

Cardinality and Representation of Stone Relation Algebras

Walter Guttmann

September 26, 2023

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.

Contents

1	Representation of Stone Relation Algebras	2
1.1	Ideals and Ideal-Points	3
1.2	Point Axiom	7
1.3	Ideals, Ideal-Points and Matrices as Types	7
1.4	Isomorphism	9
2	Atoms Below an Element in Partial Orders	10
3	Atoms Below an Element in Stone Relation Algebras	15
3.1	Atomic	19
3.2	Atom-rectangular	20
3.3	Atomic and Atom-Rectangular	21
3.4	Atom-simple	21
3.5	Atomic and Atom-simple	22
3.6	Atom-rectangular and Atom-simple	22
3.7	Atomic, Atom-rectangular and Atom-simple	23
3.8	Finitely Many Atoms	24
3.9	Atomic and Finitely Many Atoms	24
3.10	Atom-rectangular and Finitely Many Atoms	24
3.11	Atomic, Atom-rectangular and Finitely Many Atoms	24
3.12	Atom-simple and Finitely Many Atoms	25
3.13	Atomic, Atom-simple and Finitely Many Atoms	25

3.14	Atom-rectangular, Atom-simple and Finitely Many Atoms . .	26
3.15	Atomic, Atom-rectangular, Atom-simple and Finitely Many Atoms	26
3.16	Relation Algebra and Atomic	26
3.17	Relation Algebra, Atomic and Finitely Many Atoms	27
4	Cardinality in Stone Relation Algebras	28
4.1	Cardinality in Relation Algebras	32
4.2	Counterexamples	34

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 3, 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 bool

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

end

context *semilattice-sup*

begin

lemma *nested-sup-fin*:
assumes *finite X*
and $X \neq \{\}$
and *finite Y*
and $Y \neq \{\}$
shows $\text{Sup-fin } \{ \text{Sup-fin } \{ f x y \mid x . x \in X \} \mid y . y \in Y \} = \text{Sup-fin } \{ f x y \mid x y . x \in X \wedge y \in Y \}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

context *bounded-semilattice-sup-bot*
begin

lemma *one-point-sup-fin*:
assumes *finite X*
and $y \in X$
shows $\text{Sup-fin } \{ (\text{if } x = y \text{ then } f x \text{ else bot}) \mid x . x \in X \} = f y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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 \Rightarrow bool **where** *ideal* $x \equiv \text{vector } x \wedge \text{covector } x$

end

context *bounded-non-associative-left-semiring*
begin

lemma *ideal-fixpoint*:
ideal $x \iff \text{top} * x * \text{top} = x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ideal-top-closed*:
ideal top
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

context *bounded-idempotent-left-semiring*
begin

lemma *ideal-mult-closed*:

ideal $x \implies \text{ideal } y \implies \text{ideal } (x * y)$
<proof>

end

context *bounded-idempotent-left-zero-semiring*
begin

lemma *ideal-sup-closed*:

ideal $x \implies \text{ideal } y \implies \text{ideal } (x \sqcup y)$
<proof>

end

context *idempotent-semiring*
begin

lemma *sup-fin-sum*:

fixes $f :: 'b::\text{finite} \Rightarrow 'a$
shows $\text{Sup-fin } \{ f x \mid x . x \in \text{UNIV} \} = (\bigsqcup_x f x)$
<proof>

end

context *stone-relation-algebra*
begin

lemma *dedekind-univalent*:

assumes *univalent* y
shows $x * y \sqcap z = (x \sqcap z * y^T) * y$
<proof>

lemma *dedekind-injective*:

assumes *injective* x
shows $x * y \sqcap z = x * (y \sqcap x^T * z)$
<proof>

lemma *domain-vector-conv*:

$1 \sqcap x * \text{top} = 1 \sqcap x * x^T$
<proof>

lemma *domain-vector-covector*:

$1 \sqcap x * \text{top} = 1 \sqcap \text{top} * x^T$
<proof>

lemma *domain-covector-conv*:

$1 \sqcap \text{top} * x^T = 1 \sqcap x * x^T$

<proof>

lemma *ideal-bot-closed:*

ideal bot

<proof>

lemma *ideal-inf-closed:*

ideal x \implies ideal y \implies ideal (x \sqcap y)

<proof>

lemma *ideal-conv-closed:*

ideal x \implies ideal (x^T)

<proof>

lemma *ideal-complement-closed:*

ideal x \implies ideal (-x)

