

Cardinality and Representation of Stone Relation Algebras

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Abstract

In relation algebras, which model unweighted graphs, the cardinality operation counts the number of edges of a graph. We generalise the cardinality axioms to Stone relation algebras, which model weighted graphs, and study the relationships between various axioms for cardinality. We also give a representation theorem for Stone relation algebras.

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The theories formally verify results in [1]. See this papers for further details and related work. Stone relation algebras have been introduced in [2] and formalised in [3].

theory *Representation*

imports *Stone-Relation-Algebras.Matrix-Relation-Algebras*

begin

1 Representation of Stone Relation Algebras

We show that Stone relation algebras can be represented by matrices if we assume a point axiom. The matrix indices and entries and the point axiom are based on the concepts of ideals and ideal-points. We start with general results about sets and finite suprema.

lemma *finite-ne-subset-induct'* [*consumes* β , *case-names* *singleton* *insert*]:

```

assumes finite  $F$ 
  and  $F \neq \{\}$ 
  and  $F \subseteq S$ 
  and singleton:  $\bigwedge x . x \in S \implies P \{x\}$ 
  and insert:  $\bigwedge x F . \text{finite } F \implies F \neq \{\} \implies F \subseteq S \implies x \in S \implies x \notin F$ 
 $\implies P F \implies P (\text{insert } x F)$ 
  shows  $P F$ 
  {proof}

```

context *order-bot*

begin

abbreviation *atom* :: ' $a \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where *atom* $x \equiv x \neq \text{bot} \wedge (\forall y . y \neq \text{bot} \wedge y \leq x \longrightarrow y = x)$

end

context *semilattice-sup*

begin

```

lemma nested-sup-fin:
  assumes finite X
    and X ≠ {}
    and finite Y
    and Y ≠ {}
  shows Sup-fin { Sup-fin { f x y | x . x ∈ X } | y . y ∈ Y } = Sup-fin { f x y |
x y . x ∈ X ∧ y ∈ Y }
  ⟨proof⟩

end

context bounded-semilattice-sup-bot
begin

lemma one-point-sup-fin:
  assumes finite X
    and y ∈ X
  shows Sup-fin { (if x = y then f x else bot) | x . x ∈ X } = f y
  ⟨proof⟩

end

```

1.1 Ideals and Ideal-Points

We study ideals in Stone relation algebras, which are elements that are both a vector and a covector. We include general results about Stone relation algebras.

```

context times-top
begin

abbreviation ideal :: 'a ⇒ bool where ideal x ≡ vector x ∧ covector x

end

context bounded-non-associative-left-semiring
begin

lemma ideal-fixpoint:
  ideal x ←→ top * x * top = x
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma ideal-top-closed:
  ideal top
  ⟨proof⟩

end

context bounded-idempotent-left-semiring
begin

```

```

lemma ideal-mult-closed:
  ideal x ==> ideal y ==> ideal (x * y)
  ⟨proof⟩

end

context bounded-idempotent-left-zero-semiring
begin

lemma ideal-sup-closed:
  ideal x ==> ideal y ==> ideal (x ⊔ y)
  ⟨proof⟩

end

context idempotent-semiring
begin

lemma sup-fin-sum:
  fixes f :: 'b::finite ⇒ 'a
  shows Sup-fin {f x | x . x ∈ UNIV} = (⊔ x f x)
  ⟨proof⟩

end

context stone-relation-algebra
begin

lemma dedekind-univalent:
  assumes univalent y
  shows x * y ⊓ z = (x ⊓ z * yT) * y
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma dedekind-injective:
  assumes injective x
  shows x * y ⊓ z = x * (y ⊓ xT * z)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma domain-vector-conv:
  1 ⊓ x * top = 1 ⊓ x * xT
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma domain-vector-covector:
  1 ⊓ x * top = 1 ⊓ top * xT
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma domain-covector-conv:
  1 ⊓ top * xT = 1 ⊓ x * xT

```

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ideal-bot-closed*:

ideal bot
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ideal-inf-closed*:

ideal x \implies *ideal y* \implies *ideal (x ⊓ y)*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ideal-conv-closed*:

ideal x \implies *ideal (x^T)*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ideal-complement-closed*:

ideal x \implies *ideal (-x)*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ideal-conv-id*:

ideal x \implies *x = x^T*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ideal-mult-inf*:

ideal x \implies *ideal y* \implies *x * y = x ⊓ y*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ideal-mult-import*:

ideal x \implies *y * z ⊓ x = (y ⊓ x) * (z ⊓ x)*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *point-meet-one*:

point x \implies *x * x^T = x ⊓ 1*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *below-point-eq-domain*:

point x \implies *y ≤ x* \implies *y = x * x^T * y*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *covector-mult-vector-ideal*:

vector x \implies *vector z* \implies *ideal (x^T * y * z)*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

abbreviation *ideal-point* :: 'a \Rightarrow bool **where** *ideal-point x* \equiv *point x* \wedge $(\forall y z .$
point y \wedge *ideal z* \wedge *z ≠ bot* \wedge *y * z ≤ x* \longrightarrow *y ≤ x*)

lemma *different-ideal-points-disjoint*:

assumes *ideal-point p*
and *ideal-point q*
and *p ≠ q*

```

shows  $p \sqcap q = \text{bot}$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma points-disjoint-iff:
assumes vector  $x$ 
shows  $x \sqcap y = \text{bot} \longleftrightarrow x^T * y = \text{bot}$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma different-ideal-points-disjoint-2:
assumes ideal-point  $p$ 
and ideal-point  $q$ 
and  $p \neq q$ 
shows  $p^T * q = \text{bot}$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma mult-right-dist-sup-fin:
assumes finite  $X$ 
and  $X \neq \{\}$ 
shows Sup-fin { $f x \mid x :: 'b . x \in X$ } *  $y = \text{Sup-fin}$  { $f x * y \mid x . x \in X$ }
⟨proof⟩

lemma mult-left-dist-sup-fin:
assumes finite  $X$ 
and  $X \neq \{\}$ 
shows  $y * \text{Sup-fin}$  { $f x \mid x :: 'b . x \in X$ } = Sup-fin { $y * f x \mid x . x \in X$ }
⟨proof⟩

lemma inf-left-dist-sup-fin:
assumes finite  $X$ 
and  $X \neq \{\}$ 
shows  $y \sqcap \text{Sup-fin}$  { $f x \mid x :: 'b . x \in X$ } = Sup-fin { $y \sqcap f x \mid x . x \in X$ }
⟨proof⟩

lemma top-one-sup-fin-iff:
assumes finite  $P$ 
and  $P \neq \{\}$ 
and  $\forall p \in P . \text{point } p$ 
shows  $\text{top} = \text{Sup-fin } P \longleftrightarrow 1 = \text{Sup-fin}$  { $p * p^T \mid p . p \in P$ }
⟨proof⟩

abbreviation ideals :: 'a set where ideals ≡ { $x . \text{ideal } x$ }
abbreviation ideal-points :: 'a set where ideal-points ≡ { $x . \text{ideal-point } x$ }

lemma surjective-vector-top:
surjective  $x \implies \text{vector } x \implies x^T * x = \text{top}$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma point-mult-top:
point  $x \implies x^T * x = \text{top}$ 

```

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *point-below-equal*:

point $p \implies$ *point* $q \implies p \leq q \implies p = q$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ideal-point-without-ideal*:

ideal-point $p \longleftrightarrow (\text{point } p \wedge (\forall q . \text{point } q \longrightarrow q \leq p \vee q \leq -p))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ideal-point-without-ideal-2*:

ideal-point $p \longleftrightarrow (\text{point } p \wedge (\forall q . \text{point } q \longrightarrow q = p \vee q \leq -p))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ideal-point-without-ideal-3*:

ideal-point $p \longleftrightarrow (\text{point } p \wedge (\forall q . \text{point } q \wedge q \neq p \longrightarrow q \leq -p))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

1.2 Point Axiom

The following class captures the point axiom for Stone relation algebras.

```
class stone-relation-algebra-pa = stone-relation-algebra +
  assumes finite-ideal-points: finite ideal-points
  assumes ne-ideal-points: ideal-points ≠ {}
  assumes top-sup-ideal-points: top = Sup-fin ideal-points
begin
```

lemma *one-sup-ideal-points*:

$1 = \text{Sup-fin} \{ p * p^T \mid p . \text{ideal-point } p \}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ideal-point-rep-1*:

$x = \text{Sup-fin} \{ p * p^T * x * q * q^T \mid p q . \text{ideal-point } p \wedge \text{ideal-point } q \}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *atom-below-ideal-point*:

assumes atom a
shows $\exists p . \text{ideal-point } p \wedge a \leq p$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *point-ideal-point-1*:

assumes point a
shows *ideal-point* a
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *point-ideal-point*:

point $x \longleftrightarrow \text{ideal-point } x$

```
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

```
end
```

1.3 Ideals, Ideal-Points and Matrices as Types

Stone relation algebras will be represented by matrices with ideal-points as entries and ideals as indices. To define the type of such matrices, we first derive types for the set of ideals and ideal-points.

