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KRULL DIMENSION IN MODAL LOGIC

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Abstract. We develop the theory of Krull dimension for **S4**-algebras and Heyting algebras. This leads to the concept of modal Krull dimension for topological spaces. We compare modal Krull dimension to other well-known dimension functions, and show that it can detect differences between topological spaces that Krull dimension is unable to detect. We prove that for a T_1-space to have a finite modal Krull dimension can be described by an appropriate generalization of the well-known concept of a nodec space. This, in turn, can be described by modal formulas zem_n which generalize the well-known Zeman formula zem. We show that the modal logic $\mathbf{S4.Z}_n := \mathbf{S4} + \mathsf{zem}_n$ is the basic modal logic of T_1-spaces of modal Krull dimension $\leq n$, and we construct a countable dense-in-itself ω-resolvable Tychonoff space Z_n of modal Krull dimension n such that $\mathbf{S4.Z}_n$ is complete with respect to Z_n. This yields a version of the McKinsey-Tarski theorem for $\mathbf{S4.Z}_n$. We also show that no logic in the interval $[\mathbf{S4}_{n+1}, \mathbf{S4.Z}_n)$ is complete with respect to any class of T_1-spaces.

§1. Introduction. Topological semantics of modal logic was pioneered by Tsao-Chen [45], McKinsey [36], and McKinsey and Tarski [37]. The celebrated McKinsey-Tarski theorem states that if we interpret modal diamond as closure and hence modal box as interior, then **S4** is the modal logic of any dense-in-itself separable metric space. Rasiowa and Sikorski [42] showed that separability can be dropped from the assumptions of the theorem. However, dropping the dense-in-itself assumption may result in logics strictly stronger than **S4**. A complete description of when a modal logic is the logic of a metric space was given in [5], where it was shown that such logics form the chain:

$$\mathbf{S4} \subset \mathbf{S4.1} \subset \mathbf{S4.Grz} \subset \cdots \subset \mathbf{S4.Grz}_n \subset \cdots \subset \mathbf{S4.Grz}_1.$$

Here $\mathbf{S4.1} = \mathbf{S4} + \Box\Diamond p \to \Diamond\Box p$ is the McKinsey logic, $\mathbf{S4.Grz} = \mathbf{S4} + \Box(\Box(p \to \Box p) \to p) \to p$ is the Grzegorczyk logic, and $\mathbf{S4.Grz}_n = \mathbf{S4.Grz} + \mathsf{bd}_n$, where

$$\begin{aligned}\mathsf{bd}_1 &= \Diamond\Box p_1 \to p_1,\\ \mathsf{bd}_{n+1} &= \Diamond(\Box p_{n+1} \wedge \neg\mathsf{bd}_n) \to p_{n+1}.\end{aligned}$$

An important generalization of the class of metric spaces is the class of Tychonoff spaces. It is a classic result of Tychonoff that these are exactly the spaces

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that up to homeomorphism are subspaces of compact Hausdorff spaces (see, e.g., [19, Thm. 3.2.6]). Because of this important feature, the class of Tychonoff spaces is one of the most studied classes of spaces in topology. For a Tychonoff space X, it is desirable to know the modal logic of X. This is a challenging open problem, and in this paper we obtain some results in this direction.

In determining the modal logic of a Kripke frame $\mathfrak{F}$, the depth of $\mathfrak{F}$ plays an important role. It is well known (see, e.g., [10, Prop. 3.44 and Thm. 5.17]) that the depth of an **S4**-frame $\mathfrak{F}$ is $\leq n$ iff $\mathfrak{F}$ validates bd_n, and that $\mathbf{S4}_n := \mathbf{S4} + \mathsf{bd}_n$ is the logic of the class of all **S4**-frames of depth $\leq n$. By Segerberg's Theorem (see, e.g., [10, Thm. 8.85]), $\mathbf{S4}_n$ and all its extensions are Kripke complete and have the finite model property.

In this paper we present a topological analogue of the depth of an **S4**-frame. This leads to a new concept of dimension in topology, which is closely related to the concept of Krull dimension in algebra and geometry (see, for example, [18, Ch. 8]). We recall that the Krull dimension of a commutative ring R is defined as the supremum of the lengths of finite chains of prime ideals of R. Since the spectrum $\mathsf{Spec}(R)$ of prime ideals of R topologized with the Zariski topology is a spectral space, where the inclusion on prime ideals is the specialization order of the Zariski topology, we can define the Krull dimension of a spectral space X as the supremum of the lengths of finite chains in the specialization order of X. By Stone duality [44], spectral spaces are dual to distributive lattices, which paves the way to defining the Krull dimension of a distributive lattice L as the supremum of the lengths of finite chains in $(\mathsf{Spec}(L), \subseteq)$, where $\mathsf{Spec}(L)$ is the Stone dual of L. For different characterizations of the Krull dimension of distributive lattices see [8, 22, 23, 11, 12] and the references therein.

If we define the Krull dimension of an arbitrary topological space X by means of the specialization order of X, then to quote Isbell [29], the result is "spectacularly wrong for the most popular spaces, vanishing for all non-empty Hausdorff spaces; but it seems to be the only dimension of interest for the Zariski spaces of algebraic geometry." Isbell remedied this by proposing the definition of graduated dimension. In this article we propose a different approach, which has its roots in modal logic. This leads to the concept of modal Krull dimension. As we will see, this notion is more refined. For example, every nonempty Stone space has Krull dimension and graduated dimension 0. On the other hand, for each n (including ∞), there is a Stone space X such that the modal Krull dimension of X is n. Thus, modal Krull dimension provides a more refined classification of Stone spaces, and this extends to spectral spaces and beyond.

We start by developing the Krull dimension for **S4**-algebras (also known as closure algebras [37], topological Boolean algebras [42], and interior algebras [7]). An **S4**-algebra $\mathfrak{A}$ has Krull dimension $< n$ if the spectrum of ultrafilters of $\mathfrak{A}$ has depth $\leq n$ (see Definition 2.4). Since the spectrum of ultrafilters of $\mathfrak{A}$ has depth $\leq n$ iff $\mathfrak{A}$ validates bd_n and $\mathbf{S4}_n$ has the finite model property, it follows that $\mathbf{S4}_n$ is the logic of the class of all **S4**-algebras of Krull dimension $< n$.

We introduce the modal Krull dimension of a topological space X as the Krull dimension of the **S4**-algebra of the powerset of X. We generalize the well-known concept of a nodec space to that of an n-nodec space, and prove that if X is a T_1-space, then the modal Krull dimension of X is $\leq n$ iff X is n-nodec. As was shown in [3], the modal logic of the class of nodec spaces is the well-known Zeman logic **S4.Z**. For each $n \geq 0$, we generalize the Zeman logic **S4.Z** to the n-Zeman logic $\mathbf{S4.Z}_n$, and show that $\mathbf{S4.Z}_n$ is a proper extension of $\mathbf{S4}_{n+1}$. From this we derive that $\mathbf{S4}_{n+1}$ and indeed any logic in the interval $[\mathbf{S4}_{n+1}, \mathbf{S4.Z}_n)$ is topologically incomplete for any class of T_1-spaces. Therefore, there are infinitely many modal logics that are topologically incomplete with respect to Tychonoff spaces. Of course, all these logics are Kripke complete by Segerberg's Theorem, and hence also topologically complete with respect to classes of topological spaces that are not T_1 (indeed do not satisfy any separation axioms).

Consequently, $\mathbf{S4.Z}_n$, and not $\mathbf{S4}_{n+1}$, is the basic logic of Tychonoff spaces of modal Krull dimension $\leq n$. Moreover, it turns out that a version of the McKinsey-Tarski theorem holds for $\mathbf{S4.Z}_n$. Namely, for $n \geq 1$, we prove that $\mathbf{S4.Z}_n$ is the logic of a countable dense-in-itself ω-resolvable Tychonoff space Z_n of modal Krull dimension n (the case of $n = 0$ is trivial since $\mathbf{S4.Z}_0$ is the logic of any discrete space.)

This is technically the most challenging result of the paper. It is proved by identifying a single **S4**-frame $\mathcal{Q}_{n+1}$ whose logic is $\mathbf{S4.Z}_n$, and constructing Z_n so that $\mathcal{Q}_{n+1}$ is an interior image of Z_n. Since the depth of $\mathcal{Q}_{n+1}$ is $n+1$, this forces the modal Krull dimension of Z_n to be n; and since there is no bound on the cluster size of $\mathcal{Q}_{n+1}$, this forces Z_n to be ω-resolvable. As Z_n is countable, we obtain that $\mathbf{S4.Z}_n$ has the countable model property with respect to Tychonoff spaces, and this is the best we can do since finite Tychonoff spaces are discrete, and hence $\mathbf{S4.Z}_n$ cannot have the finite model property with respect to Tychonoff spaces. A complete description of extensions of $\mathbf{S4.Z}_n$ that are complete with respect to Tychonoff spaces remains an open problem.

At the end of the paper, we utilize a close connection between **S4**-algebras and Heyting algebras to develop the Krull dimension for Heyting algebras, and conclude with a brief comparison of modal Krull dimension to other well-known topological dimension functions.

§2. Krull dimension of S4-algebras. We start by recalling that Lewis' well-known modal system **S4** is the least set of formulas in the basic modal language containing the classical tautologies, the formulas

- $\Box p \to p$,
- $\Box p \to \Box\Box p$,
- $\Box(p \to q) \to (\Box p \to \Box q)$,

and closed under modus ponens $\frac{\varphi,\ \varphi\to\psi}{\psi}$, substitution $\frac{\varphi(p_1,\ldots,p_n)}{\varphi(\psi_1,\ldots,\psi_n)}$, and necessitation $\frac{\varphi}{\Box\varphi}$.

Algebraic models of **S4** are pairs $\mathfrak{A} = (A, \Box)$, where A is a Boolean algebra and $\Box : A \to A$ is a unary function satisfying:

- $\Box a \leq a$,
- $\Box a \leq \Box\Box a$,
- $\Box(a \wedge b) = \Box a \wedge \Box b$,
- $\Box 1 = 1$.

As usual, the dual of $\Box$ is defined as $\Diamond a = -\Box -a$ for each $a \in A$.

These algebras were introduced by McKinsey and Tarski [37], in the $\Diamond$ signature, under the name of *closure algebras*. The name is motivated by the fact that $\Diamond$ generalizes the definition of closure in a topological space. They are also known under the name of *topological Boolean algebras* [42] and *interior algebras* [7]. Nowadays it is common to call them **S4**-*algebras*.

The modal language is interpreted in an **S4**-algebra $\mathfrak{A}$ by assigning to each propositional letter an element of $\mathfrak{A}$, interpreting the classical connectives as the corresponding operations of the Boolean reduct of $\mathfrak{A}$, and the modal box as the unary function $\Box$. A modal formula φ is *valid* in $\mathfrak{A}$, written $\mathfrak{A} \vDash \varphi$, provided φ is 1 under all assignments of the letters, and φ is *satisfiable* in $\mathfrak{A}$ provided $\neg\varphi$ is not valid in $\mathfrak{A}$. We say that φ is *valid* whenever φ is valid in every **S4**-algebra. It is well known that φ is a theorem of **S4** iff φ is valid.

Typical examples of **S4**-algebras come from topological and relational semantics for **S4**. For a topological space X, let $\mathbf{I}_X$ and $\mathbf{C}_X$ be interior and closure in X, respectively. When it is clear from the context, we drop the subscripts. It is easy to see that the powerset algebra $\mathfrak{A}_X = (\wp(X), \mathbf{I}_X)$ is an **S4**-algebra, where $\wp(X)$ is the powerset of X. By the McKinsey-Tarski representation theorem [37], every **S4**-algebra is represented as a subalgebra of $\mathfrak{A}_X$ for some topological space X.

We recall that a *Kripke frame* is a pair $\mathfrak{F} = (W, R)$, where W is a set and R is a binary relation on W. If R is reflexive and transitive, then $\mathfrak{F}$ is called an **S4**-*frame*. It is well known that **S4**-frames provide relational semantics for **S4**, hence the name. Given an **S4**-frame $\mathfrak{F} = (W, R)$, $w \in W$, and $A \subseteq W$, let

- $R[w] = \{v \in W \mid wRv\}$,
- $\Box_R A = \{w \in W \mid R[w] \subseteq A\}$,
- $\Diamond_R A = \{w \in W \mid R[w] \cap A \neq \varnothing\}$.

Then the powerset algebra $\mathfrak{A}_{\mathfrak{F}} = (\wp(W), \Box_R)$ is an **S4**-algebra, and every **S4**-algebra is represented as a subalgebra of $\mathfrak{A}_{\mathfrak{F}}$ for some **S4**-frame $\mathfrak{F}$ (see [31, 34, 20]).

Every **S4**-frame $\mathfrak{F} = (W, R)$ can be thought of as a special topological space as follows. Call $U \subseteq W$ an *R-upset* if $w \in U$ implies $R[w] \subseteq U$ (*R-downsets* are defined dually). Let τ_R be the collection of all R-upsets of $\mathfrak{F}$. Then τ_R is a topology on W in which closure is $\Diamond_R$ and every $w \in W$ has the least open neighborhood $R[w]$. Such topological spaces are called *Alexandroff spaces*, and can alternatively be described as the topological spaces in which intersections of arbitrary families of opens are open. Conversely, every topological space X has its *specialization order* R defined by setting xRy iff $x \in \mathbf{C}_X(\{y\})$. It is easy to see that R is reflexive and transitive, and so (X, R) is an **S4**-frame. Moreover, if X is Alexandroff, then opens in X are exactly the R-upsets, and hence **S4**-frames are in one-to-one correspondence with Alexandroff spaces (see, e.g., [1, p. 238]).

In [20], Esakia put together Stone duality for Boolean algebras with relational representation of **S4**-algebras to obtain a full duality for **S4**-algebras. By Esakia duality, the categories of **S4**-algebras and Esakia spaces are dually equivalent.[1]

[1] An alternative duality for **S4**-algebras can be developed by means of descriptive **S4**-frames (see [27], [10, Ch. 8]).

Definition 2.1. A *Stone space* is a zero-dimensional compact Hausdorff space, and an *Esakia space* is an **S4**-frame $\mathfrak{F} = (W, R)$ such that W is equipped with a Stone topology satisfying

- $R[w]$ is closed;
- U clopen implies $\Box_R U$ is clopen.

The dual Esakia space of an **S4**-algebra $\mathfrak{A}$ is the pair $\mathfrak{A}_* = (W, R)$, where W is the Stone space of A and

$$wRv \text{ iff } (\forall a \in \mathfrak{A})(\Box a \in w \Rightarrow a \in v).$$

The dual **S4**-algebra of an Esakia space $\mathfrak{F} = (W, R)$ is the **S4**-algebra $\mathfrak{F}^* = (\mathsf{Clop}(W), \Box_R)$, where $\mathsf{Clop}(W)$ is the Boolean algebra of clopen subsets of W. Then $\beta : \mathfrak{A} \to \mathfrak{A}_*{}^*$ and $\varepsilon : \mathfrak{F} \to \mathfrak{F}^*{}_*$ are isomorphisms, where

$$\beta(a) = \{w \in W \mid a \in w\} \text{ and } \varepsilon(w) = \{U \in \mathsf{Clop}(W) \mid w \in U\}.$$

In the finite case, the topology on an Esakia space becomes discrete, and we identify finite Esakia spaces with finite **S4**-frames.

The modal language is interpreted in an Esakia space $\mathfrak{F}$ by interpreting the modal formulas in the dual **S4**-algebra $\mathfrak{F}^*$. A modal formula φ is defined to be valid (resp. satisfiable) in $\mathfrak{F}$ exactly when φ is valid (resp. satisfiable) in $\mathfrak{F}^*$. If φ is valid in $\mathfrak{F}$, then we write $\mathfrak{F} \vDash \varphi$.

Let $\mathfrak{A}$ be an **S4**-algebra and $\mathfrak{A}_*$ be the Esakia space of $\mathfrak{A}$. As is customary, we adopt topological terminology and call $a \in \mathfrak{A}$ *closed* if $a = \Diamond a$, *open* if $a = \Box a$, *dense* if $\Diamond a = 1$, and *nowhere dense* if $\Box\Diamond a = 0$. The following is well known (and easy to see):

- a is closed iff $\beta(a)$ is a clopen R-downset in $\mathfrak{A}_*$;
- a is open iff $\beta(a)$ is a clopen R-upset in $\mathfrak{A}_*$;
- a is dense iff $\Diamond_R \beta(a) = W$;
- a is nowhere dense iff $\Box_R \Diamond_R \beta(a) = \varnothing$.

