

Lattices and Orders in Isabelle/HOL

Markus Wenzel
TU München

September 11, 2023

Abstract

We consider abstract structures of orders and lattices. Many fundamental concepts of lattice theory are developed, including dual structures, properties of bounds versus algebraic laws, lattice operations versus set-theoretic ones etc. We also give example instantiations of lattices and orders, such as direct products and function spaces. Well-known properties are demonstrated, like the Knaster-Tarski Theorem for complete lattices.

This formal theory development may serve as an example of applying Isabelle/HOL to the domain of mathematical reasoning about “axiomatic” structures. Apart from the simply-typed classical set-theory of HOL, we employ Isabelle’s system of axiomatic type classes for expressing structures and functors in a light-weight manner. Proofs are expressed in the Isar language for readable formal proof, while aiming at its “best-style” of representing formal reasoning.

Contents

1	Orders	3
1.1	Ordered structures	3
1.2	Duality	3
1.3	Transforming orders	4
1.3.1	Duals	4
1.3.2	Binary products	5
1.3.3	General products	5
2	Bounds	6
2.1	Infimum and supremum	6
2.2	Duality	7
2.3	Uniqueness	8
2.4	Related elements	8
2.5	General versus binary bounds	8
2.6	Connecting general bounds	9

3	Lattices	9
3.1	Lattice operations	9
3.2	Duality	10
3.3	Algebraic properties	11
3.4	Order versus algebraic structure	11
3.5	Example instances	12
3.5.1	Linear orders	12
3.5.2	Binary products	12
3.5.3	General products	13
3.6	Monotonicity and semi-morphisms	13
4	Complete lattices	14
4.1	Complete lattice operations	14
4.2	The Knaster-Tarski Theorem	15
4.3	Bottom and top elements	16
4.4	Duality	16
4.5	Complete lattices are lattices	16
4.6	Complete lattices and set-theory operations	17

1 Orders

theory *Orders* **imports** *Main* **begin**

1.1 Ordered structures

We define several classes of ordered structures over some type $'a$ with relation $\sqsubseteq :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow \text{bool}$. For a *quasi-order* that relation is required to be reflexive and transitive, for a *partial order* it also has to be anti-symmetric, while for a *linear order* all elements are required to be related (in either direction).

```
class leq =
  fixes leq :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  bool (infixl  $\sqsubseteq$  50)
```

```
class quasi-order = leq +
  assumes leq-refl [intro?]:  $x \sqsubseteq x$ 
  assumes leq-trans [trans]:  $x \sqsubseteq y \Longrightarrow y \sqsubseteq z \Longrightarrow x \sqsubseteq z$ 
```

```
class partial-order = quasi-order +
  assumes leq-antisym [trans]:  $x \sqsubseteq y \Longrightarrow y \sqsubseteq x \Longrightarrow x = y$ 
```

```
class linear-order = partial-order +
  assumes leq-linear:  $x \sqsubseteq y \vee y \sqsubseteq x$ 
```

```
lemma linear-order-cases:
  ( $(x::'a::\text{linear-order}) \sqsubseteq y \Longrightarrow C$ )  $\Longrightarrow (y \sqsubseteq x \Longrightarrow C) \Longrightarrow C$ 
   $\langle$ proof $\rangle$ 
```

1.2 Duality

The *dual* of an ordered structure is an isomorphic copy of the underlying type, with the \sqsubseteq relation defined as the inverse of the original one.

```
datatype 'a dual = dual 'a
```

```
primrec undual :: 'a dual  $\Rightarrow$  'a where
  undual-dual: undual (dual x) = x
```

```
instantiation dual :: (leq) leq
begin
```

```
definition
  leq-dual-def:  $x' \sqsubseteq y' \equiv \text{undual } y' \sqsubseteq \text{undual } x'$ 
```

```
instance  $\langle$ proof $\rangle$ 
```

```
end
```

```
lemma undual-leq [iff?]:  $(\text{undual } x' \sqsubseteq \text{undual } y') = (y' \sqsubseteq x')$ 
   $\langle$ proof $\rangle$ 
```

lemma *dual-leq* [iff?]: $(\text{dual } x \sqsubseteq \text{dual } y) = (y \sqsubseteq x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

