

A Generalized Next-Closure Algorithm – Enumerating Semilattice Elements from a Generating Set

Daniel Borchmann

TU Dresden, Institute of Algebra
daniel.borchmann@mailbox.tu-dresden.de

Málaga, 14. October 2012

Motivation

Reminder

The Next-Closure algorithm successively computes all closed sets of a closure operator c on a finite set M .

Motivation

Reminder

The Next-Closure algorithm successively computes all closed sets of a closure operator c on a finite set M .

Definition (Closure Operators on Sets)

Let M be a set. Then $c: \mathfrak{P}(M) \longrightarrow \mathfrak{P}(M)$ is called a *closure operator* on M if and only if

- c is *extensive*, i. e. $A \subseteq c(A)$ for all $A \subseteq M$
- c is *monotone*, i. e. $A \subseteq B \subseteq M$ implies $c(A) \subseteq c(B)$
- c is *idempotent*, i. e. $c(c(A)) = c(A)$ for all $A \subseteq M$.

Goal

Problem

How to enumerate things that are not closure operators on sets?

Goal

Problem

How to enumerate things that are not closure operators on sets?

- closure operators in a fuzzy setting?

Goal

Problem

How to enumerate things that are not closure operators on sets?

- closure operators in a fuzzy setting?
- closure operators on ordered sets?

Goal

Problem

How to enumerate things that are not closure operators on sets?

- closure operators in a fuzzy setting?
- closure operators on ordered sets?

Goal

Generalize Next-Closure to arbitrary closure operators *once and for all*.

Next-Closure

Definition (Lectic Order)

Let $<$ be a strict linear order on M , $i \in M$ and $A, B \subseteq M$.

Next-Closure

Definition (Lectic Order)

Let $<$ be a strict linear order on M , $i \in M$ and $A, B \subseteq M$. Then $A <_i B$ if and only if

$$i = \min_{\leq} (A \setminus B \cup B \setminus A) \text{ and } i \in B.$$

Next-Closure

Definition (Lectic Order)

Let $<$ be a strict linear order on M , $i \in M$ and $A, B \subseteq M$. Then $A <_i B$ if and only if

$$i = \min_{\leq} (A \setminus B \cup B \setminus A) \text{ and } i \in B.$$

Furthermore, $A < B$ if and only if $A <_i B$ for some $i \in M$.

Next-Closure

Definition (Lectic Order)

Let $<$ be a strict linear order on M , $i \in M$ and $A, B \subseteq M$. Then $A <_i B$ if and only if

$$i = \min_{\leq} (A \setminus B \cup B \setminus A) \text{ and } i \in B.$$

Furthermore, $A < B$ if and only if $A <_i B$ for some $i \in M$.

Definition

Let $i \in M$, $A \subseteq M$ such that $c(A) = A$. Then define

$$A \oplus i := c(\{j \in A \mid j < i\} \cup \{i\}).$$

Next-Closure

Theorem (Next-Closure)

Let $A \neq M$ be such that $c(A) = A$. Define

$$A^+ := \min_{<} \{ B \subseteq M \mid c(B) = B, A < B \}.$$

Next-Closure

Theorem (Next-Closure)

Let $A \neq M$ be such that $c(A) = A$. Define

$$A^+ := \min_{<} \{ B \subseteq M \mid c(B) = B, A < B \}.$$

Then

$$A^+ = A \oplus i$$

where i is maximal with $A <_i A \oplus i$.

