

Binary Relations-based Rough Sets – an Automated Approach

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Summary. Rough sets, developed by Zdzisław Pawlak [12], are an important tool to describe the state of incomplete or partially unknown information. In this article, which is essentially the continuation of [8], we try to give the characterization of approximation operators in terms of ordinary properties of underlying relations (some of them, as serial and mediate relations, were not available in the Mizar Mathematical Library [11]). Here we drop the classical equivalence- and tolerance-based models of rough sets trying to formalize some parts of [18].

The main aim of this Mizar article is to provide a formal counterpart for the rest of the paper of William Zhu [18]. In order to do this, we recall also Theorem 3 from Y.Y. Yao's paper [17]. The first part of our formalization (covering first seven pages) is contained in [8]. Now we start from page 5003, sec. 3.4. [18]. We formalized almost all numbered items (definitions, propositions, theorems, and corollaries), with the exception of Proposition 7, where we stated our theorem only in terms of singletons. We provided more thorough discussion of the property *positive alliance* and its connection with seriality and reflexivity (and also transitivity). Examples were not covered as a rule as we tried to construct a more general mechanism of finding appropriate models for approximation spaces in Mizar providing more automatization than it is now [10].

Of course, we can see some more general applications of some registrations of clusters, essentially not dealing with the notion of an approximation: the notions of an alliance binary relation were not defined in the Mizar Mathematical Library before, and we should think about other properties which are also absent but needed in the context of rough approximations [9], [5]. Via theory merging, using mechanisms described in [6] and [7], such elementary constructions can be extended to other frameworks.

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1. PRELIMINARIES

From now on X, a, b, c, x, y, z, t denote sets and R denotes a binary relation. Let X be a non empty set. Let us note that 2^X is closed under directed unions.

The scheme *FinSubIndA1* deals with a non empty, finite set \mathcal{X} and a unary predicate \mathcal{P} and states that

(Sch. 1) For every subset B of \mathcal{X} , $\mathcal{P}[B]$ provided

- $\mathcal{P}[\emptyset_{\mathcal{X}}]$ and
- for every subset B' of \mathcal{X} and for every element b of \mathcal{X} such that $\mathcal{P}[B']$ and $b \notin B'$ holds $\mathcal{P}[B' \cup \{b\}]$.

The scheme *FinSubIndA2* deals with a non empty, finite set \mathcal{X} and a unary predicate \mathcal{P} and states that

(Sch. 2) For every non empty subset B of \mathcal{X} , $\mathcal{P}[B]$ provided

- for every element x of \mathcal{X} , $\mathcal{P}[\{x\}]$ and
- for every non empty subsets B_1, B_2 of \mathcal{X} such that $\mathcal{P}[B_1]$ and $\mathcal{P}[B_2]$ holds $\mathcal{P}[B_1 \cup B_2]$.

Let us consider a function f and sets a, y . Now we state the propositions:

- (1) Suppose $\text{dom } f$ is subset-closed and closed under directed unions and f is preserving directed unions. Then if $a \in \text{dom } f$ and $y \in f(a)$, then there exists a set b such that b is finite and $b \subseteq a$ and $y \in f(b)$.

PROOF: Reconsider $C = \text{dom } f$ as a closed under directed unions, subset-closed set. Reconsider $A = \{b, \text{ where } b \text{ is a subset of } a : b \text{ is finite}\}$ as a set. A is \cup -directed by [3, (76)], [4, (7)]. $\cup A = a$ by [3, (31)]. $A \subseteq C$. Consider B being a set such that $y \in B$ and $B \in f^\circ A$. Consider b being an object such that $b \in \text{dom } f$ and $b \in A$ and $B = f(b)$. \square

- (2) Suppose $\text{dom } f$ is subset-closed and f is preserving arbitrary unions and $\text{dom } f$ is closed under directed unions. Then if $a \in \text{dom } f$ and $y \in f(a)$, then there exists a set x such that $x \in a$ and $y \in f(\{x\})$.

