

The Kuratowski Closure-Complement Theorem

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1 Introduction

We discuss a topological curiosity discovered by [Kuratowski \(1922\)](#): the fact that the number of distinct operators on a topological space generated by compositions of closure and complement never exceeds 14, and is exactly 14 in the case of \mathbb{R} . In addition, we prove a theorem due to [Chagrov \(1982\)](#) that classifies topological spaces according to the number of such operators they support.

Kuratowski's result, which is exposited in [Whitty \(2015\)](#) and Chapter 7 of [Chamberland \(2015\)](#), has already been treated in Mizar — see [Bagińska and Grabowski \(2003\)](#) and [Grabowski \(2004\)](#). To the best of our knowledge, we are the first to mechanize Chagrov's result.

Our work is based on a presentation of Kuratowski's and Chagrov's results by [Gardner and Jackson \(2008\)](#).

We begin with some preliminary facts pertaining to the relationship between interiors of unions and unions of interiors (§2) and the relationship between \mathbb{Q} and \mathbb{R} (§3). We then prove Kuratowski's result (§4) and the corollary that at most 7 distinct operators on a topological space can be generated by compositions of closure and interior (§5). Finally, we prove Chagrov's result (§6).

2 Interiors and unions

definition

boundary :: 'a::topological_space set \Rightarrow 'a set

where

boundary $X = \text{closure } X - \text{interior } X$

```

lemma boundary_empty:
  shows boundary {} = {}
unfolding boundary_def by simp

definition
  exterior :: 'a::topological_space set ⇒ 'a set
where
  exterior X = - (interior X ∪ boundary X)

lemma interior_union_boundary:
  shows interior (X ∪ Y) = interior X ∪ interior Y
    ↔ boundary X ∩ boundary Y ⊆ boundary (X ∪ Y) (is (?lhs1 = ?rhs) ↔ ?rhs)
proof(rule iffI[OF _ subset_antisym[OF subsetI]])
  assume ?lhs1 = ?rhs2 then show ?rhs by (force simp: boundary_def)
next
  fix x
  assume ?rhs and x ∈ ?lhs1
  have x ∈ ?lhs2 if x ∉ interior X x ∉ interior Y
  proof(cases x ∈ boundary X ∩ boundary Y)
    case True with ‹?rhs› ‹x ∈ ?lhs1› show ?thesis by (simp add: boundary_def subset_iff)
  next
    case False then consider (X) x ∉ boundary X | (Y) x ∉ boundary Y by blast
    then show ?thesis
    proof(cases)
      case X
      from X ‹x ∉ interior X› have x ∈ exterior X by (simp add: exterior_def)
      from ‹x ∉ boundary X› ‹x ∈ exterior X› ‹x ∉ interior X›
      obtain U where open U U ⊆ - X x ∈ U
        by (metis ComplI DiffI boundary_def closure_interior_interior_subset open_interior)
      from ‹x ∈ interior (X ∪ Y)› obtain U' where open U' U' ⊆ X ∪ Y x ∈ U'
        by (meson interiorE)
      from ‹U ⊆ - X› ‹U' ⊆ X ∪ Y› have U ∩ U' ⊆ Y by blast
      with ‹x ∉ interior Y› ‹open U'› ‹open U› ‹x ∈ U'› ‹x ∈ U› show ?thesis
        by (meson IntI interiorI open_Int)
    next
      case Y
      from Y ‹x ∉ interior Y› have x ∈ exterior Y by (simp add: exterior_def)
      from ‹x ∉ boundary Y› ‹x ∈ exterior Y› ‹x ∉ interior Y›
      obtain U where open U U ⊆ - Y x ∈ U
        by (metis ComplI DiffI boundary_def closure_interior_interior_subset open_interior)
      from ‹x ∈ interior (X ∪ Y)› obtain U' where open U' U' ⊆ X ∪ Y x ∈ U'
        by (meson interiorE)
      from ‹U ⊆ - Y› ‹U' ⊆ X ∪ Y› have U ∩ U' ⊆ X by blast
      with ‹x ∉ interior X› ‹open U'› ‹open U› ‹x ∈ U'› ‹x ∈ U› show ?thesis
        by (meson IntI interiorI open_Int)
    qed
  qed
  with ‹x ∈ ?lhs1› show x ∈ ?rhs by blast
next
  show ?rhs2 ⊆ ?lhs1 by (simp add: interior_mono)
qed

lemma interior_union_closed_intervals:
  fixes a :: 'a::ordered_euclidean_space
  assumes b < c
  shows interior ({a..b} ∪ {c..d}) = interior {a..b} ∪ interior {c..d}
using assms by (subst interior_union_boundary; auto simp: boundary_def)

```

3 Additional facts about the rationals and reals

```

lemma Rat_real_limpt:
  fixes x :: real
  shows x islimpt Q
proof(rule islimptI)
  fix T assume x ∈ T open T
  then obtain e where 0 < e and ball: |x' - x| < e → x' ∈ T for x' by (auto simp: open_real)
  from ‹0 < e› obtain q where x < real_of_rat q ∧ real_of_rat q < x + e using of_rat_dense by force
  with ball show ∃y∈Q. y ∈ T ∧ y ≠ x by force
qed

lemma Rat_closure:
  shows closure Q = (UNIV :: real set)
unfolding closure_def using Rat_real_limpt by blast

lemma Rat_interval_closure:
  fixes x :: real
  assumes x < y
  shows closure ({x <.. < y} ∩ Q) = {x..y}
using assms
by (metis (no_types, lifting) Rat_closure closure_closure_closure_greaterThanLessThan closure_mono inf_le1
inf_top.right_neutral open_Int_closure_subset open_real_greaterThanLessThan subset_antisym)

lemma Rat_not_open:
  fixes T :: real set
  assumes open T
  assumes T ≠ {}
  shows ¬T ⊆ Q
using assms by (simp add: countable_rat open_minus_countable subset_eq)

lemma Irrat_dense_in_real:
  fixes x :: real
  assumes x < y
  shows ∃r∈¬Q. x < r ∧ r < y
using assms Rat_not_open[where T={x <.. < y}] by force

lemma closed_interval_Int_compl:
  fixes x :: real
  assumes x < y
  assumes y < z
  shows {x..y} ∩ {y..z} = {x..z}
using assms by auto

```

4 Kuratowski's result

We prove that at most 14 distinct operators can be generated by compositions of *closure* and complement. For convenience, we give these operators short names and try to avoid pointwise reasoning. We treat the *interior* operator at the same time.

```

declare o_apply[simp del]

definition C :: 'a::topological_space set ⇒ 'a set where C X = - X

definition K :: 'a::topological_space set ⇒ 'a set where K X = closure X

definition I :: 'a::topological_space set ⇒ 'a set where I X = interior X

