



Results on hoops

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Abstract

In this paper, by considering the notion of hoop, were introduced by Bosbach in [7, 8] under the name of complementary semigroups, we show that there are relations among hoops and some of other logical algebras such as residuated lattices, *MTL*-algebras, *BL*-algebras, *MV*-algebras, *BCK*-algebras, equality algebras, *EQ*-algebras, *R₀*-algebras, Hilbert algebras, Heyting algebras, Hertz algebras, lattice implication algebras and fuzzy implication algebras. The aim of this paper is to find that under what conditions hoops are equivalent to these logical algebras.

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1 Introduction

Hoops were introduced by B. Bosbach in [7, 8] and studied by J.R. Büchi and T.M. Owens and other mathematicians. The study of hoops is motivated by their occurrence both in universal algebra and algebraic logic. Typical examples of hoops include both Brouwerian semilattices and the positive cones of lattice ordered Abelian groups, while hoops structurally enriched with normal multiplicative operators naturally generalize the normal Boolean algebras with operators. In the last years, hoops theory was enriched with deep structure theorems[1, 2, 3, 5, 6]. Many of these results have a strong impact with fuzzy logic. Particularly, from the structure theorem of finite basic hoops one obtains an elegant short proof of the completeness theorem for propositional basic logic introduced by Hájek. The algebraic structures corresponding to Hájek's propositional (fuzzy) basic logic, *BL*-algebras, are particular cases of hoops. The main example of *BL*-algebra is the interval $[0, 1]$ endowed with the structure induced by a *t*-norm. *MV*-algebras, product algebras and Gödel algebras are the most known classes of *BL*-algebras. Now, in this paper we study the relation between hoops and other logical algebras such as a residuated lattice, *MTL*-algebra, *BL*-algebra, *MV*-algebra, *BCK*-algebra, Hilbert algebra, etc.

2 Preliminaries

Bellow we recall some definitions that will be used in the rest of the paper.

Definition 2.1. [1] A hoop is an algebra $(A, \odot, \rightarrow, 1)$ of type $(2, 2, 0)$ such that, for all $x, y, z \in A$:

(HP1) $(A, \odot, 1)$ is a commutative monoid,

(HP2) $x \rightarrow x = 1$,

(HP3) $(x \odot y) \rightarrow z = x \rightarrow (y \rightarrow z)$,

(HP4) $x \odot (x \rightarrow y) = y \odot (y \rightarrow x)$.

A relation \leq on hoop A is defined by $x \leq y$ if and only if $x \rightarrow y = 1$, then \leq is a partial order relation on A . A hoop A is called bounded if there is an element $0 \in A$ such that $0 \leq x$, for all $x \in A$. Let A be a bounded hoop. The negation " ' " on A is defined by, $x' = x \rightarrow 0$, for all $x \in A$. If $(x')' = x$, for all $x \in A$, then the bounded hoop A is said to have the double negation property, or (DNP) for short. Finally, for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$, defined $x^0 = 1$ and $x^n = x^{n-1} \odot x$. (See [1, 7])

The following proposition provides some properties of hoops.

Proposition 2.2. [7, 8] Let A be a hoop. Then, for all $x, y, z \in A$, the following properties hold:

(i) (A, \leq) is a \wedge -semilattice with $x \wedge y = x \odot (x \rightarrow y)$;

(ii) $x \odot y \leq z$ if and only if $x \leq y \rightarrow z$;

(iii) $x \odot y \leq x, y$;

(iv) $x \leq y \rightarrow x$;

(v) $1 \rightarrow x = x$;

(vi) $x \rightarrow 1 = 1$;

(vii) $y \leq (y \rightarrow x) \rightarrow x$;

(viii) $x \leq (x \rightarrow y) \rightarrow x$;

(ix) $(x \rightarrow y) \leq (y \rightarrow z) \rightarrow (x \rightarrow z)$;

(x) $(x \rightarrow y) \odot (y \rightarrow z) \leq (x \rightarrow z)$;

(xi) $x \leq y$ implies $x \odot z \leq y \odot z$;

(xii) $x \leq y$ implies $z \rightarrow x \leq z \rightarrow y$;

(xiii) $x \leq y$ implies $y \rightarrow z \leq x \rightarrow z$;

(xiv) $x \rightarrow (y \wedge z) = (x \rightarrow y) \wedge (x \rightarrow z)$.

Proposition 2.3. [15] Let A be a hoop and for any $x, y \in A$,

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

Then the following conditions are equivalent:

(i) \vee is associative;

(ii) $x \leq y$ implies $x \vee z \leq y \vee z$, for all $x, y, z \in A$;

(iii) $x \vee (y \wedge z) \leq (x \vee y) \wedge (x \vee z)$, for all $x, y, z \in A$;

(iv) \vee is the join operation on A .

Definition 2.4. A hoop A is called a \vee -hoop, if it satisfies in the one of equivalent conditions of Proposition 2.3.

Proposition 2.5. [15] Let A be a \vee -hoop. Then for all $x, y, z \in A$,

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

Remark 2.6. [15] \vee -hoop (A, \vee, \wedge) is a distributive lattice.

3 Relations among hoops and some logical algebras

In this section, we investigate the relations among hoops and some logical algebras such as residuated lattices, *MTL*-algebras, *BL*-algebras, *MV*-algebras, *BCK*-algebras, *R₀*-algebras, Hilbert algebras, Heyting algebras, Hertz algebras and fuzzy implication algebras.

3.1 Relation with residuated lattices (*MTL*, *BL* and *MV*-algebras)

Definition 3.1. [22] *A residuated lattice is an algebra $(L, \vee, \wedge, \odot, \rightarrow, 0, 1)$ of type $(2, 2, 2, 2, 0, 0)$ satisfying the following axioms:*

(RL1) $(L, \vee, \wedge, 0, 1)$ is a bounded lattice,

(RL2) $(L, \odot, 1)$ is a commutative monoid,

(RL3) $x \odot y \leq z$ if and only if $x \leq y \rightarrow z$, for all $x, y, z \in L$.

Proposition 3.2. [20] *Let L be a residuated lattice. Then, for any $x, y, z \in L$, the following conditions are equivalent:*

(r₁) $x \rightarrow (y \vee z) = (x \rightarrow y) \vee (x \rightarrow z)$,

(r₂) $(x \wedge y) \rightarrow z = (x \rightarrow z) \vee (y \rightarrow z)$,

(r₃) $(x \rightarrow y) \vee (y \rightarrow x) = 1$.

Definition 3.3. [11, 14, 16] *Let L be a residuated lattice. Then L is called;*

(i) *a divisible residuated lattice, if for any $x, y \in L$,*

$$x \wedge y = x \odot (x \rightarrow y),$$

(ii) *an *MTL*-algebra, if for any $x, y \in L$,*

$$(x \rightarrow y) \vee (y \rightarrow x) = 1, \quad (M1)$$

(iii) *a *BL*-algebra, if L is an *MTL*-algebra and, for any $x, y \in L$,*

$$x \wedge y = x \odot (x \rightarrow y), \quad (B1)$$

(iv) *an *MV*-algebra, if L is a *BL*-algebra and, for any $x \in L$,*

$$x'' = x, \quad (DNP)$$

where $x' = x \rightarrow 0$.