The *relativization* of $\mathfrak{A}$ to $a \in \mathfrak{A}$ is the **S4**-algebra $\mathfrak{A}_a$ whose underlying set is the interval $[0, a]$, the meet and join in $\mathfrak{A}_a$ coincide with those in $\mathfrak{A}$, the complement of $b \in \mathfrak{A}_a$ is given by $a - b$, the interior by $\Box_a b = a \wedge \Box(a \to b)$, and the closure by $\Diamond_a b = a \wedge \Diamond b$. If $\mathfrak{A} = \mathfrak{A}_X$ is the powerset algebra of a topological space X and $Y \subseteq X$, then the relativization of $\mathfrak{A}$ to Y is the powerset algebra $\mathfrak{A}_Y$ of the subspace Y of X.[2] The relativization $\mathfrak{A}_a$ is realized dually as the restriction of R to the clopen subspace $\beta(a)$ of $\mathfrak{A}_*$. In order to describe dually a connection between nowhere dense elements and relativizations, we recall the notion of an R-maximal point.

Definition 2.2. Let $\mathfrak{F} = (W, R)$ be an **S4**-frame, $U \subseteq W$, and $w \in U$. Then w is an *R-maximal point* of U provided wRu and $u \in U$ imply uRw. We denote the set of R-maximal points of U by $\max_R(U)$. If $U = W$, then we write $\max_R(\mathfrak{F})$.

It is well known (see, e.g., [21, Sec. III.2]) that in an Esakia space $\mathfrak{F} = (W, R)$, the set $\max_R(\mathfrak{F})$ is a closed R-upset, and for each $w \in W$ there is $v \in \max_R(\mathfrak{F})$ such that wRv.

[2]Despite subscript being used to denote both a relativization of an **S4**-algebra $\mathfrak{A}$ and the powerset algebra of a space X, there is no ambiguity when $\mathfrak{A} = \mathfrak{A}_X$ because $(\mathfrak{A}_X)_Y = \mathfrak{A}_Y$.

LEMMA 2.3. *Let $\mathfrak{A}$ be an* **S4**-*algebra and $\mathfrak{A}_*$ be its Esakia space. Suppose $a \in \mathfrak{A}$ and $d \in \mathfrak{A}_a$. Then d is nowhere dense in $\mathfrak{A}_a$ iff $\beta(d) \cap \max_Q \beta(a) = \varnothing$, where Q is the restriction of R to $\beta(a)$.*

PROOF. Since $\mathfrak{A}_*$ is an Esakia space and $\beta(a)$ is clopen in $\mathfrak{A}_*$, it is well known (see, e.g., [21, Sec. III.2]) that $\mathfrak{F} = (\beta(a), Q)$ is also an Esakia space. As $\max_Q \beta(a)$ is a Q-upset of $\beta(a)$, the condition $\beta(d) \cap \max_Q \beta(a) = \varnothing$ is equivalent to $\Diamond_Q[\beta(d)] \cap \max_Q \beta(a) = \varnothing$, which in turn is equivalent to $\Box_Q \Diamond_Q[\beta(d)] \cap \max_Q \beta(a) = \varnothing$. Since $\Box_Q \Diamond_Q[\beta(d)]$ is a Q-upset of $\beta(a)$, the last condition is equivalent to $\Box_Q \Diamond_Q[\beta(d)] = \varnothing$. Therefore, $\beta(d) \cap \max_Q \beta(a) = \varnothing$ iff $\beta(\Box_a \Diamond_a d) = \varnothing$, which is equivalent to d being nowhere dense in $\mathfrak{A}_a$. ⊣

For an **S4**-frame $\mathfrak{F} = (W, R)$, we write $w \vec{R} v$ provided wRv and $\neg(vRw)$. We call a finite sequence $\{w_i \in W \mid 0 \le i < n\}$ an *R-chain* provided $w_i \vec{R} w_{i+1}$ for all i, and define the *length* of the R-chain $\{w_i \in W \mid 0 \le i < n\}$ to be $n-1$. Note that we allow the empty R-chain which has length -1.

DEFINITION 2.4. Let $\mathfrak{A}$ be an **S4**-algebra. Define the *Krull dimension* $\mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{A})$ of $\mathfrak{A}$ as the supremum of the lengths of R-chains in $\mathfrak{A}_*$. If the supremum is not finite, then we write $\mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{A}) = \infty$.

The definition of the length of an R-chain that we have adopted has its roots in algebra. Modal logicians have used a similar concept of *depth* of a frame $\mathfrak{F} = (W, R)$. But in modal logic the length of an R-chain $\{w_i \in W \mid 0 \le i < n\}$ is typically defined to be n. This notion of length is always one more than the notion of length in algebra. The difference is whether we count the number of R-links in the R-chain (as algebraists do) or the number of points in the R-chain (as modal logicians do). Therefore, the Krull dimension of $\mathfrak{A}$ is one less than the depth of $\mathfrak{A}_*$ (provided the Krull dimension of $\mathfrak{A}$ is finite). Thus, $\mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{A}) = n$ iff $\mathrm{depth}(\mathfrak{A}_*) = n + 1$ for $n \in \omega$.

The following well-known lemma (see, e.g., [10, Prop. 3.44]) measures the bound on the depth of $\mathfrak{A}_*$, and hence the bound on the Krull dimension of $\mathfrak{A}$, by means of the modal formulas bd_n.

LEMMA 2.5. *Let $\mathfrak{A}$ be a nontrivial* **S4**-*algebra and $n \ge 1$. Then* $\mathrm{depth}(\mathfrak{A}_*) \le n$ *iff $\mathfrak{A} \vDash \mathsf{bd}_n$.*

It is relatively easy to describe when $\mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{A}) \le 0$. Recall that $\mathfrak{A}$ is *trivial* if $0 = 1$, it is *discrete* if $\Box$ is the identity function, and it is an **S5**-*algebra* (or *monadic algebra*) if $a \le \Box\Diamond a$ for all $a \in A$. It is well known that $\mathfrak{A}$ is trivial iff $\mathfrak{A}_* = \varnothing$, that $\mathfrak{A}$ is discrete iff R is the identity, and that $\mathfrak{A}$ is an **S5**-algebra iff R is an equivalence relation.

LEMMA 2.6. *Let $\mathfrak{A}$ be an* **S4**-*algebra.*
1. $\mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{A}) = -1$ *iff $\mathfrak{A}$ is the trivial algebra.*
2. $\mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{A}) \le 0$ *iff $\mathfrak{A}$ is an* **S5**-*algebra.*
3. $\mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{A}) = 0$ *iff $\mathfrak{A}$ is a nontrivial* **S5**-*algebra.*
4. *If $\mathfrak{A}$ is discrete, then* $\mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{A}) \le 0$.

PROOF. (1) Suppose $\mathfrak{A}$ is trivial. Then $\mathfrak{A}_* = \varnothing$, so the only R-chain in $\mathfrak{A}_*$ is the empty chain whose length is -1. Therefore, $\mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{A}) = -1$. Conversely, if

$\mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{A}) = -1$, then every R-chain in $\mathfrak{A}_*$ has length -1, and hence is the empty chain. Thus, $\mathfrak{A}_* = \varnothing$, and so $\mathfrak{A}$ is the trivial algebra.

(2) Suppose $\mathfrak{A}$ is an **S5**-algebra. Then R is an equivalence relation, so there are no $w, v \in \mathfrak{A}_*$ with $w\vec{R}v$. Therefore, every R-chain in $\mathfrak{A}_*$ has length ≤ 0. Thus, $\mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{A}) \leq 0$. Conversely, suppose $\mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{A}) \leq 0$. Then every R-chain in $\mathfrak{A}_*$ has length ≤ 0. Therefore, if xRy, then it cannot be the case that $\neg(yRx)$. Thus, R is symmetric, and so $\mathfrak{A}$ is an **S5**-algebra.

(3) This follows from (1) and (2).

(4) This follows from (2) since every discrete algebra is an **S5**-algebra. ⊣

REMARK 2.7.
1. Since not every **S5**-algebra is discrete, the converse of Lemma 2.6(4) does not hold.
2. Suppose $\mathfrak{A}$ is a subalgebra of $\mathfrak{A}_X$ for some topological space X. If $\mathfrak{A}$ consists of clopen subsets of X, then $\mathfrak{A}$ is discrete, and hence $\mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{A}) \leq 0$.

By Lemma 2.6, whether the Krull dimension of $\mathfrak{A}$ is ≤ 0 can be determined internally in $\mathfrak{A}$, without accessing $\mathfrak{A}_*$. The goal of the remainder of this section is to develop a pointfree description of the Krull dimension of $\mathfrak{A}$ that does not require the Esakia space of $\mathfrak{A}$. In fact, we will prove that $\mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{A})$ can be defined recursively as follows.

DEFINITION 2.8. The *Krull dimension* $\mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{A})$ of an **S4**-algebra $\mathfrak{A}$ can be defined as follows:

$\mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{A}) = -1$	if	$\mathfrak{A}$ is the trivial algebra,
$\mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{A}) \leq n$	if	$\mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{A}_d) \leq n-1$ for every nowhere dense $d \in \mathfrak{A}$,
$\mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{A}) = n$	if	$\mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{A}) \leq n$ and $\mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{A}) \not\leq n-1$,
$\mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{A}) = \infty$	if	$\mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{A}) \not\leq n$ for any $n = -1, 0, 1, 2, \dots$.

To show that Definitions 2.4 and 2.8 are equivalent requires some preparation. For now we refer to Definition 2.4 as the *external Krull dimension* and to Definition 2.8 as the *internal Krull dimension* of $\mathfrak{A}$.

LEMMA 2.9. *Let $\mathfrak{A}$ be an **S4**-algebra, $a \in \mathfrak{A}$, and $d \in \mathfrak{A}_a$. If d is nowhere dense in $\mathfrak{A}_a$, then d is nowhere dense in $\mathfrak{A}$.*

PROOF. Set $u = \Box\Diamond d$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} d \wedge u = d \wedge \Box\Diamond d &\leq a \wedge \Box\Diamond d \leq a \wedge \Box(a \to \Diamond d) \\ &= a \wedge \Box(a \to (a \wedge \Diamond d)) = \Box_a \Diamond_a d = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, $d \leq -u$. Since u is open, $-u$ is closed, so $\Diamond d \leq -u$, giving $u \wedge \Diamond d = 0$. Thus, $u = 0$, and hence d is nowhere dense in $\mathfrak{A}$. ⊣

DEFINITION 2.10. Let $n \geq 0$ and $a_1, \dots, a_{n+1} \in \mathfrak{A}$. Define $d_0, \dots, d_{n+1}$ and $e_0, \dots, e_n$ recursively as follows, where $0 \leq i \leq n$:

$$\begin{aligned} d_0 &= 1, \\ e_i &= \Diamond(\Box a_{i+1} \wedge d_i), \\ d_{i+1} &= e_i - a_{i+1}. \end{aligned}$$

Let $n \geq 1$. It is straightforward to see that if we interpret p_i as a_i for $1 \leq i \leq n$, then the formula $\neg\mathsf{bd}_n$ is interpreted as d_n, and the antecedent of bd_n as e_{n-1}.

LEMMA 2.11. *Let* $n \geq 0$, $\mathfrak{A}$ *be an* $\mathbf{S4}$*-algebra,* $a_1, \ldots, a_{n+1} \in \mathfrak{A}$*, and* $d_0, \ldots, d_{n+1}$ *and* $e_0, \ldots, e_n$ *be defined as in Definition 2.10.*

1. e_1 *is nowhere dense in* $\mathfrak{A}$.
2. e_{i+1} *is nowhere dense in* $\mathfrak{A}_{e_i}$ *for* $1 \leq i < n$.

PROOF. (1) Since $e_0 = \Diamond\Box a_1$ is closed, we have

$$\Box\Diamond d_1 = \Box\Diamond(e_0 - a_1) \leq \Box(e_0 - \Box a_1) = \Box e_0 - \Diamond\Box a_1 \leq e_0 - e_0 = 0.$$

Therefore, d_1 is nowhere dense in $\mathfrak{A}$. This yields that $\Box a_2 \wedge d_1$ is nowhere dense in $\mathfrak{A}$. Thus, $e_1 = \Diamond(\Box a_2 \wedge d_1)$ is nowhere dense in $\mathfrak{A}$.

(2) For $1 \leq i < n$, we have $e_{i+1} \leq \Diamond d_{i+1} \leq \Diamond e_i = e_i$, and so $e_{i+1} \in \mathfrak{A}_{e_i}$. Since $e_{i+1} = \Diamond(\Box a_{i+2} \wedge d_{i+1})$, it is sufficient to show $\Box a_{i+2} \wedge d_{i+1}$ is nowhere dense in $\mathfrak{A}_{e_i}$. Because e_i is closed in $\mathfrak{A}$, we have $\Diamond_{e_i} a = \Diamond a$ for all $a \leq e_i$. To see that $\Box a_{i+2} \wedge d_{i+1}$ is nowhere dense in $\mathfrak{A}_{e_i}$, let u be open in $\mathfrak{A}_{e_i}$ with $u \leq \Diamond(\Box a_{i+2} \wedge d_{i+1})$. We set $u' = u \wedge \Box a_{i+1}$. Then u' is open in $\mathfrak{A}_{e_i}$ and $u' \leq a_{i+1}$, so

$$\begin{aligned} u' \wedge \Box a_{i+2} \wedge d_{i+1} &= u' \wedge \Box a_{i+2} \wedge (e_i - a_{i+1}) \\ &\leq u' \wedge (e_i - a_{i+1}) = u' - a_{i+1} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, $u' \wedge \Diamond(\Box a_{i+2} \wedge d_{i+1}) = 0$. This together with $u' \leq u \leq \Diamond(\Box a_{i+2} \wedge d_{i+1})$ yields that $u' = 0$. Thus, $u \wedge \Box a_{i+1} = 0$, and so $u \wedge \Box a_{i+1} \wedge d_i = 0$. But $\Box a_{i+1} \wedge d_i$ is dense in $\mathfrak{A}_{e_i}$, giving that $u = 0$. Consequently, $\Box a_{i+2} \wedge d_{i+1}$ is nowhere dense in $\mathfrak{A}_{e_i}$. ⊣

The next lemma concerns the internal Krull dimension of an $\mathbf{S4}$-algebra.

LEMMA 2.12. *Let* $\mathfrak{A}$ *be an* $\mathbf{S4}$*-algebra.*

1. *For* $a \in \mathfrak{A}$*, we have* $\mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{A}_a) \leq \mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{A})$.
2. $\mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{A}) \leq n$ *iff* $\mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{A}_d) \leq n-1$ *for every closed nowhere dense* $d \in \mathfrak{A}$.

PROOF. (1) If $\mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{A}) = \infty$, then there is nothing to prove. Suppose $\mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{A}) = n$. Let $d \in \mathfrak{A}_a$ be nowhere dense in $\mathfrak{A}_a$. By Lemma 2.9, d is nowhere dense in $\mathfrak{A}$. Since $\mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{A}) = n$, we see that $\mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{A}_d) \leq n-1$. Because $(\mathfrak{A}_a)_d = \mathfrak{A}_d$, we conclude that $\mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{A}_a) \leq n$. Thus, $\mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{A}_a) \leq \mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{A})$.

(2) One implication is trivial. For the other, let d be nowhere dense in $\mathfrak{A}$. Then $\Diamond d$ is closed and nowhere dense in $\mathfrak{A}$. Therefore, $\mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{A}_{\Diamond d}) \leq n-1$. Thus, (1) yields $\mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{A}_d) = \mathrm{kdim}((\mathfrak{A}_{\Diamond d})_d) \leq \mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{A}_{\Diamond d}) \leq n-1$. Consequently, $\mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{A}) \leq n$. ⊣

We next recall the notion of an Esakia morphism between Esakia spaces.

DEFINITION 2.13. Suppose $\mathfrak{F} = (W, R)$ and $\mathfrak{G} = (V, Q)$ are Esakia spaces.

1. A map $f : W \to V$ is a *p-morphism* provided $R[f(w)] = f(R[w])$ for all $w \in W$.
2. An *Esakia morphism* is a continuous p-morphism $f : W \to V$.

It is well known (see, e.g., [21, Sec. IV.3]) that Esakia morphisms correspond dually to $\mathbf{S4}$-algebra homomorphisms; that is, $h : \mathfrak{A} \to \mathfrak{B}$ is an $\mathbf{S4}$-algebra homomorphism iff $h_* : \mathfrak{B}_* \to \mathfrak{A}_*$ is an Esakia morphism, where $h_*(w) = h^{-1}(w)$. Moreover, h is 1-1 (resp. onto) iff h_* is onto (resp. 1-1).

