \square Claim 2.

In particular, from Claims 1 and 2 it follows that \tilde{L} is a meet-subsemilattice of \bar{L} . Therefore, \tilde{L} is a 0-sublattice of \bar{L} . As \bar{L} is a reduced product of sublattices of L , it belongs to the same quasivariety as L ; hence so does \tilde{L} .

Furthermore, for all $x, y \in L$ and all $i \in \Lambda$ such that $x \vee y \leq a_0^i$, if $\varepsilon_i(y) \leq \varepsilon(x)$, then, by Claim 2,

$$\varepsilon_i(y) = \varepsilon_i(y) \wedge \varepsilon(x) = \varepsilon(x \wedge y),$$

thus $\varepsilon_i(y)$ belongs to $\text{im } \varepsilon$. Therefore, $\text{im } \varepsilon$ is an ideal of \tilde{L} .

Now we verify that \tilde{L} is a complemented modular lattice. It has a unit, namely $1_{\tilde{L}} = \varepsilon_0(0) = [a_0^i \mid i \rightarrow \infty]$. Let $x \in L$ and let $i \in \Lambda$ such that $x \leq a_0^i$. As L is sectionally complemented, there exists $y \in L \downarrow a_0^i$ such that $x \oplus y = a_0^i$. Hence

$$\varepsilon(x) \vee \varepsilon_i(y) = \varepsilon_i(x \vee y) = \varepsilon_i(a_0^i) = [a_0^i \vee a_i^j \mid j \rightarrow \infty] = [a_0^j \mid j \rightarrow \infty] = 1_{\tilde{L}},$$

while, by Claim 2,

$$\varepsilon(x) \wedge \varepsilon_i(y) = \varepsilon(x \wedge y) = \varepsilon(0) = 0.$$

Therefore, $1_{\tilde{L}} = \varepsilon(x) \oplus \varepsilon_i(y)$. By symmetry between x and y , we also obtain $1_{\tilde{L}} = \varepsilon_i(x) \oplus \varepsilon(y)$. Therefore, \tilde{L} is complemented.

It remains to prove that $\text{im } \varepsilon$ is a neutral ideal of \tilde{L} . By [2, Theorem III.20], it suffices to prove that $\text{im } \varepsilon$ contains any element of \tilde{L} perspective to some element of $\text{im } \varepsilon$. By using Claim 1, it suffices to prove that for any $i \in \Lambda$ and any $x, y, z \in L \downarrow a_0^i$, none of the relations $\varepsilon_i(x) \sim_{\varepsilon(z)} \varepsilon(y)$ and $\varepsilon_i(x) \sim_{\varepsilon_i(z)} \varepsilon(y)$ can occur.

If $\varepsilon_i(x) \sim_{\varepsilon(z)} \varepsilon(y)$, then $\varepsilon_i(x \vee z) = \varepsilon_i(x) \vee \varepsilon(z) = \varepsilon(y) \vee \varepsilon(z) = \varepsilon(y \vee z)$, thus there exists $j \in \Lambda \uparrow i$ such that

$$x \vee z \vee a_i^k = y \vee z \quad \text{for each } k \in \Lambda \uparrow j.$$

In particular, $a_i^k \leq y \vee z$, thus $a_0^k \leq a_0^i \vee y \vee z = a_0^i$, for each $k \in \Lambda \uparrow j$. This contradicts the assumption that L has no unit.

The other possibility is $\varepsilon_i(x) \sim_{\varepsilon_i(z)} \varepsilon(y)$. In such a case, $\varepsilon_i(x) \wedge \varepsilon_i(z) = 0$, thus, *a fortiori*, $\varepsilon_i(0) = 0$, that is, $a_i^k = 0$ for all large enough $k \in \Lambda$. As L has no unit, this is impossible. \square

Corollary 5.4. *Every sectionally complemented modular lattice with a countable cofinal subset has a Banaschewski trace. Hence it embeds, as a neutral ideal and within the same quasivariety, into some complemented modular lattice.*

Proof. Let L be a sectionally complemented modular lattice with an increasing cofinal sequence $(e_n \mid n < \omega)$. We may assume that $e_0 = 0$. Pick $a_n \in L$ such that $e_n \oplus a_n = e_{n+1}$, for each $n < \omega$, and set $a_m^n := \bigoplus(a_i \mid m \leq i < n)$, for all non-negative integers $m \leq n$. It is straightforward to verify that $(a_m^n \mid m \leq n < \omega)$ is a Banaschewski trace in L . The second part of the statement of Corollary 5.4 follows from Theorem 5.3. \square

The following definition gives an analogue, for lattices without unit, of Banaschewski functions.