Proposition 3.4. [3] *Let L be a divisible residuated lattice. Then L is a bounded hoop which is a \vee -semilattice.*

Theorem 3.5. $(A, \odot, \rightarrow, 0, 1)$ is a bounded \vee -hoop if and only if $(A, \wedge, \vee, \odot, \rightarrow, 0, 1)$ is a divisible residuated lattice.

Proof. (\Rightarrow) Let $(A, \odot, \rightarrow, 0, 1)$ be a bounded \vee -hoop. It is clear that $(A, \odot, 1)$ is a commutative monoid. Moreover, by Remark 2.6, $(A, \wedge, \vee, 0, 1)$ is a bounded distributive lattice. Now, let $x \odot y \leq z$, for some $x, y, z \in A$. Then $(x \odot y) \rightarrow z = 1$, and so by (HP3), $x \rightarrow (y \rightarrow z) = 1$. Thus, $x \leq y \rightarrow z$. By the similar way, we can prove the other side. Hence, A is a residuated lattice. Also, by Proposition 2.2(i), for any $x, y \in A$, $x \wedge y = x \odot (x \rightarrow y)$. Therefore, $(A, \wedge, \vee, \odot, \rightarrow, 0, 1)$ is a divisible residuated lattice.

(\Leftarrow) By Proposition 3.4, the proof is clear. □

Let us remark that residuated lattices and hoops are incomparable. Indeed, not all hoops are residuated lattices. It is noticeable that, hoop is a meet semilattice with respect to the meet operator $a \wedge b = a \odot (a \rightarrow b)$ but it has not a lattice structure. The following counterexample indicates that any residuated lattices is not a hoop, in general.

Example 3.6. Let $A = [0, 1]$. Then, for all $x, y \in A$, define the operations \wedge , \vee , \odot and \rightarrow on A as follows:

$$x \wedge y = \min\{x, y\} \quad \text{and} \quad x \vee y = \max\{x, y\},$$

$$x \odot y = \begin{cases} 0 & , \quad x + y \leq 1 \\ x \wedge y & , \quad x + y > 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{and} \quad x \rightarrow y = \begin{cases} 1 & , \quad x \leq y \\ (1 - x) \vee x & , \quad x > y \end{cases}$$

Then $(A, \vee, \wedge, \odot, \rightarrow, 0, 1)$ is a residuated lattice. Now, let $x > y$, for some $x, y \in A$. Then $x \odot (x \rightarrow y) = x \odot ((1 - x) \vee x)$. If $(1 - x) \vee x = 1 - x$, since $x + (1 - x) = 1$, we have $x \odot (1 - x) = 0 \neq y = x \wedge y$. If $(1 - x) \vee x = x$, then $x \odot x = 0$ or x , and so $x \wedge y = y \neq x \odot (x \rightarrow y)$. Therefore, A is not a hoop.

Theorem 3.7. $(A, \odot, \rightarrow, 0, 1)$ is a bounded \vee -hoop with condition (M1) if and only if $(A, \wedge, \vee, \odot, \rightarrow, 0, 1)$ is an *MTL*-algebra with condition (B1).

Proof. (\Rightarrow) Let $(A, \odot, \rightarrow, 0, 1)$ be a bounded \vee -hoop with condition (M1). By Theorem 3.5, $(A, \wedge, \vee, \odot, \rightarrow, 0, 1)$ is a divisible residuated lattice. So, we have (B1). Since A is a residuated lattice and has condition (M1), by Definition 3.3(ii), $(A, \wedge, \vee, \odot, \rightarrow, 0, 1)$ is an *MTL*-algebra.

(\Leftarrow) Since $(A, \wedge, \vee, \odot, \rightarrow, 0, 1)$ is an *MTL*-algebra, A is a residuated lattice with condition (M1). Moreover, since A has condition (B1), A is a divisible residuated lattice. Hence, by Theorem 3.5, $(A, \odot, \rightarrow, 0, 1)$ is a bounded \vee -hoop. Therefore, $(A, \odot, \rightarrow, 0, 1)$ is a bounded \vee -hoop with condition (M1). \square

Corollary 3.8. $(A, \wedge, \vee, \odot, \rightarrow, 0, 1)$ is a *BL*-algebra if and only if $(A, \odot, \rightarrow, 0, 1)$ is a bounded \vee -hoop with condition (M1).

Proof. According to Definition 3.3(iii), every *MTL*-algebra with condition (B1) is a *BL*-algebra, then by Theorem 3.7, the proof is clear. \square

Theorem 3.9. $(A, \odot, \rightarrow, 0, 1)$ is a bounded \vee -hoop with (DNP) and condition (M1) if and only if $(A, \odot, \rightarrow, ', 1)$ is an *MV*-algebra.

Proof. (\Rightarrow) Let $(A, \odot, \rightarrow, 0, 1)$ be a bounded \vee -hoop with condition (M1). Then by Corollary 3.8, $(A, \wedge, \vee, \odot, \rightarrow, 0, 1)$ is a *BL*-algebra. Since A has (DNP), by Definition 3.3(iv), $(A, \odot, \rightarrow, ', 1)$ is an *MV*-algebra.

(\Leftarrow) Let $(A, \odot, \rightarrow, ', 1)$ be an *MV*-algebra. Since any *MV*-algebra is a *BL*-algebra with (DNP), by Corollary 3.8, $(A, \odot, \rightarrow, 0, 1)$ is a bounded \vee -hoop with (DNP) and condition (M1). \square

Example 3.10. Let $A = \{0, a, b, 1\}$ be a poset such that $0 \leq a, b \leq 1$. Define the operations \rightarrow and \odot on A as follows,

\rightarrow	0	a	b	1	\odot	0	a	b	1
0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
a	b	1	b	1	a	0	a	0	a
b	a	a	1	1	b	0	0	b	b
1	0	a	b	1	1	0	a	b	1

Then $(A, \odot, \rightarrow, 0, 1)$ is a \vee -hoop with (DNP) and condition (M1).

Proposition 3.11. $(A, \odot, \rightarrow, ', 1)$ is an MV-algebra if and only if there exists an algebraic structure $(A, \oplus, \neg, 0)$ of type $(2, 1, 0)$, where $(A, \oplus, 0)$ is a commutative monoid with neutral element 0 and, for all $x, y \in A$:

$$(MV_1) \quad \neg(\neg x) = x,$$

$$(MV_2) \quad x \oplus 1 = 1, \text{ where } 1 = \neg 0,$$

$$(MV_3) \quad x \oplus \neg(x \oplus \neg y) = y \oplus \neg(y \oplus \neg x).$$

Proof. (\Rightarrow) Suppose $(A, \odot, \rightarrow, ', 1)$ is an MV-algebra. Define $x \oplus y = x' \rightarrow y$ and $\neg x = x'$, for all $x, y \in A$. It is easy to see that $(A, \oplus, 0)$ is a commutative monoid that satisfying in conditions (MV_1) , (MV_2) and (MV_3) .

