

A Hierarchy of Algebras for Boolean Subsets

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Abstract

We present a collection of axiom systems for the construction of Boolean subalgebras of larger overall algebras. The subalgebras are defined as the range of a complement-like operation on a semilattice. This technique has been used, for example, with the antidomain operation, dynamic negation and Stone algebras. We present a common ground for these constructions based on a new equational axiomatisation of Boolean algebras.

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1 Overview

A Boolean algebra often arises as a subalgebra of some overall algebra. To avoid introducing a separate type for the subalgebra, the overall algebra can be enriched with a special operation leading into the intended subalgebra and axioms to guarantee that the range of this operation has a Boolean structure. Examples for this are the antidomain operation in idempotent (left) semirings [6, 7, 8], dynamic negation [17], the operation yielding tests in [13, 16], and the pseudocomplement operation in Stone algebras [9, 12, 14]. The present development looks at a common ground pattern.

In Sections 2 and 3 we relate various axiomatisations of Boolean algebras from the literature and present a new equational one tailored to our needs. Section 4 adapts this for the construction of Boolean subalgebras of larger overall algebras. In Section 5 we add successively stronger assumptions to the overall algebra. Sections 6, 7 and 8 show how Stone algebras, domain semirings and antidomain semirings fit into this hierarchy.

This Isabelle/HOL theory formally verifies results in [15]. See that paper for further details and related work. Some proofs in this theory have been translated from proofs found by Prover9 [21] using a program we wrote.

```
theory Subset-Boolean-Algebras
```

```
imports Stone-Algebras.P-Algebras
```

```
begin
```

2 Boolean Algebras

We show that Isabelle/HOL's *boolean-algebra* class is equivalent to Huntington's axioms [18]. See [24] for related results.

2.1 Huntington's Axioms

Definition 1

```
class huntington = sup + uminus +  
  assumes associative:  $x \sqcup (y \sqcup z) = (x \sqcup y) \sqcup z$   
  assumes commutative:  $x \sqcup y = y \sqcup x$   
  assumes huntington:  $x = -(-x \sqcup y) \sqcup -(-x \sqcup -y)$   
begin
```

```
lemma top-unique:  
   $x \sqcup -x = y \sqcup -y$   
  <proof>
```

end

2.2 Equivalence to *boolean-algebra* Class

Definition 2

```
class extended = sup + inf + minus + uminus + bot + top + ord +  
  assumes top-def:  $top = (THE\ x . \forall y . x = y \sqcup -y)$   
  assumes bot-def:  $bot = -(THE\ x . \forall y . x = y \sqcup -y)$   
  assumes inf-def:  $x \sqcap y = -(-x \sqcup -y)$   
  assumes minus-def:  $x - y = -(-x \sqcup y)$   
  assumes less-eq-def:  $x \leq y \longleftrightarrow x \sqcup y = y$   
  assumes less-def:  $x < y \longleftrightarrow x \sqcup y = y \wedge \neg (y \sqcup x = x)$ 
```

```
class huntington-extended = huntington + extended  
begin
```

```
lemma top-char:  
   $top = x \sqcup -x$   
  <proof>
```

```
lemma bot-char:  
   $bot = -top$   
  <proof>
```

```
subclass boolean-algebra  
<proof>
```

end

```
context boolean-algebra  
begin
```

```
sublocale ba-he: huntington-extended  
<proof>
```

end

2.3 Stone Algebras

We relate Stone algebras to Boolean algebras.

```
class stone-algebra-extended = stone-algebra + minus +  
  assumes stone-minus-def[simp]:  $x - y = x \sqcap -y$   
  
class regular-stone-algebra = stone-algebra-extended +  
  assumes double-complement[simp]:  $--x = x$   
begin  
  
subclass boolean-algebra  
  <proof>  
  
end  
  
context boolean-algebra  
begin  
  
sublocale ba-rsa: regular-stone-algebra  
  <proof>  
  
end
```

3 Alternative Axiomatisations of Boolean Algebras

We consider four axiomatisations of Boolean algebras based only on join and complement. The first three are from the literature and the fourth, a version using equational axioms, is new. The motivation for Byrne's and the new axiomatisation is that the axioms are easier to understand than Huntington's third axiom. We also include Meredith's axiomatisation.

3.1 Lee Byrne's Formulation A

The following axiomatisation is from [2, Formulation A]; see also [10].

Theorem 3

```
class boolean-algebra-1 = sup + uminus +  
  assumes ba1-associative:  $x \sqcup (y \sqcup z) = (x \sqcup y) \sqcup z$   
  assumes ba1-commutative:  $x \sqcup y = y \sqcup x$   
  assumes ba1-complement:  $x \sqcup -y = z \sqcup -z \longleftrightarrow x \sqcup y = x$   
begin  
  
subclass huntington  
  <proof>  
  
end
```

```

context huntington
begin

sublocale h-ba1: boolean-algebra-1
  ⟨proof⟩

end

```

3.2 Lee Byrne's Formulation B

The following axiomatisation is from [2, Formulation B].

Theorem 4

```

class boolean-algebra-2 = sup + uminus +
  assumes ba2-associative-commutative: (x ⊔ y) ⊔ z = (y ⊔ z) ⊔ x
  assumes ba2-complement: x ⊔ -y = z ⊔ -z ⟷ x ⊔ y = x
begin

```

```

subclass boolean-algebra-1
  ⟨proof⟩

```

end

```

context boolean-algebra-1
begin

```

```

sublocale ba1-ba2: boolean-algebra-2
  ⟨proof⟩

```

end

3.3 Meredith's Equational Axioms

The following axiomatisation is from [22, page 221 (1) {A,N}].

```

class boolean-algebra-mp = sup + uminus +
  assumes ba-mp-1: -(-x ⊔ y) ⊔ x = x
  assumes ba-mp-2: -(-x ⊔ y) ⊔ (z ⊔ y) = y ⊔ (z ⊔ x)
begin

```

```

subclass huntington
  ⟨proof⟩

```

end

```

context huntington
begin

```

```

sublocale mp-h: boolean-algebra-mp

```

<proof>

end

3.4 An Equational Axiomatisation based on Semilattices

The following version is an equational axiomatisation based on semilattices. We add the double complement rule and that *top* is unique. The final axiom *ba3-export* encodes the logical statement $P \vee Q = P \vee (\neg P \wedge Q)$. Its dual appears in [1].