Functions *dual* and *undual* are inverse to each other; this entails the following fundamental properties.

lemma *dual-undual* [simp]: $\text{dual } (\text{undual } x') = x'$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *undual-dual-id* [simp]: $\text{undual } o \text{ dual} = \text{id}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *dual-undual-id* [simp]: $\text{dual } o \text{ undual} = \text{id}$
 ⟨proof⟩

Since *dual* (and *undual*) are both injective and surjective, the basic logical connectives (equality, quantification etc.) are transferred as follows.

lemma *undual-equality* [iff?]: $(\text{undual } x' = \text{undual } y') = (x' = y')$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *dual-equality* [iff?]: $(\text{dual } x = \text{dual } y) = (x = y)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *dual-ball* [iff?]: $(\forall x \in A. P (\text{dual } x)) = (\forall x' \in \text{dual } 'A. P x')$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *range-dual* [simp]: *surj dual*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *dual-all* [iff?]: $(\forall x. P (\text{dual } x)) = (\forall x'. P x')$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *dual-ex*: $(\exists x. P (\text{dual } x)) = (\exists x'. P x')$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *dual-Collect*: $\{\text{dual } x \mid x. P (\text{dual } x)\} = \{x'. P x'\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

1.3 Transforming orders

1.3.1 Duals

The classes of quasi, partial, and linear orders are all closed under formation of dual structures.

instance *dual* :: $(\text{quasi-order}) \text{ quasi-order}$
 ⟨proof⟩

instance *dual* :: (*partial-order*) *partial-order*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

instance *dual* :: (*linear-order*) *linear-order*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

1.3.2 Binary products

The classes of quasi and partial orders are closed under binary products. Note that the direct product of linear orders need *not* be linear in general.

instantiation *prod* :: (*leq*, *leq*) *leq*
begin

definition

leq-prod-def: $p \sqsubseteq q \equiv \text{fst } p \sqsubseteq \text{fst } q \wedge \text{snd } p \sqsubseteq \text{snd } q$

instance ⟨*proof*⟩

end

lemma *leq-prodI* [*intro?*]:

$\text{fst } p \sqsubseteq \text{fst } q \implies \text{snd } p \sqsubseteq \text{snd } q \implies p \sqsubseteq q$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *leq-prodE* [*elim?*]:

$p \sqsubseteq q \implies (\text{fst } p \sqsubseteq \text{fst } q \implies \text{snd } p \sqsubseteq \text{snd } q \implies C) \implies C$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

instance *prod* :: (*quasi-order*, *quasi-order*) *quasi-order*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

instance *prod* :: (*partial-order*, *partial-order*) *partial-order*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

1.3.3 General products

The classes of quasi and partial orders are closed under general products (function spaces). Note that the direct product of linear orders need *not* be linear in general.

instantiation *fun* :: (*type*, *leq*) *leq*
begin

definition

leq-fun-def: $f \sqsubseteq g \equiv \forall x. f x \sqsubseteq g x$

instance ⟨*proof*⟩

end

lemma *leq-funI* [*intro?*]: $(\bigwedge x. f\ x \sqsubseteq g\ x) \implies f \sqsubseteq g$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *leq-funD* [*dest?*]: $f \sqsubseteq g \implies f\ x \sqsubseteq g\ x$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

instance *fun* :: (*type*, *quasi-order*) *quasi-order*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

instance *fun* :: (*type*, *partial-order*) *partial-order*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

end

2 Bounds

theory *Bounds* **imports** *Orders* **begin**

hide-const (**open**) *inf sup*

2.1 Infimum and supremum

Given a partial order, we define infimum (greatest lower bound) and supremum (least upper bound) wrt. \sqsubseteq for two and for any number of elements.