```

```

lemma C_C:
  shows C ∘ C = id
by (simp add: fun_eq_iff C_def o_apply)

lemma K_K:
  shows K ∘ K = K
by (simp add: fun_eq_iff K_def o_apply)

lemma I_I:
  shows I ∘ I = I
unfolding I_def by (simp add: o_def)

lemma I_K:
  shows I = C ∘ K ∘ C
unfolding C_def I_def K_def by (simp add: o_def interior_closure)

lemma K_I:
  shows K = C ∘ I ∘ C
unfolding C_def I_def K_def by (simp add: o_def interior_closure)

lemma K_I_K_I:
  shows K ∘ I ∘ K ∘ I = K ∘ I
unfolding C_def I_def K_def
by (clar simp simp: fun_eq_iff o_apply closure_minimal closure_mono closure_subset interior_maximal interior_subset subset_antisym)

lemma I_K_I_K:
  shows I ∘ K ∘ I ∘ K = I ∘ K
unfolding C_def I_def K_def
by (simp add: fun_eq_iff o_apply)
(metis (no_types) closure_closure closure_mono closure_subset interior_maximal interior_mono interior_subset open_interior_subset_antisym)

lemma K_mono:
  assumes x ⊆ y
  shows K x ⊆ K y
using assms unfolding K_def by (simp add: closure_mono)

```

The following lemma embodies the crucial observation about compositions of C and K :

```

lemma KCKCKCK_KCK:
  shows K ∘ C ∘ K ∘ C ∘ K ∘ C ∘ K = K ∘ C ∘ K (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof(rule ext[OF equalityI])
  fix x
  have (C ∘ K ∘ C ∘ K ∘ C ∘ K) x ⊆ ?rhs x by (simp add: C_def K_def closure_def o_apply)
  then have (K ∘ (C ∘ K ∘ C ∘ K ∘ C ∘ K)) x ⊆ (K ∘ ?rhs) x by (simp add: K_mono o_apply)
  then show ?lhs x ⊆ ?rhs x by (simp add: K_K o_assoc)
next
  fix x :: 'a::topological_space set
  have (C ∘ K ∘ C ∘ K) x ⊆ K x by (simp add: C_def K_def closure_def o_apply)
  then have (K ∘ (C ∘ K ∘ C ∘ K)) x ⊆ (K ∘ K) x by (simp add: K_mono o_apply)
  then have (C ∘ (K ∘ K)) x ⊆ (C ∘ (K ∘ (C ∘ K ∘ C ∘ K))) x by (simp add: C_def o_apply)
  then have (K ∘ (C ∘ (K ∘ K))) x ⊆ (K ∘ (C ∘ (K ∘ (C ∘ K ∘ C ∘ K)))) x by (simp add: K_mono o_apply)
  then show ?rhs x ⊆ ?lhs x by (simp add: K_K o_assoc)
qed

```

The inductive set CK captures all operators that can be generated by compositions of C and K . We shallowly embed the operators; that is, we identify operators up to extensional equality.

```
inductive CK :: ('a::topological_space set ⇒ 'a set) ⇒ bool where
```

```

CK C
| CK K
| [ CK f; CK g ] ==> CK (f o g)

```

declare *CK.intros[intro!]*

lemma *CK_id[intro!]:*
CK id
by (*metis CK.intros(1) CK.intros(3) C_C*)

The inductive set *CK_nf* captures the normal forms for the 14 distinct operators.

inductive *CK_nf* :: ('a::topological_space set \Rightarrow 'a set) \Rightarrow bool **where**

```

CK_nf id
| CK_nf C
| CK_nf K
| CK_nf (C o K)
| CK_nf (K o C)
| CK_nf (C o K o C)
| CK_nf (K o C o K)
| CK_nf (C o K o C o K)
| CK_nf (K o C o K o C)
| CK_nf (C o K o C o K o C)
| CK_nf (K o C o K o C o K)
| CK_nf (C o K o C o K o C o K)
| CK_nf (K o C o K o C o K o C)
| CK_nf (C o K o C o K o C o K o C)

```

declare *CK_nf.intros[intro!]*

lemma *CK_nf_set:*

shows {*f* . *CK_nf f*} = {*id*, *C*, *K*, *C o K*, *K o C*, *C o K o C*, *K o C o K*, *C o K o C o K*, *K o C o K o C*, *C o K o C o K o C*, *K o C o K o C o K*, *C o K o C o K o C o K*, *K o C o K o C o K o C*, *C o K o C o K o C o K o C*, *C o K o C o K o C o K o C*}

by (*auto simp: CK_nf.simps*)

That each operator generated by compositions of *C* and *K* is extensionally equivalent to one of the normal forms captured by *CK_nf* is demonstrated by means of an induction over the construction of *CK_nf* and an appeal to the facts proved above.

theorem *CK_nf:*

CK f \longleftrightarrow *CK_nf f*

proof(rule iffI)

assume *CK f* **then show** *CK_nf f*

by *induct*

(elim *CK_nf.cases*; clarsimp simp: *id_def[symmetric]* *C_C K_K KCKCKCK_KCK o_assoc*; simp add: *o_assoc[symmetric]*; clarsimp simp: *C_C K_K KCKCKCK_KCK o_assoc*
| *blast*)+

next

assume *CK_nf f* **then show** *CK f* **by** *induct* (*auto simp: id_def[symmetric]*)

qed

theorem *CK_card:*

shows card {*f*. *CK f*} \leq 14

by (*auto simp: CK_nf CK_nf_set card.insert_remove_intro!: le_trans[OF card_Diff1_le]*)

We show, using the following subset of \mathbb{R} (an example taken from Rusin (2001)) as a witness, that there exist topological spaces on which all 14 operators are distinct.

definition

RRR :: real set

where

$$RRR = \{0 < .. < 1\} \cup \{1 < .. < 2\} \cup \{3\} \cup (\{5 < .. < 7\} \cap \mathbb{Q})$$

