

Layer decomposition for balanced residuated chains

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TACL 2026, July 27, 2026

In the abstract

- ◆ We identify the broadest class of balanced residuated chains admitting a direct-system representation.

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Layer decomposition for balanced residuated **po-semigroups**

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Historical background

- ◆ S. Jenei. Group representation for even and odd involutive commutative residuated chains. *Studia Logica* 110 (2022), 881–922. First circulated as arXiv:1910.01404 (2019).
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s11225-021-09981-y>
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- ◆ local unit function: $\tau : X \rightarrow \text{Id}^+(X) \quad \tau(x) = x \rightarrow x$
- ◆ Layer stratification: $L_u = \{ x \in X : \tau(x) = u \}$
- ◆ Induced direct system: $(L_u, \rho_{u \rightarrow v}), \quad \rho_{u \rightarrow v}(x) = xv$
- ◆ Reconstruction: the product by the Płonka-sum construction, the order by the directed-lexicographic order rule. The residual operation is determined by these.

Historical background

- ♦ Jipsen, P., Tuyt, O., and Valota, D. The structure of finite commutative idempotent involutive residuated lattices. *Algebra Universalis* 82, 57 (2021).
- ♦ Jipsen, P., and Sugimoto, M. On varieties of residuated po-magmas and the structure of finite ipo-semilattices. In *Topology, Algebra, and Categories in Logic 2022, Coimbra — Book of Abstracts*, 2022.
- ♦ Gil-Férez, J., Jipsen, P., and Sugimoto, M. Locally integral involutive PO-semigroups. *arXiv:2310.12926*, 2023.
- ♦ Gil-Férez, J., Jipsen, P., and Lodhia, S. The structure of locally integral involutive po-monoids and semirings. In R. Glück, L. Santocanale, and M. Winter, editors, *Relational and Algebraic Methods in Computer Science, RAMiCS 2023, Lecture Notes in Computer Science*, vol. 13896, Springer, Cham, 2023.
- ♦ Bonzio, S., Gil-Férez, J., Jipsen, P., Přenosil, A., and Sugimoto, M. On the structure of balanced residuated partially ordered monoids. In *Relational and Algebraic Methods in Computer Science, RAMiCS 2024, Lecture Notes in Computer Science*, pp. 83–100, 2024.
- ♦ Sugimoto, M. Decompositions of locally integral involutive residuated structures. In *Abstracts of the Topology, Algebra, and Categories in Logic 2024 Conference, Barcelona*, 2024.
- ♦ Jipsen, P. On the structure of balanced residuated posets. In *Abstracts of the Topology, Algebra, and Categories in Logic 2024 Conference, Barcelona*, 2024.
- ♦ Bonzio, S., Gil-Férez, J., Jipsen, P., Přenosil, A., and Sugimoto, M. Balanced residuated partially ordered semigroups. *arXiv:2505.12024*, 2025.

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Commutative setting


$$\tau(x) = x \rightarrow x$$

Balanced setting

- ◆ $\tau(x) = x \rightarrow x$

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The minimal conditions beyond balance to admit a direct system representation

$$\tau(xy) = \tau(x)\tau(y) \qquad \tau(xy) = \tau(x) \vee \tau(y)$$

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The minimal conditions beyond balance are quite restrictive

n	TOCM	CRC	$\text{CRC}_\tau(\cdot)$	$\text{CRC}_\tau(\rightarrow)$
1	1	1	1	1
2	2	1	1	1
3	6	3	3	3
4	22	11	10	9
5	92	46	37	33
6	426	213	153	137
7	2146	1073	701	636
8	11634	5817	3534	3254
9	67472	33736	19491	18200
10	417654	208825	117255	110851

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n	TOCM	CRC	$\text{CRC}_\tau(\cdot)$	$\text{CRC}_\tau(\rightarrow)$
1	1	1	0	0
2	2	1	0	0
3	6	3	0	0
4	22	11	1	0
5	92	46	5	1
6	426	213	21	5
7	2146	1073	88	23
8	11634	5817	385	105
9	67472	33736	1788	497
10	417654	208825	8875	2471

The minimal conditions beyond balance

The topic of today's talk

- ♦ We identify the broadest class of balanced residuated **po-semigroups** admitting a direct-system representation.

to admit a direct system
representation
are ...