definition

is-inf :: '*a*::*partial-order* \Rightarrow '*a* \Rightarrow '*a* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**
is-inf *x y inf* = (*inf* \sqsubseteq *x* \wedge *inf* \sqsubseteq *y* \wedge ($\forall z. z \sqsubseteq x \wedge z \sqsubseteq y \longrightarrow z \sqsubseteq \text{inf}$))

definition

is-sup :: '*a*::*partial-order* \Rightarrow '*a* \Rightarrow '*a* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**
is-sup *x y sup* = (*x* \sqsubseteq *sup* \wedge *y* \sqsubseteq *sup* \wedge ($\forall z. x \sqsubseteq z \wedge y \sqsubseteq z \longrightarrow \text{sup} \sqsubseteq z$))

definition

is-Inf :: '*a*::*partial-order set* \Rightarrow '*a* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**
is-Inf *A inf* = ($(\forall x \in A. \text{inf} \sqsubseteq x) \wedge (\forall z. (\forall x \in A. z \sqsubseteq x) \longrightarrow z \sqsubseteq \text{inf})$)

definition

is-Sup :: '*a*::*partial-order set* \Rightarrow '*a* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**
is-Sup *A sup* = ($(\forall x \in A. x \sqsubseteq \text{sup}) \wedge (\forall z. (\forall x \in A. x \sqsubseteq z) \longrightarrow \text{sup} \sqsubseteq z)$)

These definitions entail the following basic properties of boundary elements.

lemma *is-infI* [*intro?*]: $\text{inf} \sqsubseteq x \implies \text{inf} \sqsubseteq y \implies$
 $(\bigwedge z. z \sqsubseteq x \implies z \sqsubseteq y \implies z \sqsubseteq \text{inf}) \implies \text{is-inf}\ x\ y\ \text{inf}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *is-inf-greatest* [*elim?*]:

$\text{is-inf}\ x\ y\ \text{inf} \implies z \sqsubseteq x \implies z \sqsubseteq y \implies z \sqsubseteq \text{inf}$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *is-inf-lower* [elim?]:
 $is\text{-}inf\ x\ y\ inf \implies (inf \sqsubseteq x \implies inf \sqsubseteq y \implies C) \implies C$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *is-supI* [intro?]: $x \sqsubseteq sup \implies y \sqsubseteq sup \implies$
 $(\bigwedge z. x \sqsubseteq z \implies y \sqsubseteq z \implies sup \sqsubseteq z) \implies is\text{-}sup\ x\ y\ sup$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *is-sup-least* [elim?]:
 $is\text{-}sup\ x\ y\ sup \implies x \sqsubseteq z \implies y \sqsubseteq z \implies sup \sqsubseteq z$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *is-sup-upper* [elim?]:
 $is\text{-}sup\ x\ y\ sup \implies (x \sqsubseteq sup \implies y \sqsubseteq sup \implies C) \implies C$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *is-InfI* [intro?]: $(\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies inf \sqsubseteq x) \implies$
 $(\bigwedge z. (\forall x \in A. z \sqsubseteq x) \implies z \sqsubseteq inf) \implies is\text{-}Inf\ A\ inf$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *is-Inf-greatest* [elim?]:
 $is\text{-}Inf\ A\ inf \implies (\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies z \sqsubseteq x) \implies z \sqsubseteq inf$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *is-Inf-lower* [dest?]:
 $is\text{-}Inf\ A\ inf \implies x \in A \implies inf \sqsubseteq x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *is-SupI* [intro?]: $(\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies x \sqsubseteq sup) \implies$
 $(\bigwedge z. (\forall x \in A. x \sqsubseteq z) \implies sup \sqsubseteq z) \implies is\text{-}Sup\ A\ sup$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *is-Sup-least* [elim?]:
 $is\text{-}Sup\ A\ sup \implies (\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies x \sqsubseteq z) \implies sup \sqsubseteq z$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *is-Sup-upper* [dest?]:
 $is\text{-}Sup\ A\ sup \implies x \in A \implies x \sqsubseteq sup$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

2.2 Duality

Infimum and supremum are dual to each other.

theorem *dual-inf* [iff?]:

$$\text{is-inf } (\text{dual } x) (\text{dual } y) (\text{dual } \text{sup}) = \text{is-sup } x y \text{ sup}$$