(\Leftarrow) Let $(A, \oplus, 0)$ be a commutative monoid with constant element 0 and satisfying the conditions (MV_1) , (MV_2) and (MV_3) . For all $x, y \in A$, we define,

$$x \odot y = \neg(\neg x \oplus \neg y), \quad x \rightarrow y = \neg x \oplus y, \quad x' = \neg x, \quad x \wedge y = (x \oplus \neg y) \odot y \text{ and } x \vee y = x \odot \neg y$$

Then $(A, \odot, \rightarrow, ', 1)$ is an MV-algebra. □

Theorem 3.12. If $(A, \odot, \rightarrow, 0, 1)$ is a bounded hoop with (DNP), then $(A, \oplus, 0)$ is an MV-algebra.

Proof. Suppose $(A, \odot, \rightarrow, 0, 1)$ is a bounded hoop with (DNP). It is enough to prove that the conditions of Proposition 3.11 hold. Define $x \oplus y = (x' \odot y')'$, for all $x, y \in A$. Routine calculation shows that $(A, \oplus, 0)$ is a commutative monoid. Since A has (DNP), we have (MV_1) . Moreover, $x \oplus 1 = (x' \odot 0) = 1$, so we have (MV_2) . Also, by definition of \oplus and (DNP), we have $x \oplus (x \oplus y)' = (x' \odot (x' \odot y)')$. By (HP3),

$$(x' \odot (x' \odot y)')' = (x' \odot (x' \rightarrow y'))'.$$

Then by (HP4),

$$x \oplus (x \oplus y)' = (y' \odot (y' \rightarrow x'))' = y \oplus (y \oplus x)'$$

Hence, (MV_3) holds. Therefore, by Proposition 3.11, $(A, \oplus, 0)$ is an MV-algebra. □

Corollary 3.13. $(A, \oplus, 0)$ is an MV-algebra if and only if $(A, \odot, \rightarrow, 0, 1)$ is a bounded \vee -hoop with (DNP).

Proof. By Theorems 3.12 and 3.9, the proof is clear. □

3.2 Relation with $BCK(BCI)$ -algebras

In this section, we investigate the relation among hoop and BCK and BCI -algebras.

Definition 3.14. [18] A BCI -algebra is an algebra $(A, *, 0)$ of type $(2, 0)$ that, for any $x, y, z \in A$, it satisfies the following conditions:

- (BCI1) $((x * y) * (x * z)) * (z * y) = 0$,
- (BCI2) $(x * (x * y)) * y = 0$,
- (BCI3) $x * x = 0$,
- (BCI4) $x * y = 0$ and $y * x = 0$ imply $x = y$.

Relation " \leq " on BCI -algebra A which is defined by $x \leq y$ if and only if $x * y = 0$, for any $x, y \in A$, is a partial order. If a BCI -algebra A satisfies $0 * x = 0$, for any $x \in A$, then A is called a BCK -algebra. A BCK -algebra A is called non-trivial if $A \neq \{0\}$. If A is a BCK -algebra and the poset (A, \leq) is a lattice, then A is called a BCK -lattice. A BCK -lattice $(A, \leq, *, 0)$ is denoted by $(A, \wedge, \vee, *, 0)$, where $x \leq y$ if and only if $x \wedge y = x$ if and only if $x \vee y = y$, for all $x, y \in A$. A BCK -algebra $(A, \leq, *, 0)$ is called a BCK -algebra with product ($BCK(P)$ -algebra), if, for any $x, y \in A$, it is satisfying in the condition (P), $x \odot y = \min\{z \mid x \leq y \rightarrow z\}$ exists. A BCK -algebra A is called implicative if $x * (y * x) = x$ and is commutative if $x * (x * y) = y * (y * x)$, for any $x, y \in A$. (See [17, 18])

Theorem 3.15. [12] Every hoop is a BCK -algebra.

Corollary 3.16. Every hoop is a BCI -algebra.

Proof. By Definition 3.14 and Theorem 3.15, the proof is clear. □

Lemma 3.17. [17] Let $(A, \leq, *, 0)$ be a $BCK(P)$ -algebra. Then,

- (i) $(A, \odot, 0)$ is a commutative monoid with the greatest element 0,
- (ii) if A is a $BCK(P)$ -lattice such that $x^2 = x$, for any $x \in A$, then $x \wedge y = x \odot (x \rightarrow y)$, for any $x, y \in A$.
- (iii) $(z * y) * x = z * (x \odot y)$, for any $x, y, z \in A$.

Theorem 3.18. Let $(A, \leq, *, 0)$ be a $BCK(P)$ -lattice. If $x^2 = x$, for any $x \in A$, then $(A, \odot, \rightarrow, 1)$ is a hoop.

Proof. Let A be a $BCK(P)$ -lattice. Define $y \rightarrow x = x * y$, for any $x, y \in A$. Since A is a $BCK(P)$ -lattice, by Lemma 3.17(i), $(A, \odot, 1)$ is a commutative monoid, (HP1) holds. Since, $x^2 = x$, for any $x \in A$, by Lemma 3.17(ii), $x \wedge y = x \odot (x \rightarrow y)$, and so (HP4) holds. Moreover, since A is a BCK -algebra, we have $x * x = 0$, for any $x \in A$. Since $1 = x \rightarrow x = x * x = 0$, we have (HP2). Also, by Lemma 3.17(iii), $(z * y) * x = z * (x \odot y)$, for any $x, y, z \in A$, and so $x \rightarrow (y \rightarrow z) = (x \odot y) \rightarrow z$. Therefore, $(A, \odot, \rightarrow, 1)$ is a hoop. □

Example 3.19. Let $A = \{0, a, b, 1\}$ be a set such that $0 \leq a \leq b \leq 1$. Define the operation \rightarrow on A as follows,

\rightarrow	0	a	b	1
0	1	1	1	1
a	0	1	1	1
b	0	a	1	1
1	0	a	b	1

Then $(A, \rightarrow, 0, 1)$ is a bounded BCK-algebra. Since A is a chain, it is easy to see that A is a BCK-lattice. The operation \odot on A is given by the following table:

\odot	0	a	b	1
0	0	0	0	0
a	0	a	a	a
b	0	a	b	b
1	0	a	b	1

Thus, A is a BCK(P)-lattice such that, for any $x \in A$, $x^2 = x$.

Next, we investigate the relation among hoop and commutative and implicative BCK-algebra.