PROOF: Consider b being a set such that b is finite and $b \subseteq a$ and $y \in f(b)$. Reconsider $A =$ the set of all $\{x\}$ where x is an element of b as a set. $A \subseteq \text{dom } f$. $b \subseteq \bigcup A$ by [3, (74), (31)]. Consider Y being a set such that $y \in Y$ and $Y \in f^\circ A$. Consider X being an object such that $X \in \text{dom } f$ and $X \in A$ and $Y = f(X)$. Consider x being an element of b such that $X = \{x\}$. \square

2. ON THE UNION AND THE INTERSECTION OF TWO RELATIONAL STRUCTURES

Let R_1, R_2 be relational structures. The functor $\text{Union}(R_1, R_2)$ yielding a strict relational structure is defined by

- (Def. 1) the carrier of $it = (\text{the carrier of } R_1) \cup (\text{the carrier of } R_2)$ and the internal relation of $it = (\text{the internal relation of } R_1) \cup (\text{the internal relation of } R_2)$.

One can check that the functor is commutative. The functor $\text{Meet}(R_1, R_2)$ yielding a strict relational structure is defined by

- (Def. 2) the carrier of $it = (\text{the carrier of } R_1) \cap (\text{the carrier of } R_2)$ and the internal relation of $it = (\text{the internal relation of } R_1) \cap (\text{the internal relation of } R_2)$.

Note that the functor is commutative.

Let R_1 be a relational structure and R_2 be a non empty relational structure. Let us observe that $\text{Union}(R_1, R_2)$ is non empty.

3. ORDINARY PROPERTIES OF MAPS

Let A be a set. Let us note that there exists a function from 2^A into 2^A which preserves \cap and \cup .

Let f be a function from 2^A into 2^A preserves \cap . Observe that $\text{Flip } f$ preserves \cup .

Let f be a function from 2^A into 2^A preserves \cup . Note that $\text{Flip } f$ preserves \cap .

Now we state the proposition:

- (3) Let us consider a non empty set A , and functions f, g from 2^A into 2^A . Suppose $f \subseteq g$. Then $\text{Flip } g \subseteq \text{Flip } f$.

PROOF: Set $f_1 = \text{Flip } f$. Set $g = \text{Flip } g$. For every set x such that $x \in \text{dom } g$ holds $g(x) \subseteq f_1(x)$ by [15, (12)]. \square

One can verify that there exists a relational structure which is non empty, mediate, and transitive.

Let R be a total, mediate relational structure. One can verify that the internal relation of R is mediate.

Let us consider relational structures L_1, L_2 . Now we state the propositions:

- (4) Suppose the relational structure of $L_1 =$ the relational structure of L_2 and L_1 is mediate. Then L_2 is mediate.
- (5) Suppose the relational structure of $L_1 =$ the relational structure of L_2 and L_1 is serial. Then L_2 is serial.

Now we state the propositions:

- (6) Let us consider a non empty set A , and functions L, U from 2^A into 2^A . Suppose $U = \text{Flip } L$ and for every subset X of A , $L(X) \subseteq L(L(X))$. Let us consider a subset X of A . Then $U(U(X)) \subseteq U(X)$.
- (7) Let us consider a non empty relational structure R , and elements a, b of R . Suppose $\langle a, b \rangle \in$ the internal relation of R . Then $a \in \text{UAp}(\{b\})$.

Let us consider a non empty relational structure R and subsets A, B of R . Now we state the propositions:

- (8) $(\text{UAp}(R))(A \cup B) = (\text{UAp}(R))(A) \cup (\text{UAp}(R))(B)$.
- (9) $(\text{LAp}(R))(A \cap B) = (\text{LAp}(R))(A) \cap (\text{LAp}(R))(B)$.
- (10) Let us consider a non empty relational structure R . Then $(\text{UAp}(R))(\emptyset) = \emptyset$.

Let us consider non empty relational structures R_1, R_2 , a subset X of R_1 , and a subset Y of R_2 .

Let us assume that the relational structure of $R_1 =$ the relational structure of R_2 and $X = Y$. Now we state the propositions:

- (11) $\text{UAp}(X) = \text{UAp}(Y)$.
- (12) $\text{LAp}(X) = \text{LAp}(Y)$.

4. ON THE RELATIONAL STRUCTURE GENERATED BY ROUGH APPROXIMATION

Let R be a non empty relational structure and H be a function from $2^{\text{(the carrier of } R)}$ into $2^{\text{(the carrier of } R)}$. The functor $\text{GeneratedRelation}(R, H)$ yielding a binary relation on the carrier of R is defined by

(Def. 3) for every elements x, y of R , $\langle x, y \rangle \in it$ iff $x \in H(\{y\})$.

