

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:  $(z \in range\ f \ \& \ z \in (f\ ' \ x)) = (z \in f\ ' \ x)$ 
  <proof>

lemma f-x-in-range-f:  $f\ x \in range\ f$ 
  <proof>

lemma comp-inj:  $inj\ f \implies inj\ g \implies inj\ (g\ o\ f)$ 
  <proof>

lemma comp-image-eq:  $(g\ o\ f)\ ' \ x = g\ ' \ f\ ' \ x$ 
  <proof>

end

theory HOLZF
imports Helper
begin

typedecl ZF

axiomatization
  Empty :: ZF and
  Elem :: ZF  $\Rightarrow$  ZF  $\Rightarrow$  bool and
  Sum :: ZF  $\Rightarrow$  ZF and
  Power :: ZF  $\Rightarrow$  ZF and
  Repl :: ZF  $\Rightarrow$  (ZF  $\Rightarrow$  ZF)  $\Rightarrow$  ZF and
  Inf :: ZF
```

constdefs

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

axioms

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

constdefs

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

thm *Power[unfolded subset-def]*

theorem *Sep*: $\text{Elem } b\ (\text{Sep } A\ p) = (\text{Elem } b\ A \ \&\ p\ b)$
 <proof>

lemma *subset-empty*: $\text{subset } \text{Empty } A$
 <proof>

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

lemma *Singleton*: $\text{Elem } x\ (\text{Singleton } y) = (x = y)$
 <proof>

constdefs

Opair:: $ZF \Rightarrow ZF \Rightarrow ZF$
Opair $a\ b == \text{Upair } (\text{Upair } a\ a)\ (\text{Upair } a\ b)$

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

lemma *Upair-fsteq*: $(Upair\ a\ b = Upair\ a\ c) = ((a = b \ \&\ a = c) \mid (b = c))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Upair-comm*: $Upair\ a\ b = Upair\ b\ a$
 ⟨proof⟩

theorem *Opair*: $(Opair\ a\ b = Opair\ c\ d) = (a = c \ \&\ b = d)$
 ⟨proof⟩

constdefs

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

theorem *Replacement*: $Elem\ y\ (Replacement\ A\ f) = (? x. Elem\ x\ A \ \&\ f\ x = Some\ y)$
 ⟨proof⟩

constdefs

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

theorem *Fst*: $Fst\ (Opair\ x\ y) = x$
 ⟨proof⟩

theorem *Snd*: $Snd\ (Opair\ x\ y) = y$
 ⟨proof⟩

constdefs

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

lemma *isOpair*: $isOpair\ (Opair\ x\ y) = True$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *FstSnd*: $isOpair\ x \implies Opair\ (Fst\ x)\ (Snd\ x) = x$
 ⟨proof⟩

constdefs

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

lemma *CartProd*: $Elem\ x\ (CartProd\ A\ B) = (? a\ b. Elem\ a\ A \ \&\ Elem\ b\ B \ \&\ x = (Opair\ a\ b))$
 ⟨proof⟩

constdefs

explode :: $ZF \Rightarrow ZF\ set$

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

lemma *explode-Empty*: $(explode\ x = \{\}) = (x = Empty)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *explode-Elem*: $(x \in explode\ X) = (Elem\ x\ X)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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

lemma *explode-CartProd-eq*: $explode\ (CartProd\ a\ b) = (\% (x,y). Opair\ x\ y)\ ' ((explode\ a) \times (explode\ b))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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

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*: $Elem\ x\ (Domain\ f) = (? y. Elem\ (Opair\ x\ y)\ f)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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

theorem *union*: $Elem\ x\ (union\ A\ B) = (Elem\ x\ A \mid Elem\ x\ B)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

constdefs

$Field :: ZF \Rightarrow ZF$
 $Field\ A == union\ (Domain\ A)\ (Range\ A)$

constdefs

$app :: ZF \Rightarrow ZF \Rightarrow ZF$ (**infixl** ' 90) — function application
 $f\ ' x == (THE\ y. Elem\ (Opair\ x\ y)\ f)$

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*: $\text{Elem } x \ A \implies (\text{Lambda } A \ f)'x = f \ x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

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

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

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*: $\text{Elem } f \ (\text{Fun } U \ V) \implies \text{subset } (\text{Range } f) \ V$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

shows $P \ a$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

term P

term Sep

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

$P \ a$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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*]: $\text{Elem } (\text{nat2Nat } n) \ \text{Inf}$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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 *notsym-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]*: $\text{Elem } x \ (\text{NatInterval } n \ m) \longrightarrow (\text{? } u. \ n \leq u \ \& \ u \leq n+m \ \& \ \text{nat2Nat } u = x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *inj-nat2Nat*: $\text{inj } \text{nat2Nat}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Nat2nat-nat2Nat[simp]*: $\text{Nat2nat } (\text{nat2Nat } n) = n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *nat2Nat-Nat2nat[simp]*: $\text{Elem } n \ \text{Nat} \implies \text{nat2Nat } (\text{Nat2nat } n) = n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Nat2nat-SucNat*: $\text{Elem } N \ \text{Nat} \implies \text{Nat2nat } (\text{SucNat } N) = \text{Suc } (\text{Nat2nat } N)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Elem-Opair-exists*: $\text{? } z. \ \text{Elem } x \ z \ \& \ \text{Elem } y \ z \ \& \ \text{Elem } z \ (\text{Opair } x \ y)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *UNIV-is-not-in-ZF*: $\text{UNIV} \neq \text{explode } R$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

lemma *wf SpecialR*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

lemma *Ext-Elem*: $\text{Ext is-Elem-of} = \text{explode}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Ext SpecialR Empty*: $\text{Ext } \text{SpecialR } \text{Empty} \neq \text{explode } z$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

constdefs
 $\text{implode} :: \text{ZF} \ \text{set} \Rightarrow \text{ZF}$
 $\text{implode} == \text{inv explode}$

lemma *inj-explode*: inj explode

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

constdefs

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

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

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

constdefs

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

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

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

consts

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

primrec

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

constdefs

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

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

lemma *Elem-Ext-ZF-hull*:

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

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

<proof>

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

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

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

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

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

<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 $R \implies x \in (Ext\ (R^{\wedge+})\ s) \implies Elem\ x\ (Ext\text{-}ZF\text{-}hull\ R\ s)$

<proof>

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

<proof>

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

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

<proof>

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

<proof>

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

<proof>

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

<proof>

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

<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:  $wfzf\ S \implies R \subseteq S \implies wfzf\ R$ 
    <proof>

end


theory Zet
imports HOLZF
begin

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

lemma *zimage-iff*: $\text{zin } y \ (\text{zimage } f \ A) = (? \ x. \ \text{zin } x \ A \ \& \ y = f \ x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

constdefs

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

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

lemma *zexplode-zimplode*: $\text{zexplode } (\text{zimplode } A) = A$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *explode-mem-zet*: $\text{explode } z \in \text{zet}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *zimplode-zexplode*: $\text{zimplode } (\text{zexplode } z) = z$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *zin-zexplode-eq*: $\text{zin } x \ (\text{zexplode } A) = \text{Elem } x \ A$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *comp-zimage-eq*: $\text{zimage } g \ (\text{zimage } f \ A) = \text{zimage } (g \ o \ f) \ A$
 ⟨proof⟩

constdefs

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

lemma *explode-union*: $\text{explode } (\text{union } a \ b) = (\text{explode } a) \cup (\text{explode } b)$
 ⟨proof⟩

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

lemma *zunion*: $\text{zin } x \ (\text{zunion } a \ b) = ((\text{zin } x \ a) \vee (\text{zin } x \ b))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *zimage-zexplode-eq*: $\text{zimage } f \ (\text{zexplode } z) = \text{zexplode } (\text{Repl } z \ f)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *range-explode-eq-zet*: $\text{range } \text{explode} = \text{zet}$