Definition 5.5. Let X be a subset in a lattice L with zero. A L -valued *Banaschewski measure on X* is a map $\ominus: X^{[2]} \rightarrow L$, $(x, y) \mapsto y \ominus x$, isotone in y and antitone in x , such that $y = x \oplus (y \ominus x)$ for all $x \leq y$ in X .

Our subsequent paper [19] will make a heavy use of Banaschewski measures.

Corollary 5.6. *Every countable sectionally complemented modular lattice has a Banaschewski measure.*

Proof. Let L be a countable sectionally complemented modular lattice. By Corollary 5.4, L embeds, as an ideal, into a complemented modular lattice \tilde{L} . Furthermore, the lattice \tilde{L} constructed in the proof of Theorem 5.3 is countable as well ($\Lambda = \omega$ is countable). By Theorem 4.1, there exists a Banaschewski function f on \tilde{L} . The map $L^{[2]} \rightarrow L$, $(x, y) \mapsto y \ominus x := y \wedge f(x)$ is obviously isotone in y and antitone in x . Furthermore, it follows from the modularity of L that $y = x \oplus (y \ominus x)$ for all $x \leq y$ in L . Therefore, \ominus is as required. \square

For von Neumann regular rings the result of Corollary 4.6 is apparently stronger.

6. BANASCHEWSKI TRACES AND COORDINATIZABILITY

Coordinatizability provides another large class of lattices admitting a Banaschewski trace.

Proposition 6.1. *Every coordinatizable sectionally complemented modular lattice has a normal Banaschewski trace.*

Proof. Let R be a von Neumann regular ring, and set $\Lambda := \text{Idemp } R$, endowed with its ordering \trianglelefteq (cf. Section 2). Set $A_i^j := (j - i)R$, for all $i \trianglelefteq j$ in Λ . It follows from the proof of Lemma 2 in Faith and Utumi [4] that R is the directed union of its corner rings eRe , where $e \in \text{Idemp } R$. Hence, $(\Lambda, \trianglelefteq)$ is upward directed and $\{A_0^i \mid i \in \Lambda\}$ is cofinal in $\mathbb{L}(R)$. It is straightforward to verify that $A_i^k = A_i^j \oplus A_j^k$ for all $i \leq j \leq k$ in Λ . Furthermore, for $i, j \in \Lambda$ with $i \trianglelefteq j$, if $A_0^i = A_0^j$, that is, $iR = jR$, then $j = ij = i$. Therefore, $(A_i^j \mid i \leq j \text{ in } \Lambda)$ is a normal Banaschewski trace. \square

See also the comments following the statement of Problem 1, Section 7.

The following definition is taken from [9].

Definition 6.2. A coordinatizable lattice L is *uniquely rigidly coordinatizable*, if for all von Neumann regular rings R and S coordinatizing L , every isomorphism from $\mathbb{L}(R)$ onto $\mathbb{L}(S)$ has the form $\mathbb{L}(f)$, for a unique isomorphism $f: R \rightarrow S$.

Hence the von Neumann regular ring coordinatizing a uniquely rigidly coordinatizable lattice is unique up to unique isomorphism.

Lemma 6.3. *Let K be a uniquely rigidly coordinatizable principal ideal in a coordinatizable lattice L , let R and S be von Neumann regular rings with isomorphisms $\varepsilon: K \rightarrow \mathbb{L}(R)$ and $\eta: L \rightarrow \mathbb{L}(S)$, and let e be an idempotent element of S such that $\eta(1_K) = eS$. Then there exists a unique ring homomorphism $f: R \rightarrow S$ with range eSe such that $\eta|_K = \mathbb{L}(f) \circ \varepsilon$.*