```
typedef (overloaded) 'a ideal = ideals::'a::stone-relation-algebra-pa set  
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

```
setup-lifting type-definition-ideal
```

```
instantiation ideal :: (stone-relation-algebra-pa) stone-algebra  
begin
```

```
lift-definition uminus-ideal :: 'a ideal  $\Rightarrow$  'a ideal is uminus  
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

```
lift-definition inf-ideal :: 'a ideal  $\Rightarrow$  'a ideal  $\Rightarrow$  'a ideal is inf  
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

```
lift-definition sup-ideal :: 'a ideal  $\Rightarrow$  'a ideal  $\Rightarrow$  'a ideal is sup  
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

```
lift-definition bot-ideal :: 'a ideal is bot  
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

```
lift-definition top-ideal :: 'a ideal is top  
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

```
lift-definition less-eq-ideal :: 'a ideal  $\Rightarrow$  'a ideal  $\Rightarrow$  bool is less-eq  $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

```
lift-definition less-ideal :: 'a ideal  $\Rightarrow$  'a ideal  $\Rightarrow$  bool is less  $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

```
instance
```

```
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

```
end
```

```
instantiation ideal :: (stone-relation-algebra-pa) stone-relation-algebra  
begin
```

```
lift-definition conv-ideal :: 'a ideal  $\Rightarrow$  'a ideal is id  
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

```
lift-definition times-ideal :: 'a ideal  $\Rightarrow$  'a ideal  $\Rightarrow$  'a ideal is inf  
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

```

lift-definition one-ideal :: 'a ideal is top
  ⟨proof⟩

instance
  ⟨proof⟩

end

typedef (overloaded) 'a ideal-point = ideal-points:'a::stone-relation-algebra-pa
set
  ⟨proof⟩

instantiation ideal-point :: (stone-relation-algebra-pa) finite
begin

instance
  ⟨proof⟩

end

type-synonym 'a ideal-matrix = ('a ideal-point,'a ideal) square

interpretation ideal-matrix-stone-relation-algebra: stone-relation-algebra where
sup = sup-matrix and inf = inf-matrix and less-eq = less-eq-matrix and less =
less-matrix and bot = bot-matrix:'a::stone-relation-algebra-pa ideal-matrix and
top = top-matrix and uminus = uminus-matrix and one = one-matrix and
times = times-matrix and conv = conv-matrix
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma ideal-point-rep-2:
  assumes x = Sup-fin { Rep-ideal-point p * Rep-ideal (f p q) * (Rep-ideal-point
q)T | p q . True }
  shows f r s = Abs-ideal ((Rep-ideal-point r)T * x * (Rep-ideal-point s))
  ⟨proof⟩

```

1.4 Isomorphism

The following two functions comprise the isomorphism between Stone relation algebras and matrices. We prove that they are inverses of each other and that the first one is a homomorphism.

```

definition sra-to-mat :: 'a::stone-relation-algebra-pa ⇒ 'a ideal-matrix
  where sra-to-mat x ≡ λ(p,q) . Abs-ideal ((Rep-ideal-point p)T * x *
Rep-ideal-point q)

```

```

definition mat-to-sra :: 'a::stone-relation-algebra-pa ideal-matrix ⇒ 'a
  where mat-to-sra f ≡ Sup-fin { Rep-ideal-point p * Rep-ideal (f (p,q)) *
(Rep-ideal-point q)T | p q . True }

```

```

lemma sra-mat-sra:
  mat-to-sra (sra-to-mat x) = x
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma mat-sra-mat:
  sra-to-mat (mat-to-sra f) = f
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma sra-to-mat-sup-homomorphism:
  sra-to-mat (x ⊔ y) = sra-to-mat x ⊔ sra-to-mat y
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma sra-to-mat-inf-homomorphism:
  sra-to-mat (x ⊓ y) = sra-to-mat x ⊓ sra-to-mat y
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma sra-to-mat-conv-homomorphism:
  sra-to-mat (xT) = (sra-to-mat x)t
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma sra-to-mat-complement-homomorphism:
  sra-to-mat (−x) = −(sra-to-mat x)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma sra-to-mat-bot-homomorphism:
  sra-to-mat bot = bot
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma sra-to-mat-top-homomorphism:
  sra-to-mat top = top
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma sra-to-mat-one-homomorphism:
  sra-to-mat 1 = one-matrix
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma Abs-ideal-dist-sup-fin:
  assumes finite X
  and X ≠ {}
  and ∀ x ∈ X . ideal (f x)
  shows Abs-ideal (Sup-fin { f x | x . x ∈ X }) = Sup-fin { Abs-ideal (f x) | x .
  x ∈ X }
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma sra-to-mat-mult-homomorphism:
  sra-to-mat (x * y) = sra-to-mat x ⊕ sra-to-mat y
  ⟨proof⟩

end

```

```

theory Cardinality

imports List-Infinite.InfiniteSet2 Representation

begin

unbundle (in uminus) no uminus-syntax

```

2 Atoms Below an Element in Partial Orders

We define the set and the number of atoms below an element in a partial order. To handle infinitely many atoms we use *enat*, which are natural numbers with infinity, and *icard*, which modifies *card* by giving a separate option of being infinite. We include general results about *enat*, *icard*, sets functions and atoms.

```

lemma enat-mult-strict-mono:
  assumes a < b c < d (0::enat) < b 0 ≤ c
  shows a * c < b * d
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma enat-mult-strict-mono':
  assumes a < b and c < d and (0::enat) ≤ a and 0 ≤ c
  shows a * c < b * d
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma finite-icard-card:
  finite A ==> icard A = icard B ==> card A = card B
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma icard-eq-sum:
  finite A ==> icard A = sum (λx. 1) A
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma icard-sum-constant-function:
  assumes ∀x∈A . f x = c
    and finite A
  shows sum f A = (icard A) * c
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma icard-le-finite:
  assumes icard A ≤ icard B
    and finite B
  shows finite A
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma bij-betw-same-icard:
  bij-betw f A B ==> icard A = icard B
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma surj-icard-le:  $B \subseteq f`A \implies \text{icard } B \leq \text{icard } A$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma icard-image-part-le:
  assumes  $\forall x \in A . f x \subseteq B$ 
  and  $\forall x \in A . f x \neq \{\}$ 
  and  $\forall x \in A . \forall y \in A . x \neq y \longrightarrow f x \cap f y = \{\}$ 
  shows  $\text{icard } A \leq \text{icard } B$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma finite-image-part-le:
  assumes  $\forall x \in A . f x \subseteq B$ 
  and  $\forall x \in A . f x \neq \{\}$ 
  and  $\forall x \in A . \forall y \in A . x \neq y \longrightarrow f x \cap f y = \{\}$ 
  and finite  $B$ 
  shows finite  $A$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

context semiring-1
begin

lemma sum-constant-function:
  assumes  $\forall x \in A . f x = c$ 
  shows  $\text{sum } f A = \text{of-nat } (\text{card } A) * c$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

end

context order
begin

lemma ne-finite-has-minimal:
  assumes finite  $S$ 
  and  $S \neq \{\}$ 
  shows  $\exists m \in S . \forall x \in S . x \leq m \longrightarrow x = m$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

end

context order-bot
begin

abbreviation atoms-below ::  $'a \Rightarrow 'a \text{ set } (\langle AB \rangle)$ 
  where  $\text{atoms-below } x \equiv \{ a . \text{atom } a \wedge a \leq x \}$ 

definition num-atoms-below ::  $'a \Rightarrow \text{enat } (\langle nAB \rangle)$ 
  where  $\text{num-atoms-below } x \equiv \text{icard } (\text{atoms-below } x)$ 

