

Category Theory for ZFC in HOL I: Foundations Design Patterns, Set Theory, Digraphs, Semicategories

Mihails Milehins

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Abstract

This article provides a foundational framework for the formalization of category theory in the object logic *ZFC in HOL* ([51], also see [47]) of the formal proof assistant *Isabelle* [49]. More specifically, this article provides a formalization of canonical set-theoretic constructions internalized in the type V associated with the ZFC in HOL, establishes a design pattern for the formalization of mathematical structures using sequences and locales [33, 8, 9], and showcases the developed infrastructure by providing formalizations of the elementary theories of digraphs and semicategories. The methodology chosen for the formalization of the theories of digraphs and semicategories (and categories in future articles) rests on the ideas that were originally expressed in [28]. Thus, in the context of this work, each of the aforementioned mathematical structures is represented as a term of the type V embedded into a stage of the von Neumann hierarchy [59].

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Introduction

1.1 Background

This article presents a foundational framework that will be used for the formalization of elements of the theory of 1-categories in the object logic *ZFC in HOL* ([51], also see [47]) of the formal proof assistant *Isabelle* [49] in future articles. It is important to note that this chapter serves as an introduction to the entire development and not merely its foundational part.

There already exist several formalizations of the foundations of category theory in Isabelle. In the context of the work presented here, the most relevant formalizations (listed in the chronological order) are [25, 24], [48], [34] and [58]. Arguably, the most well developed and maintained entry is [58]: it subsumes the majority of the content of [48] and [34].

From the perspective of the methodology that was chosen for the formalization, this work differs significantly from the aforementioned previous work. In particular, the categories are modelled as terms of the type V and no attempt is made to generalize the concept of a category to arbitrary types. The inspiration for the chosen approach is drawn from [28], [52] and [57].

The primary references for this work are *Categories for the Working Mathematician* [39] by Saunders Mac Lane, *Category Theory in Context* by Emily Riehl [56] and *Categories and Functions* by Bodo Pareigis [15]. The secondary sources of information include the textbooks [7] and [32], as well as several online encyclopedias (including [3], [5], [4] and [2]). Of course, inspiration was also drawn from the previous formalizations of category theory in Isabelle.

It is likely that none of the content that is formalized in this work is original in nature. However, explicit citations are not provided for many results that were deemed to be trivial.

1.2 Related and previous work

To the best knowledge of the author, this work is the first attempt to develop a formalization of elements of category theory in the object logic ZFC in HOL by modelling categories as terms of the type V . However, it should be noted that the formalization of category theory in [34] largely rested on the object logic HOL/ZF [47], which is equiconsistent with the ZFC in HOL [51]. Nonetheless, in [34], the objects and arrows associated with categories were modelled as terms of arbitrary types. The object logic HOL/ZF was used for the exposition of the category *Set* of all sets and functions between them and a variety of closely related concepts. In this sense, the methodology employed in [34] could be seen as a combination of the methodology employed in this work and the methodology followed in [48] and [58]. Furthermore, in [26], the authors have experimented with the formalization of category theory in Higher-Order Tarski-Grothendieck (HOTG) theory [17] using a methodology that shares many similarities with the approach that was chosen in this study.

The formalizations of various elements of category theory in other proof assistants are abundant. While a survey of such formalizations is outside of the scope of this work, it is important to note that there exist at least two examples of the formalization of elements of category theory in a set-theoretic setting similar to the one that is used in this work. More specifically, elements of category theory were formalized in the Tarski-Grothendieck Set Theory in the Mizar proof

assistant [1] (and published in the associated electronic journal [30]) and the proof assistant Metamath [40]. The following references contain some of the relevant articles in [30], but the list may not be exhaustive: [18, 19, 21, 61, 20, 43, 60, 44, 45, 13, 22, 62, 23, 10, 63, 11, 64, 46, 36, 37, 12, 38, 53, 29, 54, 55].

Set Theory for Category Theory

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 Background

This chapter presents a formalization of the elements of set theory in the object logic *ZFC* in *HOL* ([51], also see [47]) of the formal proof assistant Isabelle [49]. The emphasis of this work is on the improvement of the convenience of the formalization of abstract mathematics internalized in the type V .

2.1.2 References, related and previous work

The results that are presented in this chapter cannot be traced to a single source of information. Nonetheless, the results are not original. A significant number of these results was carried over (with amendments) from the main library of Isabelle/HOL [6]. Other results were inspired by elements of the content of the books *Introduction to Axiomatic Set Theory* by G. Takeuti and W. M. Zaring [59], *Theory of Sets* by N. Bourbaki [16] and *Algebra* by T. W. Hungerford [32]. Furthermore, several online encyclopedias and forums (including Wikipedia [5], ProofWiki [4], Encyclopedia of Mathematics [2], nLab [3] and Mathematics Stack Exchange) were used consistently throughout the development of this chapter. Inspiration for the work presented in this chapter has also been drawn from a similar ongoing project in the formalization of mathematics in the system HOTG (Higher Order Tarski-Grothendieck) [17, 26].

It should also be mentioned that the Isabelle/HOL and the Isabelle/ML code from the main distribution of Isabelle2020 and certain posts on the mailing list of Isabelle were frequently reused (with amendments) during the development of this chapter. Some of the specific examples of such reuse are

- The adoption of the implementation of the command **lemmas-with** that is available as part of the framework Types-To-Sets in the main distribution of Isabelle2020.
- The notation for the “multiway-if” was written by Manuel Eberl and appeared in a post on the mailing list of Isabelle: [27].

```
hide-const (open) list.set Sum subset
```

```
lemmas ord-of-nat-zero = ord-of-nat.simps(1)
```

2.1.3 Notation

```
abbreviation (input) qm ((‐ ? - : -)› [0, 0, 10] 10)
  where C ? A : B ≡ if C then A else B
abbreviation (input) if2 where if2 a b ≡ (λi. (i = 0 ? a : b))
```

2.1.4 Further foundational results

```
lemma theD:
  assumes ∃!x. P x and x = (THE x. P x)
  shows P x and P y ⟹ x = y
```

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas [*intro*] = *bij-betw-imageI*

lemma *bij-betwE[elim]*:

assumes *bij-betw f A B and* $\llbracket inj\text{-}on f A; f^{\text{'}} A = B \rrbracket \implies P$

shows *P*

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *bij-betwD[dest]*:

assumes *bij-betw f A B*

shows *inj-on f A and f^{\text{'}} A = B*

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ex1D*: $\exists !x. P x \implies P x \implies P y \implies x = y$ $\langle proof \rangle$

2.2 Further set algebra and other miscellaneous results

2.2.1 Background

This section presents further set algebra and various elementary properties of sets.

Many of the results that are presented in this section were carried over (with amendments) from the theories *Set* and *Complete-Lattices* in the main library.

```
declare elts-sup-iff[simp del]
```

2.2.2 Further notation

Set membership

```
abbreviation vmember ::  $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow \text{bool}$  ( $\langle \langle - / \in_{\circ} - \rangle \rangle$  [51, 51] 50)
  where  $vmember x A \equiv (x \in \text{elts } A)$ 
notation  $vmember (\langle'(\in_{\circ})\rangle)$ 
  and  $vmember (\langle \langle - / \in_{\circ} - \rangle \rangle$  [51, 51] 50)
```

```
abbreviation not-vmember ::  $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow \text{bool}$  ( $\langle \langle - / \notin_{\circ} - \rangle \rangle$  [51, 51] 50)
  where  $not\text{-}vmember x A \equiv (x \notin \text{elts } A)$ 
notation
   $not\text{-}vmember (\langle'(\notin_{\circ})\rangle)$  and
   $not\text{-}vmember (\langle \langle - / \notin_{\circ} - \rangle \rangle$  [51, 51] 50)
```

Subsets

```
abbreviation vsubset ::  $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ 
  where  $vsubset \equiv less$ 
abbreviation vsubset-eq ::  $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ 
  where  $vsubset-eq \equiv less\text{-}eq$ 

notation  $vsubset (\langle'(\subset_{\circ})\rangle)$ 
  and  $vsubset (\langle \langle - / \subset_{\circ} - \rangle \rangle$  [51, 51] 50)
  and  $vsubset-eq (\langle'(\subseteq_{\circ})\rangle)$ 
  and  $vsubset-eq (\langle \langle - / \subseteq_{\circ} - \rangle \rangle$  [51, 51] 50)
```

Ball

syntax

```
-VBall :: pttrn  $\Rightarrow V \Rightarrow \text{bool} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$  ( $\langle \langle 3\forall (-/\epsilon_{\circ}-)./- - \rangle \rangle$  [0, 0, 10] 10)
-VBex :: pttrn  $\Rightarrow V \Rightarrow \text{bool} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$  ( $\langle \langle 3\exists (-/\epsilon_{\circ}-)./- - \rangle \rangle$  [0, 0, 10] 10)
-VBex1 :: pttrn  $\Rightarrow V \Rightarrow \text{bool} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$  ( $\langle \langle 3\exists!(-/\epsilon_{\circ}-)./- - \rangle \rangle$  [0, 0, 10] 10)
```

syntax-consts

```
-VBall  $\doteq Ball$  and
-VBex  $\doteq Bex$  and
-VBex1  $\doteq Ex1$ 
```

translations

$$\begin{aligned} \forall x \in_{\circ} A. P &\doteq \text{CONST Ball} (\text{CONST elts } A) (\lambda x. P) \\ \exists x \in_{\circ} A. P &\doteq \text{CONST Bex} (\text{CONST elts } A) (\lambda x. P) \\ \exists !x \in_{\circ} A. P &\rightarrow \exists !x. x \in_{\circ} A \wedge P \end{aligned}$$

VLambda

The following notation was adapted from [50].

```
syntax -vlam :: [pttrn,  $V$ ,  $V$ ]  $\Rightarrow V$  ( $\langle \langle 3\lambda\text{-}\epsilon_{\circ}\text{-}./- - \rangle \rangle$  10)
```

```
syntax-consts -vlam  $\Rightarrow$  VLambda
translations  $\lambda x \in_{\circ} A. f \Rightarrow \text{CONST VLambda } A (\lambda x. f)$ 
```

Intersection and union

```
abbreviation vintersection ::  $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V$  (infixl  $\langle \cap_{\circ} \rangle$  70)
  where  $\langle \cap_{\circ} \rangle \equiv \langle \cap \rangle$ 
notation vintersection (infixl  $\langle \cap_{\circ} \rangle$  70)
```

```
abbreviation vunion ::  $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V$  (infixl  $\langle \cup_{\circ} \rangle$  65)
  where vunion  $\equiv \text{sup}$ 
notation vunion (infixl  $\langle \cup_{\circ} \rangle$  65)
```

```
abbreviation VInter ::  $V \Rightarrow V$  ( $\langle \cap_{\circ} \rangle$ )
  where  $\cap_{\circ} A \equiv \sqcap (\text{elts } A)$ 
notation VInter ( $\langle \cap_{\circ} \rangle$ )
```

```
abbreviation VUnion ::  $V \Rightarrow V$  ( $\langle \cup_{\circ} \rangle$ )
  where  $\cup_{\circ} A \equiv \sqcup (\text{elts } A)$ 
notation VUnion ( $\langle \cup_{\circ} \rangle$ )
```

Miscellaneous

```
notation app ( $\langle -(-) \rangle$  [999, 50] 999)
notation vtimes (infixr  $\langle \times_{\circ} \rangle$  80)
```

2.2.3 Elementary results.

```
lemma vempty-nin[simp]:  $a \notin 0 \langle proof \rangle$ 
```

```
lemma vemptyE:
  assumes  $A \neq 0$ 
  obtains  $x$  where  $x \in_{\circ} A$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

```
lemma in-set-CollectI:
  assumes  $P x$  and small  $\{x. P x\}$ 
  shows  $x \in_{\circ} \text{set } \{x. P x\}$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

```
lemma small-setcompr2:
  assumes small  $\{f x y \mid x y. P x y\}$  and  $a \in_{\circ} \text{set } \{f x y \mid x y. P x y\}$ 
  obtains  $x' y'$  where  $a = f x' y'$  and  $P x' y'$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

```
lemma in-small-setI:
  assumes small  $A$  and  $x \in A$ 
  shows  $x \in_{\circ} \text{set } A$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

```
lemma in-small-setD:
  assumes  $x \in_{\circ} \text{set } A$  and small  $A$ 
  shows  $x \in A$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

```
lemma in-small-setE:
  assumes  $a \in_{\circ} \text{set } A$  and small  $A$ 
  obtains  $a \in A$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

```

lemma small-set-vsubset:
  assumes small A and A ⊆ elts B
  shows set A ⊆o B
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma some-in-set-if-set-neq-vempty[simp]:
  assumes A ≠ 0
  shows (SOME x. x ∈o A) ∈o A
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma small-vsubset-set[intro, simp]:
  assumes small B and A ⊆ B
  shows set A ⊆o set B
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma vset-neq-1:
  assumes b ∉o A and a ∈o A
  shows b ≠ a
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma vset-neq-2:
  assumes b ∈o A and a ∉o A
  shows b ≠ a
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma nin-vinsertI:
  assumes a ≠ b and a ∉o A
  shows a ∉o vinsert b A
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma vsubset-if-subset:
  assumes elts A ⊆ elts B
  shows A ⊆o B
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma small-set-comprehension[simp]: small {A i | i. i ∈o I}
  ⟨proof⟩

```

2.2.4 VBall

```

lemma vball-cong:
  assumes A = B and ⋀x. x ∈o B ⟹ P x ↔ Q x
  shows (⋀x ∈o A. P x) ↔ (⋀x ∈o B. Q x)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma vball-cong-simp[cong]:
  assumes A = B and ⋀x. x ∈o B =simp=> P x ↔ Q x
  shows (⋀x ∈o A. P x) ↔ (⋀x ∈o B. Q x)
  ⟨proof⟩

```

2.2.5 VBex

```

lemma vbex-cong:
  assumes A = B and ⋀x. x ∈o B ⟹ P x ↔ Q x
  shows (⋀x ∈o A. P x) ↔ (⋀x ∈o B. Q x)
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```
lemma vbex-cong-simp[cong]:
  assumes A = B and  $\wedge x. x \in_0 B \Rightarrow P x \leftrightarrow Q x$ 
  shows ( $\exists x \in_0 A. P x$ )  $\leftrightarrow$  ( $\exists x \in_0 B. Q x$ )
  {proof}
```

2.2.6 Subset

Rules.

```
lemma vsubset-antisym:
  assumes A  $\subseteq_0$  B and B  $\subseteq_0$  A
  shows A = B
  {proof}
```

```
lemma vsubsetI:
  assumes  $\wedge x. x \in_0 A \implies x \in_0 B$ 
  shows A  $\subseteq_0$  B
  {proof}
```

```
lemma vsubsetI:
  assumes A  $\subseteq_0$  B and x  $\notin_0 A$  and x  $\in_0 B$ 
  shows A  $\subset_0$  B
  {proof}
```

```
lemma vsubsetD:
  assumes A  $\subseteq_0$  B
  shows  $\wedge x. x \in_0 A \implies x \in_0 B$ 
  {proof}
```

```
lemma vsubsetE:
  assumes A  $\subseteq_0$  B and ( $\wedge x. x \in_0 A \implies x \in_0 B$ )  $\implies P$ 
  shows P
  {proof}
```

```
lemma vsubsetE:
  assumes A  $\subset_0$  B
  obtains x where A  $\subseteq_0$  B and x  $\notin_0 A$  and x  $\in_0 B$ 
  {proof}
```

```
lemma vsubset-iff: A  $\subseteq_0$  B  $\leftrightarrow$  ( $\forall t. t \in_0 A \implies t \in_0 B$ ) {proof}
```

Elementary properties.

```
lemma vsubset-eq: A  $\subseteq_0$  B  $\leftrightarrow$  ( $\forall x \in_0 A. x \in_0 B$ ) {proof}
```

```
lemma vsubset-transitive[intro]:
  assumes A  $\subseteq_0$  B and B  $\subseteq_0$  C
  shows A  $\subseteq_0$  C
  {proof}
```

```
lemma vsubset-reflexive: A  $\subseteq_0$  A {proof}
```

Set operations.

```
lemma vsubset-vempty: 0  $\subseteq_0$  A {proof}
```

```
lemma vsubset-vsingletton-left: set {a}  $\subseteq_0$  A  $\leftrightarrow$  a  $\in_0$  A {proof}
```

```
lemmas vsubset-vsingletton-leftD[dest] = vsubset-vsingletton-left[THEN iffD1]
and vsubset-vsingletton-leftI[intro] = vsubset-vsingletton-left[THEN iffD2]
```

lemma *vsubset-vsingleton-right*: $A \subseteq_{\circ} \text{set } \{a\} \longleftrightarrow A = \text{set } \{a\} \vee A = 0$
(proof)

lemmas *vsubset-vsingleton-rightD*[*dest*] = *vsubset-vsingleton-right*[*THEN iffD1*]
and *vsubset-vsingleton-rightI*[*intro*] = *vsubset-vsingleton-right*[*THEN iffD2*]

lemma *vsubset-vdoubleton-leftD*[*dest*]:
assumes $\text{set } \{a, b\} \subseteq_{\circ} A$
shows $a \in_{\circ} A \text{ and } b \in_{\circ} A$
(proof)

lemma *vsubset-vdoubleton-leftI*[*intro*]:
assumes $a \in_{\circ} A \text{ and } b \in_{\circ} A$
shows $\text{set } \{a, b\} \subseteq_{\circ} A$
(proof)

lemma *vsubset-vinsert-leftD*[*dest*]:
assumes *vinsert a A* $\subseteq_{\circ} B$
shows $A \subseteq_{\circ} B$
(proof)

lemma *vsubset-vinsert-leftI*[*intro*]:
assumes $A \subseteq_{\circ} B \text{ and } a \in_{\circ} B$
shows *vinsert a A* $\subseteq_{\circ} B$
(proof)

lemma *vsubset-vinsert-vinsertI*[*intro*]:
assumes $A \subseteq_{\circ} \text{vinsert } b B$
shows *vinsert b A* $\subseteq_{\circ} \text{vinsert } b B$
(proof)

lemma *vsubset-vinsert-rightI*[*intro*]:
assumes $A \subseteq_{\circ} B$
shows $A \subseteq_{\circ} \text{vinsert } b B$
(proof)

lemmas *vsubset-VPow* = *VPow-le-VPow-iff*

lemmas *vsubset-VPowD* = *vsubset-VPow*[*THEN iffD1*]
and *vsubset-VPowI* = *vsubset-VPow*[*THEN iffD2*]

