

combinatorial differences of chains

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```
In[1]:= SetDirectory["1:"]; << goedel.11apr14a

:Package Title: goedel.11apr14a          2011 April 14 at 5:05 p.m.

It is now: 2011 Apr 15 at 16:31

Loading Simplification Rules

TOOLS.M is now incorporated in the GOEDEL program as of 2010 September 3

weightlimit = 40
```

summary

If \mathbf{x} and \mathbf{y} are chains of sets, then $\mathbf{image[DIF, x \times y]}$ is closed under binary intersections, and therefore is a basis for a topology on $\mathbf{U[x] - A[x]}$.

derivation

Theorem. The class $\mathbf{image[DIF, spine[S, x] \times spine[S, y]}$ is closed under binary intersections.

```
In[2]:= ImageComp[CAP, composite[cross[DIF, DIF], TWIST],
  cart[cartsq[spine[S, x]], cartsq[spine[S, y]]] // Reverse
```

```
Out[2]= image[CAP, cart[image[DIF, cart[spine[S, x], spine[S, y]]],
  image[DIF, cart[spine[S, x], spine[S, y]]]] =
  image[DIF, cart[spine[S, x], spine[S, y]]]
```

```
In[3]:= image[CAP, cart[image[DIF, cart[spine[S, x_], spine[S, y_]]],
  image[DIF, cart[spine[S, x_], spine[S, y_]]]] :=
  image[DIF, cart[spine[S, x], spine[S, y]]]
```

Corollary. (Eliminating the **spine** wrapper.)

```
In[5]:= SubstTest[implies, and[equal[x, spine[S, u]], equal[y, spine[S, v]]],
  equal[image[CAP, cartsq[image[DIF, cart[x, y]]], image[DIF, cart[x, y]]],
  {u -> x, v -> y}] // Reverse
```

```
Out[5]= or[equal[image[CAP, cart[image[DIF, cart[x, y]]], image[DIF, cart[x, y]]],
  image[DIF, cart[x, y]], not[subclass[cart[x, x], union[S, inverse[S]]],
  not[subclass[cart[y, y], union[S, inverse[S]]]]] = True
```

```
In[7]:= or[equal[image[CAP, cart[image[DIF, cart[x_, y_]], image[DIF, cart[x_, y_]]],
  image[DIF, cart[x_, y_]], not[subclass[cart[x_, x_], union[S, inverse[S]]]],
  not[subclass[cart[y_, y_], union[S, inverse[S]]]]] := True
```

eliminating variables

Theorem.

```
In[8]:= SubstTest[member, U[t], V, t → image[DIF, cart[setpart[x], y]]]
```

```
Out[8]= member[image[DIF, cart[setpart[x], y]], V] = True
```

```
In[9]:= member[image[DIF, cart[setpart[x_], y_]], V] := True
```

Corollary.

```
In[10]:= SubstTest[member, image[DIF, cart[setpart[t], y]],
  V, t → spine[S, setpart[x]] // Reverse
```

```
Out[10]= member[image[DIF, cart[spine[S, setpart[x]], y]], V] = True
```

```
In[11]:= member[image[DIF, cart[spine[S, setpart[x_]], y_]], V] := True
```

Lemma. (Remove the **spine** wrappers.)

```
In[12]:= SubstTest[implies, and[equal[x, spine[S, setpart[u]]], equal[y, spine[S, v]]],
  member[image[DIF, cart[x, y]], binclosed[CAP]], {u → x, v → y} // Reverse
```

```
Out[12]= or[and[member[image[DIF, cart[x, y]], V], subclass[image[CAP,
  cart[image[DIF, cart[x, y]], image[DIF, cart[x, y]]], image[DIF, cart[x, y]]],
  not[member[x, V]], not[subclass[cart[x, x], union[S, inverse[S]]]],
  not[subclass[cart[y, y], union[S, inverse[S]]]]] = True
```

```
In[13]:= (% /. {x → x_, y → y_}) /. Equal → SetDelayed
```

Theorem. (Eliminate the variables **x** and **y**.)

```
In[14]:= Map[empty[composite[Id, complement[#]]] &, SubstTest[class, pair[x, y],
  implies[and[member[x, u], member[y, u]], member[pair[x, y], v]],
  {u → chains[S], v → image[inverse[composite[IMAGE[DIF], CART]], binclosed[CAP]]}]
```

```
Out[14]= subclass[image[IMAGE[DIF], image[CART, cart[chains[S], chains[S]]], binclosed[CAP]] =
  True
```

```
In[15]:= subclass[
  image[IMAGE[DIF], image[CART, cart[chains[S], chains[S]]], binclosed[CAP]] := True
```

Corollary. Combinatorial differences of chains are bases for topologies.

```

In[16]:= SubstTest[implies, subclass[u, v], subclass[image[t, u], image[t, v]],
  {t → UCLOSURE, u → image[IMAGE[DIF], image[CART, cartsq[chains[S]]]},
  v → binclosed[CAP]}] // Reverse

Out[16]= subclass[image[UCLOSURE,
  image[IMAGE[DIF], image[CART, cart[chains[S], chains[S]]]]], TOPS] == True

In[17]:= subclass[image[UCLOSURE,
  image[IMAGE[DIF], image[CART, cart[chains[S], chains[S]]]]], TOPS] := True

```

reintroducing variables

To obtain a topology, it suffices for x to be a set, whereas y can be any class.

Lemma.

```

In[18]:= SubstTest[implies, member[t, binclosed[CAP]], member[Uclosure[t], TOPS],
  t → image[DIF, cart[spine[S, setpart[x]], spine[S, y]]] // Reverse

Out[18]= member[Uclosure[image[DIF, cart[spine[S, setpart[x]], spine[S, y]]], TOPS] == True

In[19]:= member[Uclosure[image[DIF, cart[spine[S, setpart[x_]], spine[S, y_]]], TOPS] := True

```

Theorem. If $x \in \text{chains}[S]$ and $P[y] \subset \text{chains}[S]$, then $\text{Uclosure}[\text{image}[\text{DIF}, x \times y]] \in \text{TOPS}$.

```

In[20]:= Map[implies[member[x, z], #] &,
  SubstTest[implies, and[equal[x, spine[S, setpart[u]]], equal[y, spine[S, v]]],
  member[Uclosure[image[DIF, cart[x, y]]], TOPS], {u → x, v → y}] // Reverse

Out[20]= or[member[Uclosure[image[DIF, cart[x, y]]], TOPS],
  not[member[x, z]], not[subclass[cart[x, x], union[S, inverse[S]]],
  not[subclass[cart[y, y], union[S, inverse[S]]]]] == True

In[21]:= or[member[Uclosure[image[DIF, cart[x_, y_]]], TOPS],
  not[member[x_, z_]], not[subclass[cart[x_, x_], union[S, inverse[S]]],
  not[subclass[cart[y_, y_], union[S, inverse[S]]]]] := True

```

Comment. This topology is a topology on the set $U[x] - A[y]$.

```

In[22]:= U[Uclosure[image[DIF, cart[x, y]]]]
Out[22]= intersection[complement[A[y]], U[x]]

```