We call an **S4**-frame $\mathfrak{F} = (W, R)$ *rooted* if there is $r \in W$ with $W = R[r]$. We refer to r as a root of $\mathfrak{F}$. In general, r is not unique. Let $\mathfrak{F} = (W, R)$ be a finite rooted **S4**-frame. It is well known [30, 24] that with $\mathfrak{F}$ we can associate the *Jankov-Fine formula* $\chi_{\mathfrak{F}}$, which satisfies the following property:

$$\chi_{\mathfrak{F}} \text{ is satisfiable in an Esakia space } \mathfrak{G} \text{ iff there is an Esakia space } \mathfrak{E}$$
$$\text{and Esakia morphisms } \mathfrak{F} \xleftarrow{f} \mathfrak{E} \xrightarrow{g} \mathfrak{G} \text{ such that } f \text{ is onto and } g \text{ is 1-1.}$$

Let $\mathfrak{F}_n = (W_n, R)$ be the n-element chain, where $W_n = \{w_0, \ldots, w_{n-1}\}$ and $w_i R w_j$ iff $j \leq i$; see Figure 1.

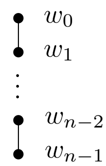


FIGURE 1. The n-element chain.

We are ready to characterize the internal Krull dimension of an **S4**-algebra.

THEOREM 2.14. *Let $\mathfrak{A}$ be a nontrivial* **S4***-algebra and $n \geq 1$. The following are equivalent:*

1. $\mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{A}) \leq n - 1$.
2. *There does not exist a sequence $c_0, \ldots, c_n$ of nonzero closed elements of $\mathfrak{A}$ such that $c_0 = 1$ and c_{i+1} is nowhere dense in $\mathfrak{A}_{c_i}$ for each $i \in \{0, \ldots, n-1\}$.*
3. $\mathfrak{A} \vDash \mathsf{bd}_n$.
4. $\mathrm{depth}(\mathfrak{A}_*) \leq n$.
5. $\mathfrak{A} \vDash \neg\chi_{\mathfrak{F}_{n+1}}$.
6. *$\mathfrak{F}^*_{n+1}$ is not isomorphic to a subalgebra of a homomorphic image of $\mathfrak{A}$.*
7. *There do not exist an Esakia space $\mathfrak{G}$ and Esakia morphisms $\mathfrak{F}_{n+1} \xleftarrow{f} \mathfrak{G} \xrightarrow{g} \mathfrak{A}_*$ such that f is onto and g is 1-1.*
8. *$\mathfrak{F}^*_{n+1}$ is not isomorphic to a subalgebra of $\mathfrak{A}$.*
9. *$\mathfrak{F}_{n+1}$ is not an image of $\mathfrak{A}_*$ under an onto Esakia morphism.*

PROOF. (1)⇒(2): Induction on n. Let $n = 1$. Since $\mathfrak{A}$ is nontrivial, $\mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{A}) \leq 0$ yields $\mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{A}) = 0$. Therefore, for any nowhere dense d in $\mathfrak{A}$, we have $\mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{A}_d) = -1$, so $\mathfrak{A}_d$ is trivial, and hence $d = 0$. Thus, $\mathfrak{A}$ has no nonzero closed nowhere dense elements, as required. Next let $n > 1$ and $\mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{A}) \leq n-1$. Suppose there is a sequence $c_0, \ldots, c_n$ of nonzero closed elements of $\mathfrak{A}$ such that $c_0 = 1$ and c_{i+1} is nowhere dense in $\mathfrak{A}_{c_i}$ for each $i \in \{0, \ldots, n-1\}$. Then $c_1, \ldots, c_n$ is a sequence of nonzero closed elements of $\mathfrak{A}_{c_1}$ such that c_{i+1} is nowhere dense in $\mathfrak{A}_{c_i}$ for each $i \in \{1, \ldots, n-1\}$. By the induction hypothesis, applied to $\mathfrak{A}_{c_1}$, we have $\mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{A}_{c_1}) > n - 1$. Since c_1 is nowhere dense in $\mathfrak{A}$ with $\mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{A}_{c_1}) > n - 1$, we conclude that $\mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{A}) > n$. This contradicts (1).

(2)⇒(3): If $\mathfrak{A} \nvDash \mathsf{bd}_n$, then there exist $a_1, \ldots, a_n \in \mathfrak{A}$ such that $d_n \neq 0$, where d_n is defined as in Definition 2.10. Put $a_{n+1} = 1$ and let $e_0, \ldots, e_n$ be defined as in Definition 2.10. Observe that

$$e_n = \Diamond(\Box a_{n+1} \wedge d_n) = \Diamond(\Box 1 \wedge d_n) = \Diamond d_n \geq d_n \neq 0.$$

Set $c_0 = 1$ and $c_i = e_i$ for $1 \leq i \leq n$. Then $c_0, \dots, c_n$ is a sequence of nonzero closed elements in $\mathfrak{A}$ such that $c_0 = 1$ and, by Lemma 2.11, c_{i+1} is nowhere dense in $\mathfrak{A}_{c_i}$ for each $i \in \{0, \dots, n-1\}$.

(3)⇒(1): Suppose that $\mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{A}) > n - 1$. We define a decreasing sequence $b_0, \dots, b_n$ of closed elements in $\mathfrak{A}$ such that b_{i+1} is nowhere dense in $\mathfrak{A}_{b_i}$ and $\mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{A}_{b_{i+1}}) > (n-1) - (i+1)$. Set $b_0 = 1$. If b_i is already defined with $\mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{A}_{b_i}) > (n-1) - i$, then by Lemma 2.12, there is a closed nowhere dense b_{i+1} of $\mathfrak{A}_{b_i}$ such that $\mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{A}_{b_{i+1}}) > (n-1) - (i+1)$. Noting that $\mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{A}_{b_n}) > (n-1) - n = -1$, it follows that $\mathfrak{A}_{b_n}$ is not trivial, and hence $b_n \neq 0$.

Let $a_i = -b_i$ for $1 \leq i \leq n$. Let $d_0, \dots, d_n$ be defined from $a_1, \dots, a_n$ as in Definition 2.10. We show that $b_i = d_i$ for each $0 \leq i \leq n$. If $i = 0$, then $b_0 = 1 = d_0$. Next suppose that $b_i = d_i$ for $0 \leq i < n$, and show that $b_{i+1} = d_{i+1}$. Since a_{i+1} is open in $\mathfrak{A}$, b_{i+1} is nowhere dense in $\mathfrak{A}_{b_i}$, and b_i is closed in $\mathfrak{A}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} b_{i+1} &= b_i \wedge b_{i+1} = \Diamond(b_i - b_{i+1}) \wedge b_{i+1} = \Diamond(b_i - b_{i+1}) - (-b_{i+1}) \\ &= \Diamond(a_{i+1} \wedge b_i) - a_{i+1} = \Diamond(\Box a_{i+1} \wedge d_i) - a_{i+1} = d_{i+1}. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, $d_n = b_n \neq 0$. Since $\neg \mathsf{bd}_n$ is interpreted in $\mathfrak{A}$ as d_n, we conclude that $\mathfrak{A}$ refutes bd_n.

(3)⇔(4)⇔(8): This is well known; see Lemma 2.5 and [35, Lem. 2].

(5)⇔(7): This is the Jankov-Fine Theorem.

(6)⇔(7): This follows from Esakia duality.

(6)⇒(8): This is obvious.

(8)⇔(9): This follows from Esakia duality.

(4)⇒(7): This is obvious since onto Esakia morphisms do not increase the depth. ⊣

Remark 2.15. Theorem 2.14 can be extended to include the trivial algebra by letting $\mathsf{bd}_0 = \bot$.

As an immediate consequence, we obtain:

Corollary 2.16. *The internal and external Krull dimensions of an* **S4**-*algebra coincide, and so Definitions 2.4 and 2.8 are equivalent.*

§3. Modal Krull dimension of topological spaces. As we pointed out in the introduction, it is inadequate to define the Krull dimension of a topological space X as the supremum of the lengths of finite chains in the specialization order of X. Section 2 suggests that a more adequate definition would result by working with the Krull dimension of $\mathfrak{A}_X$.

Definition 3.1. Define the *modal Krull dimension* $\mathrm{mdim}(X)$ of a topological space X as the Krull dimension of $\mathfrak{A}_X$; that is, $\mathrm{mdim}(X) = \mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{A}_X)$.

Remark 3.2. It is immediate from Corollary 2.16 that the modal Krull dimension of a topological space X can be defined recursively as follows:

$$\begin{array}{lll} \mathrm{mdim}(X) = -1 & \text{if} & X = \varnothing, \\ \mathrm{mdim}(X) \leq n & \text{if} & \mathrm{mdim}(D) \leq n-1 \text{ for every nowhere dense subset } D \text{ of } X, \\ \mathrm{mdim}(X) = n & \text{if} & \mathrm{mdim}(X) \leq n \text{ and } \mathrm{mdim}(X) \not\leq n-1, \\ \mathrm{mdim}(X) = \infty & \text{if} & \mathrm{mdim}(X) \not\leq n \text{ for any } n = -1, 0, 1, 2, \dots. \end{array}$$

LEMMA 3.3. *If Y is a subspace of X, then* $\mathrm{mdim}(Y) \leq \mathrm{mdim}(X)$.

PROOF. By Lemma 2.12(1), $\mathrm{mdim}(Y) = \mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{A}_Y) \leq \mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{A}_X) = \mathrm{mdim}(X)$. ⊣

LEMMA 3.4. *Let X be a topological space. Then* $\mathrm{mdim}(X) \leq n$ *iff for every closed nowhere dense subset D of X we have* $\mathrm{mdim}(D) \leq n-1$.

PROOF. Apply Lemma 2.12(2). ⊣

To obtain an analogue of Theorem 2.14 for modal Krull dimension, we require an analogue of the Jankov-Fine theorem for topological spaces. Let $\mathfrak{F} = (W, R)$ be a finite rooted **S4**-frame and choose any enumeration of $W = \{w_i \mid i < n\}$ in which w_0 is a root of $\mathfrak{F}$. We recall [24] that the Jankov-Fine formula $\chi_{\mathfrak{F}}$ associated with $\mathfrak{F}$ is the conjunction of the following formulas:

1. p_0,
2. $\Box(p_0 \vee \cdots \vee p_{n-1})$,
3. $\Box(p_i \to \neg p_j)$ for distinct $i, j < n$,
4. $\Box(p_i \to \Diamond p_j)$ whenever $w_i R w_j$, and
5. $\Box(p_i \to \neg\Diamond p_j)$ whenever $\neg(w_i R w_j)$.

The modal language is interpreted in a topological space X by interpreting it in the powerset algebra $\mathfrak{A}_X$. A modal formula φ is defined to be valid (resp. satisfiable) in X exactly when φ is valid (resp. satisfiable) in $\mathfrak{A}_X$. If φ is valid in X, then we write $X \vDash \varphi$. For a given valuation v and $x \in X$, we write $x \vDash_v \varphi$, or $x \vDash \varphi$ for short, if φ is true at x under v.

An *interior map* between topological spaces X, Y is a continuous open map $f : X \to Y$. It is well known (see, e.g., [42, Sec. III.3]) that the following are equivalent:

- $f : X \to Y$ is interior,
- $f^{-1}(\mathbf{I}_Y A) = \mathbf{I}_X f^{-1}(A)$ for all $A \subseteq Y$,
- $f^{-1}(\mathbf{C}_Y A) = \mathbf{C}_X f^{-1}(A)$ for all $A \subseteq Y$.

We call Y an *interior image* of X if there is an onto interior map $f : X \to Y$. The next lemma generalizes [24, Lem. 1] to topological spaces.

LEMMA 3.5. *Let X be a topological space. Then $\chi_{\mathfrak{F}}$ is satisfiable in X iff $\mathfrak{F}$ is an interior image of an open subspace of X.*

PROOF. First suppose that $\mathfrak{F}$ is an interior image of an open subspace U of X, say via $f : U \to \mathfrak{F}$. Let p_i be interpreted as $A_i := f^{-1}(w_i)$ when $i < n$ and as $A_i := \varnothing$ when $i \geq n$. Since $A_0 = f^{-1}(w_0) \neq \varnothing$, there is $x \in U$ with $x \vDash p_0$. We show that $x \vDash \chi_{\mathfrak{F}}$. As $A_0 \cup \cdots \cup A_{n-1} = U$ and $x \in U$, we see that $x \vDash \Box(p_0 \vee \cdots \vee p_{n-1})$. Suppose $i \neq j$. Because $A_i \cap A_j = \varnothing$, we see that $x \vDash \Box(p_i \to \neg p_j)$. Suppose $w_i R w_j$. Then $w_i \in \Diamond_R\{w_j\}$, so since f is interior, $A_i = f^{-1}(w_i) \subseteq f^{-1}\Diamond_R\{w_j\} = \mathbf{C}_U f^{-1}(w_j) = \mathbf{C} A_j$, where $\mathbf{C}$

denotes closure in X and $\mathbf{C}_U$ denotes closure in the subspace U. Therefore, $x \vDash \Box(p_i \to \Diamond p_j)$. Finally, suppose $\neg(w_i R w_j)$. Then $\{w_i\} \cap \Diamond_R\{w_j\} = \varnothing$. As f is interior, this yields $f^{-1}(w_i) \cap \mathbf{C}_U f^{-1}(w_j) = \varnothing$. Thus, $A_i \cap \mathbf{C}_U A_j = \varnothing$, which gives $x \vDash \Box(p_i \to \neg\Diamond p_j)$. Consequently, $\chi_{\mathfrak{F}}$ is satisfiable at x in X.

Conversely suppose that $\chi_{\mathfrak{F}}$ is satisfied at some $x \in X$ by interpreting p_i as $A_i \subseteq X$. Set

$$\begin{aligned} U = \mathbf{I}\left(\bigcup_{i<n} A_i\right) &\cap \bigcap_{0 \le i \ne j < n} \mathbf{I}\left((X \setminus A_i) \cup (X \setminus A_j)\right) \\ &\cap \bigcap_{w_i R w_j} \mathbf{I}\left((X \setminus A_i) \cup \mathbf{C}A_j\right) \cap \bigcap_{\neg(w_i R w_j)} \mathbf{I}\left((X \setminus A_i) \cup (X \setminus \mathbf{C}A_j)\right) \end{aligned}$$

Then U is open and nonempty since $x \in A_0 \cap U$. Define $f : U \to \mathfrak{F}$ by setting $f(y) = w_i$ provided $y \in A_i$ (for $i < n$). To see that f is well defined, let $y \in A_i \cap A_j$. Then $y \notin X \setminus \mathbf{C}(A_i \cap A_j) = \mathbf{I}((X \setminus A_i) \cup (X \setminus A_j))$. Therefore, it follows from the definition of U that $i = j$, and so f is well defined.

To see that f is onto, since w_0 is a root of $\mathfrak{F}$, we have $w_0 R w_j$, and so $U \subseteq (X \setminus A_0) \cup \mathbf{C}A_j$ for all $j < n$. Recalling that $x \in A_0 \cap U$, we get $x \in \mathbf{C}A_j$ for each $j < n$. As U is open and contains x, we have $U \cap A_j \ne \varnothing$ for each $j < n$. Thus, f is onto.

Finally, to see that f is interior, it is sufficient to show that $f^{-1}(\Diamond_R\{w_j\}) = \mathbf{C}_U f^{-1}(w_j)$ for each $j < n$. Suppose $y \in f^{-1}(\Diamond_R\{w_j\})$. Then $f(y) R w_j$. Assuming $f(y) = w_i$, we have $y \in A_i$ and $y \in (X \setminus A_i) \cup \mathbf{C}A_j$, giving $y \in \mathbf{C}A_j$. So $y \in \mathbf{C}_U A_j = \mathbf{C}_U f^{-1}(w_j)$. Conversely, suppose $y \notin f^{-1}(\Diamond_R\{w_j\})$. Then $\neg(f(y) R w_j)$. Assuming $f(y) = w_i$, we have $y \in A_i$ and $y \in (X \setminus A_i) \cup (X \setminus \mathbf{C}A_j)$, yielding $y \in X \setminus \mathbf{C}A_j$. Thus, $y \notin \mathbf{C}A_j$, and hence $y \notin \mathbf{C}_U A_j = \mathbf{C}_U f^{-1}(w_j)$. Consequently, f is interior, and hence $\mathfrak{F}$ is an interior image of an open subspace of X. ⊣

The next theorem is an analogue of Theorem 2.14 for modal Krull dimension, and is the main result of this section.

