▶ RODOLFO C. ERTOLA-BIRABEN, *On the univocity of the usual connectives.*
CLE, Universidade Estadual de Campinas (UNICAMP), Campinas, SP, Brazil.
E-mail: rcertola@unicamp.br.

The main purpose of my talk is to provide certain considerations in order that the models in [2] are easy to understand.

Some of the operations in [2] result from considering the class of algebras $(A; \to, 1)$ of type $(2, 0)$ such that

$y \to (x \to y) = 1$,

$[z \to (x \to y)] \to [(z \to x) \to (z \to y)] = 1$,

if $1 \to y = 1$, then $y = 1$.

We call them *pre-Hilbert algebras* as they properly include the usual class of Hilbert algebras, which may be defined adding the following condition to the ones given:

if $x \to y = 1$ and $y \to x = 1$, then $x = y$.

Pre-Hilbert algebras do not form an equational class. They appear explicitly in [3, p. 392] but called "quasi I algebras". They also appear in [1, p. 4] as a particular case of a what the author calls a "pre-algebra de Hilbert".

Note that, contrary to the statement in footnote 6 of [2, p. 494], *both* conditionals in the proof of Theorem 7 satisfy the laws of Boolean algebra (the given models are isomorphic).

Finally, we also simplify the derivation in [2, p. 495] proving that the conditional is univocal in the $\{\vee, \to\}$-fragment of classical logic.

[1] Antonio Diego, ***Sobre álgebras de Hilbert***, Notas de Lógica Matemática, Universidad Nacional del Sur, 1965.

[2] Rodolfo C. Ertola-Biraben and Branden Fitelson, *Univocity of Intuitionistic and Classical Connectives*, ***The Bulletin of Symbolic Logic***, vol. 31 (2025), no. 3, pp. 488–497.

[3] Alfred Horn, *The separation theorem of intuitionist propositional calculus*, ***The Journal of Symbolic Logic***, vol. 27 (1962), no. 4, pp. 391–399.