Special properties.

lemma *vsubset-contraD*:
assumes $A \subseteq_{\circ} B \text{ and } c \notin_{\circ} B$
shows $c \notin_{\circ} A$
(proof)

2.2.7 Equality

Rules.

lemma *vequalityD1*:
assumes $A = B$
shows $A \subseteq_{\circ} B$
(proof)

lemma *vequalityD2*:

assumes $A = B$
shows $B \subseteq_o A$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vequalityE*:
assumes $A = B$ **and** $\llbracket A \subseteq_o B; B \subseteq_o A \rrbracket \implies P$
shows P
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vequalityCE[elim]*:
assumes $A = B$ **and** $\llbracket c \in_o A; c \in_o B \rrbracket \implies P$ **and** $\llbracket c \notin_o A; c \notin_o B \rrbracket \implies P$
shows P
 $\langle proof \rangle$

2.2.8 Binary intersection

lemma *vintersection-def*: $A \cap_o B = \text{set } \{x. x \in_o A \wedge x \in_o B\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *small-vintersection-set[simp]*: $\text{small } \{x. x \in_o A \wedge x \in_o B\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Rules.

lemma *vintersection-iff[simp]*: $x \in_o A \cap_o B \leftrightarrow x \in_o A \wedge x \in_o B$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vintersectionI[intro!]*:
assumes $x \in_o A$ **and** $x \in_o B$
shows $x \in_o A \cap_o B$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vintersectionD1[dest]*:
assumes $x \in_o A \cap_o B$
shows $x \in_o A$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vintersectionD2[dest]*:
assumes $x \in_o A \cap_o B$
shows $x \in_o B$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vintersectionE[elim!]*:
assumes $x \in_o A \cap_o B$ **and** $x \in_o A \implies x \in_o B \implies P$
shows P
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Elementary properties.

lemma *vintersection-intersection*: $A \cap_o B = \text{set } (\text{elts } A \cap \text{elts } B)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vintersection-assoc*: $A \cap_o (B \cap_o C) = (A \cap_o B) \cap_o C$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vintersection-commute*: $A \cap_o B = B \cap_o A$ $\langle proof \rangle$

Previous set operations.

lemma *vsubset-vintersection-right*: $A \subseteq_o (B \cap_o C) = (A \subseteq_o B \wedge A \subseteq_o C)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vsubset-vintersection-rightD*[*dest*]:

assumes $A \subseteq_{\circ} (B \cap_{\circ} C)$
shows $A \subseteq_{\circ} B$ **and** $A \subseteq_{\circ} C$
{proof}

lemma *vsubset-vintersection-rightI*[*intro*]:

assumes $A \subseteq_{\circ} B$ **and** $A \subseteq_{\circ} C$
shows $A \subseteq_{\circ} (B \cap_{\circ} C)$
{proof}

Set operations.

lemma *vintersection-vempty*: $0 \subseteq_{\circ} A$ *{proof}*

lemma *vintersection-vsingleton*: $a \in_{\circ} \text{set } \{a\}$ *{proof}*

lemma *vintersection-vdoubleton*: $a \in_{\circ} \text{set } \{a, b\}$ **and** $b \in_{\circ} \text{set } \{a, b\}$
{proof}

lemma *vintersection-VPow*[*simp*]: $\text{VPow}(A \cap_{\circ} B) = \text{VPow } A \cap_{\circ} \text{VPow } B$ *{proof}*

Special properties.

lemma *vintersection-function-mono*:

assumes *mono f*
shows $f(A \cap_{\circ} B) \subseteq_{\circ} f A \cap_{\circ} f B$
{proof}

2.2.9 Binary union

lemma *small-vunion-set*: $\text{small } \{x. x \in_{\circ} A \vee x \in_{\circ} B\}$
{proof}

Rules.

lemma *vunion-def*: $A \cup_{\circ} B = \text{set } \{x. x \in_{\circ} A \vee x \in_{\circ} B\}$
{proof}

lemma *vunion-iff*[*simp*]: $x \in_{\circ} A \cup_{\circ} B \leftrightarrow x \in_{\circ} A \vee x \in_{\circ} B$
{proof}

lemma *vunionI1*:

assumes $a \in_{\circ} A$
shows $a \in_{\circ} A \cup_{\circ} B$
{proof}

lemma *vunionI2*:

assumes $a \in_{\circ} B$
shows $a \in_{\circ} A \cup_{\circ} B$
{proof}

lemma *vunionCI*[*intro!*]:

assumes $x \notin_{\circ} B \implies x \in_{\circ} A$
shows $x \in_{\circ} A \cup_{\circ} B$
{proof}

lemma *vunionE*[*elim!*]:

assumes $x \in_{\circ} A \cup_{\circ} B$ **and** $x \in_{\circ} A \implies P$ **and** $x \in_{\circ} B \implies P$
shows P
{proof}

Elementary properties.

lemma *vunion-union*: $A \cup_{\circ} B = \text{set}(\text{elts } A \cup \text{elts } B)$ *{proof}*

lemma *vunion-assoc*: $A \cup_{\circ} (B \cup_{\circ} C) = (A \cup_{\circ} B) \cup_{\circ} C$ *{proof}*

lemma *vunion-commute*: $A \cup_{\circ} B = B \cup_{\circ} A$ *{proof}*

Previous set operations.

lemma *vsubset-vunion-left*: $(A \cup_{\circ} B) \subseteq_{\circ} C \longleftrightarrow (A \subseteq_{\circ} C \wedge B \subseteq_{\circ} C)$ *{proof}*

lemma *vsubset-vunion-leftD[dest]*:

assumes $(A \cup_{\circ} B) \subseteq_{\circ} C$
shows $A \subseteq_{\circ} C$ **and** $B \subseteq_{\circ} C$
{proof}

lemma *vsubset-vunion-leftI[intro]*:

assumes $A \subseteq_{\circ} C$ **and** $B \subseteq_{\circ} C$
shows $(A \cup_{\circ} B) \subseteq_{\circ} C$
{proof}

lemma *vintersection-vunion-left*: $(A \cup_{\circ} B) \cap_{\circ} C = (A \cap_{\circ} C) \cup_{\circ} (B \cap_{\circ} C)$ *{proof}*

lemma *vintersection-vunion-right*: $A \cap_{\circ} (B \cup_{\circ} C) = (A \cap_{\circ} B) \cup_{\circ} (A \cap_{\circ} C)$ *{proof}*

Set operations.

lemmas *vunion-vempty-left* = *sup-V-0-left*
and *vunion-vempty-right* = *sup-V-0-right*

lemma *vunion-vsingleton[simp]*: $\text{set}\{a\} \cup_{\circ} A = \text{vinser}t a A$ *{proof}*

lemma *vunion-vdoubleton[simp]*: $\text{set}\{a, b\} \cup_{\circ} A = \text{vinser}t a (\text{vinser}t b A)$ *{proof}*

lemma *vunion-vinser-comm-left*:

$(\text{vinser}t a A) \cup_{\circ} B = A \cup_{\circ} (\text{vinser}t a B)$
{proof}

lemma *vunion-vinser-comm-right*:

$A \cup_{\circ} (\text{vinser}t a B) = (\text{vinser}t a A) \cup_{\circ} B$
{proof}

lemma *vinser-def*: $\text{vinser} y B = \text{set}\{x. x = y\} \cup_{\circ} B$ *{proof}*

lemma *vunion-vinser-left*: $(\text{vinser} a A) \cup_{\circ} B = \text{vinser} a (A \cup_{\circ} B)$ *{proof}*

lemma *vunion-vinser-right*: $A \cup_{\circ} (\text{vinser} a B) = \text{vinser} a (A \cup_{\circ} B)$ *{proof}*

Special properties.

lemma *vunion-fun-mono*:

assumes *mono f*
shows $f A \cup_{\circ} f B \subseteq_{\circ} f (A \cup_{\circ} B)$
{proof}

2.2.10 Set difference

definition *vdiff* :: $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V$ (*infixl* $\langle-\circ\rangle$ 65)

where $A -_o B = \text{set } \{x. x \in_o A \wedge x \notin_o B\}$

notation `vdiff` (**infixl** `<-o>` 65)

lemma `small-set-vdiff[simp]`: $\text{small } \{x. x \in_o A \wedge x \notin_o B\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Rules.

lemma `vdiff-iff[simp]`: $x \in_o A -_o B \leftrightarrow x \in_o A \wedge x \notin_o B$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma `vdiffI[intro!]`:
assumes $x \in_o A$ **and** $x \notin_o B$
shows $x \in_o A -_o B$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma `vdiffD1`:
assumes $x \in_o A -_o B$
shows $x \in_o A$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma `vdiffD2`:
assumes $x \in_o A -_o B$ **and** $x \in_o B$
shows P
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma `vdiffE[elim!]`:
assumes $x \in_o A -_o B$ **and** $\llbracket x \in_o A; x \notin_o B \rrbracket \implies P$
shows P
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Previous set operations.

lemma `vsubset-vdiff`:
assumes $A \subseteq_o B -_o C$
shows $A \subseteq_o B$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma `vinser-vdiff-nin[simp]`:
assumes $a \notin_o B$
shows $\text{vinser } a (A -_o B) = \text{vinser } a A -_o B$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Set operations.

lemma `vdiff-vempty-left[simp]`: $0 -_o A = 0$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma `vdiff-vempty-right[simp]`: $A -_o 0 = A$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma `vdiff-vsingleton-vinser[simp]`: $\text{set } \{a\} -_o \text{vinser } a A = 0$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma `vdiff-vsingleton-in[simp]`:
assumes $a \in_o A$
shows $\text{set } \{a\} -_o A = 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma `vdiff-vsingleton-nin[simp]`:
assumes $a \notin_o A$
shows $\text{set } \{a\} -_o A = \text{set } \{a\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *vdiff-vinsert-vsingleton*[simp]: *vinsert a A* \multimap *set {a}* = *A* \multimap *set {a}*
{proof}

lemma *vdiff-vsingleton*[simp]:
assumes *a* \notin *A*
shows *A* \multimap *set {a}* = *A*
{proof}

lemma *vdiff-vsubset*:
assumes *A* \subseteq_{\circ} *B* **and** *D* \subseteq_{\circ} *C*
shows *A* \multimap *C* \subseteq_{\circ} *B* \multimap *D*
{proof}

lemma *vdiff-vinsert-left-in*[simp]:
assumes *a* \in_{\circ} *B*
shows (*vinsert a A*) \multimap *B* = *A* \multimap *B*
{proof}

lemma *vdiff-vinsert-left-nin*:
assumes *a* \notin *B*
shows (*vinsert a A*) \multimap *B* = *vinsert a (A* \multimap *B)*
{proof}

lemma *vdiff-vinsert-right-in*: *A* \multimap (*vinsert a B*) = *A* \multimap *B* \multimap *set {a}* *{proof}*

lemma *vdiff-vinsert-right-nin*[simp]:
assumes *a* \notin *A*
shows *A* \multimap (*vinsert a B*) = *A* \multimap *B*
{proof}

lemma *vdiff-vintersection-left*: (*A* \cap_{\circ} *B*) \multimap *C* = (*A* \multimap *C*) \cap_{\circ} (*B* \multimap *C*) *{proof}*

lemma *vdiff-vunion-left*: (*A* \cup_{\circ} *B*) \multimap *C* = (*A* \multimap *C*) \cup_{\circ} (*B* \multimap *C*) *{proof}*

Special properties.

lemma *complement-vsubset*: *I* \multimap *J* \subseteq_{\circ} *I* *{proof}*

lemma *vintersection-complement*: (*I* \multimap *J*) \cap_{\circ} *J* = 0 *{proof}*

lemma *vunion-complement*:
assumes *J* \subseteq_{\circ} *I*
shows *I* \multimap *J* \cup_{\circ} *J* = *I*
{proof}

2.2.11 Augmenting a set with an element

lemma *vinsert-compr*: *vinsert y A* = *set {x. x = y* \vee *x* \in_{\circ} *A}*
{proof}

Rules.

lemma *vinsert-iff*[simp]: *x* \in_{\circ} *vinsert y A* \longleftrightarrow *x = y* \vee *x* \in_{\circ} *A* *{proof}*

lemma *vinsertI1*: *x* \in_{\circ} *vinsert x A* *{proof}*

lemma *vinsertI2*:
assumes *x* \in_{\circ} *A*
shows *x* \in_{\circ} *vinsert y A*

{proof}

lemma *vinsertE1[elim!]*:
assumes $x \in_{\circ} \text{vinsert } y \ A$ **and** $x = y \implies P$ **and** $x \in_{\circ} A \implies P$
shows P
{proof}

lemma *vinsertCI[intro!]*:
assumes $x \notin_{\circ} A \implies x = y$
shows $x \in_{\circ} \text{vinsert } y \ A$
{proof}

Elementary properties.

lemma *vinsert-insert*: $\text{vinsert } a \ A = \text{set}(\text{insert } a (\text{elts } A))$ *{proof}*

lemma *vinsert-commute*: $\text{vinsert } a (\text{vinsert } b \ C) = \text{vinsert } b (\text{vinsert } a \ C)$
{proof}

lemma *vinsert-ident*:
assumes $x \notin_{\circ} A$ **and** $x \notin_{\circ} B$
shows $\text{vinsert } x \ A = \text{vinsert } x \ B \iff A = B$
{proof}

lemmas *vinsert-identD[dest] = vinsert-ident[THEN iffD1, rotated 2]*
and *vinsert-identI[intro] = vinsert-ident[THEN iffD2]*

Set operations.

lemma *vinsert-vempty*: $\text{vinsert } a \ 0 = \text{set} \{a\}$ *{proof}*

lemma *vinsert-vsingleton*: $\text{vinsert } a (\text{set} \{b\}) = \text{set} \{a, b\}$ *{proof}*

lemma *vinsert-vdoubleton*: $\text{vinsert } a (\text{set} \{b, c\}) = \text{set} \{a, b, c\}$ *{proof}*

lemma *vinsert-vinsert*: $\text{vinsert } a (\text{vinsert } b \ C) = \text{set} \{a, b\} \cup_{\circ} C$ *{proof}*

lemma *vinsert-vunion-left*: $\text{vinsert } a (A \cup_{\circ} B) = \text{vinsert } a \ A \cup_{\circ} B$ *{proof}*

lemma *vinsert-vunion-right*: $\text{vinsert } a (A \cup_{\circ} B) = A \cup_{\circ} \text{vinsert } a \ B$ *{proof}*

lemma *vinsert-vintersection*: $\text{vinsert } a (A \cap_{\circ} B) = \text{vinsert } a \ A \cap_{\circ} \text{vinsert } a \ B$
{proof}

Special properties.

lemma *vinsert-set-insert-empty-anyI*:
assumes $P (\text{vinsert } a \ 0)$
shows $P (\text{set}(\text{insert } a \{\}))$
{proof}

lemma *vinsert-set-insert-anyI*:
assumes *small* B **and** $P (\text{vinsert } a (\text{set}(\text{insert } b \ B)))$
shows $P (\text{set}(\text{insert } a (\text{insert } b \ B)))$
{proof}

lemma *vinsert-set-insert-eq*:
assumes *small* B
shows $\text{set}(\text{insert } a (\text{insert } b \ B)) = \text{vinsert } a (\text{set}(\text{insert } b \ B))$
{proof}

lemma *vsubset-vinsert*:

assumes $A \subseteq_{\circ} vinsert x B \leftrightarrow (\text{if } x \in_{\circ} A \text{ then } A -_{\circ} \text{set } \{x\} \subseteq_{\circ} B \text{ else } A \subseteq_{\circ} B)$
{proof}

lemma *vinsert-obtain-ne*:

assumes $A \neq 0$
obtains $a A'$ **where** $A = vinsert a A'$ **and** $a \notin_{\circ} A'$
{proof}

2.2.12 Power set

Rules.

lemma *VPowI*:

assumes $A \subseteq_{\circ} B$
shows $A \in_{\circ} VPow B$
{proof}

lemma *VPowD*:

assumes $A \in_{\circ} VPow B$
shows $A \subseteq_{\circ} B$
{proof}

lemma *VPowE[elim]*:

assumes $A \in_{\circ} VPow B$ **and** $A \subseteq_{\circ} B \implies P$
shows P
{proof}

Elementary properties.

lemma *VPow-bottom*: $0 \in_{\circ} VPow B$ **{proof}**

lemma *VPow-top*: $A \in_{\circ} VPow A$ **{proof}**

Set operations.

lemma *VPow-vempty[simp]*: $VPow 0 = \text{set } \{0\}$ **{proof}**

lemma *VPow-vsingleton[simp]*: $VPow (\text{set } \{a\}) = \text{set } \{0, \text{set } \{a\}\}$
{proof}

lemma *VPow-not-vempty*: $VPow A \neq 0$ **{proof}**

lemma *VPow-mono*:

assumes $A \subseteq_{\circ} B$
shows $VPow A \subseteq_{\circ} VPow B$
{proof}

lemma *VPow-vunion-subset*: $VPow A \cup_{\circ} VPow B \subseteq_{\circ} VPow (A \cup_{\circ} B)$ **{proof}**

2.2.13 Singletons, using insert

Rules.