The following facts allow the required proofs to proceed by *simp*:

lemma *RRR_closure*:

$$\text{shows } closure RRR = \{0..2\} \cup \{3\} \cup \{5..7\}$$

unfolding *RRR_def* **by** (force *simp*: *closure_insert Rat_interval_closure*)

lemma *RRR_interior*:

$$\text{interior } RRR = \{0 < .. < 1\} \cup \{1 < .. < 2\} \text{ (is ?lhs = ?rhs)}$$

proof(rule *equalityI*[*OF subsetI subsetI*])

fix *x* assume *x* ∈ ?lhs

then obtain *T* where *open T* and *x* ∈ *T* and *T* ⊆ *RRR* by (blast elim: *interiorE*)

then obtain *e* where $0 < e$ and *ball x e* ⊆ *T* by (blast elim!: *openE*)

from ⟨*x* ∈ *T*⟩ ⟨ $0 < e$ ⟩ ⟨*ball x e* ⊆ *T*⟩ ⟨*T* ⊆ *RRR*⟩

have False if *x* = 3

using that unfolding *RRR_def ball_def*

by (auto dest!: *subsetD*[where *c=min (3 + e/2) 4*] *simp*: *dist_real_def*)

moreover

from *Irrat_dense_in_real*[where *x=x* and *y=x + e/2*] ⟨ $0 < e$ ⟩

obtain *r* where *r ∈ -Q* ∧ *x < r* ∧ *r < x + e / 2* by auto

with ⟨*x* ∈ *T*⟩ ⟨*ball x e* ⊆ *T*⟩ ⟨*T* ⊆ *RRR*⟩

have False if *x* ∈ {5 < .. < 7} ∩ \mathbb{Q}

using that unfolding *RRR_def ball_def*

by (force *simp*: *dist_real_def* dest: *subsetD*[where *c=r*])

moreover note ⟨*x* ∈ *interior RRR*⟩

ultimately show *x* ∈ ?rhs

unfolding *RRR_def* **by** (auto dest: *subsetD*[*OF interior_subset*])

next

fix *x* assume *x* ∈ ?rhs

then show *x* ∈ ?lhs

unfolding *RRR_def interior_def* **by** (auto intro: *open_real_greaterThanLessThan*)

qed

lemma *RRR_interior_closure[simplified]*:

$$\text{shows } interior (\{0::real..2\} \cup \{3\} \cup \{5..7\}) = \{0 < .. < 2\} \cup \{5 < .. < 7\} \text{ (is ?lhs = ?rhs)}$$

proof –

have ?lhs = *interior* (\{0..2\} ∪ \{5..7\})

by (metis (no_types, lifting) *Un_assoc Un_commute closed_Un closed_eucl_atLeastAtMost interior_closed_Un_empty interior_singleton*)

also have ... = ?rhs

by (simp add: *interior_union_closed_intervals*)

finally show ?thesis .

qed

The operators can be distinguished by testing which of the points in {1,2,3,4,6} belong to their results.

definition

$$test :: (real set \Rightarrow real set) \Rightarrow bool list$$

where

$$test f \equiv map (\lambda x. x \in f) RRR [1,2,3,4,6]$$

lemma *RRR_test*:

assumes *f RRR = g RRR*

shows *test f = test g*

unfolding *test_def* using *assms* by *simp*

lemma *nf_RRR*:

shows

```

test id = [False, False, True, False, True]
test C = [True, True, False, True, False]
test K = [True, True, True, False, True]
test (K ∘ C) = [True, True, True, True, True]
test (C ∘ K) = [False, False, False, True, False]
test (C ∘ K ∘ C) = [False, False, False, False, False]
test (K ∘ C ∘ K) = [False, True, True, True, False]
test (C ∘ K ∘ C ∘ K) = [True, False, False, False, True]
test (K ∘ C ∘ K ∘ C) = [True, True, False, False, False]
test (C ∘ K ∘ C ∘ K ∘ C) = [False, False, True, True, True]
test (K ∘ C ∘ K ∘ C ∘ K) = [True, True, False, False, True]
test (C ∘ K ∘ C ∘ K ∘ C ∘ K) = [False, False, True, True, False]
test (K ∘ C ∘ K ∘ C ∘ K ∘ C) = [False, True, True, True, True]
test (C ∘ K ∘ C ∘ K ∘ C ∘ K ∘ C) = [True, False, False, False, False]
unfolding test_def C_def K_def
by (simp_all add: RRR_closure RRR_interior RRR_interior_closure closure_complement closed_interval_Int_compl o_apply)
      (simp_all add: RRR_def)

```

theorem CK_nf_real_card:

shows card ((λ f. f RRR) ` {f . CK_nf f}) = 14

by (simp add: CK_nf_set) ((subst card_insert_disjoint; auto dest!: RRR_test simp: nf_RRR_id_def[symmetric])[1]) +

theorem CK_real_card:

shows card {f::real set ⇒ real set. CK f} = 14 (is ?lhs = ?rhs)

proof(rule antisym[OF CK_card])

show ?rhs ≤ ?lhs

unfolding CK_nf

by (rule le_trans[OF eq_imp_le[OF CK_nf_real_card[symmetric]]] card_image_le)

(simp add: CK_nf_set)

qed

5 A corollary of Kuratowski's result

We show that it is a corollary of CK_real_card that at most 7 distinct operators on a topological space can be generated by compositions of closure and interior. In the case of \mathbb{R} , exactly 7 distinct operators can be so generated.

inductive IK :: ('a::topological_space set ⇒ 'a set) ⇒ bool **where**

- | IK_id
- | IK_I
- | IK_K
- | [IK_f; IK_g] ⇒⇒ IK (f ∘ g)

inductive IK_nf :: ('a::topological_space set ⇒ 'a set) ⇒ bool **where**

- | IK_nf_id
- | IK_nf_I
- | IK_nf_K
- | IK_nf (I ∘ K)
- | IK_nf (K ∘ I)
- | IK_nf (I ∘ K ∘ I)
- | IK_nf (K ∘ I ∘ K)

declare IK.intros[intro!]

declare IK_nf.intros[intro!]

lemma IK_nf_set:

```
{f . IK_nf f} = {id, I, K, I ∘ K, K ∘ I, I ∘ K ∘ I, K ∘ I ∘ K}
by (auto simp: IK_nf.simps)
```

theorem *IK_nf*:

IK f \longleftrightarrow *IK_nf f*

proof(rule iffI)

assume *IK f* then show *IK_nf f*

by induct

(elim *IK_nf.cases*; clarsimp simp: id_def[symmetric] o_assoc; simp add: I_I_K_K o_assoc[symmetric];
 clarsimp simp: K_I_K_I_I_K_I_K o_assoc
 | blast)+

next

assume *IK_nf f* then show *IK f* by induct blast+

qed

theorem *IK_card*:

shows card {f. *IK f*} ≤ 7

by (auto simp: *IK_nf IK_nf_set* card.insert_remove intro!: le_trans[OF card_Diff1_le])

theorem *IK_nf_real_card*:

shows card $((\lambda f. f RRR) ` \{f . IK_nf f\}) = 7$

by (simp add: *IK_nf_set*) ((subst card_insert_disjoint; auto dest!: RRR_test simp: nf_RRR I_K id_def[symmetric] o_assoc)[1])+

theorem *IK_real_card*:

shows card {f::real set \Rightarrow real set. *IK f*} = 7 (is ?lhs = ?rhs)

proof(rule antisym[OF *IK_card*])

show ?rhs \leq ?lhs

unfolding *IK_nf*

by (rule le_trans[OF eq_refl[OF *IK_nf_real_card*[symmetric]] card_image_le])
 (simp add: *IK_nf_set*)

qed

6 Chagrov's result

Chagrov's theorem, which is discussed in Section 2.1 of Gardner and Jackson (2008), states that the number of distinct operators on a topological space that can be generated by compositions of closure and complement is one of 2, 6, 8, 10 or 14.

