

ZF

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```
theory Helper  
imports Main  
begin
```

```
lemma theI2':  $?! x. P x \implies (!! x. P x \implies Q x) \implies Q (THE x. P x)$   
  <proof>
```

```
lemma in-range-superfluous:  $(z \in \text{range } f \ \& \ z \in (f \text{ ' } x)) = (z \in f \text{ ' } x)$   
  <proof>
```

```
lemma f-x-in-range-f:  $f x \in \text{range } f$   
  <proof>
```

```
lemma comp-inj:  $\text{inj } f \implies \text{inj } g \implies \text{inj } (g \circ f)$   
  <proof>
```

```
lemma comp-image-eq:  $(g \circ f) \text{ ' } x = g \text{ ' } f \text{ ' } x$   
  <proof>
```

```
end
```

```
theory HOLZF  
imports Helper  
begin
```

```
typedecl ZF
```

```
axiomatization
```

```
  Empty :: ZF and
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  Elem :: ZF  $\Rightarrow$  ZF  $\Rightarrow$  bool and
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  Sum :: ZF  $\Rightarrow$  ZF and
```

```
  Power :: ZF  $\Rightarrow$  ZF and
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  Repl :: ZF  $\Rightarrow$  (ZF  $\Rightarrow$  ZF)  $\Rightarrow$  ZF and
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```
  Inf :: ZF
```

constdefs

Upair:: $ZF \Rightarrow ZF \Rightarrow ZF$
Upair a b == *Repl* (*Power* (*Power* *Empty*)) (% x . if $x = \text{Empty}$ then a else b)
Singleton:: $ZF \Rightarrow ZF$
Singleton x == *Upair* x x
union :: $ZF \Rightarrow ZF \Rightarrow ZF$
union A B == *Sum* (*Upair* A B)
SucNat:: $ZF \Rightarrow ZF$
SucNat x == *union* x (*Singleton* x)
subset :: $ZF \Rightarrow ZF \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
subset A B == ! x . *Elem* x A \longrightarrow *Elem* x B

axioms

Empty: *Not* (*Elem* x *Empty*)
Ext: $(x = y) = (! z. \text{Elem } z \ x = \text{Elem } z \ y)$
Sum: *Elem* z (*Sum* x) = (? y . *Elem* z y & *Elem* y x)
Power: *Elem* y (*Power* x) = (*subset* y x)
Repl: *Elem* b (*Repl* A f) = (? a . *Elem* a A & $b = f \ a$)
Regularity: $A \neq \text{Empty} \longrightarrow (? x. \text{Elem } x \ A \ \& \ (! y. \text{Elem } y \ x \ \longrightarrow \text{Not } (\text{Elem } y \ A)))$
Infinity: *Elem* *Empty* *Inf* & (! x . *Elem* x *Inf* \longrightarrow *Elem* (*SucNat* x) *Inf*)

constdefs

Sep:: $ZF \Rightarrow (ZF \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow ZF$
Sep A p == (if (! x . *Elem* x A \longrightarrow *Not* (p x)) then *Empty* else
(let $z = (\epsilon x. \text{Elem } x \ A \ \& \ p \ x)$ in
let $f = \% x. (\text{if } p \ x \ \text{then } x \ \text{else } z)$ in *Repl* A f))

thm *Power*[unfolded subset-def]

theorem *Sep*: *Elem* b (*Sep* A p) = (*Elem* b A & p b)
<proof>

lemma *subset-empty*: *subset* *Empty* A
<proof>

theorem *Upair*: *Elem* x (*Upair* a b) = ($x = a \mid x = b$)
<proof>

lemma *Singleton*: *Elem* x (*Singleton* y) = ($x = y$)
<proof>

constdefs

Opair:: $ZF \Rightarrow ZF \Rightarrow ZF$
Opair a b == *Upair* (*Upair* a a) (*Upair* a b)

lemma *Upair-singleton*: (*Upair* a a = *Upair* c d) = ($a = c$ & $a = d$)
<proof>

lemma *Upair-fst*: $(\text{Upair } a \ b = \text{Upair } a \ c) = ((a = b \ \& \ a = c) \mid (b = c))$
<proof>

lemma *Upair-comm*: $\text{Upair } a \ b = \text{Upair } b \ a$
<proof>

theorem *Opair*: $(\text{Opair } a \ b = \text{Opair } c \ d) = (a = c \ \& \ b = d)$
<proof>

constdefs

Replacement :: $ZF \Rightarrow (ZF \Rightarrow ZF \ \text{option}) \Rightarrow ZF$
Replacement $A \ f == \text{Repl } (\text{Sep } A \ (\% \ a. \ f \ a \neq \text{None})) \ (\text{the } o \ f)$

theorem *Replacement*: $\text{Elem } y \ (\text{Replacement } A \ f) = (? \ x. \ \text{Elem } x \ A \ \& \ f \ x = \text{Some } y)$
<proof>

constdefs

Fst :: $ZF \Rightarrow ZF$
Fst $q == \text{SOME } x. \ ? \ y. \ q = \text{Opair } x \ y$
Snd :: $ZF \Rightarrow ZF$
Snd $q == \text{SOME } y. \ ? \ x. \ q = \text{Opair } x \ y$

theorem *Fst*: $\text{Fst } (\text{Opair } x \ y) = x$
<proof>

theorem *Snd*: $\text{Snd } (\text{Opair } x \ y) = y$
<proof>

constdefs

isOpair :: $ZF \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
isOpair $q == ? \ x \ y. \ q = \text{Opair } x \ y$

lemma *isOpair*: $\text{isOpair } (\text{Opair } x \ y) = \text{True}$
<proof>

lemma *FstSnd*: $\text{isOpair } x \Longrightarrow \text{Opair } (\text{Fst } x) \ (\text{Snd } x) = x$
<proof>

constdefs

CartProd :: $ZF \Rightarrow ZF \Rightarrow ZF$
CartProd $A \ B == \text{Sum}(\text{Repl } A \ (\% \ a. \ \text{Repl } B \ (\% \ b. \ \text{Opair } a \ b)))$

lemma *CartProd*: $\text{Elem } x \ (\text{CartProd } A \ B) = (? \ a \ b. \ \text{Elem } a \ A \ \& \ \text{Elem } b \ B \ \& \ x = (\text{Opair } a \ b))$
<proof>

constdefs

explode :: $ZF \Rightarrow ZF \ \text{set}$

$explode\ z == \{ x. Elem\ x\ z \}$

lemma *explode-Empty*: $(explode\ x = \{\}) = (x = Empty)$
<proof>

lemma *explode-Elem*: $(x \in explode\ X) = (Elem\ x\ X)$
<proof>

lemma *Elem-explode-in*: $\llbracket Elem\ a\ A; explode\ A \subseteq B \rrbracket \implies a \in B$
<proof>

lemma *explode-CartProd-eq*: $explode\ (CartProd\ a\ b) = (\% (x,y). Opair\ x\ y) \text{ ' } ((explode\ a) \times (explode\ b))$
<proof>

lemma *explode-Repl-eq*: $explode\ (Repl\ A\ f) = image\ f\ (explode\ A)$
<proof>

constdefs

Domain :: $ZF \Rightarrow ZF$

Domain $f == Replacement\ f\ (\% p. if\ isOpair\ p\ then\ Some\ (Fst\ p)\ else\ None)$

Range :: $ZF \Rightarrow ZF$

Range $f == Replacement\ f\ (\% p. if\ isOpair\ p\ then\ Some\ (Snd\ p)\ else\ None)$

theorem *Domain*: $Elem\ x\ (Domain\ f) = (? y. Elem\ (Opair\ x\ y)\ f)$
<proof>

theorem *Range*: $Elem\ y\ (Range\ f) = (? x. Elem\ (Opair\ x\ y)\ f)$
<proof>

theorem *union*: $Elem\ x\ (union\ A\ B) = (Elem\ x\ A \mid Elem\ x\ B)$
<proof>

constdefs

Field :: $ZF \Rightarrow ZF$

Field $A == union\ (Domain\ A)\ (Range\ A)$

constdefs

app :: $ZF \Rightarrow ZF \Rightarrow ZF$ (**infixl** ' 90) — function application

$f \text{ ' } x == (THE\ y. Elem\ (Opair\ x\ y)\ f)$

constdefs

isFun :: $ZF \Rightarrow bool$

isFun $f == (! x\ y1\ y2. Elem\ (Opair\ x\ y1)\ f \ \&\ Elem\ (Opair\ x\ y2)\ f \longrightarrow y1 = y2)$

constdefs

Lambda :: $ZF \Rightarrow (ZF \Rightarrow ZF) \Rightarrow ZF$

Lambda $A\ f == Repl\ A\ (\% x. Opair\ x\ (f\ x))$

lemma *Lambda-app*: $\text{Elem } x \ A \implies (\text{Lambda } A \ f)' \ x = f \ x$
<proof>

lemma *isFun-Lambda*: $\text{isFun } (\text{Lambda } A \ f)$
<proof>

lemma *domain-Lambda*: $\text{Domain } (\text{Lambda } A \ f) = A$
<proof>