lemma *vsingletonI[intro!]*: $x \in_{\circ} \text{set } \{x\}$ **{proof}**

lemma *vsingletonD[dest!]*:

assumes $y \in_{\circ} \text{set } \{x\}$
shows $y = x$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vsingleton-iff*: $y \in_{\circ} set \{x\} \leftrightarrow y = x$ $\langle proof \rangle$

Previous set operations.

lemma *VPow-vdoubleton[simp]*:

$VPow (set \{a, b\}) = set \{0, set \{a\}, set \{b\}, set \{a, b\}\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vsubset-vinsertI*:

assumes $A \multimap_{\circ} set \{x\} \subseteq_{\circ} B$
shows $A \subseteq_{\circ} vinsert x B$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Special properties.

lemma *vsingleton-inject*:

assumes $set \{x\} = set \{y\}$
shows $x = y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vsingleton-insert-inj-eq[iff]*:

$set \{y\} = vinsert x A \leftrightarrow x = y \wedge A \subseteq_{\circ} set \{y\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vsingleton-insert-inj-eq'[iff]*:

$vinsert x A = set \{y\} \leftrightarrow x = y \wedge A \subseteq_{\circ} set \{y\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vsubset-vsingletoneD*:

assumes $A \subseteq_{\circ} set \{x\}$
shows $A = 0 \vee A = set \{x\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vsubset-vsingletone iff*: $a \subseteq_{\circ} set \{x\} \leftrightarrow a = 0 \vee a = set \{x\}$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vsubset-vdiff-vinsert*: $A \subseteq_{\circ} B \multimap_{\circ} vinsert x C \leftrightarrow A \subseteq_{\circ} B \multimap_{\circ} C \wedge x \notin_{\circ} A$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vunion-vsingletone iff*:

$A \cup_{\circ} B = set \{x\} \leftrightarrow$
 $A = 0 \wedge B = set \{x\} \vee A = set \{x\} \wedge B = 0 \vee A = set \{x\} \wedge B = set \{x\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vsingletone-Un-iff*:

$set \{x\} = A \cup_{\circ} B \leftrightarrow$
 $A = 0 \wedge B = set \{x\} \vee A = set \{x\} \wedge B = 0 \vee A = set \{x\} \wedge B = set \{x\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *VPow-vsingletone iff[simp]*: $VPow X = set \{Y\} \leftrightarrow X = 0 \wedge Y = 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

2.2.14 Intersection of elements

lemma *small-VInter[simp]*:

assumes $A \neq 0$
shows $small \{a. \forall x \in_{\circ} A. a \in_{\circ} x\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *VInter-def*: $\cap_{\circ} A = (\text{if } A = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else set } \{a. \forall x \in_{\circ} A. a \in_{\circ} x\})$
(proof)

Rules.

lemma *VInter-iff[simp]*:

assumes [simp]: $A \neq 0$
shows $a \in_{\circ} \cap_{\circ} A \longleftrightarrow (\forall x \in_{\circ} A. a \in_{\circ} x)$
(proof)

lemma *VInterI[intro]*:

assumes $A \neq 0$ **and** $\wedge x. x \in_{\circ} A \implies a \in_{\circ} x$
shows $a \in_{\circ} \cap_{\circ} A$
(proof)

lemma *VInter0I[intro]*:

assumes $A = 0$
shows $\cap_{\circ} A = 0$
(proof)

lemma *VInterD[dest]*:

assumes $a \in_{\circ} \cap_{\circ} A$ **and** $x \in_{\circ} A$
shows $a \in_{\circ} x$
(proof)

lemma *VInterE1[elim]*:

assumes $a \in_{\circ} \cap_{\circ} A$ **and** $x \notin_{\circ} A \implies R$ **and** $a \in_{\circ} x \implies R$
shows R
(proof)

lemma *VInterE2[elim]*:

assumes $a \in_{\circ} \cap_{\circ} A$
obtains x **where** $a \in_{\circ} x$ **and** $x \in_{\circ} A$
(proof)

lemma *VInterE3*:

assumes $a \in_{\circ} \cap_{\circ} A$ **and** $(\wedge y. y \in_{\circ} A \implies a \in_{\circ} y) \implies P$
shows P
(proof)

Elementary properties.

lemma *VInter-Inter*: $\cap_{\circ} A = \text{set } (\cap (\text{elts} ` (\text{elts } A)))$
(proof)

lemma *VInter-eq*:

assumes [simp]: $A \neq 0$
shows $\cap_{\circ} A = \text{set } \{a. \forall x \in_{\circ} A. a \in_{\circ} x\}$
(proof)

Set operations.

lemma *VInter-vempty[simp]*: $\cap_{\circ} 0 = 0$ *(proof)*

lemma *VInf-vempty[simp]*: $\sqcap \{\} = (0::V)$ *(proof)*

lemma *VInter-vdoubleton*: $\cap_{\circ} (\text{set } \{a, b\}) = a \cap_{\circ} b$
(proof)

lemma *VInter-antimono*:

assumes $B \neq 0$ **and** $B \subseteq_{\circ} A$

shows $\cap_{\circ} A \subseteq_{\circ} \cap_{\circ} B$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $VInter\text{-}vsubset$:

assumes $\wedge x. x \in_{\circ} A \implies x \subseteq_{\circ} B$ **and** $A \neq 0$

shows $\cap_{\circ} A \subseteq_{\circ} B$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $VInter\text{-}vinset$:

assumes $A \neq 0$

shows $\cap_{\circ} (vinset a A) = a \cap_{\circ} \cap_{\circ} A$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $VInter\text{-}vunion$:

assumes $A \neq 0$ **and** $B \neq 0$

shows $\cap_{\circ} (A \cup_{\circ} B) = \cap_{\circ} A \cap_{\circ} \cap_{\circ} B$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $VInter\text{-}vintersection$:

assumes $A \cap_{\circ} B \neq 0$

shows $\cap_{\circ} A \cup_{\circ} \cap_{\circ} B \subseteq_{\circ} \cap_{\circ} (A \cap_{\circ} B)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $VInter\text{-}VPow$: $\cap_{\circ} (VPow A) \subseteq_{\circ} VPow (\cap_{\circ} A)$ $\langle proof \rangle$

Elementary properties.

lemma $VInter\text{-}lower$:

assumes $x \in_{\circ} A$

shows $\cap_{\circ} A \subseteq_{\circ} x$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $VInter\text{-}greatest$:

assumes $A \neq 0$ **and** $\wedge x. x \in_{\circ} A \implies B \subseteq_{\circ} x$

shows $B \subseteq_{\circ} \cap_{\circ} A$

$\langle proof \rangle$

2.2.15 Union of elements

lemma $Union\text{-}eq\text{-}VUnion$: $\bigcup (elts \setminus elts A) = \{a. \exists x \in_{\circ} A. a \in_{\circ} x\}$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $small\text{-}VUnion[simp]$: $small \{a. \exists x \in_{\circ} A. a \in_{\circ} x\}$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $VUnion\text{-}def$: $\bigcup_{\circ} A = set \{a. \exists x \in_{\circ} A. a \in_{\circ} x\}$

$\langle proof \rangle$

Rules.

lemma $VUnion\text{-}iff[simp]$: $A \in_{\circ} \bigcup_{\circ} C \leftrightarrow (\exists x \in_{\circ} C. A \in_{\circ} x)$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $VUnionI[intro]$:

assumes $x \in_{\circ} A$ **and** $a \in_{\circ} x$

shows $a \in_{\circ} \bigcup_{\circ} A$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $VUnionE[elim!]$:

assumes $a \in_{\circ} \bigcup_{\circ} A$ **and** $\wedge x. a \in_{\circ} x \implies x \in_{\circ} A \implies R$

shows R

$\langle proof \rangle$

Elementary properties.

lemma *VUnion-Union*: $\cup_{\circ} A = set (\cup (elts ' (elts A)))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Set operations.

lemma *VUnion-vempty*[simp]: $\cup_{\circ} 0 = 0$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *VUnion-vsingleton*[simp]: $\cup_{\circ} (set \{a\}) = a$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *VUnion-vdoubleton*[simp]: $\cup_{\circ} (set \{a, b\}) = a \cup_{\circ} b$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *VUnion-mono*:

assumes $A \subseteq_{\circ} B$
shows $\cup_{\circ} A \subseteq_{\circ} \cup_{\circ} B$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *VUnion-vinsert*: $\cup_{\circ} (vinsert x A) = x \cup_{\circ} \cup_{\circ} A$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *VUnion-vintersection*: $\cup_{\circ} (A \cap_{\circ} B) \subseteq_{\circ} \cup_{\circ} A \cap_{\circ} \cup_{\circ} B$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *VUnion-vunion*[simp]: $\cup_{\circ} (A \cup_{\circ} B) = \cup_{\circ} A \cup_{\circ} \cup_{\circ} B$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *VUnion-VPow*[simp]: $\cup_{\circ} (VPow A) = A$ $\langle proof \rangle$

Special properties.

lemma *VUnion-vempty-conv-left*: $0 = \cup_{\circ} A \longleftrightarrow (\forall x \in_{\circ} A. x = 0)$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *VUnion-vempty-conv-right*: $\cup_{\circ} A = 0 \longleftrightarrow (\forall x \in_{\circ} A. x = 0)$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vsubset-VPow-VUnion*: $A \subseteq_{\circ} VPow (\cup_{\circ} A)$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *VUnion-vsubsetI*:

assumes $\wedge x. x \in_{\circ} A \implies \exists y. y \in_{\circ} B \wedge x \subseteq_{\circ} y$
shows $\cup_{\circ} A \subseteq_{\circ} \cup_{\circ} B$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *VUnion-upper*:

assumes $x \in_{\circ} A$
shows $x \subseteq_{\circ} \cup_{\circ} A$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *VUnion-least*:

assumes $\wedge x. x \in_{\circ} A \implies x \subseteq_{\circ} B$
shows $\cup_{\circ} A \subseteq_{\circ} B$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

2.2.16 Pairs

Further results

lemma *small-elts-of-set*[simp, intro]:
assumes *small* x
shows *elts* (*set* x) = x
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *small-vpair*[intro, simp]:

assumes small { a . $P a$ }
shows small { $\langle a, b \rangle \mid a. P a$ }
 $\langle proof \rangle$

vpairs

definition *vpairs* :: $V \Rightarrow V$ **where**
vpairs $r = set \{x. x \in_0 r \wedge (\exists a. b. x = \langle a, b \rangle)\}$

lemma *small-vpairs*[simp]: small { $\langle a, b \rangle \mid a. b. \langle a, b \rangle \in_0 r$ }
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Rules.

lemma *vpairsI*[intro]:
assumes $x \in_0 r$ **and** $x = \langle a, b \rangle$
shows $x \in_0 vpairs r$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vpairsD*[dest]:
assumes $x \in_0 vpairs r$
shows $x \in_0 r$ **and** $\exists a. b. x = \langle a, b \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vpairsE*[elim]:
assumes $x \in_0 vpairs r$
obtains $a. b$ **where** $x = \langle a, b \rangle$ **and** $\langle a, b \rangle \in_0 r$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vpairs-iff*: $x \in_0 vpairs r \leftrightarrow x \in_0 r \wedge (\exists a. b. x = \langle a, b \rangle)$ $\langle proof \rangle$

Elementary properties.

lemma *vpairs-iff-elts*: $\langle a, b \rangle \in_0 vpairs r \leftrightarrow \langle a, b \rangle \in_0 r$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vpairs-iff-pairs*: $\langle a, b \rangle \in_0 vpairs r \leftrightarrow (a, b) \in pairs r$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Set operations.

lemma *vpairs-vempty*[simp]: *vpairs* 0 = 0 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vpairs-vsingleton*[simp]: *vpairs* (set { $\langle a, b \rangle$ }) = set { $\langle a, b \rangle$ } $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vpairs-vinsert*: *vpairs* (vinsert $\langle a, b \rangle A$) = set { $\langle a, b \rangle\} \cup_0 vpairs A$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vpairs-mono*:
assumes $r \subseteq_0 s$
shows *vpairs* $r \subseteq_0 vpairs s$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vpairs-vunion*: *vpairs* ($A \cup_0 B$) = *vpairs* $A \cup_0 vpairs B$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vpairs-vintersection*: *vpairs* ($A \cap_0 B$) = *vpairs* $A \cap_0 vpairs B$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vpairs-vdiff*: *vpairs* ($A -_0 B$) = *vpairs* $A -_0 vpairs B$ $\langle proof \rangle$

Special properties.

lemma *vpairs-ex-vfst*:

```
assumes  $x \in_{\circ} vpairs r$ 
shows  $\exists b. \langle vfst x, b \rangle \in_{\circ} r$ 
(proof)
```

```
lemma vpairs-ex-vsnd:
assumes  $y \in_{\circ} vpairs r$ 
shows  $\exists a. \langle a, vsnd y \rangle \in_{\circ} r$ 
(proof)
```

2.2.17 Cartesian products

The following lemma is based on Theorem 6.2 from [59].

```
lemma vtimes-vsubset-VPowVPow:  $A \times_{\circ} B \subseteq_{\circ} VPow(VPow(A \cup_{\circ} B))$ 
(proof)
```

2.2.18 Pairwise

```
definition vpairwise ::  $(V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ 
where vpairwise  $R S \longleftrightarrow (\forall x \in_{\circ} S. \forall y \in_{\circ} S. x \neq y \longrightarrow R x y)$ 
```

Rules.

```
lemma vpairwiseI[intro?]:
assumes  $\wedge x y. x \in_{\circ} S \implies y \in_{\circ} S \implies x \neq y \implies R x y$ 
shows vpairwise  $R S$ 
(proof)
```

```
lemma vpairwiseD[dest]:
assumes vpairwise  $R S$  and  $x \in_{\circ} S$  and  $y \in_{\circ} S$  and  $x \neq y$ 
shows  $R x y$  and  $R y x$ 
(proof)
```

Elementary properties.

```
lemma vpairwise-trivial[simp]: vpairwise  $(\lambda i j. j \neq i) I$ 
(proof)
```

Set operations.

```
lemma vpairwise-vempty[simp]: vpairwise  $P 0$  (proof)
```

```
lemma vpairwise-vsingleton[simp]: vpairwise  $P (\text{set } \{A\})$ 
(proof)
```

```
lemma vpairwise-vinsert:
vpairwise  $r (vinsert x s) \longleftrightarrow$ 
 $(\forall y. y \in_{\circ} s \wedge y \neq x \longrightarrow r x y \wedge r y x) \wedge vpairwise r s$ 
(proof)
```

```
lemma vpairwise-vsubset:
assumes vpairwise  $P S$  and  $T \subseteq_{\circ} S$ 
shows vpairwise  $P T$ 
(proof)
```

```
lemma vpairwise-mono:
assumes vpairwise  $P A$  and  $\wedge x y. P x y \implies Q x y$  and  $B \subseteq_{\circ} A$ 
shows vpairwise  $Q B$ 
(proof)
```

2.2.19 Disjoint sets

abbreviation *vdisjnt* :: $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
where *vdisjnt A B* $\equiv A \cap_{\circ} B = 0$

Elementary properties.

lemma *vdisjnt-sym*:

assumes *vdisjnt A B*
shows *vdisjnt B A*
{proof}

lemma *vdisjnt-iff*: *vdisjnt A B* $\leftrightarrow (\forall x. \sim (x \in_{\circ} A \wedge x \in_{\circ} B)) *{proof}*$

Set operations.

lemma *vdisjnt-vempty1[simp]*: *vdisjnt 0 A*
and *vdisjnt-vempty2[simp]*: *vdisjnt A 0*
{proof}

lemma *vdisjnt-singleton0[simp]*: *vdisjnt (\set{\{a\}}) (\set{\{b\}})* $\leftrightarrow a \neq b$
and *vdisjnt-singleton1[simp]*: *vdisjnt (\set{\{a\}}) A* $\leftrightarrow a \notin_{\circ} A$
and *vdisjnt-singleton2[simp]*: *vdisjnt A (\set{\{a\}})* $\leftrightarrow a \notin_{\circ} A$
{proof}

lemma *vdisjnt-vinsert-left*: *vdisjnt (vinsert a X) Y* $\leftrightarrow a \notin_{\circ} Y \wedge vdisjnt X Y
{proof}$

lemma *vdisjnt-vinsert-right*: *vdisjnt Y (vinsert a X)* $\leftrightarrow a \notin_{\circ} Y \wedge vdisjnt Y X
{proof}$

lemma *vdisjnt-vsubset-left*:
assumes *vdisjnt X Y* **and** *Z ⊆_{\circ} X*
shows *vdisjnt Z Y*
{proof}

lemma *vdisjnt-vsubset-right*:
assumes *vdisjnt X Y* **and** *Z ⊆_{\circ} Y*
shows *vdisjnt X Z*
{proof}

lemma *vdisjnt-vunion-left*: *vdisjnt (A ∪_{\circ} B) C* $\leftrightarrow vdisjnt A C \wedge vdisjnt B C
{proof}$

lemma *vdisjnt-vunion-right*: *vdisjnt C (A ∪_{\circ} B)* $\leftrightarrow vdisjnt C A \wedge vdisjnt C B
{proof}$

Special properties.

lemma *vdisjnt-vemptyI[intro]*:
assumes $\wedge x. x \in_{\circ} A \implies x \in_{\circ} B \implies \text{False}$
shows *vdisjnt A B*
{proof}

lemma *vdisjnt-self-iff-vempty[simp]*: *vdisjnt S S* $\leftrightarrow S = 0 *{proof}*$

lemma *vdisjntI*:
assumes $\wedge x y. x \in_{\circ} A \implies y \in_{\circ} B \implies x \neq y$
shows *vdisjnt A B*
{proof}

```
lemma vdisjnt-nin-right:  
  assumes vdisjnt A B and a ∈o A  
  shows a ∉o B  
  {proof}  
  
lemma vdisjnt-nin-left:  
  assumes vdisjnt B A and a ∈o A  
  shows a ∉o B  
  {proof}
```

2.3 Further properties of natural numbers

2.3.1 Background

The section exposes certain fundamental properties of natural numbers and provides convenience utilities for doing arithmetic within the type V .