<proof>

theorem *dual-sup* [iff?]:

$$\text{is-sup } (\text{dual } x) (\text{dual } y) (\text{dual } \text{inf}) = \text{is-inf } x y \text{ inf}$$

<proof>

theorem *dual-Inf* [iff?]:

$$\text{is-Inf } (\text{dual } ' A) (\text{dual } \text{sup}) = \text{is-Sup } A \text{ sup}$$

<proof>

theorem *dual-Sup* [iff?]:

$$\text{is-Sup } (\text{dual } ' A) (\text{dual } \text{inf}) = \text{is-Inf } A \text{ inf}$$

<proof>

2.3 Uniqueness

Infima and suprema on partial orders are unique; this is mainly due to anti-symmetry of the underlying relation.

theorem *is-inf-uniq*: $\text{is-inf } x y \text{ inf} \implies \text{is-inf } x y \text{ inf}' \implies \text{inf} = \text{inf}'$

<proof>

theorem *is-sup-uniq*: $\text{is-sup } x y \text{ sup} \implies \text{is-sup } x y \text{ sup}' \implies \text{sup} = \text{sup}'$

<proof>

theorem *is-Inf-uniq*: $\text{is-Inf } A \text{ inf} \implies \text{is-Inf } A \text{ inf}' \implies \text{inf} = \text{inf}'$

<proof>

theorem *is-Sup-uniq*: $\text{is-Sup } A \text{ sup} \implies \text{is-Sup } A \text{ sup}' \implies \text{sup} = \text{sup}'$

<proof>

2.4 Related elements

The binary bound of related elements is either one of the argument.

theorem *is-inf-related* [elim?]: $x \sqsubseteq y \implies \text{is-inf } x y x$

<proof>

theorem *is-sup-related* [elim?]: $x \sqsubseteq y \implies \text{is-sup } x y y$

<proof>

2.5 General versus binary bounds

General bounds of two-element sets coincide with binary bounds.

theorem *is-Inf-binary*: $\text{is-Inf } \{x, y\} \text{ inf} = \text{is-inf } x y \text{ inf}$

<proof>

theorem *is-Sup-binary*: $\text{is-Sup } \{x, y\} \text{ sup} = \text{is-sup } x y \text{ sup}$

<proof>

2.6 Connecting general bounds

Either kind of general bounds is sufficient to express the other. The least upper bound (supremum) is the same as the the greatest lower bound of the set of all upper bounds; the dual statements holds as well; the dual statement holds as well.

theorem *Inf-Sup*: *is-Inf* $\{b. \forall a \in A. a \sqsubseteq b\}$ *sup* \implies *is-Sup* *A sup*
<proof>

theorem *Sup-Inf*: *is-Sup* $\{b. \forall a \in A. b \sqsubseteq a\}$ *inf* \implies *is-Inf* *A inf*
<proof>

end

3 Lattices

theory *Lattice* **imports** *Bounds* **begin**

3.1 Lattice operations

A *lattice* is a partial order with infimum and supremum of any two elements (thus any *finite* number of elements have bounds as well).

class *lattice* =
assumes *ex-inf*: $\exists inf. is-inf\ x\ y\ inf$
assumes *ex-sup*: $\exists sup. is-sup\ x\ y\ sup$

The \sqcap (meet) and \sqcup (join) operations select such infimum and supremum elements.

definition
meet :: $'a::lattice \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a$ (**infixl** \sqcap 70) **where**
 $x \sqcap y = (THE\ inf.\ is-inf\ x\ y\ inf)$

definition
join :: $'a::lattice \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a$ (**infixl** \sqcup 65) **where**
 $x \sqcup y = (THE\ sup.\ is-sup\ x\ y\ sup)$

Due to unique existence of bounds, the lattice operations may be exhibited as follows.