... are these



From primitive exactness to quotient-level
coherence

The canonical τ -residuation-coherent partition

- ◆ Let $S=S_k(\mathbf{M})=\text{Id}^+(\mathbf{M})$.
- ◆ **Definition** For a skeleton partition Θ and a block $A\in\Theta$, put $M_A := \{x\in M : \tau(x) \in A\}$.
This is a union of primitive τ -layers

The canonical τ -residuation-coherent partition

- ◆ **Definition** (Operation-output set) Let Θ be a partition of S , and let $A, B \in \Theta$. The operation-output set of the pair (A, B) is $\text{Out}_\Theta(A, B) := \{\tau(xy), \tau(x \setminus y), \tau(x / y) : x \in M_A, y \in M_B\}$.
- ◆ It records, at the level of τ -values, where multiplication, the left residual, and the right residual send pairs of elements whose input τ -values lie in A and B .

The canonical τ -residuation-coherent partition

- ◆ **Definition** (τ -multiplication and τ -residuation coherence) A skeleton partition Θ is *τ -residuation-coherent* if, for every pair of blocks $A, B \in \Theta$, the set

$$\text{Out}_{\Theta}(A, B) = \{ \tau(xy), \tau(x \setminus y), \tau(x / y) : x \in M_A, y \in M_B \}$$

is contained in a single Θ -block.

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is contained in a single Θ -block.

The canonical τ -residuation-coherent partition

- ◆ **Definition** (Residual connected-component coarsening) Let Θ be a skeleton partition of S . Define a graph on the set of blocks of Θ by joining two distinct blocks $C, D \in \Theta$ whenever there exist blocks $A, B \in \Theta$ such that $C, D \in \text{Out}_\Theta(A, B)$.
- ◆ We denote by $\text{CC}_r(\Theta)$ the skeleton partition obtained by merging precisely those blocks that lie in the same connected component of this graph.

The canonical τ -residuation-coherent partition

- ◆ **Construction** (The canonical ω -limit τ -residuation closure) Let Θ_0 be the singleton partition of S . Define recursively

$$\Theta_{n+1} = CC_r(\Theta_n) \quad (n < \omega),$$

and let $\equiv_n$ be the equivalence relation on S whose classes are the blocks of Θ_n . Since every step only merges blocks, the relations $\equiv_n$ form an increasing sequence. Set

$$e \equiv_{r_\omega} f \text{ iff } e \equiv_{r_n} f \text{ for some } n < \omega.$$

The union relation $\equiv_{r_\omega}$ is an equivalence relation (because an increasing union of equivalence relations is again an equivalence relation). Define

$$C_r(\mathbf{M}) := S / \equiv_{r_\omega}.$$

We call $C_r(\mathbf{M})$ the canonical τ -residuation-coherent partition of $S = S_k(\mathbf{M})$, or the *residual coherentization* of S .

The canonical τ -residuation-coherent partition

- ◆ **Proposition** The partition $C_r(\mathbf{M})$ is τ -residuation-coherent. Moreover, $C_r(\mathbf{M})$ is the finest τ -residuation-coherent skeleton partition of S . Equivalently, every τ -residuation-coherent skeleton partition Φ satisfies

$$C_r(\mathbf{M}) \leq \Phi.$$

$C_r(\mathbf{M})$ is also τ -multiplication-coherent.

The quotient $S / C_r(\mathbf{M})$ is a join-semilattice.

Components, quotient skeleton, and shadows

Component algebras

- ◆ Let $\Omega := C_r(\mathbf{M})$. For each block $A \in \Omega$, define $M_A := \{x \in M : \tau(x) \in A\}$. These stratify the algebra. The τ -residuation coherence of Ω implies that M_A is closed under multiplication and under both residuals. Thus the canonical residual components are again balanced residuated partially ordered semigroups with the inherited operations.

- ◆
$$\mathbf{M}_A := \langle M_A, \leq_A, \cdot_A, \backslash_A, /_A \rangle$$

The quotient skeleton

- ◆ The quotient skeleton is the join-semilattice

$$\text{Sk}_\Omega(\mathbf{M}) := \text{Sk}(\mathbf{M}) / \Omega.$$

The elements of Ω are the positive-idempotent blocks.