```

    <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 List Main
begin

```

1.1 The type of multisets

```

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

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

definition Mempty :: 'a multiset ({#}) where
  [code del]: {#} = Abs-multiset ( $\lambda a. 0$ )

```

definition *single* :: 'a => 'a multiset **where**
`[code del]: single 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 == 0 < count M a`

notation (*xsymbols*)
`Melem (infix ∈# 50)`

syntax
`-MCollect :: ptnrn => '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}`

instantiation *multiset* :: (type) {plus, minus, zero, size}
begin

definition *union-def* `[code del]:`
`M + N = Abs-multiset (λa. Rep-multiset M a + Rep-multiset N a)`

definition *diff-def* `[code del]:`
`M - N = Abs-multiset (λa. Rep-multiset M a - Rep-multiset N a)`

definition *Zero-multiset-def* `[simp]:`
`0 = {#}`

definition *size-def*:
`size M = setsum (count M) (set-of M)`

instance `<proof>`

end

definition
`multiset-inter :: 'a multiset ⇒ 'a multiset ⇒ 'a multiset (infixl #∩ 70) where`
`multiset-inter A B = A - (A - B)`

Multiset Enumeration

syntax
`-multiset :: args => 'a multiset ({#(-)#})`

translations

$$\begin{aligned}\{\#x, xs\# \} &== \{\#x\# \} + \{\#xs\# \} \\ \{\#x\# \} &== \text{CONST single } x\end{aligned}$$

Preservation of the representing set *multiset*.

lemma *const0-in-multiset*: $(\lambda a. 0) \in \text{multiset}$
<proof>

lemma *only1-in-multiset*: $(\lambda b. \text{if } b = a \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0) \in \text{multiset}$
<proof>

lemma *union-preserves-multiset*:
 $M \in \text{multiset} ==> N \in \text{multiset} ==> (\lambda a. M \ a + N \ a) \in \text{multiset}$
<proof>

lemma *diff-preserves-multiset*:
 $M \in \text{multiset} ==> (\lambda a. M \ a - N \ a) \in \text{multiset}$
<proof>

lemma *MCollect-preserves-multiset*:
 $M \in \text{multiset} ==> (\lambda x. \text{if } P \ x \text{ then } M \ x \text{ else } 0) \in \text{multiset}$
<proof>

lemmas *in-multiset = const0-in-multiset only1-in-multiset*
union-preserves-multiset diff-preserves-multiset MCollect-preserves-multiset

1.2 Algebraic properties

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>

lemma *diff-cancel*: $A - A = \{\#\}$
<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>

lemma *count-MCollect* [simp]:
 $\text{count } \{\# x:\#M. P x \# \} a = (\text{if } P a \text{ then } \text{count } M a \text{ else } 0)$
<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>

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

1.2.5 Size

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

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

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

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

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

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

lemma *nonempty-has-size*: $(S \neq \{\#\}) = (0 < \text{size } S)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *size-eq-Suc-imp-elim*: $\text{size } M = \text{Suc } n \implies \exists a. a : \# M$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

1.2.6 Equality of multisets

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

lemma *single-not-empty* [simp]: $\{\#a\# \} \neq \{\#\} \wedge \{\#\} \neq \{\#a\# \}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

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

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

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

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

lemma *union-is-single*:

$(M + N = \{\#a\# \}) = (M = \{\#a\# \} \wedge N = \{\#\} \vee M = \{\#\} \wedge N = \{\#a\# \})$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *single-is-union*:

$(\{\#a\# \} = M + N) \longleftrightarrow (\{\#a\# \} = M \wedge N = \{\#\} \vee M = \{\#\} \wedge \{\#a\# \} = N)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *add-eq-conv-diff*:

$(M + \{\#a\# \} = N + \{\#b\# \}) =$
 $(M = N \wedge a = b \vee M = N - \{\#a\# \} + \{\#b\# \} \wedge N = M - \{\#b\# \} + \{\#a\# \})$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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

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

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *insert-DiffM*:

$x \in \# M \implies \{\#x\# \} + (M - \{\#x\# \}) = M$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *insert-DiffM2[simp]*:

$x \in \# M \implies M - \{\#x\# \} + \{\#x\# \} = M$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *multi-union-self-other-eq*:

$(A :: 'a \text{ multiset}) + X = A + Y \implies X = Y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *multi-self-add-other-not-self[simp]*: $(A = A + \{\#x\# \}) = \text{False}$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *insert-noteq-member*:

assumes *BC*: $B + \{\#b\# \} = C + \{\#c\# \}$
and *bnotc*: $b \neq c$
shows $c \in \# B$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *add-eq-conv-ex*:

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

lemma *empty-multiset-count*:

$(\forall x. \text{count } A \ x = 0) = (A = \{\#\})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

1.2.7 Intersection

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