Theorem 5

```
class boolean-algebra-3 = sup + uminus +  
  assumes ba3-associative:  $x \sqcup (y \sqcup z) = (x \sqcup y) \sqcup z$   
  assumes ba3-commutative:  $x \sqcup y = y \sqcup x$   
  assumes ba3-idempotent[simp]:  $x \sqcup x = x$   
  assumes ba3-double-complement[simp]:  $--x = x$   
  assumes ba3-top-unique:  $x \sqcup -x = y \sqcup -y$   
  assumes ba3-export:  $x \sqcup -(x \sqcup y) = x \sqcup -y$   
begin
```

```
subclass huntington
```

<proof>

end

```
context huntington
```

begin

```
sublocale h-ba3: boolean-algebra-3
```

<proof>

end

4 Subset Boolean Algebras

We apply Huntington's axioms to the range of a unary operation, which serves as complement on the range. This gives a Boolean algebra structure on the range without imposing any further constraints on the set. The obtained structure is used as a reference in the subsequent development and to inherit the results proved here. This is taken from [13, 16] and follows the development of Boolean algebras in [20].

Definition 6

```
class subset-boolean-algebra = sup + uminus +  
  assumes sub-associative:  $-x \sqcup (-y \sqcup -z) = (-x \sqcup -y) \sqcup -z$   
  assumes sub-commutative:  $-x \sqcup -y = -y \sqcup -x$   
  assumes sub-complement:  $-x = -(-x \sqcup -y) \sqcup -(-x \sqcup -y)$ 
```

assumes *sub-sup-closed*: $-x \sqcup -y = --(-x \sqcup -y)$
begin

uniqueness of *top*, resulting in the lemma *top-def* to replace the assumption *sub-top-def*

lemma *top-unique*:
 $-x \sqcup --x = -y \sqcup --y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

consequences for join and complement

lemma *double-negation[simp]*:
 $---x = -x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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

lemma *sup-right-zero-var*:
 $-x \sqcup (-y \sqcup --y) = -z \sqcup --z$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *sup-right-unit-idempotent*:
 $-x \sqcup -x = -x \sqcup -(-y \sqcup --y)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *sup-idempotent[simp]*:
 $-x \sqcup -x = -x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *complement-2*:
 $-x = -(-(-x \sqcup -y) \sqcup -(-x \sqcup --y))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *sup-eq-cases*:
 $-x \sqcup -y = -x \sqcup -z \implies --x \sqcup -y = --x \sqcup -z \implies -y = -z$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *sup-eq-cases-2*:
 $-y \sqcup -x = -z \sqcup -x \implies -y \sqcup --x = -z \sqcup --x \implies -y = -z$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

Definition 7

class *subset-extended* = *sup* + *inf* + *minus* + *uminus* + *bot* + *top* + *ord* +
assumes *sub-top-def*: $top = (THE\ x . \forall y . x = -y \sqcup --y)$
assumes *sub-bot-def*: $bot = -(THE\ x . \forall y . x = -y \sqcup --y)$
assumes *sub-inf-def*: $-x \sqcap -y = -(-x \sqcup --y)$

assumes *sub-minus-def*: $-x - -y = -(-x \sqcup -y)$
assumes *sub-less-eq-def*: $-x \leq -y \leftrightarrow -x \sqcup -y = -y$
assumes *sub-less-def*: $-x < -y \leftrightarrow -x \sqcup -y = -y \wedge \neg (-y \sqcup -x = -x)$

class *subset-boolean-algebra-extended* = *subset-boolean-algebra* + *subset-extended*
begin

lemma *top-def*:

$$top = -x \sqcup --x$$

<proof>

consequences for meet

lemma *inf-closed*:

$$-x \sqcap -y = --(-x \sqcap -y)$$

<proof>

lemma *inf-associative*:

$$-x \sqcap (-y \sqcap -z) = (-x \sqcap -y) \sqcap -z$$

<proof>

lemma *inf-commutative*:

$$-x \sqcap -y = -y \sqcap -x$$

<proof>

lemma *inf-idempotent[simp]*:

$$-x \sqcap -x = -x$$

<proof>

lemma *inf-absorb[simp]*:

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

<proof>

lemma *sup-absorb[simp]*:

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

<proof>

lemma *inf-demorgan*:

$$\neg(-x \sqcap -y) = --x \sqcup --y$$

<proof>

lemma *sub-sup-demorgan*:

$$\neg(-x \sqcup -y) = --x \sqcap --y$$

<proof>

lemma *sup-cases*:

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

<proof>

lemma *inf-cases*:

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

<proof>

lemma *inf-complement-intro*:

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

<proof>

lemma *sup-complement-intro*:

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

<proof>

lemma *inf-left-dist-sup*:

$$-x \sqcap (-y \sqcup -z) = (-x \sqcap -y) \sqcup (-x \sqcap -z)$$

<proof>

lemma *sup-left-dist-inf*:

$$-x \sqcup (-y \sqcap -z) = (-x \sqcup -y) \sqcap (-x \sqcup -z)$$

<proof>

lemma *sup-right-dist-inf*:

$$(-y \sqcap -z) \sqcup -x = (-y \sqcup -x) \sqcap (-z \sqcup -x)$$

<proof>

lemma *inf-right-dist-sup*:

$$(-y \sqcup -z) \sqcap -x = (-y \sqcap -x) \sqcup (-z \sqcap -x)$$

<proof>

lemma *case-duality*:

$$(--x \sqcap -y) \sqcup (-x \sqcap -z) = (-x \sqcup -y) \sqcap (--x \sqcup -z)$$

<proof>

lemma *case-duality-2*:

$$(-x \sqcap -y) \sqcup (--x \sqcap -z) = (-x \sqcup -z) \sqcap (--x \sqcup -y)$$