```

```

lemma AB-iso:
 $x \leq y \implies AB\ x \subseteq AB\ y$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma AB-bot:
 $AB\ bot = \{\}$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma nAB-bot:
 $nAB\ bot = 0$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma AB-atom:
 $atom\ a \longleftrightarrow AB\ a = \{a\}$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma nAB-atom:
 $atom\ a \implies nAB\ a = 1$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma nAB-iso:
 $x \leq y \implies nAB\ x \leq nAB\ y$ 
⟨proof⟩

end

context bounded-semilattice-sup-bot
begin

lemma nAB-iso-sup:
 $nAB\ x \leq nAB\ (x \sqcup y)$ 
⟨proof⟩

end

context bounded-lattice
begin

lemma different-atoms-disjoint:
 $atom\ x \implies atom\ y \implies x \neq y \implies x \sqcap y = bot$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma AB-dist-inf:
 $AB\ (x \sqcap y) = AB\ x \cap AB\ y$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma AB-iso-inf:
 $AB\ (x \sqcap y) \subseteq AB\ x$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma AB-iso-sup:
  AB x ⊆ AB (x ∟ y)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma AB-disjoint:
  assumes x ∟ y = bot
  shows AB x ∩ AB y = {}
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma nAB-iso-inf:
  nAB (x ∟ y) ≤ nAB x
  ⟨proof⟩

end

context distrib-lattice-bot
begin

lemma atom-in-sup:
  assumes atom a
  and a ≤ x ∟ y
  shows a ≤ x ∨ a ≤ y
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma atom-in-sup-iff:
  assumes atom a
  shows a ≤ x ∟ y ↔ a ≤ x ∨ a ≤ y
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma atom-in-sup-xor:
  atom a → a ≤ x ∟ y → x ∟ y = bot → (a ≤ x ∧ ¬ a ≤ y) ∨ (¬ a ≤ x ∧ a ≤ y)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma atom-in-sup-xor-iff:
  assumes atom a
  and x ∟ y = bot
  shows a ≤ x ∟ y ↔ (a ≤ x ∧ ¬ a ≤ y) ∨ (¬ a ≤ x ∧ a ≤ y)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma AB-dist-sup:
  AB (x ∟ y) = AB x ∪ AB y
  ⟨proof⟩

end

context bounded-distrib-lattice
begin

```

lemma *nAB-add*:
 $nAB\ x + nAB\ y = nAB\ (x \sqcup y) + nAB\ (x \sqcap y)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *nAB-split-disjoint*:
assumes $x \sqcap y = bot$
shows $nAB\ (x \sqcup y) = nAB\ x + nAB\ y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

context *p-algebra*
begin

lemma *atom-in-p*:
 $atom\ a \implies a \leq x \vee a \leq -x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *atom-in-p-xor*:
 $atom\ a \implies (a \leq x \wedge \neg a \leq -x) \vee (\neg a \leq x \wedge a \leq -x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

The following two lemmas also hold in distributive lattices with a least element (see above). However, p-algebras are not necessarily distributive, so the following results are independent.

lemma *atom-in-sup'*:
 $atom\ a \implies a \leq x \sqcup y \implies a \leq x \vee a \leq y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *AB-dist-sup'*:
 $AB\ (x \sqcup y) = AB\ x \cup AB\ y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *AB-split-1*:
 $AB\ x = AB\ ((x \sqcap y) \sqcup (x \sqcap -y))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *AB-split-2*:
 $AB\ x = AB\ (x \sqcap y) \cup AB\ (x \sqcap -y)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *AB-split-2-disjoint*:
 $AB\ (x \sqcap y) \cap AB\ (x \sqcap -y) = \{\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *AB-pp*:
 $AB\ (--x) = AB\ x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

```

lemma nAB-pp:
  nAB (–x) = nAB x
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma nAB-split-1:
  nAB x = nAB ((x □ y) ∪ (x □ –y))
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma nAB-split-2:
  nAB x = nAB (x □ y) + nAB (x □ –y)
  ⟨proof⟩

end

```

3 Atoms Below an Element in Stone Relation Algebras

We extend our study of atoms below an element to Stone relation algebras. We consider combinations of the following five assumptions: the Stone relation algebra is atomic, atom-rectangular, atom-simple, a relation algebra, or has finitely many atoms. We include general properties of atoms, rectangles and simple elements.

```

context stone-relation-algebra
begin

abbreviation rectangle :: 'a ⇒ bool where rectangle x ≡ x * top * x ≤ x
abbreviation simple :: 'a ⇒ bool where simple x ≡ top * x * top = top

lemma rectangle-eq:
  rectangle x ←→ x * top * x = x
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma arc-univalent-injective-rectangle-simple:
  arc a ←→ univalent a ∧ injective a ∧ rectangle a ∧ simple a
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma conv-atom:
  atom x ⇒⇒ atom (xT)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma conv-atom-iff:
  atom x ←→ atom (xT)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma counterexample-different-atoms-top-disjoint:
  atom x ⇒⇒ atom y ⇒⇒ x ≠ y ⇒⇒ x * top □ y = bot

```

```

nitpick[expect=genuine,card=4]
⟨proof⟩

lemma counterexample-different-univalent-atoms-top-disjoint:
  atom  $x \Rightarrow$  univalent  $x \Rightarrow$  atom  $y \Rightarrow$  univalent  $y \Rightarrow x \neq y \Rightarrow x * top \sqcap y$ 
  = bot
nitpick[expect=genuine,card=4]
⟨proof⟩

lemma AB-card-4-1:
   $a \leq x \wedge a \leq y \longleftrightarrow a \leq x \sqcup y \wedge a \leq x \sqcap y$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma AB-card-4-2:
assumes atom  $a$ 
shows  $(a \leq x \wedge \neg a \leq y) \vee (\neg a \leq x \wedge a \leq y) \longleftrightarrow a \leq x \sqcup y \wedge \neg a \leq x \sqcap y$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma AB-card-4-3:
assumes atom  $a$ 
shows  $\neg a \leq x \wedge \neg a \leq y \longleftrightarrow \neg a \leq x \sqcup y \wedge \neg a \leq x \sqcap y$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma AB-card-5-1:
assumes atom  $a$ 
  and  $a \leq x^T * y \sqcap z$ 
shows  $x * a \sqcap y \leq x * z \sqcap y$ 
  and  $x * a \sqcap y \neq bot$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma AB-card-5-2:
assumes univalent  $x$ 
  and atom  $a$ 
  and atom  $b$ 
  and  $b \leq x^T * y \sqcap z$ 
  and  $a \neq b$ 
shows  $(x * a \sqcap y) \sqcap (x * b \sqcap y) = bot$ 
  and  $x * a \sqcap y \neq x * b \sqcap y$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma AB-card-6-0:
assumes univalent  $x$ 
  and atom  $a$ 
  and  $a \leq x$ 
  and atom  $b$ 
  and  $b \leq x$ 
  and  $a \neq b$ 
shows  $a * top \sqcap b * top = bot$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma AB-card-6-1:
  assumes atom a
    and a ≤ x □ y * zT
  shows a * z □ y ≤ x * z □ y
    and a * z □ y ≠ bot
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma AB-card-6-2:
  assumes univalent x
    and atom a
    and a ≤ x □ y * zT
    and atom b
    and b ≤ x □ y * zT
    and a ≠ b
  shows (a * z □ y) □ (b * z □ y) = bot
    and a * z □ y ≠ b * z □ y
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma nAB-conv:
  nAB x = nAB (xT)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma domain-atom:
  assumes atom a
  shows atom (a * top □ 1)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma codomain-atom:
  assumes atom a
  shows atom (top * a □ 1)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma atom-rectangle-atom-one-rep:
  ( $\forall a . \text{atom } a \longrightarrow a * \text{top} * a \leq a$ )  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall a . \text{atom } a \wedge a \leq 1 \longrightarrow a * \text{top} * a \leq 1$ )
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma AB-card-2-1:
  assumes a * top * a ≤ a
  shows (a * top □ 1) * top * (top * a □ 1) = a
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma atomsimple-atom1simple:
  ( $\forall a . \text{atom } a \longrightarrow \text{top} * a * \text{top} = \text{top}$ )  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall a . \text{atom } a \wedge a \leq 1 \longrightarrow \text{top} * a * \text{top} = \text{top}$ )
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma AB-card-2-2:

```

```

assumes atom a
  and a ≤ 1
  and atom b
  and b ≤ 1
  and ∀ a . atom a → top * a * top = top
shows a * top * b * top □ 1 = a and top * a * top * b □ 1 = b
⟨proof⟩

```

```

abbreviation dom-cod :: 'a ⇒ 'a × 'a
  where dom-cod a ≡ (a * top □ 1, top * a □ 1)

```

```

lemma dom-cod-atoms-1:
  dom-cod ‘AB top ⊆ AB 1 × AB 1
⟨proof⟩

```

```
end
```

```

class stone-relation-algebra-simple = stone-relation-algebra +
  assumes simple: x ≠ bot → simple x
begin

```

```

lemma point-ideal-point:
  point x ↔ ideal-point x
⟨proof⟩

```

```
end
```

3.1 Atomic

```

class stone-relation-algebra-atomic = stone-relation-algebra +
  assumes atomic: x ≠ bot → (∃ a . atom a ∧ a ≤ x)
begin

```

```

lemma AB-nonempty:
  x ≠ bot ⇒ AB x ≠ {}
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma AB-nonempty-iff:
  x ≠ bot ↔ AB x ≠ {}
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma atomsimple-simple:
  (forall a . a ≠ bot → top * a * top = top) ↔ (forall a . atom a → top * a * top =
top)
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma AB-card-2-3:
  assumes a ≠ bot
    and a ≤ 1

```

```

and  $b \neq \text{bot}$ 
and  $b \leq 1$ 
and  $\forall a . a \neq \text{bot} \rightarrow \text{top} * a * \text{top} = \text{top}$ 
shows  $a * \text{top} * b * \text{top} \sqcap 1 = a$  and  $\text{top} * a * \text{top} * b \sqcap 1 = b$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma injective-down-closed:
 $x \leq y \implies \text{injective } y \implies \text{injective } x$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma univalent-down-closed:
 $x \leq y \implies \text{univalent } y \implies \text{univalent } x$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma nAB-bot-iff:
 $x = \text{bot} \iff \text{nAB } x = 0$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

It is unclear if *atomic* is necessary for the following two results, but it seems likely.