lemma *Lambda-ext*: $(\text{Lambda } s \ f = \text{Lambda } t \ g) = (s = t \ \& \ (! \ x. \ \text{Elem } \ x \ s \ \longrightarrow \ f \ x = g \ x))$
<proof>

constdefs

$\text{PFun} :: \text{ZF} \Rightarrow \text{ZF} \Rightarrow \text{ZF}$
 $\text{PFun } A \ B == \text{Sep } (\text{Power } (\text{CartProd } A \ B)) \ \text{isFun}$
 $\text{Fun} :: \text{ZF} \Rightarrow \text{ZF} \Rightarrow \text{ZF}$
 $\text{Fun } A \ B == \text{Sep } (\text{PFun } A \ B) \ (\lambda \ f. \ \text{Domain } f = A)$

lemma *Fun-Range*: $\text{Elem } f \ (\text{Fun } U \ V) \implies \text{subset } (\text{Range } f) \ V$
<proof>

lemma *Elem-Elem-PFun*: $\text{Elem } F \ (\text{PFun } U \ V) \implies \text{Elem } p \ F \implies \text{isOpair } p \ \& \ \text{Elem } (\text{Fst } p) \ U \ \& \ \text{Elem } (\text{Snd } p) \ V$
<proof>

lemma *Fun-implies-PFun[simp]*: $\text{Elem } f \ (\text{Fun } U \ V) \implies \text{Elem } f \ (\text{PFun } U \ V)$
<proof>

lemma *Elem-Elem-Fun*: $\text{Elem } F \ (\text{Fun } U \ V) \implies \text{Elem } p \ F \implies \text{isOpair } p \ \& \ \text{Elem } (\text{Fst } p) \ U \ \& \ \text{Elem } (\text{Snd } p) \ V$
<proof>

lemma *PFun-inj*: $\text{Elem } F \ (\text{PFun } U \ V) \implies \text{Elem } x \ F \implies \text{Elem } y \ F \implies \text{Fst } x = \text{Fst } y \implies \text{Snd } x = \text{Snd } y$
<proof>

lemma *Fun-total*: $\llbracket \text{Elem } F \ (\text{Fun } U \ V); \ \text{Elem } a \ U \rrbracket \implies \exists \ x. \ \text{Elem } (\text{Opair } a \ x) \ F$
<proof>

lemma *unique-fun-value*: $\llbracket \text{isFun } f; \ \text{Elem } x \ (\text{Domain } f) \rrbracket \implies \ ?! \ y. \ \text{Elem } (\text{Opair } x \ y) \ f$
<proof>

lemma *fun-value-in-range*: $\llbracket \text{isFun } f; \ \text{Elem } x \ (\text{Domain } f) \rrbracket \implies \text{Elem } (f' \ x) \ (\text{Range } f)$
<proof>

lemma *fun-range-witness*: $\llbracket \text{isFun } f; \text{Elem } y \text{ (Range } f) \rrbracket \implies ? x. \text{Elem } x \text{ (Domain } f) \ \& \ f' x = y$
 <proof>

lemma *Elem-Fun-Lambda*: $\text{Elem } F \text{ (Fun } U \ V) \implies ? f. F = \text{Lambda } U \ f$
 <proof>

lemma *Elem-Lambda-Fun*: $\text{Elem } (\text{Lambda } A \ f) \text{ (Fun } U \ V) = (A = U \ \& \ (! x. \text{Elem } x \ A \longrightarrow \text{Elem } (f \ x) \ V))$
 <proof>

constdefs

is-Elem-of :: $(ZF * ZF) \ \text{set}$
is-Elem-of == $\{ (a,b) \mid a \ b. \ \text{Elem } a \ b \}$

lemma *cond-wf-Elem*:

assumes *hyps*: $\forall x. (\forall y. \text{Elem } y \ x \longrightarrow \text{Elem } y \ U \longrightarrow P \ y) \longrightarrow \text{Elem } x \ U \longrightarrow P \ x$
Elem a U

shows $P \ a$

<proof>

term P

term Sep

<proof>

lemma *cond2-wf-Elem*:

assumes

special-P: $? U. ! x. \text{Not}(\text{Elem } x \ U) \longrightarrow (P \ x)$

and *P-induct*: $\forall x. (\forall y. \text{Elem } y \ x \longrightarrow P \ y) \longrightarrow P \ x$

shows

$P \ a$

<proof>

consts

nat2Nat :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow ZF$

primrec

nat2Nat-0[intro]: $\text{nat2Nat } 0 = \text{Empty}$

nat2Nat-Suc[intro]: $\text{nat2Nat } (\text{Suc } n) = \text{SucNat } (\text{nat2Nat } n)$

constdefs

Nat2nat :: $ZF \Rightarrow \text{nat}$

Nat2nat == $\text{inv } \text{nat2Nat}$

lemma *Elem-nat2Nat-inf*[intro]: $\text{Elem } (\text{nat2Nat } n) \ \text{Inf}$

<proof>

constdefs

$Nat :: ZF$
 $Nat == Sep\ Inf\ (\lambda\ N.\ ?\ n.\ nat2Nat\ n = N)$

lemma *Elem-nat2Nat-Nat[intro]*: $Elem\ (nat2Nat\ n)\ Nat$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Elem-Empty-Nat*: $Elem\ Empty\ Nat$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Elem-SucNat-Nat*: $Elem\ N\ Nat \implies Elem\ (SucNat\ N)\ Nat$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *no-infinite-Elem-down-chain*:
 $Not\ (?f.\ isFun\ f \ \&\ Domain\ f = Nat \ \&\ (!\ N.\ Elem\ N\ Nat \longrightarrow Elem\ (f'\ (SucNat\ N))\ (f'\ N)))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Upair-nonEmpty*: $Upair\ a\ b \neq Empty$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Singleton-nonEmpty*: $Singleton\ x \neq Empty$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *antisym-Elem*: $Not(Elem\ a\ b \ \&\ Elem\ b\ a)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *irreflexiv-Elem*: $Not(Elem\ a\ a)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *antisym-Elem*: $Elem\ a\ b \implies Not\ (Elem\ b\ a)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

consts
 $NatInterval :: nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow ZF$

primrec
 $NatInterval\ n\ 0 = Singleton\ (nat2Nat\ n)$
 $NatInterval\ n\ (Suc\ m) = union\ (NatInterval\ n\ m)\ (Singleton\ (nat2Nat\ (n+m+1)))$

lemma *n-Elem-NatInterval[rule-format]*: $!q.\ q \leq m \longrightarrow Elem\ (nat2Nat\ (n+q))\ (NatInterval\ n\ m)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *NatInterval-not-Empty*: $NatInterval\ n\ m \neq Empty$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *increasing-nat2Nat[rule-format]*: $0 < n \longrightarrow Elem\ (nat2Nat\ (n - 1))\ (nat2Nat\ n)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *represent-NatInterval*[rule-format]: *Elem x (NatInterval n m) \longrightarrow (? u. n \leq u & u \leq n+m & nat2Nat u = x)*
<proof>

lemma *inj-nat2Nat*: *inj nat2Nat*
<proof>

lemma *Nat2nat-nat2Nat*[simp]: *Nat2nat (nat2Nat n) = n*
<proof>

lemma *nat2Nat-Nat2nat*[simp]: *Elem n Nat \implies nat2Nat (Nat2nat n) = n*
<proof>

lemma *Nat2nat-SucNat*: *Elem N Nat \implies Nat2nat (SucNat N) = Suc (Nat2nat N)*
<proof>

lemma *Elem-Opair-exists*: *? z. Elem x z & Elem y z & Elem z (Opair x y)*
<proof>

lemma *UNIV-is-not-in-ZF*: *UNIV \neq explode R*
<proof>

constdefs
SpecialR :: *(ZF * ZF) set*
SpecialR \equiv *{ (x, y) . x \neq Empty \wedge y = Empty }*

lemma *wf SpecialR*
<proof>

constdefs
Ext :: *('a * 'b) set \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'a set*
Ext R y \equiv *{ x . (x, y) \in R }*

lemma *Ext-Elem*: *Ext is-Elem-of = explode*
<proof>

lemma *Ext SpecialR Empty \neq explode z*
<proof>

constdefs
implode :: *ZF set \Rightarrow ZF*
implode $==$ *inv explode*

lemma *inj-explode*: *inj explode*

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *implode-explode[simp]*: $\text{implode} (\text{explode } x) = x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

constdefs

$\text{regular} :: (\text{ZF} * \text{ZF}) \text{ set} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