<proof>

lemma *complement-cases*:

$$((-v \sqcap -w) \sqcup (--v \sqcap -x)) \sqcap -((-v \sqcap -y) \sqcup (--v \sqcap -z)) = (-v \sqcap -w \sqcap --y) \sqcup (--v \sqcap -x \sqcap --z)$$

<proof>

lemma *inf-cases-2*: $--x = -(-x \sqcap -y) \sqcap -(-x \sqcap --y)$

<proof>

consequences for *top* and *bot*

lemma *sup-complement[simp]*:

$$-x \sqcup --x = \text{top}$$

<proof>

lemma *inf-complement[simp]*:

$-x \sqcap --x = bot$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *complement-bot*[simp]:
 $-bot = top$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *complement-top*[simp]:
 $-top = bot$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *sup-right-zero*[simp]:
 $-x \sqcup top = top$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *sup-left-zero*[simp]:
 $top \sqcup -x = top$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *inf-right-unit*[simp]:
 $-x \sqcap bot = bot$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *inf-left-unit*[simp]:
 $bot \sqcap -x = bot$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *sup-right-unit*[simp]:
 $-x \sqcup bot = -x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *sup-left-unit*[simp]:
 $bot \sqcup -x = -x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *inf-right-zero*[simp]:
 $-x \sqcap top = -x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *sub-inf-left-zero*[simp]:
 $top \sqcap -x = -x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *bot-double-complement*[simp]:
 $--bot = bot$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *top-double-complement*[simp]:
 $--top = top$

$\langle proof \rangle$

consequences for the order

lemma *reflexive*:

$$-x \leq -x$$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *transitive*:

$$-x \leq -y \implies -y \leq -z \implies -x \leq -z$$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *antisymmetric*:

$$-x \leq -y \implies -y \leq -x \implies -x = -y$$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *sub-bot-least*:

$$bot \leq -x$$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *top-greatest*:

$$-x \leq top$$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *upper-bound-left*:

$$-x \leq -x \sqcup -y$$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *upper-bound-right*:

$$-y \leq -x \sqcup -y$$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *sub-sup-left-isotone*:

assumes $-x \leq -y$

shows $-x \sqcup -z \leq -y \sqcup -z$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *sub-sup-right-isotone*:

$$-x \leq -y \implies -z \sqcup -x \leq -z \sqcup -y$$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *sup-isotone*:

assumes $-p \leq -q$

and $-r \leq -s$

shows $-p \sqcup -r \leq -q \sqcup -s$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *sub-complement-antitone*:

$$-x \leq -y \implies --y \leq --x$$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *less-eq-inf*:

$$-x \leq -y \iff -x \sqcap -y = -x$$

<proof>

lemma *inf-complement-left-antitone*:

$$-x \leq -y \implies -(-y \sqcap -z) \leq -(-x \sqcap -z)$$

<proof>

lemma *sub-inf-left-isotone*:

$$-x \leq -y \implies -x \sqcap -z \leq -y \sqcap -z$$

<proof>

lemma *sub-inf-right-isotone*:

$$-x \leq -y \implies -z \sqcap -x \leq -z \sqcap -y$$

<proof>

lemma *inf-isotone*:

assumes $-p \leq -q$
and $-r \leq -s$
shows $-p \sqcap -r \leq -q \sqcap -s$

<proof>

lemma *least-upper-bound*:

$$-x \leq -z \wedge -y \leq -z \iff -x \sqcup -y \leq -z$$

<proof>

lemma *lower-bound-left*:

$$-x \sqcap -y \leq -x$$

<proof>

lemma *lower-bound-right*:

$$-x \sqcap -y \leq -y$$

<proof>

lemma *greatest-lower-bound*:

$$-x \leq -y \wedge -x \leq -z \iff -x \leq -y \sqcap -z$$

<proof>

lemma *less-eq-sup-top*:

$$-x \leq -y \iff --x \sqcup -y = \text{top}$$

<proof>

lemma *less-eq-inf-bot*:

$$-x \leq -y \iff -x \sqcap --y = \text{bot}$$

<proof>

lemma *shunting*:

$$-x \sqcap -y \leq -z \iff -y \leq --x \sqcup -z$$

<proof>

lemma *shunting-right*:

$$-x \sqcap -y \leq -z \iff -x \leq -z \sqcup -y$$

<proof>

lemma *sup-less-eq-cases*:

assumes $-z \leq -x \sqcup -y$

and $-z \leq -x \sqcup -y$

shows $-z \leq -y$

<proof>

lemma *sup-less-eq-cases-2*:

$$-x \sqcup -y \leq -x \sqcup -z \implies -x \sqcup -y \leq -x \sqcup -z \implies -y \leq -z$$

<proof>

lemma *sup-less-eq-cases-3*:

$$-y \sqcup -x \leq -z \sqcup -x \implies -y \sqcup -x \leq -z \sqcup -x \implies -y \leq -z$$

<proof>

lemma *inf-less-eq-cases*:

$$-x \sqcap -y \leq -z \implies -x \sqcap -y \leq -z \implies -y \leq -z$$

<proof>

lemma *inf-less-eq-cases-2*:

$$-x \sqcap -y \leq -x \sqcap -z \implies -x \sqcap -y \leq -x \sqcap -z \implies -y \leq -z$$

<proof>

lemma *inf-less-eq-cases-3*:

$$-y \sqcap -x \leq -z \sqcap -x \implies -y \sqcap -x \leq -z \sqcap -x \implies -y \leq -z$$

<proof>

lemma *inf-eq-cases*:

$$-x \sqcap -y = -x \sqcap -z \implies -x \sqcap -y = -x \sqcap -z \implies -y = -z$$

<proof>

lemma *inf-eq-cases-2*:

$$-y \sqcap -x = -z \sqcap -x \implies -y \sqcap -x = -z \sqcap -x \implies -y = -z$$