```

lemma nAB-univ-comp-meet:
assumes univalent  $x$ 
shows  $\text{nAB } (x^T * y \sqcap z) \leq \text{nAB } (x * z \sqcap y)$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma nAB-univ-meet-comp:
assumes univalent  $x$ 
shows  $\text{nAB } (x \sqcap y * z^T) \leq \text{nAB } (x * z \sqcap y)$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

end

3.2 Atom-rectangular

```

class stone-relation-algebra-atomrect = stone-relation-algebra +
assumes atomrect: atom  $a \rightarrow \text{rectangle } a$ 
begin

```

```

lemma atomrect-eq:
 $\text{atom } a \implies a * \text{top} * a = a$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma AB-card-2-4:
assumes atom  $a$ 
shows  $(a * \text{top} \sqcap 1) * \text{top} * (\text{top} * a \sqcap 1) = a$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma simple-atom-2:
assumes atom  $a$ 

```

```

and  $a \leq 1$ 
and atom  $b$ 
and  $b \leq 1$ 
and  $x \neq \text{bot}$ 
and  $x \leq a * \text{top} * b$ 
shows  $x = a * \text{top} * b$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma dom-cod-inj-atoms:
  inj-on dom-cod (AB top)
⟨proof⟩

lemma finite-AB-iff:
  finite (AB top)  $\longleftrightarrow$  finite (AB 1)
⟨proof⟩

lemma nAB-top-1:
  nAB top  $\leq$  nAB 1 * nAB 1
⟨proof⟩

lemma atom-vector-injective:
  assumes atom  $x$ 
  shows injective ( $x * \text{top}$ )
⟨proof⟩

lemma atom-injective:
  atom  $x \implies$  injective  $x$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma atom-covector-univalent:
  atom  $x \implies$  univalent ( $\text{top} * x$ )
⟨proof⟩

lemma atom-univalent:
  atom  $x \implies$  univalent  $x$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma counterexample-atom-simple:
  atom  $x \implies$  simple  $x$ 
  nitpick[expect=genuine,card=3]
⟨proof⟩

lemma symmetric-atom-below-1:
  assumes atom  $x$ 
  and  $x = x^T$ 
  shows  $x \leq 1$ 
⟨proof⟩

end

```

3.3 Atomic and Atom-Rectangular

```
class stone-relation-algebra-atomic-atomrect = stone-relation-algebra-atomic +
stone-relation-algebra-atomrect
begin

lemma point-dense:
assumes x ≠ bot
and x ≤ 1
shows ∃ a . a ≠ bot ∧ a * top * a ≤ 1 ∧ a ≤ x
⟨proof⟩

end
```

3.4 Atom-simple

```
class stone-relation-algebra-atomsimple = stone-relation-algebra +
assumes atomsimple: atom a → simple a
begin

lemma AB-card-2-5:
assumes atom a
and a ≤ 1
and atom b
and b ≤ 1
shows a * top * b * top ⊓ 1 = a and top * a * top * b ⊓ 1 = b
⟨proof⟩

lemma simple-atom-1:
atom a ⇒ atom b ⇒ a * top * b ≠ bot
⟨proof⟩

end
```

3.5 Atomic and Atom-simple

```
class stone-relation-algebra-atomic-atomsimple = stone-relation-algebra-atomic +
stone-relation-algebra-atomsimple
begin

subclass stone-relation-algebra-simple
⟨proof⟩

lemma AB-card-2-6:
assumes a ≠ bot
and a ≤ 1
and b ≠ bot
and b ≤ 1
shows a * top * b * top ⊓ 1 = a and top * a * top * b ⊓ 1 = b
⟨proof⟩
```

```

lemma dom-cod-atoms-2:
  AB 1 × AB 1 ⊆ dom-cod ` AB top
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma dom-cod-atoms:
  AB 1 × AB 1 = dom-cod ` AB top
  ⟨proof⟩

end

```

3.6 Atom-rectangular and Atom-simple

```

class stone-relation-algebra-atomrect-atomsimple =
  stone-relation-algebra-atomrect + stone-relation-algebra-atomsimple
begin

lemma simple-atom:
  assumes atom a
    and a ≤ 1
    and atom b
    and b ≤ 1
  shows atom (a * top * b)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma nAB-top-2:
  nAB 1 * nAB 1 ≤ nAB top
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma nAB-top:
  nAB 1 * nAB 1 = nAB top
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma atom-covector-mapping:
  atom a ⇒ mapping (top * a)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma atom-covector-regular:
  atom a ⇒ regular (top * a)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma atom-vector-bijective:
  atom a ⇒ bijective (a * top)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma atom-vector-regular:
  atom a ⇒ regular (a * top)
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma atom-rectangle-regular:
  atom a  $\implies$  regular (a * top * a)
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma atom-regular:
  atom a  $\implies$  regular a
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

end

3.7 Atomic, Atom-rectangular and Atom-simple

```

class stone-relation-algebra-atomic-atomrect-atomsimple =
  stone-relation-algebra-atomic + stone-relation-algebra-atomrect +
  stone-relation-algebra-atomsimple
begin

```

```

subclass stone-relation-algebra-atomic-atomrect  $\langle proof \rangle$ 
subclass stone-relation-algebra-atomic-atomsimple  $\langle proof \rangle$ 
subclass stone-relation-algebra-atomrect-atomsimple  $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma nAB-atom-iff:
  atom a  $\longleftrightarrow$  nAB a = 1
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

end

3.8 Finitely Many Atoms

```

class stone-relation-algebra-finiteatoms = stone-relation-algebra +
  assumes finiteatoms: finite { a . atom a }
begin

```

```

lemma finite-AB:
  finite (AB x)
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma nAB-top-finite:
  nAB top  $\neq$   $\infty$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

end

3.9 Atomic and Finitely Many Atoms

```

class stone-relation-algebra-atomic-finiteatoms = stone-relation-algebra-atomic +
  stone-relation-algebra-finiteatoms
begin

```

lemma finite-ideal-points:

```
finite { p . ideal-point p }
⟨proof⟩
```

```
end
```

3.10 Atom-rectangular and Finitely Many Atoms

```
class stone-relation-algebra-atomrect-finiteatoms =
stone-relation-algebra-atomrect + stone-relation-algebra-finiteatoms
```

3.11 Atomic, Atom-rectangular and Finitely Many Atoms

```
class stone-relation-algebra-atomic-atomrect-finiteatoms =
stone-relation-algebra-atomic + stone-relation-algebra-atomrect +
stone-relation-algebra-finiteatoms
begin
```

```
subclass stone-relation-algebra-atomic-atomrect ⟨proof⟩
subclass stone-relation-algebra-atomic-finiteatoms ⟨proof⟩
subclass stone-relation-algebra-atomrect-finiteatoms ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma counterexample-nAB-atom-iff:
atom x ↔ nAB x = 1
nitpick[expect=genuine,card=3]
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma counterexample-nAB-top-iff-eq:
nAB x = nAB top ↔ x = top
nitpick[expect=genuine,card=3]
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma counterexample-nAB-top-iff-leq:
nAB top ≤ nAB x ↔ x = top
nitpick[expect=genuine,card=3]
⟨proof⟩
```

```
end
```

3.12 Atom-simple and Finitely Many Atoms

```
class stone-relation-algebra-atomsimple-finiteatoms =
stone-relation-algebra-atomsimple + stone-relation-algebra-finiteatoms
```

3.13 Atomic, Atom-simple and Finitely Many Atoms

```
class stone-relation-algebra-atomic-atomsimple-finiteatoms =
stone-relation-algebra-atomic + stone-relation-algebra-atomsimple +
stone-relation-algebra-finiteatoms
begin
```

