

# 1-13 Boolean Algebra

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## Definition (Boolean Algebra)

A *boolean algebra*  $\mathcal{B} = (B, \wedge, \vee, ', 0, 1)$  is a **bounded**, **complemented**, and **distributive** lattice.

$$\forall a, b, c \in B,$$

Idempotency:

Commutativity:

Associativity:

Absorption:

**Complements:**

$$a \wedge a' = 0 \quad a \vee a' = 1$$

**Distributivity:**

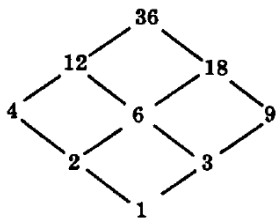
$$a \wedge (b \vee c) = (a \wedge b) \vee (a \wedge c) \quad a \vee (b \wedge c) = (a \vee b) \wedge (a \vee c)$$

## Problem 2: $D_n$

$D_n$  is a boolean algebra if and only if  $n = p_1 p_2 \cdots p_k$  for some  $k$ , where all  $p_i$  are distinct primes.

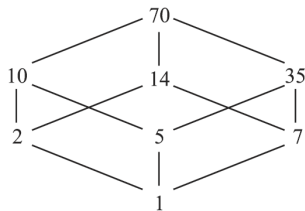
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$D_{36}$

$$36 = 2^2 \times 3^2$$



$D_{70}$

$$70 = 2 \times 5 \times 7$$

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$\implies n = p_1 p_2 p_k \wedge$  all  $p_i$  are unique primes

### Problem 3: Atom

Let  $\mathcal{B} = (B, \leq)$  is a Boolean algebra.

$$\forall a \in B : \text{Atom}(a) = \{x \leq a \mid x \text{ is an atom}\}$$

Suppose  $\mathcal{B}$  is finite. To prove:

$$\forall a \in B : a \neq 0 \implies \text{Atom}(a) \neq \emptyset.$$

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Atoms: those elements which *immediately* succeed 0

$$\forall a \in B: a \neq 0 \implies \text{Atom}(a) \neq \emptyset.$$

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### Problem 4: Isomorphic

All finite Boolean algebras of the same cardinality are isomorphic.

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### Theorem (Representation Theorem for Finite Boolean Algebras)

*Every finite Boolean algebra is isomorphic to a Boolean algebra  $\mathcal{P}(X)$  for some finite set  $X$ .*

## Additional Problem: Isomorphic

Is every Boolean algebra isomorphic to  $\mathcal{P}(X)$  for some set  $X$ ?



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## Finite-Cofinite Algebra

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### Finite-Cofinite Algebra

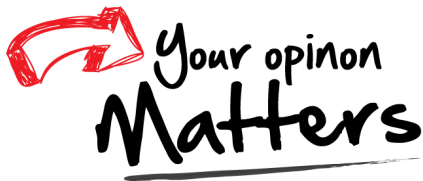
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If  $F(\mathbb{N})$  is isomorphic to  $\mathcal{P}(X)$  for some  $X$ :

$$|F(\mathbb{N})| \geq 2^{\aleph_0}$$

Thank  
You!



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