lemma *meet-equality* [*elim?*]: $is-inf\ x\ y\ inf \implies x \sqcap y = inf$
<proof>

lemma *meetI* [*intro?*]:
 $inf \sqsubseteq x \implies inf \sqsubseteq y \implies (\bigwedge z. z \sqsubseteq x \implies z \sqsubseteq y \implies z \sqsubseteq inf) \implies x \sqcap y = inf$
<proof>

lemma *join-equality* [*elim?*]: $is-sup\ x\ y\ sup \implies x \sqcup y = sup$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *joinI* [*intro?*]: $x \sqsubseteq sup \implies y \sqsubseteq sup \implies$
 $(\bigwedge z. x \sqsubseteq z \implies y \sqsubseteq z \implies sup \sqsubseteq z) \implies x \sqcup y = sup$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

The \sqcap and \sqcup operations indeed determine bounds on a lattice structure.

lemma *is-inf-meet* [*intro?*]: $is-inf\ x\ y\ (x \sqcap y)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *meet-greatest* [*intro?*]: $z \sqsubseteq x \implies z \sqsubseteq y \implies z \sqsubseteq x \sqcap y$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *meet-lower1* [*intro?*]: $x \sqcap y \sqsubseteq x$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *meet-lower2* [*intro?*]: $x \sqcap y \sqsubseteq y$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *is-sup-join* [*intro?*]: $is-sup\ x\ y\ (x \sqcup y)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *join-least* [*intro?*]: $x \sqsubseteq z \implies y \sqsubseteq z \implies x \sqcup y \sqsubseteq z$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *join-upper1* [*intro?*]: $x \sqsubseteq x \sqcup y$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *join-upper2* [*intro?*]: $y \sqsubseteq x \sqcup y$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

3.2 Duality

The class of lattices is closed under formation of dual structures. This means that for any theorem of lattice theory, the dualized statement holds as well; this important fact simplifies many proofs of lattice theory.

instance *dual* :: (*lattice*) *lattice*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

Apparently, the \sqcap and \sqcup operations are dual to each other.

theorem *dual-meet* [*intro?*]: $dual\ (x \sqcap y) = dual\ x \sqcup dual\ y$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

theorem *dual-join* [*intro?*]: $dual\ (x \sqcup y) = dual\ x \sqcap dual\ y$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

3.3 Algebraic properties

The \sqcap and \sqcup operations have the following characteristic algebraic properties: associative (A), commutative (C), and absorptive (AB).

theorem *meet-assoc*: $(x \sqcap y) \sqcap z = x \sqcap (y \sqcap z)$
<proof>

theorem *join-assoc*: $(x \sqcup y) \sqcup z = x \sqcup (y \sqcup z)$
<proof>

theorem *meet-commute*: $x \sqcap y = y \sqcap x$
<proof>

theorem *join-commute*: $x \sqcup y = y \sqcup x$
<proof>

theorem *meet-join-absorb*: $x \sqcap (x \sqcup y) = x$
<proof>

theorem *join-meet-absorb*: $x \sqcup (x \sqcap y) = x$
<proof>

Some further algebraic properties hold as well. The property idempotent (I) is a basic algebraic consequence of (AB).

theorem *meet-idem*: $x \sqcap x = x$
<proof>

theorem *join-idem*: $x \sqcup x = x$
<proof>

Meet and join are trivial for related elements.

theorem *meet-related* [*elim?*]: $x \sqsubseteq y \implies x \sqcap y = x$
<proof>

theorem *join-related* [*elim?*]: $x \sqsubseteq y \implies x \sqcup y = y$
<proof>

3.4 Order versus algebraic structure

The \sqcap and \sqcup operations are connected with the underlying \sqsubseteq relation in a canonical manner.

theorem *meet-connection*: $(x \sqsubseteq y) = (x \sqcap y = x)$
<proof>

theorem *join-connection*: $(x \sqsubseteq y) = (x \sqcup y = y)$
<proof>

The most fundamental result of the meta-theory of lattices is as follows (we do not prove it here).

Given a structure with binary operations \sqcap and \sqcup such that (A), (C), and (AB) hold (cf. §3.3). This structure represents a lattice, if the relation $x \sqsubseteq y$ is defined as $x \sqcap y = x$ (alternatively as $x \sqcup y = y$). Furthermore, infimum and supremum with respect to this ordering coincide with the original \sqcap and \sqcup operations.