```

subclass stone-relation-algebra-atomic-atomsimple ⟨proof⟩
subclass stone-relation-algebra-atomic-finiteatoms ⟨proof⟩
subclass stone-relation-algebra-atomsimple-finiteatoms ⟨proof⟩

lemma nAB-top-2:
  nAB 1 * nAB 1 ≤ nAB top
⟨proof⟩

lemma counterexample-nAB-atom-iff-2:
  atom x ↔ nAB x = 1
  nitpick[expect=genuine,card=6]
⟨proof⟩

lemma counterexample-nAB-top-iff-eq-2:
  nAB x = nAB top ↔ x = top
  nitpick[expect=genuine,card=6]
⟨proof⟩

lemma counterexample-nAB-top-iff-leq-2:
  nAB top ≤ nAB x ↔ x = top
  nitpick[expect=genuine,card=6]
⟨proof⟩

lemma counterexample-nAB-atom-top-iff-leq-2:
  (atom x ↔ nAB x = 1) ∨ (nAB y = nAB top ↔ y = top) ∨ (nAB top ≤
  nAB y ↔ y = top)
  nitpick[expect=genuine,card=6]
⟨proof⟩

end

```

3.14 Atom-rectangular, Atom-simple and Finitely Many Atoms

```

class stone-relation-algebra-atomrect-atomsimple-finiteatoms =
  stone-relation-algebra-atomrect + stone-relation-algebra-atomsimple +
  stone-relation-algebra-finiteatoms
begin

subclass stone-relation-algebra-atomrect-atomsimple ⟨proof⟩
subclass stone-relation-algebra-atomrect-finiteatoms ⟨proof⟩
subclass stone-relation-algebra-atomsimple-finiteatoms ⟨proof⟩

end

```

3.15 Atomic, Atom-rectangular, Atom-simple and Finitely Many Atoms

```

class stone-relation-algebra-atomic-atomrect-atomsimple-finiteatoms =
  stone-relation-algebra-atomic + stone-relation-algebra-atomrect +
  stone-relation-algebra-atomsimple + stone-relation-algebra-finiteatoms
begin

subclass stone-relation-algebra-atomic-atomrect-atomsimple <proof>
subclass stone-relation-algebra-atomic-atomrect-finiteatoms <proof>
subclass stone-relation-algebra-atomic-atomsimple-finiteatoms <proof>
subclass stone-relation-algebra-atomrect-atomsimple-finiteatoms <proof>

lemma all-regular:
  regular x
<proof>

sublocale ra: relation-algebra where minus =  $\lambda x y . x \sqcap - y$ 
<proof>

end

class stone-relation-algebra-finite = stone-relation-algebra + finite
begin

subclass stone-relation-algebra-atomic-finiteatoms
<proof>

end

```

3.16 Relation Algebra and Atomic

```

class relation-algebra-atomic = relation-algebra + stone-relation-algebra-atomic
begin

lemma nAB-atom-iff:
  atom a  $\longleftrightarrow$  nAB a = 1
<proof>

end

```

3.17 Relation Algebra, Atomic and Finitely Many Atoms

```

class relation-algebra-atomic-finiteatoms = relation-algebra-atomic +
  stone-relation-algebra-atomic-finiteatoms
begin

```

Sup-fin only works for non-empty finite sets.

```

lemma atomistic:
  assumes x  $\neq$  bot

```

```

shows  $x = \text{Sup-fin} (\text{AB } x)$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma counterexample-nAB-top:
 $1 \neq \text{top} \implies \text{nAB top} = \text{nAB } 1 * \text{nAB } 1$ 
nitpick[expect=genuine,card=4]
⟨proof⟩

end

class relation-algebra-atomic-atomsimple-finiteatoms =
relation-algebra-atomic-finiteatoms +
stone-relation-algebra-atomic-atomsimple-finiteatoms
begin

lemma counterexample-atom-rectangle:
 $\text{atom } x \longrightarrow \text{rectangle } x$ 
nitpick[expect=genuine,card=4]
⟨proof⟩

lemma counterexample-atom-univalent:
 $\text{atom } x \longrightarrow \text{univalent } x$ 
nitpick[expect=genuine,card=4]
⟨proof⟩

lemma counterexample-point-dense:
assumes  $x \neq \text{bot}$ 
and  $x \leq 1$ 
shows  $\exists a . a \neq \text{bot} \wedge a * \text{top} * a \leq 1 \wedge a \leq x$ 
nitpick[expect=genuine,card=4]
⟨proof⟩

end

class relation-algebra-atomic-atomrect-atomsimple-finiteatoms =
relation-algebra-atomic-atomsimple-finiteatoms +
stone-relation-algebra-atomic-atomrect-atomsimple-finiteatoms

```

4 Cardinality in Stone Relation Algebras

We study various axioms for a cardinality operation in Stone relation algebras.

```

class card =
fixes cardinality :: 'a ⇒ enat (↔ [100] 100)

class sra-card = stone-relation-algebra + card
begin

```

abbreviation <i>card-bot</i>	:: ' <i>a</i> ⇒ bool where <i>card-bot</i>	- ≡ #bot
= 0		
abbreviation <i>card-bot-iff</i>	:: ' <i>a</i> ⇒ bool where <i>card-bot-iff</i>	- ≡
$\forall x::'a . \#x = 0 \longleftrightarrow x = \text{bot}$		
abbreviation <i>card-top</i>	:: ' <i>a</i> ⇒ bool where <i>card-top</i>	- ≡
$\#\text{top} = \#1 * \#\#1$		
abbreviation <i>card-conv</i>	:: ' <i>a</i> ⇒ bool where <i>card-conv</i>	- ≡
$\forall x::'a . \#(x^T) = \#x$		
abbreviation <i>card-add</i>	:: ' <i>a</i> ⇒ bool where <i>card-add</i>	- ≡ $\forall x$
$y::'a . \#x + \#y = \#(x \sqcup y) + \#(x \sqcap y)$		
abbreviation <i>card-iso</i>	:: ' <i>a</i> ⇒ bool where <i>card-iso</i>	- ≡ $\forall x$
$y::'a . x \leq y \rightarrow \#x \leq \#y$		
abbreviation <i>card-univ-comp-meet</i>	:: ' <i>a</i> ⇒ bool where <i>card-univ-comp-meet</i>	-
$\equiv \forall x y z::'a . \text{univalent } x \rightarrow \#(x^T * y \sqcap z) \leq \#(x * z \sqcap y)$		
abbreviation <i>card-univ-meet-comp</i>	:: ' <i>a</i> ⇒ bool where <i>card-univ-meet-comp</i>	-
$\equiv \forall x y z::'a . \text{univalent } x \rightarrow \#(x \sqcap y * z^T) \leq \#(x * z \sqcap y)$		
abbreviation <i>card-comp-univ</i>	:: ' <i>a</i> ⇒ bool where <i>card-comp-univ</i>	- ≡
$\forall x y::'a . \text{univalent } x \rightarrow \#(y * x) \leq \#y$		
abbreviation <i>card-univ-meet-vector</i>	:: ' <i>a</i> ⇒ bool where <i>card-univ-meet-vector</i>	-
$\equiv \forall x y::'a . \text{univalent } x \rightarrow \#(x \sqcap y * \text{top}) \leq \#y$		
abbreviation <i>card-univ-meet-conv</i>	:: ' <i>a</i> ⇒ bool where <i>card-univ-meet-conv</i>	-
$\equiv \forall x y::'a . \text{univalent } x \rightarrow \#(x \sqcap y * y^T) \leq \#y$		
abbreviation <i>card-domain-sym</i>	:: ' <i>a</i> ⇒ bool where <i>card-domain-sym</i>	-
$\equiv \forall x::'a . \#(1 \sqcap x * x^T) \leq \#x$		
abbreviation <i>card-domain-sym-conv</i>	:: ' <i>a</i> ⇒ bool where <i>card-domain-sym-conv</i>	-
$\equiv \forall x::'a . \#(1 \sqcap x^T * x) \leq \#x$		
abbreviation <i>card-domain</i>	:: ' <i>a</i> ⇒ bool where <i>card-domain</i>	- ≡
$\forall x::'a . \#(1 \sqcap x * \text{top}) \leq \#x$		
abbreviation <i>card-domain-conv</i>	:: ' <i>a</i> ⇒ bool where <i>card-domain-conv</i>	-
$\equiv \forall x::'a . \#(1 \sqcap x^T * \text{top}) \leq \#x$		
abbreviation <i>card-codomain</i>	:: ' <i>a</i> ⇒ bool where <i>card-codomain</i>	- ≡
$\forall x::'a . \#(1 \sqcap \text{top} * x) \leq \#x$		
abbreviation <i>card-codomain-conv</i>	:: ' <i>a</i> ⇒ bool where <i>card-codomain-conv</i>	-
$\equiv \forall x::'a . \#(1 \sqcap \text{top} * x^T) \leq \#x$		
abbreviation <i>card-univ</i>	:: ' <i>a</i> ⇒ bool where <i>card-univ</i>	- ≡
$\forall x::'a . \text{univalent } x \rightarrow \#x \leq \#(x * \text{top})$		
abbreviation <i>card-atom</i>	:: ' <i>a</i> ⇒ bool where <i>card-atom</i>	- ≡
$\forall x::'a . \text{atom } x \rightarrow \#x = 1$		
abbreviation <i>card-atom-iff</i>	:: ' <i>a</i> ⇒ bool where <i>card-atom-iff</i>	- ≡
$\forall x::'a . \text{atom } x \longleftrightarrow \#x = 1$		
abbreviation <i>card-top-iff-eq</i>	:: ' <i>a</i> ⇒ bool where <i>card-top-iff-eq</i>	- ≡
$\forall x::'a . \#x = \#\text{top} \longleftrightarrow x = \text{top}$		
abbreviation <i>card-top-iff-leq</i>	:: ' <i>a</i> ⇒ bool where <i>card-top-iff-leq</i>	- ≡
$\forall x::'a . \#\text{top} \leq \#x \longleftrightarrow x = \text{top}$		
abbreviation <i>card-top-finite</i>	:: ' <i>a</i> ⇒ bool where <i>card-top-finite</i>	- ≡
$\#\text{top} \neq \infty$		

lemma *card-domain-iff*:

card-domain - \longleftrightarrow *card-domain-sym* -