<proof>

lemma *ideal-conv-id:*

ideal x \implies x = x^T

<proof>

lemma *ideal-mult-inf:*

*ideal x \implies ideal y \implies x * y = x \sqcap y*

<proof>

lemma *ideal-mult-import:*

*ideal x \implies y * z \sqcap x = (y \sqcap x) * (z \sqcap x)*

<proof>

lemma *point-meet-one:*

*point x \implies x * x^T = x \sqcap 1*

<proof>

lemma *below-point-eq-domain:*

*point x \implies y \leq x \implies y = x * x^T * y*

<proof>

lemma *covector-mult-vector-ideal:*

*vector x \implies vector z \implies ideal (x^T * y * z)*

<proof>

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

lemma *different-ideal-points-disjoint:*

assumes *ideal-point* p

and *ideal-point* q

and p \neq q

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

lemma *points-disjoint-iff*:
assumes *vector* x
shows $x \sqcap y = \text{bot} \iff x^T * y = \text{bot}$
 ⟨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 $\text{Sup-fin } \{ f x \mid x::'b . x \in X \} * y = \text{Sup-fin } \{ f x * y \mid x . x \in X \}$
 ⟨proof⟩

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

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

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

abbreviation *ideals* :: 'a set **where** *ideals* $\equiv \{ x . \text{ideal } x \}$

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

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

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

<proof>

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  $\neq$  {}  
  assumes top-sup-ideal-points: top = Sup-fin ideal-points  
begin
```

```
lemma one-sup-ideal-points:
```

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

<proof>

```
lemma ideal-point-rep-1:
```

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

<proof>

```
lemma atom-below-ideal-point:
```

```
  assumes atom a
```

```
  shows  $\exists p . \text{ideal-point } p \wedge a \leq p$ 
```

<proof>

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
```

<proof>

```
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
```

<proof>

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

<proof>

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

```

    <proof>

lift-definition bot-ideal :: 'a ideal is bot
    <proof>

lift-definition top-ideal :: 'a ideal is top
    <proof>

lift-definition less-eq-ideal :: 'a ideal  $\Rightarrow$  'a ideal  $\Rightarrow$  bool is less-eq <proof>

lift-definition less-ideal :: 'a ideal  $\Rightarrow$  'a ideal  $\Rightarrow$  bool is less <proof>

instance
    <proof>

end

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

lift-definition conv-ideal :: 'a ideal  $\Rightarrow$  'a ideal is id
    <proof>

lift-definition times-ideal :: 'a ideal  $\Rightarrow$  'a ideal  $\Rightarrow$  'a ideal is inf
    <proof>

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

```


$sup = sup\text{-matrix}$ **and** $inf = inf\text{-matrix}$ **and** $less\text{-eq} = less\text{-eq-matrix}$ **and** $less = less\text{-matrix}$ **and** $bot = bot\text{-matrix}::'a::stone\text{-relation-algebra-pa ideal-matrix}$ **and**
 $top = top\text{-matrix}$ **and** $uminus = uminus\text{-matrix}$ **and** $one = one\text{-matrix}$ **and**
 $times = times\text{-matrix}$ **and** $conv = conv\text{-matrix}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *ideal-point-rep-2*:

assumes $x = Sup\text{-fin} \{ Rep\text{-ideal-point } p * Rep\text{-ideal} (f p q) * (Rep\text{-ideal-point } q)^T \mid p q . True \}$

shows $f r s = Abs\text{-ideal} ((Rep\text{-ideal-point } r)^T * x * (Rep\text{-ideal-point } s))$
 ⟨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* :: $'a::stone\text{-relation-algebra-pa} \Rightarrow 'a$ *ideal-matrix*

where $sra\text{-to-mat } x \equiv \lambda(p,q) . Abs\text{-ideal} ((Rep\text{-ideal-point } p)^T * x * Rep\text{-ideal-point } q)$

definition *mat-to-sra* :: $'a::stone\text{-relation-algebra-pa ideal-matrix} \Rightarrow 'a$

where $mat\text{-to-sra } f \equiv Sup\text{-fin} \{ Rep\text{-ideal-point } p * Rep\text{-ideal} (f (p,q)) * (Rep\text{-ideal-point } q)^T \mid p q . True \}$

lemma *sra-mat-sra*:

$mat\text{-to-sra} (sra\text{-to-mat } x) = x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *mat-sra-mat*:

$sra\text{-to-mat} (mat\text{-to-sra } f) = f$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *sra-to-mat-sup-homomorphism*:

$sra\text{-to-mat} (x \sqcup y) = sra\text{-to-mat } x \sqcup sra\text{-to-mat } y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *sra-to-mat-inf-homomorphism*:

$sra\text{-to-mat} (x \sqcap y) = sra\text{-to-mat } x \sqcap sra\text{-to-mat } y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *sra-to-mat-conv-homomorphism*:

$sra\text{-to-mat} (x^T) = (sra\text{-to-mat } x)^t$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *sra-to-mat-complement-homomorphism*:

$sra\text{-to-mat} (-x) = -(sra\text{-to-mat } x)$
 ⟨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 $X \neq \{\}$

and $\forall x \in X . \text{ideal } (f x)$

shows $\text{Abs-ideal } (\text{Sup-fin } \{ f x \mid x . x \in X \}) = \text{Sup-fin } \{ \text{Abs-ideal } (f x) \mid x . x \in X \}$

<proof>

lemma *sra-to-mat-mult-homomorphism*:

*sra-to-mat (x * y) = sra-to-mat x \odot sra-to-mat y*

<proof>

end

theory *Cardinality*

imports *List-Infinite.InfiniteSet2 Representation*

begin

context *uminus*

begin

no-notation *uminus* ($-$ - [81] 80)

end

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 $a < b \ c < d \ (0::\text{enat}) < b \ 0 \leq c$

shows $a * c < b * d$

<proof>

lemma *enat-mult-strict-mono'*:

assumes $a < b$ **and** $c < d$ **and** $(0::\text{enat}) \leq a$ **and** $0 \leq c$

shows $a * c < b * d$

<proof>

lemma *finite-icard-card*:

$\text{finite } A \implies \text{icard } A = \text{icard } B \implies \text{card } A = \text{card } B$

<proof>

lemma *icard-eq-sum*:

$\text{finite } A \implies \text{icard } A = \text{sum } (\lambda x. 1) A$

<proof>

lemma *icard-sum-constant-function*:

assumes $\forall x \in A. f x = c$

and *finite* A

shows $\text{sum } f A = (\text{icard } A) * c$

<proof>

lemma *icard-le-finite*:

assumes $\text{icard } A \leq \text{icard } B$

and *finite* B

shows *finite* A

<proof>

lemma *bij-betw-same-icard*:

$\text{bij-betw } f A B \implies \text{icard } A = \text{icard } B$

<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 $\text{sum } f\ A = \text{of-nat } (\text{card } A) * c$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

context *order*
begin

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

end

context *order-bot*
begin

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

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

lemma *AB-iso*:
 $x \leq y \Longrightarrow AB\ x \subseteq AB\ y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *AB-bot*:
 $AB\ \text{bot} = \{\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *nAB-bot*:
 $nAB\ \text{bot} = 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *AB-atom*:
 $\text{atom } a \longleftrightarrow AB\ a = \{a\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *nAB-atom*:
 $\text{atom } a \Longrightarrow nAB\ a = 1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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*:

$AB\ x \subseteq AB\ (x \sqcup y)$
<proof>

lemma *AB-disjoint*:

assumes $x \sqcap y = bot$
shows $AB\ x \cap AB\ y = \{\}$
<proof>

lemma *nAB-iso-inf*:

$nAB\ (x \sqcap y) \leq nAB\ x$
<proof>

end

context *distrib-lattice-bot*
begin

lemma *atom-in-sup*:

assumes *atom a*

and $a \leq x \sqcup y$

shows $a \leq x \vee a \leq y$

<proof>

lemma *atom-in-sup-iff*:

assumes *atom a*

shows $a \leq x \sqcup y \longleftrightarrow a \leq x \vee a \leq y$

<proof>

lemma *atom-in-sup-xor*:

atom a $\implies a \leq x \sqcup y \implies x \sqcap y = \text{bot} \implies (a \leq x \wedge \neg a \leq y) \vee (\neg a \leq x \wedge a \leq y)$

<proof>

lemma *atom-in-sup-xor-iff*:

assumes *atom a*

and $x \sqcap y = \text{bot}$

shows $a \leq x \sqcup y \longleftrightarrow (a \leq x \wedge \neg a \leq y) \vee (\neg a \leq x \wedge a \leq y)$

<proof>

lemma *AB-dist-sup*:

$AB (x \sqcup y) = AB x \cup AB y$

<proof>

end

context *bounded-distrib-lattice*

begin

lemma *nAB-add*:

$nAB x + nAB y = nAB (x \sqcup y) + nAB (x \sqcap y)$

<proof>

lemma *nAB-split-disjoint*:

assumes $x \sqcap y = \text{bot}$

shows $nAB (x \sqcup y) = nAB x + nAB y$

<proof>

end

context *p-algebra*

begin

lemma *atom-in-p*:

atom a $\implies a \leq x \vee a \leq -x$

<proof>

lemma *atom-in-p-xor*:

$$\text{atom } a \implies (a \leq x \wedge \neg a \leq -x) \vee (\neg a \leq x \wedge a \leq -x)$$