THEOREM 3.6. *Let $X \ne \varnothing$, $n \ge 1$, and $\mathfrak{F}_{n+1}$ be the $(n+1)$-element chain. The following are equivalent:*

1. $\mathrm{mdim}(X) \le n - 1$.
2. *There does not exist a sequence $F_0, \ldots, F_n$ of nonempty closed subsets of X such that $F_0 = X$ and F_{i+1} is nowhere dense in F_i for each $0 \le i < n$.*
3. $X \vDash \mathsf{bd}_n$.
4. $X \vDash \neg\chi_{\mathfrak{F}_{n+1}}$.
5. *$\mathfrak{F}_{n+1}$ is not an interior image of any open subspace of X.*
6. *$\mathfrak{F}_{n+1}$ is not an interior image of X.*

PROOF. (1)⇔(2)⇔(3)⇔(4): This follows from the equivalence of Items (1), (2), (3), and (5) of Theorem 2.14, Definition 3.1, the correspondence between relativizations and subspaces, and the fact that X and $\mathfrak{A}_X$ validate exactly the same modal formulas.

(4)⇔(5): We have $X \vDash \neg\chi_{\mathfrak{F}_{n+1}}$ iff $\chi_{\mathfrak{F}_{n+1}}$ is not satisfiable in X. This, by Lemma 3.5, is equivalent to $\mathfrak{F}_{n+1}$ not being an interior image of any open subspace of X.

(5)⇒(6): This is obvious.

(6)⇒(2): Suppose there is a sequence $F_0, \ldots, F_n$ of nonempty closed subsets of X such that $F_0 = X$ and F_{i+1} is nowhere dense in F_i for each $i \in \{0, \ldots, n-1\}$. We show that $\mathfrak{F}_{n+1}$ is an interior image of X. Let $F_{n+1} = \varnothing$. Define $f : X \to W_{n+1}$ by $f(x) = w_i$ if $x \in F_i \setminus F_{i+1}$ for $i \leq n$. Clearly f is well-defined and onto since $\{F_i \setminus F_{i+1} \mid i \leq n\}$ is a partition of X. Moreover, $\mathbf{C}(F_i \setminus F_{i+1}) = F_i$ since F_i is closed in X and F_{i+1} is nowhere dense in F_i for $i \leq n$. Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} f^{-1}(\Diamond_R\{w_i\}) &= f^{-1}\left(\{w_i, \ldots, w_n\}\right) = \bigcup\nolimits_{j=i}^{n} (F_j \setminus F_{j+1}) \\ &= F_i = \mathbf{C}(F_i \setminus F_{i+1}) = \mathbf{C}f^{-1}(w_i). \end{aligned}$$

Consequently, f is an onto interior map, and hence $\mathfrak{F}_{n+1}$ is an interior image of X. ⊣

Section 7 contains a comparison of modal Krull dimension with other well-known topological dimension functions. We next calculate the modal Krull dimension of some well-known spaces.

Example 3.7.

1. It follows from the celebrated McKinsey-Tarski theorem [37, 42] that every finite rooted **S4**-frame is an interior image of any dense-in-itself metric space. Let $\mathbb{R}$, $\mathcal{C}$, and $\mathbb{Q}$ denote the real line, the Cantor discontinuum, and the rational line, respectively. It follows from Theorem 3.6 that each of $\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{C}, \mathbb{Q}$ has infinite modal Krull dimension.
2. We view ordinals as topological spaces equipped with the interval topology induced by the well order. Let $n \geq 1$. It is well known that the n-element chain is an interior image of the ordinal ω^n, and that the $(n+1)$-element chain is not an interior image of ω^n. By Theorem 3.6, $\mathrm{mdim}(\omega^n) = n - 1$.
3. A reasoning similar to (2) yields that $\mathrm{mdim}(\omega^n{+}1) = n$ and $\mathrm{mdim}(\omega^\omega{+}1) = \infty$. Since these ordinals are compact, and hence Stone spaces, we obtain the examples alluded to in the introduction.
4. Let X be a nonempty Alexandroff space and let $n \geq 1$. By Theorem 3.6, $\mathrm{mdim}(X) \leq n-1$ iff $X \vDash \mathsf{bd}_n$. This together with the finite model property of $\mathbf{S4}_n$ yields that $\mathbf{S4}_n$ is the logic of the class of all nonempty Alexandroff spaces of modal Krull dimension $\leq n-1$. Since every finite space is Alexandroff, $\mathbf{S4}_n$ is also the logic of the class of all nonempty finite spaces of modal Krull dimension $\leq n-1$.

For T_1-spaces there is an alternate description of modal Krull dimension, which is based on an appropriate generalization of the concept of a nodec space. This will be discussed in the next section.

§4. n-discrete algebras, n-nodec spaces, and n-Zeman formulas. In this section we generalize the notion of a discrete **S4**-algebra to that of an n-discrete **S4**-algebra. The topological counterpart of this generalization yields a generalization of the concept of a nodec space. As was shown in [3], nodec spaces are modally definable by the Zeman formula. We introduce n-Zeman formulas and show that they define n-discrete **S4**-algebras and n-nodec spaces. We prove that a T_1-space X is n-nodec iff $\mathrm{mdim}(X) \leq n$. From this we derive that there are infinitely many modal logics incomplete with respect to any class of T_1-spaces.

DEFINITION 4.1. Let $\mathfrak{A}$ be a nontrivial **S4**-algebra.

1. Call $\mathfrak{A}$ 0-*discrete* if $\mathfrak{A}$ is discrete.
2. For $n \geq 1$, call $\mathfrak{A}$ n-*discrete* if $\mathfrak{A}_a$ is $(n-1)$-discrete for each nowhere dense $a \in \mathfrak{A}$.

REMARK 4.2. This definition can be extended to all **S4**-algebras by letting the trivial **S4**-algebra to be (-1)-discrete.

In order to axiomatize n-discrete **S4**-algebras, we generalize the Zeman formula

$$\mathsf{zem} = \Box\Diamond\Box p \to (p \to \Box p)$$

as follows.

DEFINITION 4.3. Set $\mathsf{bd}_0 = \bot$, and for $n \geq 0$, define

$$\mathsf{zem}_n = p_{n+1} \to \Box(\mathsf{bd}_n \vee p_{n+1}).$$

We call zem_n the n-*Zeman formula*, and we call

$$\mathbf{S4.Z}_n := \mathbf{S4} + \mathsf{zem}_n$$

the n-*Zeman logic*.

REMARK 4.4.

1. An easy induction shows that bd_n and zem_n are Sahlqvist formulas (see, e.g., [2, Def. 3.1]). Therefore, $\mathbf{S4}_n$ and $\mathbf{S4.Z}_n$ are Sahlqvist logics. Thus, $\mathbf{S4}_n$ and $\mathbf{S4.Z}_n$ are canonical, and hence Kripke complete (see, e.g., [10, Sec. 10.3] or [6, Sec. 3.6 and 5.6]).
2. It is easy to see that zem_0 is equivalent to $p \to \Box p$, and hence $\mathbf{S4.Z}_0$ is the logic of (nontrivial) discrete **S4**-algebras. We will see shortly that zem_1 is equivalent to zem, and hence $\mathbf{S4.Z}_1$ is the Zeman logic $\mathbf{S4.Z} := \mathbf{S4} + \mathsf{zem}$.

THEOREM 4.5. *Let $\mathfrak{A}$ be a nontrivial* **S4**-*algebra and $n \geq 0$. The following are equivalent:*

1. $\mathfrak{A}$ *is n-discrete.*
2. $\mathfrak{A} \vDash \mathsf{zem}_n$.
3. *There is no chain $w_{n+1} R w_n \vec{R} w_{n-1} \vec{R} \dots \vec{R} w_1 \vec{R} w_0$ in $\mathfrak{A}_*$ satisfying $w_{n+1} \neq w_n$.*

PROOF. (1)⇒(3): Suppose that $\mathfrak{A}$ is n-discrete. If there is a chain

$$w_{n+1} R w_n \vec{R} w_{n-1} \vec{R} \dots \vec{R} w_1 \vec{R} w_0$$

in $\mathfrak{A}_*$ satisfying $w_{n+1} \neq w_n$, then we build inductively a decreasing sequence of clopen R-downsets $A_0, \dots, A_n$ of $\mathfrak{A}_*$ such that $w_i \notin A_{i+1}$, $w_{i+1} \in A_{i+1}$, and $A_{i+1} \cap \max_R(A_i) = \varnothing$ for $0 \leq i \leq n-1$. Let $A_0 = W$. Suppose A_i is already built. Since $w_{i+1} \vec{R} w_i$, we have $w_{i+1} \notin R[\max_R(A_i) \cup \{w_i\}]$. Now $\max_R(A_i) \cup \{w_i\}$ is closed, and it follows that $R[\max_R(A_i) \cup \{w_i\}]$ is closed as well. So $W \setminus R[\max_R(A_i) \cup \{w_i\}]$ is open and contains w_{i+1}. Therefore, there is a clopen R-downset A_{i+1} such that $A_{i+1} \subseteq A_i$, $w_{i+1} \in A_{i+1}$, and $A_{i+1} \cap R[\max_R(A_i) \cup \{w_i\}] = \varnothing$. Let $a_0, \dots, a_n \in \mathfrak{A}$ be such that $\beta(a_i) = A_i$ for

$i \leq n$. Since $A_{i+1} \cap \max_R(A_i) = \varnothing$, Lemma 2.3 yields that a_{i+1} is nowhere dense in $\mathfrak{A}_{a_i}$ for $i < n$. Because $\mathfrak{A}$ is n-discrete, $\mathfrak{A}_{a_i}$ is $(n-i)$-discrete for each $i \leq n$. So $\mathfrak{A}_{a_n}$ is 0-discrete, and hence discrete. We show this is a contradiction. Since $w_n \neq w_{n+1}$, there is clopen A_{n+1} of $\mathfrak{A}_*$ such that $w_n \notin A_{n+1}$ and $w_{n+1} \in A_{n+1}$. Set $B = A_n \setminus A_{n+1}$. Then $w_{n+1} R w_n \in B$, so $w_{n+1} \in \Diamond_R B \setminus B$. Let $b \in \mathfrak{A}$ be such that $\beta(b) = B$. Then $b \in \mathfrak{A}_{a_n}$, and since $\Diamond_R B \neq B$, we have $\Diamond b \neq b$ in $\mathfrak{A}_{a_n}$, contradicting that $\mathfrak{A}_{a_n}$ is discrete.

(3)⇒(1): Suppose that $\mathfrak{A}$ is not n-discrete. Then there is a sequence of closed elements $a_0, \ldots, a_n \in \mathfrak{A}$ such that $a_0 = 1$, a_{i+1} is nowhere dense in $\mathfrak{A}_{a_i}$ for $i < n$, and $\mathfrak{A}_{a_n}$ is not discrete. Let $A_i := \beta(a_i)$ for $i \leq n$. Clearly each A_i is a clopen R-downset, and Lemma 2.3 gives $A_{i+1} \cap \max_R(A_i) = \varnothing$ for $i < n$. As $\mathfrak{A}_{a_n}$ is not discrete, there is $a \in \mathfrak{A}_{a_n}$ such that $a \neq \Diamond a$. Therefore, there is $w \in \Diamond_R \beta(a) \setminus \beta(a)$. Thus, there is $v \in \beta(a)$ such that wRv. Clearly w, v are distinct. We build $w_0, \ldots, w_{n+1}$ as follows. Set $w_{n+1} := w$ and $w_n := v$. As $a \leq a_n$, we see that $w_n \in A_n$. Suppose w_i has already been chosen in A_i for $1 \leq i \leq n$. Since $A_i \subseteq A_{i-1}$, there is $w_{i-1} \in \max_R(A_{i-1})$ such that $w_i R w_{i-1}$. As a_i is nowhere dense in $\mathfrak{A}_{a_{i-1}}$, we have $w_i \notin \max_R(A_{i-1})$, so $w_i \vec{R} w_{i-1}$. Therefore,

$$w_{n+1} R w_n \vec{R} w_{n-1} \vec{R} \cdots \vec{R} w_1 \vec{R} w_0$$

is a chain in $\mathfrak{A}_*$ satisfying $w_{n+1} \neq w_n$.

(2)⇔(3): This follows directly from standard Sahlqvist theory (see, e.g., [6, Sec. 3.6 and 5.6]). ⊣

THEOREM 4.6.
1. $\mathbf{S4}_{n+1} \subset \mathbf{S4.Z}_n$ *for* $n \geq 0$.
2. $\mathbf{S4.Z}_n \subset \mathbf{S4}_n$ *for* $n \geq 1$.
3. $\mathbf{S4} = \bigcap_{n \geq 1} \mathbf{S4}_n = \bigcap_{n \geq 0} \mathbf{S4.Z}_n$.
4. $\mathbf{S4.Z}_n$ *is canonical for* $n \geq 0$.
5. $\mathbf{S4.Z}_n$ *has the finite model property for* $n \geq 0$.
6. $\mathbf{S4.Z}_1 = \mathbf{S4.Z}$.

PROOF. (1) Suppose $\mathfrak{A} \vDash \mathbf{S4.Z}_n$. It follows from Theorem 4.5 that $\operatorname{depth}(\mathfrak{A}_*) \leq n+1$. Therefore, by Theorem 2.14, $\mathfrak{A} \vDash \mathbf{S4}_{n+1}$. Thus, $\mathbf{S4}_{n+1} \subseteq \mathbf{S4.Z}_n$. To see that the inclusion is proper, consider the finite $\mathbf{S4}$-frame $\mathfrak{F}_2^n$ depicted in Figure 2. Since $\operatorname{depth}(\mathfrak{F}_2^n) = n+1$, we see that $\mathfrak{F}_2^n \vDash \mathbf{S4}_{n+1}$. On the other hand, as

$$r_2 R r_1 \vec{R} w_{n-1} \vec{R} \ldots \vec{R} w_1 \vec{R} w_0$$

and $r_2 \neq r_1$, Theorem 4.5 implies $\mathfrak{F}_2^n \nvDash \mathbf{S4.Z}_n$.

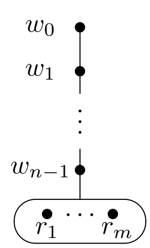


FIGURE 2. The $\mathbf{S4}_{n+1}$-frame $\mathfrak{F}_m^n$.

(2) Suppose $\mathfrak{A} \vDash \mathbf{S4}_n$. Then $\operatorname{depth}(\mathfrak{A}_*) \leq n$ by Theorem 2.14. Therefore, there is no chain $w_n\vec{R}w_{n-1}\vec{R}\dots\vec{R}w_1\vec{R}w_0$ in $\mathfrak{A}_*$. Thus, Theorem 4.5 yields that $\mathfrak{A} \vDash \mathbf{S4.Z}_n$, and hence $\mathbf{S4.Z}_n \subseteq \mathbf{S4}_n$. To see the inclusion is proper, consider $\mathfrak{F}_1^n$ depicted in Figure 2. Since $\operatorname{depth}(\mathfrak{F}_1^n) = n+1$, we see that $\mathfrak{F}_1^n \nvDash \mathbf{S4}_n$. On the other hand, it follows from Theorem 4.5 that $\mathfrak{F}_1^n \vDash \mathbf{S4.Z}_n$.

(3) Since $\mathbf{S4}$ has the finite model property, it follows that $\mathbf{S4} = \bigcap_{n\geq 1}\mathbf{S4}_n$. Thus, by (2),

$$\mathbf{S4} = \bigcap\nolimits_{n\geq 1}\mathbf{S4}_n \supseteq \bigcap\nolimits_{n\geq 1}\mathbf{S4.Z}_n = \bigcap\nolimits_{n\geq 0}\mathbf{S4.Z}_n \supseteq \mathbf{S4}.$$

(4) Since $\mathbf{S4.Z}_n$ is a Sahlqvist logic, it is canonical (see, e.g., [6, 10]).

(5) Follows from (1) since every normal extension of $\mathbf{S4}_{n+1}$ (for $n \geq 0$) has the finite model property.