<proof>

lemma *wnf-lemma-1*:

$$((-x \sqcup -y) \sqcap (-x \sqcup -z)) \sqcup -x = -x \sqcup -y$$

<proof>

lemma *wnf-lemma-2*:

$$((-x \sqcup -y) \sqcap (-z \sqcup -y)) \sqcup -y = -x \sqcup -y$$

<proof>

lemma *wnf-lemma-3*:

$((-x \sqcup -z) \sqcap (-x \sqcup -y)) \sqcup --x = --x \sqcup -y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *wnf-lemma-4*:

$((-z \sqcup -y) \sqcap (-x \sqcup --y)) \sqcup --y = -x \sqcup --y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

class *subset-boolean-algebra'* = *sup* + *uminus* +
assumes *sub-associative'*: $-x \sqcup (-y \sqcup -z) = (-x \sqcup -y) \sqcup -z$
assumes *sub-commutative'*: $-x \sqcup -y = -y \sqcup -x$
assumes *sub-complement'*: $-x = -(-x \sqcup -y) \sqcup -(-x \sqcup --y)$
assumes *sub-sup-closed'*: $\exists z . -x \sqcup -y = -z$

begin

subclass *subset-boolean-algebra*

$\langle proof \rangle$

end

We introduce a type for the range of complement and show that it is an instance of *boolean-algebra*.

typedef (**overloaded**) *'a boolean-subset* = $\{ x::'a::uminus . \exists y . x = -y \}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *simp-boolean-subset*[*simp*]:

$\exists y . Rep\text{-boolean-subset } x = -y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

setup-lifting *type-definition-boolean-subset*

Theorem 8.1

instantiation *boolean-subset* :: (*subset-boolean-algebra*) *huntington*

begin

lift-definition *sup-boolean-subset* :: *'a boolean-subset* \Rightarrow *'a boolean-subset* \Rightarrow *'a boolean-subset* **is** *sup*

$\langle proof \rangle$

lift-definition *uminus-boolean-subset* :: *'a boolean-subset* \Rightarrow *'a boolean-subset* **is** *uminus*

$\langle proof \rangle$

instance

$\langle proof \rangle$

end

Theorem 8.2

```

instantiation boolean-subset :: (subset-boolean-algebra-extended)
huntington-extended
begin

lift-definition inf-boolean-subset :: 'a boolean-subset  $\Rightarrow$  'a boolean-subset  $\Rightarrow$  'a
boolean-subset is inf
  <proof>

lift-definition minus-boolean-subset :: 'a boolean-subset  $\Rightarrow$  'a boolean-subset  $\Rightarrow$  'a
boolean-subset is minus
  <proof>

lift-definition bot-boolean-subset :: 'a boolean-subset is bot
  <proof>

lift-definition top-boolean-subset :: 'a boolean-subset is top
  <proof>

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

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

instance
  <proof>

end

```

5 Subset Boolean algebras with Additional Structure

We now discuss axioms that make the range of a unary operation a Boolean algebra, but add further properties that are common to the intended models. In the intended models, the unary operation can be a complement, a pseudocomplement or the antidomain operation. For simplicity, we mostly call the unary operation ‘complement’.

We first look at structures based only on join and complement, and then add axioms for the remaining operations of Boolean algebras. In the intended models, the operation that is meet on the range of the complement can be a meet in the whole algebra or composition.

5.1 Axioms Derived from the New Axiomatisation

The axioms of the first algebra are based on *boolean-algebra-3*.

Definition 9

```

class subset-boolean-algebra-1 = sup + uminus +
  assumes sba1-associative:  $x \sqcup (y \sqcup z) = (x \sqcup y) \sqcup z$ 
  assumes sba1-commutative:  $x \sqcup y = y \sqcup x$ 
  assumes sba1-idempotent[simp]:  $x \sqcup x = x$ 
  assumes sba1-double-complement[simp]:  $---x = -x$ 
  assumes sba1-bot-unique:  $-(x \sqcup -x) = -(y \sqcup -y)$ 
  assumes sba1-export:  $-x \sqcup -(x \sqcup y) = -x \sqcup -y$ 
begin

```

Theorem 11.1

```

subclass subset-boolean-algebra
  <proof>

```

```

definition sba1-bot  $\equiv$  THE  $x . \forall z . x = -(z \sqcup -z)$ 

```

```

lemma sba1-bot:
  sba1-bot =  $-(z \sqcup -z)$ 
  <proof>

```

end

Boolean algebra operations based on join and complement

Definition 10

```

class subset-extended-1 = sup + inf + minus + uminus + bot + top + ord +
  assumes ba-bot: bot = (THE  $x . \forall z . x = -(z \sqcup -z)$ )
  assumes ba-top: top =  $-(THE\ x . \forall z . x = -(z \sqcup -z))$ 
  assumes ba-inf:  $-x \sqcap -y = -(-x \sqcup -y)$ 
  assumes ba-minus:  $-x - -y = -(-x \sqcup -y)$ 
  assumes ba-less-eq:  $x \leq y \longleftrightarrow x \sqcup y = y$ 
  assumes ba-less:  $x < y \longleftrightarrow x \sqcup y = y \wedge \neg (y \sqcup x = x)$ 

```

```

class subset-extended-2 = subset-extended-1 +
  assumes ba-bot-unique:  $-(x \sqcup -x) = -(y \sqcup -y)$ 
begin

```

```

lemma ba-bot-def:
  bot =  $-(z \sqcup -z)$ 
  <proof>

```

```

lemma ba-top-def:
  top =  $---(z \sqcup -z)$ 
  <proof>

```

end

Subset forms Boolean Algebra, extended by Boolean algebra operations

```

class subset-boolean-algebra-1-extended = subset-boolean-algebra-1 +
  subset-extended-1
begin

```


subclass *subset-extended-2*
<proof>

subclass *semilattice-sup*
<proof>

[Theorem 11.2](#)

subclass *subset-boolean-algebra-extended*
<proof>

end

5.2 Stronger Assumptions based on Join and Complement

We add further axioms covering properties common to the antidomain and (pseudo)complement instances.