Generalizing Next-Closure

Now consider the expression $A \oplus i$ in more detail:

$$A \oplus i = c(\{j \in A \mid j < i\} \cup \{i\})$$

Generalizing Next-Closure

Now consider the expression $A \oplus i$ in more detail:

$$\begin{aligned} A \oplus i &= c(\{j \in A \mid j < i\} \cup \{i\}) \\ &= c(c(\{j \in A \mid j < i\}) \cup c(\{i\})) \end{aligned}$$

Generalizing Next-Closure

Now consider the expression $A \oplus i$ in more detail:

$$\begin{aligned} A \oplus i &= c(\{j \in A \mid j < i\} \cup \{i\}) \\ &= c(c(\{j \in A \mid j < i\}) \cup c(\{i\})) \\ &=: c(\{j \in A \mid j < i\}) \vee c(\{i\}) \end{aligned}$$

Generalizing Next-Closure

Now consider the expression $A \oplus i$ in more detail:

$$\begin{aligned} A \oplus i &= c(\{j \in A \mid j < i\} \cup \{i\}) \\ &= c(c(\{j \in A \mid j < i\}) \cup c(\{i\})) \\ &=: c(\{j \in A \mid j < i\}) \vee c(\{i\}) \\ &= \bigvee_{\substack{j < i \\ c(\{j\}) \subseteq A}} c(\{j\}) \vee c(\{i\}) \end{aligned}$$

Generalizing Next-Closure

Now consider the expression $A \oplus i$ in more detail:

$$\begin{aligned} A \oplus i &= c(\{j \in A \mid j < i\} \cup \{i\}) \\ &= c(c(\{j \in A \mid j < i\}) \cup c(\{i\})) \\ &=: c(\{j \in A \mid j < i\}) \vee c(\{i\}) \\ &= \bigvee_{\substack{j < i \\ c(\{j\}) \subseteq A}} c(\{j\}) \vee c(\{i\}) \end{aligned}$$

Observation

We can solely work in the *semilattice* $(\text{im}(c), \vee)$ of all closed sets of c !

Generalizing Next-Closure

Now consider the expression $A \oplus i$ in more detail:

$$\begin{aligned}A \oplus i &= c(\{j \in A \mid j < i\} \cup \{i\}) \\&= c(c(\{j \in A \mid j < i\}) \cup c(\{i\})) \\&=: c(\{j \in A \mid j < i\}) \vee c(\{i\}) \\&= \bigvee_{\substack{j < i \\ c(\{j\}) \subseteq A}} c(\{j\}) \vee c(\{i\})\end{aligned}$$

Observation

We can solely work in the *semilattice* $(\text{im}(c), \vee)$ of all closed sets of $c!$

Goal

Generalize Next-Closure to work on *arbitrary, abstractly given semilattices*.

Generalizing Next-Closure

Plan

Things we have to generalize:

Generalizing Next-Closure

Plan

Things we have to generalize:

- prerequisites (setting)

Generalizing Next-Closure

Plan

Things we have to generalize:

- prerequisites (setting)
- lexic orders

Generalizing Next-Closure

Plan

Things we have to generalize:

- prerequisites (setting)
- lectic orders
- $A \oplus i$

Generalizing Next-Closure – The Setting

Let (L, \leq_L) be a finite *semilattice*, i. e.

Generalizing Next-Closure – The Setting

Let (L, \leq_L) be a finite *semilattice*, i. e.

- (L, \leq_L) is a finite ordered set and
- for all $x, y \in L$ exists a least upper bound $x \vee y$ of x and y .

Generalizing Next-Closure – The Setting

Let (L, \leq_L) be a finite *semilattice*, i. e.

- (L, \leq_L) is a finite ordered set and
- for all $x, y \in L$ exists a least upper bound $x \vee y$ of x and y .

Let $\{x_1, \dots, x_n\} \subseteq L$ be a generating set of (L, \leq_L) ,

Generalizing Next-Closure – The Setting

Let (L, \leq_L) be a finite *semilattice*, i. e.

- (L, \leq_L) is a finite ordered set and
- for all $x, y \in L$ exists a least upper bound $x \vee y$ of x and y .