 $\text{regular } R == ! A. A \neq \text{Empty} \longrightarrow (? x. \text{Elem } x A \ \& \ (! y. (y, x) \in R \longrightarrow \text{Not} (\text{Elem } y A)))$
 $\text{set-like} :: (\text{ZF} * \text{ZF}) \text{ set} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
 $\text{set-like } R == ! y. \text{Ext } R y \in \text{range } \text{explode}$
 $\text{wfzf} :: (\text{ZF} * \text{ZF}) \text{ set} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
 $\text{wfzf } R == \text{regular } R \ \& \ \text{set-like } R$

lemma *regular-Elem*: *regular is-Elem-of*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *set-like-Elem*: *set-like is-Elem-of*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *wfzf-is-Elem-of*: *wfzf is-Elem-of*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

constdefs

$\text{SeqSum} :: (\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{ZF}) \Rightarrow \text{ZF}$
 $\text{SeqSum } f == \text{Sum} (\text{Repl } \text{Nat} (f \circ \text{Nat2nat}))$

lemma *SeqSum*: $\text{Elem } x (\text{SeqSum } f) = (? n. \text{Elem } x (f n))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

constdefs

$\text{Ext-ZF} :: (\text{ZF} * \text{ZF}) \text{ set} \Rightarrow \text{ZF} \Rightarrow \text{ZF}$
 $\text{Ext-ZF } R s == \text{implode} (\text{Ext } R s)$

lemma *Elem-implode*: $A \in \text{range } \text{explode} \Longrightarrow \text{Elem } x (\text{implode } A) = (x \in A)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Elem-Ext-ZF*: $\text{set-like } R \Longrightarrow \text{Elem } x (\text{Ext-ZF } R s) = ((x, s) \in R)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

consts

$\text{Ext-ZF-n} :: (\text{ZF} * \text{ZF}) \text{ set} \Rightarrow \text{ZF} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{ZF}$

primrec

$\text{Ext-ZF-n } R s 0 = \text{Ext-ZF } R s$
 $\text{Ext-ZF-n } R s (\text{Suc } n) = \text{Sum} (\text{Repl} (\text{Ext-ZF-n } R s n) (\text{Ext-ZF } R))$

constdefs

$\text{Ext-ZF-hull} :: (\text{ZF} * \text{ZF}) \text{ set} \Rightarrow \text{ZF} \Rightarrow \text{ZF}$

$Ext-ZF-hull\ R\ s == SeqSum\ (Ext-ZF-n\ R\ s)$

lemma *Elem-Ext-ZF-hull*:

assumes *set-like-R*: *set-like R*

shows $Elem\ x\ (Ext-ZF-hull\ R\ S) = (?\ n.\ Elem\ x\ (Ext-ZF-n\ R\ S\ n))$

<proof>

lemma *Elem-Elem-Ext-ZF-hull*:

assumes *set-like-R*: *set-like R*

and *x-hull*: $Elem\ x\ (Ext-ZF-hull\ R\ S)$

and *y-R-x*: $(y, x) \in R$

shows $Elem\ y\ (Ext-ZF-hull\ R\ S)$

<proof>

lemma *wfzf-minimal*:

assumes *hyps*: $wfzf\ R\ C \neq \{\}$

shows $\exists x. x \in C \wedge (\forall y. (y, x) \in R \longrightarrow y \notin C)$

<proof>

lemma *wfzf-implies-wf*: $wfzf\ R \implies wf\ R$

<proof>

lemma *wf-is-Elem-of*: *wf is-Elem-of*

<proof>

lemma *in-Ext-RTrans-implies-Elem-Ext-ZF-hull*:

set-like R $\implies x \in (Ext\ (R^+)\ s) \implies Elem\ x\ (Ext-ZF-hull\ R\ s)$

<proof>

lemma *implodeable-Ext-trancl*: *set-like R* $\implies set-like\ (R^+)$

<proof>

lemma *Elem-Ext-ZF-hull-implies-in-Ext-RTrans**[rule-format]*:

set-like R $\implies ! x. Elem\ x\ (Ext-ZF-n\ R\ s\ n) \longrightarrow x \in (Ext\ (R^+)\ s)$

<proof>

lemma *set-like R* $\implies Ext-ZF\ (R^+)\ s = Ext-ZF-hull\ R\ s$

<proof>

lemma *wf-implies-regular*: $wf\ R \implies regular\ R$

<proof>

lemma *wf-eq-wfzf*: $(wf\ R \wedge set-like\ R) = wfzf\ R$

<proof>

lemma *wfzf-trancl*: $wfzf\ R \implies wfzf\ (R^+)$

<proof>

lemma *Ext-subset-mono*: $R \subseteq S \implies Ext\ R\ y \subseteq Ext\ S\ y$

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    <proof>

lemma set-like-subset: set-like  $R \implies S \subseteq R \implies \text{set-like } S$ 
    <proof>

lemma wfzf-subset: wfzf  $S \implies R \subseteq S \implies \text{wfzf } R$ 
    <proof>

end

theory Zet
imports HOLZF
begin

typedef 'a zet = { $A :: 'a \text{ set} \mid A \text{ f } z. \text{inj-on } f \ A \wedge f \ ' \ A \subseteq \text{explode } z$ }
    <proof>

constdefs
    zin :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a zet  $\Rightarrow$  bool
    zin  $x \ A == x \in (\text{Rep-zet } A)$ 

lemma zet-ext-eq:  $(A = B) = (! \ x. \ \text{zin } x \ A = \ \text{zin } x \ B)$ 
    <proof>

constdefs
    zimage :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'b)  $\Rightarrow$  'a zet  $\Rightarrow$  'b zet
    zimage  $f \ A == \text{Abs-zet } (\text{image } f \ (\text{Rep-zet } A))$ 

lemma zet-def': zet = { $A :: 'a \text{ set} \mid A \text{ f } z. \ \text{inj-on } f \ A \wedge f \ ' \ A = \ \text{explode } z$ }
    <proof>

lemma image-Inv-f-f: inj-on  $f \ B \implies A \subseteq B \implies (\text{Inv } B \ f) \ ' \ f \ ' \ A = A$ 
    <proof>

lemma image-zet-rep:  $A \in \text{zet} \implies ? \ z . \ g \ ' \ A = \ \text{explode } z$ 
    <proof>

lemma Inv-f-f-mem:
    assumes  $x \in A$ 
    shows  $\text{Inv } A \ g \ (g \ x) \in A$ 
    <proof>

lemma zet-image-mem:
    assumes  $A \text{zet}: A \in \text{zet}$ 
    shows  $g \ ' \ A \in \text{zet}$ 
    <proof>

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lemma *Rep-zimage-eq*: $Rep\text{-}zet (zimage\ f\ A) = image\ f (Rep\text{-}zet\ A)$
<proof>

lemma *zimage-iff*: $zin\ y (zimage\ f\ A) = (? x. zin\ x\ A \ \&\ y = f\ x)$
<proof>

constdefs

zimplode :: $ZF\ zet \Rightarrow ZF$
zimplode $A == implode (Rep\text{-}zet\ A)$
zexplode :: $ZF \Rightarrow ZF\ zet$
zexplode $z == Abs\text{-}zet (explode\ z)$

lemma *Rep-zet-eq-explode*: $? z. Rep\text{-}zet\ A = explode\ z$
<proof>

lemma *zexplode-zimplode*: $zexplode (zimplode\ A) = A$
<proof>

lemma *explode-mem-zet*: $explode\ z \in zet$
<proof>

lemma *zimplode-zexplode*: $zimplode (zexplode\ z) = z$
<proof>

lemma *zin-zexplode-eq*: $zin\ x (zexplode\ A) = Elem\ x\ A$
<proof>

lemma *comp-zimage-eq*: $zimage\ g (zimage\ f\ A) = zimage (g\ o\ f)\ A$
<proof>

constdefs

zunion :: $'a\ zet \Rightarrow 'a\ zet \Rightarrow 'a\ zet$
zunion $a\ b \equiv Abs\text{-}zet ((Rep\text{-}zet\ a) \cup (Rep\text{-}zet\ b))$
zsubset :: $'a\ zet \Rightarrow 'a\ zet \Rightarrow bool$
zsubset $a\ b \equiv ! x. zin\ x\ a \longrightarrow zin\ x\ b$

lemma *explode-union*: $explode (union\ a\ b) = (explode\ a) \cup (explode\ b)$
<proof>

lemma *Rep-zet-zunion*: $Rep\text{-}zet (zunion\ a\ b) = (Rep\text{-}zet\ a) \cup (Rep\text{-}zet\ b)$
<proof>

lemma *zunion*: $zin\ x (zunion\ a\ b) = ((zin\ x\ a) \vee (zin\ x\ b))$
<proof>

lemma *zimage-zexplode-eq*: $zimage\ f (zexplode\ z) = zexplode (Repl\ z\ f)$
<proof>

lemma *range-explode-eq-zet*: $range\ explode = zet$