```

⟨proof⟩

lemma card-codomain-conv-iff:
  card-codomain-conv -  $\longleftrightarrow$  card-domain -
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma card-codomain-iff:
  assumes card-conv: card-conv -
  shows card-codomain -  $\longleftrightarrow$  card-codomain-conv -
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma card-domain-conv-iff:
  card-codomain -  $\longleftrightarrow$  card-domain-conv -
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma card-domain-sym-conv-iff:
  card-domain-conv -  $\longleftrightarrow$  card-domain-sym-conv -
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma card-bot:
  assumes card-bot-iff: card-bot-iff -
  shows card-bot -
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma card-comp-univ-implies-card-univ-comp-meet:
  assumes card-conv: card-conv -
  and card-comp-univ: card-comp-univ -
  shows card-univ-comp-meet -
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma card-univ-meet-conv-implies-card-domain-sym:
  assumes card-univ-meet-conv: card-univ-meet-conv -
  shows card-domain-sym -
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma card-add-disjoint:
  assumes card-bot: card-bot -
  and card-add: card-add -
  and  $x \sqcap y = \text{bot}$ 
  shows #( $x \sqcup y$ ) = # $x +$  # $y$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma card-dist-sup-disjoint:
  assumes card-bot: card-bot -
  and card-add: card-add -
  and  $A \neq \{\}$ 
  and finite  $A$ 
  and  $\forall x \in A . \forall y \in A . x \neq y \longrightarrow x \sqcap y = \text{bot}$ 
  shows #Sup-fin  $A = \text{sum cardinality } A$ 

```

$\langle proof \rangle$

```
lemma card-dist-sup-atoms:
  assumes card-bot: card-bot -
    and card-add: card-add -
    and A ≠ {}
    and finite A
    and A ⊆ AB top
  shows #Sup-fin A = sum cardinality A
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma card-univ-meet-comp-implies-card-domain-sym:
  assumes card-univ-meet-comp: card-univ-meet-comp -
  shows card-domain-sym -
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma card-top-greatest:
  assumes card-iso: card-iso -
  shows #x ≤ #top
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma card-pp-increasing:
  assumes card-iso: card-iso -
  shows #x ≤ #(--x)
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma card-top-iff-eq-leq:
  assumes card-iso: card-iso -
  shows card-top-iff-eq - ↔ card-top-iff-leq -
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma card-univ-comp-meet-implies-card-comp-univ:
  assumes card-iso: card-iso -
    and card-conv: card-conv -
    and card-univ-comp-meet: card-univ-comp-meet -
  shows card-comp-univ -
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma card-comp-univ-iff-card-univ-comp-meet:
  assumes card-iso: card-iso -
    and card-conv: card-conv -
  shows card-comp-univ - ↔ card-univ-comp-meet -
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma card-univ-meet-vector-implies-card-univ-meet-comp:
  assumes card-iso: card-iso -
    and card-univ-meet-vector: card-univ-meet-vector -
  shows card-univ-meet-comp -
⟨proof⟩
```

```

lemma card-univ-meet-comp-implies-card-univ-meet-vector:
  assumes card-iso: card-iso -
    and card-univ-meet-comp: card-univ-meet-comp -
  shows card-univ-meet-vector -
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma card-univ-meet-vector-iff-card-univ-meet-comp:
  assumes card-iso: card-iso -
    shows card-univ-meet-vector -  $\longleftrightarrow$  card-univ-meet-comp -
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma card-univ-meet-vector-implies-card-univ-meet-conv:
  assumes card-iso: card-iso -
    and card-univ-meet-vector: card-univ-meet-vector -
  shows card-univ-meet-conv -
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma card-domain-sym-implies-card-univ-meet-vector:
  assumes card-comp-univ: card-comp-univ -
    and card-domain-sym: card-domain-sym -
  shows card-univ-meet-vector -
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma card-domain-sym-iff-card-univ-meet-vector:
  assumes card-iso: card-iso -
    and card-comp-univ: card-comp-univ -
  shows card-domain-sym -  $\longleftrightarrow$  card-univ-meet-vector -
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma card-univ-meet-conv-iff-card-univ-meet-comp:
  assumes card-iso: card-iso -
    and card-comp-univ: card-comp-univ -
  shows card-univ-meet-conv -  $\longleftrightarrow$  card-univ-meet-comp -
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma card-domain-sym-iff-card-univ-meet-comp:
  assumes card-iso: card-iso -
    and card-comp-univ: card-comp-univ -
  shows card-domain-sym -  $\longleftrightarrow$  card-univ-meet-comp -
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma card-univ-comp-mapping:
  assumes card-comp-univ: card-comp-univ -
    and card-univ-meet-comp: card-univ-meet-comp -
    and univalent x
    and mapping y
  shows #(x * y) = #x
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma card-point-one:
  assumes card-comp-univ: card-comp-univ -
    and card-univ-meet-comp: card-univ-meet-comp -
    and card-conv: card-conv -
    and point x
  shows #x = #1
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma counterexample-card-univ-comp-meet-card-comp-univ:
  assumes card-add: card-add -
    and card-conv: card-conv -
    and card-bot-iff: card-bot-iff -
    and card-atom-iff: card-atom-iff -
    and card-univ-meet-comp: card-univ-meet-comp -
  shows card-univ-comp-meet - $\longleftrightarrow$  card-comp-univ -
  nitpick[expect=genuine]
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma counterexample-card-univ-meet-comp-card-univ-meet-vector:
  assumes card-add: card-add -
    and card-conv: card-conv -
    and card-bot-iff: card-bot-iff -
    and card-atom-iff: card-atom-iff -
    and card-univ-comp-meet: card-univ-comp-meet -
  shows card-univ-meet-comp - $\longleftrightarrow$  card-univ-meet-vector -
  nitpick[expect=genuine]
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma counterexample-card-univ-meet-comp-card-univ-meet-conv:
  assumes card-add: card-add -
    and card-conv: card-conv -
    and card-bot-iff: card-bot-iff -
    and card-atom-iff: card-atom-iff -
    and card-univ-comp-meet: card-univ-comp-meet -
  shows card-univ-meet-comp - $\longleftrightarrow$  card-univ-meet-conv -
  nitpick[expect=genuine]
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma counterexample-card-univ-meet-vector-card-domain-sym:
  assumes card-add: card-add -
    and card-conv: card-conv -
    and card-bot-iff: card-bot-iff -
    and card-atom-iff: card-atom-iff -
    and card-univ-comp-meet: card-univ-comp-meet -
  shows card-univ-meet-vector - $\longleftrightarrow$  card-domain-sym -
  nitpick[expect=genuine]
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma counterexample-card-univ-meet-conv-card-domain-sym:
  assumes card-add: card-add -
    and card-conv: card-conv -
    and card-bot-iff: card-bot-iff -
    and card-atom-iff: card-atom-iff -
    and card-univ-comp-meet: card-univ-comp-meet -
  shows card-univ-meet-conv -  $\longleftrightarrow$  card-domain-sym -
  nitpick[expect=genuine]
  ⟨proof⟩

```

end

4.1 Cardinality in Relation Algebras