Proof. By [11, Lemma 10.2], there are mutually inverse isomorphisms

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha: \mathbb{L}(eSe) &\rightarrow \mathbb{L}(S) \downarrow eS, & J &\mapsto JS, \\ \beta: \mathbb{L}(S) \downarrow eS &\rightarrow \mathbb{L}(eSe), & J &\mapsto J \cap eSe. \end{aligned}$$

Denote by $u: eSe \hookrightarrow S$ the inclusion map and by η' the restriction of η from $K = L \downarrow 1_K$ onto $\eta(L) \downarrow \eta(1_K) = \mathbb{L}(S) \downarrow eS$. We consider the following sequence of lattice embeddings:

$$\mathbb{L}(R) \xrightarrow[\cong]{\varepsilon^{-1}} K \xrightarrow[\cong]{\eta'} \mathbb{L}(S) \downarrow eS \xrightarrow[\cong]{\beta} \mathbb{L}(eSe) \xrightarrow{\mathbb{L}(u)} \mathbb{L}(S)$$

In particular, $\beta \circ \eta' \circ \varepsilon^{-1}: \mathbb{L}(R) \rightarrow \mathbb{L}(eSe)$ is an isomorphism, so both R and eSe coordinatize K , and so, by assumption, there exists a unique isomorphism $g: R \rightarrow eSe$ such that $\mathbb{L}(g) = \beta \circ \eta' \circ \varepsilon^{-1}$. As any g satisfying $\mathbb{L}(g) = \beta \circ \eta' \circ \varepsilon^{-1}$ is necessarily one-to-one, it follows that there exists a unique surjective homomorphism $g: R \rightarrow eSe$ such that $\mathbb{L}(g) = \beta \circ \eta' \circ \varepsilon^{-1}$.

As $\beta^{-1} \circ \alpha$ is the restriction of $\mathbb{L}(u)$ from $\mathbb{L}(eSe)$ onto $\mathbb{L}(S) \downarrow eS$, we get

$$\mathbb{L}(u) \circ \beta \circ \eta' = \eta|_K. \quad (6.1)$$

Now a ring homomorphism $f: R \rightarrow S$ with range eSe has the form $u \circ h$, for some surjective ring homomorphism $h: R \rightarrow eSe$. Then $\eta|_K = \mathbb{L}(f) \circ \varepsilon$ iff $\mathbb{L}(f) = (\eta|_K) \circ \varepsilon^{-1}$, iff (using (6.1) together with $\mathbb{L}(f) = \mathbb{L}(u) \circ \mathbb{L}(h)$) $\mathbb{L}(u) \circ \mathbb{L}(h) = (\eta|_K) \circ \varepsilon^{-1}$, iff (as $\mathbb{L}(u)$ is one-to-one) $\mathbb{L}(h) = \beta \circ \eta' \circ \varepsilon^{-1}$, that is, $h = g$, which is equivalent to $f = u \circ g$. \square

Observe that any f satisfying the condition in Lemma 6.3 is necessarily an embedding from R into S , so it defines by restriction an isomorphism from R onto eSe . Hence the given condition on f is equivalent to the conjunction of the two following statements:

- f is an embedding from R into S with range eSe ,
- the equality $f(x)S = (\eta \circ \varepsilon^{-1})(xR)$ holds for each $x \in R$.

Now a variant of the argument of [11, Theorem 10.3] gives the following.

Proposition 6.4. *Let L be a sectionally complemented modular lattice with a Banaschewski trace $(a_i^j \mid i \leq j \text{ in } \Lambda)$ such that $L \downarrow a_0^i$ is uniquely rigidly coordinatizable for each $i \in \Lambda$. Then L is coordinatizable.*

Proof. For each $i \in \Lambda$, we fix a von Neumann regular ring R_i and an isomorphism $\varepsilon_i: L \downarrow a_0^i \rightarrow \mathbb{L}(R_i)$, and we denote by 1_i the unit of the ring R_i . For all $i \leq j$ in Λ , it follows from the relations $R_j = \varepsilon_j(a_0^j) = \varepsilon_j(a_0^i) \oplus \varepsilon_j(a_i^j)$ and Lemma 2.1 that there exists a unique element $e_i^j \in \varepsilon_j(a_0^i)$ such that $1_j - e_i^j \in \varepsilon_j(a_i^j)$, and then

$$e_i^j \in \text{Idemp}(R_j), \quad \varepsilon_j(a_0^i) = e_i^j R_j, \quad \text{and } \varepsilon_j(a_i^j) = (1_j - e_i^j) R_j. \quad (6.2)$$