<proof>

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'*:

$$\text{atom } a \implies a \leq x \sqcup y \implies a \leq x \vee a \leq y$$

<proof>

lemma *AB-dist-sup'*:

$$AB(x \sqcup y) = ABx \cup AB y$$

<proof>

lemma *AB-split-1*:

$$ABx = AB((x \sqcap y) \sqcup (x \sqcap -y))$$

<proof>

lemma *AB-split-2*:

$$ABx = AB(x \sqcap y) \cup AB(x \sqcap -y)$$

<proof>

lemma *AB-split-2-disjoint*:

$$AB(x \sqcap y) \cap AB(x \sqcap -y) = \{\}$$

<proof>

lemma *AB-pp*:

$$AB(-x) = ABx$$

<proof>

lemma *nAB-pp*:

$$nAB(-x) = nABx$$

<proof>

lemma *nAB-split-1*:

$$nABx = nAB((x \sqcap y) \sqcup (x \sqcap -y))$$

<proof>

lemma *nAB-split-2*:

$$nABx = nAB(x \sqcap y) + nAB(x \sqcap -y)$$

<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 (x^T)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *conv-atom-iff*:
 atom x ↔ atom (x^T)
 ⟨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 ⇒ univalent x ⇒ atom y ⇒ univalent y ⇒ x ≠ y ⇒ x * top ∩ y = bot
nitpick[*expect=genuine,card=4*]
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *AB-card-4-1*:
 a ≤ x ∧ a ≤ y ↔ a ≤ x ∪ y ∧ a ≤ x ∩ y
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *AB-card-4-2*:
assumes atom a
shows (a ≤ x ∧ ¬ a ≤ y) ∨ (¬ a ≤ x ∧ a ≤ y) ↔ a ≤ x ∪ y ∧ ¬ a ≤ x ∩ y
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *AB-card-4-3*:

assumes *atom a*
shows $\neg a \leq x \wedge \neg a \leq y \iff \neg a \leq x \sqcup y \wedge \neg a \leq x \sqcap y$
<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 $x * a \sqcap y \neq \text{bot}$
<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 $(x * a \sqcap y) \sqcap (x * b \sqcap y) = \text{bot}$
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 $a * \text{top} \sqcap b * \text{top} = \text{bot}$
<proof>

lemma *AB-card-6-1:*
assumes *atom a*
and $a \leq x \sqcap y * z^T$
shows $a * z \sqcap y \leq x * z \sqcap y$
and $a * z \sqcap y \neq \text{bot}$
<proof>

lemma *AB-card-6-2:*
assumes *univalent x*
and *atom a*
and $a \leq x \sqcap y * z^T$
and *atom b*
and $b \leq x \sqcap y * z^T$
and $a \neq b$
shows $(a * z \sqcap y) \sqcap (b * z \sqcap y) = \text{bot}$
and $a * z \sqcap y \neq b * z \sqcap y$
<proof>

lemma *nAB-conv*:
 $nAB\ x = nAB\ (x^T)$
 ⟨proof⟩

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

lemma *codomain-atom*:
 assumes *atom a*
 shows *atom (top * a \sqcap 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 $a * \text{top} * a \leq a$
 shows $(a * \text{top} \sqcap 1) * \text{top} * (\text{top} * a \sqcap 1) = a$
 ⟨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 $a \leq 1$
 and *atom b*
 and $b \leq 1$
 and $\forall a . \text{atom } a \longrightarrow \text{top} * a * \text{top} = \text{top}$
 shows $a * \text{top} * b * \text{top} \sqcap 1 = a$ and $\text{top} * a * \text{top} * b \sqcap 1 = b$
 ⟨proof⟩

abbreviation *dom-cod* :: $'a \Rightarrow 'a \times 'a$
 where *dom-cod* $a \equiv (a * \text{top} \sqcap 1, \text{top} * a \sqcap 1)$

lemma *dom-cod-atoms-1*:
 $\text{dom-cod } 'AB\ \text{top} \subseteq AB\ 1 \times AB\ 1$
 ⟨proof⟩

end

3.1 Atomic

class *stone-relation-algebra-atomic* = *stone-relation-algebra* +
assumes *atomic*: $x \neq \text{bot} \longrightarrow (\exists a . \text{atom } a \wedge a \leq x)$
begin

lemma *AB-nonempty*:
 $x \neq \text{bot} \implies AB\ x \neq \{\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *AB-nonempty-iff*:
 $x \neq \text{bot} \iff AB\ x \neq \{\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *atomsimple-simple*:
 $(\forall a . a \neq \text{bot} \longrightarrow \text{top} * a * \text{top} = \text{top}) \iff (\forall a . \text{atom } a \longrightarrow \text{top} * a * \text{top} = \text{top})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *AB-card-2-3*:
assumes $a \neq \text{bot}$
and $a \leq 1$
and $b \neq \text{bot}$
and $b \leq 1$
and $\forall a . a \neq \text{bot} \longrightarrow \text{top} * a * \text{top} = \text{top}$
shows $a * \text{top} * b * \text{top} \sqcap 1 = a$ **and** $\text{top} * a * \text{top} * b \sqcap 1 = b$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *injective-down-closed*:
 $x \leq y \implies \text{injective } y \implies \text{injective } x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *univalent-down-closed*:
 $x \leq y \implies \text{univalent } y \implies \text{univalent } x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *nAB-bot-iff*:
 $x = \text{bot} \iff nAB\ x = 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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 $nAB\ (x^T * y \sqcap z) \leq nAB\ (x * z \sqcap y)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *nAB-univ-meet-comp*:
assumes *univalent* x
shows $nAB\ (x \sqcap y * z^T) \leq nAB\ (x * z \sqcap y)$