<proof>

lemma *Elem-zimplode*: (*Elem* *x* (*zimplode* *z*)) = (*zin* *x* *z*)
<proof>

constdefs

zempty :: 'a *zet*
zempty ≡ *Abs-zet* {}

lemma *zempty[simp]*: ¬ (*zin* *x* *zempty*)
<proof>

lemma *zimage-zempty[simp]*: *zimage* *f* *zempty* = *zempty*
<proof>

lemma *zunion-zempty-left[simp]*: *zunion* *zempty* *a* = *a*
<proof>

lemma *zunion-zempty-right[simp]*: *zunion* *a* *zempty* = *a*
<proof>

lemma *zimage-id[simp]*: *zimage* *id* *A* = *A*
<proof>

lemma *zimage-cong[recdef-cong]*: $\llbracket M = N; \forall x. \text{zin } x \ N \implies f \ x = g \ x \rrbracket \implies$
zimage *f* *M* = *zimage* *g* *N*
<proof>

end

1 Multisets

theory *Multiset*
imports *Main*
begin

1.1 The type of multisets

typedef 'a *multiset* = {*f*::'a => *nat*. *finite* {*x* . *f* *x* > 0}}

lemmas *multiset-typedef [simp]* =
Abs-multiset-inverse *Rep-multiset-inverse* *Rep-multiset*
and [*simp*] = *Rep-multiset-inject* [*symmetric*]

definition

Mempty :: 'a *multiset* ({#}) **where**
{#} = *Abs-multiset* ($\lambda a. 0$)

definition

single :: 'a => 'a multiset ({#-#}) **where**
 {#a#} = Abs-multiset (λb. if b = a then 1 else 0)

definition

count :: 'a multiset => 'a => nat **where**
count = Rep-multiset

definition

MCollect :: 'a multiset => ('a => bool) => 'a multiset **where**
MCollect M P = Abs-multiset (λx. if P x then Rep-multiset M x else 0)

abbreviation

Melem :: 'a => 'a multiset => bool ((-/ :# -) [50, 51] 50) **where**
a :# M == *count* M a > 0

syntax

-MCollect :: pptrn => 'a multiset => bool => 'a multiset ((1 {# - : -/ -#}))

translations

{#x:M. P#} == CONST *MCollect* M (λx. P)

definition

set-of :: 'a multiset => 'a set **where**
set-of M = {x. x :# M}

instance multiset :: (type) {plus, minus, zero, size}

union-def: $M + N == \text{Abs-multiset } (\lambda a. \text{Rep-multiset } M a + \text{Rep-multiset } N a)$

diff-def: $M - N == \text{Abs-multiset } (\lambda a. \text{Rep-multiset } M a - \text{Rep-multiset } N a)$

Zero-multiset-def [*simp*]: $0 == \{ \# \}$

size-def: $\text{size } M == \text{setsum } (\text{count } M) (\text{set-of } M)$ ⟨*proof*⟩

definition

multiset-inter :: 'a multiset \Rightarrow 'a multiset \Rightarrow 'a multiset (**infixl** # \cap 70) **where**
multiset-inter A B = A - (A - B)

Preservation of the representing set *multiset*.

lemma *const0-in-multiset* [*simp*]: $(\lambda a. 0) \in \text{multiset}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *only1-in-multiset* [*simp*]: $(\lambda b. \text{if } b = a \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0) \in \text{multiset}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *union-preserves-multiset* [*simp*]:

$M \in \text{multiset} ==> N \in \text{multiset} ==> (\lambda a. M a + N a) \in \text{multiset}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *diff-preserves-multiset* [*simp*]:

$M \in \text{multiset} ==> (\lambda a. M a - N a) \in \text{multiset}$

<proof>

1.2 Algebraic properties of multisets

1.2.1 Union

lemma *union-empty* [simp]: $M + \{\#\} = M \wedge \{\#\} + M = M$
<proof>

lemma *union-commute*: $M + N = N + (M::'a \text{ multiset})$
<proof>

lemma *union-assoc*: $(M + N) + K = M + (N + (K::'a \text{ multiset}))$
<proof>

lemma *union-lcomm*: $M + (N + K) = N + (M + (K::'a \text{ multiset}))$
<proof>

lemmas *union-ac = union-assoc union-commute union-lcomm*

instance *multiset* :: (type) *comm-monoid-add*
<proof>

1.2.2 Difference

lemma *diff-empty* [simp]: $M - \{\#\} = M \wedge \{\#\} - M = \{\#\}$
<proof>

lemma *diff-union-inverse2* [simp]: $M + \{\#a\# \} - \{\#a\# \} = M$
<proof>

1.2.3 Count of elements

lemma *count-empty* [simp]: $\text{count } \{\#\} a = 0$
<proof>

lemma *count-single* [simp]: $\text{count } \{\#b\# \} a = (\text{if } b = a \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0)$
<proof>

lemma *count-union* [simp]: $\text{count } (M + N) a = \text{count } M a + \text{count } N a$
<proof>

lemma *count-diff* [simp]: $\text{count } (M - N) a = \text{count } M a - \text{count } N a$
<proof>

1.2.4 Set of elements

lemma *set-of-empty* [simp]: $\text{set-of } \{\#\} = \{\}$
<proof>

lemma *set-of-single* [simp]: $\text{set-of } \{\#b\# \} = \{b\}$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *set-of-union* [simp]: $\text{set-of } (M + N) = \text{set-of } M \cup \text{set-of } N$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *set-of-eq-empty-iff* [simp]: $(\text{set-of } M = \{\}) = (M = \{\# \})$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *mem-set-of-iff* [simp]: $(x \in \text{set-of } M) = (x :\# M)$
⟨proof⟩

1.2.5 Size

lemma *size-empty* [simp]: $\text{size } \{\# \} = 0$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *size-single* [simp]: $\text{size } \{\#b\# \} = 1$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *finite-set-of* [iff]: $\text{finite } (\text{set-of } M)$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *setsum-count-Int*:
 $\text{finite } A \implies \text{setsum } (\text{count } N) (A \cap \text{set-of } N) = \text{setsum } (\text{count } N) A$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *size-union* [simp]: $\text{size } (M + N::'a \text{ multiset}) = \text{size } M + \text{size } N$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *size-eq-0-iff-empty* [iff]: $(\text{size } M = 0) = (M = \{\# \})$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *size-eq-Suc-imp-elem*: $\text{size } M = \text{Suc } n \implies \exists a. a :\# M$
⟨proof⟩

1.2.6 Equality of multisets

lemma *multiset-eq-conv-count-eq*: $(M = N) = (\forall a. \text{count } M a = \text{count } N a)$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *single-not-empty* [simp]: $\{\#a\# \} \neq \{\# \} \wedge \{\# \} \neq \{\#a\# \}$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *single-eq-single* [simp]: $(\{\#a\# \} = \{\#b\# \}) = (a = b)$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *union-eq-empty* [iff]: $(M + N = \{\# \}) = (M = \{\# \} \wedge N = \{\# \})$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *empty-eq-union* [iff]: $(\{\#\} = M + N) = (M = \{\#\} \wedge N = \{\#\})$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *union-right-cancel* [simp]: $(M + K = N + K) = (M = (N::'a \text{ multiset}))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *union-left-cancel* [simp]: $(K + M = K + N) = (M = (N::'a \text{ multiset}))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *union-is-single*:
 $(M + N = \{\#a\#}) = (M = \{\#a\#} \wedge N = \{\#\} \vee M = \{\#\} \wedge N = \{\#a\#})$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *single-is-union*:
 $(\{\#a\#} = M + N) = ((\{\#a\#} = M \wedge N = \{\#\} \vee M = \{\#\} \wedge \{\#a\#} = N)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *add-eq-conv-diff*:
 $(M + \{\#a\#} = N + \{\#b\#}) =$
 $(M = N \wedge a = b \vee M = N - \{\#a\#} + \{\#b\#} \wedge N = M - \{\#b\#} + \{\#a\#})$
 ⟨proof⟩

declare *Rep-multiset-inject* [symmetric, simp del]

instance *multiset* :: (type) *cancel-ab-semigroup-add*
 ⟨proof⟩

1.2.7 Intersection

lemma *multiset-inter-count*:
 $\text{count } (A \# \cap B) x = \min (\text{count } A x) (\text{count } B x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *multiset-inter-commute*: $A \# \cap B = B \# \cap A$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *multiset-inter-assoc*: $A \# \cap (B \# \cap C) = A \# \cap B \# \cap C$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *multiset-inter-left-commute*: $A \# \cap (B \# \cap C) = B \# \cap (A \# \cap C)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemmas *multiset-inter-ac =*
multiset-inter-commute
multiset-inter-assoc
multiset-inter-left-commute

lemma *multiset-union-diff-commute*: $B \# \cap C = \{\#\} \implies A + B - C = A - C + B$
 ⟨proof⟩

1.3 Induction over multisets

lemma *setsum-decr*:

finite $F \implies (0::nat) < f a \implies$
 $setsum (f (a := f a - 1)) F = (if a \in F then setsum f F - 1 else setsum f F)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *rep-multiset-induct-aux*:

assumes 1: $P (\lambda a. (0::nat))$
 and 2: $\forall b. f \in multiset \implies P f \implies P (f (b := f b + 1))$
shows $\forall f. f \in multiset \longrightarrow setsum f \{x. f x \neq 0\} = n \longrightarrow P f$
 ⟨proof⟩

theorem *rep-multiset-induct*:

$f \in multiset \implies P (\lambda a. 0) \implies$
 $(\forall b. f \in multiset \implies P f \implies P (f (b := f b + 1))) \implies P f$
 ⟨proof⟩

theorem *multiset-induct* [*case-names empty add, induct type: multiset*]:

assumes *empty*: $P \{\#\}$
 and *add*: $\forall M x. P M \implies P (M + \{\#x\#})$
shows $P M$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *MCollect-preserves-multiset*:

$M \in multiset \implies (\lambda x. if P x then M x else 0) \in multiset$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *count-MCollect* [*simp*]:

$count \{\# x:M. P x \#\} a = (if P a then count M a else 0)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *set-of-MCollect* [*simp*]: $set-of \{\# x:M. P x \#\} = set-of M \cap \{x. P x\}$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *multiset-partition*: $M = \{\# x:M. P x \#\} + \{\# x:M. \neg P x \#\}$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *add-eq-conv-ex*:

$(M + \{\#a\#} = N + \{\#b\#}) =$
 $(M = N \wedge a = b \vee (\exists K. M = K + \{\#b\#} \wedge N = K + \{\#a\#}))$
 ⟨proof⟩

declare *multiset-typedef* [*simp del*]

1.4 Multiset orderings

1.4.1 Well-foundedness

definition

$mult1 :: ('a \times 'a) \text{ set} \Rightarrow ('a \text{ multiset} \times 'a \text{ multiset}) \text{ set}$ **where**
 $mult1 \ r =$
 $\{(N, M). \exists a \ MO \ K. M = MO + \{\#a\#\} \wedge N = MO + K \wedge$
 $(\forall b. b :\# K \longrightarrow (b, a) \in r)\}$

definition

$mult :: ('a \times 'a) \text{ set} \Rightarrow ('a \text{ multiset} \times 'a \text{ multiset}) \text{ set}$ **where**
 $mult \ r = (mult1 \ r)^+$

lemma *not-less-empty [iff]*: $(M, \{\#\}) \notin mult1 \ r$
<proof>

lemma *less-add*: $(N, MO + \{\#a\#\}) \in mult1 \ r \Longrightarrow$
 $(\exists M. (M, MO) \in mult1 \ r \wedge N = M + \{\#a\#\}) \vee$
 $(\exists K. (\forall b. b :\# K \longrightarrow (b, a) \in r) \wedge N = MO + K)$
(is - \Longrightarrow ?case1 (mult1 r) \vee ?case2)
<proof>

lemma *all-accessible*: $wf \ r \Longrightarrow \forall M. M \in acc \ (mult1 \ r)$
<proof>

theorem *wf-mult1*: $wf \ r \Longrightarrow wf \ (mult1 \ r)$
<proof>

theorem *wf-mult*: $wf \ r \Longrightarrow wf \ (mult \ r)$
<proof>

1.4.2 Closure-free presentation

lemma *diff-union-single-conv*: $a :\# J \Longrightarrow I + J - \{\#a\#\} = I + (J - \{\#a\#\})$
<proof>

One direction.

lemma *mult-implies-one-step*:

$trans \ r \Longrightarrow (M, N) \in mult \ r \Longrightarrow$
 $\exists I \ J \ K. N = I + J \wedge M = I + K \wedge J \neq \{\#\} \wedge$
 $(\forall k \in \text{set-of } K. \exists j \in \text{set-of } J. (k, j) \in r)$
<proof>

lemma *elem-imp-eq-diff-union*: $a :\# M \Longrightarrow M = M - \{\#a\#\} + \{\#a\#\}$
<proof>

lemma *size-eq-Suc-imp-eq-union*: $size \ M = Suc \ n \Longrightarrow \exists a \ N. M = N + \{\#a\#\}$
<proof>

lemma *one-step-implies-mult-aux*:

trans r ==>

$\forall I J K. (\text{size } J = n \wedge J \neq \{\#\} \wedge (\forall k \in \text{set-of } K. \exists j \in \text{set-of } J. (k, j) \in r))$
 $\longrightarrow (I + K, I + J) \in \text{mult } r$

<proof>

lemma *one-step-implies-mult*:

trans r ==> J ≠ {#} ==> ∀k ∈ set-of K. ∃j ∈ set-of J. (k, j) ∈ r

==> (I + K, I + J) ∈ mult r

<proof>

1.4.3 Partial-order properties

instance *multiset* :: (type) ord *<proof>*

defs (overloaded)

less-multiset-def: $M' < M == (M', M) \in \text{mult } \{(x', x). x' < x\}$

le-multiset-def: $M' \leq M == M' = M \vee M' < (M::'a \text{ multiset})$

lemma *trans-base-order*: *trans* $\{(x', x). x' < (x::'a::\text{order})\}$

<proof>

Irreflexivity.

lemma *mult-irrefl-aux*:

finite A ==> (∀x ∈ A. ∃y ∈ A. x < (y::'a::order)) ==> A = {}

<proof>

lemma *mult-less-not-refl*: $\neg M < (M::'a::\text{order multiset})$

<proof>

lemma *mult-less-irrefl [elim!]*: $M < (M::'a::\text{order multiset}) ==> R$

<proof>

Transitivity.

theorem *mult-less-trans*: $K < M ==> M < N ==> K < (N::'a::\text{order multiset})$

<proof>

Asymmetry.

theorem *mult-less-not-sym*: $M < N ==> \neg N < (M::'a::\text{order multiset})$

<proof>

theorem *mult-less-asym*:

$M < N ==> (\neg P ==> N < (M::'a::\text{order multiset})) ==> P$

<proof>

theorem *mult-le-refl [iff]*: $M \leq (M::'a::\text{order multiset})$

<proof>

Anti-symmetry.

theorem *mult-le-antisym*:

$M \leq N \implies N \leq M \implies M = (N::'a::\text{order multiset})$
<proof>

Transitivity.

theorem *mult-le-trans*:

$K \leq M \implies M \leq N \implies K \leq (N::'a::\text{order multiset})$
<proof>

theorem *mult-less-le*: $(M < N) = (M \leq N \wedge M \neq (N::'a::\text{order multiset}))$
<proof>

Partial order.