(6) By (5) and Theorem 4.5, $\mathbf{S4.Z}_1$ is the logic of finite $\mathbf{S4}$-frames in which there is no chain $w_2Rw_1\vec{R}w_0$ satisfying $w_2 \neq w_1$. By [43, Thm. 29], the same is true of $\mathbf{S4.Z}$. Thus, $\mathbf{S4.Z}_1 = \mathbf{S4.Z}$. ⊣

As we just saw, $\mathbf{S4.Z}_1 = \mathbf{S4.Z}$. By [3, Thm. 4.6], $\mathbf{S4.Z}$ is the logic of nodec spaces, where we recall that a space is *nodec* if every nowhere dense set is closed. Since a space is nodec iff every nowhere dense set is closed and discrete (see, e.g., [14]), the next definition generalizes the notion of a nodec space.

Definition 4.7. We call a nonempty topological space X *n-nodec* provided $\mathfrak{A}_X$ is n-discrete.

Remark 4.8. Suppose X is nonempty.

1. X is 0-nodec iff X is discrete.
2. X is 1-nodec iff X is nodec.
3. For $n \geq 1$, X is n-nodec iff every nowhere dense subset of X is $(n-1)$-nodec.
4. X is n-nodec iff $X \vDash \mathsf{zem}_n$.

Theorem 4.9. *Let X be a nonempty T_1-space and $n \in \omega$. Then* $\operatorname{mdim}(X) \leq n$ *iff X is n-nodec.*

Proof. By induction on n. First suppose $n = 0$. If X is discrete, then the only nowhere dense subset of X is $\varnothing$. Therefore, $\operatorname{mdim}(X) \leq 0$. Conversely, if X is not discrete, then there is $x \in X$ such that $\{x\}$ is not open, so $\mathbf{I}\{x\} = \varnothing$. Since X is T_1, we see that $\mathbf{IC}\{x\} = \mathbf{I}\{x\} = \varnothing$, so $\{x\}$ is nowhere dense. Thus, $\operatorname{mdim}(X) > 0$.

Next suppose that for every T_1-space Y, we have Y is n-nodec iff $\operatorname{mdim}(Y) \leq n$. We show that X is $(n+1)$-nodec iff $\operatorname{mdim}(X) \leq n+1$. We have $\operatorname{mdim}(X) \leq n+1$ iff $\operatorname{mdim}(Y) \leq n$ for every nowhere dense subspace Y of X. Since a subspace of a T_1-space is a T_1-space, by inductive hypothesis, this is equivalent to every nowhere dense subspace Y of X being n-nodec. But this is equivalent to X being $(n+1)$-nodec. ⊣

Corollary 4.10. *For $n \geq 0$, the interval $[\mathbf{S4}_{n+1}, \mathbf{S4.Z}_n)$ is infinite and no logic in $[\mathbf{S4}_{n+1}, \mathbf{S4.Z}_n)$ is the logic of any class of T_1-spaces.*

Proof. To see that $[\mathbf{S4}_{n+1}, \mathbf{S4.Z}_n)$ is infinite, for $m \geq 2$, let L_m be the logic of $\mathfrak{F}_m^n$ depicted in Figure 2. Since $\mathfrak{F}_m^n$ is a p-morphic image of $\mathfrak{F}_{m+1}^n$ and $\mathfrak{F}_{m+1}^n$ is not a p-morphic image of a generated subframe of $\mathfrak{F}^n_m$, we have $\neg\chi_{\mathfrak{F}^n_{m+1}} \in L_m \setminus L_{m+1}$, and hence

$$\mathbf{S4}_{n+1} \subset \cdots \subset L_{m+1} \cap \mathbf{S4.Z}_n \subset L_m \cap \mathbf{S4.Z}_n \subset \cdots \subset L_2 \cap \mathbf{S4.Z}_n \subset \mathbf{S4.Z}_n.$$

Next suppose $L \in [\mathbf{S4}_{n+1}, \mathbf{S4.Z}_n)$ and $\mathcal{K}$ is a class of T_1-spaces. If L is the logic of $\mathcal{K}$, then for each $X \in \mathcal{K}$, we have $X \vDash L$. Therefore, since $\mathbf{S4}_{n+1} \subseteq L$, we have $X \vDash \mathsf{bd}_{n+1}$. By Theorem 3.6, $\mathrm{mdim}(X) \leq n$. As X is T_1, by Theorem 4.9, X is n-nodec. By Remark 4.8, $X \vDash \mathsf{zem}_n$. Thus, $\mathbf{S4.Z}_n \subseteq L$, a contradiction. Consequently, L is not the logic of any class of T_1-spaces. ⊣

REMARK 4.11. By Segerberg's Theorem, each $L \in [\mathbf{S4}_{n+1}, \mathbf{S4.Z}_n)$ is Kripke complete, hence topologically complete. However, the completeness is with respect to spaces that are not T_1.

§5. Topological completeness of $\mathbf{S4.Z}_n$. The McKinsey–Tarski theorem not only shows that **S4** is the basic modal logic associated with topological spaces, but also that **S4** is the logic of 'nice' spaces; i.e. any dense-in-itself metric space. Analogously, $\mathbf{S4}_{n+1}$ is the basic logic of topological spaces of modal Krull dimension $n \geq 0$. However, Corollary 4.10 shows that it cannot be the logic of 'nice' spaces. In fact, it follows from Theorem 4.9 that $\mathbf{S4.Z}_n$ is the basic logic of T_1-spaces of modal Krull dimension n. Thus, it is natural to seek a version of the McKinsey-Tarski theorem for $\mathbf{S4.Z}_n$ where $n \geq 0$.

Since $\mathbf{S4.Z}_0 \vdash p \to \Box p$, it is clear that $\mathbf{S4.Z}_0$ is the logic of any nonempty discrete space. On the other hand, it follows from the result of [5] mentioned in the introduction that $\mathbf{S4.Z}_n$ is not the logic of any metric space for $n \geq 1$. In fact, if the logic L of a metric space is contained in the logic M of the two-element cluster, then since $\mathbf{S4.1} \not\subseteq M$, we must have $L = \mathbf{S4}$.

The goal of this section is to construct for each $n \geq 1$ a countable dense-in-itself ω-resolvable Tychonoff space Z_n of modal Krull dimension n such that $\mathbf{S4.Z}_n$ is the logic of Z_n. This construction is technically the most challenging part of the paper. Since finite Tychonoff spaces are discrete, $\mathbf{S4.Z}_n$ does not have the finite model property with respect to Tychonoff spaces for $n \geq 1$. On the other hand, because Z_n is countable, we obtain that $\mathbf{S4.Z}_n$ has the countable model property with respect to Tychonoff spaces. Since countable Tychonoff spaces are Lindelöf and hence normal (see, e.g., [19, Thm. 3.8.2]), we obtain that $\mathbf{S4.Z}_n$ has the countable model property with respect to normal spaces.

Our technique is to identify a single frame $\mathcal{Q}_{n+1}$ whose logic is $\mathbf{S4.Z}_n$ and utilize $\mathcal{Q}_{n+1}$ to guide the construction of Z_n as follows. The depth of $\mathcal{Q}_{n+1}$ indicates the necessary modal Krull dimension of Z_n. Thus, since Z_n is Tychonoff and hence T_1, Theorem 4.9 yields that $\mathbf{S4.Z}_n$ is sound with respect to Z_n. In addition, we construct Z_n so that $\mathcal{Q}_{n+1}$ is an interior image of Z_n. Consequently, $\mathbf{S4.Z}_n$ is complete with respect to Z_n. Since there is no restriction on the cluster size of $\mathcal{Q}_{n+1}$ (except at the root), for such an interior map to exist, Z_n needs to be ω-resolvable. Also, since there is no restriction on the branching in $\mathcal{Q}_{n+1}$ (except at the maximal points), we build Z_n step-by-step, utilizing the construction of adjunction spaces (for the simplest case see Figure 4).

The basic building block for the construction is a countable dense-in-itself ω-resolvable Tychonoff nodec space Y such that the remainder $Y^* = \beta Y \setminus Y$

contains a subspace homeomorphic to $\beta\omega$ which consists entirely of remote points of Y. In Section 5.1 we explain why such a building block Y exists, in Section 5.2 we build the spaces Z_n from Y, and in Section 5.3 we prove that $\mathbf{S4.Z}_n$ is the logic of Z_n.

5.1. The basic building block. Let X be a topological space. We recall (see Juhász [32, 33]) that a *π-base* of X is a collection $\mathcal{B}$ of nonempty open subsets of X such that every nonempty open subset of X contains a member of $\mathcal{B}$. The *π-weight* $\pi(X)$ of X is the smallest cardinality of such a family. We will be interested in Tychonoff spaces of countable π-weight.

For a compact Hausdorff space X, let EX be the *Gleason cover* of X [26, 41]. It is well known that EX is constructed as the Stone space of the Boolean algebra of regular open subsets of X, and hence EX is an extremally disconnected compact Hausdorff space, where we recall that a space is *extremally disconnected* if the closure of each open set is open.

If $\nabla \in EX$, then $\bigcap\{\mathbf{C}_X(U) \mid U \in \nabla\}$ is a singleton of X, which we denote by $p_X(\nabla)$. This defines a map $p_X : EX \to X$. It is well known that p_X is an *irreducible map*; that is, p_X is an onto continuous map such that for every proper closed subset F of EX, the image $p_X(F)$ is a proper closed subset of X. Since p_X is evidently closed, this yields that $F \subseteq EX$ is nowhere dense iff $p_X(F) \subseteq X$ is nowhere dense, and that $\pi(X) = \pi(EX)$.

Let Z be a subspace of X. A point $x \in X \setminus Z$ is *remote* from Z provided $x \notin \mathbf{C}_X(D)$ for every nowhere dense subset D of Z. Observe that if x is remote from Z, then x is remote from every subspace of Z. The following simple lemma was used in [39, 16] for constructing various examples.

Lemma 5.1. *For a T_1-space X, if every $x \in X$ is remote from $X \setminus \{x\}$, then X is nodec.*

Proof. Let D be a nowhere dense subset of X and $x \notin D$. Since X is a T_1-space, D is a nowhere dense subset of $X \setminus \{x\}$. Therefore, as x is remote from $X \setminus \{x\}$, we see that $x \notin \mathbf{C}(D)$. Thus, X is nodec. $\dashv$

Suppose X is a Tychonoff space. A *remote point* of X is a point $p \in \beta X \setminus X$ that is remote from X. In the context of Čech-Stone compactifications, remote points are very well studied in the literature. In particular, we have:

Theorem 5.2. [9, 13] *If X is a nonpseudocompact Tychonoff space with countable π-weight, then the remainder $X^* := \beta X \setminus X$ contains a point that is remote from X.*

Here we recall that a Tychonoff space X is *pseudocompact* if every continuous real-valued function on X is bounded. This result was generalized to products of such spaces in [15].

Let $\mathbb{I}$ be the closed unit interval and let $E\mathbb{I}$ be the Gleason cover of $\mathbb{I}$. For $t \in \mathbb{I}$, let $X = E\mathbb{I} \setminus p_{\mathbb{I}}^{-1}(\{t\})$. Since X is a dense subspace of $E\mathbb{I}$, it is C^*-embedded in $E\mathbb{I}$ (see, e.g., [46, Prop. 10.47]), meaning that every bounded continuous real-valued function on X extends to $E\mathbb{I}$. Therefore, by [46, Thm. 1.46], $\beta X = E\mathbb{I}$. It is also clear that X is a nonpseudocompact Tychonoff space with countable π-weight. Thus, by Theorem 5.2, there is a point $x_t \in p_{\mathbb{I}}^{-1}(\{t\})$ that is remote from X.

Let D be any countable dense subset of $\mathbb{I}$ (e.g., $D = \mathbb{I} \cap \mathbb{Q}$). We set

$$Y := \{x_t \mid t \in D\}.$$

LEMMA 5.3. [39, 16] *Y is a countable dense-in-itself extremally disconnected ω-resolvable nodec space that is of countable π-weight.*

Here we recall (see, e.g., [17]) that a partition $\mathcal{P}$ of a space X is *dense* if each $D \in \mathcal{P}$ is dense in X, and that X is *κ-resolvable* if it has a dense partition of size κ. We now isolate the crucial property of Y that makes our construction in Section 5.2 work.

PROPOSITION 5.4. *Y has a compact set of remote points that is homeomorphic to $\beta\omega$.*

PROOF. Since Y is countable, we can pick a nonempty closed G_δ-subset S of βY such that $Y \cap S = \varnothing$. Put $T = \beta Y \setminus S$. By [46, Thm. 1.49], $\beta T = \beta Y$ and $T^* = S$. By [13, Thm. 11.1], we can choose a countably infinite discrete set D consisting entirely of remote points of T every limit point of which is also a remote point of T. Observe that every point from D is remote from Y since Y is a subspace of T. We show that D is C^*-embedded in βY by utilizing a technique of [40]. Since $D \subseteq T^* = S$ and S is closed, $\mathbf{C}D \subseteq S$. Because $Y \subseteq \beta Y \setminus S$, we see that $\mathbf{C}(D) \cap Y \subseteq \mathbf{C}(D) \setminus S = \varnothing$. Therefore, D is closed in the subspace $D \cup Y$, which is normal since it is countable. By the Tietze Extension Theorem (see, e.g., [19, Thm. 2.1.8]), D is C^*-embedded in $D \cup Y$, and so D is C^*-embedded in βY. This, by [46, Thm. 1.46], yields that $\mathbf{C}(D) = \beta D$, and hence Y has a compact set of remote points that is homeomorphic to $\beta\omega$. ⊣

5.2. The spaces Z_n. Let $\mathfrak{F} = (W, R)$ be a rooted **S4**-frame. We call $\mathfrak{F}$ a *tree* if R is a partial order and $(\forall w, u, v \in W)(uRw$ and $vRw \Rightarrow uRv$ or $vRu)$. We will always denote the root of a tree $\mathfrak{F}$ by r, the R-maximal points of $\mathfrak{F}$ by $\max(\mathfrak{F})$, and call v a *child* of w provided $w\vec{R}v$ and from $wRuRv$ it follows that $w = u$ or $u = v$. For $n \geq 1$, let $\mathfrak{T}_n$ denote the tree of depth n in which all non-R-maximal points have ω children.

Define an equivalence relation on an **S4**-frame $\mathfrak{F} = (W, R)$ by setting

$$w \sim v \text{ iff } wRv \text{ and } vRw.$$

As is customary, we call equivalence classes of $\sim$ *clusters*. The *skeleton* of $\mathfrak{F}$ is the partially ordered **S4**-frame obtained by modding out the clusters of $\mathfrak{F}$. We call a cluster in $\mathfrak{F}$ *trivial* if it is a singleton, and *proper* otherwise. We call $\mathfrak{F}$ a *quasi-tree* if the skeleton of $\mathfrak{F}$ is a tree. A cluster of a quasi-tree $\mathfrak{F}$ is *maximal* if all its points are R-maximal, and it is the *root cluster* if it contains a root of $\mathfrak{F}$.

Let $\mathcal{P}$ be a partition of a space X. We call $\mathcal{P}$ *clopen* provided each $A \in \mathcal{P}$ is clopen in X. For a cardinal κ, we consider the *κ-fork* depicted in Figure 3.