lemma *multiset-inter-commute*: $A \ \#\cap B = B \ \#\cap A$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *multiset-inter-assoc*: $A \ \#\cap (B \ \#\cap C) = A \ \#\cap B \ \#\cap C$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *multiset-inter-left-commute*: $A \ \#\cap (B \ \#\cap C) = B \ \#\cap (A \ \#\cap C)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

lemma *multiset-inter-single*: $a \neq b \implies \{\#a\# \} \ \#\cap \ \{\#b\# \} = \{\#\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

1.2.8 Comprehension (filter)

lemma *MCollect-empty* [simp]: $MCollect \ \{\#\} \ P = \{\#\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *MCollect-single* [simp]:
 $MCollect \ \{\#x\# \} \ P = (\text{if } P \ x \text{ then } \{\#x\# \} \text{ else } \{\#\})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *MCollect-union* [simp]:
 $MCollect \ (M+N) \ f = MCollect \ M \ f + MCollect \ N \ f$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

1.3 Induction and case splits

lemma *setsum-decr*:
 $\text{finite } F \implies (0::\text{nat}) < f \ a \implies$
 $\text{setsum } (f \ (a := f \ a - 1)) \ F = (\text{if } a \in F \text{ then } \text{setsum } f \ F - 1 \text{ else } \text{setsum } f \ F)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *rep-multiset-induct-aux*:
assumes 1: $P (\lambda a. (0::nat))$
and 2: $!!f b. f \in \text{multiset} \implies P f \implies P (f (b := f b + 1))$
shows $\forall f. f \in \text{multiset} \longrightarrow \text{setsum } f \{x. f x \neq 0\} = n \longrightarrow P f$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

theorem *rep-multiset-induct*:
 $f \in \text{multiset} \implies P (\lambda a. 0) \implies$
 $(!!f b. f \in \text{multiset} \implies P f \implies P (f (b := f b + 1))) \implies P f$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

theorem *multiset-induct* [*case-names empty add, induct type: multiset*]:
assumes *empty*: $P \{\#\}$
and *add*: $!!M x. P M \implies P (M + \{\#x\# \})$
shows $P M$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *multi-nonempty-split*: $M \neq \{\#\} \implies \exists A a. M = A + \{\#a\# \}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *multiset-cases* [*cases type, case-names empty add*]:
assumes *em*: $M = \{\#\} \implies P$
assumes *add*: $\bigwedge N x. M = N + \{\#x\# \} \implies P$
shows P
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *multi-member-split*: $x \in\# M \implies \exists A. M = A + \{\#x\# \}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

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

lemma *multi-drop-mem-not-eq*: $c \in\# B \implies B - \{\#c\# \} \neq B$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

1.4 Orderings

1.4.1 Well-foundedness

definition *mult1* :: $('a \times 'a) \text{ set} \Rightarrow ('a \text{ multiset} \times 'a \text{ multiset}) \text{ set}$ **where**
 $[\text{code del}]: \text{mult1 } r = \{(N, M). \exists a M0 K. M = M0 + \{\#a\# \} \wedge N = M0 + K$
 \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**
 $\text{mult } r = (\text{mult1 } r)^+$

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

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *less-add*: $(N, M0 + \{\#a\# \}) \in \text{mult1 } r \implies$
 $(\exists M. (M, M0) \in \text{mult1 } r \wedge N = M + \{\#a\# \}) \vee$
 $(\exists K. (\forall b. b : \# K \dashrightarrow (b, a) \in r) \wedge N = M0 + K)$
 $(\text{is} \implies ?\text{case1 } (\text{mult1 } r) \vee ?\text{case2})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *all-accessible*: $\text{wf } r \implies \forall M. M \in \text{acc } (\text{mult1 } r)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

theorem *wf-mult1*: $\text{wf } r \implies \text{wf } (\text{mult1 } r)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

theorem *wf-mult*: $\text{wf } r \implies \text{wf } (\text{mult } r)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

1.4.2 Closure-free presentation

lemma *diff-union-single-conv*: $a : \# J \implies I + J - \{\#a\# \} = I + (J - \{\#a\# \})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

One direction.

lemma *mult-implies-one-step*:
 $\text{trans } r \implies (M, N) \in \text{mult } r \implies$
 $\exists I J K. N = I + J \wedge M = I + K \wedge J \neq \{\#\} \wedge$
 $(\forall k \in \text{set-of } K. \exists j \in \text{set-of } J. (k, j) \in r)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *elem-imp-eq-diff-union*: $a : \# M \implies M = M - \{\#a\# \} + \{\#a\# \}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *size-eq-Suc-imp-eq-union*: $\text{size } M = \text{Suc } n \implies \exists a N. M = N + \{\#a\# \}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *one-step-implies-mult-aux*:
 $\text{trans } r \implies$
 $\forall I J K. (\text{size } J = n \wedge J \neq \{\#\} \wedge (\forall k \in \text{set-of } K. \exists j \in \text{set-of } J. (k, j) \in r))$
 $\dashrightarrow (I + K, I + J) \in \text{mult } r$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *one-step-implies-mult*:
 $\text{trans } r \implies J \neq \{\#\} \implies \forall k \in \text{set-of } K. \exists j \in \text{set-of } J. (k, j) \in r$
 $\implies (I + K, I + J) \in \text{mult } r$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

1.4.3 Partial-order properties

instantiation *multiset* :: $(\text{order}) \text{ order}$
begin

definition *less-multiset-def* [code del]:

$$M' < M \iff (M', M) \in \text{mult } \{(x', x). x' < x\}$$

definition *le-multiset-def* [code del]:

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

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

<proof>

Irreflexivity.

lemma *mult-irrefl-aux*:

$$\text{finite } A \implies (\forall x \in A. \exists y \in A. x < (y::'a::\text{order})) \implies A = \{\}$$

<proof>

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

<proof>

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

<proof>

Transitivity.

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

<proof>

Asymmetry.

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

<proof>

theorem *mult-less-asm*:

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

<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>

instance $\langle proof \rangle$

end

1.4.4 Monotonicity of multiset union

lemma *mult1-union*:

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

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

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

lemma *union-less-mono*:

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

lemma *union-le-mono*:

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

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

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

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

instance *multiset* :: (order) *pordered-ab-semigroup-add*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

1.5 Link with lists

primrec *multiset-of* :: 'a list \Rightarrow 'a multiset **where**

$\text{multiset-of } [] = \{\#\} \mid$
 $\text{multiset-of } (a \# x) = \text{multiset-of } x + \{\# a \#\}$

lemma *multiset-of-zero-iff[simp]*: $(\text{multiset-of } x = \{\#\}) = (x = [])$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *multiset-of-zero-iff-right[simp]*: $(\{\#\} = \text{multiset-of } x) = (x = [])$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *set-of-multiset-of[simp]*: $\text{set-of}(\text{multiset-of } x) = \text{set } x$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

lemma *multiset-of-append* [simp]:
 $\text{multiset-of } (xs @ ys) = \text{multiset-of } xs + \text{multiset-of } ys$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *surj-multiset-of*: *surj multiset-of*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

lemma *distinct-count-atmost-1*:
 $\text{distinct } x = (! a. \text{count } (\text{multiset-of } x) \ a = (\text{if } a \in \text{set } x \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *multiset-of-eq-setD*:
 $\text{multiset-of } xs = \text{multiset-of } ys \implies \text{set } xs = \text{set } ys$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *set-eq-iff-multiset-of-eq-distinct*:
 $\text{distinct } x \implies \text{distinct } y \implies$
 $(\text{set } x = \text{set } y) = (\text{multiset-of } x = \text{multiset-of } y)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *set-eq-iff-multiset-of-remdups-eq*:
 $(\text{set } x = \text{set } y) = (\text{multiset-of } (\text{remdups } x) = \text{multiset-of } (\text{remdups } y))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *multiset-of-compl-union* [simp]:
 $\text{multiset-of } [x \leftarrow xs. P \ x] + \text{multiset-of } [x \leftarrow xs. \neg P \ x] = \text{multiset-of } xs$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *count-filter*:
 $\text{count } (\text{multiset-of } xs) \ x = \text{length } [y \leftarrow xs. y = x]$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *nth-mem-multiset-of*: $i < \text{length } ls \implies (ls ! i) : \# \text{ multiset-of } ls$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *multiset-of-remove1*: $\text{multiset-of } (\text{remove1 } a \ xs) = \text{multiset-of } xs - \{\#a\# \}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *multiset-of-eq-length*:
assumes $\text{multiset-of } xs = \text{multiset-of } ys$
shows $\text{length } xs = \text{length } ys$

$\langle proof \rangle$

This lemma shows which properties suffice to show that a function f with $xs = ys$ behaves like sort.

lemma *properties-for-sort*:

$multiset-of\ ys = multiset-of\ xs \implies sorted\ ys \implies sort\ xs = ys$

$\langle proof \rangle$

1.6 Pointwise ordering induced by count

definition *mset-le* :: $'a\ multiset \Rightarrow 'a\ multiset \Rightarrow bool$ (**infix** $\leq\#$ 50) **where**

$[code\ del]: A \leq\# B \longleftrightarrow (\forall a. count\ A\ a \leq count\ B\ a)$

definition *mset-less* :: $'a\ multiset \Rightarrow 'a\ multiset \Rightarrow bool$ (**infix** $<\#$ 50) **where**

$[code\ del]: A <\# B \longleftrightarrow A \leq\# B \wedge A \neq B$

notation *mset-le* (**infix** $\subseteq\#$ 50)

notation *mset-less* (**infix** $\subset\#$ 50)

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

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *mset-le-trans*: $A \leq\# B \implies B \leq\# C \implies A \leq\# C$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *mset-le-antisym*: $A \leq\# B \implies B \leq\# A \implies A = B$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *mset-le-exists-conv*: $(A \leq\# B) = (\exists C. B = A + C)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

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

$\langle proof \rangle$

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

$\langle proof \rangle$

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

$\langle proof \rangle$

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

$\langle proof \rangle$

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

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *mset-le-single*: $a :\# B \implies \{\#a\# \} \leq\# B$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *multiset-diff-union-assoc*: $C \leq\# B \implies A + B - C = A + (B - C)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *mset-le-multiset-union-diff-commute*:
assumes $B \leq\# A$
shows $A - B + C = A + C - B$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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

lemma *multiset-of-update*:
 $i < length\ ls \implies multiset-of (ls[i := v]) = multiset-of\ ls - \{\#ls\ i\# \} + \{\#v\#\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *multiset-of-swap*:
 $i < length\ ls \implies j < length\ ls \implies$
 $multiset-of (ls[j := ls[i], i := ls[j]]) = multiset-of\ ls$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

interpretation *mset-order*: $order\ op \leq\# op <\#$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

interpretation *mset-order-cancel-semigroup*:
 $pordered-cancel-ab-semigroup-add\ op + op \leq\# op <\#$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

interpretation *mset-order-semigroup-cancel*:
 $pordered-ab-semigroup-add-imp-le\ op + op \leq\# op <\#$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *mset-lessD*: $A \subset\# B \implies x \in\# A \implies x \in\# B$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *mset-leD*: $A \subseteq\# B \implies x \in\# A \implies x \in\# B$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *mset-less-insertD*: $(A + \{\#x\#\} \subset\# B) \implies (x \in\# B \wedge A \subset\# B)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *mset-le-insertD*: $(A + \{\#x\#\} \subseteq\# B) \implies (x \in\# B \wedge A \subseteq\# B)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *mset-less-of-empty[simp]*: $A \subset\# \{\#\} = False$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *multi-psub-of-add-self[simp]*: $A \subset\# A + \{\#x\#\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *multi-psub-self*[simp]: $A \subset\# A = \text{False}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *mset-less-add-bothsides*:
 $T + \{\#x\} \subset\# S + \{\#x\} \implies T \subset\# S$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *mset-less-empty-nonempty*: $(\{\#\} \subset\# S) = (S \neq \{\#\})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *mset-less-size*: $A \subset\# B \implies \text{size } A < \text{size } B$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemmas *mset-less-trans* = *mset-order.less-trans*

lemma *mset-less-diff-self*: $c \in\# B \implies B - \{\#c\} \subset\# B$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

1.7 Strong induction and subset induction for multisets

Well-foundedness of proper subset operator:

proper multiset subset

definition
 $\text{mset-less-rel} :: ('a \text{ multiset} * 'a \text{ multiset}) \text{ set}$ **where**
 $\text{mset-less-rel} = \{(A, B). A \subset\# B\}$

lemma *multiset-add-sub-el-shuffle*:
assumes $c \in\# B$ **and** $b \neq c$
shows $B - \{\#c\} + \{\#b\} = B + \{\#b\} - \{\#c\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *wf-mset-less-rel*: *wf mset-less-rel*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

The induction rules:

lemma *full-multiset-induct* [*case-names less*]:
assumes *ih*: $\bigwedge B. \forall A. A \subset\# B \longrightarrow P A \implies P B$
shows $P B$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *multi-subset-induct* [*consumes 2, case-names empty add*]:
assumes $F \subseteq\# A$
and *empty*: $P \{\#\}$
and *insert*: $\bigwedge a F. a \in\# A \implies P F \implies P (F + \{\#a\})$
shows $P F$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

A consequence: Extensionality.

lemma *multi-count-eq*: $(\forall x. \text{count } A \ x = \text{count } B \ x) = (A = B)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemmas *multi-count-ext* = *multi-count-eq* [THEN iffD1, rule-format]

1.8 The fold combinator

The intended behaviour is *fold-mset* $f \ z \ \{\#x_1, \dots, x_n\} = f \ x_1 \ (\dots (f \ x_n \ z) \dots)$ if f is associative-commutative.

The graph of *fold-mset*, z : the start element, f : folding function, A : the multiset, y : the result.

inductive

fold-msetG :: $('a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'a \text{ multiset} \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

for $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'b$

and $z :: 'b$

where

emptyI [intro]: *fold-msetG* $f \ z \ \{\#\} \ z$

| *insertI* [intro]: *fold-msetG* $f \ z \ A \ y \Longrightarrow \text{fold-msetG } f \ z \ (A + \{\#x\# \}) \ (f \ x \ y)$

inductive-cases *empty-fold-msetGE* [elim!]: *fold-msetG* $f \ z \ \{\#\} \ x$

inductive-cases *insert-fold-msetGE*: *fold-msetG* $f \ z \ (A + \{\#\}) \ y$

definition

fold-mset :: $('a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'a \text{ multiset} \Rightarrow 'b$ **where**

fold-mset $f \ z \ A = (\text{THE } x. \text{fold-msetG } f \ z \ A \ x)$

lemma *Diff1-fold-msetG*:

fold-msetG $f \ z \ (A - \{\#x\# \}) \ y \Longrightarrow x \in \# \ A \Longrightarrow \text{fold-msetG } f \ z \ A \ (f \ x \ y)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *fold-msetG-nonempty*: $\exists x. \text{fold-msetG } f \ z \ A \ x$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *fold-mset-empty[simp]*: *fold-mset* $f \ z \ \{\#\} = z$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

locale *left-commutative* =

fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'b$

assumes *left-commute*: $f \ x \ (f \ y \ z) = f \ y \ (f \ x \ z)$

begin

lemma *fold-msetG-determ*:

fold-msetG $f \ z \ A \ x \Longrightarrow \text{fold-msetG } f \ z \ A \ y \Longrightarrow y = x$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *fold-mset-insert-aux*:

$(\text{fold-msetG } f \ z \ (A + \{\#x\# \}) \ v) =$
 $(\exists y. \text{fold-msetG } f \ z \ A \ y \wedge v = f \ x \ y)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *fold-mset-equality*: $\text{fold-msetG } f \ z \ A \ y \implies \text{fold-mset } f \ z \ A = y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *fold-mset-insert*:
 $\text{fold-mset } f \ z \ (A + \{\#x\# \}) = f \ x \ (\text{fold-mset } f \ z \ A)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *fold-mset-insert-idem*:
 $\text{fold-mset } f \ z \ (A + \{\#a\# \}) = f \ a \ (\text{fold-mset } f \ z \ A)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *fold-mset-commute*: $f \ x \ (\text{fold-mset } f \ z \ A) = \text{fold-mset } f \ (f \ x \ z) \ A$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *fold-mset-single [simp]*: $\text{fold-mset } f \ z \ \{\#x\# \} = f \ x \ z$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *fold-mset-union [simp]*:
 $\text{fold-mset } f \ z \ (A+B) = \text{fold-mset } f \ (\text{fold-mset } f \ z \ A) \ B$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *fold-mset-fusion*:
assumes *left-commutative g*
shows $(\bigwedge x \ y. h \ (g \ x \ y) = f \ x \ (h \ y)) \implies h \ (\text{fold-mset } g \ w \ A) = \text{fold-mset } f \ (h \ w) \ A$ **(is PROP ?P)**
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *fold-mset-rec*:
assumes $a \in \# \ A$
shows $\text{fold-mset } f \ z \ A = f \ a \ (\text{fold-mset } f \ z \ (A - \{\#a\# \}))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

A note on code generation: When defining some function containing a sub-term *fold-mset F*, code generation is not automatic. When interpreting locale *left-commutative* with *F*, the would be code thms for *fold-mset* become thms like $\text{fold-mset } F \ z \ \{\# \} = z$ where *F* is not a pattern but contains defined symbols, i.e. is not a code thm. Hence a separate constant with its own code thms needs to be introduced for *F*. See the image operator below.

1.9 Image

definition [*code del*]:
 $\text{image-mset } f = \text{fold-mset } (op + o \ \text{single } o \ f) \ \{\# \}$

interpretation *image-left-comm*: *left-commutative op + o single o f*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *image-mset-empty* [simp]: *image-mset f {#} = {#}*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *image-mset-single* [simp]: *image-mset f {#x#} = {#f x#}*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *image-mset-insert*:
image-mset f (M + {#a#}) = image-mset f M + {#f a#}
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *image-mset-union* [simp]:
image-mset f (M + N) = image-mset f M + image-mset f N
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *size-image-mset* [simp]: *size (image-mset f M) = size M*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *image-mset-is-empty-iff* [simp]: *image-mset f M = {#} \longleftrightarrow M = {#}*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

syntax
comprehension1-mset :: '*a* \Rightarrow '*b* \Rightarrow '*b* multiset \Rightarrow '*a* multiset
 (({#-/. - :# -#}))

translations
 $\{ \# e. x : \# M \# \} == \text{CONST image-mset } (\%x. e) M$

syntax
comprehension2-mset :: '*a* \Rightarrow '*b* \Rightarrow '*b* multiset \Rightarrow bool \Rightarrow '*a* multiset
 (({#-/. | - :# -./ -#}))

translations
 $\{ \# e \mid x : \# M. P \# \} => \{ \# e. x : \# \{ \# x : \# M. P \# \} \# \}$

This allows to write not just filters like $\{ \# x : \# M. x < c \# \}$ but also images like $\{ \# x + x. x : \# M \# \}$ and $\{ \# x + x \mid x : \# M. x < c \# \}$, where the latter is currently displayed as $\{ \# x + x. x : \# \{ \# x : \# M. x < c \# \} \# \}$.

1.10 Termination proofs with multiset orders

lemma *multi-member-skip*: $x \in \# XS \implies x \in \# \{ \# y \# \} + XS$
and *multi-member-this*: $x \in \# \{ \# x \# \} + XS$
and *multi-member-last*: $x \in \# \{ \# x \# \}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition *ms-strict* = *mult pair-less*

definition [code del]: *ms-weak* = *ms-strict* \cup *Id*

lemma *ms-reduction-pair*: *reduction-pair* (*ms-strict*, *ms-weak*)

<proof>

lemma *smsI*:

(*set-of* *A*, *set-of* *B*) \in *max-strict* \implies (*Z* + *A*, *Z* + *B*) \in *ms-strict*

<proof>

lemma *wmsI*:

(*set-of* *A*, *set-of* *B*) \in *max-strict* \vee *A* = {#} \wedge *B* = {#}
 \implies (*Z* + *A*, *Z* + *B*) \in *ms-weak*

<proof>

inductive *pw-leq*

where

pw-leq-empty: *pw-leq* {#} {#}

| *pw-leq-step*: $\llbracket (x, y) \in \text{pair-leq}; \text{pw-leq } X \ Y \rrbracket \implies \text{pw-leq } (\{ \#x\# \} + X) (\{ \#y\# \} + Y)$

lemma *pw-leq-lstep*:

(*x*, *y*) \in *pair-leq* \implies *pw-leq* {#*x*#} {#*y*#}

<proof>

lemma *pw-leq-split*:

assumes *pw-leq* *X* *Y*

shows $\exists A \ B \ Z. X = A + Z \wedge Y = B + Z \wedge ((\text{set-of } A, \text{set-of } B) \in \text{max-strict} \vee (B = \{ \# \} \wedge A = \{ \# \}))$

<proof>

lemma

assumes *pwleq*: *pw-leq* *Z* *Z'*

shows *ms-strictI*: (*set-of* *A*, *set-of* *B*) \in *max-strict* \implies (*Z* + *A*, *Z'* + *B*) \in *ms-strict*

and *ms-weakI1*: (*set-of* *A*, *set-of* *B*) \in *max-strict* \implies (*Z* + *A*, *Z'* + *B*) \in *ms-weak*

and *ms-weakI2*: (*Z* + {#}, *Z'* + {#}) \in *ms-weak*

<proof>

lemma *empty-idemp*: {#} + *x* = *x* *x* + {#} = *x*

and *nonempty-plus*: {# *x* #} + *rs* \neq {#}

and *nonempty-single*: {# *x* #} \neq {#}

<proof>

<ML>

end