Many of the results that are presented in this sections were carried over (with amendments) from the theory *Nat* that can be found in the main library of Isabelle/HOL.

notation *ord-of-nat* ($\langle \cdot \rangle_{\mathbb{N}}$) [999] 999

named-theorems *nat-omega-simps*

declare *One-nat-def*[*simp del*]

abbreviation (*input*) *vpfst* **where** *vpfst a* \equiv *a(0)*
abbreviation (*input*) *vpsnd* **where** *vpsnd a* \equiv *a(1 $_{\mathbb{N}}$)*
abbreviation (*input*) *vpthrd* **where** *vpthrd a* \equiv *a(2 $_{\mathbb{N}}$)*

2.3.2 Conversion between V and *nat*

Primitive arithmetic

lemma *ord-of-nat-plus*[*nat-omega-simps*]: $a_{\mathbb{N}} + b_{\mathbb{N}} = (a + b)_{\mathbb{N}}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ord-of-nat-times*[*nat-omega-simps*]: $a_{\mathbb{N}} * b_{\mathbb{N}} = (a * b)_{\mathbb{N}}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ord-of-nat-succ*[*nat-omega-simps*]: *succ (a $_{\mathbb{N}}$)* $=$ *(Suc a) $_{\mathbb{N}}$* $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas [*nat-omega-simps*] = *nat-cadd-eq-add*

lemma *ord-of-nat-csucc*[*nat-omega-simps*]: *csucc (a $_{\mathbb{N}}$)* $=$ *succ (a $_{\mathbb{N}}$)*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ord-of-nat-succ-vempty*[*nat-omega-simps*]: *succ 0* $=$ *1 $_{\mathbb{N}}$* $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ord-of-nat-vone*[*nat-omega-simps*]: *1* $=$ *1 $_{\mathbb{N}}$* $\langle proof \rangle$

Transfer

definition *cr-omega* :: $V \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow bool$
where *cr-omega a b* \longleftrightarrow (*a = ord-of-nat b*)

Transfer setup.

lemma *cr-omega-right-total*[*transfer-rule*]: *right-total cr-omega*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *cr-omega-bi-unqie*[*transfer-rule*]: *bi-unique cr-omega*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *omega-transfer-domain-rule*[*transfer-domain-rule*]:
Domainp cr-omega $=$ $(\lambda x. x \in_0 \omega)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *omega-transfer*[*transfer-rule*]:
(rel-set cr-omega) (elts \omega) (UNIV::nat set)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

```
lemma omega-of-real-transfer[transfer-rule]: cr-omega (ord-of-nat a) a
  ⟨proof⟩
```

Operations.

```
lemma omega-succ-transfer[transfer-rule]:
  includes lifting-syntax
  shows (cr-omega ==> cr-omega) succ Suc
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma omega-plus-transfer[transfer-rule]:
  includes lifting-syntax
  shows (cr-omega ==> cr-omega ==> cr-omega) (+) (+)
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma omega-mult-transfer[transfer-rule]:
  includes lifting-syntax
  shows (cr-omega ==> cr-omega ==> cr-omega) (*) (*)
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma ord-of-nat-card-transfer[transfer-rule]:
  includes lifting-syntax
  shows (rel-set (=) ==> cr-omega) (λx. ord-of-nat (card x)) card
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma ord-of-nat-transfer[transfer-rule]:
  (rel-fun cr-omega (=)) id ord-of-nat
  ⟨proof⟩
```

2.3.3 Elementary results

```
lemma ord-of-nat-vempty: 0 = 0N ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma set-vzero-eq-ord-of-nat-vone: set {0} = 1N
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma vone-in-omega[simp]: 1 ∈o ω ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma nat-of-omega:
  assumes n ∈o ω
  obtains m where n = mN
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma omega-prev:
  assumes n ∈o ω and 0 ∈o n
  obtains k where n = succ k
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma omega-vplus-commutative:
  assumes a ∈o ω and b ∈o ω
  shows a + b = b + a
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma omega-vinetrsection[intro]:
  assumes m ∈o ω and n ∈o ω
  shows m ∩o n ∈o ω
  ⟨proof⟩
```

2.3.4 Induction

```
lemma omega-induct-all[consumes 1, case-names step]:
  assumes n ∈o ω and ∧x. [[x ∈o ω; ∧y. y ∈o x ⇒ P y]] ⇒ P x
  shows P n
  {proof}

lemma omega-induct[consumes 1, case-names 0 succ]:
  assumes n ∈o ω and P 0 and ∧n. [[n ∈o ω; P n]] ⇒ P (succ n)
  shows P n
  {proof}
```

2.3.5 Methods

The following methods provide an infrastructure for working with goals of the form $a \in_o n_{\mathbb{N}} \Rightarrow P a$.

```
lemma in-succE:
  assumes a ∈o succ n and ∧a. a ∈o n ⇒ P a and P n
  shows P a
  {proof}

method Suc-of-numeral =
(
  unfold numeral.simps add.assoc,
  use nothing in ⟨unfold Suc-eq-plus1-left[symmetric], unfold One-nat-def⟩
)

method succ-of-numeral =
(
  Suc-of-numeral,
  use nothing in ⟨unfold ord-of-nat-succ[symmetric] ord-of-nat-zero⟩
)

method numeral-of-succ =
(
  unfold nat-omega-simps,
  use nothing in
    ⟨
      unfold numeral.simps[symmetric] Suc-numeral add-num-simps,
      (unfold numerals(1))?
    ⟩
)

method elim-in-succ =
(
  (
    elim in-succE;
    use nothing in ⟨(unfold triv-forall-equality)?; (numeral-of-succ)?⟩
  ),
  simp
)

method elim-in-numeral = (succ-of-numeral, use nothing in ⟨elim-in-succ⟩)
```

2.3.6 Auxiliary

```
lemma one: 1N = set {0} {proof}
```

lemma *two*: $2_{\mathbb{N}} = \text{set } \{0, 1_{\mathbb{N}}\}$ *{proof}*

lemma *three*: $3_{\mathbb{N}} = \text{set } \{0, 1_{\mathbb{N}}, 2_{\mathbb{N}}\}$ *{proof}*

lemma *four*: $4_{\mathbb{N}} = \text{set } \{0, 1_{\mathbb{N}}, 2_{\mathbb{N}}, 3_{\mathbb{N}}\}$ *{proof}*

lemma *two-vdiff-zero[simp]*: $\text{set } \{0, 1_{\mathbb{N}}\} - \circ \text{set } \{0\} = \text{set } \{1_{\mathbb{N}}\}$ *{proof}*

lemma *two-vdiff-one[simp]*: $\text{set } \{0, 1_{\mathbb{N}}\} - \circ \text{set } \{1_{\mathbb{N}}\} = \text{set } \{0\}$ *{proof}*

2.4 Elementary binary relations

2.4.1 Background

This section presents a theory of binary relations internalized in the type V and exposes elementary properties of two special types of binary relations: single-valued binary relations and injective single-valued binary relations.

Many of the results that are presented in this section were carried over (with amendments) from the theories *Set* and *Relation* in the main library.

2.4.2 Constructors

Identity relation

```
definition vid-on ::  $V \Rightarrow V$ 
  where vid-on  $A = \text{set } \{\langle a, a \rangle \mid a. a \in_0 A\}$ 
```

```
lemma vid-on-small[simp]:  $\text{small } \{\langle a, a \rangle \mid a. a \in_0 A\}$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 
```

Rules.

```
lemma vid-on-eqI:
  assumes  $a = b$  and  $a \in_0 A$ 
  shows  $\langle a, b \rangle \in_0 \text{vid-on } A$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 
```

```
lemma vid-onI[intro!]:
  assumes  $a \in_0 A$ 
  shows  $\langle a, a \rangle \in_0 \text{vid-on } A$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 
```

```
lemma vid-onD[dest!]:
  assumes  $\langle a, a \rangle \in_0 \text{vid-on } A$ 
  shows  $a \in_0 A$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 
```

```
lemma vid-onE[elim!]:
  assumes  $x \in_0 \text{vid-on } A$  and  $\exists a \in_0 A. x = \langle a, a \rangle \implies P$ 
  shows  $P$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 
```

```
lemma vid-on-iff:  $\langle a, b \rangle \in_0 \text{vid-on } A \leftrightarrow a = b \wedge a \in_0 A$   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 
```

Set operations.

```
lemma vid-on-vempty[simp]:  $\text{vid-on } 0 = 0$   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 
```

```
lemma vid-on-vsingleton[simp]:  $\text{vid-on } (\text{set } \{a\}) = \text{set } \{\langle a, a \rangle\}$   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 
```

```
lemma vid-on-vdoubleton[simp]:  $\text{vid-on } (\text{set } \{a, b\}) = \text{set } \{\langle a, a \rangle, \langle b, b \rangle\}$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 
```

```
lemma vid-on-mono:
  assumes  $A \subseteq_0 B$ 
  shows  $\text{vid-on } A \subseteq_0 \text{vid-on } B$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 
```

```
lemma vid-on-vinsert:  $(\text{vinsert } \langle a, a \rangle (\text{vid-on } A)) = (\text{vid-on } (\text{vinsert } a A))$ 
```

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vid-on-vintersection*: $vid\text{-}on}(A \cap_0 B) = vid\text{-}on A \cap_0 vid\text{-}on B$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vid-on-vunion*: $vid\text{-}on}(A \cup_0 B) = vid\text{-}on A \cup_0 vid\text{-}on B$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vid-on-vdiff*: $vid\text{-}on}(A -_0 B) = vid\text{-}on A -_0 vid\text{-}on B$ $\langle proof \rangle$

Special properties.

lemma *vid-on-vsubset-vtimes*: $vid\text{-}on} A \subseteq_0 A \times_0 A$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *VLambda-id[simp]*: $V\Lambda A \text{ id} = vid\text{-}on} A$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Constant function

definition *vconst-on* :: $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V$
where $vconst\text{-}on} A c = set \{\langle a, c \rangle \mid a. a \in_0 A\}$

lemma *small-vconst-on[simp]*: $small \{\langle a, c \rangle \mid a. a \in_0 A\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Rules.

lemma *vconst-onI[intro!]*:
assumes $a \in_0 A$
shows $\langle a, c \rangle \in_0 vconst\text{-}on} A c$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vconst-onD[dest!]*:
assumes $\langle a, c \rangle \in_0 vconst\text{-}on} A c$
shows $a \in_0 A$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vconst-onE[elim!]*:
assumes $x \in_0 vconst\text{-}on} A c$
obtains a **where** $a \in_0 A$ **and** $x = \langle a, c \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vconst-on-iff*: $\langle a, c \rangle \in_0 vconst\text{-}on} A c \leftrightarrow a \in_0 A$ $\langle proof \rangle$

Set operations.

lemma *vconst-on-vempty[simp]*: $vconst\text{-}on} 0 c = 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vconst-on-vsingleton[simp]*: $vconst\text{-}on} (set \{a\}) c = set \{\langle a, c \rangle\}$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vconst-on-vdoubleton[simp]*: $vconst\text{-}on} (set \{a, b\}) c = set \{\langle a, c \rangle, \langle b, c \rangle\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vconst-on-mono*:
assumes $A \subseteq_0 B$
shows $vconst\text{-}on} A c \subseteq_0 vconst\text{-}on} B c$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vconst-on-vinsert*:
 $(vinsert \langle a, c \rangle (vconst\text{-}on} A c)) = (vconst\text{-}on} (vinsert a A) c)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vconst-on-vintersection*:

vconst-on ($A \cap_0 B$) $c = vconst-on A c \cap_0 vconst-on B c$
{proof}

lemma *vconst-on-vunion*: *vconst-on* ($A \cup_0 B$) $c = vconst-on A c \cup_0 vconst-on B c$
{proof}

lemma *vconst-on-vdiff*: *vconst-on* ($A -_0 B$) $c = vconst-on A c -_0 vconst-on B c$
{proof}

Special properties.

lemma *vconst-on-eq-vtimes*: *vconst-on* $A c = A \times_0 set \{c\}$
{proof}

VLambda

Rules.

lemma *VLambdaI[intro!]*:

assumes $a \in_0 A$
shows $\langle a, f a \rangle \in_0 (\lambda a \in_0 A. f a)$
{proof}

lemma *VLambdaD[dest!]*:

assumes $\langle a, f a \rangle \in_0 (\lambda a \in_0 A. f a)$
shows $a \in_0 A$
{proof}

lemma *VLambdaE[elim!]*:

assumes $x \in_0 (\lambda a \in_0 A. f a)$
obtains a **where** $a \in_0 A$ **and** $x = \langle a, f a \rangle$
{proof}

lemma *VLambda-iff1*: $x \in_0 (\lambda a \in_0 A. f a) \leftrightarrow (\exists a \in_0 A. x = \langle a, f a \rangle)$ *{proof}*

lemma *VLambda-iff2*: $\langle a, b \rangle \in_0 (\lambda a \in_0 A. f a) \leftrightarrow b = f a \wedge a \in_0 A$ *{proof}*

lemma *small-VLambda[simp]*: *small* $\{\langle a, f a \rangle \mid a. a \in_0 A\}$ *{proof}*

lemma *VLambda-set-def*: $(\lambda a \in_0 A. f a) = set \{\langle a, f a \rangle \mid a. a \in_0 A\}$ *{proof}*

Set operations.

lemma *VLambda-vempty[simp]*: $(\lambda a \in_0 0. f a) = 0$ *{proof}*

lemma *VLambda-vsingleton*: $(\lambda a \in_0 set \{a\}. f a) = set \{\langle a, f a \rangle\}$
{proof}

lemma *VLambda-vdoubleton*:

$(\lambda a \in_0 set \{a, b\}. f a) = set \{\langle a, f a \rangle, \langle b, f b \rangle\}$
{proof}

lemma *VLambda-mono*:

assumes $A \subseteq_0 B$
shows $(\lambda a \in_0 A. f a) \subseteq_0 (\lambda a \in_0 B. f a)$
{proof}

lemma *VLambda-vinsert*:

$(\lambda a \in_0 vinsert a A. f a) = (\lambda a \in_0 set \{a\}. f a) \cup_0 (\lambda a \in_0 A. f a)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *VLambda-vintersection*: $(\lambda a \in_o A \cap_o B. f a) = (\lambda a \in_o A. f a) \cap_o (\lambda a \in_o B. f a)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *VLambda-vunion*: $(\lambda a \in_o A \cup_o B. f a) = (\lambda a \in_o A. f a) \cup_o (\lambda a \in_o B. f a)$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *VLambda-vdiff*: $(\lambda a \in_o A -_o B. f a) = (\lambda a \in_o A. f a) -_o (\lambda a \in_o B. f a)$ $\langle proof \rangle$

Connections.

lemma *VLambda-vid-on*: $(\lambda a \in_o A. a) = vid-on A$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *VLambda-vconst-on*: $(\lambda a \in_o A. c) = vconst-on A c$ $\langle proof \rangle$

Composition

definition *vcomp* :: $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V$ (**infixr** \circ_o 75)
where $r \circ_o s = set \{ \langle a, c \rangle \mid a \in_o c. \exists b. \langle a, b \rangle \in_o s \wedge \langle b, c \rangle \in_o r \}$
notation *vcomp* (**infixr** \circ_o 75)

lemma *vcomp-small[simp]*: $small \{ \langle a, c \rangle \mid a \in_o c. \exists b. \langle a, b \rangle \in_o s \wedge \langle b, c \rangle \in_o r \}$
(is $\langle small ?s \rangle$)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Rules.

lemma *vcompI[intro!]*:
assumes $\langle b, c \rangle \in_o r$ **and** $\langle a, b \rangle \in_o s$
shows $\langle a, c \rangle \in_o r \circ_o s$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vcompD[dest!]*:
assumes $\langle a, c \rangle \in_o r \circ_o s$
shows $\exists b. \langle b, c \rangle \in_o r \wedge \langle a, b \rangle \in_o s$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vcompE[elim!]*:
assumes $ac \in_o r \circ_o s$
obtains $a b c$ **where** $ac = \langle a, c \rangle$ **and** $\langle a, b \rangle \in_o s$ **and** $\langle b, c \rangle \in_o r$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Elementary properties.

lemma *vcomp-assoc*: $(r \circ_o s) \circ_o t = r \circ_o (s \circ_o t)$ $\langle proof \rangle$

Set operations.

lemma *vcomp-vempty-left[simp]*: $0 \circ_o r = 0$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vcomp-vempty-right[simp]*: $r \circ_o 0 = 0$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vcomp-mono*:
assumes $r' \subseteq_o r$ **and** $s' \subseteq_o s$
shows $r' \circ_o s' \subseteq_o r \circ_o s$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vcomp-vinsert-left[simp]*:
 $(vinsert \langle a, b \rangle s) \circ_o r = (set \{ \langle a, b \rangle \} \circ_o r) \cup_o (s \circ_o r)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vcomp-vinsert-right*[simp]:
 $r \circ_0 (vinsert \langle a, b \rangle s) = (r \circ_0 set \{\langle a, b \rangle\}) \cup_0 (r \circ_0 s)$
{proof}

lemma *vcomp-vunion-left*[simp]: $(s \cup_0 t) \circ_0 r = (s \circ_0 r) \cup_0 (t \circ_0 r)$ *{proof}*

lemma *vcomp-vunion-right*[simp]: $r \circ_0 (s \cup_0 t) = (r \circ_0 s) \cup_0 (r \circ_0 t)$ *{proof}*

Connections.