Lemma 3.20. *If $(A, \odot, \rightarrow, 0, 1)$ is a bounded \vee -hoop with (DNP), then for any $x, y \in A$,*

$$x \rightarrow y = y' \rightarrow x' \quad , \quad (x \rightarrow y) \rightarrow y = (y \rightarrow x) \rightarrow x.$$

Proof. Let $(A, \odot, \rightarrow, 0, 1)$ be a bounded \vee -hoop with (DNP) and $x, y \in A$. Since $y'' = y$, we have $x \rightarrow y = x \rightarrow y''$. Then by (HP3),

$$x \rightarrow y'' = x \rightarrow (y' \rightarrow 0) = y' \rightarrow (x \rightarrow 0),$$

and so $x \rightarrow y = y' \rightarrow x'$. Now, we prove that $(x \rightarrow y) \rightarrow y = (y \rightarrow x) \rightarrow x$. Since $y'' = y$ and $x \rightarrow y = y' \rightarrow x'$, we have $(x \rightarrow y) \rightarrow y = (y' \rightarrow x') \rightarrow y''$. Thus, by (HP3) and Proposition 2.2(i), we obtain that

$$(x \rightarrow y) \rightarrow y = (y' \rightarrow x') \rightarrow y'' = (y' \rightarrow x') \rightarrow (y' \rightarrow 0) = (y' \odot (y' \rightarrow x')) \rightarrow 0 = (y' \wedge x')',$$

By the similar way, we can prove that $(y \rightarrow x) \rightarrow x = (y' \wedge x')'$. Hence, $(x \rightarrow y) \rightarrow y = (y \rightarrow x) \rightarrow x$. \square

Theorem 3.21. *If $(A, \odot, \rightarrow, 0, 1)$ is a bounded \vee -hoop with (DNP), then $(A, *, 0)$ is a commutative BCK-algebra.*

Proof. Let $(A, \odot, \rightarrow, 0, 1)$ be a bounded \vee -hoop with (DNP). Then by Theorem 3.15, A is a BCK-algebra. Define $x * y = y \rightarrow x$, for any $x, y \in A$ and consider that the constant is 1. Then by definition of $*$, $x * (x * y) = (y \rightarrow x) \rightarrow x$, and so by Lemma 3.20,

$$x * (x * y) = (y \rightarrow x) \rightarrow x = (x \rightarrow y) \rightarrow y = y * (y * x)$$

Therefore, $(A, *, 0)$ is a commutative BCK-algebra. \square

The following example shows that every bounded \vee -hoop is not a commutative BCK-algebra, in general.

Example 3.22. *Let $A = \{0, a, b, c, 1\}$ be a set such that $0 \leq c \leq a, b \leq 1$, but a and b are incomparable. Define the operations \wedge, \vee, \odot and \rightarrow on A as follows:*

\rightarrow	0	c	a	b	1	\odot	0	c	a	b	1
0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
c	0	1	1	1	1	c	0	c	c	c	c
a	0	b	1	b	1	a	0	c	a	c	a
b	0	a	a	1	1	b	0	c	c	b	b
1	0	c	a	b	1	1	0	c	a	b	1

\vee	0	c	a	b	1	\wedge	0	c	a	b	1
0	0	c	a	b	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
c	c	c	a	b	1	c	0	c	c	c	c
a	a	a	a	1	1	a	0	c	a	c	a
b	b	b	1	b	1	b	0	c	c	b	b
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	c	a	b	1

Then $(A, \odot, \rightarrow, 0, 1)$ is a bounded \vee -hoop. Since $(c \rightarrow 0) \rightarrow 0 = 1 \neq c$, A does not have (DNP). Moreover, by Theorem 3.15, A is a BCK-algebra, but it is not a commutative ones. Because,

$$0 * (0 * a) = (a \rightarrow 0) \rightarrow 0 = 1 \neq a = (0 \rightarrow a) \rightarrow a = a * (a * 0).$$

Proposition 3.23. Let $(A, \odot, \rightarrow, 0, 1)$ be a bounded \vee -hoop with (DNP) such that $x^2 = x$, for any $x \in A$. Then $(A, *, 0)$ is an implicative BCK-algebra.

Proof. Let $(A, \odot, \rightarrow, 0, 1)$ be a bounded \vee -hoop with (DNP) such that $x^2 = x$, for any $x \in A$. Define $x * y = y \rightarrow x$, for any $x, y \in A$ and consider that the constant is 1. By Theorem 3.21, $(A, *, 0)$ is a commutative BCK-algebra. Hence, $x * (x * y) = y * (y * x)$, for any $x, y \in A$. By Proposition 2.2(viii), $x \leq (x \rightarrow y) \rightarrow x$, for any $x, y \in A$, and so $x * (y * x) \leq x$. Since A has (DNP) and $x^2 = x$, for any $x \in A$, we have,

$$x * (x * (y * x)) = (y * x) * ((y * x) * x) = (y * x) * (y * x^2) = (y * x) * (y * x) = 0.$$

Then $x \leq x * (y * x)$, and so $x * (y * x) = x$. Therefore, $(A, *, 0)$ is an implicative BCK-algebra. \square

Example 3.24. (i) Let A be the hoop as in Example 3.10, then A is a \vee -hoop with (DNP) and for all $x \in A$, $x^2 = x$.

(ii) Let A be a hoop as in Example 3.22, then A is a BCK-algebra, but is not an implicative BCK-algebra, because,

$$a * (0 * a) = (a \rightarrow 0) \rightarrow a = 1 \neq a.$$

Corollary 3.25. Let $(A, *, 0)$ be a BCI-algebra. If, for any $x, y \in A$, $x \rightarrow y = y * x$, then $(A, \odot, \rightarrow, 1)$ is a hoop, if it satisfies in the following conditions:

- (i) $0 * x = 0$, for any $x \in A$;
- (ii) (A, \leq) is a lattice;
- (iii) $x \odot y = \min\{z \mid x \leq y \rightarrow z\}$ exists, for any $x, y \in A$;
- (iv) if $x^2 = x$, then $x \wedge y = x \odot (x \rightarrow y)$, for any $x, y \in A$.

Proof. Let $(A, *, 0)$ be a BCI-algebra. By (i) and (iii), $(A, \leq, *, 0)$ is a BCK(P)-algebra. Then by Lemma 3.17 and Theorem 3.18, the proof is clear. \square

3.3 Relation with equality and EQ-algebras

In this section, we study the relation among hoops, equality algebras and EQ-algebras.

Definition 3.26. [19] An algebraic structure $(E, \wedge, \sim, 1)$ of type $(2, 2, 0)$ is called an equality algebra if for any $x, y, z \in E$ the following statements hold:

- (E1) $(E, \wedge, 1)$ is a commutative idempotent monoid(i.e. meet semilattice with top element 1).
- (E2) $x \sim y = y \sim x$.
- (E3) $x \sim x = 1$.

(E4) $x \sim 1 = x$.

(E5) $x \leq y \leq z$ implies $x \sim z \leq y \sim z$ and $x \sim z \leq x \sim y$.

(E6) $x \sim y \leq (x \wedge z) \sim (y \wedge z)$.

(E7) $x \sim y \leq (x \sim z) \sim (y \sim z)$.