By Lemma 6.3, there exists a unique ring embedding $f_i^j: R_i \hookrightarrow R_j$ with range $e_i^j R_j e_i^j$ such that

$$\mathbb{L}(f_i^j) \circ \varepsilon_i = \varepsilon_j \upharpoonright_{L \downarrow a_0^i}. \quad (6.3)$$

In particular, $f_i^j(1_i) = e_i^j$. Trivially, $f_i^i = \text{id}_{R_i}$.

Claim. *The equality $f_j^k(e_i^j) = e_i^k$ holds, for all $i \leq j \leq k$ in Λ .*

Proof of Claim. We compute

$$\begin{aligned} f_j^k(e_i^j) &\in \mathbb{L}(f_j^k)(e_i^j R_j) \\ &= (\mathbb{L}(f_j^k) \circ \varepsilon_j)(a_0^i) && \text{(use (6.2))} \\ &= \varepsilon_k(a_0^i) && \text{(use (6.3)).} \end{aligned} \quad (6.4)$$

Observe further that $(1_k - f_j^k(1_j)) R_k = (1_k - e_j^k) R_k = \varepsilon_k(a_j^k)$ while

$$(f_j^k(1_j) - f_j^k(e_i^j)) R_k = \mathbb{L}(f_j^k)((1_j - e_i^j) R_j) = (\mathbb{L}(f_j^k) \circ \varepsilon_j)(a_i^j) = \varepsilon_k(a_i^j).$$

Hence,

$$\begin{aligned} 1_k - f_j^k(e_i^j) &= (1_k - f_j^k(1_j)) + (f_j^k(1_j) - f_j^k(e_i^j)) \\ &\in \varepsilon_k(a_j^k) \oplus \varepsilon_k(a_i^j) \\ &= \varepsilon_k(a_i^k). \end{aligned} \quad (6.5)$$

It follows from (6.4) that $f_j^k(e_i^j) \in \varepsilon_k(a_0^i)$ while it follows from (6.5) that $1_k - f_j^k(e_i^j) \in \varepsilon_k(a_i^k)$. The conclusion follows from the definition of e_i^k . \square Claim.

Let $i \leq j \leq k$ in Λ . It follows from the claim above that

$$e_i^k \cdot e_j^k = f_j^k(e_i^j) \cdot f_j^k(1_j) = f_j^k(e_i^j \cdot 1_j) = f_j^k(e_i^j) = e_i^k,$$

and, similarly, $e_j^k \cdot e_i^k = e_i^k$. Hence $e_i^k \leq e_j^k$, and so

$$\begin{aligned} \text{im}(f_j^k \circ f_i^j) &= f_j^k(e_i^j R_j e_i^j) && \text{(because } \text{im } f_i^j = e_i^j R_j e_i^j) \\ &= f_j^k(e_i^j)(e_j^k R_k e_j^k) f_j^k(e_i^j) && \text{(because } \text{im } f_j^k = e_j^k R_k e_j^k) \\ &= e_i^k e_j^k R_k e_j^k e_i^k && \text{(by the claim above)} \\ &= e_i^k R_k e_i^k. \end{aligned}$$

Now for each $x \in R_i$, it follows from (6.3) that $f_i^j(x) R_j = (\varepsilon_j \circ \varepsilon_i^{-1})(x R_i)$, while, setting $y := f_i^j(x)$, we get $f_j^k(y) R_k = (\varepsilon_k \circ \varepsilon_j^{-1})(y R_j)$, so

$$(f_j^k \circ f_i^j)(x) R_k = f_j^k(y) R_k = (\varepsilon_k \circ \varepsilon_j^{-1} \circ \varepsilon_j \circ \varepsilon_i^{-1})(x R_i) = (\varepsilon_k \circ \varepsilon_i^{-1})(x R_i).$$

Therefore, by the uniqueness of the property defining f_i^k , we obtain that the equality $f_i^k = f_j^k \circ f_i^j$ holds.