lemma *vcomp-vid-on-idem*[simp]: $vid\text{-}on } A \circ_0 vid\text{-}on } A = vid\text{-}on } A$ *{proof}*

lemma *vcomp-vid-on*[simp]: $vid\text{-}on } A \circ_0 vid\text{-}on } B = vid\text{-}on } (A \cap_0 B)$ *{proof}*

lemma *vcomp-vconst-on-vid-on*[simp]: $vconst\text{-}on } A c \circ_0 vid\text{-}on } A = vconst\text{-}on } A c$
{proof}

lemma *vcomp-VLambda-vid-on*[simp]: $(\lambda a \in_0 A. f a) \circ_0 vid\text{-}on } A = (\lambda a \in_0 A. f a)$
{proof}

Special properties.

lemma *vcomp-vsubset-vtimes*:

assumes $r \subseteq_0 B \times_0 C$ **and** $s \subseteq_0 A \times_0 B$
shows $r \circ_0 s \subseteq_0 A \times_0 C$
{proof}

lemma *vcomp-obtain-middle*[elim]:

assumes $\langle a, c \rangle \in_0 r \circ_0 s$
obtains b **where** $\langle a, b \rangle \in_0 s$ **and** $\langle b, c \rangle \in_0 r$
{proof}

Converse relation

definition *vconverse* :: $V \Rightarrow V$
where $vconverse A = (\lambda r \in_0 A. set \{\langle b, a \rangle \mid a \in_0 b. \langle a, b \rangle \in_0 r\})$

abbreviation *app-vconverse* ($\langle (-^{-1}_0) \rangle$ [1000] 999)
where $r^{-1}_0 \equiv vconverse (set \{r\}) (\|r\|)$

lemma *app-vconverse-def*: $r^{-1}_0 = set \{\langle b, a \rangle \mid a \in_0 b. \langle a, b \rangle \in_0 r\}$
{proof}

lemma *vconverse-small*[simp]: $small \{\langle b, a \rangle \mid a \in_0 b. \langle a, b \rangle \in_0 r\}$
{proof}

Rules.

lemma *vconverseI*[intro!]:
assumes $r \in_0 A$
shows $\langle r, r^{-1}_0 \rangle \in_0 vconverse A$
{proof}

lemma *vconverseD*[dest]:
assumes $\langle r, s \rangle \in_0 vconverse A$
shows $r \in_0 A$ **and** $s = r^{-1}_0$
{proof}

lemma *vconverseE*[elim]:
assumes $x \in_0 vconverse A$
obtains r **where** $x = \langle r, r^{-1}_0 \rangle$ **and** $r \in_0 A$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *app-vconverseI*[*sym, intro!*]:

assumes $\langle a, b \rangle \in_{\circ} r$
shows $\langle b, a \rangle \in_{\circ} r^{-1}_{\circ}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *app-vconverseD*[*sym, dest*]:

assumes $\langle a, b \rangle \in_{\circ} r^{-1}_{\circ}$
shows $\langle b, a \rangle \in_{\circ} r$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *app-vconverseE*[*elim!*]:

assumes $x \in_{\circ} r^{-1}_{\circ}$
obtains $a b$ **where** $x = \langle b, a \rangle$ **and** $\langle a, b \rangle \in_{\circ} r$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vconverse-iff*: $\langle b, a \rangle \in_{\circ} r^{-1}_{\circ} \leftrightarrow \langle a, b \rangle \in_{\circ} r$ $\langle proof \rangle$

Set operations.

lemma *vconverse-vempty*[*simp*]: $0^{-1}_{\circ} = 0$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vconverse-vsingleton*: $(set \{ \langle a, b \rangle \})^{-1}_{\circ} = set \{ \langle b, a \rangle \}$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vconverse-vdoubleton*[*simp*]: $(set \{ \langle a, b \rangle, \langle c, d \rangle \ })^{-1}_{\circ} = set \{ \langle b, a \rangle, \langle d, c \rangle \}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vconverse-vinsert*: $(vinsert \langle a, b \rangle r)^{-1}_{\circ} = vinsert \langle b, a \rangle (r^{-1}_{\circ})$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vconverse-vintersection*: $(r \cap_{\circ} s)^{-1}_{\circ} = r^{-1}_{\circ} \cap_{\circ} s^{-1}_{\circ}$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vconverse-vunion*: $(r \cup_{\circ} s)^{-1}_{\circ} = r^{-1}_{\circ} \cup_{\circ} s^{-1}_{\circ}$ $\langle proof \rangle$

Connections.

lemma *vconverse-vid-on*[*simp*]: $(vid-on A)^{-1}_{\circ} = vid-on A$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vconverse-vconst-on*[*simp*]: $(vconst-on A c)^{-1}_{\circ} = set \{ c \} \times_{\circ} A$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vconverse-vcomp*: $(r \circ_{\circ} s)^{-1}_{\circ} = s^{-1}_{\circ} \circ_{\circ} r^{-1}_{\circ}$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vconverse-vtimes*: $(A \times_{\circ} B)^{-1}_{\circ} = (B \times_{\circ} A)$ $\langle proof \rangle$

Left restriction

definition *vlrestriction* :: $V \Rightarrow V$

where *vlrestriction* $D =$
 $V\Lambda\Lambda D (\lambda \langle r, A \rangle. set \{ \langle a, b \rangle \mid a b. a \in_{\circ} A \wedge \langle a, b \rangle \in_{\circ} r \})$

abbreviation *app-vlrestriction* :: $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V$ (*infixr* $\langle \cdot \rangle^l_{\circ}$ 80)

where $r \uparrow^l_{\circ} A \equiv vlrestriction (set \{ \langle r, A \rangle \}) (\langle r, A \rangle)$

lemma *app-vlrestriction-def*: $r \uparrow^l_{\circ} A = set \{ \langle a, b \rangle \mid a b. a \in_{\circ} A \wedge \langle a, b \rangle \in_{\circ} r \}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vlrestriction-small*[*simp*]: $small \{ \langle a, b \rangle \mid a b. a \in_{\circ} A \wedge \langle a, b \rangle \in_{\circ} r \}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Rules.

```

lemma vlrestrictionI[intro!]:
  assumes  $\langle r, A \rangle \in_{\circ} D$ 
  shows  $\langle \langle r, A \rangle, r \upharpoonright^l_{\circ} A \rangle \in_{\circ} \text{vlrestriction } D$ 
  {proof}

lemma vlrestrictionD[dest]:
  assumes  $\langle \langle r, A \rangle, s \rangle \in_{\circ} \text{vlrestriction } D$ 
  shows  $\langle r, A \rangle \in_{\circ} D$  and  $s = r \upharpoonright^l_{\circ} A$ 
  {proof}

lemma vlrestrictionE[elim]:
  assumes  $x \in_{\circ} \text{vlrestriction } D$  and  $D \subseteq_{\circ} R \times_{\circ} X$ 
  obtains  $r A$  where  $x = \langle \langle r, A \rangle, r \upharpoonright^l_{\circ} A \rangle$  and  $r \in_{\circ} R$  and  $A \in_{\circ} X$ 
  {proof}

lemma app-vlrestrictionI[intro!]:
  assumes  $a \in_{\circ} A$  and  $\langle a, b \rangle \in_{\circ} r$ 
  shows  $\langle a, b \rangle \in_{\circ} r \upharpoonright^l_{\circ} A$ 
  {proof}

lemma app-vlrestrictionD[dest]:
  assumes  $\langle a, b \rangle \in_{\circ} r \upharpoonright^l_{\circ} A$ 
  shows  $a \in_{\circ} A$  and  $\langle a, b \rangle \in_{\circ} r$ 
  {proof}

lemma app-vlrestrictionE[elim]:
  assumes  $x \in_{\circ} r \upharpoonright^l_{\circ} A$ 
  obtains  $a b$  where  $x = \langle a, b \rangle$  and  $a \in_{\circ} A$  and  $\langle a, b \rangle \in_{\circ} r$ 
  {proof}

```

Set operations.

```

lemma vlrestriction-on-vempty[simp]:  $r \upharpoonright^l_{\circ} 0 = 0$ 
  {proof}

```

```

lemma vlrestriction-vempty[simp]:  $0 \upharpoonright^l_{\circ} A = 0$  {proof}

```

```

lemma vlrestriction-vsingleton-in[simp]:
  assumes  $a \in_{\circ} A$ 
  shows  $\text{set } \{\langle a, b \rangle\} \upharpoonright^l_{\circ} A = \text{set } \{\langle a, b \rangle\}$ 
  {proof}

```

```

lemma vlrestriction-vsingleton-nin[simp]:
  assumes  $a \notin_{\circ} A$ 
  shows  $\text{set } \{\langle a, b \rangle\} \upharpoonright^l_{\circ} A = 0$ 
  {proof}

```

```

lemma vlrestriction-mono:
  assumes  $A \subseteq_{\circ} B$ 
  shows  $r \upharpoonright^l_{\circ} A \subseteq_{\circ} r \upharpoonright^l_{\circ} B$ 
  {proof}

```

```

lemma vlrestriction-vinsert-nin[simp]:
  assumes  $a \notin_{\circ} A$ 
  shows  $(\text{vinsert } \langle a, b \rangle r) \upharpoonright^l_{\circ} A = r \upharpoonright^l_{\circ} A$ 
  {proof}

```

```

lemma vlrestriction-vinsert-in:
  assumes  $a \in_{\circ} A$ 

```

shows (*vinsert* $\langle a, b \rangle r$) \upharpoonright^l $A = vinsert \langle a, b \rangle (r \upharpoonright^l A)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vlrestriction-vintersection*: $(r \cap_{\circ} s) \upharpoonright^l A = r \upharpoonright^l A \cap_{\circ} s \upharpoonright^l A \langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vlrestriction-vunion*: $(r \cup_{\circ} s) \upharpoonright^l A = r \upharpoonright^l A \cup_{\circ} s \upharpoonright^l A \langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vlrestriction-vdiff*: $(r -_{\circ} s) \upharpoonright^l A = r \upharpoonright^l A -_{\circ} s \upharpoonright^l A \langle proof \rangle$

Connections.

lemma *vlrestriction-vid-on*[simp]: $(vid\text{-}on} A) \upharpoonright^l B = vid\text{-}on} (A \cap_{\circ} B) \langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vlrestriction-vconst-on*: $(vconst\text{-}on} A c) \upharpoonright^l B = (vconst\text{-}on} B c) \upharpoonright^l A$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vlrestriction-vconst-on-commute*:

assumes $x \in_{\circ} vconst\text{-}on} A c \upharpoonright^l B$
shows $x \in_{\circ} vconst\text{-}on} B c \upharpoonright^l A$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vlrestriction-vcomp*[simp]: $(r \circ_{\circ} s) \upharpoonright^l A = r \circ_{\circ} (s \upharpoonright^l A) \langle proof \rangle$

Previous connections.

lemma *vcomp-rel-vid-on*[simp]: $r \circ_{\circ} vid\text{-}on} A = r \upharpoonright^l A \langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vcomp-vconst-on*:

$r \circ_{\circ} (vconst\text{-}on} A c) = (r \upharpoonright^l set \{c\}) \circ_{\circ} (vconst\text{-}on} A c)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Special properties.

lemma *vlrestriction-vsubset-vpairs*: $r \upharpoonright^l A \subseteq_{\circ} vpairs r$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vlrestriction-vsubset-rel*: $r \upharpoonright^l A \subseteq_{\circ} r \langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vlrestriction-VLambda*: $(\lambda a \in_{\circ} A. f a) \upharpoonright^l B = (\lambda a \in_{\circ} B. f a) \langle proof \rangle$

Right restriction

definition *vrrestriction* :: $V \Rightarrow V$

where *vrrestriction* $D =$
 $VLambda D (\langle r, A \rangle. set \{\langle a, b \rangle \mid a \in_{\circ} b. b \in_{\circ} A \wedge \langle a, b \rangle \in_{\circ} r\})$

abbreviation *app-vrrestriction* :: $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V$ (infixr $\langle \upharpoonright^r \rangle$ 80)

where $r \upharpoonright^r A \equiv vrrestriction (set \{\langle r, A \rangle\}) (\langle r, A \rangle)$

lemma *app-vrrestriction-def*: $r \upharpoonright^r A = set \{\langle a, b \rangle \mid a \in_{\circ} b. b \in_{\circ} A \wedge \langle a, b \rangle \in_{\circ} r\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vrrestriction-small*[simp]: $small \{\langle a, b \rangle \mid a \in_{\circ} b. b \in_{\circ} A \wedge \langle a, b \rangle \in_{\circ} r\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Rules.

lemma *vrrestrictionI*[intro!]:

assumes $\langle r, A \rangle \in_{\circ} D$
shows $\langle \langle r, A \rangle, r \upharpoonright^r A \rangle \in_{\circ} vrrestriction D$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vrrestrictionD[dest]*:

assumes $\langle \langle r, A \rangle, s \rangle \in_{\circ} vrrestriction D$
shows $\langle r, A \rangle \in_{\circ} D$ **and** $s = r \upharpoonright_{\circ} A$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vrrestrictionE[elim]*:

assumes $x \in_{\circ} vrrestriction D$ **and** $D \subseteq_{\circ} R \times_{\circ} X$
obtains $r A$ **where** $x = \langle \langle r, A \rangle, r \upharpoonright_{\circ} A \rangle$ **and** $r \in_{\circ} R$ **and** $A \in_{\circ} X$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *app-vrrestrictionI[intro!]*:

assumes $b \in_{\circ} A$ **and** $\langle a, b \rangle \in_{\circ} r$
shows $\langle a, b \rangle \in_{\circ} r \upharpoonright_{\circ} A$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *app-vrrestrictionD[dest]*:

assumes $\langle a, b \rangle \in_{\circ} r \upharpoonright_{\circ} A$
shows $b \in_{\circ} A$ **and** $\langle a, b \rangle \in_{\circ} r$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *app-vrrestrictionE[elim]*:

assumes $x \in_{\circ} r \upharpoonright_{\circ} A$
obtains $a b$ **where** $x = \langle a, b \rangle$ **and** $b \in_{\circ} A$ **and** $\langle a, b \rangle \in_{\circ} r$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Set operations.

lemma *vrrestriction-on-vempty[simp]*: $r \upharpoonright_{\circ} 0 = 0$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vrrestriction-vempty[simp]*: $0 \upharpoonright_{\circ} A = 0$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vrrestriction-vsingletton-in[simp]*:

assumes $b \in_{\circ} A$
shows $set \{ \langle a, b \rangle \} \upharpoonright_{\circ} A = set \{ \langle a, b \rangle \}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vrrestriction-vsingletton-nin[simp]*:

assumes $b \notin_{\circ} A$
shows $set \{ \langle a, b \rangle \} \upharpoonright_{\circ} A = 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vrrestriction-mono*:

assumes $A \subseteq_{\circ} B$
shows $r \upharpoonright_{\circ} A \subseteq_{\circ} r \upharpoonright_{\circ} B$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vrrestriction-vinsert-nin[simp]*:

assumes $b \notin_{\circ} A$
shows $(vinsert \langle a, b \rangle r) \upharpoonright_{\circ} A = r \upharpoonright_{\circ} A$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vrrestriction-vinsert-in*:

assumes $b \in_{\circ} A$
shows $(vinsert \langle a, b \rangle r) \upharpoonright_{\circ} A = vinsert \langle a, b \rangle (r \upharpoonright_{\circ} A)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vrrestriction-vintersection*: $(r \cap_{\circ} s) \upharpoonright_{\circ} A = r \upharpoonright_{\circ} A \cap_{\circ} s \upharpoonright_{\circ} A$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vrrestriction-vunion*: $(r \cup_{\circ} s) \upharpoonright_{\circ} A = r \upharpoonright_{\circ} A \cup_{\circ} s \upharpoonright_{\circ} A$ *{proof}*

lemma *vrrestriction-vdiff*: $(r -_{\circ} s) \upharpoonright_{\circ} A = r \upharpoonright_{\circ} A -_{\circ} s \upharpoonright_{\circ} A$ *{proof}*

Connections.

lemma *vrrestriction-vid-on[simp]*: $(\text{vid-on } A) \upharpoonright_{\circ} B = \text{vid-on} (A \cap_{\circ} B)$ *{proof}*

lemma *vrrestriction-vconst-on*:

assumes $c \in_{\circ} B$
shows $(\text{vconst-on } A c) \upharpoonright_{\circ} B = \text{vconst-on } A c$
{proof}

lemma *vrrestriction-vcomp[simp]*: $(r \circ_{\circ} s) \upharpoonright_{\circ} A = (r \upharpoonright_{\circ} A) \circ_{\circ} s$ *{proof}*

Previous connections.

lemma *vcomp-vid-on-rel[simp]*: $\text{vid-on } A \circ_{\circ} r = r \upharpoonright_{\circ} A$
{proof}

lemma *vcomp-vconst-on-rel*: $(\text{vconst-on } A c) \circ_{\circ} r = (\text{vconst-on } A c) \circ_{\circ} (r \upharpoonright_{\circ} A)$
{proof}

lemma *vlrestriction-vconverse*: $r^{-1} \circ_{\circ} \upharpoonright^l A = (r \upharpoonright_{\circ} A)^{-1} \circ_{\circ}$ *{proof}*

lemma *vrrestriction-vconverse*: $r^{-1} \circ_{\circ} \upharpoonright^r A = (r \upharpoonright^l A)^{-1} \circ_{\circ}$ *{proof}*

Special properties.

lemma *vrrestriction-vsubset-rel*: $r \upharpoonright_{\circ} A \subseteq_{\circ} r$ *{proof}*

lemma *vrrestriction-vsubset-vpairs*: $r \upharpoonright_{\circ} A \subseteq_{\circ} \text{vpairs } r$ *{proof}*