We begin by observing that the set of normal forms *CK_nf* can be split into two disjoint sets, *CK_nf_pos* and *CK_nf_neg*, which we define in terms of interior and closure.

inductive *CK_nf_pos* :: ('a::topological_space set \Rightarrow 'a set) \Rightarrow bool **where**

- | *CK_nf_pos id*
- | *CK_nf_pos I*
- | *CK_nf_pos K*
- | *CK_nf_pos (I ∘ K)*
- | *CK_nf_pos (K ∘ I)*
- | *CK_nf_pos (I ∘ K ∘ I)*
- | *CK_nf_pos (K ∘ I ∘ K)*

declare *CK_nf_pos.intros*[intro!]

lemma *CK_nf_pos_set*:

shows {f . *CK_nf_pos f*} = {id, I, K, I ∘ K, K ∘ I, I ∘ K ∘ I, K ∘ I ∘ K}

by (auto simp: *CK_nf_pos.simps*)

definition

CK_nf_neg :: ('a::topological_space set \Rightarrow 'a set) \Rightarrow bool

where

$$CK_nf_neg f \longleftrightarrow (\exists g. CK_nf_pos g \wedge f = C \circ g)$$

lemma *CK_nf_pos_neg_disjoint*:

assumes *CK_nf_pos f*

assumes *CK_nf_neg g*

shows *f ≠ g*

using assms unfolding *CK_nf_neg_def*

by (clar simp simp: *CK_nf_pos.simps*; elim disjE; metis comp_def C_def I_def K_def Compl_iff closure_UNIV interior_UNIV id_apply)

lemma *CK_nf_pos_neg_CK_nf*:

$$CK_nf f \longleftrightarrow CK_nf_pos f \vee CK_nf_neg f \text{ (is } ?lhs \longleftrightarrow ?rhs)$$

proof(rule iffI)

assume *?lhs* **then show** *?rhs*

unfolding *CK_nf_neg_def*

by (rule *CK_nf.cases*; metis (no_types, lifting) *CK_nf_pos.simps* C_C I_K K_I comp_id o_assoc)

next

assume *?rhs* **then show** *?lhs*

unfolding *CK_nf_neg_def*

by (auto elim!: *CK_nf_pos.cases* simp: I_K C_C o_assoc)

qed

We now focus on *CK_nf_pos*. In particular, we show that its cardinality for any given topological space is one of 1, 3, 4, 5 or 7.

The proof consists of exhibiting normal forms for the operators supported by each of six classes of topological spaces. These are sublattices of the following lattice of *CK_nf_pos* operators:

lemmas *K_I_K_subseteq_K* = closure_mono[*OF interior_subset, of closure X, simplified*] **for** *X*

lemma *CK_nf_pos_lattice*:

shows

$$I \leq (id :: 'a::topological_space set \Rightarrow 'a set)$$

$$id \leq (K :: 'a::topological_space set \Rightarrow 'a set)$$

$$I \leq I \circ K \circ (I :: 'a::topological_space set \Rightarrow 'a set)$$

$$I \circ K \circ I \leq I \circ (K :: 'a::topological_space set \Rightarrow 'a set)$$

$$I \circ K \circ I \leq K \circ (I :: 'a::topological_space set \Rightarrow 'a set)$$

$$I \circ K \leq K \circ I \circ (K :: 'a::topological_space set \Rightarrow 'a set)$$

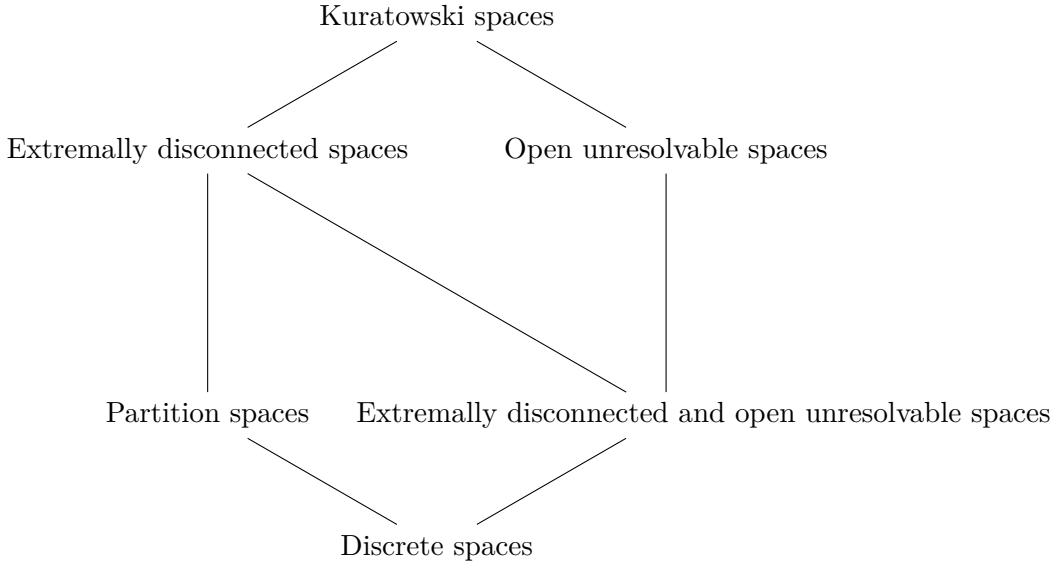
$$K \circ I \leq K \circ I \circ (K :: 'a::topological_space set \Rightarrow 'a set)$$

$$K \circ I \circ K \leq (K :: 'a::topological_space set \Rightarrow 'a set)$$

unfolding *I_def K_def*

by (simp_all add: *interior_subset closure_subset interior_maximal closure_mono o_apply interior_mono K_I_K_subseteq_K le_funI*)

We define the six classes of topological spaces in question, and show that they are related by inclusion in the following way (as shown in Figure 2.3 of [Gardner and Jackson \(2008\)](#)):