```

class ra-card = sra-card + relation-algebra
begin

```

```

lemma card-iso:
  assumes card-bot: card-bot -
    and card-add: card-add -
  shows card-iso -
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma card-top-iff-eq:
  assumes card-bot-iff: card-bot-iff -
    and card-add: card-add -
    and card-top-finite: card-top-finite -
  shows card-top-iff-eq -
  ⟨proof⟩

```

end

```

class sra-card-atomic-finiteatoms = sra-card +
stone-relation-algebra-atomic-finiteatoms
begin

```

```

lemma counterexample-card-nAB:
  assumes card-bot-iff: card-bot-iff -
    and card-atom-iff: card-atom-iff -
    and card-conv: card-conv -
    and card-add: card-add -
    and card-iso: card-iso -
    and card-top-iff-eq: card-top-iff-eq -
    and card-top-finite: card-top-finite -
  shows #x = nAB x
  nitpick[expect=genuine]
  ⟨proof⟩

```

end

```

class ra-card-atomic-finiteatoms = ra-card + relation-algebra-atomic-finiteatoms
begin

lemma card-nAB:
assumes card-bot: card-bot -
and card-add: card-add -
and card-atom: card-atom -
shows #x = nAB x
⟨proof⟩

end

class card-ab = sra-card +
assumes card-nAB': #x = nAB x

class sra-card-ab-atomsimple-finiteatoms = sra-card + card-ab +
stone-relation-algebra-atomic-atomsimple-finiteatoms +
assumes card-bot-iff: card-bot-iff -
assumes card-top: card-top -
begin

subclass stone-relation-algebra-atomic-atomicrect-atomsimple-finiteatoms
⟨proof⟩

lemma dom-cod-inj-atoms:
inj-on dom-cod (AB top)
⟨proof⟩

subclass stone-relation-algebra-atomic-atomrect-atomrect-atomsimple-finiteatoms
⟨proof⟩

lemma atom-rectangle-card:
assumes atom a
shows #(a * top * a) = 1
⟨proof⟩

lemma atom-regular-rectangle:
assumes atom a
shows --a = a * top * a
⟨proof⟩

sublocale ra-atom: relation-algebra-atomic where minus = λx y . x □ - y
⟨proof⟩

end

class ra-card-atomic-atomicrect-atomsimple-finiteatoms = ra-card +
relation-algebra-atomic-atomicrect-atomsimple-finiteatoms +

```

```

assumes card-bot: card-bot -
assumes card-add: card-add -
assumes card-atom: card-atom -
assumes card-top: card-top -
begin

subclass ra-card-atomic-finiteatoms
⟨proof⟩

subclass sra-card-ab-atomsimple-finiteatoms
⟨proof⟩

subclass relation-algebra-atomic-atomrect-atomsimple-finiteatoms
⟨proof⟩

end

```

4.2 Counterexamples

```

class ra-card-notop = ra-card +
assumes card-bot-iff: card-bot-iff -
assumes card-conv: card-conv -
assumes card-add: card-add -
assumes card-atom-iff: card-atom-iff -
assumes card-univ-comp-meet: card-univ-comp-meet -
assumes card-univ-meet-comp: card-univ-meet-comp -

class ra-card-all = ra-card-notop +
assumes card-top: card-top -
assumes card-top-finite: card-top-finite -

class ra-card-notop-atomic-finiteatoms = ra-card-atomic-finiteatoms +
ra-card-notop

class ra-card-all-atomic-finiteatoms = ra-card-notop-atomic-finiteatoms +
ra-card-all

abbreviation r0000 :: bool ⇒ bool ⇒ bool where r0000 x y ≡ False
abbreviation r1000 :: bool ⇒ bool ⇒ bool where r1000 x y ≡ ¬x ∧ ¬y
abbreviation r0001 :: bool ⇒ bool ⇒ bool where r0001 x y ≡ x ∧ y
abbreviation r1001 :: bool ⇒ bool ⇒ bool where r1001 x y ≡ x = y
abbreviation r0110 :: bool ⇒ bool ⇒ bool where r0110 x y ≡ x ≠ y
abbreviation r1111 :: bool ⇒ bool ⇒ bool where r1111 x y ≡ True

lemma r-all-different:
r0000 ≠ r1000 r0000 ≠ r0001 r0000 ≠ r1001 r0000 ≠ r0110
r0000 ≠ r1111
r1000 ≠ r0000 r1000 ≠ r0001 r1000 ≠ r1001 r1000 ≠ r0110
r1000 ≠ r1111

```

```

r0001 ≠ r0000 r0001 ≠ r1000           r0001 ≠ r1001 r0001 ≠ r0110
r0001 ≠ r1111
r1001 ≠ r0000 r1001 ≠ r1000 r1001 ≠ r0001           r1001 ≠ r0110
r1001 ≠ r1111
r0110 ≠ r0000 r0110 ≠ r1000 r0110 ≠ r0001 r0110 ≠ r1001
r0110 ≠ r1111
r1111 ≠ r0000 r1111 ≠ r1000 r1111 ≠ r0001 r1111 ≠ r1001 r1111 ≠ r0110
⟨proof⟩

typedef (overloaded) ra1 = {r0000,r1001,r0110,r1111}
⟨proof⟩

typedef (overloaded) ra2 = {r0000,r1000,r0001,r1001}
⟨proof⟩

setup-lifting type-definition-ra1
setup-lifting type-definition-ra2
setup-lifting type-definition-prod

instantiation Enum.finite-4 :: ra-card-atomic-finiteatoms
begin

definition one-finite-4 :: Enum.finite-4 where one-finite-4 = finite-4.a2
definition conv-finite-4 :: Enum.finite-4 ⇒ Enum.finite-4 where conv-finite-4 x
= x
definition times-finite-4 :: Enum.finite-4 ⇒ Enum.finite-4 ⇒ Enum.finite-4
where times-finite-4 x y = (case (x,y) of (finite-4.a1,-) ⇒ finite-4.a1 |
(-,finite-4.a1) ⇒ finite-4.a1 | (finite-4.a2,y) ⇒ y | (x,finite-4.a2) ⇒ x | - ⇒
finite-4.a4)
definition cardinality-finite-4 :: Enum.finite-4 ⇒ enat where cardinality-finite-4
x = (case x of finite-4.a1 ⇒ 0 | finite-4.a4 ⇒ 2 | - ⇒ 1)

instance
⟨proof⟩

end

instantiation Enum.finite-4 :: ra-card-notop-atomic-finiteatoms
begin

instance
⟨proof⟩

end

instantiation ra1 :: ra-card-atomic-finiteatoms
begin

lift-definition bot-ra1 :: ra1 is r0000 ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lift-definition one-ra1 :: ra1 is r1001 ⟨proof⟩
lift-definition top-ra1 :: ra1 is r1111 ⟨proof⟩
lift-definition conv-ra1 :: ra1 ⇒ ra1 is id ⟨proof⟩
lift-definition uminus-ra1 :: ra1 ⇒ ra1 is λr x y . ¬ r x y ⟨proof⟩
lift-definition sup-ra1 :: ra1 ⇒ ra1 ⇒ ra1 is λq r x y . q x y ∨ r x y ⟨proof⟩
lift-definition inf-ra1 :: ra1 ⇒ ra1 ⇒ ra1 is λq r x y . q x y ∧ r x y ⟨proof⟩
lift-definition times-ra1 :: ra1 ⇒ ra1 ⇒ ra1 is λq r x y . ∃z . q x z ∧ r z y
⟨proof⟩
lift-definition minus-ra1 :: ra1 ⇒ ra1 ⇒ ra1 is λq r x y . q x y ∧ ¬ r x y
⟨proof⟩
lift-definition less-eq-ra1 :: ra1 ⇒ ra1 ⇒ bool is λq r . ∀x y . q x y → r x y
⟨proof⟩
lift-definition less-ra1 :: ra1 ⇒ ra1 ⇒ bool is λq r . (∀x y . q x y → r x y) ∧
q ≠ r ⟨proof⟩
lift-definition cardinality-ra1 :: ra1 ⇒ enat is λq . if q = r0000 then 0 else if q
= r1111 then 2 else 1 ⟨proof⟩

instance
⟨proof⟩

end

lemma four-cases:
assumes P x1 P x2 P x3 P x4
shows ∀y ∈ { x . x ∈ {x1, x2, x3, x4} } . P y
⟨proof⟩

