

# Order Theory

Uncultured Tramp

September 7, 2016

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# 1 Orders

$\text{PartialOrder} :: \prod A : \text{Set} . ?\text{Relation}(A)$   
 $R : \text{PartialOrder} := \text{Reflexive} \& \text{Antisymmetric} \& \text{Transitive}$

$\text{Poset} :: \sum A : \text{Set} . \text{PartialOrder}$

$\text{implicit} :: \text{Poset} \rightarrow \text{Set}$   
 $\text{implicit}(A, \leq) = (A, \leq) := A$

$\text{order} :: \prod (A, \leq) : \text{Poset} . \text{PartialOrder}(A)$   
 $\text{order} = \leq := \leq$

$\text{TotalOrder} :: ?\text{PartialOrder}(A)$   
 $R : \text{TotalOrder} \iff \forall a, b \in A . (a, b) \in R \mid (b, a) \in R$

$\text{Chain} :: \prod A : \text{Poset} . ??A$   
 $C : \text{Chain} \iff \leq_{A|C} : \text{TotalOrder}(C)$

$\text{Chain} :: \prod A : \text{Poset} . ??A$   
 $C : \text{Chain} \iff \leq_{A|C} : \text{TotalOrder}(C)$

$\text{UpperBound} :: \prod A : \text{Poset} . ?A \rightarrow ?A$   
 $a : \text{UpperBound}(X) \iff \forall x \in X . x \leq_A a$

$\text{LeastUpperBound} :: \prod A : \text{Poset} . \prod X \subset A . ?\text{UpperBound}(X)$   
 $a : \text{LeastUpperBound} \iff \forall b : \text{LeastUpperBound}(X) . a \leq x$

$\text{Maximal} :: \prod P : \text{Poset} . ?P$   
 $m : \text{Maximal} \iff \forall a \in P : m \leq a . m = a$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Minimal} &:: \prod P : \text{Poset} . ?P \\ m : \text{Minimal} &\iff \forall a \in P : a \leq m . m = a \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LowerBound} &:: \prod A : \text{Poset} . ?A \rightarrow ?A \\ a : \text{LowerBound}(X) &\iff \forall x \in X . a \leq_A x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{GreatestLowerBound} &:: \prod A : \text{Poset} . \prod X \subset A . ?\text{LowerBound}(X) \\ a : \text{LeastUpperBound} &\iff \forall b : \text{LeastUpperBound}(X) . x \leq a \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Top} &:: \prod A : \text{Poset} . ?A \\ 1 : \text{Top} &\iff \forall a \in A . a \leq 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{bottom} &:: \prod A : \text{Poset} . ?A \\ 0 : \text{bottom} &\iff \forall a \in A . 0 \leq a \end{aligned}$$

## 2 Lattices

$\text{Lattice} :: ?\text{Poset}$

$L : \text{Lattice} \iff \forall a, b \in L . \exists \text{LeastUpperBound}\{a, b\} \& \exists \text{GreaterUpperBound}\{a, b\}$

$\text{join} :: \prod L : \text{Lattice} . L \rightarrow L \rightarrow L$

$\text{join}(a, b) = a \vee b := \text{d}\text{Lattice}(L)(a, b)_1 \text{Extract}$

$\text{meet} :: \prod L : \text{Lattice} . L \rightarrow L \rightarrow L$

$\text{meet}(a, b) = a \wedge b := \text{d}\text{Lattice}(L)(a, b)_2 \text{Extract}$

$\text{CompleteLattice} :: ?\text{Lattice}$

$L : \text{CompleteLattice} \iff \forall A \subset L . \exists \text{LeastUpperBound } A \& \exists \text{GreaterUpperBound } A$

$\text{Sublattice} :: \prod L : \text{Lattice} . ??L$

$X : \text{Sublattice} \iff \forall a, b \in X . a \vee b \in X \& a \wedge b \in X$

$\text{CompleteSubsetComplete} :: \forall L : \text{CompleteLattice} . \forall S \subset L : 1_L \in S : \forall T \subset S : T \neq \emptyset .$

$\bigwedge T \in S . S : \text{CompleteLattice}$

Proof  $\approx$

Assume hypothesis. By assumption  $S$  is closed under joins. Now let  $\text{UB}(T)$  be set of all upper bounds of  $T$  inside  $S$ . As  $1 \in S$   $\text{UB}(T) \neq \emptyset$ . But this means that  $\bigvee T = \bigwedge \text{UB}(T) \in S$  and this is exactly what we need.

□