Restriction

definition *vrestriction* :: $V \Rightarrow V$

where *vrestriction D* =
 $\text{VLambda } D (\lambda \langle r, A \rangle. \text{set} \{ \langle a, b \rangle \mid a \in_{\circ} A \wedge b \in_{\circ} A \wedge \langle a, b \rangle \in_{\circ} r \})$

abbreviation *app-vrestriction* :: $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V$ (**infixr** $\langle \upharpoonright_{\circ} \rangle$ 80)

where $r \upharpoonright_{\circ} A \equiv \text{vrestriction} (\text{set} \{ \langle r, A \rangle \}) (\langle r, A \rangle)$

lemma *app-vrestriction-def*:

$r \upharpoonright_{\circ} A = \text{set} \{ \langle a, b \rangle \mid a \in_{\circ} A \wedge b \in_{\circ} A \wedge \langle a, b \rangle \in_{\circ} r \}$
{proof}

lemma *vrestriction-small[simp]*:

$\text{small} \{ \langle a, b \rangle \mid a \in_{\circ} A \wedge b \in_{\circ} A \wedge \langle a, b \rangle \in_{\circ} r \}$
{proof}

Rules.

lemma *vrestrictionI[intro!]*:

assumes $\langle r, A \rangle \in_{\circ} D$
shows $\langle \langle r, A \rangle, r \upharpoonright_{\circ} A \rangle \in_{\circ} \text{vrestriction } D$
{proof}

lemma *vrestrictionD[dest]*:

assumes $\langle \langle r, A \rangle, s \rangle \in_{\circ} \text{vrestriction } D$
shows $\langle r, A \rangle \in_{\circ} D$ **and** $s = r \upharpoonright_{\circ} A$

{proof}

lemma *vrestrictionE[elim]*:
assumes $x \in_v \text{vrestriction } D \text{ and } D \subseteq_v R \times_v X$
obtains $r A$ **where** $x = \langle\langle r, A \rangle, r \upharpoonright A \rangle$ **and** $r \in_v R$ **and** $A \in_v X$
{proof}

lemma *app-vrestrictionI[intro!]*:
assumes $a \in_v A$ **and** $b \in_v A$ **and** $\langle a, b \rangle \in_v r$
shows $\langle a, b \rangle \in_v r \upharpoonright A$
{proof}

lemma *app-vrestrictionD[dest]*:
assumes $\langle a, b \rangle \in_v r \upharpoonright A$
shows $a \in_v A$ **and** $b \in_v A$ **and** $\langle a, b \rangle \in_v r$
{proof}

lemma *app-vrestrictionE[elim]*:
assumes $x \in_v r \upharpoonright A$
obtains $a b$ **where** $x = \langle a, b \rangle$ **and** $a \in_v A$ **and** $b \in_v A$ **and** $\langle a, b \rangle \in_v r$
{proof}

Set operations.

lemma *vrestriction-on-vempty[simp]*: $r \upharpoonright 0 = 0$
{proof}

lemma *vrestriction-vempty[simp]*: $0 \upharpoonright A = 0$ *{proof}*

lemma *vrestriction-usingleton-in[simp]*:
assumes $a \in_v A$ **and** $b \in_v A$
shows $\text{set } \{\langle a, b \rangle\} \upharpoonright A = \text{set } \{\langle a, b \rangle\}$
{proof}

lemma *vrestriction-usingleton-nin-left[simp]*:
assumes $a \notin_v A$
shows $\text{set } \{\langle a, b \rangle\} \upharpoonright A = 0$
{proof}

lemma *vrestriction-usingleton-nin-right[simp]*:
assumes $b \notin_v A$
shows $\text{set } \{\langle a, b \rangle\} \upharpoonright A = 0$
{proof}

lemma *vrestriction-mono*:
assumes $A \subseteq_v B$
shows $r \upharpoonright A \subseteq_v r \upharpoonright B$
{proof}

lemma *vrestriction-vinsert-nin[simp]*:
assumes $a \notin_v A$ **and** $b \notin_v A$
shows $(\text{vinsert } \langle a, b \rangle r) \upharpoonright A = r \upharpoonright A$
{proof}

lemma *vrestriction-vinsert-in*:
assumes $a \in_v A$ **and** $b \in_v A$
shows $(\text{vinsert } \langle a, b \rangle r) \upharpoonright A = \text{vinsert } \langle a, b \rangle (r \upharpoonright A)$
{proof}

lemma *vrestriction-vintersection*: $(r \cap_{\circ} s) \upharpoonright_{\circ} A = r \upharpoonright_{\circ} A \cap_{\circ} s \upharpoonright_{\circ} A$ *{proof}*

lemma *vrestriction-vunion*: $(r \cup_{\circ} s) \upharpoonright_{\circ} A = r \upharpoonright_{\circ} A \cup_{\circ} s \upharpoonright_{\circ} A$ *{proof}*

lemma *vrestriction-vdiff*: $(r -_{\circ} s) \upharpoonright_{\circ} A = r \upharpoonright_{\circ} A -_{\circ} s \upharpoonright_{\circ} A$ *{proof}*

Connections.

lemma *vrestriction-vid-on*[simp]: $(\text{vid-on } A) \upharpoonright_{\circ} B = \text{vid-on} (A \cap_{\circ} B)$ *{proof}*

lemma *vrestriction-vconst-on-ex*:

assumes $c \in_{\circ} B$
shows $(\text{vconst-on } A c) \upharpoonright_{\circ} B = \text{vconst-on} (A \cap_{\circ} B) c$
{proof}

lemma *vrestriction-vconst-on-nex*:

assumes $c \notin_{\circ} B$
shows $(\text{vconst-on } A c) \upharpoonright_{\circ} B = 0$
{proof}

lemma *vrestriction-vcomp*[simp]: $(r \circ_{\circ} s) \upharpoonright_{\circ} A = (r \upharpoonright^r_{\circ} A) \circ_{\circ} (s \upharpoonright^l_{\circ} A)$ *{proof}*

lemma *vrestriction-vconverse*: $r^{-1} \upharpoonright_{\circ} A = (r \upharpoonright_{\circ} A)^{-1}_{\circ}$ *{proof}*

Previous connections.

lemma *vrrestriction-vlrestriction*[simp]: $(r \upharpoonright^r_{\circ} A) \upharpoonright^l_{\circ} A = r \upharpoonright_{\circ} A$ *{proof}*

lemma *vlrestriction-vrrestriction*[simp]: $(r \upharpoonright^l_{\circ} A) \upharpoonright^r_{\circ} A = r \upharpoonright_{\circ} A$ *{proof}*

lemma *vrestriction-vlrestriction*[simp]: $(r \upharpoonright_{\circ} A) \upharpoonright^l_{\circ} A = r \upharpoonright_{\circ} A$ *{proof}*

lemma *vrestriction-vrrestriction*[simp]: $(r \upharpoonright_{\circ} A) \upharpoonright^r_{\circ} A = r \upharpoonright_{\circ} A$ *{proof}*

Special properties.

lemma *vrestriction-vsubset-vpairs*: $r \upharpoonright_{\circ} A \subseteq_{\circ} \text{vpairs } r$ *{proof}*

lemma *vrestriction-vsubset-vtimes*: $r \upharpoonright_{\circ} A \subseteq_{\circ} A \times_{\circ} A$ *{proof}*

lemma *vrestriction-vsubset-rel*: $r \upharpoonright_{\circ} A \subseteq_{\circ} r$ *{proof}*

2.4.3 Properties

Domain

definition *vdomain* :: $V \Rightarrow V$

where $\text{vdomain } D = (\lambda r \in_{\circ} D. \text{set } \{a. \exists b. \langle a, b \rangle \in_{\circ} r\})$

abbreviation *app-vdomain* :: $V \Rightarrow V (\langle \mathcal{D}_{\circ} \rangle)$

where $\mathcal{D}_{\circ} r \equiv \text{vdomain } (\text{set } \{r\}) (\langle r \rangle)$

lemma *app-vdomain-def*: $\mathcal{D}_{\circ} r = \text{set } \{a. \exists b. \langle a, b \rangle \in_{\circ} r\}$
{proof}

lemma *vdomain-small*[simp]: $\text{small } \{a. \exists b. \langle a, b \rangle \in_{\circ} r\}$
{proof}

Rules.

lemma *vdomainI*[intro!]:
assumes $r \in_{\circ} A$

shows $\langle r, \mathcal{D}_\circ r \rangle \in_\circ vdomain A$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $vdomainD[dest]$:
assumes $\langle r, s \rangle \in_\circ vdomain A$
shows $r \in_\circ A$ **and** $s = \mathcal{D}_\circ r$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $vdomainE[elim]$:
assumes $x \in_\circ vdomain A$
obtains r **where** $x = \langle r, \mathcal{D}_\circ r \rangle$ **and** $r \in_\circ A$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $app-vdomainI[intro]$:
assumes $\langle a, b \rangle \in_\circ r$
shows $a \in_\circ \mathcal{D}_\circ r$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $app-vdomainD[dest]$:
assumes $a \in_\circ \mathcal{D}_\circ r$
shows $\exists b. \langle a, b \rangle \in_\circ r$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $app-vdomainE[elim]$:
assumes $a \in_\circ \mathcal{D}_\circ r$
obtains b **where** $\langle a, b \rangle \in_\circ r$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $vdomain\text{-}iff$: $a \in_\circ \mathcal{D}_\circ r \leftrightarrow (\exists y. \langle a, y \rangle \in_\circ r)$ $\langle proof \rangle$

Set operations.

lemma $vdomain\text{-}vempty[simp]$: $\mathcal{D}_\circ 0 = 0$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $vdomain\text{-}vsingleton[simp]$: $\mathcal{D}_\circ (\text{set } \{\langle a, b \rangle\}) = \text{set } \{a\}$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $vdomain\text{-}vdoubleton[simp]$: $\mathcal{D}_\circ (\text{set } \{\langle a, b \rangle, \langle c, d \rangle\}) = \text{set } \{a, c\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $vdomain\text{-}mono$:
assumes $r \subseteq_\circ s$
shows $\mathcal{D}_\circ r \subseteq_\circ \mathcal{D}_\circ s$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $vdomain\text{-}vinser[t simp]$: $\mathcal{D}_\circ (\text{vinser } \langle a, b \rangle r) = \text{vinser } a (\mathcal{D}_\circ r)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $vdomain\text{-}vunion$: $\mathcal{D}_\circ (A \cup_\circ B) = \mathcal{D}_\circ A \cup_\circ \mathcal{D}_\circ B$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $vdomain\text{-}vintersection\text{-}vsubset$: $\mathcal{D}_\circ (A \cap_\circ B) \subseteq_\circ \mathcal{D}_\circ A \cap_\circ \mathcal{D}_\circ B$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $vdomain\text{-}vdiff\text{-}vsubset$: $\mathcal{D}_\circ A -_\circ \mathcal{D}_\circ B \subseteq_\circ \mathcal{D}_\circ (A -_\circ B)$ $\langle proof \rangle$

Connections.

lemma $vdomain\text{-}vid\text{-}on[simp]$: $\mathcal{D}_\circ (\text{vid-on } A) = A$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $vdomain\text{-}vconst\text{-}on[simp]$: $\mathcal{D}_\circ (\text{vconst-on } A c) = A$

{proof}

lemma *vdomain-VLambda*[simp]: $\mathcal{D}_\circ (\lambda a \in_\circ A. f a) = A$
{proof}

lemma *vdomain-vlrestriction*: $\mathcal{D}_\circ (r \uparrow^l \circ A) = \mathcal{D}_\circ r \cap_\circ A$ *{proof}*

lemma *vdomain-vlrestriction-vsubset*:

assumes $A \subseteq_\circ \mathcal{D}_\circ r$
shows $\mathcal{D}_\circ (r \uparrow^l \circ A) = A$
{proof}

Special properties.

lemma *vdomain-vsubset-vtimes*:

assumes *vpairs* $r \subseteq_\circ x \times_\circ y$
shows $\mathcal{D}_\circ r \subseteq_\circ x$
{proof}

Range

definition *vrange* :: $V \Rightarrow V$
where $vrange D = (\lambda r \in_\circ D. \text{set } \{b. \exists a. \langle a, b \rangle \in_\circ r\})$

abbreviation *app-vrange* :: $V \Rightarrow V (\langle \mathcal{R}_\circ \rangle)$
where $\mathcal{R}_\circ r \equiv vrangle (\text{set } \{r\}) (\|r\|)$

lemma *app-vrange-def*: $\mathcal{R}_\circ r = \text{set } \{b. \exists a. \langle a, b \rangle \in_\circ r\}$
{proof}

lemma *vrangle-small*[simp]: $\text{small } \{b. \exists a. \langle a, b \rangle \in_\circ r\}$
{proof}

Rules.

lemma *vrangleI*[intro]:
assumes $r \in_\circ A$
shows $\langle r, \mathcal{R}_\circ r \rangle \in_\circ vrangle A$
{proof}

lemma *vrangleD*[dest]:
assumes $\langle r, s \rangle \in_\circ vrangle A$
shows $r \in_\circ A$ **and** $s = \mathcal{R}_\circ r$
{proof}

lemma *vrangleE*[elim]:
assumes $x \in_\circ vrangle A$
obtains r **where** $x = \langle r, \mathcal{R}_\circ r \rangle$ **and** $r \in_\circ A$
{proof}

lemma *app-vrangeI*[intro]:
assumes $\langle a, b \rangle \in_\circ r$
shows $b \in_\circ \mathcal{R}_\circ r$
{proof}

lemma *app-vrangeD*[dest]:
assumes $b \in_\circ \mathcal{R}_\circ r$
shows $\exists a. \langle a, b \rangle \in_\circ r$
{proof}

lemma *app-vrangeE[elim]*:
assumes $b \in_{\circ} \mathcal{R}_{\circ} r$
obtains a **where** $\langle a, b \rangle \in_{\circ} r$
{proof}

lemma *vrange-ifff*: $b \in_{\circ} \mathcal{R}_{\circ} r \longleftrightarrow (\exists a. \langle a, b \rangle \in_{\circ} r) \langle proof \rangle$

Set operations.

lemma *vrange-vempty[simp]*: $\mathcal{R}_{\circ} 0 = 0 \langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vrange-vsingleton[simp]*: $\mathcal{R}_{\circ} (\text{set } \{\langle a, b \rangle\}) = \text{set } \{b\} \langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vrange-vdoubleton[simp]*: $\mathcal{R}_{\circ} (\text{set } \{\langle a, b \rangle, \langle c, d \rangle\}) = \text{set } \{b, d\}$
{proof}

lemma *vrange-mono*:

assumes $r \subseteq_{\circ} s$
shows $\mathcal{R}_{\circ} r \subseteq_{\circ} \mathcal{R}_{\circ} s$
{proof}

lemma *vrange-vinsert[simp]*: $\mathcal{R}_{\circ} (\text{vinsert } \langle a, b \rangle r) = \text{vinsert } b (\mathcal{R}_{\circ} r)$
{proof}

lemma *vrange-vunion*: $\mathcal{R}_{\circ} (r \cup_{\circ} s) = \mathcal{R}_{\circ} r \cup_{\circ} \mathcal{R}_{\circ} s$
{proof}

lemma *vrange-vintersection-vsubset*: $\mathcal{R}_{\circ} (r \cap_{\circ} s) \subseteq_{\circ} \mathcal{R}_{\circ} r \cap_{\circ} \mathcal{R}_{\circ} s \langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vrange-vdiff-vsubset*: $\mathcal{R}_{\circ} r -_{\circ} \mathcal{R}_{\circ} s \subseteq_{\circ} \mathcal{R}_{\circ} (r -_{\circ} s) \langle proof \rangle$

Connections.

lemma *vrange-vid-on[simp]*: $\mathcal{R}_{\circ} (\text{vid-on } A) = A \langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vrange-vconst-on-vempty[simp]*: $\mathcal{R}_{\circ} (\text{vconst-on } 0 c) = 0 \langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vrange-vconst-on-ne[simp]*:
assumes $A \neq 0$
shows $\mathcal{R}_{\circ} (\text{vconst-on } A c) = \text{set } \{c\}$
{proof}

lemma *vrange-VLambda*: $\mathcal{R}_{\circ} (\lambda a \in_{\circ} A. f a) = \text{set } (f \text{ ` elts } A)$
{proof}

lemma *vrange-vrrestriction*: $\mathcal{R}_{\circ} (r \upharpoonright_{\circ} A) = \mathcal{R}_{\circ} r \cap_{\circ} A \langle proof \rangle$

Previous connections

lemma *vdomain-vconverse[simp]*: $\mathcal{D}_{\circ} (r^{-1}_{\circ}) = \mathcal{R}_{\circ} r$
{proof}

lemma *vrange-vconverse[simp]*: $\mathcal{R}_{\circ} (r^{-1}_{\circ}) = \mathcal{D}_{\circ} r$
{proof}

Special properties.

lemma *vrange-ifff-vdomain*: $b \in_{\circ} \mathcal{R}_{\circ} r \longleftrightarrow (\exists a \in_{\circ} \mathcal{D}_{\circ} r. \langle a, b \rangle \in_{\circ} r) \langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vrange-vsubset-vtimes*:
assumes *vpairs* $r \subseteq_{\circ} x \times_{\circ} y$

shows $\mathcal{R}_\circ r \subseteq_\circ y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vrangle-VLambda-vsubset*:
assumes $\wedge x. x \in_\circ A \implies f x \in_\circ B$
shows $\mathcal{R}_\circ (V\text{Lambda } A f) \subseteq_\circ B$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vpairs-vsubset-vdomain-vrangle[simp]*: *vpairs r ⊆_circ D_circ r ×_circ R_circ r*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vrangle-vssubset*:
assumes $\wedge x y. \langle x, y \rangle \in_\circ r \implies y \in_\circ A$
shows $\mathcal{R}_\circ r \subseteq_\circ A$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Field

definition *vfield* :: $V \Rightarrow V$
where *vfield D* = $(\lambda r \in_\circ D. \mathcal{D}_\circ r \cup_\circ \mathcal{R}_\circ r)$

abbreviation *app-vfield* :: $V \Rightarrow V (\langle \mathcal{F}_\circ \rangle)$
where $\mathcal{F}_\circ r \equiv \text{vfield} (\text{set } \{r\}) (\{r\})$

lemma *app-vfield-def*: $\mathcal{F}_\circ r = \mathcal{D}_\circ r \cup_\circ \mathcal{R}_\circ r \langle proof \rangle$

