JOURNAL OF FORMALIZED MATHEMATICS
Volume 12, Released 2000, Published 2003
Inst. of Computer Science, Univ. of Białystok

Representation Theorem for Finite Distributive Lattices

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Summary. In the article the representation theorem for finite distributive lattice as rings of sets is presented. Auxiliary concepts are introduced. Namely, the concept of the height of an element, the maximal element in a chain, immediate predecessor of an element and ring of sets. Besides the scheme of induction in finite lattice is proved.

MML Identifier: LATTICE7.

WWW: http://mizar.org/JFM/Vol12/lattice7.html

The articles [11], [8], [15], [16], [6], [7], [13], [2], [4], [10], [18], [9], [14], [5], [1], [17], [12], and [3] provide the notation and terminology for this paper.

1. Induction in a Finite Lattice

Let L be a 1-sorted structure and let A, B be subsets of L. Let us observe that $A \subseteq B$ if and only if:

(Def. 1) For every element x of L such that $x \in A$ holds $x \in B$.

Let L be a lattice. Observe that there exists a chain of L which is non empty.

Let L be a lattice and let x, y be elements of L. Let us assume that $x \leq y$. A non empty chain of L is called a x-chain of y if:

(Def. 2) $x \in$ it and $y \in$ it and for every element z of L such that $z \in$ it holds $x \leq z$ and $z \leq y$.

We now state the proposition

(1) For every lattice L and for all elements x, y of L such that $x \leq y$ holds $\{x, y\}$ is a x-chain of y.

Let L be a finite lattice and let x be an element of L. The functor height x yields a natural number and is defined by:

(Def. 3) There exists a $\perp_L$-chain A of x such that height $x = \mathrm{card} A$ and for every $\perp_L$-chain A of x holds $\mathrm{card} A \leq$ height x.

One can prove the following propositions:

(2) For every finite lattice L and for all elements a, b of L such that $a < b$ holds height $a <$ height b.

(3) Let L be a finite lattice, C be a chain of L, and x, y be elements of L. If $x \in C$ and $y \in C$, then $x < y$ iff height $x <$ height y.

(4) Let L be a finite lattice, C be a chain of L, and x, y be elements of L. If $x \in C$ and $y \in C$, then $x = y$ iff height $x =$ height y.

(5) Let L be a finite lattice, C be a chain of L, and x, y be elements of L. If $x \in C$ and $y \in C$, then $x \leq y$ iff height $x \leq$ height y.

(6) For every finite lattice L and for every element x of L holds height $x = 1$ iff $x = \perp_L$.

(7) For every non empty finite lattice L and for every element x of L holds height $x \geq 1$.

The scheme *LattInd* deals with a finite lattice $\mathcal{A}$ and a unary predicate $\mathcal{P}$, and states that:

For every element x of $\mathcal{A}$ holds $\mathcal{P}[x]$

provided the parameters meet the following condition:

- For every element x of $\mathcal{A}$ such that for every element b of $\mathcal{A}$ such that $b < x$ holds $\mathcal{P}[b]$ holds $\mathcal{P}[x]$.

2. Join Irreducible Elements in a Finite Distributive Lattice

Let us observe that there exists a lattice which is distributive and finite.

Let L be a lattice and let x, y be elements of L. The predicate $x <_1 y$ is defined as follows:

(Def. 4) $x < y$ and it is not true that there exists an element z of L such that $x < z$ and $z < y$.

The following proposition is true

(8) Let L be a finite lattice and X be a non empty subset of L. Then there exists an element x of L such that $x \in X$ and for every element y of L such that $y \in X$ holds $x \not< y$.

Let L be a finite lattice and let A be a non empty chain of L. The functor $\max A$ yielding an element of L is defined as follows:

(Def. 5) For every element x of L such that $x \in A$ holds $x \leq \max A$ and $\max A \in A$.

We now state the proposition

(9) For every finite lattice L and for every element y of L such that $y \neq \perp_L$ there exists an element x of L such that $x <_1 y$.

Let L be a lattice. The functor Join-IRR L yielding a subset of L is defined as follows:

(Def. 6) Join-IRR $L = \{a; a$ ranges over elements of L: $a \neq \perp_L \wedge \bigwedge_{b,c:\text{element of } L} (a = b \sqcup c \Rightarrow a = b \vee a = c)\}$.

Next we state three propositions:

(10) Let L be a lattice and x be an element of L. Then $x \in$ Join-IRR L if and only if the following conditions are satisfied:

(i) $x \neq \perp_L$, and

(ii) for all elements b, c of L such that $x = b \sqcup c$ holds $x = b$ or $x = c$.

(11) Let L be a finite distributive lattice and x be an element of L. Suppose $x \in$ Join-IRR L. Then there exists an element z of L such that $z < x$ and for every element y of L such that $y < x$ holds $y \leq z$.

(12) For every distributive finite lattice L and for every element x of L holds $\sup(\downarrow x \cap \text{Join-IRR}\, L) = x$.

3. Representation Theorem

Let P be a relational structure. The functor LOWER P yields a non empty set and is defined by:

(Def. 7) $\mathrm{LOWER}\,P = \{X; X$ ranges over subsets of P: X is lower$\}$.

One can prove the following two propositions:

(13) Let L be a distributive finite lattice. Then there exists a map r from L into $\langle \mathrm{LOWER}\,\mathrm{sub}(\text{Join-IRR}\,L), \subseteq \rangle$ such that r is isomorphic and for every element a of L holds $r(a) = \downarrow a \cap \text{Join-IRR}\,L$.

(14) For every distributive finite lattice L holds L and $\langle \mathrm{LOWER}\,\mathrm{sub}(\text{Join-IRR}\,L), \subseteq \rangle$ are isomorphic.

Ring of sets is defined by:

(Def. 8) It includes lattice of it.

Let us note that there exists a ring of sets which is non empty.
Let X be a non empty ring of sets. Observe that $\langle X, \subseteq \rangle$ is distributive and has l.u.b.'s and g.l.b.'s.
We now state two propositions:

(15) For every finite lattice L holds $\mathrm{LOWER}\,\mathrm{sub}(\text{Join-IRR}\,L)$ is a ring of sets.

(16) Let L be a finite lattice. Then L is distributive if and only if there exists a non empty ring of sets X such that L and $\langle X, \subseteq \rangle$ are isomorphic.

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Received January 6, 2000

Published January 2, 2004