The operation \wedge is called *meet*(infimum) and \sim is an *equality operation*. We write $x \leq y$ if and only if $x \wedge y = x$, as usual. Define the following two derived operations, the *implication* and the *equivalence operation* of the equality algebra by,

$$x \rightarrow y = x \sim (x \wedge y) \quad \text{and} \quad x \leftrightarrow y = (x \rightarrow y) \wedge (y \rightarrow x)$$

Theorem 3.27. [19, 25] *The following two statements hold:*

(i) *For any equality algebra $\mathcal{E} = (E, \wedge, \sim, 1)$, $\psi(\mathcal{E}) = (E, \wedge, \rightarrow, 1)$ is a BCK-meet-semilattice, where $x \rightarrow y = (x \wedge y) \sim x$, for any $x, y \in E$.*

(ii) *For any BCK-meet-semilattice $\mathcal{B} = (E, \wedge, \rightarrow, 1)$ such that, for any $x, y, z \in E$, $x \rightarrow (y \wedge z) = (x \rightarrow y) \wedge (x \rightarrow z)$, we get that $\varphi(\mathcal{B}) = (E, \wedge, \leftrightarrow, 1)$ is an equality algebra, where $x \leftrightarrow y = (x \rightarrow y) \wedge (y \rightarrow x)$. Moreover, the implication of $\varphi(\mathcal{B})$ coincides with \rightarrow , that is $x \rightarrow y = x \leftrightarrow (x \wedge y)$.*

Theorem 3.28. [25] *For any hoop $\mathcal{A} = (A, \odot, \rightarrow, 1)$, the structure $\psi(\mathcal{A}) = (A, \wedge, \leftrightarrow, 1)$ is an equality algebra, where $x \leftrightarrow y = (x \rightarrow y) \wedge (y \rightarrow x)$, for $x, y \in A$. Moreover, the implication of $\psi(\mathcal{A})$ coincides with \rightarrow , that is $x \rightarrow y = x \leftrightarrow (x \wedge y)$.*

Theorem 3.29. [25] *Let $(E, \wedge, \sim, 1)$ be an involutive equality algebra and $x \odot y = (x \rightarrow y)'$, for any $x, y \in E$. If $x \wedge y = x \odot (x \rightarrow y)$, then $(E, \odot, \rightarrow, 1)$ is a hoop.*

Theorem 3.30. [25] *Let $(E, \wedge, \sim, 1)$ be an equality algebra that is not involutive and $x \odot y = x \wedge y$, for any $x, y \in E$. If $(x \odot y) \rightarrow z = x \rightarrow (y \rightarrow z)$, then $(E, \odot, \rightarrow, 1)$ is a hoop.*

Definition 3.31. [13] *An algebraic structure $(E, \wedge, \otimes, \sim, 1)$ of type $(2, 2, 2, 0)$ is called an EQ-algebra if for any $x, y, z, w \in E$ the following statements hold:*

(EQ1) $(E, \wedge, 1)$ is a commutative idempotent monoid(i.e. meet semilattice with top element 1).

(EQ2) $(E, \otimes, 1)$ is a monoid such that the operation \otimes is isotone.

(EQ3) $x \sim x = 1$.

(EQ4) $((x \wedge y) \sim z) \otimes (w \sim x) \leq z \sim (w \wedge y)$.

(EQ5) $(x \sim y) \otimes (z \sim w) \leq (x \sim z) \sim (y \sim w)$.

(EQ6) $(x \wedge y \wedge z) \sim x \leq (x \wedge y) \sim x$.

(EQ7) $x \otimes y \leq x \sim y$.

The operations \wedge , \otimes , and \sim are called *meet*, *multiplication*, and *fuzzy equality*, respectively. For any $a, b \in E$, we set $a \leq b$ if and only if $a \wedge b = a$ and we defined the binary operation *implication* on E by, $a \rightarrow b = (a \wedge b) \sim a$. Also, in particular $1 \rightarrow a = 1 \sim a = \bar{a}$. If E contains a bottom element 0, we denote it by BEQ-algebra and then an unary operation \neg is defined on E by $\neg a = a \sim 0$.

An EQ-algebra is good if $x \sim 1 = x$.

Theorem 3.32. [25] *Every good EQ-algebra $(E, \wedge, \otimes, \sim, 1)$ is an equality algebra.*

Corollary 3.33. *For any hoop $\mathcal{A} = (A, \odot, \rightarrow, 1)$, the structure $\psi(\mathcal{A}) = (A, \wedge, \leftrightarrow, 1)$ is an EQ-algebra, where $x \leftrightarrow y = (x \rightarrow y) \wedge (y \rightarrow x)$ and $x \sim 1 = x$, for $x, y \in A$. Moreover, the implication of $\psi(\mathcal{A})$ coincides with \rightarrow , that is $x \rightarrow y = x \leftrightarrow (x \wedge y)$.*

Corollary 3.34. *Let $(E, \wedge, \sim, 1)$ be an involutive good EQ-algebra and $x \odot y = (x \rightarrow y)'$, for any $x, y \in E$. If $x \wedge y = x \odot (x \rightarrow y)$, then $(E, \odot, \rightarrow, 1)$ is a hoop.*

Corollary 3.35. *Let $(E, \wedge, \sim, 1)$ be a good EQ-algebra that is not involutive and $x \odot y = x \wedge y$, for any $x, y \in E$. If $(x \odot y) \rightarrow z = x \rightarrow (y \rightarrow z)$, then $(E, \odot, \rightarrow, 1)$ is a hoop.*

3.4 Relation with fuzzy implication algebras

In this section, we try to investigate that under what condition hoops will be fuzzy implication algebras.

Definition 3.36. [23] A fuzzy implication algebra (*FI-algebra*) is an algebra $(A, \rightarrow, 0)$ of type $(2, 0)$ satisfying the following axioms, for any $x, y, z \in A$,

$$(FI1) \quad x \rightarrow (y \rightarrow z) = y \rightarrow (x \rightarrow z),$$

$$(FI2) \quad x \rightarrow x = 1,$$

$$(FI3) \quad x \rightarrow y = y \rightarrow x = 1 \text{ implies } x = y,$$

$$(FI4) \quad (x \rightarrow y) \rightarrow ((y \rightarrow z) \rightarrow (x \rightarrow z)) = 1,$$

$$(FI5) \quad 0 \rightarrow 1 = 1.$$

Where $1 = 0 \rightarrow 0$.

An *FI-algebra* A is called *normal* if $(x')' = x$, for any $x \in A$, where $x' = x \rightarrow 0$.

Lemma 3.37. Let $(A, \odot, \rightarrow, 0, 1)$ be a bounded hoop and for any $x, y \in A$, $x \otimes y = (x \rightarrow y')$. If A has (DNP), then two products \odot and \otimes coincide.

Proof. Let $(A, \odot, \rightarrow, 0, 1)$ be a bounded hoop with (DNP) and for any $x, y \in A$, $x \otimes y = (x \rightarrow y')$. Then by (HP3) and (DNP),

$$x \otimes y = (x \rightarrow y')' = (x \rightarrow (y \rightarrow 0))' = ((x \odot y) \rightarrow 0)' = (x \odot y)'' = x \odot y.$$

□

Theorem 3.38. *BCK-algebras and FI-algebras coincide.*

Proof. Let $(A, *, 0)$ be a BCK-algebra. Then it is enough to define $x * y = y \rightarrow x$, for all $x, y \in A$ and consider that the constant is 1. Hence, $(A, \rightarrow, 0)$ is an *FI-algebra*. □

Theorem 3.39. $(A, \odot, \rightarrow, 0, 1)$ is a bounded hoop with (DNP) if and only if $(A, \rightarrow, 0)$ is a normal *FI-algebra* with product \otimes such that $(x \rightarrow y) \rightarrow y = (y \rightarrow x) \rightarrow x$, for any $x, y \in A$.