3.5 Example instances

3.5.1 Linear orders

Linear orders with *minimum* and *maximum* operations are a (degenerate) example of lattice structures.

definition

minimum :: 'a::linear-order \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a **where**
minimum x y = (if x \sqsubseteq y then x else y)

definition

maximum :: 'a::linear-order \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a **where**
maximum x y = (if x \sqsubseteq y then y else x)

lemma *is-inf-minimum*: is-inf x y (minimum x y)
 <proof>

lemma *is-sup-maximum*: is-sup x y (maximum x y)
 <proof>

instance *linear-order* \subseteq *lattice*
 <proof>

The lattice operations on linear orders indeed coincide with *minimum* and *maximum*.

theorem *meet-minimum*: x \sqcap y = minimum x y
 <proof>

theorem *meet-maximum*: x \sqcup y = maximum x y
 <proof>

3.5.2 Binary products

The class of lattices is closed under direct binary products (cf. §1.3.2).

lemma *is-inf-prod*: is-inf p q (fst p \sqcap fst q, snd p \sqcap snd q)
 <proof>

lemma *is-sup-prod*: is-sup p q (fst p \sqcup fst q, snd p \sqcup snd q)
 <proof>

instance *prod* :: (*lattice*, *lattice*) *lattice*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

The lattice operations on a binary product structure indeed coincide with the products of the original ones.

theorem *meet-prod*: $p \sqcap q = (fst\ p \sqcap\ fst\ q, snd\ p \sqcap\ snd\ q)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

theorem *join-prod*: $p \sqcup q = (fst\ p \sqcup\ fst\ q, snd\ p \sqcup\ snd\ q)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

3.5.3 General products

The class of lattices is closed under general products (function spaces) as well (cf. §1.3.3).

lemma *is-inf-fun*: *is-inf* $f\ g\ (\lambda x. f\ x \sqcap\ g\ x)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *is-sup-fun*: *is-sup* $f\ g\ (\lambda x. f\ x \sqcup\ g\ x)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

instance *fun* :: (*type*, *lattice*) *lattice*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

The lattice operations on a general product structure (function space) indeed emerge by point-wise lifting of the original ones.

theorem *meet-fun*: $f \sqcap g = (\lambda x. f\ x \sqcap\ g\ x)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

theorem *join-fun*: $f \sqcup g = (\lambda x. f\ x \sqcup\ g\ x)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

3.6 Monotonicity and semi-morphisms

The lattice operations are monotone in both argument positions. In fact, monotonicity of the second position is trivial due to commutativity.

theorem *meet-mono*: $x \sqsubseteq z \implies y \sqsubseteq w \implies x \sqcap y \sqsubseteq z \sqcap w$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

theorem *join-mono*: $x \sqsubseteq z \implies y \sqsubseteq w \implies x \sqcup y \sqsubseteq z \sqcup w$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

A semi-morphisms is a function f that preserves the lattice operations in the following manner: $f\ (x \sqcap y) \sqsubseteq f\ x \sqcap f\ y$ and $f\ x \sqcup f\ y \sqsubseteq f\ (x \sqcup y)$, respectively. Any of these properties is equivalent with monotonicity.

theorem *meet-semimorph*:

$(\bigwedge x y. f (x \sqcap y) \sqsubseteq f x \sqcap f y) \equiv (\bigwedge x y. x \sqsubseteq y \implies f x \sqsubseteq f y)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *join-semimorph*:

$(\bigwedge x y. f x \sqcup f y \sqsubseteq f (x \sqcup y)) \equiv (\bigwedge x y. x \sqsubseteq y \implies f x \sqsubseteq f y)$
 ⟨proof⟩

end

4 Complete lattices

theory *CompleteLattice* **imports** *Lattice* **begin**

4.1 Complete lattice operations

A *complete lattice* is a partial order with general (infinitary) infimum of any set of elements. General supremum exists as well, as a consequence of the connection of infinitary bounds (see §2.6).