```

theory LProd
imports Multiset
begin

inductive-set
  lprod :: ('a * 'a) set  $\Rightarrow$  ('a list * 'a list) set
  for R :: ('a * 'a) set
where
    lprod-single[intro!]:  $(a, b) \in R \Longrightarrow ([a], [b]) \in \text{lprod } R$ 
  | lprod-list[intro!]:  $(ah@at, bh@bt) \in \text{lprod } R \Longrightarrow (a,b) \in R \vee a = b \Longrightarrow (ah@a\#at,$ 
     $bh@b\#bt) \in \text{lprod } R$ 

lemma (as,bs)  $\in \text{lprod } R \Longrightarrow \text{length } as = \text{length } bs$ 
  <proof>

lemma (as, bs)  $\in \text{lprod } R \Longrightarrow 1 \leq \text{length } as \wedge 1 \leq \text{length } bs$ 
  <proof>

lemma lprod-subset-elem:  $(as, bs) \in \text{lprod } S \Longrightarrow S \subseteq R \Longrightarrow (as, bs) \in \text{lprod } R$ 
  <proof>

lemma lprod-subset:  $S \subseteq R \Longrightarrow \text{lprod } S \subseteq \text{lprod } R$ 
  <proof>

lemma lprod-implies-mult:  $(as, bs) \in \text{lprod } R \Longrightarrow \text{trans } R \Longrightarrow (\text{multiset-of } as,$ 
   $\text{multiset-of } bs) \in \text{mult } R$ 
  <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  $\Rightarrow ((\text{'a * 'a}) * (\text{'a * 'a}))$  set
  gprod-2-2 R  $\equiv \{ ((a,b), (c,d)) . (a = c \wedge (b,d) \in R) \vee (b = d \wedge (a,c) \in R) \}$ 
  gprod-2-1 :: ('a * 'a) set  $\Rightarrow ((\text{'a * 'a}) * (\text{'a * 'a}))$  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:  $(a, b) \in R \Longrightarrow ([a, c], [b, c]) \in \text{lprod } R$ 
  <proof>

lemma lprod-2-4:  $(a, b) \in R \Longrightarrow ([c, a], [c, b]) \in \text{lprod } R$ 
  <proof>

lemma lprod-2-1:  $(a, b) \in R \Longrightarrow ([c, a], [b, c]) \in \text{lprod } R$ 
  <proof>

lemma lprod-2-2:  $(a, b) \in R \Longrightarrow ([a, c], [c, b]) \in \text{lprod } R$ 

```


$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

constdefs
 $\text{perm} :: ('a \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ set} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
 $\text{perm } f A \equiv \text{inj-on } f A \wedge f ` A = A$

lemma $((as, bs) \in \text{lprod } R) =$
 $(\exists f. \text{perm } f \{0 ..< (\text{length } as)\} \wedge$
 $(\forall j. j < \text{length } as \longrightarrow ((\text{nth } as j, \text{nth } bs (f j)) \in R \vee (\text{nth } as j = \text{nth } bs (f j))))$
 \wedge
 $(\exists i. i < \text{length } as \wedge (\text{nth } as i, \text{nth } bs (f i)) \in R))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{trans } R \Longrightarrow (ah@a\#at, bh@b\#bt) \in \text{lprod } R \Longrightarrow (b, a) \in R \vee a = b \Longrightarrow$
 $(ah@at, bh@bt) \in \text{lprod } R$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

```

theory MainZF
imports Zet LProd
begin
end

```

```

theory Games
imports MainZF
begin

```

```

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

```

```

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

```

```

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*: $(opt, g) \in is-option-of \implies \exists u v. Elem\ opt\ u \wedge Elem\ u\ v \wedge$
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*: $(g = fixgames\ g) = (g = games-lfp)$
<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*: $(opt, g) \in is-option-of$
 shows $opt \in games-lfp \wedge g \in games-lfp$
 <proof>