instance *multiset* :: (order) order

<proof>

1.4.4 Monotonicity of multiset union

lemma *mult1-union*:

$(B, D) \in \text{mult1 } r \implies \text{trans } r \implies (C + B, C + D) \in \text{mult1 } r$
<proof>

lemma *union-less-mono2*: $B < D \implies C + B < C + (D::'a::\text{order multiset})$
<proof>

lemma *union-less-mono1*: $B < D \implies B + C < D + (C::'a::\text{order multiset})$
<proof>

lemma *union-less-mono*:

$A < C \implies B < D \implies A + B < C + (D::'a::\text{order multiset})$
<proof>

lemma *union-le-mono*:

$A \leq C \implies B \leq D \implies A + B \leq C + (D::'a::\text{order multiset})$
<proof>

lemma *empty-leI* [iff]: $\{\#\} \leq (M::'a::\text{order multiset})$

<proof>

lemma *union-upper1*: $A \leq A + (B::'a::\text{order multiset})$

<proof>

lemma *union-upper2*: $B \leq A + (B::'a::\text{order multiset})$

<proof>

instance *multiset* :: (order) pordered-ab-semigroup-add

<proof>

1.5 Link with lists

consts

multiset-of :: 'a list \Rightarrow 'a multiset

primrec

multiset-of [] = {#}

multiset-of (a # x) = *multiset-of* x + {# a #}

lemma *multiset-of-zero-iff*[simp]: (*multiset-of* x = {#}) = (x = [])
<proof>

lemma *multiset-of-zero-iff-right*[simp]: ({#} = *multiset-of* x) = (x = [])
<proof>

lemma *set-of-multiset-of*[simp]: *set-of*(*multiset-of* x) = *set* x
<proof>

lemma *mem-set-multiset-eq*: $x \in \text{set } xs = (x :\# \text{multiset-of } xs)$
<proof>

lemma *multiset-of-append* [simp]:
multiset-of (xs @ ys) = *multiset-of* xs + *multiset-of* ys
<proof>

lemma *surj-multiset-of*: *surj multiset-of*
<proof>

lemma *set-count-greater-0*: $\text{set } x = \{a. \text{count } (\text{multiset-of } x) \ a > 0\}$
<proof>

lemma *distinct-count-atmost-1*:
distinct x = (! a. *count* (*multiset-of* x) a = (if a \in *set* x then 1 else 0))
<proof>

lemma *multiset-of-eq-setD*:
multiset-of xs = *multiset-of* ys \implies *set* xs = *set* ys
<proof>

lemma *set-eq-iff-multiset-of-eq-distinct*:
[[*distinct* x; *distinct* y]]
 \implies (*set* x = *set* y) = (*multiset-of* x = *multiset-of* y)
<proof>

lemma *set-eq-iff-multiset-of-remdups-eq*:
(*set* x = *set* y) = (*multiset-of* (*remdups* x) = *multiset-of* (*remdups* y))
<proof>

lemma *multiset-of-compl-union* [simp]:
multiset-of [x \leftarrow xs. P x] + *multiset-of* [x \leftarrow xs. \neg P x] = *multiset-of* xs
<proof>

lemma *count-filter*:

$count (multiset-of\ xs)\ x = length\ [y \leftarrow xs.\ y = x]$
<proof>

1.6 Pointwise ordering induced by count

definition

mset-le :: 'a multiset \Rightarrow 'a multiset \Rightarrow bool (**infix** $\leq\#$ 50) **where**
 $(A \leq\# B) = (\forall a.\ count\ A\ a \leq count\ B\ a)$

definition

mset-less :: 'a multiset \Rightarrow 'a multiset \Rightarrow bool (**infix** $<\#$ 50) **where**
 $(A <\# B) = (A \leq\# B \wedge A \neq B)$

lemma *mset-le-refl[simp]*: $A \leq\# A$

<proof>

lemma *mset-le-trans*: $\llbracket A \leq\# B; B \leq\# C \rrbracket \Longrightarrow A \leq\# C$

<proof>

lemma *mset-le-antisym*: $\llbracket A \leq\# B; B \leq\# A \rrbracket \Longrightarrow A = B$

<proof>

lemma *mset-le-exists-conv*:

$(A \leq\# B) = (\exists C.\ B = A + C)$

<proof>

lemma *mset-le-mono-add-right-cancel[simp]*: $(A + C \leq\# B + C) = (A \leq\# B)$

<proof>

lemma *mset-le-mono-add-left-cancel[simp]*: $(C + A \leq\# C + B) = (A \leq\# B)$

<proof>

lemma *mset-le-mono-add*: $\llbracket A \leq\# B; C \leq\# D \rrbracket \Longrightarrow A + C \leq\# B + D$

<proof>

lemma *mset-le-add-left[simp]*: $A \leq\# A + B$

<proof>

lemma *mset-le-add-right[simp]*: $B \leq\# A + B$

<proof>

lemma *multiset-of-remdups-le*: $multiset-of\ (remdups\ xs) \leq\# multiset-of\ xs$

<proof>

interpretation *mset-order*:

$order\ [op \leq\# op <\#]$

<proof>

interpretation *mset-order-cancel-semigroup*:
pordered-cancel-ab-semigroup-add [*op* ≤# *op* <# *op* +]
 ⟨*proof*⟩

interpretation *mset-order-semigroup-cancel*:
pordered-ab-semigroup-add-imp-le [*op* ≤# *op* <# *op* +]
 ⟨*proof*⟩

end

theory *LProd*
imports *Multiset*
begin

inductive-set

lprod :: ('*a* * '*a*) set ⇒ ('*a* list * '*a* list) set
for *R* :: ('*a* * '*a*) set

where

lprod-single[*intro!*]: (*a*, *b*) ∈ *R* ⇒ ([*a*], [*b*]) ∈ *lprod R*
 | *lprod-list*[*intro!*]: (*ah*@*at*, *bh*@*bt*) ∈ *lprod R* ⇒ (*a*,*b*) ∈ *R* ∨ *a* = *b* ⇒ (*ah*@*a*#*at*,
bh@*b*#*bt*) ∈ *lprod R*

lemma (*as*,*bs*) ∈ *lprod R* ⇒ *length as* = *length bs*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (*as*, *bs*) ∈ *lprod R* ⇒ 1 ≤ *length as* ∧ 1 ≤ *length bs*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *lprod-subset-elem*: (*as*, *bs*) ∈ *lprod S* ⇒ *S* ⊆ *R* ⇒ (*as*, *bs*) ∈ *lprod R*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *lprod-subset*: *S* ⊆ *R* ⇒ *lprod S* ⊆ *lprod R*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *lprod-implies-mult*: (*as*, *bs*) ∈ *lprod R* ⇒ *trans R* ⇒ (*multiset-of as*,
multiset-of bs) ∈ *mult R*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *wf-lprod*[*recdef-wf,simp,intro*]:

assumes *wf-R*: *wf R*

shows *wf (lprod R)*

⟨*proof*⟩

constdefs

gprod-2-2 :: ('*a* * '*a*) set ⇒ (('*a* * '*a*) * ('*a* * '*a*)) set
gprod-2-2 R ≡ { ((*a*,*b*), (*c*,*d*)) . (*a* = *c* ∧ (*b*,*d*) ∈ *R*) ∨ (*b* = *d* ∧ (*a*,*c*) ∈ *R*) }
gprod-2-1 :: ('*a* * '*a*) set ⇒ (('*a* * '*a*) * ('*a* * '*a*)) set

$gprod-2-1 R \equiv \{ ((a,b), (c,d)) . (a = d \wedge (b,c) \in R) \vee (b = c \wedge (a,d) \in R) \}$

lemma $lprod-2-3$: $(a, b) \in R \implies ([a, c], [b, c]) \in lprod R$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $lprod-2-4$: $(a, b) \in R \implies ([c, a], [c, b]) \in lprod R$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $lprod-2-1$: $(a, b) \in R \implies ([c, a], [b, c]) \in lprod R$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $lprod-2-2$: $(a, b) \in R \implies ([a, c], [c, b]) \in lprod R$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $[recdef-wf, simp, intro]$:
assumes wfR : $wf R$ **shows** $wf (gprod-2-1 R)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $[recdef-wf, simp, intro]$:
assumes wfR : $wf R$ **shows** $wf (gprod-2-2 R)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $lprod-3-1$: **assumes** $(x', x) \in R$ **shows** $([y, z, x'], [x, y, z]) \in lprod R$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $lprod-3-2$: **assumes** $(z', z) \in R$ **shows** $([z', x, y], [x, y, z]) \in lprod R$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $lprod-3-3$: **assumes** xr : $(xr, x) \in R$ **shows** $([xr, y, z], [x, y, z]) \in lprod R$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $lprod-3-4$: **assumes** yr : $(yr, y) \in R$ **shows** $([x, yr, z], [x, y, z]) \in lprod R$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $lprod-3-5$: **assumes** zr : $(zr, z) \in R$ **shows** $([x, y, zr], [x, y, z]) \in lprod R$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $lprod-3-6$: **assumes** y' : $(y', y) \in R$ **shows** $([x, z, y'], [x, y, z]) \in lprod R$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $lprod-3-7$: **assumes** z' : $(z', z) \in R$ **shows** $([x, z', y], [x, y, z]) \in lprod R$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

constdefs

$perm :: ('a \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow 'a set \Rightarrow bool$
 $perm f A \equiv inj-on f A \wedge f ' A = A$

lemma $((as, bs) \in lprod R) =$
 $(\exists f. perm f \{0 ..< (length as)\} \wedge$

$(\forall j. j < \text{length } as \longrightarrow ((\text{nth } as \ j, \text{nth } bs \ (f \ j)) \in R \vee (\text{nth } as \ j = \text{nth } bs \ (f \ j))))$
 \wedge
 $(\exists i. i < \text{length } as \wedge (\text{nth } as \ i, \text{nth } bs \ (f \ i)) \in R)$
 <proof>

lemma *trans* $R \implies (ah@a\#at, bh@b\#bt) \in \text{lprod } R \implies (b, a) \in R \vee a = b \implies$
 $(ah@at, bh@bt) \in \text{lprod } R$
 <proof>

end

theory *MainZF*
imports *Zet LProd*
begin
end

theory *Games*
imports *MainZF*
begin

constdefs
fixgames :: *ZF set* \Rightarrow *ZF set*
fixgames *A* \equiv { *Opair* *l r* | *l r. explode l* \subseteq *A* & *explode r* \subseteq *A* }
games-lfp :: *ZF set*
games-lfp \equiv *lfp fixgames*
games-gfp :: *ZF set*
games-gfp \equiv *gfp fixgames*

lemma *mono-fixgames*: *mono* (*fixgames*)
 <proof>

lemma *games-lfp-unfold*: *games-lfp* = *fixgames* *games-lfp*
 <proof>

lemma *games-gfp-unfold*: *games-gfp* = *fixgames* *games-gfp*
 <proof>

lemma *games-lfp-nonempty*: *Opair* *Empty* *Empty* \in *games-lfp*
 <proof>

constdefs
left-option :: *ZF* \Rightarrow *ZF* \Rightarrow *bool*
left-option *g opt* \equiv (*Elem opt* (*Fst g*))
right-option :: *ZF* \Rightarrow *ZF* \Rightarrow *bool*
right-option *g opt* \equiv (*Elem opt* (*Snd g*))

is-option-of :: (ZF * ZF) set
is-option-of $\equiv \{ (opt, g) \mid opt\ g.\ g \in games\text{-}gfp \wedge (left\text{-}option\ g\ opt \vee right\text{-}option\ g\ opt) \}$

lemma *games-lfp-subset-gfp*: *games-lfp* \subseteq *games-gfp*
 <proof>

lemma *games-option-stable*:
assumes *fixgames*: *games* = *fixgames games*
and *g*: *g* \in *games*
and *opt*: *left-option g opt* \vee *right-option g opt*
shows *opt* \in *games*
 <proof>

lemma *option2elem*: $(opt, g) \in is\text{-}option\text{-}of \implies \exists u\ v.\ Elem\ opt\ u \wedge Elem\ u\ v \wedge Elem\ v\ g$
 <proof>

lemma *is-option-of-subset-is-Elem-of*: *is-option-of* \subseteq (*is-Elem-of*^+)
 <proof>

lemma *wfzf-is-option-of*: *wfzf is-option-of*
 <proof>

lemma *games-gfp-imp-lfp*: *g* \in *games-gfp* \longrightarrow *g* \in *games-lfp*
 <proof>

theorem *games-lfp-eq-gfp*: *games-lfp* = *games-gfp*
 <proof>

theorem *unique-games*: $(g = fixgames\ g) = (g = games\text{-}lfp)$
 <proof>

lemma *games-lfp-option-stable*:
assumes *g*: *g* \in *games-lfp*
and *opt*: *left-option g opt* \vee *right-option g opt*
shows *opt* \in *games-lfp*
 <proof>

lemma *is-option-of-imp-games*:
assumes *hyp*: $(opt, g) \in is\text{-}option\text{-}of$
shows $opt \in games\text{-}lfp \wedge g \in games\text{-}lfp$
 <proof>

lemma *games-lfp-represent*: *x* \in *games-lfp* $\implies \exists l\ r.\ x = Opair\ l\ r$
 <proof>

typedef *game* = *games-lfp*
 <proof>

constdefs

left-options :: *game* \Rightarrow *game zet*
left-options *g* \equiv *zimage Abs-game (zexplode (Fst (Rep-game g)))*
right-options :: *game* \Rightarrow *game zet*
right-options *g* \equiv *zimage Abs-game (zexplode (Snd (Rep-game g)))*
options :: *game* \Rightarrow *game zet*
options *g* \equiv *zunion (left-options g) (right-options g)*
Game :: *game zet* \Rightarrow *game zet* \Rightarrow *game*
Game *L R* \equiv *Abs-game (Opair (zimplode (zimage Rep-game L)) (zimplode (zimage Rep-game R)))*

lemma *Repl-Rep-game-Abs-game*: $\forall e. \text{Elem } e \ z \longrightarrow e \in \text{games-lfp} \implies \text{Repl } z \ (\text{Rep-game } o \ \text{Abs-game}) = z$
 <proof>

lemma *game-split*: $g = \text{Game } (\text{left-options } g) \ (\text{right-options } g)$
 <proof>

lemma *Opair-in-games-lfp*:
assumes *l*: *explode l* \subseteq *games-lfp*
and *r*: *explode r* \subseteq *games-lfp*
shows *Opair l r* \in *games-lfp*
 <proof>

lemma *left-options[simp]*: $\text{left-options } (\text{Game } l \ r) = l$
 <proof>

lemma *right-options[simp]*: $\text{right-options } (\text{Game } l \ r) = r$
 <proof>

lemma *Game-ext*: $(\text{Game } l1 \ r1 = \text{Game } l2 \ r2) = ((l1 = l2) \wedge (r1 = r2))$
 <proof>

constdefs

option-of :: (*game* * *game*) *set*
option-of \equiv *image* $(\lambda (option, g). (\text{Abs-game } option, \text{Abs-game } g))$ *is-option-of*

lemma *option-to-is-option-of*: $((option, g) \in \text{option-of}) = ((\text{Rep-game } option, \text{Rep-game } g) \in \text{is-option-of})$
 <proof>

lemma *wf-is-option-of*: *wf is-option-of*
 <proof>

lemma *wf-option-of[recdef-wf, simp, intro]*: *wf option-of*
 <proof>

lemma *right-option-is-option[simp, intro]*: $\text{zin } x \ (\text{right-options } g) \implies \text{zin } x \ (\text{options } g)$

g)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *left-option-is-option*[*simp, intro*]: $\text{zin } x \text{ (left-options } g) \implies \text{zin } x \text{ (options } g)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *zin-options*[*simp, intro*]: $\text{zin } x \text{ (options } g) \implies (x, g) \in \text{option-of}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

consts

neg-game :: $\text{game} \Rightarrow \text{game}$

recdef *neg-game option-of*
 $\text{neg-game } g = \text{Game (zimage neg-game (right-options } g)) \text{ (zimage neg-game (left-options } g))}$

declare *neg-game.simps*[*simp del*]

lemma *neg-game* (*neg-game* g) = g
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

consts

ge-game :: $(\text{game} * \text{game}) \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

recdef *ge-game (gprod-2-1 option-of)*
 $\text{ge-game } (G, H) = (\forall x. \text{if } \text{zin } x \text{ (right-options } G) \text{ then (}$
 $\quad \text{if } \text{zin } x \text{ (left-options } H) \text{ then } \neg (\text{ge-game } (H, x) \vee (\text{ge-game}$
 $(x, G)))$
 $\quad \text{else } \neg (\text{ge-game } (H, x)))$
