

Double Boolean Algebras with Operators

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1 Preliminaries

- Algebra of Protoconcept and Semiconcept
- Double Boolean algebra
- Approximation Spaces

2 Double Boolean algebra with operators

- Kripke Context and Examples
- Motivation for Double Boolean Algebra with Operators
- Definition and Example

3 Future Work

Semiconcept and Protoconcept [3]

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- $\mathfrak{S}(\mathbb{K}) \subseteq \mathfrak{P}(\mathbb{K})$.

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- For all $x, y \in \mathfrak{P}(\mathbb{K})$: $x \leq y$ if and only if $x \sqcap y = x \sqcap x$ and $x \sqcup y = y \sqcup y$.

Double Boolean algebra [3]

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Definition (2)

A *double Boolean algebra* (dBa) $\mathbf{D} := (D, \sqcup, \sqcap, \neg, \lrcorner, \top, \perp)$ is an abstract algebra which satisfies all the following equations:

$$1a. (x \sqcap x) \sqcap y = x \sqcap y$$

$$2a. x \sqcap y = y \sqcap x$$

$$3a. x \sqcap (y \sqcap z) = (x \sqcap y) \sqcap z$$

$$4a. \neg(x \sqcap x) = \neg x$$

$$5a. x \sqcap (x \sqcup y) = x \sqcap x$$

$$6a. x \sqcap (y \vee z) = (x \sqcap y) \vee (x \sqcap z)$$

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$$8a. \neg\neg(x \sqcap y) = x \sqcap y$$

$$1b. (x \sqcup x) \sqcup y = x \sqcup y$$

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$$3b. x \sqcup (y \sqcup z) = (x \sqcup y) \sqcup z$$

$$4b. \lrcorner(x \sqcup x) = \lrcorner x$$

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$$x \vee y := \neg(\neg x \sqcap \neg y), \text{ and } x \wedge y := \lrcorner(\lrcorner x \sqcup \lrcorner y), \text{ for all } x, y \in D.$$

Double Boolean Algebra.

Continuation Of definition (2)

$$9a. x \cap \neg x = \perp$$

$$10a. \neg \perp = \top \cap \top$$

$$11a. \neg \perp = \top$$

$$9b. x \cup \neg x = \top$$

$$10b. \neg \top = \perp \cup \perp$$

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 $x \sqsubseteq y$ if and only if $x \sqcap y = x \sqcap x$ and $x \sqcup y = y \sqcup y$.
 - \sqsubseteq is shown to be a quasi-order on \mathbf{D} .

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- The power set Boolean algebra of G is isomorphic to $\underline{\mathfrak{P}}(\mathbb{K})_{\sqcap}$.
 - For $A(\subseteq G)$, $A \rightarrow (A, A')$.
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 - For $B(\subseteq M) \rightarrow (B', B)$.

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dBa $\longrightarrow_{?}$ full complex algebra based on “Kripke context” $\longrightarrow_{?}$ **dBao**.

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Proposition

- $\overline{\overline{A}} = \overline{A}$, $\underline{\underline{A}} = \underline{A}$.
- $\underline{W} = W$.
- $\underline{A \cap B} = \underline{A} \cap \underline{B}$, $\overline{A \cup B} = \overline{A} \cup \overline{B}$.
- $A \subseteq B$ implies that $\underline{A} \subseteq \underline{B}$, $\overline{A} \subseteq \overline{B}$.

- J Saquer and J.S.Deogun [2] introduced the relations E_1, E_2 on the set G of objects and the set M of properties of a given context $\mathbb{K} = (G, M, I)$, as follows.

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- Any Boolean algebra with operator (Bao) is a dBao.

Example of a dBao

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Theorem

Let $\mathbb{K}\mathbb{C} := ((G, R), (M, S), I)$ be a Kripke context based on the context $\mathbb{K} := (G, M, I)$. Then $\underline{\mathfrak{P}}^+(\mathbb{K}\mathbb{C}) := (\mathfrak{P}(\mathbb{K}), \sqcup, \sqcap, \neg, \lrcorner, \top, \perp, f_R, f_S)$ is a dBao.

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- We call $\underline{\mathfrak{P}}^+(\mathbb{K}\mathbb{C})$ the *full complex algebra* of the Kripke context $\mathbb{K}\mathbb{C}$.

Theorem

Let $\mathbb{KC} := ((G, R), (M, S), I)$ be a Kripke context based on the context $\mathbb{K} := (G, M, I)$. Then $\underline{\mathfrak{P}}^+(\mathbb{KC}) := (\mathfrak{P}(\mathbb{K}), \sqcup, \sqcap, \neg, \lrcorner, \top, \perp, f_R, f_S)$ is a dBao.

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- $\underline{\mathfrak{H}}^+(\mathbb{KC})$ is an example of a *pure dBao* (a dBao based on a pure dBa).


Future Work

- Representation results related to dBao and pure dBao.

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- Modal systems corresponding to dBao and pure dBao can be formulated.

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- The algebraic semantics and a semantics based on the class of Kripke contexts.

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Thank You