6.1 Discrete spaces

definition

```
discrete (X :: 'a::topological_space set) <math>\longleftrightarrow I = (id::'a set \Rightarrow 'a set)
```

lemma discrete_eqs:

```
assumes discrete (X :: 'a::topological_space set)
shows
```

```
I = (id::'a set \Rightarrow 'a set)
```

```
K = (id::'a set \Rightarrow 'a set)
```

```
using assms unfolding discrete_def by (auto simp: C_C K_I)
```

lemma discrete_card:

```
assumes discrete (X :: 'a::topological_space set)
```

```
shows card {f. CK_nf_pos (f::'a set \Rightarrow 'a set)} = 1
```

```
using discrete_eqs[OF assms] CK_nf_pos_lattice[where 'a='a] by (simp add: CK_nf_pos_set)
```

lemma discrete_discrete_topology:

```
fixes X :: 'a::topological_space set
```

```
assumes \bigwedge Y::'a set. open Y
```

```
shows discrete X
```

```
using assms unfolding discrete_def I_def interior_def islimpt_def by (auto simp: fun_eq_iff)
```

6.2 Partition spaces

definition

```
part (X :: 'a::topological_space set) <math>\longleftrightarrow K \circ I = (I :: 'a set \Rightarrow 'a set)
```

lemma discrete_part:

```
assumes discrete X
```

```
shows part X
```

```
using assms unfolding discrete_def part_def by (simp add: C_C K_I)
```

lemma part_eqs:

```
assumes part (X :: 'a::topological_space set)
```

```
shows
```

```
K \circ I = (I :: 'a set \Rightarrow 'a set)
```

```
I \circ K = (K :: 'a set \Rightarrow 'a set)
```

```
using assms unfolding part_def by (assumption, metis (no_types, opaque_lifting) I_I K_I o_assoc)
```

```

lemma part_not_discrete_card:
  assumes part (X :: 'a::topological_space set)
  assumes ¬discrete X
  shows card {f. CK_nf_pos (f::'a set ⇒ 'a set)} = 3
  using part_eqs[OF ‹part X›] ‹¬discrete X› CK_nf_pos_lattice[where 'a='a]
  unfolding discrete_def
  by (simp add: CK_nf_pos_set card_insert_if C_C_I_K_K_K o_assoc; metis comp_id)

```

A partition space is a topological space whose basis consists of the empty set and the equivalence classes of points of the space induced by some equivalence relation R on the underlying set of the space. Equivalently, a partition space is one in which every open set is closed. Thus, for example, the class of partition spaces includes every topological space whose open sets form a boolean algebra.

```
datatype part_witness = a | b | c
```

```

lemma part_witness_UNIV:
  shows UNIV = set [a, b, c]
  using part_witness.exhaust by auto

```

```
lemmas part_witness_pow = subset_subseqs[OF subset_trans[OF subset_UNIV Set.equalityD1[OF part_witness_UNIV]]]
```

```
lemmas part_witness_Cmpl = Compl_eq_Diff_UNIV[where 'a=part_witness, unfolded part_witness_UNIV, simplified]
```

```

instantiation part_witness :: topological_space
begin

```

```
definition open_part_witness X ←→ X ∈ {{}, {a}, {b, c}, {a, b, c}}
```

```

lemma part_witness_ball:
  (oreach s∈S. s ∈ {{}, {a}, {b, c}, {a, b, c}}) ←→ S ⊆ set [{}, {a}, {b, c}, {a, b, c}]
  by simp blast

```

```
lemmas part_witness_subsets_pow = subset_subseqs[OF iffD1[OF part_witness_ball]]
```

```

instance proof standard
  fix K :: part_witness set set
  assume ∀ S∈K. open S then show open (⋃ K)
    unfolding open_part_witness_def
    by – (drule part_witness_subsets_pow; clarsimp; elim disjE; simp add: insert_commute)
  qed (auto simp: open_part_witness_def part_witness_UNIV)

```

```
end
```

```

lemma part_witness_interior_simps:
  shows
    interior {a} = {a}
    interior {b} = {}
    interior {c} = {}
    interior {a, b} = {a}
    interior {a, c} = {a}
    interior {b, c} = {b, c}
    interior {a, b, c} = {a, b, c}
  unfolding interior_def open_part_witness_def by auto

```

```

lemma part_witness_part:
  fixes X :: part_witness set
  shows part X
  proof –

```

```

have closure (interior Y) = interior Y for Y :: part_witness set
  using part_witness_pow[where X=Y]
  by (auto simp: closure_interior part_witness_interior_simps part_witness_Cmpl insert_Diff_if)
then show ?thesis
  unfolding part_def I_def K_def by (simp add: o_def)
qed

```

lemma part_witness_not_discrete:

```

fixes X :: part_witness set
shows ¬discrete X
unfolding discrete_def I_def
by (clarsimp simp: o_apply fun_eq_iff exI[where x={b}] part_witness_interior_simps)

```

lemma part_witness_card:

```

shows card {f. CK_nf_pos (f::part_witness set ⇒ part_witness set)} = 3
by (rule part_not_discrete_card[OF part_witness_part part_witness_not_discrete])

```

6.3 Extremally disconnected and open unresolvable spaces

definition

```

ed_ou (X :: 'a::topological_space set) ←→ I ∘ K = K ∘ (I :: 'a set ⇒ 'a set)

```

lemma discrete_ed_ou:

```

assumes discrete X
shows ed_ou X
using assms unfolding discrete_def ed_ou_def by simp

```

lemma ed_ou_eqs:

```

assumes ed_ou (X :: 'a::topological_space set)
shows
  I ∘ K ∘ I = K ∘ (I :: 'a set ⇒ 'a set)
  K ∘ I ∘ K = K ∘ (I :: 'a set ⇒ 'a set)
  I ∘ K = K ∘ (I :: 'a set ⇒ 'a set)
using assms unfolding ed_ou_def by (metis I_I_K_K_o_assoc)+

```

lemma ed_ou_neqs:

```

assumes ed_ou (X :: 'a::topological_space set)
assumes ¬discrete X
shows
  I ≠ (K :: 'a set ⇒ 'a set)
  I ≠ K ∘ (I :: 'a set ⇒ 'a set)
  K ≠ K ∘ (I :: 'a set ⇒ 'a set)
  I ≠ (id :: 'a set ⇒ 'a set)
  K ≠ (id :: 'a set ⇒ 'a set)
using assms CK_nf_pos_lattice[where 'a='a]
unfolding ed_ou_def discrete_def
by (metis (no_types, lifting) C_C_I_K_K_I comp_id o_assoc antisym)+

```

lemma ed_ou_not_discrete_card:

```

assumes ed_ou (X :: 'a::topological_space set)
assumes ¬discrete X
shows card {f. CK_nf_pos (f::'a set ⇒ 'a set)} = 4
using ed_ou_eqs[OF ed_ou X] ed_ou_neqs[OF assms]
by (subst CK_nf_pos_set) (subst card_insert_disjoint; (auto)[1])+

```

We consider an example extremally disconnected and open unresolvable topological space.

```

datatype ed_ou_witness = a | b | c | d | e

