

Clarifications concerning Definition 3.3.27(6):

For any set $R \in \text{Sig}$ let \mathfrak{F}^R denote the $\text{Alg}_m(\mathcal{L}^R)$ -free algebra generated by R . Let $\mu^R : \mathfrak{F}^R \rightarrow \mathfrak{F}^R$ be the homomorphic extension of the identity mapping $id : R \rightarrow R$. As \mathfrak{F}^R has the universal mapping property with respect to the class $\text{Alg}_m(\mathcal{L}^R)$, for any model $\mathfrak{M} \in M^R$ there is a homomorphism $m_{\mathfrak{M}}^R : \mathfrak{F}^R \rightarrow \text{mng}_{\mathfrak{M}}^R(\mathfrak{F}^R)$ such that $m_{\mathfrak{M}}^R \circ \mu^R = \text{mng}_{\mathfrak{M}}^R$, i.e. the diagram below commutes.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathfrak{F}^R & \xrightarrow{\mu^R} & \mathfrak{F}^R \\ & \searrow \text{mng}_{\mathfrak{M}}^R & \swarrow m_{\mathfrak{M}}^R \\ & \text{mng}_{\mathfrak{M}}^R(\mathfrak{F}^R) & \end{array}$$

Define the tautological congruence \sim^R of \mathfrak{F}^R by writing¹

$$\mu^R(\varphi) \sim^R \mu^R(\psi) \text{ if and only if } (\forall \mathfrak{M} \in M^R) m_{\mathfrak{M}}^R(\mu^R(\varphi)) = m_{\mathfrak{M}}^R(\mu^R(\psi)), \quad (1)$$

that is, \sim^R is $\bigcap_{\mathfrak{M} \in M^R} \ker(m_{\mathfrak{M}}^R)$. Notice that $\varphi \sim^R \psi$ if and only if $\mu^R(\varphi) \sim^R \mu^R(\psi)$.²

Let now $P_i \in \text{Sig}$ be disjoint sets for $i \in I$ and let P be the disjoint union $\bigcup_{i \in I} P_i$. The congruences \sim^{P_i} are relations in \mathfrak{F}^P . Item (6) of Definition 3.3.27 requires that

$$\sim^P = \text{Cg}_{\mathfrak{F}^P} \left(\bigcup_{i \in I} \sim^{P_i} \right) \quad (2)$$

holds.

¹Observe the difference between the symbols \sim and \sim^R .

²An alternative way would be to define \sim^R as the μ^R -image of \sim^R , that is, $\sim^R = \{ \langle \mu^R(\varphi), \mu^R(\psi) \rangle : \varphi \sim^R \psi \}$. As \mathfrak{F}^R is the $\text{Alg}_m(\mathcal{L}^R)$ -free algebra, and \sim^R was defined by the intersection of kernels of meaning homomorphisms, this yields the same definition. Note, however, that the surjective homomorphic image of a congruence is not necessarily a congruence, as transitivity can be violated. In general, surjective homomorphic images of congruences are only tolerance relations: reflexive, symmetric and compatible.