Proof. (\Rightarrow) Let $(A, \odot, \rightarrow, 0, 1)$ be a bounded hoop with (DNP). Then by (HP2) and (HP3), we have (FI1) and (FI2). Since (A, \leq) is a poset, if $x \rightarrow y = y \rightarrow x = 1$, for any $x, y \in A$, then $x = y$. Moreover, by Proposition 2.2(ix) and (vi), we have (FI4) and (FI5). Since A has (DNP), A is normal. Therefore, A is a normal *FI-algebra*.

(\Leftarrow) Let $(A, \rightarrow, 0)$ be a normal *FI-algebra* with product \otimes such that for any $x, y \in A$, $(x \rightarrow y) \rightarrow y = (y \rightarrow x) \rightarrow x$. Then by [24, Corollary 7.2.1], A is an *MV-algebra*. Hence, by Theorem 3.13, $(A, \odot, \rightarrow, 0, 1)$ is a bounded hoop. Moreover, since A is normal, then A has (DNP). □

3.5 Relation with Heyting (Hertz) algebras

In this section, we investigate the relation among hoop and Heyting (Hertz) algebras.

Definition 3.40. [9] A Hertz algebra is an algebra $(A, \rightarrow, \wedge, 1)$ of type $(2, 2, 0)$ which, for all $x, y, z \in A$, it satisfies the following axioms:

$$(HT1) \quad x \rightarrow x = 1,$$

$$(HT2) \quad y \wedge (x \rightarrow y) = y,$$

$$(HT3) \quad x \wedge (x \rightarrow y) = x \wedge y,$$

$$(HT4) \quad x \rightarrow (y \wedge z) = (x \rightarrow y) \wedge (x \rightarrow z).$$

Theorem 3.41. *If $(A, \odot, \rightarrow, 1)$ is a hoop and $x \wedge (x \rightarrow y) = x \wedge y$, for any $x, y \in A$, then $(A, \rightarrow, \wedge, 1)$ is a Hertz algebra.*

Proof. Let $(A, \odot, \rightarrow, 1)$ be a hoop such that $x \wedge (x \rightarrow y) = x \wedge y$, for any $x, y \in A$. Then by (HP2), we have (HT1). By Proposition 2.2(iv), $y \leq x \rightarrow y$, for all $x, y \in A$. Then $y \wedge (x \rightarrow y) = y$, and so we have (HT2). Moreover, by Proposition 2.2(xiv), we obtain (HT4). Hence, by assumption, we have (HT3). Therefore, $(A, \rightarrow, \wedge, 1)$ is a Hertz algebra. \square

Example 3.42. *Let $A = \{0, a, b, 1\}$ be a set such that $0 \leq a \leq b \leq 1$. Define the operations \rightarrow and \odot on A as follows:*

\rightarrow	0	a	b	1	\odot	0	a	b	1
0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
a	0	1	1	1	a	0	a	a	a
b	0	a	1	1	b	0	a	b	b
1	0	a	b	1	1	0	a	b	1

Then $(A, \odot, \rightarrow, 0, 1)$ is a bounded hoop. Also, it is easy to see that $x \wedge (x \rightarrow y) = x \wedge y$, for all $x, y \in A$. Then A is a Hertz algebra.

Definition 3.43. [4] *A Heyting algebra is an algebra $(A, \vee, \wedge, \rightarrow, 1)$ of type $(2, 2, 2, 0)$, where $(A, \vee, \wedge, 1)$ is a lattice with the greatest element and the binary operation \rightarrow on A verifies, for any $x, y, z \in A$, by*

$$x \leq y \rightarrow z \text{ if and only if } x \wedge y \leq z.$$

Theorem 3.44. *Let $(A, \odot, \rightarrow, 1)$ be a \vee -hoop. Then $(A, \vee, \wedge, \rightarrow, 1)$ is a Heyting algebra if $x \leq y \rightarrow z$, then $x \wedge y \leq z$, for any $x, y, z \in A$.*

Proof. Let $(A, \odot, \rightarrow, 1)$ be a \vee -hoop. By Remark 2.6, A is a distributive lattice with upper bounded. Let $x \wedge y \leq z$, for $x, y, z \in A$. By Proposition 2.2(iii), $x \odot y \leq x \wedge y$, and so $x \odot y \leq z$. Then by Proposition 2.2(ii), $x \leq y \rightarrow z$. Now, by assumption, if $x \leq y \rightarrow z$, then $x \wedge y \leq z$, for any $x, y, z \in A$. Hence, $(A, \wedge, \vee, \rightarrow, 1)$ is a Heyting algebra. \square

The following example shows that the condition in previous theorem is necessary.

Example 3.45. *Let $A = \{0, a, b, c, d, 1\}$ be a poset with Hasse diagram in Figure 1, and Cayley tables as follows,*

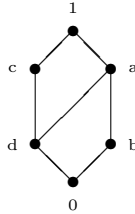


Figure 1: The Hasse diagram of A

\rightarrow	1	a	b	c	d	0	\odot	1	a	b	c	d	0
1	1	a	b	c	d	0	1	1	a	b	c	d	0
a	1	1	a	c	c	d	a	a	b	b	d	0	0
b	1	1	1	c	c	c	b	b	b	b	0	0	0
c	1	a	b	1	a	b	c	c	d	0	c	d	0
d	1	1	a	1	1	a	d	d	0	0	d	0	0
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

For any $x, y \in A$, we define, $x \wedge y = x \odot (x \rightarrow y)$ and $x \vee y = ((x \rightarrow y) \rightarrow y) \wedge ((y \rightarrow x) \rightarrow x)$. Then $(A, \odot, \rightarrow, 0, 1)$ is a bounded \vee -hoop. We claim that A is not a Heyting algebra. Since $d \leq a \rightarrow b$, but $d \wedge a = d \not\leq b$, because, b and d are incomparable. So, A is not a Heyting algebra.

3.6 Relation with R_0 -algebras (lattice implication algebras, Hilbert algebras)

In this section, we investigate the relation among hoops and lattice implication algebras, R_0 -algebras and Hilbert algebras.

Definition 3.46. [24] Let $(A, \vee, \wedge, 0, 1)$ be a bounded lattice with an order-reversing involution $'$, 1 and 0 be the greatest and the smallest element of A , respectively. Then the algebraic structure $(A, \vee, \wedge, \rightarrow, ', 0, 1)$ of type $(2, 2, 2, 1, 0, 0)$ is called a lattice implication algebra if the following conditions hold, for any $x, y, z \in A$:

- (I1) $x \rightarrow (y \rightarrow z) = y \rightarrow (x \rightarrow z)$;
- (I2) $x \rightarrow x = 1$;
- (I3) $x \rightarrow y = y' \rightarrow x'$;
- (I4) $x \rightarrow y = y \rightarrow x = 1$ implies $x = y$;
- (I5) $(x \rightarrow y) \rightarrow y = (y \rightarrow x) \rightarrow x$;
- (I6) $(x \vee y) \rightarrow z = (x \rightarrow z) \wedge (y \rightarrow z)$;
- (I7) $(x \wedge y) \rightarrow z = (x \rightarrow z) \vee (y \rightarrow z)$.