```

```

lemma ed_ou_witness_UNIV:
  shows UNIV = set [a, b, c, d, e]
  using ed_ou_witness.exhaust by auto

lemmas ed_ou_witness_pow = subset_subseqs[OF subset_trans[OF subset_UNIV Set.equalityD1[OF ed_ou_witness_UNIV

lemmas ed_ou_witness_Cmpl = Compl_eq_Diff_UNIV[where 'a=ed_ou_witness, unfolded ed_ou_witness_UNIV,
simplified]

instance ed_ou_witness :: finite
by standard (simp add: ed_ou_witness_UNIV)

instantiation ed_ou_witness :: topological_space
begin

inductive open_ed_ou_witness :: ed_ou_witness set  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  open_ed_ou_witness {}
  | open_ed_ou_witness {a}
  | open_ed_ou_witness {b}
  | open_ed_ou_witness {e}
  | open_ed_ou_witness {a, c}
  | open_ed_ou_witness {b, d}
  | open_ed_ou_witness {a, c, e}

  | open_ed_ou_witness {a, b}
  | open_ed_ou_witness {a, e}
  | open_ed_ou_witness {b, e}
  | open_ed_ou_witness {a, b, c}
  | open_ed_ou_witness {a, b, d}
  | open_ed_ou_witness {a, b, e}
  | open_ed_ou_witness {b, d, e}
  | open_ed_ou_witness {a, b, c, d}
  | open_ed_ou_witness {a, b, c, e}
  | open_ed_ou_witness {a, b, d, e}
  | open_ed_ou_witness {a, b, c, d, e}

declare open_ed_ou_witness.intros[intro!]

lemma ed_ou_witness_inter:
  fixes S :: ed_ou_witness set
  assumes open S
  assumes open T
  shows open (S  $\cap$  T)
  using assms by (auto elim!: open_ed_ou_witness.cases)

lemma ed_ou_witness_union:
  fixes X :: ed_ou_witness set set
  assumes  $\forall x \in X.$  open x
  shows open ( $\bigcup X$ )
  using finite[of X] assms
  by (induct, force)
  (clar simp; elim open_ed_ou_witness.cases; simp add: open_ed_ou_witness.simps subset_insertI2 insert_commute;
metis Union_empty_conv)

instance
by standard (auto simp: ed_ou_witness_UNIV intro: ed_ou_witness_inter ed_ou_witness_union)

end

```

```
lemma ed_ou_witness_interior_simps:
```

```
  shows
```

```
    interior {a} = {a}
    interior {b} = {b}
    interior {c} = {}
    interior {d} = {}
    interior {e} = {e}
    interior {a, b} = {a, b}
    interior {a, c} = {a, c}
    interior {a, d} = {a}
    interior {a, e} = {a, e}
    interior {b, c} = {b}
    interior {b, d} = {b, d}
    interior {b, e} = {b, e}
    interior {c, d} = {}
    interior {c, e} = {e}
    interior {d, e} = {e}
    interior {a, b, c} = {a, b, c}
    interior {a, b, d} = {a, b, d}
    interior {a, b, e} = {a, b, e}
    interior {a, c, d} = {a, c}
    interior {a, c, e} = {a, c, e}
    interior {a, d, e} = {a, e}
    interior {b, c, d} = {b, d}
    interior {b, c, e} = {b, e}
    interior {b, d, e} = {b, d, e}
    interior {c, d, e} = {e}
    interior {a, b, c, d} = {a, b, c, d}
    interior {a, b, c, e} = {a, b, c, e}
    interior {a, b, d, e} = {a, b, d, e}
    interior {a, b, c, d, e} = {a, b, c, d, e}
    interior {a, c, d, e} = {a, c, e}
    interior {b, c, d, e} = {b, d, e}
```

```
unfolding interior_def by safe (clar simp simp: open_ed_ou_witness.simps; blast) +
```

```
lemma ed_ou_witness_not_discrete:
```

```
  fixes X :: ed_ou_witness set
```

```
  shows  $\neg$ discrete X
```

```
unfolding discrete_def I_def using ed_ou_witness_interior_simps by (force simp: fun_eq_iff)
```

```
lemma ed_ou_witness_ed_ou:
```

```
  fixes X :: ed_ou_witness set
```

```
  shows ed_ou X
```

```
unfolding ed_ou_def I_def K_def
```

```
proof (clar simp simp: o_apply fun_eq_iff)
```

```
  fix x :: ed_ou_witness set
```

```
  from ed_ou_witness_pow[of x]
```

```
  show interior (closure x) = closure (interior x)
```

```
  by – (simp; elim disjE; simp add: closure_interior ed_ou_witness_interior_simps ed_ou_witness_Cmpl insert_Diff_if)
```

```
qed
```

```
lemma ed_ou_witness_card:
```

```
  shows card {f. CK_nf_pos (f::ed_ou_witness set  $\Rightarrow$  ed_ou_witness set)} = 4
```

```
  by (rule ed_ou_not_discrete_card[OF ed_ou_witness_ed_ou ed_ou_witness_not_discrete])
```

6.4 Extremally disconnected spaces

definition

```
extremally_disconnected (X :: 'a::topological_space set)  $\longleftrightarrow$  K  $\circ$  I  $\circ$  K = I  $\circ$  (K :: 'a set  $\Rightarrow$  'a set)
```

lemma ed_ou_part_extremely_disconnected:

assumes ed_ou X

assumes part X

shows extremely_disconnected X

using assms unfolding extremely_disconnected_def ed_ou_def part_def by simp

lemma extremely_disconnected_eqs:

fixes X :: 'a::topological_space set

assumes extremely_disconnected X

shows

I \circ K \circ I = K \circ (I :: 'a set \Rightarrow 'a set)

K \circ I \circ K = I \circ (K :: 'a set \Rightarrow 'a set)

using assms unfolding extremely_disconnected_def by (metis K_I_K_I)+

lemma extremely_disconnected_not_part_not_ed_ou_card:

fixes X :: 'a::topological_space set

assumes extremely_disconnected X

assumes \neg part X

assumes \neg ed_ou X

shows card {f. CK_nf_pos (f::'a set \Rightarrow 'a set)} = 5

using extremely_disconnected_eqs[OF extremely_disconnected X] CK_nf_pos_lattice[where 'a='a] assms(2,3)
unfolding part_def ed_ou_def

by (simp add: CK_nf_pos_set C_C_I_K_K_o_assoc card_insert_if; metis (no_types) C_C_K_I_id_comp_o_assoc)

Any topological space having an infinite underlying set and whose topology consists of the empty set and every cofinite subset of the underlying set is extremely disconnected. We consider an example such space having a countably infinite underlying set.