Rules.

lemma *vfieldI[intro!]*:
assumes $r \in_\circ A$
shows $\langle r, \mathcal{F}_\circ r \rangle \in_\circ \text{vfield } A$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vfieldD[dest]*:
assumes $\langle r, s \rangle \in_\circ \text{vfield } A$
shows $r \in_\circ A \text{ and } s = \mathcal{F}_\circ r$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vfieldE[elim]*:
assumes $x \in_\circ \text{vfield } A$
obtains r **where** $x = \langle r, \mathcal{F}_\circ r \rangle \text{ and } r \in_\circ A$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *app-vfieldI1[intro]*:
assumes $a \in_\circ \mathcal{D}_\circ r \cup_\circ \mathcal{R}_\circ r$
shows $a \in_\circ \mathcal{F}_\circ r$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *app-vfieldI2[intro]*:
assumes $\langle a, b \rangle \in_\circ r$
shows $a \in_\circ \mathcal{F}_\circ r$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *app-vfieldI3[intro]*:
assumes $\langle a, b \rangle \in_\circ r$
shows $b \in_\circ \mathcal{F}_\circ r$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *app-vfieldD[dest]*:

assumes $a \in_0 \mathcal{F}_0 r$
shows $a \in_0 \mathcal{D}_0 r \cup_0 \mathcal{R}_0 r$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *app-vfieldE[elim]*:
assumes $a \in_0 \mathcal{F}_0 r$ **and** $a \in_0 \mathcal{D}_0 r \cup_0 \mathcal{R}_0 r \implies P$
shows P
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *app-vfield-vpairE[elim]*:
assumes $a \in_0 \mathcal{F}_0 r$
obtains b **where** $\langle a, b \rangle \in_0 r \vee \langle b, a \rangle \in_0 r$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vfield-iff*: $a \in_0 \mathcal{F}_0 r \leftrightarrow (\exists b. \langle a, b \rangle \in_0 r \vee \langle b, a \rangle \in_0 r)$ $\langle proof \rangle$

Set operations.

lemma *vfield-vempty[simp]*: $\mathcal{F}_0 0 = 0$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vfield-vsingleton[simp]*: $\mathcal{F}_0 (\text{set } \{\langle a, b \rangle\}) = \text{set } \{a, b\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vfield-vdoubleton[simp]*: $\mathcal{F}_0 (\text{set } \{\langle a, b \rangle, \langle c, d \rangle\}) = \text{set } \{a, b, c, d\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vfield-mono*:
assumes $r \subseteq_0 s$
shows $\mathcal{F}_0 r \subseteq_0 \mathcal{F}_0 s$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vfield-vinsert[simp]*: $\mathcal{F}_0 (\text{vinsert } \langle a, b \rangle r) = \text{set } \{a, b\} \cup_0 \mathcal{F}_0 r$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vfield-vunion[simp]*: $\mathcal{F}_0 (r \cup_0 s) = \mathcal{F}_0 r \cup_0 \mathcal{F}_0 s$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Connections.

lemma *vid-on-vfield[simp]*: $\mathcal{F}_0 (\text{vid-on } A) = A$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vconst-on-vfield-ne[intro, simp]*:
assumes $A \neq 0$
shows $\mathcal{F}_0 (\text{vconst-on } A c) = \text{vinsert } c A$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vconst-on-vfield-vempty[simp]*: $\mathcal{F}_0 (\text{vconst-on } 0 c) = 0$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vfield-vconverse[simp]*: $\mathcal{F}_0 (r^{-1}_0) = \mathcal{F}_0 r$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Image

definition *vimage* :: $V \Rightarrow V$
where $\text{vimage } D = \text{VLambda } D (\lambda \langle r, A \rangle. \mathcal{R}_0 (r \uparrow^l_0 A))$

abbreviation *app-vimage* :: $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V$ (**infixr** $\langle \cdot \rangle$ 90)
where $r \cdot A \equiv \text{vimage} (\text{set } \{\langle r, A \rangle\}) (\langle r, A \rangle)$

lemma *app-vimage-def*: $r \cdot A = \mathcal{R}_0 (r \uparrow^l_0 A)$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vimage-small*[*simp*]: *small* { b . $\exists a \in_o A$. $\langle a, b \rangle \in_o r$ }
{proof}

lemma *app-vimage-set-def*: $r \circ A = \text{set} \{b. \exists a \in_o A. \langle a, b \rangle \in_o r\}$
{proof}

Rules.

lemma *vimageI[intro!]*:
assumes $\langle r, A \rangle \in_o D$
shows $\langle \langle r, A \rangle, r \circ A \rangle \in_o \text{vimage } D$
{proof}

lemma *vimageD[dest]*:
assumes $\langle \langle r, A \rangle, s \rangle \in_o \text{vimage } D$
shows $\langle r, A \rangle \in_o D$ **and** $s = r \circ A$
{proof}

lemma *vimageE[elim]*:
assumes $x \in_o \text{vimage } (R \times_o X)$
obtains $r A$ **where** $x = \langle \langle r, A \rangle, r \circ A \rangle$ **and** $r \in_o R$ **and** $A \in_o X$
{proof}

lemma *app-vimageI1*:
assumes $x \in_o \mathcal{R}_o (r \uparrow^l A)$
shows $x \in_o r \circ A$
{proof}

lemma *app-vimageI2[intro]*:
assumes $\langle a, b \rangle \in_o r$ **and** $a \in_o A$
shows $b \in_o r \circ A$
{proof}

lemma *app-vimageD[dest]*:
assumes $x \in_o r \circ A$
shows $x \in_o \mathcal{R}_o (r \uparrow^l A)$
{proof}

lemma *app-vimageE[elim]*:
assumes $b \in_o r \circ A$
obtains a **where** $\langle a, b \rangle \in_o r$ **and** $a \in_o A$
{proof}

lemma *app-vimage-iff*: $b \in_o r \circ A \leftrightarrow (\exists a \in_o A. \langle a, b \rangle \in_o r)$ *{proof}*

Set operations.

lemma *vimage-vempty*[*simp*]: $0 \circ A = 0$ *{proof}*

lemma *vimage-of-vempty*[*simp*]: $r \circ 0 = 0$ *{proof}*

lemma *vimage-vsingleton*: $r \circ \text{set} \{a\} = \text{set} \{b. \langle a, b \rangle \in_o r\}$
{proof}

lemma *vimage-vsingleton-in*[*intro, simp*]:
assumes $a \in_o A$
shows $\text{set} \{\langle a, b \rangle\} \circ A = \text{set} \{b\}$
{proof}

```

lemma vimage-vsinglet-nin[intro, simp]:
  assumes a  $\notin_{\circ} A$ 
  shows set  $\{(a, b)\} \circ A = 0$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma vimage-vsinglet-vinsert[simp]: set  $\{(a, b)\} \circ vinsert a A = set \{b\}$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma vimage-mono:
  assumes  $r' \subseteq_{\circ} r$  and  $A' \subseteq_{\circ} A$ 
  shows  $(r' \circ A') \subseteq_{\circ} (r \circ A)$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma vimage-vinsert:  $r \circ (vinsert a A) = r \circ set \{a\} \cup_{\circ} r \circ A$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma vimage-vunion-left:  $(r \cup_{\circ} s) \circ A = r \circ A \cup_{\circ} s \circ A$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma vimage-vunion-right:  $r \circ (A \cup_{\circ} B) = r \circ A \cup_{\circ} r \circ B$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma vimage-vintersection:  $r \circ (A \cap_{\circ} B) \subseteq_{\circ} r \circ A \cap_{\circ} r \circ B$   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma vimage-vdiff:  $r \circ A -_{\circ} r \circ B \subseteq_{\circ} r \circ (A -_{\circ} B)$   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

Previous set operations.

lemma VPow-vinsert:
   $VPow(vinsert a A) = VPow A \cup_{\circ} ((\lambda x \in_{\circ} VPow A. vinsert a x) \circ VPow A)$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

Special properties.

lemma vimage-vsinglet-iff[iff]:  $b \in_{\circ} r \circ set \{a\} \leftrightarrow \{a, b\} \in_{\circ} r$   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma vimage-is-vempty[iff]:  $r \circ A = 0 \leftrightarrow vdisjnt(\mathcal{D}_{\circ} r) A$   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma vcomp-vimage-vtimes-right:
  assumes  $r \circ Y = Z$ 
  shows  $r \circ (X \times_{\circ} Y) = X \times_{\circ} Z$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

Connections.

lemma vid-on-vimage[simp]:  $vid\text{-on } A \circ B = A \cap_{\circ} B$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma vimage-vconst-on-ne[simp]:
  assumes  $B \cap_{\circ} A \neq 0$ 
  shows  $vconst\text{-on } A c \circ B = set \{c\}$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma vimage-vconst-on-vempty[simp]:
  assumes  $vdisjnt A B$ 
  shows  $vconst\text{-on } A c \circ B = 0$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma vimage-vconst-on-vsubset-vconst:  $vconst\text{-on } A c \circ B \subseteq_{\circ} set \{c\}$   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

lemma *vimage-VLambda-vrange*: $(\lambda a \in_{\circ} A. f a) \circ B = \mathcal{R}_{\circ} (\lambda a \in_{\circ} A. \cap_{\circ} B. f a)$
{proof}

lemma *vimage-VLambda-vrange-rep*: $(\lambda a \in_{\circ} A. f a) \circ A = \mathcal{R}_{\circ} (\lambda a \in_{\circ} A. f a)$
{proof}

lemma *vcomp-vimage*: $(r \circ_{\circ} s) \circ A = r \circ (s \circ A)$
{proof}

lemma *vimage-vlrestriction[simp]*: $(r \uparrow^l \circ A) \circ B = r \circ (A \cap_{\circ} B)$
{proof}

lemma *vimage-vrrestriction[simp]*: $(r \uparrow^r \circ A) \circ B = A \cap_{\circ} r \circ B$ *{proof}*

lemma *vimage-vrestriction[simp]*: $(r \uparrow \circ A) \circ B = A \cap_{\circ} (r \circ (A \cap_{\circ} B))$ *{proof}*

lemma *vimage-vdomain*: $r \circ \mathcal{D}_{\circ} r = \mathcal{R}_{\circ} r$ *{proof}*

lemma *vimage-eq-imp-vcomp*:
assumes $r \circ A = s \circ B$
shows $(t \circ_{\circ} r) \circ A = (t \circ_{\circ} s) \circ B$
{proof}

Previous connections.

lemma *vcomp-rel-vconst*: $r \circ_{\circ} (vconst-on A c) = A \times_{\circ} (r \circ set \{c\})$
{proof}

lemma *vcomp-VLambda*:
 $(\lambda b \in_{\circ} ((\lambda a \in_{\circ} A. g a) \circ A). f b) \circ_{\circ} (\lambda a \in_{\circ} A. g a) = (\lambda a \in_{\circ} A. (f \circ g) a)$
{proof}

Further special properties.

lemma *vimage-vsubset*:
assumes $r \subseteq_{\circ} A \times_{\circ} B$
shows $r \circ C \subseteq_{\circ} B$
{proof}

lemma *vimage-vdomain-vsubset*: $r \circ A \subseteq_{\circ} r \circ \mathcal{D}_{\circ} r$ *{proof}*

lemma *vdomain-vsubset-VUnion2*: $\mathcal{D}_{\circ} r \subseteq_{\circ} \bigcup_{\circ} (\bigcup_{\circ} r)$
{proof}

lemma *vrangle-vsubset-VUnion2*: $\mathcal{R}_{\circ} r \subseteq_{\circ} \bigcup_{\circ} (\bigcup_{\circ} r)$
{proof}

lemma *vfield-vsubset-VUnion2*: $\mathcal{F}_{\circ} r \subseteq_{\circ} \bigcup_{\circ} (\bigcup_{\circ} r)$
{proof}

Inverse image

definition *invimage* :: $V \Rightarrow V$
where *invimage D* = *VLambda D* $(\lambda \langle r, A \rangle. r^{-1} \circ A)$

abbreviation *app-invimage* :: $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V$ (**infixr** $\leftarrow^{\circ} 90$)
where $r \leftarrow^{\circ} A \equiv \text{invimage} (\text{set} \{\langle r, A \rangle\}) (\langle r, A \rangle)$

lemma *app-invimage-def*: $r \leftarrow^{\circ} A = r^{-1} \circ A$ *{proof}*

lemma *invimage-small*[simp]: *small* { a . $\exists b \in_o A$. $\langle a, b \rangle \in_o r$ }

$\langle proof \rangle$

Rules.

lemma *invimageI*[intro!]:

assumes $\langle r, A \rangle \in_o D$
shows $\langle \langle r, A \rangle, r -'_{\circ} A \rangle \in_o \text{invimage } D$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *invimageD*[dest]:

assumes $\langle \langle r, A \rangle, s \rangle \in_o \text{invimage } D$
shows $\langle r, A \rangle \in_o D$ **and** $s = r -'_{\circ} A$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *invimageE*[elim]:

assumes $x \in_o \text{invimage } D$ **and** $D \subseteq_o R \times_o X$
obtains $r A$ **where** $x = \langle \langle r, A \rangle, r -'_{\circ} A \rangle$ **and** $r \in_o R$ **and** $A \in_o X$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *app-invimageI*[intro]:

assumes $\langle a, b \rangle \in_o r$ **and** $b \in_o A$
shows $a \in_o r -'_{\circ} A$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *app-invimageD*[dest]:

assumes $a \in_o r -'_{\circ} A$
shows $a \in_o \mathcal{D}_o(r \upharpoonright^r A)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *app-invimageE*[elim]:

assumes $a \in_o r -'_{\circ} A$
obtains b **where** $\langle a, b \rangle \in_o r$ **and** $b \in_o A$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *app-invimageI1*:

assumes $a \in_o \mathcal{D}_o(r \upharpoonright^r A)$
shows $a \in_o r -'_{\circ} A$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *app-invimageD1*:

assumes $a \in_o r -'_{\circ} A$
shows $a \in_o \mathcal{D}_o(r \upharpoonright^r A)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *app-invimageE1*:

assumes $a \in_o r -'_{\circ} A$ **and** $a \in_o \mathcal{D}_o(r \upharpoonright^r A) \implies P$
shows P
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *app-invimageI2*:

assumes $a \in_o r^{-1}_{\circ} {}'_{\circ} A$
shows $a \in_o r -'_{\circ} A$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *app-invimageD2*:

assumes $a \in_o r -'_{\circ} A$
shows $a \in_o r^{-1}_{\circ} {}'_{\circ} A$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

```

lemma app-invimageE2:
  assumes  $a \in_{\circ} r -'_{\circ} A$  and  $a \in_{\circ} r^{-1}_{\circ} A \implies P$ 
  shows  $P$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma invimage-iff:  $a \in_{\circ} r -'_{\circ} A \longleftrightarrow (\exists b \in_{\circ} A. \langle a, b \rangle \in_{\circ} r)$   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma invimage-iff1:  $a \in_{\circ} r -'_{\circ} A \longleftrightarrow a \in_{\circ} \mathcal{D}_{\circ} (r \uparrow^r_{\circ} A)$   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma invimage-iff2:  $a \in_{\circ} r -'_{\circ} A \longleftrightarrow a \in_{\circ} r^{-1}_{\circ} A$   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

Set operations.

lemma invimage-vempty[simp]:  $0 -'_{\circ} A = 0$   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma invimage-of-vempty[simp]:  $r -'_{\circ} 0 = 0$   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma invimage-vsingleton-in[intro, simp]:
  assumes  $b \in_{\circ} A$ 
  shows  $\text{set } \{\langle a, b \rangle\} -'_{\circ} A = \text{set } \{a\}$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma invimage-vsingleton-nin[intro, simp]:
  assumes  $b \notin_{\circ} A$ 
  shows  $\text{set } \{\langle a, b \rangle\} -'_{\circ} A = 0$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma invimage-vsingleton-vinsert[intro, simp]:
   $\text{set } \{\langle a, b \rangle\} -'_{\circ} \text{vinsert } b A = \text{set } \{a\}$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma invimage-mono:
  assumes  $r' \subseteq_{\circ} r$  and  $A' \subseteq_{\circ} A$ 
  shows  $(r' -'_{\circ} A') \subseteq_{\circ} (r -'_{\circ} A)$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma invimage-vinsert:  $r -'_{\circ} (\text{vinsert } a A) = r -'_{\circ} \text{set } \{a\} \cup_{\circ} r -'_{\circ} A$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma invimage-vunion-left:  $(r \cup_{\circ} s) -'_{\circ} A = r -'_{\circ} A \cup_{\circ} s -'_{\circ} A$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma invimage-vunion-right:  $r -'_{\circ} (A \cup_{\circ} B) = r -'_{\circ} A \cup_{\circ} r -'_{\circ} B$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma invimage-vintersection:  $r -'_{\circ} (A \cap_{\circ} B) \subseteq_{\circ} r -'_{\circ} A \cap_{\circ} r -'_{\circ} B$   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma invimage-vdiff:  $r -'_{\circ} A -_{\circ} r -'_{\circ} B \subseteq_{\circ} r -'_{\circ} (A -_{\circ} B)$   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

Special properties.