class *complete-lattice* =
assumes *ex-Inf*: $\exists \text{inf. is-Inf } A \text{ inf}$

theorem *ex-Sup*: $\exists \text{sup}::'a::\text{complete-lattice. is-Sup } A \text{ sup}$
 ⟨proof⟩

The general \sqcap (meet) and \sqcup (join) operations select such infimum and supremum elements.

definition

Meet :: $'a::\text{complete-lattice set} \Rightarrow 'a \ (\sqcap - [90] \ 90)$ **where**
 $\sqcap A = (\text{THE } \text{inf. is-Inf } A \ \text{inf})$

definition

Join :: $'a::\text{complete-lattice set} \Rightarrow 'a \ (\sqcup - [90] \ 90)$ **where**
 $\sqcup A = (\text{THE } \text{sup. is-Sup } A \ \text{sup})$

Due to unique existence of bounds, the complete lattice operations may be exhibited as follows.

lemma *Meet-equality* [*elim?*]: $\text{is-Inf } A \ \text{inf} \implies \sqcap A = \text{inf}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *MeetI* [*intro?*]:

$(\bigwedge a. a \in A \implies \text{inf} \sqsubseteq a) \implies$
 $(\bigwedge b. \forall a \in A. b \sqsubseteq a \implies b \sqsubseteq \text{inf}) \implies$
 $\sqcap A = \text{inf}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Join-equality* [*elim?*]: $\text{is-Sup } A \ \text{sup} \implies \sqcup A = \text{sup}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *JoinI* [intro?]:

$$\begin{aligned} & (\bigwedge a. a \in A \implies a \sqsubseteq \text{sup}) \implies \\ & (\bigwedge b. \forall a \in A. a \sqsubseteq b \implies \text{sup} \sqsubseteq b) \implies \\ & \bigsqcup A = \text{sup} \\ & \langle \text{proof} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

The \bigsqcap and \bigsqcup operations indeed determine bounds on a complete lattice structure.

lemma *is-Inf-Meet* [intro?]: *is-Inf* A ($\bigsqcap A$)

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Meet-greatest* [intro?]: $(\bigwedge a. a \in A \implies x \sqsubseteq a) \implies x \sqsubseteq \bigsqcap A$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Meet-lower* [intro?]: $a \in A \implies \bigsqcap A \sqsubseteq a$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *is-Sup-Join* [intro?]: *is-Sup* A ($\bigsqcup A$)

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Join-least* [intro?]: $(\bigwedge a. a \in A \implies a \sqsubseteq x) \implies \bigsqcup A \sqsubseteq x$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Join-lower* [intro?]: $a \in A \implies a \sqsubseteq \bigsqcup A$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

4.2 The Knaster-Tarski Theorem

The Knaster-Tarski Theorem (in its simplest formulation) states that any monotone function on a complete lattice has a least fixed-point (see [2, pages 93–94] for example). This is a consequence of the basic boundary properties of the complete lattice operations.

theorem *Knaster-Tarski*:

assumes *mono*: $\bigwedge x y. x \sqsubseteq y \implies f x \sqsubseteq f y$

obtains $a :: 'a::\text{complete-lattice}$ **where**

$f a = a$ **and** $\bigwedge a'. f a' = a' \implies a \sqsubseteq a'$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

theorem *Knaster-Tarski-dual*:

assumes *mono*: $\bigwedge x y. x \sqsubseteq y \implies f x \sqsubseteq f y$

obtains $a :: 'a::\text{complete-lattice}$ **where**

$f a = a$ **and** $\bigwedge a'. f a' = a' \implies a' \sqsubseteq a$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

4.3 Bottom and top elements

With general bounds available, complete lattices also have least and greatest elements.

definition

bottom :: 'a::complete-lattice (\perp) **where**
 $\perp = \sqcap UNIV$

definition

top :: 'a::complete-lattice (\top) **where**
 $\top = \sqcup UNIV$

lemma *bottom-least* [intro?]: $\perp \sqsubseteq x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *bottomI* [intro?]: $(\bigwedge a. x \sqsubseteq a) \implies \perp = x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *top-greatest* [intro?]: $x \sqsubseteq \top$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *topI* [intro?]: $(\bigwedge a. a \sqsubseteq x) \implies \top = x$
 ⟨proof⟩