 $\text{else (if } \text{zin } x \text{ (left-options } H) \text{ then } \neg (\text{ge-game } (x, G)) \text{ else}$
 $\text{True)})$
(hints *simp: gprod-2-1-def*)

declare *ge-game.simps* [*simp del*]

lemma *ge-game-def*: $\text{ge-game } (G, H) = (\forall x. (\text{zin } x \text{ (right-options } G) \longrightarrow \neg \text{ge-game } (H, x)) \wedge (\text{zin } x \text{ (left-options } H) \longrightarrow \neg \text{ge-game } (x, G)))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ge-game-leftright-refl*[*rule-format*]:

$\forall y. (\text{zin } y \text{ (right-options } x) \longrightarrow \neg \text{ge-game } (x, y)) \wedge (\text{zin } y \text{ (left-options } x) \longrightarrow \neg (\text{ge-game } (y, x))) \wedge \text{ge-game } (x, x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ge-game-refl*: $\text{ge-game } (x, x)$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\forall y. (\text{zin } y \text{ (right-options } x) \longrightarrow \neg \text{ge-game } (x, y)) \wedge (\text{zin } y \text{ (left-options } x) \longrightarrow \neg (\text{ge-game } (y, x))) \wedge \text{ge-game } (x, x)$

<proof>

constdefs

eq-game :: *game* \Rightarrow *game* \Rightarrow *bool*
eq-game *G H* \equiv *ge-game* (*G*, *H*) \wedge *ge-game* (*H*, *G*)

lemma *eq-game-sym*: (*eq-game* *G H*) = (*eq-game* *H G*)
<proof>

lemma *eq-game-refl*: *eq-game* *G G*
<proof>

lemma *induct-game*: ($\bigwedge x. \forall y. (y, x) \in \text{lprod option-of} \longrightarrow P y \Longrightarrow P x$) $\Longrightarrow P a$
<proof>

lemma *ge-game-trans*:
 assumes *ge-game* (*x*, *y*) *ge-game* (*y*, *z*)
 shows *ge-game* (*x*, *z*)
<proof>

lemma *eq-game-trans*: *eq-game* *a b* \Longrightarrow *eq-game* *b c* \Longrightarrow *eq-game* *a c*
<proof>

constdefs

zero-game :: *game*
zero-game \equiv *Game* *zempty* *zempty*

consts

plus-game :: *game* * *game* \Rightarrow *game*

recdef *plus-game* *gprod-2-2* *option-of*

plus-game (*G*, *H*) = *Game* (*zunion* (*zimage* ($\lambda g. \text{plus-game } (g, H)$) (*left-options* *G*))

 (*zimage* ($\lambda h. \text{plus-game } (G, h)$) (*left-options* *H*)))
 (*zunion* (*zimage* ($\lambda g. \text{plus-game } (g, H)$) (*right-options* *G*))
 (*zimage* ($\lambda h. \text{plus-game } (G, h)$) (*right-options* *H*)))

(**hints** *simp* *add*: *gprod-2-2-def*)

declare *plus-game.simps*[*simp del*]

lemma *plus-game-comm*: *plus-game* (*G*, *H*) = *plus-game* (*H*, *G*)
<proof>

lemma *game-ext-eq*: (*G* = *H*) = (*left-options* *G* = *left-options* *H* \wedge *right-options* *G* = *right-options* *H*)
<proof>

lemma *left-zero-game*[*simp*]: *left-options* (*zero-game*) = *zempty*

<proof>

lemma *right-zero-game[simp]*: *right-options (zero-game) = zempty*
<proof>

lemma *plus-game-zero-right[simp]*: *plus-game (G, zero-game) = G*
<proof>

lemma *plus-game-zero-left*: *plus-game (zero-game, G) = G*
<proof>

lemma *left-imp-options[simp]*: *zin opt (left-options g) \implies zin opt (options g)*
<proof>

lemma *right-imp-options[simp]*: *zin opt (right-options g) \implies zin opt (options g)*
<proof>

lemma *left-options-plus*:
left-options (plus-game (u, v)) = zunion (zimage (λg . plus-game (g, v)) (left-options u)) (zimage (λh . plus-game (u, h)) (left-options v))
<proof>

lemma *right-options-plus*:
right-options (plus-game (u, v)) = zunion (zimage (λg . plus-game (g, v)) (right-options u)) (zimage (λh . plus-game (u, h)) (right-options v))
<proof>

lemma *left-options-neg*: *left-options (neg-game u) = zimage neg-game (right-options u)*
<proof>

lemma *right-options-neg*: *right-options (neg-game u) = zimage neg-game (left-options u)*
<proof>

lemma *plus-game-assoc*: *plus-game (plus-game (F, G), H) = plus-game (F, plus-game (G, H))*
<proof>

lemma *neg-plus-game*: *neg-game (plus-game (G, H)) = plus-game(neg-game G, neg-game H)*
<proof>

lemma *eq-game-plus-inverse*: *eq-game (plus-game (x, neg-game x)) zero-game*
<proof>

lemma *ge-plus-game-left*: *ge-game (y,z) = ge-game(plus-game (x, y), plus-game (x, z))*
<proof>

lemma *ge-plus-game-right*: $ge\text{-game } (y,z) = ge\text{-game}(plus\text{-game } (y, x), plus\text{-game } (z, x))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *ge-neg-game*: $ge\text{-game } (neg\text{-game } x, neg\text{-game } y) = ge\text{-game } (y, x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

constdefs

eq-game-rel :: (game * game) set
eq-game-rel $\equiv \{ (p, q) . eq\text{-game } p\ q \}$

typedef *Pg* = UNIV // *eq-game-rel*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *equiv-eq-game[simp]*: *equiv UNIV eq-game-rel*
 ⟨proof⟩

instance *Pg* :: {ord,zero,plus,minus} ⟨proof⟩

defs (overloaded)

Pg-zero-def: $0 \equiv Abs\text{-Pg } (eq\text{-game-rel } \{ \{ zero\text{-game} \} \})$
Pg-le-def: $G \leq H \equiv \exists g\ h. g \in Rep\text{-Pg } G \wedge h \in Rep\text{-Pg } H \wedge ge\text{-game } (h, g)$
Pg-less-def: $G < H \equiv G \leq H \wedge G \neq (H::Pg)$
Pg-minus-def: $- G \equiv contents (\bigcup g \in Rep\text{-Pg } G. \{ Abs\text{-Pg } (eq\text{-game-rel } \{ \{ neg\text{-game } g \} \}) \})$
Pg-plus-def: $G + H \equiv contents (\bigcup g \in Rep\text{-Pg } G. \bigcup h \in Rep\text{-Pg } H. \{ Abs\text{-Pg } (eq\text{-game-rel } \{ \{ plus\text{-game } (g,h) \} \}) \})$
Pg-diff-def: $G - H \equiv G + (- (H::Pg))$

lemma *Rep-Abs-eq-Pg[simp]*: $Rep\text{-Pg } (Abs\text{-Pg } (eq\text{-game-rel } \{ \{ g \} \})) = eq\text{-game-rel } \{ \{ g \} \}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *char-Pg-le[simp]*: $(Abs\text{-Pg } (eq\text{-game-rel } \{ \{ g \} \})) \leq Abs\text{-Pg } (eq\text{-game-rel } \{ \{ h \} \}) = (ge\text{-game } (h, g))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *char-Pg-eq[simp]*: $(Abs\text{-Pg } (eq\text{-game-rel } \{ \{ g \} \})) = Abs\text{-Pg } (eq\text{-game-rel } \{ \{ h \} \}) = (eq\text{-game } g\ h)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *char-Pg-plus[simp]*: $Abs\text{-Pg } (eq\text{-game-rel } \{ \{ g \} \}) + Abs\text{-Pg } (eq\text{-game-rel } \{ \{ h \} \}) = Abs\text{-Pg } (eq\text{-game-rel } \{ \{ plus\text{-game } (g, h) \} \})$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *char-Pg-minus[simp]*: $- Abs\text{-Pg } (eq\text{-game-rel } \{ \{ g \} \}) = Abs\text{-Pg } (eq\text{-game-rel } \{ \{ neg\text{-game } g \} \})$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *eq-Abs-Pg*[*rule-format*, *cases type: Pg*]: $(\forall g. z = \text{Abs-Pg } (eq\text{-game-rel } \{g\}) \longrightarrow P) \longrightarrow P$
<proof>

instance *Pg* :: *pordered-ab-group-add*
<proof>

end