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

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

consts
 left-options :: $game \Rightarrow game\ zet$
 left-options g $\equiv zimage\ Abs-game\ (zerplode\ (Fst\ (Rep-game\ g)))$
 right-options :: $game \Rightarrow game\ zet$
 right-options g $\equiv zimage\ Abs-game\ (zerplode\ (Snd\ (Rep-game\ g)))$
 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*: $\forall e. \text{Elem } e \ z \longrightarrow e \in \text{games-lfp} \implies \text{Repl } z$
 $(\text{Rep-game } o \ \text{Abs-game}) = z$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

lemma *Opair-in-games-lfp*:
assumes $l: \text{explode } l \subseteq \text{games-lfp}$
and $r: \text{explode } r \subseteq \text{games-lfp}$
shows $\text{Opair } l \ r \in \text{games-lfp}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

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

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

constdefs

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

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

lemma *wf-is-option-of*: $wf \ \text{is-option-of}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *wf-option-of[recdef-wf, simp, intro]*: $wf \ \text{option-of}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

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

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

consts

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

```

recdef neg-game option-of
  neg-game g = Game (zimage neg-game (right-options g)) (zimage neg-game
(left-options g))

declare neg-game.simps[simp del]

lemma neg-game (neg-game g) = g
  ⟨proof⟩

consts
  ge-game :: (game * game) ⇒ bool

recdef ge-game (gprod-2-1 option-of)
  ge-game (G, H) = (∀ x. if zin x (right-options G) then (
    if zin x (left-options H) then ¬ (ge-game (H, x) ∨ (ge-game
(x, G)))
    else ¬ (ge-game (H, x)))
    else (if zin x (left-options H) then ¬ (ge-game (x, G)) else
True))
  (hints simp: gprod-2-1-def)

declare ge-game.simps [simp del]

lemma ge-game-eq: ge-game (G, H) = (∀ x. (zin x (right-options G) ⟶ ¬
ge-game (H, x)) ∧ (zin x (left-options H) ⟶ ¬ ge-game (x, G)))
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma ge-game-leftright-refl[rule-format]:
  ∀ y. (zin y (right-options x) ⟶ ¬ ge-game (x, y)) ∧ (zin y (left-options x) ⟶
¬ (ge-game (y, x))) ∧ ge-game (x, x)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma ge-game-refl: ge-game (x,x) ⟨proof⟩

lemma ∀ y. (zin y (right-options x) ⟶ ¬ ge-game (x, y)) ∧ (zin y (left-options
x) ⟶ ¬ (ge-game (y, x))) ∧ ge-game (x, x)
  ⟨proof⟩

constdefs
  eq-game :: game ⇒ game ⇒ bool
  eq-game G H ≡ ge-game (G, H) ∧ 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*: $(\bigwedge x. \forall y. (y, x) \in \text{lprod option-of} \longrightarrow P y \implies P x) \implies P a$

<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* $a b \implies \text{eq-game } b c \implies \text{eq-game } a c$

<proof>

constdefs

zero-game :: *game*

zero-game $\equiv \text{Game } \text{zempty } \text{zempty}$

consts

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

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

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

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

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

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

lemma *plus-game-comm*: *plus-game* $(G, H) = \text{plus-game } (H, G)$

<proof>

lemma *game-ext-eq*: $(G = H) = (\text{left-options } G = \text{left-options } H \wedge \text{right-options } G = \text{right-options } H)$

<proof>

lemma *left-zero-game*[*simp*]: *left-options* $(\text{zero-game}) = \text{zempty}$

<proof>

lemma *right-zero-game*[*simp*]: *right-options* $(\text{zero-game}) = \text{zempty}$

<proof>

lemma *plus-game-zero-right*[*simp*]: *plus-game* $(G, \text{zero-game}) = G$

<proof>

lemma *plus-game-zero-left*: *plus-game* $(\text{zero-game}, G) = G$

<proof>

lemma *left-imp-options*[*simp*]: *zin opt* $(\text{left-options } g) \implies \text{zin opt } (\text{options } g)$

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

lemma *ge-neg-game: ge-game (neg-game x, neg-game y) = ge-game (y, x)*
<proof>

constdefs

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

typedef $Pg = UNIV // eq-game-rel$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $equiv-eq-game[simp]$: $equiv UNIV eq-game-rel$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

instantiation $Pg :: \{ord, zero, plus, minus, uminus\}$
begin

definition
 $Pg-zero-def: 0 = Abs-Pg (eq-game-rel \text{ `` } \{zero-game\})$

definition
 $Pg-le-def: G \leq H \longleftrightarrow (\exists g h. g \in Rep-Pg G \wedge h \in Rep-Pg H \wedge ge-game (h, g))$

definition
 $Pg-less-def: G < H \longleftrightarrow G \leq H \wedge G \neq (H::Pg)$

definition
 $Pg-minus-def: - G = contents (\bigcup g \in Rep-Pg G. \{Abs-Pg (eq-game-rel \text{ `` } \{neg-game g\})\})$

definition
 $Pg-plus-def: G + H = contents (\bigcup g \in Rep-Pg G. \bigcup h \in Rep-Pg H. \{Abs-Pg (eq-game-rel \text{ `` } \{plus-game (g,h)\})\})$

definition
 $Pg-diff-def: G - H = G + (- (H::Pg))$

instance $\langle proof \rangle$

end

lemma $Rep-Abs-eq-Pg[simp]$: $Rep-Pg (Abs-Pg (eq-game-rel \text{ `` } \{g\})) = eq-game-rel \text{ `` } \{g\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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

lemma $char-Pg-eq[simp]$: $(Abs-Pg (eq-game-rel \text{ `` } \{g\}) = Abs-Pg (eq-game-rel \text{ `` } \{h\})) = (eq-game g h)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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

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

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

instance *Pg :: pordered-ab-group-add*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end