The functor $\text{GeneratedRelStr } H$ yielding a relational structure is defined by the term

(Def. 4) \langle the carrier of R , GeneratedRelation(R, H) \rangle .

Let us note that GeneratedRelStr H is non empty.

Now we state the proposition:

- (13) Let us consider a finite, non empty relational structure R , and a function H from 2^α into 2^α . Suppose $H(\emptyset) = \emptyset$ and H preserves \cup . Then $\text{UAp}(\text{GeneratedRelStr } H) = H$, where α is the carrier of R .

PROOF: For every subset A of $\text{dom } H$ such that $\cup A \in \text{dom } H$ holds $H(\cup A) = \cup(H^\circ A)$ by [3, (2)], [14, (14)], [3, (25)], [1, (59)]. Set $H_1 = \text{UAp}(\text{GeneratedRelStr } H)$. For every subset X of R , $H_1(X) = H(X)$ by [8, (7)], [13, (9)], [3, (31)], (2). \square

5. CONSTRUCTION REVISITED: YAO'S [17] THEOREM 3

Now we state the proposition:

- (14) Let us consider a finite, non empty set A , and functions L, H from 2^A into 2^A . Suppose $L = \text{Flip } H$. Then $H(\emptyset) = \emptyset$ and for every subsets X, Y of A , $H(X \cup Y) = H(X) \cup H(Y)$ if and only if there exists a non empty, finite relational structure R such that the carrier of $R = A$ and $\text{LAp}(R) = L$ and $\text{UAp}(R) = H$ and for every elements x, y of R , $\langle x, y \rangle \in$ the internal relation of R iff $x \in H(\{y\})$.

PROOF: If $H(\emptyset) = \emptyset$ and for every subsets X, Y of A , $H(X \cup Y) = H(X) \cup H(Y)$, then there exists a non empty, finite relational structure R such that the carrier of $R = A$ and $\text{LAp}(R) = L$ and $\text{UAp}(R) = H$ and for every elements x, y of R , $\langle x, y \rangle \in$ the internal relation of R iff $x \in H(\{y\})$ by [3, (31)], [2, (5)], [3, (50), (48), (116)]. \square

6. TRANSITIVE BINARY RELATIONS

Let us consider a non empty, transitive relational structure R and a subset X of R . Now we state the propositions:

- (15) $\text{LAp}(X) \subseteq \text{LAp}(\text{LAp}(X))$.

PROOF: Consider y being an element of R such that $y = x$ and $[y]_\alpha \subseteq X$, where α is the internal relation of R . $[y]_\alpha \subseteq \text{LAp}(X)$, where α is the internal relation of R by [16, (169)]. \square

- (16) $\text{UAp}(\text{UAp}(X)) \subseteq \text{UAp}(X)$.

- (17) Let us consider a finite, non empty set A , and a function L from 2^A into 2^A . Suppose $L(A) = A$ and for every subset X of A , $L(X) \subseteq L(L(X))$ and for every subsets X, Y of A , $L(X \cap Y) = L(X) \cap L(Y)$. Then there exists a non empty, finite, transitive relational structure R such that

- (i) the carrier of $R = A$, and
- (ii) $L = \text{LAp}(R)$.

PROOF: Set $H = \text{Flip } L$. Consider R being a non empty, finite relational structure such that the carrier of $R = A$ and $\text{LAp}(R) = L$ and $\text{UAp}(R) = H$ and for every elements x, y of R , $\langle x, y \rangle \in$ the internal relation of R iff $x \in H(\{y\})$. For every objects x, y, z such that $x, y, z \in$ the carrier of R and $\langle x, y \rangle, \langle y, z \rangle \in$ the internal relation of R holds $\langle x, z \rangle \in$ the internal relation of R by [3, (31)], [2, (5)], (6). \square

- (18) Let us consider a non empty, finite set A , and a function U from 2^A into 2^A . Suppose $U(\emptyset) = \emptyset$ and for every subset X of A , $U(U(X)) \subseteq U(X)$ and for every subsets X, Y of A , $U(X \cup Y) = U(X) \cup U(Y)$. Then there exists a non empty, finite, transitive relational structure R such that

- (i) the carrier of $R = A$, and
- (ii) $U = \text{UAp}(R)$.