lemma r-aux:
(λx y. r1001 x y ∨ r0110 x y) = r1111 (λx y. r1001 x y ∧ r0110 x y) = r0000
(λx y. r0110 x y ∨ r1001 x y) = r1111 (λx y. r0110 x y ∧ r1001 x y) = r0000
(λx y. r1000 x y ∨ r0001 x y) = r1001 (λx y. r1000 x y ∧ r0001 x y) = r0000
(λx y. r1000 x y ∨ r1001 x y) = r1001 (λx y. r1000 x y ∧ r1001 x y) = r1000
(λx y. r0001 x y ∨ r1000 x y) = r1001 (λx y. r0001 x y ∧ r1000 x y) = r0000
(λx y. r0001 x y ∨ r1001 x y) = r1001 (λx y. r0001 x y ∧ r1001 x y) = r0001
(λx y. r1001 x y ∨ r1000 x y) = r1001 (λx y. r1001 x y ∧ r1000 x y) = r1000
(λx y. r1001 x y ∨ r0001 x y) = r1001 (λx y. r1001 x y ∧ r0001 x y) = r0001
⟨proof⟩

instantiation ra1 :: ra-card-notop-atomic-finiteatoms
begin

instance
⟨proof⟩

end

instantiation ra2 :: ra-card-atomic-finiteatoms
begin

```

```

lift-definition bot-ra2 :: ra2 is r0000 <proof>
lift-definition one-ra2 :: ra2 is r1001 <proof>
lift-definition top-ra2 :: ra2 is r1001 <proof>
lift-definition conv-ra2 :: ra2 => ra2 is id <proof>
lift-definition uminus-ra2 :: ra2 => ra2 is λr x y . x = y ∧ ¬ r x y <proof>
lift-definition sup-ra2 :: ra2 => ra2 => ra2 is λq r x y . q x y ∨ r x y <proof>
lift-definition inf-ra2 :: ra2 => ra2 => ra2 is λq r x y . q x y ∧ r x y <proof>
lift-definition times-ra2 :: ra2 => ra2 => ra2 is λq r x y . ∃z . q x z ∧ r z y
<proof>
lift-definition minus-ra2 :: ra2 => ra2 => ra2 is λq r x y . q x y ∧ ¬ r x y
<proof>
lift-definition less-eq-ra2 :: ra2 => ra2 => bool is λq r . ∀x y . q x y → r x y
<proof>
lift-definition less-ra2 :: ra2 => ra2 => bool is λq r . (∀x y . q x y → r x y) ∧
q ≠ r <proof>
lift-definition cardinality-ra2 :: ra2 => enat is λq . if q = r0000 then 0 else if q
= r1001 then 2 else 1 <proof>

instance
<proof>

end

instantiation ra2 :: ra-card-notop-atomic-finiteatoms
begin

instance
<proof>

end

instantiation prod :: (stone-relation-algebra,stone-relation-algebra)
stone-relation-algebra
begin

lift-definition bot-prod :: 'a × 'b is (bot:'a,bot:'b) <proof>
lift-definition one-prod :: 'a × 'b is (1:'a,1:'b) <proof>
lift-definition top-prod :: 'a × 'b is (top:'a,top:'b) <proof>
lift-definition conv-prod :: 'a × 'b => 'a × 'b is λ(u,v) . (conv u,conv v) <proof>
lift-definition uminus-prod :: 'a × 'b => 'a × 'b is λ(u,v) . (uminus u,uminus v)
<proof>
lift-definition sup-prod :: 'a × 'b => 'a × 'b => 'a × 'b is λ(u,v) (w,x) . (u ⊔
w,v ⊔ x) <proof>
lift-definition inf-prod :: 'a × 'b => 'a × 'b => 'a × 'b is λ(u,v) (w,x) . (u ⊓ w,v
⊓ x) <proof>
lift-definition times-prod :: 'a × 'b => 'a × 'b => 'a × 'b is λ(u,v) (w,x) . (u *
w,v * x) <proof>
lift-definition less-eq-prod :: 'a × 'b => 'a × 'b => bool is λ(u,v) (w,x) . u ≤ w ∧
v ≤ x <proof>

```

```

lift-definition less-prod :: 'a × 'b ⇒ 'a × 'b ⇒ bool is  $\lambda(u,v) (w,x)$  .  $u \leq w \wedge v \leq x \wedge \neg(u = w \wedge v = x)$  ⟨proof⟩

instance  

⟨proof⟩

end

instantiation prod :: (relation-algebra, relation-algebra) relation-algebra
begin

lift-definition minus-prod :: 'a × 'b ⇒ 'a × 'b ⇒ 'a × 'b is  $\lambda(u,v) (w,x)$  .  $(u - w, v - x)$  ⟨proof⟩

instance  

⟨proof⟩

end

instantiation prod ::  

(relation-algebra-atomic-finiteatoms, relation-algebra-atomic-finiteatoms)  

relation-algebra-atomic-finiteatoms
begin

instance  

⟨proof⟩

end

instantiation prod ::  

(ra-card-notop-atomic-finiteatoms, ra-card-notop-atomic-finiteatoms)  

ra-card-notop-atomic-finiteatoms
begin

lift-definition cardinality-prod :: 'a × 'b ⇒ enat is  $\lambda(u,v) . \#u + \#v$  ⟨proof⟩

instance  

⟨proof⟩

end

type-synonym finite-4-square = Enum.finite-4 × Enum.finite-4

interpretation finite-4-square: ra-card-atomic-finiteatoms where cardinality = cardinality and inf = ( $\sqcap$ ) and less-eq = ( $\leq$ ) and less = ( $<$ ) and sup = ( $\sqcup$ ) and bot = bot::finite-4-square and top = top and uminus = uminus and one = 1 and times = (*) and conv = conv and minus = (-) ⟨proof⟩

interpretation finite-4-square: ra-card-all-atomic-finiteatoms where cardinality

```

$= \text{cardinality}$ **and** $\text{inf} = (\sqcap)$ **and** $\text{less-eq} = (\leq)$ **and** $\text{less} = (<)$ **and** $\text{sup} = (\sqcup)$ **and** $\text{bot} = \text{bot::finite-4-square}$ **and** $\text{top} = \text{top}$ **and** $\text{uminus} = \text{uminus}$ **and** $\text{one} = 1$ **and** $\text{times} = (*)$ **and** $\text{conv} = \text{conv}$ **and** $\text{minus} = (-)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *counterexample-atom-rectangle-2*:
 $\text{atom } a \longrightarrow a * \text{top} * a \leq (a::\text{finite-4-square})$
nitpick[*expect=genuine*]
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *counterexample-atom-univalent-2*:
 $\text{atom } a \longrightarrow \text{univalent } (a::\text{finite-4-square})$
nitpick[*expect=genuine*]
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *counterexample-point-dense-2*:
assumes $x \neq \text{bot}$
and $x \leq 1$
shows $\exists a::\text{finite-4-square}. a \neq \text{bot} \wedge a * \text{top} * a \leq 1 \wedge a \leq x$
nitpick[*expect=genuine*]
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

type-synonym $ra11 = ra1 \times ra1$

interpretation $ra11: \text{ra-card-atomic-finiteatoms}$ **where** $\text{cardinality} = \text{cardinality}$ **and** $\text{inf} = (\sqcap)$ **and** $\text{less-eq} = (\leq)$ **and** $\text{less} = (<)$ **and** $\text{sup} = (\sqcup)$ **and** $\text{bot} = \text{bot::ra11}$ **and** $\text{top} = \text{top}$ **and** $\text{uminus} = \text{uminus}$ **and** $\text{one} = 1$ **and** $\text{times} = (*)$ **and** $\text{conv} = \text{conv}$ **and** $\text{minus} = (-)$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

interpretation $ra11: \text{ra-card-all-atomic-finiteatoms}$ **where** $\text{cardinality} = \text{cardinality}$ **and** $\text{inf} = (\sqcap)$ **and** $\text{less-eq} = (\leq)$ **and** $\text{less} = (<)$ **and** $\text{sup} = (\sqcup)$ **and** $\text{bot} = \text{bot::ra11}$ **and** $\text{top} = \text{top}$ **and** $\text{uminus} = \text{uminus}$ **and** $\text{one} = 1$ **and** $\text{times} = (*)$ **and** $\text{conv} = \text{conv}$ **and** $\text{minus} = (-)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

interpretation $ra11: \text{stone-relation-algebra-atomrect}$ **where** $\text{inf} = (\sqcap)$ **and** $\text{less-eq} = (\leq)$ **and** $\text{less} = (<)$ **and** $\text{sup} = (\sqcup)$ **and** $\text{bot} = \text{bot::ra11}$ **and** $\text{top} = \text{top}$ **and** $\text{uminus} = \text{uminus}$ **and** $\text{one} = 1$ **and** $\text{times} = (*)$ **and** $\text{conv} = \text{conv}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\neg (\forall a::ra1 \times ra1. \text{atom } a \longrightarrow a * \text{top} * a \leq a)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

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