[Definition 12](#)

class *subset-boolean-algebra-2* = *sup* + *uminus* +
assumes *sba2-associative*: $x \sqcup (y \sqcup z) = (x \sqcup y) \sqcup z$
assumes *sba2-commutative*: $x \sqcup y = y \sqcup x$
assumes *sba2-idempotent[simp]*: $x \sqcup x = x$
assumes *sba2-bot-unit*: $x \sqcup -(y \sqcup -y) = x$
assumes *sba2-sub-sup-demorgan*: $-(x \sqcup y) = -(-x \sqcup -y)$
assumes *sba2-export*: $-x \sqcup -(x \sqcup y) = -x \sqcup -y$
begin

[Theorem 13.1](#)

subclass *subset-boolean-algebra-1*
<proof>

[Theorem 13.2](#)

lemma *double-complement-dist-sup*:
 $-(x \sqcup y) = -x \sqcup -y$
<proof>

lemma *maddux-3-3[simp]*:
 $-(x \sqcup y) \sqcup -(x \sqcup -y) = -x$
<proof>

lemma *huntington-3-pp[simp]*:
 $-(-x \sqcup -y) \sqcup -(-x \sqcup y) = -x$
<proof>

end

class *subset-boolean-algebra-2-extended* = *subset-boolean-algebra-2* +
subset-extended-1

```

begin

subclass subset-boolean-algebra-1-extended <proof>

subclass bounded-semilattice-sup-bot
<proof>

    Theorem 13.3

lemma complement-antitone:
 $x \leq y \implies -y \leq -x$ 
<proof>

lemma double-complement-isotone:
 $x \leq y \implies --x \leq --y$ 
<proof>

lemma sup-demorgan:
 $-(x \sqcup y) = -x \sqcap -y$ 
<proof>

end

```

5.3 Axioms for Meet

We add further axioms of *inf* covering properties common to the antidomain and pseudocomplement instances. We omit the left distributivity rule and the right zero rule as they do not hold in some models. In particular, the operation *inf* does not have to be commutative.

Definition 14

```

class subset-boolean-algebra-3-extended = subset-boolean-algebra-2-extended +
  assumes sba3-inf-associative:  $x \sqcap (y \sqcap z) = (x \sqcap y) \sqcap z$ 
  assumes sba3-inf-right-dist-sup:  $(x \sqcup y) \sqcap z = (x \sqcap z) \sqcup (y \sqcap z)$ 
  assumes sba3-inf-complement-bot:  $-x \sqcap x = bot$ 
  assumes sba3-inf-left-unit[simp]:  $top \sqcap x = x$ 
  assumes sba3-complement-inf-double-complement:  $-(x \sqcap --y) = -(x \sqcap y)$ 
begin

```

Theorem 15

```

lemma inf-left-zero:
 $bot \sqcap x = bot$ 
<proof>

lemma inf-double-complement-export:
 $--(-x \sqcap y) = --x \sqcap --y$ 
<proof>

lemma inf-left-isotone:
 $x \leq y \implies x \sqcap z \leq y \sqcap z$ 

```

<proof>

lemma *inf-complement-export*:

$--(-x \sqcap y) = -x \sqcap --y$

<proof>

lemma *double-complement-above*:

$--x \sqcap x = x$

<proof>

lemma $x \leq y \implies z \sqcap x \leq z \sqcap y$ **nitpick** [*expect=genuine*] *<proof>*

lemma $x \sqcap top = x$ **nitpick** [*expect=genuine*] *<proof>*

lemma $x \sqcap y = y \sqcap x$ **nitpick** [*expect=genuine*] *<proof>*

end

5.4 Stronger Assumptions for Meet

The following axioms also hold in both models, but follow from the axioms of *subset-boolean-algebra-5-operations*.

Definition 16

class *subset-boolean-algebra-4-extended* = *subset-boolean-algebra-3-extended* +

assumes *sba4-inf-right-unit[simp]*: $x \sqcap top = x$

assumes *inf-right-isotone*: $x \leq y \implies z \sqcap x \leq z \sqcap y$

begin

lemma $x \sqcup top = top$ **nitpick** [*expect=genuine*] *<proof>*

lemma $x \sqcap bot = bot$ **nitpick** [*expect=genuine*] *<proof>*

lemma $x \sqcap (y \sqcup z) = (x \sqcap y) \sqcup (x \sqcap z)$ **nitpick** [*expect=genuine*] *<proof>*

lemma $(x \sqcap y = bot) = (x \leq -y)$ **nitpick** [*expect=genuine*] *<proof>*

end

6 Boolean Algebras in Stone Algebras

We specialise *inf* to meet and complement to pseudocomplement. This puts Stone algebras into the picture; for these it is well known that regular elements form a Boolean subalgebra [12].

Definition 17

class *subset-boolean-algebra-5-extended* = *subset-boolean-algebra-3-extended* +

assumes *sba5-inf-commutative*: $x \sqcap y = y \sqcap x$

assumes *sba5-inf-absorb*: $x \sqcap (x \sqcup y) = x$

begin

subclass *distrib-lattice-bot*

<proof>

lemma *inf-demorgan-2*:

$$\neg(x \sqcap y) = \neg x \sqcup \neg y$$

<proof>

lemma *inf-export*:

$$x \sqcap \neg(x \sqcap y) = x \sqcap \neg y$$

<proof>

lemma *complement-inf[simp]*:

$$x \sqcap \neg x = \text{bot}$$

<proof>

[Theorem 18.2](#)

subclass *stone-algebra*

<proof>

[Theorem 18.1](#)

subclass *subset-boolean-algebra-4-extended*

<proof>

end

context *stone-algebra-extended*

begin

[Theorem 18.3](#)

subclass *subset-boolean-algebra-5-extended*

<proof>

end

7 Domain Semirings

The following development of tests in IL-semirings, prepre-domain semirings, pre-domain semirings and domain semirings is mostly based on [23]; see also [4]. See [5] for domain axioms in idempotent semirings. See [3, 19] for domain axioms in semigroups and monoids. Some variants have been implemented in [11].