The theorem is a consequence of (17).

7. MEDIATE AND TRANSITIVE BINARY RELATIONS

Let us consider a non empty, mediate, transitive relational structure R and a subset X of R . Now we state the propositions:

- (19) $\text{LAp}(X) = \text{LAp}(\text{LAp}(X))$. The theorem is a consequence of (15).
- (20) $\text{UAp}(X) = \text{UAp}(\text{UAp}(X))$. The theorem is a consequence of (16).
- (21) Let us consider a non empty, finite set A , and a function L from 2^A into 2^A . Suppose $L(A) = A$ and for every subset X of A , $L(X) = L(L(X))$ and for every subsets X, Y of A , $L(X \cap Y) = L(X) \cap L(Y)$. Then there exists a non empty, mediate, finite, transitive relational structure R such that
 - (i) the carrier of $R = A$, and
 - (ii) $L = \text{LAp}(R)$.

The theorem is a consequence of (17), (13), and (4).

- (22) Let us consider a non empty, finite set A , and a function U from 2^A into 2^A . Suppose $U(\emptyset) = \emptyset$ and for every subset X of A , $U(U(X)) = U(X)$ and for every subsets X, Y of A , $U(X \cup Y) = U(X) \cup U(Y)$. Then there exists a non empty, mediate, finite, transitive relational structure R such that
 - (i) the carrier of $R = A$, and
 - (ii) $U = \text{UAp}(R)$.

PROOF: Consider R being a non empty, finite, transitive relational structure such that the carrier of $R = A$ and $U = \text{UAp}(R)$. For every objects x, y such that $x, y \in$ the carrier of R holds if $\langle x, y \rangle \in$ the internal relation of R , then there exists an object z such that $z \in$ the carrier of R and $\langle x, z \rangle, \langle z, y \rangle \in$ the internal relation of R by [3, (31)], [16, (169)], [8, (5)]. \square

8. ALLIANCE BINARY RELATIONS

Let X be a set and R be a binary relation on X . We say that R is a positive alliance in X if and only if

(Def. 5) for every objects x, y such that $x, y \in X$ and $\langle x, y \rangle \notin R$ there exists an object z such that $z \in X$ and $\langle x, z \rangle \in R$ and $\langle z, y \rangle \notin R$.

We say that R is a negative alliance in X if and only if

(Def. 6) for every objects x, y such that $x, y \in X$ holds if there exists an object z such that $z \in X$ and $\langle x, z \rangle \in R$ and $\langle z, y \rangle \notin R$, then $\langle x, y \rangle \notin R$.

We say that R is an alliance in X if and only if

(Def. 7) R is a negative alliance in X and R is a positive alliance in X .

Let R be a non empty relational structure. We say that R is positive alliance if and only if

(Def. 8) the internal relation of R is a positive alliance in the carrier of R .

We say that R is negative alliance if and only if

(Def. 9) the internal relation of R is a negative alliance in the carrier of R .

We say that R is alliance if and only if

(Def. 10) the internal relation of R is an alliance in the carrier of R .

Let us observe that every non empty relational structure which is reflexive is also positive alliance and every non empty relational structure which is discrete is also negative alliance.

There exists a non empty relational structure which is positive alliance and negative alliance and every non empty relational structure which is alliance is also positive alliance and negative alliance and every non empty relational structure which is positive alliance and negative alliance is also alliance.

Every non empty relational structure which is positive alliance is also serial and every non empty relational structure which is transitive and serial is also positive alliance.

Let us consider non empty relational structures L_1, L_2 . Now we state the propositions:

(23) Suppose the relational structure of $L_1 =$ the relational structure of L_2 and L_1 is negative alliance. Then L_2 is negative alliance.

- (24) Suppose the relational structure of $L_1 =$ the relational structure of L_2 and L_1 is positive alliance. Then L_2 is positive alliance.
- (25) Suppose the relational structure of $L_1 =$ the relational structure of L_2 and L_1 is alliance. Then L_2 is alliance.