Let $\{x_1, \dots, x_n\} \subseteq L$ be a generating set of (L, \leq_L) , i. e. for each $y \in L$ it is true that

$$y = \bigvee_{x_i \leq_L y} x_i.$$

Generalizing Next-Closure – Llectic Orders

Recall

$$A <_i B \iff i = \min_{<}(A \setminus B \cup B \setminus A) \text{ and } \{i\} \subseteq B.$$

Generalizing Next-Closure – Llectic Orders

Recall

$$A <_i B \iff i = \min_{<}(A \setminus B \cup B \setminus A) \text{ and } \{i\} \subseteq B.$$

Definition

Let $1 \leq i \leq n$ and $a, b \in L$. Then define

$$a <_i b :\iff i = \min \Delta_{a,b} \text{ and } x_i \leq_L b,$$

Generalizing Next-Closure – Llectic Orders

Recall

$$A <_i B \iff i = \min_{<}(A \setminus B \cup B \setminus A) \text{ and } \{i\} \subseteq B.$$

Definition

Let $1 \leq i \leq n$ and $a, b \in L$. Then define

$$a <_i b :\iff i = \min \Delta_{a,b} \text{ and } x_i \leq_L b,$$

where

$$\Delta_{a,b} := \{i \mid (x_i \leq_L a \text{ and } x_i \not\leq_L b) \text{ or } (x_i \not\leq_L a \text{ and } x_i \leq_L b)\}.$$

Generalizing Next-Closure – $A \oplus i$

Recall

$$A \oplus i = \bigvee_{\substack{j < i \\ c(\{j\}) \subseteq A}} c(\{j\}) \vee c(\{i\}).$$

Generalizing Next-Closure – $A \oplus i$

Recall

$$A \oplus i = \bigvee_{\substack{j < i \\ c(\{j\}) \subseteq A}} c(\{j\}) \vee c(\{i\}).$$

Definition

Let $a \in L$ and $1 \leq i \leq n$. Define

$$a \oplus i := \bigvee_{j < i, x_j \leq a} x_j \vee x_i.$$

Generalizing Next-Closure

Theorem

Let $a \in L$. Define

$$a^+ := \min_{<} \{ b \in L \mid a < b \}.$$

Generalizing Next-Closure

Theorem

Let $a \in L$. Define

$$a^+ := \min_{<} \{ b \in L \mid a < b \}.$$

Then, if this minimum exists,

$$a^+ = a \oplus i$$

with i being maximal with $a <_i a \oplus i$.

Instances of the Generalized Algorithm

Consider the case of computing intents of a formal context $\mathbb{K} = (G, M, I)$.

Instances of the Generalized Algorithm

Consider the case of computing intents of a formal context $\mathbb{K} = (G, M, I)$.

- Original Next-Closure is Generalized Next-Closure for the semilattice $(\text{Int}(\mathbb{K}), \vee)$ where $A \vee B := (A \cup B)''$ and generating set

$$\{m'' \mid m \in M\} \cup \{\emptyset''\}.$$

Instances of the Generalized Algorithm

Consider the case of computing intents of a formal context $\mathbb{K} = (G, M, I)$.

- Original Next-Closure is Generalized Next-Closure for the semilattice $(\text{Int}(\mathbb{K}), \vee)$ where $A \vee B := (A \cup B)''$ and generating set

$$\{m'' \mid m \in M\} \cup \{\emptyset''\}.$$

- One can also consider the semilattice $(\text{Int}(\mathbb{K}), \cap)$ with generating set

$$\{g' \mid g \in G\} \cup \{M\}.$$

Instances of the Generalized Algorithm

Consider the case of computing intents of a formal context $\mathbb{K} = (G, M, I)$.

- Original Next-Closure is Generalized Next-Closure for the semilattice $(\text{Int}(\mathbb{K}), \vee)$ where $A \vee B := (A \cup B)''$ and generating set

$$\{m'' \mid m \in M\} \cup \{\emptyset''\}.$$

- One can also consider the semilattice $(\text{Int}(\mathbb{K}), \cap)$ with generating set

$$\{g' \mid g \in G\} \cup \{M\}.$$

Yields an algorithm with a lot of similarities to *Close-by-One*!

Thank You for Your Attention!

Questions Welcome!