7.1 Idempotent Left Semirings

Definition 19

class *il-semiring* = *sup* + *inf* + *bot* + *top* + *ord* +

assumes *il-associative*: $x \sqcup (y \sqcup z) = (x \sqcup y) \sqcup z$

assumes *il-commutative*: $x \sqcup y = y \sqcup x$

assumes *il-idempotent[simp]*: $x \sqcup x = x$

assumes *il-bot-unit*: $x \sqcup \text{bot} = x$
assumes *il-inf-associative*: $x \sqcap (y \sqcap z) = (x \sqcap y) \sqcap z$
assumes *il-inf-right-dist-sup*: $(x \sqcup y) \sqcap z = (x \sqcap z) \sqcup (y \sqcap z)$
assumes *il-inf-left-unit[simp]*: $\text{top} \sqcap x = x$
assumes *il-inf-right-unit[simp]*: $x \sqcap \text{top} = x$
assumes *il-sub-inf-left-zero[simp]*: $\text{bot} \sqcap x = \text{bot}$
assumes *il-sub-inf-right-isotone*: $x \leq y \implies z \sqcap x \leq z \sqcap y$
assumes *il-less-eq*: $x \leq y \iff x \sqcup y = y$
assumes *il-less-def*: $x < y \iff x \leq y \wedge \neg(y \leq x)$

begin

lemma *il-unit-bot*: $\text{bot} \sqcup x = x$
<proof>

subclass *order*
<proof>

lemma *il-sub-inf-right-isotone-var*:
 $(x \sqcap y) \sqcup (x \sqcap z) \leq x \sqcap (y \sqcup z)$
<proof>

lemma *il-sub-inf-left-isotone*:
 $x \leq y \implies x \sqcap z \leq y \sqcap z$
<proof>

lemma *il-sub-inf-left-isotone-var*:
 $(y \sqcap x) \sqcup (z \sqcap x) \leq (y \sqcup z) \sqcap x$
<proof>

lemma *sup-left-isotone*:
 $x \leq y \implies x \sqcup z \leq y \sqcup z$
<proof>

lemma *sup-right-isotone*:
 $x \leq y \implies z \sqcup x \leq z \sqcup y$
<proof>

lemma *bot-least*:
 $\text{bot} \leq x$
<proof>

lemma *less-eq-bot*:
 $x \leq \text{bot} \iff x = \text{bot}$
<proof>

abbreviation *are-complementary* :: $'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
where *are-complementary* $x\ y \equiv x \sqcup y = \text{top} \wedge x \sqcap y = \text{bot} \wedge y \sqcap x = \text{bot}$

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

where $test\ x \equiv \exists y . are-complementary\ x\ y$

definition $tests :: 'a\ set$
where $tests = \{ x . test\ x \}$

lemma $bot-test:$
 $test\ bot$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $top-test:$
 $test\ top$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $test-sub-identity:$
 $test\ x \implies x \leq top$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $neg-unique:$
 $are-complementary\ x\ y \implies are-complementary\ x\ z \implies y = z$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition $neg :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a\ (!)$
where $!x \equiv THE\ y . are-complementary\ x\ y$

lemma $neg-char:$
assumes $test\ x$
shows $are-complementary\ x\ (!x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $are-complementary-symmetric:$
 $are-complementary\ x\ y \longleftrightarrow are-complementary\ y\ x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $neg-test:$
 $test\ x \implies test\ (!x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $are-complementary-test:$
 $test\ x \implies are-complementary\ x\ y \implies test\ y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $neg-involutive:$
 $test\ x \implies !(!x) = x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $test-inf-left-below:$
 $test\ x \implies x \sqcap y \leq y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *test-inf-right-below*:

$test\ x \implies y \sqcap x \leq y$

<proof>

lemma *neg-bot*:

$!bot = top$

<proof>

lemma *neg-top*:

$!top = bot$

<proof>

lemma *test-inf-idempotent*:

$test\ x \implies x \sqcap x = x$

<proof>

lemma *test-inf-semicommutative*:

assumes *test x*

and *test y*

shows $x \sqcap y \leq y \sqcap x$

<proof>

lemma *test-inf-commutative*:

$test\ x \implies test\ y \implies x \sqcap y = y \sqcap x$

<proof>

lemma *test-inf-bot*:

$test\ x \implies x \sqcap bot = bot$

<proof>

lemma *test-absorb-1*:

$test\ x \implies test\ y \implies x \sqcup (x \sqcap y) = x$

<proof>

lemma *test-absorb-2*:

$test\ x \implies test\ y \implies x \sqcup (y \sqcap x) = x$

<proof>

lemma *test-absorb-3*:

$test\ x \implies test\ y \implies x \sqcap (x \sqcup y) = x$

<proof>

lemma *test-absorb-4*:

$test\ x \implies test\ y \implies (x \sqcup y) \sqcap x = x$

<proof>

lemma *test-import-1*:

assumes *test x*

and *test y*

shows $x \sqcup (!x \sqcap y) = x \sqcup y$
<proof>

lemma *test-import-2*:
assumes *test x*
and *test y*
shows $x \sqcup (y \sqcap !x) = x \sqcup y$
<proof>

lemma *test-import-3*:
assumes *test x*
shows $(!x \sqcup y) \sqcap x = y \sqcap x$
<proof>

lemma *test-import-4*:
assumes *test x*
and *test y*
shows $(!x \sqcup y) \sqcap x = x \sqcap y$
<proof>

lemma *test-inf*:
 $test\ x \implies test\ y \implies test\ z \implies z \leq x \sqcap y \longleftrightarrow z \leq x \wedge z \leq y$
<proof>

lemma *test-shunting*:
assumes *test x*
and *test y*
shows $x \sqcap y \leq z \longleftrightarrow x \leq !y \sqcup z$
<proof>

lemma *test-shunting-bot*:
assumes *test x*
and *test y*
shows $x \leq y \longleftrightarrow x \sqcap !y \leq bot$
<proof>

lemma *test-shunting-bot-eq*:
assumes *test x*
and *test y*
shows $x \leq y \longleftrightarrow x \sqcap !y = bot$
<proof>