LEMMA 5.5. *The κ-fork is an interior image of a space X iff there are a closed nowhere dense subset N of X and a clopen partition $\mathcal{P} = \{A_\lambda \mid \lambda < \kappa\}$ of the subspace $X \setminus N$ such that $\mathbf{C}A = A \cup N$ for each $A \in \mathcal{P}$.*

PROOF. Let $\mathfrak{F} = (W, R)$ be the κ-fork. First suppose that $f : X \to W$ is an onto interior map. Let $N = f^{-1}(r)$ and $A_\lambda = f^{-1}(w_\lambda)$. Then

$$\mathbf{C}N = \mathbf{C}f^{-1}(r) = f^{-1}\Diamond_R\{r\} = f^{-1}(r) = N$$

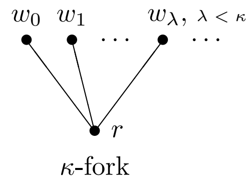


FIGURE 3. The κ-fork.

and

$$\mathbf{IC}N = \mathbf{I}N = \mathbf{I}f^{-1}(r) = f^{-1}\Box_R\{r\} = f^{-1}(\varnothing) = \varnothing.$$

Therefore, N is closed and nowhere dense in X. Clearly $\mathcal{P} = \{A_\lambda \mid \lambda < \kappa\}$ is a partition of $X \setminus N$. Moreover, since each $\{w_\lambda\}$ is simultaneously an R-upset and an R-downset in the subframe $W \setminus \{r\}$, each A_λ is clopen in $X \setminus N$. Finally,

$$\mathbf{C}A_\lambda = \mathbf{C}f^{-1}(w_\lambda) = f^{-1}(\Diamond_R\{w_\lambda\}) = f^{-1}(\{w_\lambda, r\}) = A_\lambda \cup N.$$

Next suppose that there are a closed nowhere dense subset N of X and a clopen partition $\mathcal{P} = \{A_\lambda \mid \lambda < \kappa\}$ of the subspace $X \setminus N$ such that $\mathbf{C}A = A \cup N$ for each $A \in \mathcal{P}$. Define $f : X \to W$ by setting

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} r & \text{if } x \in N \\ w_\lambda & \text{if } x \in A_\lambda \end{cases}$$

It is clear that f is a well-defined onto map. Moreover,

$$f^{-1}(\Diamond_R\{r\}) = f^{-1}(r) = N = \mathbf{C}N = \mathbf{C}f^{-1}(r)$$

and

$$f^{-1}(\Diamond_R\{w_\lambda\}) = f^{-1}(\{w_\lambda, r\}) = A_\lambda \cup N = \mathbf{C}A_\lambda = \mathbf{C}f^{-1}(w_\lambda).$$

Thus, f is interior. $\dashv$

We assume the reader is familiar with the construction of attaching spaces or adjunction space (see, e.g., [28, pp. 12–14] or [47, pp. 65–66]). Given an indexed family of spaces X_i and subspaces $Y_i \subseteq X_i$, along with continuous maps $f_i : Y_i \to Z$, one can form an *adjunction space* which is a quotient of the topological sum $\bigoplus_{i \in I} X_i$ in which the only nontrivial equivalence classes are

$$\{(y_i, y_j) \mid i, j \in I,\ y_i \in Y_i,\ y_j \in Y_j,\ f_i(y_i) = f_j(y_j)\}.$$

When Z is a singleton, the adjunction space is often referred to as the *wedge sum*.

Given an equivalence relation $\equiv$ on a set X, let $[x]$ be the equivalence class of $x \in X$. We call $U \subseteq X$ *saturated* provided that $x \in U$ implies $[x] \subseteq U$. Recall that open (resp. closed) sets in a quotient space $X/{\equiv}$ correspond to saturated open (resp. closed) sets in X.

Using Y we recursively build the family of spaces $\{Z_n \mid n \geq 1\}$ such that each Z_n is a subspace of Z_{n+1} and there is an onto interior mapping $\alpha_n : Z_n \to \mathfrak{T}_{n+1}$.

Base case $(n = 1)$**:** Let $\{Y_n \mid n \in \omega\}$ be a pairwise disjoint family of spaces such that there is a homeomorphism $h_n : Y \to Y_n$ for each $n \in \omega$. Fix $y \in Y$ and set $y_n = h_n(y)$. Let Z_1 be the wedge sum of $\{(Y_n, y_n) \mid n \in \omega\}$. We identify each $Y_n \setminus \{y_n\}$ with its image in Z_1 and refer to the point $\{y_n \mid n \in \omega\}$ in Z_1 using the symbol y; see Figure 4. Since $\mathfrak{T}_2$ is the ω-fork and $\{y\}$ is a closed nowhere dense subset of Z_1 such that $\{Y_n \setminus \{y_n\} \mid n \in \omega\}$ is a clopen partition of $Z_1 \setminus \{y\}$

satisfying $y \in \mathbf{C}_{Z_1}(Y_n \setminus \{y_n\})$, it follows from Lemma 5.5 that there is an onto interior mapping $\alpha_1 : Z_1 \to \mathfrak{T}_2$ such that $\alpha_1^{-1}(r) = \{y\}$.

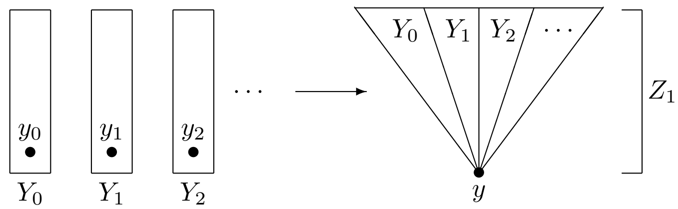


FIGURE 4. Realizing Z_1 as a wedge sum of the Y_i.

Recursive step ($n \geq 1$)**:** Suppose Z_n with the above properties is already built. Identify $\mathfrak{T}_{n+1}$ with the subframe $\mathfrak{T}_{n+2} \setminus \max(\mathfrak{T}_{n+2})$. Enumerate $\max(\mathfrak{T}_{n+1})$ as $\{w_i \mid i \in \omega\}$. Label points in $\max(\mathfrak{T}_{n+2})$ as $w_{i,j}$ where $w_{i,j}$ is the j^{th} child of w_i. Let $\alpha_n : Z_n \to \mathfrak{T}_{n+1}$ be an onto interior map such that $(\alpha_n)^{-1}(r) = \{y\}$ where y is the point in the base case defining Z_1. Set $X_i = (\alpha_n)^{-1}(\Diamond_R\{w_i\})$; see Figure 5.

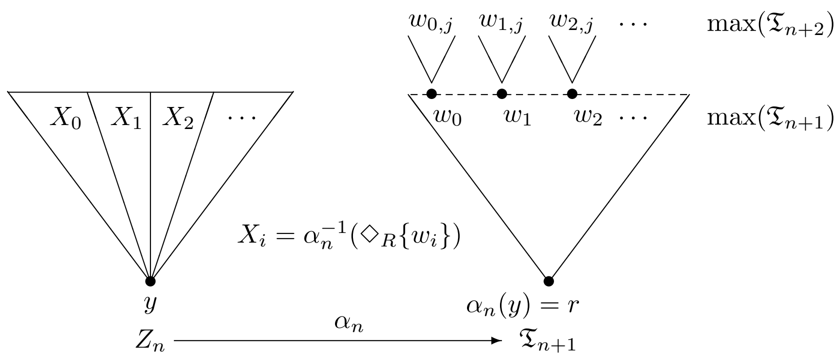


FIGURE 5. Mapping Z_n onto $\mathfrak{T}_{n+1}$ viewed as a subframe of $\mathfrak{T}_{n+2}$.

Since X_i is countable, there is a continuous bijection $f : \omega \to X_i$ which extends to a continuous onto map $g : \beta\omega \to \beta X_i$. Up to homeomorphism, $\beta\omega$ is a subspace of βY such that each point in $\beta\omega$ is a remote point of Y. Consider the quotient space Q_i of βY obtained by the equivalence relation whose only nontrivial equivalence classes are the fibers of g, namely $g^{-1}(x)$ for each $x \in \beta X_i$. By [19, Thm. 2.4.13] the quotient mapping of βY onto Q_i is closed. Intuitively, Q_i is obtained from βY by replacing the copy of $\beta\omega$ that 'is remote from Y' by βX_i. We identify Y, βX_i, and X_i with their respective images in Q_i, see Figure 6. For a nowhere dense subset N of Y, we have $\mathbf{C}_{\beta Y}(N) \cap \beta\omega = \varnothing$, so $\mathbf{C}_{\beta Y}(N)$ is saturated, and hence $\mathbf{C}_{Q_i}(N) \cap \beta X_i = \varnothing$.

Viewing $Y \cup X_i$ as a subspace of Q_i, the subsets Y and X_i are complements of each other, Y is dense, and X_i is closed and nowhere dense. Let A_i be the adjunction space of ω copies of $Y \cup X_i$ glued through the identity map on the copies of X_i. That is, up to homeomorphism, A_i is the quotient of the

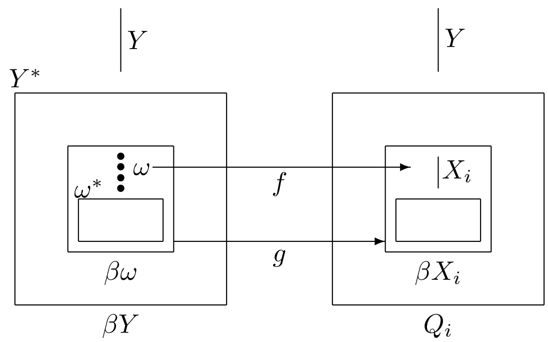


FIGURE 6. Identifying Y, βX_i, and X_i in the quotient Q_i of βY.

topological sum $\bigoplus_{m\in\omega}(Y \cup X_i) \times \{m\}$ under the equivalence relation whose nontrivial equivalence classes are $\{(x,m) \mid m \in \omega\}$ for each $x \in X_i$; see Figure 7.

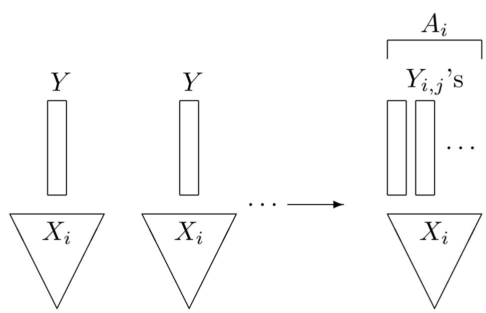


FIGURE 7. The adjunction space A_i obtained by gluing ω copies of $Y \cup X_i$ through X_i.

To facilitate defining $\alpha_{n+1} : Z_{n+1} \to \mathfrak{T}_{n+2}$ we denote the ω copies of Y in A_i by $Y_{i,j}$ where $j \in \omega$. We also identify X_i with its homeomorphic copy in A_i. The quotient mapping from $\bigoplus_{j\in\omega}(Y_{i,j} \cup X_i)$ onto A_i is closed. Thus, in A_i we have that $\bigcup_{j\in\omega} Y_{i,j}$ and X_i are complements of each other, $\bigcup_{j\in\omega} Y_{i,j}$ is dense, and X_i is closed and nowhere dense.

We define Z_{n+1} as the adjunction space of the A_i for $i \in \omega$ through the following gluing. For each A_i consider the inclusion mapping $I_i : X_i \to Z_n$. Glue through the equivalence relation whose nontrivial equivalence classes are $\{(x_i, x_j) \mid x_i \in X_i,\ x_j \in X_j,\ I_i(x_i) = I_j(x_j)\}$. Intuitively the gluing is through identifying points in X_i and X_j that are equal in Z_n; see Figure 8. Identify the $Y_{i,j}$, X_i, and Z_n with their images in Z_{n+1}. Observe that $Y_{i,j}$ is open in $Y_{i,j} \cup X_i$ and saturated in $\bigoplus_{j\in\omega}(Y_{i,j} \cup X_i)$, hence open in A_i. Similarly, $Y_{i,j}$ is saturated in $\bigoplus_{i\in\omega} A_i$, and so open in Z_{n+1}. Thus, in Z_{n+1} we have that $\bigcup_{i,j\in\omega} Y_{i,j}$ and Z_n are complements of each other, $\bigcup_{i,j\in\omega} Y_{i,j}$ is dense and open, and Z_n is closed and nowhere dense.

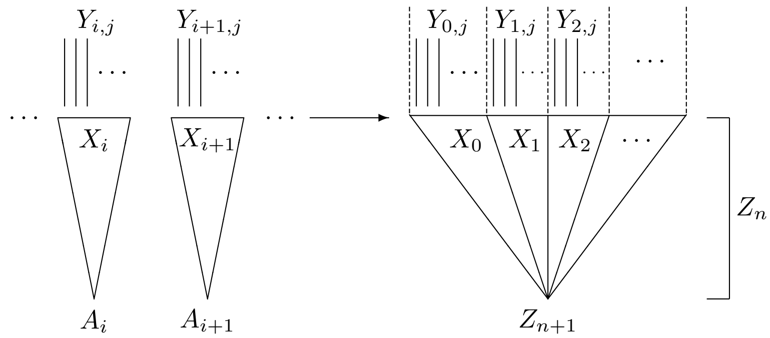


FIGURE 8. Attaching the A_i to obtain Z_{n+1}.

We now extend $\alpha_n : Z_n \to \mathfrak{T}_{n+1}$ to $\alpha_{n+1} : Z_{n+1} \to \mathfrak{T}_{n+2}$ by setting $\alpha_{n+1}(z) = w_{i,j}$ for each $z \in Y_{i,j}$. Let $w \in \mathfrak{T}_{n+2}$. If $w = w_{i,j} \in \max(\mathfrak{T}_{n+2})$, then

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha_{n+1}^{-1}(\Diamond_R\{w_{i,j}\}) &= \alpha_{n+1}^{-1}(\{w_{i,j}\} \cup \Diamond_R\{w_i\}) = \alpha_{n+1}^{-1}(w_{i,j}) \cup \alpha_n^{-1}(\Diamond_R\{w_i\})\\ &= Y_{i,j} \cup X_i = \mathbf{C}_{Z_{n+1}}(Y_{i,j}) = \mathbf{C}_{Z_{n+1}}\alpha_{n+1}^{-1}(w_{i,j}).\end{aligned}$$

Otherwise $w \in \mathfrak{T}_{n+1}$, so since α_n is interior and Z_n is closed in Z_{n+1}, we have

$$\alpha_{n+1}^{-1}(\Diamond_R\{w\}) = \alpha_n^{-1}(\Diamond_R\{w\}) = \mathbf{C}_{Z_n}\alpha_n^{-1}(w) = \mathbf{C}_{Z_{n+1}}\alpha_{n+1}^{-1}(w).$$

Thus, α_{n+1} is interior and $\alpha_{n+1}^{-1}(r) = \{y\}$.

LEMMA 5.6. *Let* $X = \bigoplus_{i\in\omega} Y_i$. *For* $n \in \omega$, *if* $0 \le \mathrm{mdim}(Y_i) \le n$ *for each* i, *then* $\mathrm{mdim}(X) \le n$.

PROOF. Induction on n. **Base case ($n = 0$):** $\mathrm{mdim}(Y_i) = 0$. Let N be nowhere dense in X. Then $N_i = N \cap Y_i$ is nowhere dense in Y_i. Therefore, $\mathrm{mdim}(N_i) = -1$, and so $N_i = \varnothing$. Thus, $N = \varnothing$. From this it follows that $\mathrm{mdim}(N) = -1$, and hence $\mathrm{mdim}(X) = 0$.

Inductive step ($n \ge 0$): Suppose for any family of spaces $\{Y_i' \mid i \in \omega\}$, if $0 \le \mathrm{mdim}(Y_i') \le n$ for each i, then $\mathrm{mdim}(\bigoplus_{i\in\omega} Y_i') \le n$. Assume $0 \le \mathrm{mdim}(Y_i) \le n+1$ for each $i \in \omega$. Let N be nowhere dense in X. Then $Y_i' = N \cap Y_i$ is nowhere dense in Y_i. Therefore, $\mathrm{mdim}(Y_i') \le n$. By the inductive hypothesis, $\mathrm{mdim}(N) \le n$. Thus, $\mathrm{mdim}(X) \le n+1$. ⊣

LEMMA 5.7. *For* $n \ge 1$, $\mathrm{mdim}(Z_n) = n$.

PROOF. Since $\mathfrak{T}_{n+1}$ is an interior image of Z_n, the $(n+1)$-element chain is an interior image of Z_n. By Theorem 3.6, $\mathrm{mdim}(Z_n) \ge n$. We show that $\mathrm{mdim}(Z_n) \le n$ by induction on $n \ge 1$.

Base case ($n = 1$)**:** Let N be nowhere dense in Z_1. Set $N_i = N \cap Y_i$ for each $i \in \omega$. Then N_i is nowhere dense in Z_1. Noting Y_i is a closed subspace of Z_1 homeomorphic to Y (which is a dense-in-itself T_1-space), it follows that N_i is nowhere dense in Y_i. Because Y is nodec, Y_i is nodec, and so N_i is closed in Y_i. Let N' be the union of the N_i in the topological sum of the Y_i which is the preimage of the adjunction space Z_1. Then N' is closed in the sum. Since N' is the preimage of N, we see that N is closed in Z_1. Therefore, Z_1 is nodec. Because Z_1 is a T_1-space, it follows from Theorem 4.9 that $\mathrm{mdim}(Z_1) \le 1$.

Inductive step ($n \geq 1$)**:** Assume $\mathrm{mdim}(Z_n) = n$. Since Z_{n+1} was constructed in three stages, our proof is also in three stages. First we show that $\mathrm{mdim}(Y \cup X_i) \leq n+1$, next that $\mathrm{mdim}(A_i) \leq n+1$, and finally that $\mathrm{mdim}(Z_{n+1}) \leq n+1$.

Stage 1: Since $\mathrm{mdim}(Z_n) = n$ and each $X_i \subseteq Z_n$, by Lemma 3.3, $\mathrm{mdim}(X_i) \leq n$. Also, the $(n+1)$-element chain is an interior image of X_i, giving that $\mathrm{mdim}(X_i) \geq n$. Thus, $\mathrm{mdim}(X_i) = n$.