Theorem 3.47. (i) If $(A, \wedge, \vee, \rightarrow, 0, 1)$ is a lattice implication algebra with a binary operation \otimes , then $(A, \otimes, \rightarrow, 0, 1)$ is a bounded hoop.

(ii) If $(A, \odot, \rightarrow, 0, 1)$ is a bounded \vee -hoop with (DNP) and condition (M1), then $(A, \wedge, \vee, \rightarrow, 0, 1)$ is a lattice implication algebra.

Proof. (i) Let $(A, \wedge, \vee, \rightarrow, 0, 1)$ be a lattice implication algebra with a binary operation \otimes . By Lemma 3.37 and [24, Corollary 2.1.3], $(A, \wedge, \vee, \otimes, \rightarrow, 1)$ is a residuated lattice. Since A has (DNP), by (I5) and Lemma 3.20, for any $x, y \in A$, we have,

$$x \otimes (x \rightarrow y) = (x \rightarrow (x \rightarrow y)')' = ((y' \rightarrow x') \rightarrow x')' = (x' \vee y')' = x \wedge y.$$

Hence, $x \otimes (x \rightarrow y) = x \wedge y$. Then by Theorem 3.5, $(A, \otimes, \rightarrow, 0, 1)$ is a bounded hoop.

(ii) Let $(A, \odot, \rightarrow, 0, 1)$ be a bounded \vee -hoop with (DNP) and condition (M1). By Theorem 3.5, $(A, \wedge, \vee, \odot, \rightarrow, 0, 1)$ is a residuated lattice, by Proposition 3.2 and (M1), (I6) and (I7) hold. Also, by (HP2) and (HP3), (I1) and (I2) hold. Let $x \rightarrow y = y \rightarrow x = 1$, for some $x, y \in A$. Then $x \leq y$ and $y \leq x$. Since A is a poset, we get that $x = y$. Moreover, since A has (DNP), by Lemma 3.20, (I3) and (I5) hold. Therefore, $(A, \wedge, \vee, \rightarrow, 0, 1)$ is a lattice implication algebra. \square

Definition 3.48. [21] Let $(A, \vee, \wedge, 0, 1)$ be a bounded distributive lattice with two operations $'$ and \rightarrow . Then A is called an R_0 -algebra if, for any $x, y, z \in A$, the following conditions hold:

- (R1) $x \rightarrow y = y' \rightarrow x'$;
- (R2) $1 \rightarrow x = x$;
- (R3) $y \rightarrow z \leq (x \rightarrow y) \rightarrow (x \rightarrow z)$;
- (R4) $x \rightarrow (y \rightarrow z) = y \rightarrow (x \rightarrow z)$;
- (R5) $x \rightarrow (y \vee z) = (x \rightarrow y) \vee (x \rightarrow z)$;
- (R6) $(x \rightarrow y) \vee ((x \rightarrow y) \rightarrow (x' \vee y)) = 1$;
- (R7) $x \rightarrow x = 1$;
- (R8) $x \rightarrow (y \wedge z) = (x \rightarrow y) \wedge (x \rightarrow z)$.

Theorem 3.49. [24, Corollary 7.2.2] (1) If $(M, \vee, \wedge, 0, 1)$ is an R_0 -algebra such that for any $x, y \in M$, $(x \rightarrow y) \rightarrow y = (y \rightarrow x) \rightarrow x$, then M is a lattice implication algebra.

(2) If $(L, \wedge, \vee, \rightarrow, ', 0, 1)$ is a lattice implication algebra such that for any $x, y \in L$, $(x \rightarrow y) \vee ((x \rightarrow y) \rightarrow (x' \vee y)) = 1$, then L is an R_0 -algebra.

Theorem 3.50. (i) If $(A, \vee, \wedge, \rightarrow, 0, 1)$ is an R_0 -algebra such that $(x \rightarrow y) \rightarrow y = (y \rightarrow x) \rightarrow x$, for any $x, y \in A$, then $(A, \odot, \rightarrow, 0, 1)$ is a bounded hoop.

(ii) If $(A, \odot, \rightarrow, 0, 1)$ is a bounded \vee -hoop with (DNP) satisfying in conditions (M1) and (R6), then $(A, \vee, \wedge, \rightarrow, 0, 1)$ is an R_0 -algebra.

Proof. (i) Let $(A, \vee, \wedge, \rightarrow, 0, 1)$ be an R_0 -algebra and for any $x, y \in A$, $x \otimes y = (x \rightarrow y)'$. Then by Lemma 3.37, \otimes and \odot are equal. If for any $x, y \in A$ $(x \rightarrow y) \rightarrow y = (y \rightarrow x) \rightarrow x$, then by Theorem 3.49, $(A, \vee, \wedge, \rightarrow, ', 0, 1)$ is a lattice implication algebra. Thus, by Theorem 3.47, $(A, \odot, \rightarrow, 0, 1)$ is a bounded hoop.

(ii) Let $(A, \odot, \rightarrow, 0, 1)$ be a bounded \vee -hoop with (DNP) satisfying in conditions (M1). Then by Theorem 3.47, $(A, \vee, \wedge, \rightarrow, ', 0, 1)$ is a lattice implication algebra, and if (R6) holds, then by Corollary 3.49, $(A, \vee, \wedge, \rightarrow, 0, 1)$ is an R_0 -algebra. \square

Let us remark that R_0 -algebras and hoops are incomparable. Indeed, not all hoops are R_0 -algebras. It is noticeable that, hoop is a meet semilattice with respect to the meet operator $a \wedge b = a \odot (a \rightarrow b)$ but it has not a lattice structure. The following example indicates that any R_0 -algebra is not a hoop, in general, and conversely. It shows that the conditions in Theorem 3.50 are necessary.

Example 3.51. (i) Let $(A, \odot, \rightarrow, 1)$ be the hoop as in Example 3.22. It is clear that A does not have (DNP) and $b = a \rightarrow b \neq a' \rightarrow b' = 1$, so (R1) does not hold. Hence, A is not an R_0 -algebra.

(ii) Let $A = \{0, a, b, c, 1\}$ be a set such that $0 \leq a \leq b \leq 1$ and define the operation \rightarrow on A as follows:

\rightarrow	0	a	b	c	1
0	1	1	1	1	1
a	c	1	1	1	1
b	b	b	1	1	1
c	a	a	b	1	1
1	0	a	b	c	1

Let $\neg a = c$, $\neg b = b$ and $\neg c = a$. Then $(A, \wedge, \vee, \neg, \rightarrow, 0, 1)$ is an R_0 -algebra, where $x \wedge y = \min\{x, y\}$ and $x \vee y = \max\{x, y\}$. By routine calculation, we can see that

$$c = (a \rightarrow c) \rightarrow c \neq (c \rightarrow a) \rightarrow a = a \rightarrow a = 1.$$

Let define $x \odot y = \neg(x \rightarrow \neg y)$, for any $x, y \in A$. We claim that $(A, \odot, \rightarrow, 0, 1)$ is not a hoop, because

$$c \odot (c \rightarrow a) = c \odot a = \neg(c \rightarrow \neg a) = \neg(c \rightarrow c) = 0 \neq c \wedge a = a$$

Definition 3.52. [10] A Hilbert algebra is a triple $(A, \rightarrow, 1)$ of type $(2, 0)$ such that the following three axioms are satisfied, for all $x, y, z \in A$:

- (H1) $x \rightarrow (y \rightarrow x) = 1$,
- (H2) $x \rightarrow (y \rightarrow z) = (x \rightarrow y) \rightarrow (x \rightarrow z)$,
- (H3) if $x \rightarrow y = y \rightarrow x = 1$, then $x = y$.