datatype 'a cofinite = cofinite 'a

instantiation cofinite :: (type) topological_space

begin

definition open_cofinite = ($\lambda X::'$ a cofinite set. finite (\neg X) \vee X = {})

instance

by standard (auto simp: open_cofinite_def uminus_Sup)

end

lemma cofinite_closure_finite:

fixes X :: 'a cofinite set

assumes finite X

shows closure X = X

using assms by (simp add: closed_open open_cofinite_def)

lemma cofinite_closure_infinite:

fixes X :: 'a cofinite set

assumes infinite X

shows closure X = UNIV

using assms by (metis Compl_empty_eq closure_subset double_compl_finite_subset interior_complement open_cofinite_open_interior)

```

lemma cofinite_interior_finite:
  fixes X :: 'a cofinite set
  assumes finite X
  assumes infinite (UNIV::'a cofinite set)
  shows interior X = {}
using assms cofinite_closure_infinite[where X=-X] by (simp add: interior_closure)

lemma cofinite_interior_infinite:
  fixes X :: 'a cofinite set
  assumes infinite X
  assumes infinite (-X)
  shows interior X = {}
using assms cofinite_closure_infinite[where X=-X] by (simp add: interior_closure)

abbreviation evens :: nat cofinite set ≡ {cofinite n | n. ∃ i. n=2*i}

lemma evens_infinite:
  shows infinite evens
proof(rule iffD2[OF infinite_iff_countable_subset], rule exI, rule conjI)
  let ?f = λn:nat. cofinite (2*n)
  show inj ?f by (auto intro: inj_onI)
  show range ?f ⊆ evens by auto
qed

lemma cofinite_nat_infinite:
  shows infinite (UNIV::nat cofinite set)
using evens_infinite finite_Diff2 by fastforce

lemma evens_Compl_infinite:
  shows infinite (- evens)
proof(rule iffD2[OF infinite_iff_countable_subset], rule exI, rule conjI)
  let ?f = λn:nat. cofinite (2*n+1)
  show inj ?f by (auto intro: inj_onI)
  show range ?f ⊆ -evens by clarsimp presburger
qed

lemma evens_closure:
  shows closure evens = UNIV
using evens_infinite by (rule cofinite_closure_infinite)

lemma evens_interior:
  shows interior evens = {}
using evens_infinite evens_Compl_infinite by (rule cofinite_interior_infinite)

lemma cofinite_not_part:
  fixes X :: nat cofinite set
  shows ¬part X
unfolding part_def I_def K_def
using cofinite_nat_infinite
by (clarsimp simp: fun_eq_iff o_apply)
  (metis (no_types) cofinite_closure_finite cofinite_interior_finite double_compl finite.emptyI finite.insertI insert_not_empty interior_closure)

lemma cofinite_not_ed_ou:
  fixes X :: nat cofinite set
  shows ¬ed_ou X
unfolding ed_ou_def I_def K_def
by (clarsimp simp: fun_eq_iff o_apply evens_closure evens_interior exI[where x=evens])

```

```

lemma cofinite_extremally_disconnected_aux:
  fixes X :: nat cofinite set
  shows closure (interior (closure X)) ⊆ interior (closure X)
by (metis subsetI closure_closure_closure_complement closure_def closure_empty finite_1n interior_eq open_cofinite_def open_interior)

lemma cofinite_extremally_disconnected:
  fixes X :: nat cofinite set
  shows extremally_disconnected X
unfolding extremally_disconnected_def I_def K_def
by (auto simp: fun_eq_iff o_apply dest: subsetD[OF closure_subset] subsetD[OF interior_subset] subsetD[OF cofinite_extremally_disconnected_aux])

```

```

lemma cofinite_card:
  shows card {f. CK_nf_pos (f::nat cofinite set ⇒ nat cofinite set)} = 5
by (rule extremally_disconnected_not_part_not_ed_ou_card[OF cofinite_extremally_disconnected_cofinite_not_part_cofinite_not_ed_ou])

```

6.5 Open unresolvable spaces

definition

```
open_unresolvable (X :: 'a::topological_space set) ←→ K ∘ I ∘ K = K ∘ (I :: 'a set ⇒ 'a set)
```

```

lemma ed_ou_open_unresolvable:
  assumes ed_ou X
  shows open_unresolvable X
using assms unfolding open_unresolvable_def by (simp add: ed_ou_eqs)

```

```

lemma open_unresolvable_eqs:
  assumes open_unresolvable (X :: 'a::topological_space set)
  shows
    I ∘ K ∘ I = I ∘ (K :: 'a set ⇒ 'a set)
    K ∘ I ∘ K = K ∘ (I :: 'a set ⇒ 'a set)
using assms unfolding open_unresolvable_def by - (metis I_K_I_K_o_assoc; simp)

```

```

lemma not_ed_ou_neqs:
  assumes ¬ed_ou (X :: 'a::topological_space set)
  shows
    I ≠ I ∘ (K :: 'a set ⇒ 'a set)
    K ≠ K ∘ (I :: 'a set ⇒ 'a set)
using assms unfolding ed_ou_def
by (simp_all add: fun_eq_iff I_K_K_def C_def o_apply)
  (metis (no_types, opaque_lifting) closure_eq_empty disjoint_eq_subset_Cmpl double_complement interior_Int
  interior_complement_set_eq_subset)+
```

```

lemma open_unresolvable_not_ed_ou_card:
  assumes open_unresolvable (X :: 'a::topological_space set)
  assumes ¬ed_ou X
  shows card {f. CK_nf_pos (f::'a set ⇒ 'a set)} = 5
using open_unresolvable_eqs[OF open_unresolvable_X] not_ed_ou_neqs[OF ¬ed_ou_X] ¬ed_ou_X
unfolding ed_ou_def by (auto simp: CK_nf_pos_set card_insert_if)

```

We show that the class of open unresolvable spaces is non-empty by exhibiting an example of such a space.

```
datatype ou_witness = a | b | c
```

```

lemma ou_witness_UNIV:
  shows UNIV = set [a, b, c]