<proof>

end

3.2 Atom-rectangular

class *stone-relation-algebra-atomrect* = *stone-relation-algebra* +
 assumes *atomrect*: *atom a* \longrightarrow *rectangle a*
begin

lemma *atomrect-eq*:
 atom a \implies $a * top * a = a$
 <proof>

lemma *AB-card-2-4*:
 assumes *atom a*
 shows $(a * top \sqcap 1) * top * (top * a \sqcap 1) = a$
 <proof>

lemma *simple-atom-2*:
 assumes *atom a*
 and $a \leq 1$
 and *atom b*
 and $b \leq 1$
 and $x \neq bot$
 and $x \leq a * top * b$
 shows $x = a * top * b$
 <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 * top)*
 <proof>

lemma *atom-injective*:
 atom x \implies *injective x*
 <proof>

lemma *atom-covector-univalent*:
atom x \implies *univalent (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 $x \neq \text{bot}$
and $x \leq 1$
shows $\exists a . a \neq \text{bot} \wedge a * \text{top} * a \leq 1 \wedge a \leq x$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

end

3.4 Atom-simple

class *stone-relation-algebra-atomsimple* = *stone-relation-algebra* +
assumes *atomsimple*: *atom a* \longrightarrow *simple a*
begin

lemma *AB-card-2-5*:
assumes *atom a*
and $a \leq 1$
and *atom b*
and $b \leq 1$
shows $a * \text{top} * b * \text{top} \sqcap 1 = a$ **and** $\text{top} * a * \text{top} * b \sqcap 1 = b$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *simple-atom-1*:
 $atom\ a \implies atom\ b \implies a * top * b \neq bot$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

end

3.5 Atomic and Atom-simple

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

lemma *simple*:
 $a \neq bot \implies top * a * top = top$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *AB-card-2-6*:
assumes $a \neq bot$
 and $a \leq 1$
 and $b \neq bot$
 and $b \leq 1$
shows $a * top * b * top \sqcap 1 = a$ **and** $top * a * top * b \sqcap 1 = b$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *dom-cod-atoms-2*:
 $AB\ 1 \times AB\ 1 \subseteq dom-cod\ 'AB\ top$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *dom-cod-atoms*:
 $AB\ 1 \times AB\ 1 = dom-cod\ 'AB\ top$
 ⟨*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 $a \leq 1$
 and $atom\ b$
 and $b \leq 1$
shows $atom\ (a * top * b)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *nAB-top-2*:
 $nAB\ 1 * nAB\ 1 \leq nAB\ top$

<proof>

lemma *nAB-top:*

$nAB\ 1 * nAB\ 1 = nAB\ top$

<proof>

lemma *atom-covector-mapping:*

$atom\ a \implies mapping\ (top * a)$

<proof>

lemma *atom-covector-regular:*

$atom\ a \implies regular\ (top * a)$

<proof>

lemma *atom-vector-bijective:*

$atom\ a \implies bijective\ (a * top)$

<proof>

lemma *atom-vector-regular:*

$atom\ a \implies regular\ (a * top)$

<proof>

lemma *atom-rectangle-regular:*

$atom\ a \implies regular\ (a * top * a)$

<proof>

lemma *atom-regular:*

$atom\ a \implies regular\ a$

<proof>

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* *<proof>*

subclass *stone-relation-algebra-atomic-atomsimple* *<proof>*

subclass *stone-relation-algebra-atomrect-atomsimple* *<proof>*

lemma *nAB-atom-iff:*

$atom\ a \iff nAB\ a = 1$

<proof>

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)  
  <proof>
```

```
lemma nAB-top-finite:  
  nAB top  $\neq \infty$   
  <proof>
```

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  $\longleftrightarrow$  nAB x = 1  
  nitpick[expect=genuine,card=3]  
  <proof>
```

```
lemma counterexample-nAB-top-iff-eq:
```


$nAB\ x = nAB\ top \iff x = top$
nitpick[*expect=genuine,card=3*]
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *counterexample-nAB-top-iff-leq*:

$nAB\ top \leq nAB\ x \iff x = top$
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*:

$nAB\ 1 * nAB\ 1 \leq nAB\ top$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *counterexample-nAB-atom-iff-2*:

$atom\ x \iff nAB\ x = 1$
nitpick[*expect=genuine,card=6*]
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *counterexample-nAB-top-iff-eq-2*:

$nAB\ x = nAB\ top \iff x = top$
nitpick[*expect=genuine,card=6*]
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *counterexample-nAB-top-iff-leq-2*:

$nAB\ top \leq nAB\ x \iff x = top$
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 $x = Sup\text{-}fin\ (AB\ x)$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *counterexample-nAB-top*:

$1 \neq top \implies nAB\ top = nAB\ 1 * nAB\ 1$

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*:

$atom\ x \implies rectangle\ x$

nitpick[*expect=genuine,card=4*]

⟨proof⟩

lemma *counterexample-atom-univalent*:

$atom\ x \implies univalent\ x$

nitpick[*expect=genuine,card=4*]

⟨proof⟩

lemma *counterexample-point-dense*:

assumes $x \neq bot$

and $x \leq 1$

shows $\exists a . a \neq bot \wedge a * top * a \leq 1 \wedge a \leq x$

nitpick[*expect=genuine,card=4*]

⟨proof⟩

end

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

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 card-bot          :: 'a ⇒ bool where card-bot          - ≡ #bot
= 0

abbreviation card-bot-iff     :: 'a ⇒ bool where card-bot-iff     - ≡
∀ x::'a . #x = 0 ⟷ x = bot

abbreviation card-top        :: 'a ⇒ bool where card-top        - ≡
#top = #1 * #1

abbreviation card-conv       :: 'a ⇒ bool where card-conv       - ≡
∀ x::'a . #(xT) = #x

abbreviation card-add        :: 'a ⇒ bool where card-add        - ≡ ∀ x
y::'a . #x + #y = #(x ⊔ y) + #(x ⊓ y)

abbreviation card-iso        :: 'a ⇒ bool where card-iso        - ≡ ∀ x
y::'a . x ≤ y ⟶ #x ≤ #y

abbreviation card-univ-comp-meet :: 'a ⇒ bool where card-univ-comp-meet -
≡ ∀ x y z::'a . univalent x ⟶ #(xT * y ⊓ z) ≤ #(x * z ⊓ y)

abbreviation card-univ-meet-comp :: 'a ⇒ bool where card-univ-meet-comp -
≡ ∀ x y z::'a . univalent x ⟶ #(x ⊓ y * zT) ≤ #(x * z ⊓ y)

abbreviation card-comp-univ   :: 'a ⇒ bool where card-comp-univ   - ≡
∀ x y::'a . univalent x ⟶ #(y * x) ≤ #y

abbreviation card-univ-meet-vector :: 'a ⇒ bool where card-univ-meet-vector -
≡ ∀ x y::'a . univalent x ⟶ #(x ⊓ y * top) ≤ #y

abbreviation card-univ-meet-conv :: 'a ⇒ bool where card-univ-meet-conv -
≡ ∀ x y::'a . univalent x ⟶ #(x ⊓ y * yT) ≤ #y

abbreviation card-domain-sym  :: 'a ⇒ bool where card-domain-sym  -
≡ ∀ x::'a . #(1 ⊓ x * xT) ≤ #x

abbreviation card-domain-sym-conv :: 'a ⇒ bool where card-domain-sym-conv -
≡ ∀ x::'a . #(1 ⊓ xT * x) ≤ #x

abbreviation card-domain      :: 'a ⇒ bool where card-domain      - ≡
∀ x::'a . #(1 ⊓ x * top) ≤ #x

abbreviation card-domain-conv  :: 'a ⇒ bool where card-domain-conv  -
≡ ∀ x::'a . #(1 ⊓ xT * top) ≤ #x

abbreviation card-codomain     :: 'a ⇒ bool where card-codomain     - ≡
∀ x::'a . #(1 ⊓ top * x) ≤ #x

abbreviation card-codomain-conv :: 'a ⇒ bool where card-codomain-conv -
≡ ∀ x::'a . #(1 ⊓ top * xT) ≤ #x