The Hilbert algebra induces a partial order \leq on A , defined by, $x \leq y$ if and only if $x \rightarrow y = 1$ and 1 is the greatest element of the induced poset (A, \leq) . A Hilbert algebra A is called bounded if there exists $0 \in A$ such that $0 \leq x$, for any $x \in A$.

Theorem 3.53. (i) If $(A, \odot, \rightarrow, 0, 1)$ is a bounded hoop with (DNP) such that $x^2 = x$, for any $x \in A$, then $(A, \rightarrow, 0, 1)$ is a bounded Hilbert algebra.

(ii) If $(A, \rightarrow, 0, 1)$ is a bounded Hilbert algebra with (DNP), then $(A, \odot, \rightarrow, 0, 1)$ is a bounded hoop.

Proof. (i) Let $(A, \odot, \rightarrow, 0, 1)$ be a bounded hoop with (DNP) such that $x^2 = x$, for any $x \in A$. Then by Proposition 2.2(iv), $x \leq y \rightarrow x$. Thus, $x \rightarrow (y \rightarrow x) = 1$, and so (H1) holds. Moreover, since (A, \leq) is a poset, if $x \rightarrow y = y \rightarrow x = 1$, then $x \leq y$ and $y \leq x$. Hence, $x = y$. So, we have (H3). Now, it is enough to prove (H2). By Proposition 2.2(iv), $y \leq x \rightarrow y$, for any $x, y \in A$ and by Proposition 2.2(xiii) and (xii),

$$x \rightarrow ((x \rightarrow y) \rightarrow z) \leq x \rightarrow (y \rightarrow z)$$

Then by (HP3),

$$(x \rightarrow y) \rightarrow (x \rightarrow z) \leq x \rightarrow (y \rightarrow z)$$

Conversely, by (HP3), for all $x, y, z \in A$,

$$[x \rightarrow (y \rightarrow z)] \rightarrow [(x \rightarrow y) \rightarrow (x \rightarrow z)] = [(x \rightarrow y) \odot x \odot (x \rightarrow (y \rightarrow z))] \rightarrow z$$

Since $x \rightarrow (y \rightarrow z) \leq x \rightarrow (y \rightarrow z)$, by Proposition 2.2(ii),

$$x \odot (x \rightarrow (y \rightarrow z)) \leq y \rightarrow z$$

Then by Proposition 2.2(xi) and (x),

$$(x \rightarrow y) \odot x \odot (x \rightarrow (y \rightarrow z)) \leq (x \rightarrow y) \odot (y \rightarrow z) \leq x \rightarrow z$$

Thus,

$$x^2 \odot (x \rightarrow y) \odot (x \rightarrow (y \rightarrow z)) \leq z$$

Since $x^2 = x$, we have

$$x \odot (x \rightarrow y) \odot (x \rightarrow (y \rightarrow z)) \leq z$$

Hence, by (HP3),

$$x \rightarrow (y \rightarrow z) \leq (x \rightarrow y) \rightarrow (x \rightarrow z)$$

Therefore, $(A, \rightarrow, 0, 1)$ is a bounded Hilbert algebra.

(ii) Let $(A, \rightarrow, 0, 1)$ be a bounded Hilbert algebra with (DNP) and $x \otimes y = (x \rightarrow y)'$, for any $x, y \in A$. Then, by [9, Theorem 1.3.1], A is a Boolean algebra. Moreover, by [24, Example 2.1.1], any Boolean algebra A with $x \rightarrow y = x' \vee y$, for any $x, y \in A$, is an MV -algebra. Therefore, by Theorem 3.13, $(A, \odot, \rightarrow, 0, 1)$ is a bounded hoop. \square

The following example shows that every hoop is not a Hilbert algebra, in general.

Example 3.54. *If $(A, \odot, \rightarrow, 1)$ is the hoop as in Example 3.45, then $a \odot a = b$, and so $x^2 \neq x$, for any $x \in A$. Now, since*

$$a \rightarrow (d \rightarrow b) = a \rightarrow a = 1 \neq a = c \rightarrow a = (a \rightarrow d) \rightarrow (a \rightarrow b).$$

Hence, $(A, \rightarrow, 0, 1)$ is not a bounded Hilbert algebra.

In the following figure, we have the relation among hoop and some of other logical algebras.

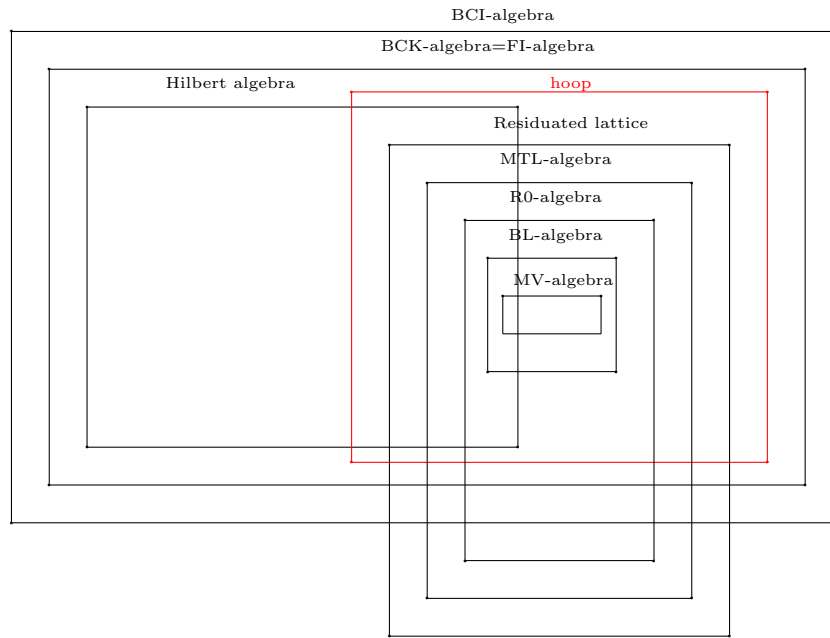


Figure 2: Relation among hoop and some of logical algebras

4 Conclusions

The aim of this paper is to study the relation among hoops and other logical algebras such as residuated lattice, Hilbert and *MTL*-algebras, etc. In this way, we can see that under what conditions hoops are equivalent to these logical algebras. So, many results that are proved for these logical algebras, hold for hoops.

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