Let N be nowhere dense in $Y \cup X_i$, and set $M = N \cap Y$. Then M is nowhere dense in $Y \cup X_i$. Let U be an open subset of Y contained in $\mathbf{C}_Y M$. Since Y is open in $Y \cup X_i$, we have that U is open in $Y \cup X_i$ and is contained in $\mathbf{C}_Y M \subseteq \mathbf{C}M$. Because M is nowhere dense in $Y \cup X_i$, we obtain $U = \varnothing$, and so M is nowhere dense in Y. Since Y is nodec, M is closed and discrete in Y. By the construction of $Y \cup X_i$, each $x \in X_i$ is the image of a set of points each remote from Y, and hence $\mathbf{C}M \cap X_i = \varnothing$. Thus, $\mathbf{C}M \subseteq Y$, from which it follows that $\mathbf{C}_Y M = \mathbf{C}M$. Therefore, since M is closed in Y, it is closed in $Y \cup X_i$. Consequently, M is closed in N. In fact, M is clopen in N since Y is open and $M = N \cap Y$. Therefore, N is the disjoint union of M and $N \cap X_i$. As M is discrete, $\mathrm{mdim}(M) \leq 0$. Also, since $N \cap X_i$ is a subspace of X_i, we have $\mathrm{mdim}(N \cap X_i) \leq \mathrm{mdim}(X_i) = n$. By Lemma 5.6, $\mathrm{mdim}(N) \leq n$. Thus, $\mathrm{mdim}(Y \cup X_i) \leq n+1$.

Stage 2: Let N be nowhere dense in A_i. Set $N_j = N \cap Y_{i,j}$. Recalling that $Y_{i,j} \cup X_i$ is homeomorphic to $Y \cup X_i$, by replacing M by N_j and $Y \cup X_i$ by $Y_{i,j} \cup X_i$ in the proof of Stage 1, we see that N_j is closed in $Y_{i,j} \cup X_i$ and $N_j \cap X_i = \varnothing$ for all $j \in \omega$. Therefore, $\bigcup_{j\in\omega} N_j$ is closed in the topological sum $\bigoplus_{j\in\omega}(Y_{i,j} \cup X_i)$. Since $\bigcup_{j\in\omega} N_j$ is also saturated in $\bigoplus_{j\in\omega}(Y_{i,j} \cup X_i)$, it is closed in A_i, and hence closed in N. Also, $\bigcup_{j\in\omega} N_j = N \cap \bigcup_{j\in\omega} Y_{i,j}$ is open in N since $\bigcup_{j\in\omega} Y_{i,j}$ is open in A_i. Therefore, N is the disjoint union of $N \cap X_i$ and $\bigcup_{j\in\omega} N_j$. By Lemma 5.6, $\mathrm{mdim}\left(\bigcup_{j\in\omega} N_j\right) \leq 1 \leq n$ since $\mathrm{mdim}(N_j) \leq \mathrm{mdim}(Y_{i,j}) \leq 1$. Also $\mathrm{mdim}(N \cap X_i) \leq \mathrm{mdim}(X_i) = n$, so utilizing Lemma 5.6 again yields $\mathrm{mdim}(N) \leq n$. Thus, $\mathrm{mdim}(A_i) \leq n+1$.

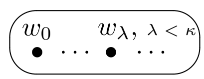
Stage 3: Let N be nowhere dense in Z_{n+1}. Set $N_i = (N \cap A_i) \setminus X_i$. By recognizing that N_i is realized within the discussion of Stage 2 as $\bigcup_{j\in\omega} N_j$, we see that each N_i is closed in A_i, and hence $\bigcup_{i\in\omega} N_i$ is closed in $\bigoplus_{i\in\omega} A_i$. Moreover, $\bigcup_{i\in\omega} N_i$ is saturated, and so $\bigcup_{i\in\omega} N_i$ is closed in Z_{n+1}. Therefore, $\bigcup_{i\in\omega} N_i$ is also closed in N. But $\bigcup_{i\in\omega} N_i = N \cap (Z_{n+1} \setminus Z_n)$, so $\bigcup_{i\in\omega} N_i$ is open in N. Thus, N is the disjoint union of $N \cap Z_n$ and $\bigcup_{i\in\omega} N_i$. Since $\mathrm{mdim}(N_i) \leq \mathrm{mdim}(A_i \setminus X_i) = \mathrm{mdim}\left(\bigoplus_{j\in\omega} Y_{i,j}\right) \leq 1$, Lemma 5.6 yields that $\mathrm{mdim}\left(\bigcup_{i\in\omega} N_i\right) \leq 1 \leq n$. Also $\mathrm{mdim}(N \cap Z_n) \leq \mathrm{mdim}(Z_n) = n$, so by Lemma 5.6, $\mathrm{mdim}(N) \leq n$. Consequently, $\mathrm{mdim}(Z_{n+1}) \leq n+1$. $\dashv$

5.3. Completeness. Since $\mathbf{S4.Z}_n$ has the finite model property, $\mathbf{S4.Z}_n$ is the logic of finite uniquely rooted $\mathbf{S4}$-frames $\mathfrak{F}$ of depth $\leq n+1$. Since each such $\mathfrak{F}$ can be unraveled into a uniquely rooted finite quasi-tree $\mathfrak{T}$ whose depth is $\leq n+1$, we see that $\mathbf{S4.Z}_n$ is the logic of uniquely rooted finite quasi-trees $\mathfrak{T}$ of depth $\leq n+1$.

Let $\mathcal{Q}_n$ be the quasi-tree whose skeleton is $\mathfrak{T}_n$ and in which the root cluster is the only trivial cluster and all other clusters are countably infinite. Clearly identifying the clusters yields an onto p-morphism $p_n : \mathcal{Q}_n \to \mathfrak{T}_n$. Because every uniquely rooted finite quasi-tree of depth $\leq n+1$ is an interior image of $\mathcal{Q}_{n+1}$, we see that $\mathbf{S4}.\mathbf{Z}_n$ is the logic of $\mathcal{Q}_{n+1}$. Since we will utilize this fact, we state it as a lemma.

Lemma 5.8. *$\mathbf{S4}.\mathbf{Z}_n$ is the logic of $\mathcal{Q}_{n+1}$.*

Since $\mathrm{mdim}(Z_n) = n$ and Z_n is T_1, we see that $Z_n \vDash \mathbf{S4}.\mathbf{Z}_n$. Therefore, to show that $\mathbf{S4}.\mathbf{Z}_n$ is the logic of Z_n, in view of Lemma 5.8, it is sufficient to prove that $\mathcal{Q}_{n+1}$ is an interior image of Z_n. The idea of the proof is to 'fatten' the mapping $\alpha_n : Z_n \to \mathfrak{T}_{n+1}$ to a mapping $Z_n \to \mathcal{Q}_{n+1}$. Let $\mathfrak{C}_\kappa$ be the *κ-cluster* as depicted in Figure 9.



$\mathfrak{C}_\kappa$

Figure 9. The κ-cluster.

Lemma 5.9. *A space X is κ-resolvable iff $\mathfrak{C}_\kappa$ is an interior image of X.*

Proof. First suppose that X is κ-resolvable. Then there is a dense partition $\{D_\lambda : \lambda < \kappa\}$ of X. Define $f : X \to \mathfrak{C}_\kappa$ by $f(x) = w_\lambda$ if $x \in D_\lambda$. Clearly f is a well-defined onto map. Moreover, for each $\lambda < \kappa$, we have

$$\mathbf{C}f^{-1}(w_\lambda) = \mathbf{C}(D_\lambda) = X = f^{-1}(\{w_\lambda : \lambda < \kappa\}) = f^{-1}(\Diamond_R\{w_\lambda\}).$$

Thus, f is an interior map.

Conversely, let $f : X \to \mathfrak{C}_\kappa$ be an onto interior map. Then $\{f^{-1}(w_\lambda) : \lambda < \kappa\}$ is a partition of X such that

$$\mathbf{C}f^{-1}(w_\lambda) = f^{-1}(\Diamond_R\{w_\lambda\}) = f^{-1}(\{w_\lambda : \lambda < \kappa\}) = X.$$

Thus, $\{f^{-1}(w_\lambda) : \lambda < \kappa\}$ is a dense partition of X, and hence X is κ-resolvable. $\dashv$

Theorem 5.10. *For each $n \geq 1$, $\mathbf{S4}.\mathbf{Z}_n$ is the logic of Z_n.*

Proof. As we already pointed out, in view of Lemma 5.8, it is sufficient to show that $\mathcal{Q}_{n+1}$ is an interior image of Z_n. The proof is by induction on n.

Let $n = 1$. Let $\mathfrak{C}_i$ be the maximal cluster in $\mathcal{Q}_2$ whose p_2-image is $w_i \in \max(\mathfrak{T}_2)$ (here we are using the enumeration of $\max(\mathfrak{T}_2)$ as it appears in the recursive step of defining the Z_n). So $\mathfrak{C}_i = p_2^{-1}(w_i)$. Since each $Y_i \setminus \{y_i\}$ is an open subspace of Y_i, Y_i is homeomorphic to Y, and Y is ω-resolvable, we see that each $Y_i \setminus \{y_i\}$ is ω-resolvable. As $Y_i \setminus \{y_i\}$ is homeomorphic to the subspace $Y_i \setminus \{y\}$ of Z_1, by Lemma 5.9, there is an onto interior map $f_i : Y_i \setminus \{y\} \to \mathfrak{C}_i$. Define $f : Z_1 \to \mathcal{Q}_2$ by

$$f(z) = \begin{cases} f_i(z) & \text{if } z \in Y_i \setminus \{y\} \\ r & \text{if } z = y \end{cases}$$

Since $\{Y_i \setminus \{y\} \mid i \in \omega\} \cup \{y\}$ is a partition of Z_1 and each f_i is onto, f is a well-defined onto map. Let $w \in \mathcal{Q}_2$. Suppose $w \in \mathfrak{C}_i$ for some $i \in \omega$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} f^{-1}(\Diamond_R\{w\}) &= f^{-1}(\mathfrak{C}_i \cup \{r\}) = f_i^{-1}(\mathfrak{C}_i) \cup \{y\} \\ &= (Y_i \setminus \{y\}) \cup \{y\} = \mathbf{C}_{Z_1}(Y_i \setminus \{y\}) = \mathbf{C}_{Z_1} f^{-1}(w). \end{aligned}$$

Otherwise w is the root, and so

$$f^{-1}(\Diamond_R\{w\}) = f^{-1}(w) = \{y\} = \mathbf{C}_{Z_1}\{y\} = \mathbf{C}_{Z_1} f^{-1}(w).$$

Thus, $f : Z_1 \to \mathcal{Q}_2$ is an onto interior map.

Let $n \geq 1$. Suppose $g : Z_n \to \mathcal{Q}_{n+1}$ is an onto interior map. Identify $\mathcal{Q}_{n+1}$ with the subframe $\mathcal{Q}_{n+2} \setminus \max_R(\mathcal{Q}_{n+2})$. Let $w_{i,j} \in \max(\mathfrak{T}_{n+2})$ be the j^{th} child of $w_i \in \max(\mathfrak{T}_{n+1})$ (as in the recursive step of building the Z_n). Let $\mathfrak{C}_{i,j}$ be the maximal cluster in $\mathcal{Q}_{n+2}$ whose p_{n+2}-image is $w_{i,j}$. So $\mathfrak{C}_{i,j} = p_{n+2}^{-1}(w_{i,j})$. Also, let $\mathfrak{C}_i$ be the maximal cluster in $\mathcal{Q}_{n+1}$ whose p_{n+2}-image is $w_i \in \max(\mathfrak{T}_{n+1})$. So $\mathfrak{C}_i = p_{n+2}^{-1}(w_i)$. Since each subspace $Y_{i,j}$ of Z_{n+1} is homeomorphic to Y, we see that $Y_{i,j}$ is ω-resolvable. By Lemma 5.9, there is an onto interior map $f_{i,j} : Y_{i,j} \to \mathfrak{C}_{i,j}$. Define $f : Z_{n+1} \to \mathcal{Q}_{n+2}$ by

$$f(z) = \begin{cases} f_{i,j}(z) & \text{if } z \in Y_{i,j} \\ g(z) & \text{if } z \in Z_n \end{cases}$$

Since $\{Y_{i,j} \mid i, j \in \omega\} \cup \{Z_n\}$ is a partition of Z_{n+1} and the $f_{i,j}$ and g are onto, f is a well-defined onto map. Let $w \in \mathcal{Q}_{n+2}$. Suppose $w \in \mathfrak{C}_{i,j}$ for some $i, j \in \omega$. Because Z_n is closed in Z_{n+1}, both g and $f_{i,j}$ are interior maps, and $g^{-1}(\Diamond_R \mathfrak{C}_i) = X_i$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} f^{-1}(\Diamond_R\{w\}) &= f^{-1}(\mathfrak{C}_{i,j} \cup \Diamond_R \mathfrak{C}_i) = f_{i,j}^{-1}(\mathfrak{C}_{i,j}) \cup g^{-1}(\Diamond_R \mathfrak{C}_i) = Y_{i,j} \cup X_i \\ &= \mathbf{C}_{Z_{n+1}} Y_{i,j} = \mathbf{C}_{Z_{n+1}}(\mathbf{C}_{Y_{i,j}} f_{i,j}^{-1}(w)) = \mathbf{C}_{Z_{n+1}} f^{-1}(w). \end{aligned}$$

Otherwise $w \in \mathcal{Q}_{n+1}$, and so

$$f^{-1}(\Diamond_R\{w\}) = g^{-1}(\Diamond_R\{w\}) = \mathbf{C}_{Z_n} g^{-1}(w) = \mathbf{C}_{Z_{n+1}} f^{-1}(w).$$

Thus, $f : Z_{n+1} \to \mathcal{Q}_{n+2}$ is an onto interior map. $\dashv$

As an immediate consequence, we obtain:

Corollary 5.11. *For each $n \geq 1$, $\mathbf{S4.Z}_n$ is the logic of a countable dense-in-itself ω-resolvable Tychonoff space of modal Krull dimension n.*

Moreover, since $\mathbf{S4.Z} = \mathbf{S4.Z}_1$, we obtain the following topological completeness for the Zeman logic:

Corollary 5.12. ***S4.Z** is the logic of a countable dense-in-itself ω-resolvable Tychonoff nodec space.*

That **S4.Z** is the logic of nodec spaces was shown in [3, Thm. 4.6], but the proof required the use of Alexandroff nodec spaces. The above corollary strengthens this result considerably by providing a topologically “nice” nodec space whose logic is **S4.Z**.

§6. Krull dimension of Heyting algebras. In this section we turn to Heyting algebras, which are closely related to **S4**-algebras [38, 42]. We utilize this connection and our results about the Krull dimension of **S4**-algebras to define the Krull dimension of a Heyting algebra both externally and internally, and show that these definitions are equivalent. We also show how to give an equivalent definition of the modal Krull dimension of a topological space in terms of the Heyting algebra of open sets.

DEFINITION 6.1. A *Heyting algebra* is a bounded implicative lattice; that is, a bounded distributive lattice such that $\wedge$ has a residual $\to$ satisfying

$$x \leq a \to b \text{ iff } a \wedge x \leq b.$$

As usual, we let $\neg a$ denote $a \to 0$.

If $\mathfrak{A}$ is an **S4**-algebra, then $\mathfrak{H}(\mathfrak{A}) := \{\Box a \mid a \in \mathfrak{A}\}$ is a Heyting algebra in which $a \to b = \Box(-a \vee b)$. Conversely, if $\mathfrak{H}$ is a Heyting algebra, then the free Boolean extension $\mathfrak{B}(\mathfrak{H})$ of $\mathfrak{H}$ can be equipped with $\Box$ so that $\mathfrak{A}(\mathfrak{H}) := (\mathfrak{B}(\mathfrak{H}), \Box)$ is an **S4**-algebra, $\mathfrak{H}$ is isomorphic to $\mathfrak{H}(\mathfrak{A}(\mathfrak{H}))$, and $\mathfrak{A}(\mathfrak{H}(\mathfrak{A}))$ is isomorphic to a subalgebra of $\mathfrak{A}$ (see, e.g., [42, Sec. IV.1 and IV.3] or [21, Sec. II.2 and II.5]).