lemma *neg-antitone*:
assumes *test x*
and *test y*
and $x \leq y$
shows $!y \leq !x$
<proof>

lemma *test-sup-neg-1*:
assumes *test x*
and *test y*
shows $(x \sqcup y) \sqcup (!x \sqcap !y) = \text{top}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *test-sup-neg-2*:
assumes *test x*
and *test y*
shows $(x \sqcup y) \sqcap (!x \sqcap !y) = \text{bot}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *de-morgan-1*:
assumes *test x*
and *test y*
and *test (x \sqcap y)*
shows $!(x \sqcap y) = !x \sqcup !y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *de-morgan-2*:
assumes *test x*
and *test y*
and *test (x \sqcup y)*
shows $!(x \sqcup y) = !x \sqcap !y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *test-inf-closed-sup-complement*:
assumes *test x*
and *test y*
and $\forall u v . \text{test } u \wedge \text{test } v \longrightarrow \text{test } (u \sqcap v)$
shows $!x \sqcap !y \sqcap (x \sqcup y) = \text{bot}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *test-sup-complement-sup-closed*:
assumes *test x*
and *test y*
and $\forall u v . \text{test } u \wedge \text{test } v \longrightarrow !u \sqcap !v \sqcap (u \sqcup v) = \text{bot}$
shows $\text{test } (x \sqcup y)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *test-inf-closed-sup-closed*:
assumes *test x*
and *test y*
and $\forall u v . \text{test } u \wedge \text{test } v \longrightarrow \text{test } (u \sqcap v)$
shows $\text{test } (x \sqcup y)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

7.2 Prepredomain Semirings

```
class dom =
  fixes d :: 'a ⇒ 'a

class ppd-semiring = il-semiring + dom +
  assumes d-closed: test (d x)
  assumes d1: x ≤ d x ⊓ x
begin

lemma d-sub-identity:
  d x ≤ top
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma d1-eq:
  x = d x ⊓ x
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma d-increasing-sub-identity:
  x ≤ top ⇒ x ≤ d x
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma d-top:
  d top = top
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma d-bot-only:
  d x = bot ⇒ x = bot
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma d-strict: d bot ≤ bot nitpick [expect=genuine] ⟨proof⟩
lemma d-isotone-var: d x ≤ d (x ⊔ y) nitpick [expect=genuine] ⟨proof⟩
lemma d-fully-strict: d x = bot ⇔ x = bot nitpick [expect=genuine] ⟨proof⟩
lemma test-d-fixpoint: test x ⇒ d x = x nitpick [expect=genuine] ⟨proof⟩

end
```

7.3 Predomain Semirings

```
class pd-semiring = ppd-semiring +
  assumes d2: test p ⇒ d (p ⊓ x) ≤ p
begin

lemma d-strict:
  d bot ≤ bot
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma d-strict-eq:
  d bot = bot
  ⟨proof⟩
```

lemma *test-d-fixpoint*:

test $x \implies d\ x = x$

<proof>

lemma *d-surjective*:

test $x \implies \exists y . d\ y = x$

<proof>

lemma *test-d-fixpoint-iff*:

test $x \iff d\ x = x$

<proof>

lemma *d-surjective-iff*:

test $x \iff (\exists y . d\ y = x)$

<proof>

lemma *tests-d-range*:

tests = *range* d

<proof>

lemma *llp*:

assumes *test* y

shows $d\ x \leq y \iff x \leq y \sqcap x$

<proof>

lemma *gla*:

assumes *test* y

shows $y \leq !(d\ x) \iff y \sqcap x \leq bot$

<proof>

lemma *gla-var*:

test $y \implies y \sqcap d\ x \leq bot \iff y \sqcap x \leq bot$

<proof>

lemma *llp-var*:

assumes *test* y

shows $y \leq !(d\ x) \iff x \leq !y \sqcap x$

<proof>

lemma *d-idempotent*:

$d\ (d\ x) = d\ x$

<proof>

lemma *d-neg*:

test $x \implies d\ (!x) = !x$

<proof>

lemma *d-fully-strict*:

$d x = \text{bot} \longleftrightarrow x = \text{bot}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *d-ad-comp*:
! $(d x) \sqcap x = \text{bot}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *d-isotone*:
assumes $x \leq y$
shows $d x \leq d y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *d-isotone-var*:
 $d x \leq d (x \sqcup y)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *d3-conv*:
 $d (x \sqcap y) \leq d (x \sqcap d y)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *d-test-inf-idempotent*:
 $d x \sqcap d x = d x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *d-test-inf-closed*:
assumes $\text{test } x$
and $\text{test } y$
shows $d (x \sqcap y) = x \sqcap y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *test-inf-closed*:
 $\text{test } x \implies \text{test } y \implies \text{test } (x \sqcap y)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *test-sup-closed*:
 $\text{test } x \implies \text{test } y \implies \text{test } (x \sqcup y)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *d-export*:
assumes $\text{test } x$
shows $d (x \sqcap y) = x \sqcap d y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *test-inf-left-dist-sup*:
assumes $\text{test } x$
and $\text{test } y$
and $\text{test } z$
shows $x \sqcap (y \sqcup z) = (x \sqcap y) \sqcup (x \sqcap z)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $!x \sqcup !y = !(!(x \sqcup !y))$ **nitpick** [*expect=genuine*] *<proof>*

lemma $d x = !(!x)$ **nitpick** [*expect=genuine*] *<proof>*

sublocale *subset-boolean-algebra* **where** $uminus = \lambda x . !(d x)$
<proof>

lemma *d-dist-sup*:

$d (x \sqcup y) = d x \sqcup d y$

<proof>

end

class *pd-semiring-extended* = *pd-semiring* + *uminus* +

assumes *uminus-def*: $-x = !(d x)$

begin

subclass *subset-boolean-algebra*

<proof>

end

7.4 Domain Semirings

class *d-semiring* = *pd-semiring* +

assumes *d3*: $d (x \sqcap d y) \leq d (x \sqcap y)$

begin

lemma *d3-eq*: $d (x \sqcap d y) = d (x \sqcap y)$

<proof>

end

Axioms (d1), (d2) and (d3) are independent in IL-semirings.