9. PREPARATION FOR TRANSLATION OF PROPOSITION 10 (7H')

Let R be a non empty relational structure. We say that R is satisfying (7H') if and only if

(Def. 11) for every subset X of R , $(\text{UAp}(X))^c \subseteq \text{UAp}((\text{UAp}(X))^c)$.

We say that R is satisfying (7L') if and only if

(Def. 12) for every subset X of R , $\text{LAp}((\text{LAp}(X))^c) \subseteq (\text{LAp}(X))^c$.

Let us consider a finite, non empty relational structure R . Now we state the propositions:

(26) If R is satisfying (7L'), then R is satisfying (7H').

PROOF: For every subset X of R , $(\text{UAp}(X))^c \subseteq \text{UAp}((\text{UAp}(X))^c)$ by [8, (8)], [15, (12)], [8, (9)]. \square

(27) If R is satisfying (7H'), then R is serial.

PROOF: Set $U = \text{UAp}(R)$. For every subsets X, Y of R , $U(X \cup Y) = U(X) \cup U(Y)$ by [8, (13)]. Consider S being a non empty, finite, serial relational structure such that the carrier of $S =$ the carrier of R and $U = \text{UAp}(S)$. \square

(28) If R is satisfying (7L'), then R is serial.

Let us observe that every finite, non empty relational structure which is satisfying (7H') is also serial.

Now we state the proposition:

(29) Let us consider a non empty relational structure R . Suppose for every subset X of R , $\text{UAp}((\text{UAp}(X))^c) \subseteq (\text{UAp}(X))^c$. Let us consider a subset X of R . Then $(\text{LAp}(X))^c \subseteq \text{LAp}((\text{LAp}(X))^c)$.

Let us consider a non empty set A , functions L, U from 2^A into 2^A , and a subset X of A . Now we state the propositions:

(30) Suppose $U = \text{Flip } L$ and for every subset X of A , $L(X)^c \subseteq L(L(X)^c)$. Then $U(U(X)^c) \subseteq U(X)^c$.

(31) Suppose $U = \text{Flip } L$ and for every subset X of A , $U(U(X)^c) \subseteq U(X)^c$. Then $L(X)^c \subseteq L(L(X)^c)$.

(32) Suppose $U = \text{Flip } L$ and for every subset X of A , $L(L(X)^c) \subseteq L(X)^c$. Then $U(X)^c \subseteq U(U(X)^c)$.

10. TRANSLATION CONTINUED

Now we state the propositions:

- (33) Let us consider a finite, positive alliance, non empty relational structure R , and an element x of R . Then $(\text{UAp}(R))(\{x\})^c \subseteq (\text{UAp}(R))((\text{UAp}(R))(\{x\})^c)$. The theorem is a consequence of (10), (8), and (13).
- (34) Let us consider a non empty, finite set A , and a function U from 2^A into 2^A . Suppose $U(\emptyset) = \emptyset$ and for every subset X of A , $U(X)^c \subseteq U(U(X)^c)$ and for every subsets X, Y of A , $U(X \cup Y) = U(X) \cup U(Y)$. Then there exists a positive alliance, finite, non empty relational structure R such that
 - (i) the carrier of $R = A$, and
 - (ii) $U = \text{UAp}(R)$.

PROOF: Consider R being a non empty, finite relational structure such that the carrier of $R = A$ and $\text{LAp}(R) = \text{Flip}U$ and $\text{UAp}(R) = U$ and for every elements x, y of R , $\langle x, y \rangle \in$ the internal relation of R iff $x \in U(\{y\})$. Set $X =$ the carrier of R . Set $I =$ the internal relation of R . For every objects x, y such that $x, y \in X$ and $\langle x, y \rangle \notin I$ there exists an object z such that $z \in X$ and $\langle x, z \rangle \in I$ and $\langle z, y \rangle \notin I$ by [8, (7)], [16, (169)]. \square

- (35) Let us consider a non empty, finite set A , and a function L from 2^A into 2^A . Suppose $L(A) = A$ and for every subset X of A , $L(L(X)^c) \subseteq L(X)^c$ and for every subsets X, Y of A , $L(X \cap Y) = L(X) \cap L(Y)$. Then there exists a positive alliance, finite, non empty relational structure R such that
 - (i) the carrier of $R = A$, and
 - (ii) $L = \text{LAp}(R)$.