- ◆ The order is the join order:

$$A \leq_\Omega B \iff A \vee B = B.$$

Product and residual shadows

- ◆ **Definition** (Product and residual shadows) Let $A, C \in \text{Sk}_\Omega(\mathbf{M})$ with $A \leq_\Omega C$, and let $q \in C$. For $x \in M_A$, define
- ◆
$$\lambda^{A,C}_q(x) := xq, \quad \eta^{A,C}_q(x) := x / q.$$
- ◆ When the source and target are clear, write simply $\lambda_q(x) = xq$, $\eta_q(x) = x / q$. The family $\{\lambda_q : q \in C\}$ is the *product-shadow family* from A into C , and the family $\{\eta_q : q \in C\}$ is the *residual-shadow family* from A into C .
- ◆ **Lemma** (Shadows land in the target component) If $x \in M_A$, $A \leq_\Omega C$, and $q \in C$, then $xq \in M_C$, $x / q \in M_C$.

Reconstruction

Canonical resolved two-shadow system

The reconstruction data are

$$\mathfrak{D}_r(\mathbf{M}) := (\text{Sk}_r(\mathbf{M}), \{L_A : A \in \text{Sk}_r(\mathbf{M})\}, \{\lambda_q^{A,C} : A \leq_\Omega C, q \in C\}, \{\eta_q^{A,C} : A \leq_\Omega C, q \in C\}),$$

where

$$\text{Sk}_r(\mathbf{M}) = \text{Sk}_{\mathcal{C}_r(\mathbf{M})}(\mathbf{M}),$$

and $\leq_\Omega$ denotes the order of this residual quotient skeleton, and, for $x \in L_A$,

$$\lambda_q^{A,C}(x) = xq, \quad \eta_q^{A,C}(x) = x/q.$$

Product recovery

- ◆ Let $x \in M_A$ and $y \in M_B$, and put $C = A \vee B$. The resolved product candidates are

$$\Pi_C(x, y) := \{\lambda^{A, C_q}(x) \lambda^{B, C_q}(y) : q \in C\} \subseteq M_C.$$

- ◆ **Proposition** (Product recovery) The product xy is the least element of $\Pi_C(x, y)$:

$$xy = \min \Pi_C(x, y).$$

Order recovery

- ◆ **Theorem** (Resolved order-completeness) Every τ -residuation-coherent skeleton partition satisfies the resolved order formula: for all $x \in M_A$ and $y \in M_B$, with $C=A \vee B$,

$$x \leq y \iff \exists q \in C : xq \leq_C y / q$$

$$x \leq y \iff \exists q \in C : \lambda^{A,C_q}(x) \leq_C \eta^{A,C_q}(x).$$

- ◆ **Corollary** (Order recovery for the residual coherentization)
For $\Omega = C_r(\mathbf{M})$ the above holds.

Collapse to ordinary direct systems

- ◆ If every block has a least element and these satisfy a natural monotonicity condition, then the shadow data are no longer needed.
- ◆ The two-shadow system reduces to an ordinary direct-system presentation.
- ◆ More precisely: A two-shadow system collapses to a two-transition direct system.

The recovery theorem

Theorem (Resolved τ -residuation-coherent decomposition–reconstruction) *Let $\mathbf{M}$ be a balanced residuated ordered semigroup, and let $\Omega = \mathcal{C}_r(\mathbf{M})$. Then $\mathbf{M}$ is recovered, up to the evident isomorphism, from the following data:*

- (1) *the quotient skeleton $\text{Sk}_r(\mathbf{M})$;*
- (2) *the component ordered semigroups $\mathbf{M}_A$, for $A \in \text{Sk}_r(\mathbf{M})$;*
- (3) *the product shadows $\lambda_q(x) = xq$, where q ranges over the target block;*
- (4) *the residual shadows $\eta_q(x) = x/q$, where q ranges over the target block.*

The product is reconstructed as a least product-shadow value. The order is reconstructed by the resolved two-shadow formula. The residuals are then reconstructed, on their own, as the residuals determined by this recovered ordered semigroup.