context *il-semiring*

begin

context

fixes $d :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a$

assumes *d-closed*: $\text{test } (d x)$

begin

context

assumes *d1*: $x \leq d x \sqcap x$

assumes *d2*: $\text{test } p \implies d (p \sqcap x) \leq p$

begin

lemma *d3*: $d (x \sqcap d y) \leq d (x \sqcap y)$ **nitpick** [*expect=genuine*] *<proof>*

end

```

context
  assumes  $d1: x \leq d x \sqcap x$ 
  assumes  $d3: d (x \sqcap d y) \leq d (x \sqcap y)$ 
begin

lemma  $d2: test p \implies d (p \sqcap x) \leq p$  nitpick [expect=genuine]  $\langle proof \rangle$ 

end

context
  assumes  $d2: test p \implies d (p \sqcap x) \leq p$ 
  assumes  $d3: d (x \sqcap d y) \leq d (x \sqcap y)$ 
begin

lemma  $d1: x \leq d x \sqcap x$  nitpick [expect=genuine]  $\langle proof \rangle$ 

end

end

end

class d-semiring-var = ppd-semiring +
  assumes  $d3-var: d (x \sqcap d y) \leq d (x \sqcap y)$ 
  assumes  $d-strict-eq-var: d bot = bot$ 
begin

lemma  $d2-var:$ 
  assumes  $test p$ 
  shows  $d (p \sqcap x) \leq p$ 
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

subclass d-semiring
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

end

```

8 Antidomain Semirings

We now develop prepreantidomain semirings, preantidomain semirings and antidomain semirings. See [6, 7, 8] for related work on internal axioms for antidomain.

8.1 Prepreantidomain Semirings

Definition 20

```
class ppa-semiring = il-semiring + uminus +
```

assumes *a-inf-complement-bot*: $-x \sqcap x = \text{bot}$
assumes *a-stone[simp]*: $-x \sqcup --x = \text{top}$
begin

Theorem 21

lemma *l1*:
 $-top = \text{bot}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *l2*:
 $-\text{bot} = \text{top}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *l3*:
 $-x \leq -y \implies -x \sqcap y = \text{bot}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *l5*:
 $--x \leq --y \implies -y \leq -x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *l4*:
 $---x = -x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *l6*:
 $-x \sqcap --x = \text{bot}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *l7*:
 $-x \sqcap -y = -y \sqcap -x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *l8*:
 $x \leq --x \sqcap x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

sublocale *ppa-ppd*: *ppd-semiring* **where** $d = \lambda x . --x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

8.2 Preantidomain Semirings

Definition 22

class *pa-semiring* = *ppa-semiring* +
assumes *pad2*: $--x \leq -(-x \sqcap y)$

begin

Theorem 23

lemma l10:

$$-x \sqcap y = \text{bot} \implies -x \leq -y$$

<proof>

lemma l10-iff:

$$-x \sqcap y = \text{bot} \iff -x \leq -y$$

<proof>

lemma l13:

$$--(-x \sqcap y) \leq --x$$

<proof>

lemma l14:

$$-(x \sqcap --y) \leq -(x \sqcap y)$$

<proof>

lemma l9:

$$x \leq y \implies -y \leq -x$$

<proof>

lemma l11:

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

<proof>

lemma l12:

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

<proof>

lemma l15:

$$--(x \sqcup y) = --x \sqcup --y$$

<proof>

lemma l13-var:

$$--(-x \sqcap y) = -x \sqcap --y$$

<proof>

Theorem 25.1

subclass subset-boolean-algebra-2

<proof>

lemma aa-test:

$$p = --p \implies \text{test } p$$

<proof>

lemma test-aa-increasing:

$$\text{test } p \implies p \leq --p$$


```

    <proof>

lemma test p  $\implies$  -- (p  $\sqcap$  x)  $\leq$  p nitpick [expect=genuine] <proof>
lemma test p  $\implies$  --p  $\leq$  p nitpick [expect=genuine] <proof>

end

class pa-algebra = pa-semiring + minus +
  assumes pa-minus-def: -x - -y = -(--x  $\sqcup$  -y)
begin

subclass subset-boolean-algebra-2-extended
  <proof>

lemma  $\bigwedge$ x y. -(x  $\sqcap$  --y) = -(x  $\sqcap$  y) nitpick [expect=genuine] <proof>

end

```

8.3 Antidomain Semirings

Definition 24

```

class a-semiring = ppa-semiring +
  assumes ad3: -(x  $\sqcap$  y)  $\leq$  -(x  $\sqcap$  --y)
begin

```

```

lemma l16:
  -- x  $\leq$  -( - x  $\sqcap$  y)
  <proof>

```

Theorem 25.2

```

subclass pa-semiring
  <proof>

```

```

lemma l17:
  -(x  $\sqcap$  y) = -(x  $\sqcap$  --y)
  <proof>

```

```

lemma a-complement-inf-double-complement:
  -(x  $\sqcap$  --y) = -(x  $\sqcap$  y)
  <proof>

```

```

sublocale a-d: d-semiring-var where d =  $\lambda$ x . --x
  <proof>

```

```

lemma test p  $\implies$  -- (p  $\sqcap$  x)  $\leq$  p
  <proof>

```

```

end

```

```

class a-algebra = a-semiring + minus +
  assumes a-minus-def:  $-x - -y = -(-x \sqcup -y)$ 
begin

```

```

subclass pa-algebra
  <proof>

```

Theorem 25.4

```

subclass subset-boolean-algebra-4-extended
  <proof>

```

```

end

```

```

context subset-boolean-algebra-4-extended
begin

```

```

subclass il-semiring
  <proof>

```

```

subclass a-semiring
  <proof>

```

```

sublocale sba4-a: a-algebra
  <proof>

```

```

end

```

```

context stone-algebra
begin

```

Theorem 25.3

```

subclass il-semiring
  <proof>

```

```

subclass a-semiring
  <proof>

```

```

end

```

```

end

```

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