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		edited by Karl H. Holmann and Eudoif Wille
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The syntactic approach. There are two fundamental axiomatic definitions in model

sense of universal algebra, a set A with a domain O of finitary operations

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entropic (meaning that each operation wi (A.A) + (A.A) is noinarage first painted and the module coordination of the module coord

for each element a for all standards of the standard of the st

The first chapter presents this definition in the course of building up the Elge-

associativity of mode operations in general. New non-eastociativity can often make

syntantical manipulations difficult, but in modes the combination of idempotence and

entropicity allows these manipulations to run through very smoothly and the course of the contract of the cont

The second fundamental axiometic definition is that of a model. A model to the that of a model. A model that will

dal is an algebra (D.+.C) for which the reduct (D.C), is a mode, (D.+.C) tries in all is a mode (D.)

semilartice, and the operations of distribute over the the the most important

consequences of the combination of idempotence and entropicity in modes is the way

that various sets of submodes of a given mode form models under joins and complex

products. This is dealt with the third chapter. The interplay between modes and mo-

dais comerges as one of the major themes of model theory, rather as linear algebra is

concerned with the interplay between sets (as bases) and vector ship and dain bentagons of

braic background needed for the subsequent theory. The most striking syntactic

theory, that of a mode and that of a model, A mode is an algebra (A,A) in the

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