The theorem is a consequence of (32) and (34).

- (36) Let us consider a finite, negative alliance, non empty relational structure R , and an element x of R . Then $(\text{UAp}(R))((\text{UAp}(R))(\{x\})^c) \subseteq (\text{UAp}(R))(\{x\})^c$. The theorem is a consequence of (10), (8), and (13).

Let us consider a finite, negative alliance, non empty relational structure R and a subset X of R . Now we state the propositions:

- (37) $\text{UAp}((\text{UAp}(X))^c) \subseteq (\text{UAp}(X))^c$.

PROOF: Define $\mathcal{P}[\text{subset of } R] \equiv \text{UAp}((\text{UAp}(\$1))^c) \subseteq (\text{UAp}(\$1))^c$. For every subset B of R and for every element b of R such that $\mathcal{P}[B]$ and $b \notin B$ holds $\mathcal{P}[B \cup \{b\}]$ by [8, (13)], (36). For every subset B of R , $\mathcal{P}[B]$ from *FinSubIndA1*. \square

- (38) $(\text{LAp}(X))^c \subseteq \text{LAp}((\text{LAp}(X))^c)$. The theorem is a consequence of (37) and (29).
- (39) Let us consider a non empty, finite set A , and a function U from 2^A into 2^A . Suppose $U(\emptyset) = \emptyset$ and for every subset X of A , $U(U(X)^c) \subseteq U(X)^c$ and for every subsets X, Y of A , $U(X \cup Y) = U(X) \cup U(Y)$. Then there exists a negative alliance, finite, non empty relational structure R such that
- (i) the carrier of $R = A$, and
 - (ii) $U = \text{UAp}(R)$.

PROOF: Consider R being a non empty, finite relational structure such that the carrier of $R = A$ and $\text{LAp}(R) = \text{Flip}U$ and $\text{UAp}(R) = U$ and for every elements x, y of R , $\langle x, y \rangle \in$ the internal relation of R iff $x \in U(\{y\})$. Set $X =$ the carrier of R . Set $I =$ the internal relation of R . For every objects x, y such that $x, y \in X$ holds if there exists an object z such that $z \in X$ and $\langle x, z \rangle \in I$ and $\langle z, y \rangle \notin I$, then $\langle x, y \rangle \notin I$ by [16, (169)]. \square

- (40) Let us consider a non empty, finite set A , and a function L from 2^A into 2^A . Suppose $L(A) = A$ and for every subset X of A , $L(X)^c \subseteq L(L(X)^c)$ and for every subsets X, Y of A , $L(X \cap Y) = L(X) \cap L(Y)$. Then there exists a negative alliance, finite, non empty relational structure R such that
- (i) the carrier of $R = A$, and
 - (ii) $L = \text{LAp}(R)$.

The theorem is a consequence of (30) and (39).

- (41) Let us consider a non empty, finite set A , and a function U from 2^A into 2^A . Suppose $U(\emptyset) = \emptyset$ and for every subset X of A , $U(U(X)^c) = U(X)^c$ and for every subsets X, Y of A , $U(X \cup Y) = U(X) \cup U(Y)$. Then there exists an alliance, finite, non empty relational structure R such that
- (i) the carrier of $R = A$, and
 - (ii) $U = \text{UAp}(R)$.

The theorem is a consequence of (39), (34), (24), and (23).

- (42) Let us consider a non empty, finite set A , and a function L from 2^A into 2^A . Suppose $L(A) = A$ and for every subset X of A , $L(X)^c = L(L(X)^c)$ and for every subsets X, Y of A , $L(X \cap Y) = L(X) \cap L(Y)$. Then there exists an alliance, finite, non empty relational structure R such that
- (i) the carrier of $R = A$, and
 - (ii) $L = \text{LAp}(R)$.

PROOF: Set $U = \text{Flip } L$. For every subset X of A , $U(U(X)^c) = U(X)^c$ by (30), [8, (23)], (31). Consider R being an alliance, finite, non empty relational structure such that the carrier of $R = A$ and $U = \text{UAp}(R)$. \square

11. ON THE UNIQUENESS OF BINARY RELATIONS TO GENERATE ROUGH SETS

Let us consider non empty relational structures R_1, R_2, R , a subset X of R , a subset X_1 of R_1 , and a subset X_2 of R_2 .