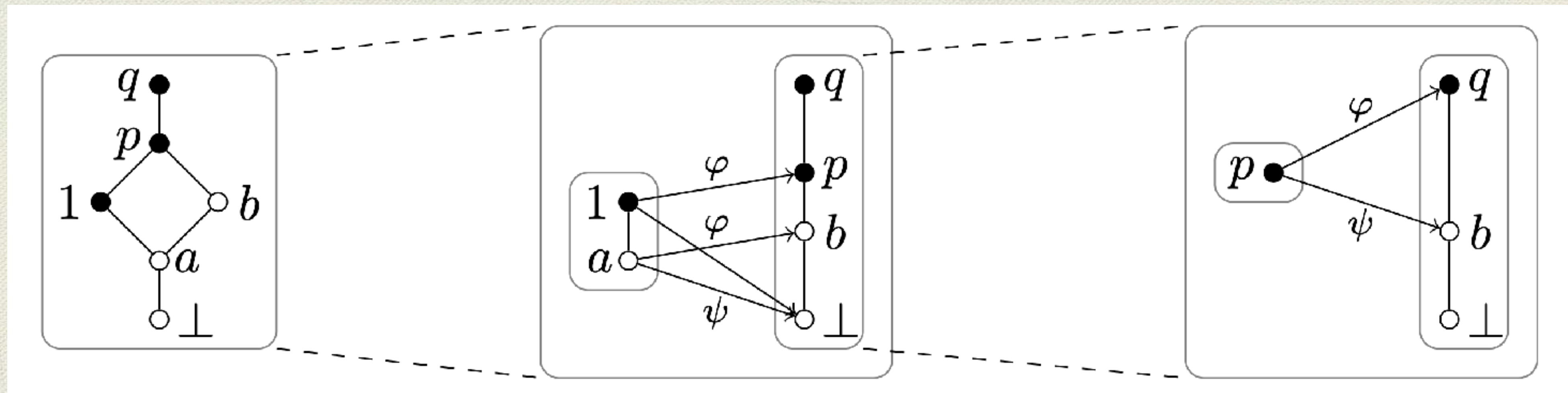
Comparison with the BGJPS Płonka- sum method

Agreement under strong exactness conditions

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- Under these assumptions, residual coherentization collapses to the BGJPS method: the canonical τ -residuation-coherent partition of $\text{Id}^+(\mathbf{M})$ becomes the partition into singletons, the two shadow systems reduce to two ordinary transition systems of direct systems, and the general recovery formulas specialize to the BGJPS formulas.

Subsemilattice-steady visibility



Residual coherentization refines subsemilattice-steady visibility - the first level

◆ **Theorem** (First-level comparison with subsemilattice-steady decompositions)

Let $\mathbf{A}$ be a balanced residuated partially ordered semigroup, and let

$$I \subseteq \text{Sk}(\mathbf{A})$$

be a nonempty subsemilattice over which $\mathbf{A}$ is steady in the sense of [BGJPS].

Then

$$C_r(\mathbf{A}) \leq P_I,$$

where $\leq$ denotes refinement of partitions.

Equivalently, every component of the first-level C_r -decomposition is contained in a component of the subsemilattice-steady decomposition over I .

In particular, if $\text{Sk}(\mathbf{A})$ is finite, then

$$|C_r(\mathbf{A})| \geq |P_I| = |I|.$$

Residual coherentization refines subsemilattice-steady visibility - the frontier

◆ **Definition** (Frontier partitions of an iterated decomposition) Let a decomposition procedure be iterated on a balanced residuated partially ordered semigroup $\mathbf{A}$. A component is *terminal* for the procedure if one more application of the procedure produces no proper refinement of that component. The frontier partitions $F_0, F_1, F_2, \dots$ are defined as follows. Put $F_0 = \{\mathbf{A}\}$.

Given F_n , each nonterminal component is replaced by the components produced by one application of the decomposition procedure inside it, while each terminal component is carried forward unchanged. The resulting partition of the original carrier is F_{n+1} . Thus F_n is not the set of vertices at graph-theoretic depth n . It is the current frontier after n rounds of refinement. In particular, terminal leaves remain present in all later frontier partitions.