As with **S4**-algebras, there are two typical examples of Heyting algebras. Firstly, the collection $\mathfrak{H}_X$ of all open sets of a topological space X is a Heyting algebra, where $U \to V = \mathbf{I}((X \setminus U) \cup V)$. By the Stone representation theorem [44], every Heyting algebra is represented as a subalgebra of $\mathfrak{H}_X$ for some topological space X (see [38, 42]). Secondly, the R-upsets of an **S4**-frame form a Heyting algebra, but since R-upsets do not distinguish between points that are R-related to each other, we may restrict ourselves to those **S4**-frames that are in addition antisymmetric. More precisely, the Heyting algebras of R-upsets of $\mathfrak{F}$ and the skeleton of $\mathfrak{F}$ are isomorphic, and every Heyting algebra is represented as a subalgebra of the Heyting algebra of R-upsets of some partially ordered **S4**-frame (see, e.g., [25, 21]).

The dual $\mathfrak{H}_*$ of a Heyting algebra $\mathfrak{H}$ is the spectrum of prime filters of $\mathfrak{H}$. If $\mathfrak{A}$ is an **S4**-algebra and $\mathfrak{A}_*$ is the dual of $\mathfrak{A}$, then the dual $\mathfrak{H}(\mathfrak{A})_*$ of $\mathfrak{H}(\mathfrak{A})$ is obtained by taking the skeleton of $\mathfrak{A}_*$. Conversely, if $\mathfrak{H}$ is a Heyting algebra, then the dual $\mathfrak{A}(\mathfrak{H})_*$ of $\mathfrak{A}(\mathfrak{H})$ is isomorphic to the dual $\mathfrak{H}_*$ of $\mathfrak{H}$ (see, e.g., [21, Sec. III.4]).

Let $\mathfrak{H}$ be a Heyting algebra and $a \in \mathfrak{H}$. The *relativization* of $\mathfrak{H}$ with respect to a is the Heyting algebra $\mathfrak{H}_a$ whose underlying set is the interval $[a, 1]$ and $\wedge$, $\vee$, and $\to$ in $\mathfrak{H}_a$ coincide with those in $\mathfrak{H}$. If $\mathfrak{H} = \mathfrak{H}_X$ is the Heyting algebra of all opens of a topological space X and U is an open subset of X, then the relativization of $\mathfrak{H}$ with respect to U is isomorphic to the Heyting algebra of all opens of the subspace $X \setminus U$.

We are ready to define Krull dimension of Heyting algebras. As with **S4**-algebras, we first define Krull dimension of Heyting algebras externally and then provide an equivalent internal definition of it. We also show that Krull dimensions of an **S4**-algebra $\mathfrak{A}$ and the associated Heyting algebra $\mathfrak{H}(\mathfrak{A})$ coincide.

DEFINITION 6.2. Let $\mathfrak{H}$ be a Heyting algebra. Define the *Krull dimension* $\mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{H})$ of $\mathfrak{H}$ as the supremum of the lengths of finite R-chains in $\mathfrak{H}_*$. If the supremum is not finite, then we write $\mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{H}) = \infty$.

LEMMA 6.3.
1. *If* $\mathfrak{A}$ *is an* **S4***-algebra, then* $\mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{A}) = \mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{H}(\mathfrak{A}))$.
2. *If* $\mathfrak{H}$ *is a Heyting algebra, then* $\mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{H}) = \mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{A}(\mathfrak{H}))$.

PROOF. (1) Since $\mathfrak{H}(\mathfrak{A})_*$ is the skeleton of $\mathfrak{A}_*$, we see that the corresponding R-chains in $\mathfrak{A}_*$ and $\mathfrak{H}(\mathfrak{A})_*$ have the same length. Thus, $\mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{A}) = \mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{H}(\mathfrak{A}))$.
(2) This is obvious since $\mathfrak{H}_*$ is isomorphic to $(\mathfrak{A}(\mathfrak{H}))_*$. ⊣

As with **S4**-algebras, the concept of Krull dimension of a Heyting algebra $\mathfrak{H}$ is closely related to that of the depth of $\mathfrak{H}$. It is well known that whether the depth of $\mathfrak{H}$ is $\leq n$ is described by the following formulas in the language of intuitionistic logic.

DEFINITION 6.4. For $n \geq 1$, consider the formulas:

$$\mathsf{ibd}_1 = p_1 \vee \neg p_1,$$
$$\mathsf{ibd}_{n+1} = p_{n+1} \vee (p_{n+1} \to \mathsf{ibd}_n)\,.$$

The intuitionistic language is interpreted in a Heyting algebra $\mathfrak{H}$ by assigning to propositional letters elements of $\mathfrak{H}$ and by interpreting conjunction, disjunction, implication, and negation as the corresponding operations of $\mathfrak{H}$. The next lemma is well known (see, e.g., [10, Prop. 2.38]).

LEMMA 6.5. *Let* $\mathfrak{H}$ *be a nontrivial Heyting algebra and* $n \geq 1$*. Then* $\mathfrak{H} \vDash \mathsf{ibd}_n$ *iff* $\mathrm{depth}(\mathfrak{H}_*) \leq n$.

To characterize the Krull dimension of a Heyting algebra internally, we require some preparation. We call an element a of a Heyting algebra $\mathfrak{H}$ *dense* if $\neg a = 0$.

LEMMA 6.6. *Let* $\mathfrak{H}$ *be a Heyting algebra,* $a \in \mathfrak{H}$*, and* $b \in \mathfrak{H}_a$*. If* b *is dense in* $\mathfrak{H}_a$*, then* b *is dense in* $\mathfrak{H}$.

PROOF. Since b is dense in $\mathfrak{H}_a$ and a is the bottom of $\mathfrak{H}_a$, we have $b \to a = a$. Therefore, $\neg b = b \to 0 \leq b \to a = a$. On the other hand, $a \leq b$ implies $\neg b \leq \neg a$. Thus, $\neg b \leq a \wedge \neg a = 0$, and hence b is dense in $\mathfrak{H}$. ⊣

LEMMA 6.7. *Let* $\mathfrak{A}$ *be an* **S4***-algebra and let* $a, b \in \mathfrak{H}(\mathfrak{A})$ *with* $b \leq a$*. Then* a *is dense in* $\mathfrak{H}(\mathfrak{A})_b$ *iff* $-a$ *is nowhere dense in* $\mathfrak{A}_{-b}$.

PROOF. Since a, b are open, $-a, -b$ are closed. Therefore, since $-a \leq -b$, we have $-a = \Diamond -a = -b \wedge \Diamond -a = \Diamond_{-b} -a$. Thus,

$$\begin{aligned}
a \text{ is dense in } \mathfrak{H}(\mathfrak{A})_b \ &\text{iff}\ \ \neg a = 0 \text{ in } \mathfrak{H}(\mathfrak{A})_b \\
&\text{iff}\ \ a \to b = b \text{ in } \mathfrak{H}(\mathfrak{A}) \\
&\text{iff}\ \ \Box(-a \vee b) = b \text{ in } \mathfrak{A} \\
&\text{iff}\ \ \Box(-b \to -a) = b \text{ in } \mathfrak{A} \\
&\text{iff}\ \ -b \wedge \Box(-b \to -a) = 0 \text{ in } \mathfrak{A} \\
&\text{iff}\ \ \Box_{-b} -a = 0 \text{ in } \mathfrak{A}_{-b} \\
&\text{iff}\ \ \Box_{-b} \Diamond_{-b} -a = 0 \text{ in } \mathfrak{A}_{-b} \\
&\text{iff}\ \ -a \text{ is nowhere dense in } \mathfrak{A}_{-b}.
\end{aligned}$$

⊣

REMARK 6.8. When $b = 0$, we obtain that a is dense in $\mathfrak{H}(\mathfrak{A})$ iff $-a$ is nowhere dense in $\mathfrak{A}$.

We are ready to give an internal recursive definition of the Krull dimension of a Heyting algebra.

DEFINITION 6.9. The *Krull dimension* $\mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{H})$ of a Heyting algebra $\mathfrak{H}$ can be defined as follows:

$$\begin{array}{lll} \mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{H}) = -1 & \text{if} & \mathfrak{H} \text{ is the trivial algebra,} \\ \mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{H}) \le n & \text{if} & \mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{H}_b) \le n-1 \text{ for every dense } b \in \mathfrak{H}, \\ \mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{H}) = n & \text{if} & \mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{H}) \le n \text{ and } \mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{H}) \not\le n-1, \\ \mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{H}) = \infty & \text{if} & \mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{H}) \not\le n \text{ for any } n = -1, 0, 1, 2, \dots. \end{array}$$

The next two results concern the internal definition of the Krull dimension.

LEMMA 6.10. *Let $\mathfrak{H}$ be a Heyting algebra and let $a \in \mathfrak{H}$. Then* $\mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{H}_a) \le \mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{H})$.

PROOF. If $\mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{H}) = \infty$, then there is nothing to prove. Suppose $\mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{H}) = n$. Let $b \in \mathfrak{H}_a$ be dense in $\mathfrak{H}_a$. By Lemma 6.6, b is dense in $\mathfrak{H}$. Since $\mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{H}) = n$, we see that $\mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{H}_b) \le n-1$. Because $(\mathfrak{H}_a)_b = \mathfrak{H}_b$, we conclude that $\mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{H}_a) \le n$. Thus, $\mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{H}_a) \le \mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{H})$. ⊣

THEOREM 6.11.
1. *If $\mathfrak{A}$ is an* **S4**-*algebra, then* $\mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{A}) = \mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{H}(\mathfrak{A}))$.
2. *If $\mathfrak{H}$ is a Heyting algebra, then* $\mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{H}) = \mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{A}(\mathfrak{H}))$.

PROOF. (1) By Theorem 2.14, $\mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{A}) \ge n$ iff there is a sequence $c_0, \dots, c_n$ of nonzero closed elements of $\mathfrak{A}$ such that $c_0 = 1$ and c_{i+1} is nowhere dense in $\mathfrak{A}_{c_i}$ for each $i \in \{0, \dots, n-1\}$. By [4, Thm. 6.9], $\mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{H}(\mathfrak{A})) \ge n$ iff there is a sequence $1 = b_0 > b_1 > \cdots > b_n > 0$ in $\mathfrak{H}(\mathfrak{A})$ such that b_{i-1} is dense in $\mathfrak{H}(\mathfrak{A})_{b_i}$ for each $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$. The two conditions are equivalent by Lemma 6.7. The result follows.

(2) Since $\mathfrak{H}$ is isomorphic to $\mathfrak{H}(\mathfrak{A}(\mathfrak{H}))$, we have $\mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{H}) = \mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{H}(\mathfrak{A}(\mathfrak{H}))$. By (1), $\mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{H}(\mathfrak{A}(\mathfrak{H}))) = \mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{A}(\mathfrak{H}))$. Thus, $\mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{H}) = \mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{A}(\mathfrak{H}))$. ⊣

As a consequence we obtain:

COROLLARY 6.12. *The external and internal definitions of the Krull dimension of a Heyting algebra coincide, so Definitions 6.2 and 6.9 are equivalent.*

PROOF. Apply Corollary 2.16, Lemma 6.3, and Theorem 6.11. ⊣

COROLLARY 6.13. *For a topological space X, we have* $\mathrm{mdim}(X) = \mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{H}_X)$.

PROOF. Since $\mathfrak{H}_X$ is the Heyting algebra of opens of $\mathfrak{A}_X$, by Lemma 6.3 (or Theorem 6.11), $\mathrm{mdim}(X) = \mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{A}_X) = \mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{H}_X)$. ⊣

Let $\mathfrak{L}_n$ be the $(n+1)$-element linear Heyting algebra. Then $(\mathfrak{L}_n)_*$ is isomorphic to the n-element chain $\mathfrak{F}_n$ shown in Figure 1. Let $\chi(\mathfrak{L}_n)$ be the Jankov-Fine formula of $\mathfrak{L}_n$. Another immediate consequence of our results is the following:

COROLLARY 6.14. *Let $\mathfrak{H}$ be a nontrivial Heyting algebra and $n \ge 1$. The following are equivalent:*

1. $\mathrm{kdim}(\mathfrak{H}) \le n-1$.

2. *There does not exist a sequence* $1 = b_0 > b_1 > \cdots > b_n > 0$ *in* $\mathfrak{H}$ *such that* b_{i-1} *is dense in* $\mathfrak{H}_{b_i}$ *for each* $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$.
3. $\mathfrak{H} \vDash \mathsf{ibd}_n$.
4. $\mathrm{depth}(\mathfrak{H}_*) \leq n$.
5. $\mathfrak{H} \vDash \neg\chi(\mathfrak{L}_{n+1})$.
6. $\mathfrak{L}_{n+1}$ *is not isomorphic to a subalgebra of a homomorphic image of* $\mathfrak{H}$.
7. $\mathfrak{L}_{n+1}$ *is not isomorphic to a subalgebra of* $\mathfrak{H}$.

§7. Comparison to other dimension functions. We conclude the paper with a comparison of modal Krull dimension to other well-known topological dimension functions. We recall that if X is a regular space, then the Menger-Urysohn dimension of X is denoted by $\mathrm{ind}(X)$, if X is a Tychonoff space, then the Čech-Lebesgue dimension of X is denoted by $\dim(X)$, and if X is a normal space, then the Brouwer-Čech dimension of X is denoted by $\mathrm{Ind}(X)$ (see, e.g., [19, Ch. 7] for a detailed account of these three dimension functions). Also, for a spectral space X, let $\mathrm{kdim}(X)$ denote the Krull dimension of X, and for a T_0-space X, let $\mathrm{gdim}(X)$ denote Isbell's graduated dimension of X [29].

PROPOSITION 7.1. *Let* X *be a topological space.*

1. *If* X *is a spectral space, then* $\mathrm{kdim}(X) \leq \mathrm{mdim}(X)$.
2. *If* X *is a* T_0*-space, then* $\mathrm{gdim}(X) \leq \mathrm{mdim}(X)$.
3. *If* X *is a regular space, then* $\mathrm{ind}(X) \leq \mathrm{mdim}(X)$.
4. *If* X *is a normal space, then* $\mathrm{Ind}(X) \leq \mathrm{mdim}(X)$ *and* $\dim(X) \leq \mathrm{mdim}(X)$.

PROOF. (1) The Krull dimension of a spectral space X can be defined as the supremum of the lengths of finite chains in the specialization order R of X. Define $\varepsilon : X \to (\mathfrak{A}_X)_*$ by $\varepsilon(x) = \{A \in \mathfrak{A}_X \mid x \in A\}$. It is well known and easy to check that xRy in X iff $\varepsilon(x)R\varepsilon(y)$ in $(\mathfrak{A}_X)_*$. Therefore, the supremum of the lengths of finite chains in the specialization order of X can be no larger than the supremum of the lengths of finite chains in $(\mathfrak{A}_X)_*$. The result follows.

(2) Recall that Isbell's graduated dimension of a T_0-space X is the least n such that some lattice basis of $\mathfrak{H}_X$ is a directed union of finite topologies of Krull dimension n. Suppose the Isbell dimension of X is n. The lattice of all opens $\mathfrak{H}_X$ is a directed union of finite topologies τ_i since the variety of distributive lattices is locally finite. Because the Krull dimension of each τ_i is $\geq n$, we see that $\mathrm{mdim}(X) \geq n$, as desired.

(3) Induction on $n \geq -1$. The base case is clear since $\mathrm{ind}(X) = -1$ iff $X = \varnothing$, which happens iff $\mathrm{mdim}(X) = -1$. For the inductive step, suppose $\mathrm{mdim}(X) = n$. If Y is closed and nowhere dense in X, then $\mathrm{mdim}(Y) \leq n - 1$. By the inductive hypothesis, $\mathrm{ind}(Y) \leq n - 1$. Because the boundary of an open set is (closed and) nowhere dense in X, it follows that the boundary B of any open subset of X has $\mathrm{ind}(B) \leq n - 1$. Thus, $\mathrm{ind}(X) \leq n$.

(4) Let X be normal. Replacing each occurrence of ind in the proof of (3) by Ind yields $\mathrm{Ind}(X) \leq \mathrm{mdim}(X)$. By [19, Thm. 7.2.8], $\dim(X) \leq \mathrm{Ind}(X) \leq \mathrm{mdim}(X)$. ⊣

REMARK 7.2.

- It remains open whether $\dim(X) \leq \mathrm{mdim}(X)$ for any Tychonoff space X.

- For appropriately chosen spaces, the inequalities in Proposition 7.1 are strict. For example, if $X = \omega^n + 1$, then $\mathrm{kdim}(X) = \mathrm{gdim}(X) = \mathrm{ind}(X) = \mathrm{Ind}(X) = \dim(X) = 0$, but $\mathrm{mdim}(X) = n$ by Example 3.7(3).

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