Let us assume that $R = \text{Union}(R_1, R_2)$ and $X = X_1$ and $X = X_2$ and the carrier of $R_1 =$ the carrier of R_2 . Now we state the propositions:

(43) $\text{UAp}(X) = \text{UAp}(X_1) \cup \text{UAp}(X_2)$.

PROOF: $\text{UAp}(X) \subseteq \text{UAp}(X_1) \cup \text{UAp}(X_2)$ by [16, (169)]. $\text{UAp}(X_1) \cup \text{UAp}(X_2) \subseteq \text{UAp}(X)$ by [16, (169)]. \square

(44) $\text{LAp}(X) = \text{LAp}(X_1) \cap \text{LAp}(X_2)$.

PROOF: $\text{LAp}(X) \subseteq \text{LAp}(X_1) \cap \text{LAp}(X_2)$ by [16, (169)]. $\text{LAp}(X_1) \cap \text{LAp}(X_2) \subseteq \text{LAp}(X)$ by [16, (169)]. \square

Let us consider non empty relational structures R_1, R_2 .

Let us assume that the carrier of $R_1 =$ the carrier of R_2 and the internal relation of $R_1 \subseteq$ the internal relation of R_2 . Now we state the propositions:

(45) $\text{UAp}(R_1) \dot{\subseteq} \text{UAp}(R_2)$.

PROOF: For every set x such that $x \in \text{dom UAp}(R_1)$ holds $(\text{UAp}(R_1))(x) \subseteq (\text{UAp}(R_2))(x)$ by [16, (124)]. \square

(46) $\text{LAp}(R_2) \dot{\subseteq} \text{LAp}(R_1)$.

PROOF: For every set x such that $x \in \text{dom LAp}(R_2)$ holds $(\text{LAp}(R_2))(x) \subseteq (\text{LAp}(R_1))(x)$ by [16, (124)]. \square

Let us consider non empty relational structures R_1, R_2, R , a subset X of R , a subset X_1 of R_1 , and a subset X_2 of R_2 .

Let us assume that $R = \text{Meet}(R_1, R_2)$ and $X = X_1$ and $X = X_2$ and the carrier of $R_1 =$ the carrier of R_2 . Now we state the propositions:

(47) $\text{UAp}(X) \subseteq \text{UAp}(X_1) \cap \text{UAp}(X_2)$. The theorem is a consequence of (45).

(48) $\text{LAp}(X_1) \cup \text{LAp}(X_2) \subseteq \text{LAp}(X)$. The theorem is a consequence of (46).

Let us consider non empty relational structures R_1, R_2 . Now we state the propositions:

(49) Suppose the carrier of $R_1 =$ the carrier of R_2 and $\text{UAp}(R_1) \dot{\subseteq} \text{UAp}(R_2)$. Then the internal relation of $R_1 \subseteq$ the internal relation of R_2 .

(50) Suppose the carrier of $R_1 =$ the carrier of R_2 and $\text{UAp}(R_1) = \text{UAp}(R_2)$. Then the internal relation of $R_1 =$ the internal relation of R_2 .

- (51) Suppose the carrier of $R_1 =$ the carrier of R_2 . Then $\text{UAp}(R_1) = \text{UAp}(R_2)$ if and only if the internal relation of $R_1 =$ the internal relation of R_2 .
- (52) Suppose the carrier of $R_1 =$ the carrier of R_2 and $\text{LAp}(R_1) \dot{\subseteq} \text{LAp}(R_2)$. Then the internal relation of $R_2 \subseteq$ the internal relation of R_1 .
- (53) Suppose the carrier of $R_1 =$ the carrier of R_2 and $\text{LAp}(R_1) = \text{LAp}(R_2)$. Then the internal relation of $R_2 =$ the internal relation of R_1 .
- (54) Suppose the carrier of $R_1 =$ the carrier of R_2 . Then $\text{LAp}(R_1) = \text{LAp}(R_2)$ if and only if the internal relation of $R_1 =$ the internal relation of R_2 . The theorem is a consequence of (53) and (12).

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