It follows that we can form the direct limit

$$(R, f_i \mid i \in \Lambda) = \varinjlim (R_i, f_i^j \mid i \leq j \text{ in } \Lambda).$$

As R is a direct limit of von Neumann regular rings, it is a von Neumann regular ring. As the functor \mathbb{L} preserves direct limits, we obtain that

$$L = \varinjlim_{i \in \Lambda} (L \downarrow a_0^i) \cong \varinjlim_{i \in \Lambda} \mathbb{L}(R_i) \cong \mathbb{L}(R),$$

and so L is coordinatizable. \square

Remark 6.5. The example, presented at the bottom of Page 301 in [11], of the lattice of all finite-dimensional subspaces of a vector space of countable infinite dimension, shows that the conclusion of Proposition 6.4 cannot be strengthened to saying that L is uniquely coordinatizable.

Theorem 6.6. *Let L be a sectionally complemented modular lattice that admits a large 4-frame, or which is Arguesian and that admits a large 3-frame. Then the following are equivalent:*

- (i) L is coordinatizable;
- (ii) L has a normal Banaschewski trace;
- (iii) L has a Banaschewski trace.

Proof. The direction (i) \Rightarrow (ii) follows from Proposition 6.1, while (ii) \Rightarrow (iii) is trivial.

Now let L be a sectionally complemented modular lattice with a large n -frame $((a_s \mid 0 \leq s < n), (c_s \mid 1 \leq s < n))$, where $n \geq 4$, or only $n \geq 3$ in case L is Arguesian; set $a := \bigvee_{s < n} a_s$. If L has a Banaschewski trace $(e_i^j \mid i \leq j \text{ in } \Lambda)$, then we may assume, replacing Λ by $\Lambda \uparrow i_0$ for an index i_0 such that $a \leq e_0^{i_0}$, that the inequality $a \leq e_0^i$ holds for each $i \in \Lambda$. As the element a is large in L , it follows easily from [10, Lemma 1.4] that a is large in each $L \downarrow e_0^i$ as well.

Now it is observed in [11, Theorem 10.4] that every complemented modular lattice that admits a large 4-frame, or which is Arguesian and that admits a large 3-frame, is uniquely coordinatizable; the conclusion is strengthened to “uniquely rigidly coordinatizable” in [13, Corollary 4.12], see also [9, Theorem 18]. In particular, all the lattices $L \downarrow e_0^i$, for $i \in \Lambda$, are uniquely rigidly coordinatizable. Therefore, by Proposition 6.4, L is coordinatizable. \square

We shall prove in [19] that there exists a non-coordinatizable sectionally complemented modular lattice L with a large 4-frame. Hence L does not have a Banaschewski trace as well. The construction of L requires techniques far beyond those involved in the present paper.

7. PROBLEMS

By Fuchs and Halperin [6], every von Neumann regular ring R can be embedded as a two-sided ideal into some *unital* von Neumann regular ring S . Consequently, $\mathbb{L}(R)$ embeds as a neutral ideal into $\mathbb{L}(S)$. This gives a proof, that uses neither Theorem 5.3 nor Proposition 6.1, that every coordinatizable sectionally complemented modular lattice embeds as a neutral ideal into some coordinatizable complemented modular lattice. We do not know the general answer in the non-coordinatizable case:

Problem 1. Does every sectionally complemented modular lattice embed as a (neutral) ideal into some complemented modular lattice?

It is proved in Theorem 4.1 that every countable complemented modular lattice has a Boolean Banaschewski function. The range of such a Banaschewski function is easily seen to be a *maximal* Boolean sublattice of L .

Problem 2. Is every maximal Boolean sublattice of a countable complemented modular lattice L the range of some Banaschewski function on L ? Are any two such Boolean sublattices isomorphic?

Finally, we should mention that while the present paper is devoted to *modular* lattices, the notion of a Banaschewski function is also well-defined for non-modular lattices.

Problem 3. Does every countable, bounded, relatively complemented lattice have a Banaschewski function?

Observe that Example 3.2 gives a finite complemented lattice without a Banaschewski function. Also observe that the existence of a Banaschewski function on a bounded lattice L does not imply in general that L is relatively complemented, which suggests that Problem 3 may not be the “right” question.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I thank deeply Christina Brzuska, Ken Goodearl, and Pavel Růžička for their enlightening comments, that lead to many improvements of the paper, and in particular to a much more transparent proof of Theorem 4.1.