abbreviation card-univ        :: 'a ⇒ bool where card-univ        - ≡
∀ x::'a . univalent x ⟶ #x ≤ #(x * top)

```

abbreviation *card-atom* :: 'a ⇒ bool **where** *card-atom* - ≡
 $\forall x::'a . \text{atom } x \longrightarrow \#x = 1$
abbreviation *card-atom-iff* :: 'a ⇒ bool **where** *card-atom-iff* - ≡
 $\forall x::'a . \text{atom } x \longleftrightarrow \#x = 1$
abbreviation *card-top-iff-eq* :: 'a ⇒ bool **where** *card-top-iff-eq* - ≡
 $\forall x::'a . \#x = \#top \longleftrightarrow x = top$
abbreviation *card-top-iff-leq* :: 'a ⇒ bool **where** *card-top-iff-leq* - ≡
 $\forall x::'a . \#top \leq \#x \longleftrightarrow x = top$
abbreviation *card-top-finite* :: 'a ⇒ bool **where** *card-top-finite* - ≡
 $\#top \neq \infty$

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 $\# \text{Sup-fin } A = \text{sum cardinality } A$
<proof>

lemma *card-dist-sup-atoms*:
assumes *card-bot*: *card-bot* -
and *card-add*: *card-add* -
and $A \neq \{\}$
and *finite* A
and $A \subseteq AB \text{ top}$
shows $\# \text{Sup-fin } A = \text{sum cardinality } A$
<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 $\#x \leq \# \text{top}$
<proof>

lemma *card-pp-increasing*:
assumes *card-iso*: *card-iso* -
shows $\#x \leq \#(-x)$
<proof>

lemma *card-top-iff-eq-leq*:
assumes *card-iso*: *card-iso* -
shows *card-top-iff-eq* - \longleftrightarrow *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 - \longleftrightarrow 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* -
 \langle *proof* \rangle

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 $\#(x * y) = \#x$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

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 $\#x = \#1$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

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* -
 \langle *proof* \rangle

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* -
 \langle *proof* \rangle

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-atomsimple-finiteatoms +
  assumes card-bot-iff: card-bot-iff -
  assumes card-top: card-top -
begin

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

lemma dom-cod-inj-atoms:
  inj-on dom-cod (AB top)
  <proof>

subclass stone-relation-algebra-atomic-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 =  $\lambda x y . x \sqcap - y$ 
  <proof>

end

class ra-card-atomic-atomsimple-finiteatoms = ra-card +
  relation-algebra-atomic-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* \Rightarrow *ra1* \Rightarrow *ra1* **is** $\lambda q r x y . \exists z . q x z \wedge r z y$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lift-definition *minus-ra1* :: *ra1* \Rightarrow *ra1* \Rightarrow *ra1* **is** $\lambda q r x y . q x y \wedge \neg r x y$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lift-definition *less-eq-ra1* :: *ra1* \Rightarrow *ra1* \Rightarrow *bool* **is** $\lambda q r . \forall x y . q x y \longrightarrow r x y$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lift-definition *less-ra1* :: *ra1* \Rightarrow *ra1* \Rightarrow *bool* **is** $\lambda q r . (\forall x y . q x y \longrightarrow r x y) \wedge q \neq r$ \langle *proof* \rangle

lift-definition *cardinality-ra1* :: *ra1* \Rightarrow *enat* **is** $\lambda q . \text{if } q = r0000 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else if } q = r1111 \text{ then } 2 \text{ else } 1$ \langle *proof* \rangle

instance
 \langle *proof* \rangle

end

lemma *four-cases*:

assumes *P x1 P x2 P x3 P x4*
shows $\forall y \in \{ x . x \in \{x1, x2, x3, x4\} \} . P y$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *r-aux*:

$(\lambda x y . r1001 x y \vee r0110 x y) = r1111 (\lambda x y . r1001 x y \wedge r0110 x y) = r0000$
 $(\lambda x y . r0110 x y \vee r1001 x y) = r1111 (\lambda x y . r0110 x y \wedge r1001 x y) = r0000$
 $(\lambda x y . r1000 x y \vee r0001 x y) = r1001 (\lambda x y . r1000 x y \wedge r0001 x y) = r0000$
 $(\lambda x y . r1000 x y \vee r1001 x y) = r1001 (\lambda x y . r1000 x y \wedge r1001 x y) = r1000$
 $(\lambda x y . r0001 x y \vee r1000 x y) = r1001 (\lambda x y . r0001 x y \wedge r1000 x y) = r0000$
 $(\lambda x y . r0001 x y \vee r1001 x y) = r1001 (\lambda x y . r0001 x y \wedge r1001 x y) = r0001$
 $(\lambda x y . r1001 x y \vee r1000 x y) = r1001 (\lambda x y . r1001 x y \wedge r1000 x y) = r1000$
 $(\lambda x y . r1001 x y \vee r0001 x y) = r1001 (\lambda x y . r1001 x y \wedge r0001 x y) = r0001$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

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