```

```

using ou_witness.exhaust by auto

instantiation ou_witness :: topological_space
begin

definition open_ou_witness X  $\longleftrightarrow$  a  $\notin$  X  $\vee$  X = UNIV

instance
by standard (auto simp: open_ou_witness_def)

end

lemma ou_witness_closure_simps:
shows
  closure {a} = {a}
  closure {b} = {a, b}
  closure {c} = {a, c}
  closure {a, b} = {a, b}
  closure {a, c} = {a, c}
  closure {a, b, c} = {a, b, c}
  closure {b, c} = {a, b, c}
unfolding closure_def islimpt_def open_ou_witness_def by force+

lemma ou_witness_open_unresolvable:
fixes X :: ou_witness set
shows open_unresolvable X
unfolding open_unresolvable_def I_def K_def
by (clar simp simp: o_apply fun_eq_iff)
  (metis (no_types, lifting) Compl_iff K_I_K_subseteq_K closure_complement closure_interior closure_mono
closure_subset interior_eq interior_maximal open_ou_witness_def subset_antism)

lemma ou_witness_not_ed_ou:
fixes X :: ou_witness set
shows  $\neg$ ed_ou X
unfolding ed_ou_def I_def K_def
by (clar simp simp: o_apply fun_eq_iff)
  (metis UNIV_I insert_iff interior_eq open_ou_witness_def singletonD
ou_witness.distinct(4,5) ou_witness.simps(2) ou_witness_closure_simps(2))

lemma ou_witness_card:
shows card {f. CK_nf_pos (f::ou_witness set  $\Rightarrow$  ou_witness set)} = 5
by (rule open_unresolvable_not_ed_ou_card[OF ou_witness_open_unresolvable ou_witness_not_ed_ou])

```

6.6 Kuratowski spaces

definition

$$\text{kuratowski } (X :: 'a::topological_space set) \longleftrightarrow \neg \text{extremely_disconnected } X \wedge \neg \text{open_unresolvable } X$$

A Kuratowski space distinguishes all 7 positive operators.

lemma part_closed_open:

fixes X :: 'a::topological_space set

assumes I \circ K \circ I = (I::'a set \Rightarrow 'a set)

assumes closed X

shows open X

proof(rule Topological_Spaces.openI)

fix x **assume** x \in X

let ?S = I ($\{-\{x\}\}$)

```

let ?G = -K ?S
have x ∈ ?G
proof -
  from ⟨I ∘ K ∘ I = I⟩ have I (K (I ?S)) = ?S I ?S = ?S
  unfolding I_def K_def by (simp_all add: o_def fun_eq_iff)
  then have K (I ?S) ≠ UNIV
  unfolding I_def K_def using interior_subset by fastforce
  moreover have G ⊆ ?S ∨ x ∈ G if open G for G
  using that unfolding I_def by (meson interior_maximal_subset Compl_singleton)
  ultimately show ?thesis
  unfolding I_def K_def
  by clarsimp (metis (no_types, lifting) ComplD Compl_empty_eq closure_interior_closure_subset ex_in_conv
open_interior_subset_eq)
qed
moreover from ⟨I ∘ K ∘ I = I⟩ have open ?G
unfolding I_def K_def by (auto simp: fun_eq_iff o_apply)
moreover have ?G ⊆ X
proof -
  have ?G ⊆ K ?G unfolding K_def using closure_subset by fastforce
  also from ⟨I ∘ K ∘ I = I⟩ have ... = K {x}
  unfolding I_def K_def by (metis closure_interior_comp_def double_complement)
  also from ⟨closed X⟩ ⟨x ∈ X⟩ have ... ⊆ X
  unfolding K_def by clarsimp (meson closure_minimal_contra_subsetD empty_subsetI insert_subset)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed
ultimately show ∃ T. open T ∧ x ∈ T ∧ T ⊆ X by blast
qed

```

```

lemma part_I_K_I:
assumes I ∘ K ∘ I = (I::'a::topological_space set ⇒ 'a set)
shows I ∘ K = (K::'a set ⇒ 'a set)
using interior_open[OF part_closed_open[OF assms closed_closure]] unfolding I_def K_def o_def by simp

```

```

lemma part_K_I_I:
assumes I ∘ K ∘ I = (I::'a::topological_space set ⇒ 'a set)
shows K ∘ I = (I::'a set ⇒ 'a set)
using part_I_K_I[OF assms] assms by simp

```

```

lemma kuratowski_neqs:
assumes kuratowski (X :: 'a::topological_space set)
shows
  I ≠ I ∘ K ∘ (I :: 'a set ⇒ 'a set)
  I ∘ K ∘ I ≠ K ∘ (I :: 'a set ⇒ 'a set)
  I ∘ K ∘ I ≠ I ∘ (K :: 'a set ⇒ 'a set)
  I ∘ K ≠ K ∘ I ∘ (K :: 'a set ⇒ 'a set)
  K ∘ I ≠ K ∘ I ∘ (K :: 'a set ⇒ 'a set)
  K ∘ I ∘ K ≠ (K :: 'a set ⇒ 'a set)
  I ∘ K ≠ K ∘ (I :: 'a set ⇒ 'a set)
  I ≠ (id :: 'a set ⇒ 'a set)
  K ≠ (id :: 'a set ⇒ 'a set)
  I ∘ K ∘ I ≠ (id :: 'a set ⇒ 'a set)
  K ∘ I ∘ K ≠ (id :: 'a set ⇒ 'a set)
using assms unfolding kuratowski_def extremely_disconnected_def open_unresolvable_def
by (metis (no_types, lifting) I_K K_K_I_K_I_K_K_I_K_I part_I_K_I part_K_I_I o_assoc comp_id)+
```

```

lemma kuratowski_card:
assumes kuratowski (X :: 'a::topological_space set)
shows card {f. CK_nf_pos (f::'a set ⇒ 'a set)} = 7

```

```

using CK_nf_pos_lattice[where 'a='a] kuratowski_neqs[OF assms] assms
unfoldng kuratowski_def extremely_disconnected_def open_unresolvable_def
by (subst CK_nf_pos_set) (subst card_insert_disjoint; (auto)[1])+

```

\mathbb{R} is a Kuratowski space.

lemma kuratowski_reals:

shows kuratowski ($\mathbb{R} :: \text{real set}$)

unfoldng kuratowski_def extremely_disconnected_def open_unresolvable_def

by (rule conjI)

 (*metis (no_types, lifting) I_K list.inject nf_RRR(11) nf_RRR(8) o_assoc,*

metis (no_types, lifting) I_K fun.map_comp list.inject nf_RRR(11) nf_RRR(9))

6.7 Chagrov's theorem

theorem chagrov:

fixes $X :: 'a::\text{topological_space set}$

obtains discrete X

- | $\neg \text{discrete } X \wedge \text{part } X$
- | $\neg \text{discrete } X \wedge \text{ed_ou } X$
- | $\neg \text{ed_ou } X \wedge \text{open_unresolvable } X$
- | $\neg \text{ed_ou } X \wedge \neg \text{part } X \wedge \text{extremely_disconnected } X$
- | kuratowski X

unfoldng kuratowski_def **by** metis

corollary chagrov_card:

shows card { $f. CK_{nf_pos} (f::'a::\text{topological_space set} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ set}) \in \{1,3,4,5,7\}$ }

using discrete_card part_not_discrete_card ed_ou_not_discrete_card open_unresolvable_not_ed_ou_card

 extremely_disconnected_not_part_not_ed_ou_card kuratowski_card

by (cases rule: chagrov) blast+

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