Residual coherentization refines subsemilattice-steady visibility - the frontier

- ◆ **Theorem** (Frontier comparison for the residual tree) Let $\mathbf{A}$ be a balanced residuated po-semigroup. Let $(R_n)_{n \geq 0}$ and $(S_n)_{n \geq 0}$ be the frontier partitions of two iterated decompositions of the original carrier. Assume that $(R_n)_{n \geq 0}$ is obtained by iterating the residual coherentization C_r . Assume that $(S_n)_{n \geq 0}$ is obtained by iterating subsemilattice-steady decompositions in the sense of [BGJPS]: at each nonterminal step, a steady subsemilattice of the positive-idempotent skeleton of the current component is chosen, it is required to be steady over that subsemilattice, and the current component is replaced by the corresponding steady fibres. Then

$$R_n \leq S_n \ (n \geq 0).$$

Consequently, whenever the frontier partitions are finite, $|R_n| \geq |S_n| \ (n \geq 0)$.

If the subsemilattice-steady iteration terminates with terminal frontier S_N , and the residual iteration also terminates with terminal frontier R_M , then $R_M \leq S_N$.

Equivalently, every terminal residual-coherent component is contained in a unique terminal subsemilattice-steady component, and every terminal subsemilattice-steady component is the disjoint union of the terminal residual-coherent components contained in it. In particular, each such terminal residual-coherent component is an induced balanced residuated component subalgebra of the terminal subsemilattice-steady component which contains it.

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Examples separating residual coherrentization from the BGJPS (subsemilattice-steady) method

- ◆ Let $\mathbf{A}$ be the direct product $\mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{D}$, where $\mathbf{B}$ is the complex residuated lattice of the two-element group, and $\mathbf{D}$ is the complex residuated lattice of the three-element residuated chain whose product is maximum.

Then, at the frontier level,

- $C_r(\mathbf{A})$ has four blocks, whereas the subsemilattice-steady method yields only two,
- $C_r(\mathbf{D})$ has two blocks, whereas $\mathbf{D}$ is indecomposable for the subsemilattice-steady method.

Recapitulation

- ◆ Instead of imposing restrictive identities that lead to a narrow scope, we work with the whole class of balanced residuated po-semigroups.
- ◆ We form the canonical τ -residuation-coherent partition (the residual coherentization).
- ◆ From this partition we obtain the component semigroups, the quotient skeleton, and the product and residual shadows; together these form the resolved two-shadow system.
- ◆ The original algebra is recovered by the product-recovery rule, the resolved order-recovery rule, and the determinacy of the residuals from the recovered product and order.
- ◆ For every balanced residuated po-semigroup, the canonical residual coherentization yields a decomposition refining every subsemilattice-steady BGJPS decomposition; on suitable subclasses, the refinement is strict.

The balanced finite totally ordered monoid setting - Clifford ordinal sum-like structure

- ◆ Scope: monoidal
- ◆ $C_m(\mathbf{M})$ - multiplicative coherentization
- ◆ component ordered semigroups
- ◆ **rigid** (single-transition) direct system

The balanced finite totally ordered monoid
setting - Clifford ordinal sum-like structure

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	29
3	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	29
4	1	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	29
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	29	28	27	28	27	26	24	26	19	16	15	14	15	14	15	16	16	16	19	20	21	21	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	

$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 3 & 3 & 5 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 4 & 4 & 6 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 & 6 & 6 & 6 \\ 1 & 5 & 5 & 6 & 6 & 6 \\ 1 & 6 & 6 & 6 & 6 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 1 & 3 & 3 & 5 & 5 & 6 \\ 1 & 3 & 3 & 6 & 6 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 4 & 6 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 1 & 3 & 3 & 6 & 6 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$
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Coming to arXiv in a Few Days

- ◆ SJ, A canonical rigid direct-system representation of finite local-unit-aligned totally ordered monoids
- ◆ SJ, Canonical resolved-transport decomposition and reconstruction of local-unit-aligned ordered semigroups
- ◆ SJ, Residual coherentization of balanced residuated partially ordered semigroups

That is all