Visit to TU Dresden

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european social fund in the czech republic
EUROPEAN UNION
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, YOUTH AND SPORTS
OP Education for Competitiveness
INVESTMENTS IN EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT

Basic Information

- institution: Institute of Algebra, Technische Universität Dresden
- location: Dresden, Germany
- date: January 1st - January 31st, 2013
- guarantee: prof. Bernhard Ganter

Institute of algebra (TU Dresden)

Research

- Algebraic Structure Theory (formal concept analysis)
- Discrete Structures
- Methods of Applied Algebra
- Universal Algebra

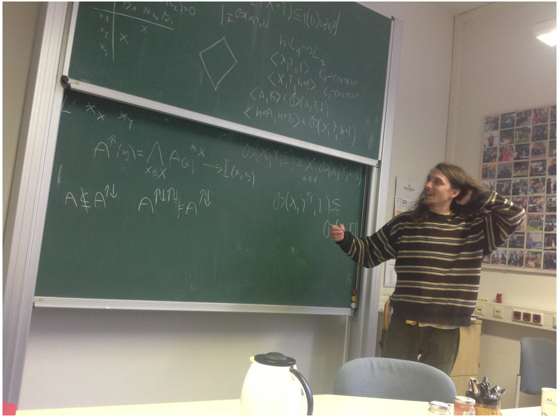
Members

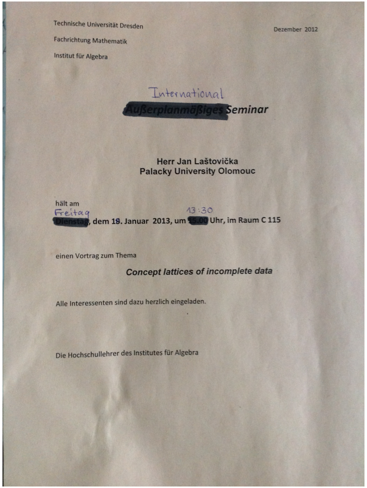
- 4 professors (Bernhard Ganter)
- 9 research and teaching assistants (Cynthia Glodeanu)
- 6 PhD students (Artem Revenko)

Study

- Bernhard Ganter, Cynthia Vera Glodeanu: Ordinal Factor Analysis (2012)
- Cynthia Vera Glodeanu: Tri-ordinal Factor Analysis (2013)
- Cynthia Vera Glodeanu: Conceptual Factors and Fuzzy Data (2012)
- Sergei Obiedkov: Modal Logic for Evaluating Formulas in Incomplete Contexts (2002)
- Artem Revenko, Sergei O. Kuznetsov: Finding Errors in New Object Intents (2012)

International seminar





Technische Universität Dresden
Fachrichtung Mathematik
Institut für Algebra

Dezember 2012

International [redacted] Seminar

Herr Jan Laštovička
Palacky University Olomouc

hält am
Freitag [redacted], dem 18. Januar 2013, um 13:30 [redacted] Uhr, im Raum C 115

einen Vortrag zum Thema

Concept lattices of incomplete data

Alle Interessenten sind dazu herzlich eingeladen.

Die Hochschullehrer des Institutes für Algebra

Presentation about concept lattices of incomplete data.

A repository of remarks of Ganter and Wille in a deptarmen's library.

Science

Begin to work on a paper with Cynthia Vera Glodeanu about concept lattices of incomplete triadic contexts.

Let

- $h : \mathbf{L} \to \mathbf{L}'$ be a complete homomorphism of complete residuated lattices and
- $\langle K_1, K_2, K_3, Y \rangle$ be an $\mathbf{L}$-tricontext.

Theorem

For each $\mathbf{L}$-triconcept $\langle A_1, A_2, A_3 \rangle \in \mathscr{T}(K_1, K_2, K_3, Y)$ it holds that $\langle h \circ A_1, h \circ A_2, h \circ A_3 \rangle \in \mathscr{T}(K_1, K_2, K_3, h \circ Y)$ and the induced mapping $h^{\mathscr{T}} : \mathscr{T}(K_1, K_2, K_3, Y) \to \mathscr{T}(K_1, K_2, K_3, h \circ Y)$ preserves arbitrary ik-joins and it holds $h^{\mathscr{T}}(\langle A_1, A_2, A_3 \rangle) \preceq_i h^{\mathscr{T}}(\langle B_1, B_2, B_3 \rangle) = h(\langle A_1, A_2, A_3 \rangle \preceq_i \langle B_1, B_2, B_3 \rangle)$.
If h is injective, then so is $h^{\mathscr{T}}$.
If h is surjective, then so is $h^{\mathscr{T}}$.

Entrance to the institute of algebra.