

New Forms

- [0 **AT**] Every complete lattice is constructively \mathcal{F} -complete. Ern  [2000] and note 154
- [0 **AU**] Every complete lattice is constructively \mathcal{W} -complete. Ern  [2000] and note 154
- [1 **DH**] Every complete lattice is constructively complete. Ern  [2000] and note 154.
- [1 **DI**](\mathcal{Z}) (Where \mathcal{Z} is a subset selection such that for all partial orders (P, \leq) , $\mathcal{E}P \subseteq \mathcal{Z}P \subseteq \mathcal{D}P$.) Every complete lattice is \mathcal{Z}^\vee -constructively complete. Ern  [2000] and note 153
- [1 **DJ**] Every directed partially ordered set is constructively directed. Ern  [2000] and note 154
- [67 **AB**] Every complete lattice is constructively \mathcal{F} -complete. Ern  [2000] and note 154
- [67 **AC**] Every complete lattice is constructively \mathcal{U} -complete. Ern  [2000] and note 154
- [144 **B**] Set Induction Principle. If $X \subseteq \mathcal{P}(S)$ contains all finite subsets of S and for every subset $Y \subseteq X$ such that Y is well ordered by \subseteq , $\bigcup Y \in X$ (such an X is called \mathcal{W} -inductive in Ern  [2000]) then $S \in X$. Ern  [2000], note 154 and note 156.
- [144 **C**] Every \mathcal{W} -inductive system is ${}^c\mathcal{D}$ -inductive. Ern  [2000] and note 154.
- [144 **D**] Every \mathcal{W} -inductive decreasing system (i.e., closed under \subseteq) is of finite character. Ern  [2000] and note 154.
- [144 **E**] Every \mathcal{W} -union preserving map on a power set preserves \mathcal{D} -unions. Ern  [2000] and note 153.
- [144 **F**] Every \mathcal{W} -inductive closure system is an algebraic lattice (using the ordering \subseteq). Ern  [2000] and note 154.
- [144 **G**] Every \mathcal{W} -complete \vee -semilattice with least element is a complete lattice. Ern  [2000] and note 154.
- [144 **H**] If X is a \mathcal{W} -subcomplete subset of a complete lattice and X is closed under \leq , then X is Scott closed. Ern  [2000] and note 154.
- [144 **I**] Every \mathcal{W} -compact element of a complete lattice is compact. Ern  [2000] and note 154.
- [144 **J**] Every \mathcal{W} -surpema preserving map on complete lattices preserves \mathcal{D} -suprema. Ern  [2000] and note 154.
- [144 **K**] Every \mathcal{W} -complete poset is ${}^c\mathcal{D}$ -complete. Ern  [2000] and note 154.
- [144 **L**] Every \mathcal{W} -subcomplete subset of a poset is ${}^c\mathcal{D}$ -subcomplete. Ern  [2000] and note 154. Ern  [2000] and note 154.
- [144 **M**] Every \mathcal{W} -suprema preserving map on \mathcal{W} -complete posets preserves ${}^c\mathcal{D}$ -surpema. Ern  [2000] and note 154.

FORM 413. Every infinite set S is the union of a set, well-ordered by inclusion, of subsets which are non-equipollent to S . Ern  [2000] and note 154.

FORM 414. Every \mathcal{W} -frame is a \mathcal{D} -frame. Ern  [2000] and note 154.

FORM 415. Every \mathcal{W} -compactly generated complete lattice is algebraic. Ern  [2000] and note 154.

FORM 416. Every non-compact topological space S is the union of a set that is well-ordered by inclusion and consists of open proper subsets of S . Ern  [2000] and note 154.

Categories for the new forms

In ALGEBRAIC FORMS II. Lattices put [0 AT], [0 AU], [1 DH], [1 DI], [67 AB], [67 AC], [144 F] through [144 J], 414, 415

In MISCELLANEOUS FORMS put [144 B] through [144 E], 413

In ORDERING PRINCIPLES IV. Other Partial Ordering Properties put [1 DJ], [144 K] through [144 M]

In TOPOLOGY III. General Topology put 416