instance
 \langle *proof* \rangle

end

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

lift-definition *bot-ra2* :: *ra2* **is** *r0000* \langle *proof* \rangle

lift-definition *one-ra2* :: *ra2* **is** *r1001* \langle *proof* \rangle

lift-definition *top-ra2* :: *ra2* **is** *r1001* \langle *proof* \rangle

lift-definition *conv-ra2* :: *ra2* \Rightarrow *ra2* **is** *id* \langle *proof* \rangle

lift-definition *uminus-ra2* :: *ra2* \Rightarrow *ra2* **is** $\lambda r x y . x = y \wedge \neg r x y$ \langle *proof* \rangle

lift-definition *sup-ra2* :: *ra2* \Rightarrow *ra2* \Rightarrow *ra2* **is** $\lambda q r x y . q x y \vee r x y$ \langle *proof* \rangle

lift-definition *inf-ra2* :: *ra2* \Rightarrow *ra2* \Rightarrow *ra2* **is** $\lambda q r x y . q x y \wedge r x y$ \langle *proof* \rangle
lift-definition *times-ra2* :: *ra2* \Rightarrow *ra2* \Rightarrow *ra2* **is** $\lambda q r x y . \exists z . q x z \wedge r z y$
 \langle *proof* \rangle
lift-definition *minus-ra2* :: *ra2* \Rightarrow *ra2* \Rightarrow *ra2* **is** $\lambda q r x y . q x y \wedge \neg r x y$
 \langle *proof* \rangle
lift-definition *less-eq-ra2* :: *ra2* \Rightarrow *ra2* \Rightarrow *bool* **is** $\lambda q r . \forall x y . q x y \longrightarrow r x y$
 \langle *proof* \rangle
lift-definition *less-ra2* :: *ra2* \Rightarrow *ra2* \Rightarrow *bool* **is** $\lambda q r . (\forall x y . q x y \longrightarrow r x y) \wedge q \neq r$ \langle *proof* \rangle
lift-definition *cardinality-ra2* :: *ra2* \Rightarrow *enat* **is** $\lambda q . \text{if } q = r0000 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else if } q = r1001 \text{ then } 2 \text{ else } 1$ \langle *proof* \rangle

instance
 \langle *proof* \rangle

end

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

instance
 \langle *proof* \rangle

end

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

lift-definition *bot-prod* :: 'a \times 'b **is** (*bot*::'a, *bot*::'b) \langle *proof* \rangle
lift-definition *one-prod* :: 'a \times 'b **is** (*1*::'a, *1*::'b) \langle *proof* \rangle
lift-definition *top-prod* :: 'a \times 'b **is** (*top*::'a, *top*::'b) \langle *proof* \rangle
lift-definition *conv-prod* :: 'a \times 'b \Rightarrow 'a \times 'b **is** $\lambda(u,v) . (\text{conv } u, \text{conv } v)$ \langle *proof* \rangle
lift-definition *uminus-prod* :: 'a \times 'b \Rightarrow 'a \times 'b **is** $\lambda(u,v) . (\text{uminus } u, \text{uminus } v)$
 \langle *proof* \rangle
lift-definition *sup-prod* :: 'a \times 'b \Rightarrow 'a \times 'b \Rightarrow 'a \times 'b **is** $\lambda(u,v) (w,x) . (u \sqcup w, v \sqcup x)$ \langle *proof* \rangle
lift-definition *inf-prod* :: 'a \times 'b \Rightarrow 'a \times 'b \Rightarrow 'a \times 'b **is** $\lambda(u,v) (w,x) . (u \sqcap w, v \sqcap x)$ \langle *proof* \rangle
lift-definition *times-prod* :: 'a \times 'b \Rightarrow 'a \times 'b \Rightarrow 'a \times 'b **is** $\lambda(u,v) (w,x) . (u * w, v * x)$ \langle *proof* \rangle
lift-definition *less-eq-prod* :: 'a \times 'b \Rightarrow 'a \times 'b \Rightarrow *bool* **is** $\lambda(u,v) (w,x) . u \leq w \wedge v \leq x$ \langle *proof* \rangle
lift-definition *less-prod* :: 'a \times 'b \Rightarrow 'a \times 'b \Rightarrow *bool* **is** $\lambda(u,v) (w,x) . u \leq w \wedge v \leq x \wedge \neg(u = w \wedge v = x)$ \langle *proof* \rangle

instance
 \langle *proof* \rangle

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* = *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>*

lemma *counterexample-atom-rectangle-2*:

atom $a \longrightarrow a * \text{top} * a \leq (a::\text{finite-4-square})$
nitpick[*expect=genuine*]
 ⟨*proof*⟩

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

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*]
 ⟨*proof*⟩

type-synonym $\text{ra11} = \text{ra1} \times \text{ra1}$

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

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

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

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

end

References

- [1] H. Furusawa and W. Guttman. Cardinality and representation of Stone relation algebras. *arXiv*, 2309.11676, 2023. <https://arxiv.org/abs/2309.11676>.
- [2] W. Guttman. Stone relation algebras. In P. Höfner, D. Pous, and G. Struth, editors, *Relational and Algebraic Methods in Computer*

Science, volume 10226 of *Lecture Notes in Computer Science*, pages 127–143. Springer, 2017.

[3] W. Guttmann. Stone relation algebras. *Archive of Formal Proofs*, 2017.