4.4 Duality

The class of complete lattices is closed under formation of dual structures.

instance *dual* :: (complete-lattice) complete-lattice
 ⟨proof⟩

Apparently, the \sqcap and \sqcup operations are dual to each other.

theorem *dual-Meet* [intro?]: $dual (\sqcap A) = \sqcup (dual \text{ ' } A)$
 ⟨proof⟩

theorem *dual-Join* [intro?]: $dual (\sqcup A) = \sqcap (dual \text{ ' } A)$
 ⟨proof⟩

Likewise are \perp and \top duals of each other.

theorem *dual-bottom* [intro?]: $dual \perp = \top$
 ⟨proof⟩

theorem *dual-top* [intro?]: $dual \top = \perp$
 ⟨proof⟩

4.5 Complete lattices are lattices

Complete lattices (with general bounds available) are indeed plain lattices as well. This holds due to the connection of general versus binary bounds

that has been formally established in §2.5.

lemma *is-inf-binary*: $is-inf\ x\ y\ (\prod\ \{x,\ y\})$
<proof>

lemma *is-sup-binary*: $is-sup\ x\ y\ (\sqcup\ \{x,\ y\})$
<proof>

instance *complete-lattice* \subseteq *lattice*
<proof>

theorem *meet-binary*: $x\ \sqcap\ y = \prod\ \{x,\ y\}$
<proof>

theorem *join-binary*: $x\ \sqcup\ y = \sqcup\ \{x,\ y\}$
<proof>

4.6 Complete lattices and set-theory operations

The complete lattice operations are (anti) monotone wrt. set inclusion.

theorem *Meet-subset-antimono*: $A\ \subseteq\ B\ \Longrightarrow\ \prod\ B\ \sqsupseteq\ \prod\ A$
<proof>

theorem *Join-subset-mono*: $A\ \subseteq\ B\ \Longrightarrow\ \sqcup\ A\ \sqsubseteq\ \sqcup\ B$
<proof>

Bounds over unions of sets may be obtained separately.

theorem *Meet-Un*: $\prod\ (A\ \cup\ B) = \prod\ A\ \sqcap\ \prod\ B$
<proof>

theorem *Join-Un*: $\sqcup\ (A\ \cup\ B) = \sqcup\ A\ \sqcup\ \sqcup\ B$
<proof>

Bounds over singleton sets are trivial.

theorem *Meet-singleton*: $\prod\ \{x\} = x$
<proof>

theorem *Join-singleton*: $\sqcup\ \{x\} = x$
<proof>

Bounds over the empty and universal set correspond to each other.

theorem *Meet-empty*: $\prod\ \{\} = \sqcup\ UNIV$
<proof>

theorem *Join-empty*: $\sqcup\ \{\} = \prod\ UNIV$
<proof>

end

References

- [1] G. Bauer and M. Wenzel. Computer-assisted mathematics at work — the Hahn-Banach theorem in Isabelle/Isar. In T. Coquand, P. Dybjer, B. Nordström, and J. Smith, editors, *Types for Proofs and Programs: TYPES'99*, LNCS, 2000.
- [2] B. A. Davey and H. A. Priestley. *Introduction to Lattices and Order*. Cambridge University Press, 1990.
- [3] M. Wenzel. Isar — a generic interpretative approach to readable formal proof documents. In Y. Bertot, G. Dowek, A. Hirschowitz, C. Paulin, and L. Theys, editors, *Theorem Proving in Higher Order Logics: TPHOLs '99*, volume 1690 of *LNCS*, 1999.
- [4] M. Wenzel. *The Isabelle/Isar Reference Manual*, 2000. <https://isabelle.in.tum.de/doc/isar-ref.pdf>.
- [5] M. Wenzel. *Using Axiomatic Type Classes in Isabelle*, 2000. <https://isabelle.in.tum.de/doc/axclass.pdf>.