REFERENCES

- [1] B. Banaschewski, *Totalgeordnete Moduln* (German), Arch. Math. **7** (1957), 430–440.
- [2] G. Birkhoff, “Lattice Theory”. Corrected reprint of the 1967 third edition. American Mathematical Society Colloquium Publications **25**. American Mathematical Society, Providence, R.I., 1979. vi+418 p. ISBN: 0-8218-1025-1.
- [3] H. Dobbertin, *Refinement monoids, Vaught monoids, and Boolean algebras*, Math. Ann. **265**, no. 4 (1983), 473–487.
- [4] C. Faith and Y. Utumi, *On a new proof of Litoff’s theorem*, Acta Math. Acad. Sci. Hungar. **14** (1963), 369–371.
- [5] K. D. Fryer and I. Halperin, *Coordinates in geometry*, Trans. Roy. Soc. Canada. Sect. III. (3) **48** (1954), 11–26.
- [6] L. Fuchs and I. Halperin, *On the imbedding of a regular ring in a regular ring with identity*, Fund. Math. **54** (1964), 285–290.
- [7] K. R. Goodearl, “Von Neumann Regular Rings”, Second edition. Robert E. Krieger Publishing Co., Inc., Malabar, FL, 1991. xviii+412 p. ISBN: 0-89464-632-X.
- [8] G. Grätzer, “General Lattice Theory. Second edition”, new appendices by the author with B. A. Davey, R. Freese, B. Ganter, M. Greferath, P. Jipsen, H. A. Priestley, H. Rose, E. T. Schmidt, S. E. Schmidt, F. Wehrung, and R. Wille. Birkhäuser Verlag, Basel, 1998. xx+663 p. ISBN: 3-7643-5239-6 (Basel), 0-8176-5239-6 (Boston).
- [9] C. Herrmann, *Generators for complemented modular lattices and the von Neumann-Jónsson Coordinatization Theorems*, Algebra Universalis, to appear.
- [10] B. Jónsson, *Representations of complemented modular lattices*, Trans. Amer. Math. Soc. **60** (1960), 64–94.
- [11] B. Jónsson, *Representations of relatively complemented modular lattices*, Trans. Amer. Math. Soc. **103** (1962), 272–303.
- [12] F. Maeda, “Kontinuierliche Geometrien”. (German) Die Grundlehren der mathematischen Wissenschaften in Einzeldarstellungen mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Anwendungsgebiete, Bd. **95**. Springer-Verlag, Berlin-Göttingen-Heidelberg, 1958. x+244 p.

- [13] F. Micol, “On representability of $*$ -regular rings and modular ortholattices”, PhD thesis, TU Darmstadt, January 2003. Available online at <http://elib.tu-darmstadt.de/diss/000303/diss.pdf>.
- [14] J.D. Monk (ed.), “Handbook of Boolean algebras”, Volume **3**. Ed. with the cooperation of R. Bonnet. (English) North-Holland, Amsterdam - New York - Oxford - Tokyo, 1989. xix+1367 p. ISBN: 0 444 87153 5.
- [15] R. S. Pierce, *Countable Boolean algebras*, Chapter 21 in [14], 775–876.
- [16] M. Saarimäki and P. Sorjonen, *On Banaschewski functions in lattices*, Algebra Universalis **28**, no. 1 (1991), 103–118.
- [17] F. Wehrung, *The dimension monoid of a lattice*, Algebra Universalis **40**, no. 3 (1998), 247–411.
- [18] F. Wehrung, *Von Neumann coordinatization is not first-order*, J. Math. Log. **6**, no. 1 (2006), 1–24.
- [19] F. Wehrung, *A non-coordinatizable sectionally complemented modular lattice with a large Jónsson four-frame*, preprint 2008.

LMNO, CNRS UMR 6139, DÉPARTEMENT DE MATHÉMATIQUES, BP 5186, UNIVERSITÉ DE CAEN, CAMPUS 2, 14032 CAEN CEDEX, FRANCE

E-mail address: wehrung@math.unicaen.fr

URL: <http://www.math.unicaen.fr/~wehrung>