lemma invimage-set-def:  $r -'_{\circ} A = \text{set } \{a. \exists b \in_{\circ} A. \langle a, b \rangle \in_{\circ} r\}$   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma invimage-eq-vdomain-vrestriction:  $r -'_{\circ} A = \mathcal{D}_{\circ} (r \uparrow^r_{\circ} A)$   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma invimage-vrange[simp]:  $r -'_{\circ} \mathcal{R}_{\circ} r = \mathcal{D}_{\circ} r$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma invimage-vrange-vsubset[simp]:

```

assumes $\mathcal{R}_\circ r \subseteq_\circ B$
shows $r -'_\circ B = \mathcal{D}_\circ r$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Connections.

lemma *invimage-vid-on[simp]*: $vid\text{-}on A -'_\circ B = A \cap_\circ B$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *invimage-vconst-on-vsubset-vdomain[simp]*: $vconst\text{-}on A c -'_\circ B \subseteq_\circ A$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *invimage-vconst-on-ne[simp]*:
assumes $c \in_\circ B$
shows $vconst\text{-}on A c -'_\circ B = A$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *invimage-vconst-on-vempty[simp]*:
assumes $c \notin_\circ B$
shows $vconst\text{-}on A c -'_\circ B = \emptyset$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *invimage-vcomp*: $(r \circ_\circ s) -'_\circ x = s -'_\circ (r -'_\circ x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *invimage-vconverse[simp]*: $r^{-1}_\circ -'_\circ A = r '_\circ A$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *invimage-vlrestriction[simp]*: $(r \uparrow^l_\circ A) -'_\circ B = A \cap_\circ r -'_\circ B$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *invimage-vrrestriction[simp]*: $(r \uparrow^r_\circ A) -'_\circ B = (r -'_\circ (A \cap_\circ B))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *invimage-vrestriction[simp]*: $(r \uparrow_\circ A) -'_\circ B = A \cap_\circ (r -'_\circ (A \cap_\circ B))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Previous connections.

lemma *vcomp-vconst-on-rel-vtimes*: $vconst\text{-}on A c \circ_\circ r = (r -'_\circ A) \times_\circ \text{set } \{c\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vdomain-vcomp[simp]*: $\mathcal{D}_\circ (r \circ_\circ s) = s -'_\circ \mathcal{D}_\circ r$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vrangle-vcomp[simp]*: $\mathcal{R}_\circ (r \circ_\circ s) = r '_\circ \mathcal{R}_\circ s$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vdomain-vcomp-vsubset*:
assumes $\mathcal{R}_\circ s \subseteq_\circ \mathcal{D}_\circ r$
shows $\mathcal{D}_\circ (r \circ_\circ s) = \mathcal{D}_\circ s$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

2.4.4 Classification of relations

Binary relation

locale *vbrelation* =
fixes $r :: V$
assumes *vbrelation*: $vpairs r = r$

Rules.

lemma *vpairs-eqI[intro!]*:

```

assumes  $\wedge x. x \in_{\circ} r \implies \exists a b. x = \langle a, b \rangle$ 
shows vpairs  $r = r$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma vpairs-eqD[dest]:
assumes vpairs  $r = r$ 
shows  $\wedge x. x \in_{\circ} r \implies \exists a b. x = \langle a, b \rangle$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma vpairs-eqE[elim!]:
assumes vpairs  $r = r$  and  $(\wedge x. x \in_{\circ} r \implies \exists a b. x = \langle a, b \rangle) \implies P$ 
shows  $P$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemmas vbrelationI[intro!] = vbrelation.intro
lemmas vbrelationD[dest!] = vbrelation.vbrelation

lemma vbrelationE[elim!]:
assumes vbrelation  $r$  and  $(vpairs r = r) \implies P$ 
shows  $P$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma vbrelationE1[elim]:
assumes vbrelation  $r$  and  $x \in_{\circ} r$ 
obtains  $a b$  where  $x = \langle a, b \rangle$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma vbrelationD1[dest]:
assumes vbrelation  $r$  and  $x \in_{\circ} r$ 
shows  $\exists a b. x = \langle a, b \rangle$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma (in vbrelation) vbrelation-vinE:
assumes  $x \in_{\circ} r$ 
obtains  $a b$  where  $x = \langle a, b \rangle$  and  $a \in_{\circ} \mathcal{D}_{\circ} r$  and  $b \in_{\circ} \mathcal{R}_{\circ} r$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

Set operations.

```

lemma vbrelation-vsubset:
assumes vbrelation  $s$  and  $r \subseteq_{\circ} s$ 
shows vbrelation  $r$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma vbrelation-vinsert[simp]: vbrelation  $(vinsert \langle a, b \rangle r) \leftrightarrow vbrelation r$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma (in vbrelation) vbrelation-vinsertI[intro, simp]:
vbrelation  $(vinsert \langle a, b \rangle r)$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma vbrelation-vinsertD[dest]:
assumes vbrelation  $(vinsert \langle a, b \rangle r)$ 
shows vbrelation  $r$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma vbrelation-vunion: vbrelation  $(r \cup_{\circ} s) \leftrightarrow vbrelation r \wedge vbrelation s$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma vbrelation-vunionI:
  assumes vbrelation r and vbrelation s
  shows vbrelation (r ∪o s)
  {proof}

lemma vbrelation-vunionD[dest]:
  assumes vbrelation (r ∪o s)
  shows vbrelation r and vbrelation s
  {proof}

lemma (in vbrelation) vbrelation-vintersectionI: vbrelation (r ∩o s)
  {proof}

lemma (in vbrelation) vbrelation-vdiffI: vbrelation (r -o s)
  {proof}

```

Connections.

```

lemma vbrelation-vempty: vbrelation 0 {proof}

lemma vbrelation-vsingleton: vbrelation (set {{a, b}}) {proof}

lemma vbrelation-vdoubleton: vbrelation (set {{a, b}, {c, d}}) {proof}

lemma vbrelation-vid-on[simp]: vbrelation (vid-on A) {proof}

lemma vbrelation-vconst-on[simp]: vbrelation (vconst-on A c) {proof}

lemma vbrelation-VLambda[simp]: vbrelation (VLambda A f)
  {proof}

global-interpretation rel-VLambda: vbrelation ↲ VLambda U f
  {proof}

lemma vbrelation-vcomp:
  assumes vbrelation r and vbrelation s
  shows vbrelation (r ∘o s)
  {proof}

lemma (in vbrelation) vbrelation-vconverse: vbrelation (r-1o)
  {proof}

```

```

lemma vbrelation-vlrestriction[intro, simp]: vbrelation (r ↑lo A) {proof}

lemma vbrelation-vrrestriction[intro, simp]: vbrelation (r ↑ro A) {proof}

lemma vbrelation-vrestriction[intro, simp]: vbrelation (r ↑o A) {proof}

```

Previous connections.

```

lemma (in vbrelation) vconverse-vconverse[simp]: (r-1o)-1o = r
  {proof}

lemma vconverse-mono[simp]:
  assumes vbrelation r and vbrelation s
  shows r-1o ⊆o s-1o ↔ r ⊆o s
  {proof}

lemma vconverse-inject[simp]:
  assumes vbrelation r and vbrelation s

```

shows $r^{-1} \circ = s^{-1} \circ \longleftrightarrow r = s$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in vbrelation) vconverse-vsubset-swap-2:
assumes $r^{-1} \circ \subseteq_{\circ} s$
shows $r \subseteq_{\circ} s^{-1} \circ$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in vbrelation) vlrestriction-vdomain[simp]: $r \upharpoonright^l \circ \mathcal{D}_{\circ} r = r$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in vbrelation) vrrestriction-vrange[simp]: $r \upharpoonright^r \circ \mathcal{R}_{\circ} r = r$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Special properties.

lemma brel-vsubset-vtimes:
vbrelation $r \longleftrightarrow r \subseteq_{\circ} \text{set}(\text{vfst} \ ' \text{elts } r) \times_{\circ} \text{set}(\text{vsnd} \ ' \text{elts } r)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma vsubset-vtimes-vbrelation:
assumes $r \subseteq_{\circ} A \times_{\circ} B$
shows $\text{vbrelation } r$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in vbrelation) vbrelation-vintersection-vdomain:
assumes $vdisjnt(\mathcal{D}_{\circ} r)(\mathcal{D}_{\circ} s)$
shows $vdisjnt r s$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in vbrelation) vbrelation-vintersection-vrange:
assumes $vdisjnt(\mathcal{R}_{\circ} r)(\mathcal{R}_{\circ} s)$
shows $vdisjnt r s$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in vbrelation) vbrelation-vintersection-vfield:
assumes $vdisjnt(vfield r)(vfield s)$
shows $vdisjnt r s$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in vbrelation) vdomain-vrange-vtimes: $r \subseteq_{\circ} \mathcal{D}_{\circ} r \times_{\circ} \mathcal{R}_{\circ} r$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in vbrelation) vbrelation-vsubset-vtimes:
assumes $\mathcal{D}_{\circ} r \subseteq_{\circ} A$ and $\mathcal{R}_{\circ} r \subseteq_{\circ} B$
shows $r \subseteq_{\circ} A \times_{\circ} B$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in vbrelation) vlrestriction-vsubset-vrange[intro, simp]:
assumes $\mathcal{D}_{\circ} r \subseteq_{\circ} A$
shows $r \upharpoonright^l \circ A = r$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in vbrelation) vrrestriction-vsubset-vrange[intro, simp]:
assumes $\mathcal{R}_{\circ} r \subseteq_{\circ} B$
shows $r \upharpoonright^r \circ B = r$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in vbrelation) vbrelation-vcomp-vid-on-left[simp]:

```
assumes  $\mathcal{R}_\circ r \subseteq_\circ A$ 
shows  $\text{vid-on } A \circ_\circ r = r$ 
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma (in vbrelation) vbrelation-vcomp-vid-on-right[simp]:
assumes  $\mathcal{D}_\circ r \subseteq_\circ A$ 
shows  $r \circ_\circ \text{vid-on } A = r$ 
⟨proof⟩
```

Alternative forms of existing results.

```
lemmas [intro, simp] = vbrelation.vconverse-vconverse
and [intro, simp] = vbrelation.vlrestriction-vsubset-vrange
and [intro, simp] = vbrelation.vrrestriction-vsubset-vrange
```

Simple single-valued relation

```
locale vsv = vbrelation r for r +
assumes vsv:  $\llbracket \langle a, b \rangle \in_\circ r; \langle a, c \rangle \in_\circ r \rrbracket \implies b = c$ 
```

Rules.

```
lemmas (in vsv) [intro] = vsv-axioms
```

```
mk-ide rf vsv-def[unfolded vsv-axioms-def]
|intro vsvI[intro]|
|dest vsvD[dest]|
|elim vsvE[elim]|
```

Set operations.

```
lemma (in vsv) vsv-vinsert[simp]:
assumes  $a \notin_\circ \mathcal{D}_\circ r$ 
shows vsv (vinsert  $\langle a, b \rangle r$ )
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma vsv-vinsertD:
assumes vsv (vinsert  $x r$ )
shows vsv  $r$ 
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma vsv-vunion[intro, simp]:
assumes vsv r and vsv s and vdisjnt ( $\mathcal{D}_\circ r$ ) ( $\mathcal{D}_\circ s$ )
shows vsv ( $r \cup_\circ s$ )
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma (in vsv) vsv-vintersection[intro, simp]: vsv ( $r \cap_\circ s$ )
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma (in vsv) vsv-vdiff[intro, simp]: vsv ( $r -_\circ s$ ) ⟨proof⟩
```

Connections.

```
lemma vsv-vempty[simp]: vsv 0 ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma vsv-vsingleton[simp]: vsv (set  $\{\langle a, b \rangle\}$ ) ⟨proof⟩
```

```
global-interpretation rel-vsingleton: vsv ⟨set  $\{\langle a, b \rangle\}$ ⟩
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma vsv-vdoubleton:
```

```

assumes  $a \neq c$ 
shows  $vsv(\text{set } \{\langle a, b \rangle, \langle c, d \rangle\})$ 
(proof)

lemma  $vsv\text{-}vid\text{-}on[\text{simp}]$ :  $vsv(\text{vid-on } A)$  (proof)

lemma  $vsv\text{-}vconst\text{-}on[\text{simp}]$ :  $vsv(\text{vconst-on } A \ c)$  (proof)

lemma  $vsv\text{-}VLambda[\text{simp}]$ :  $vsv(\lambda a \in_o A. f a)$  (proof)

global-interpretation  $\text{rel-}VLambda$ :  $vsv \langle (\lambda a \in_o A. f a) \rangle$ 
(proof)

lemma  $vsv\text{-}vcomp$ :
assumes  $vsv r$  and  $vsv s$ 
shows  $vsv(r \circ_o s)$ 
(proof)

lemma (in vsv)  $vsv\text{-}vlrestriction[\text{intro}, \text{simp}]$ :  $vsv(r \upharpoonright^l \circ_o A)$ 
(proof)

lemma (in vsv)  $vsv\text{-}vrrestriction[\text{intro}, \text{simp}]$ :  $vsv(r \upharpoonright^r \circ_o A)$ 
(proof)

lemma (in vsv)  $vsv\text{-}vrestriction[\text{intro}, \text{simp}]$ :  $vsv(r \upharpoonright \circ_o A)$ 
(proof)

Special properties.

lemma  $small\text{-}vsv[\text{simp}]$ :  $small\{f. vsv f \wedge \mathcal{D}_o f = A \wedge \mathcal{R}_o f \subseteq_o B\}$ 
(proof)

context  $vsv$ 
begin

lemma  $vsv\text{-}ex1$ :
assumes  $a \in_o \mathcal{D}_o r$ 
shows  $\exists !b. \langle a, b \rangle \in_o r$ 
(proof)

lemma  $vsv\text{-}ex1\text{-}app1$ :
assumes  $a \in_o \mathcal{D}_o r$ 
shows  $b = r(a) \longleftrightarrow \langle a, b \rangle \in_o r$ 
(proof)

lemma  $vsv\text{-}ex1\text{-}app2[\text{iff}]$ :
assumes  $a \in_o \mathcal{D}_o r$ 
shows  $r(a) = b \longleftrightarrow \langle a, b \rangle \in_o r$ 
(proof)

lemma  $vsv\text{-}appI[\text{intro}, \text{simp}]$ :
assumes  $\langle a, b \rangle \in_o r$ 
shows  $r(a) = b$ 
(proof)

lemma  $vsv\text{-}appE$ :
assumes  $r(a) = b$  and  $a \in_o \mathcal{D}_o r$  and  $\langle a, b \rangle \in_o r \implies P$ 
shows  $P$ 
(proof)

```

lemma *vdomain-vrange-is-vempty*: $\mathcal{D}_\circ r = 0 \longleftrightarrow \mathcal{R}_\circ r = 0$ *{proof}*

lemma *vsv-vrange-vempty*:
assumes $\mathcal{R}_\circ r = 0$
shows $r = 0$
{proof}

lemma *vsv-vdomain-vempty-vrange-vempty*:
assumes $\mathcal{D}_\circ r \neq 0$
shows $\mathcal{R}_\circ r \neq 0$
{proof}

lemma *vsv-vdomain-vsingleton-vrange-vsingleton*:
assumes $\mathcal{D}_\circ r = \text{set } \{a\}$
obtains b **where** $\mathcal{R}_\circ r = \text{set } \{b\}$
{proof}

lemma *vsv-vsubset-vimageE*:
assumes $B \subseteq_\circ r \circ A$
obtains C **where** $C \subseteq_\circ A$ **and** $B = r \circ C$
{proof}

lemma *vsv-vimage-eqI[intro]*:
assumes $a \in_\circ \mathcal{D}_\circ r$ **and** $r(a) = b$ **and** $a \in_\circ A$
shows $b \in_\circ r \circ A$
{proof}

lemma *vsv-vimageI1*:
assumes $a \in_\circ \mathcal{D}_\circ r$ **and** $a \in_\circ A$
shows $r(a) \in_\circ r \circ A$
{proof}

lemma *vsv-vimageI2*:
assumes $a \in_\circ \mathcal{D}_\circ r$
shows $r(a) \in_\circ \mathcal{R}_\circ r$
{proof}

lemma *vsv-vimageI2'*:
assumes $b = r(a)$ **and** $a \in_\circ \mathcal{D}_\circ r$
shows $b \in_\circ \mathcal{R}_\circ r$
{proof}

lemma *vsv-value*:
assumes $a \in_\circ \mathcal{D}_\circ r$
obtains b **where** $r(a) = b$ **and** $b \in_\circ \mathcal{R}_\circ r$
{proof}

lemma *vsv-vimageE*:
assumes $b \in_\circ r \circ A$
obtains x **where** $r(x) = b$ **and** $x \in_\circ A$
{proof}

lemma *vsv-vimage-iff*: $b \in_\circ r \circ A \longleftrightarrow (\exists a. a \in_\circ A \wedge a \in_\circ \mathcal{D}_\circ r \wedge r(a) = b)$
{proof}

lemma *vsv-vimage-vsingleton*:
assumes $a \in_\circ \mathcal{D}_\circ r$

```

shows  $r \circ set \{a\} = set \{r(a)\}$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma vsv-vimage-vsubsetI:
assumes  $\bigwedge a. [ [ a \in_o A; a \in_o D_o r ] ] \implies r(a) \in_o B$ 
shows  $r \circ A \subseteq_o B$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma vsv-image-vsubset-iff:
 $r \circ A \subseteq_o B \leftrightarrow (\forall a \in_o A. a \in_o D_o r \implies r(a) \in_o B)$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma vsv-vimage-vinsert:
assumes  $a \in_o D_o r$ 
shows  $r \circ vinsert a A = vinsert (r(a)) (r \circ A)$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma vsv-vinsert-vimage[intro, simp]:
assumes  $a \in_o D_o r$  and  $a \in_o A$ 
shows  $vinsert (r(a)) (r \circ A) = r \circ A$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma vsv-is-VLambda[simp]:  $(\lambda x \in_o D_o r. r(x)) = r$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma vsv-is-VLambda-on-vlrestriction[intro, simp]:
assumes  $A \subseteq_o D_o r$ 
shows  $(\lambda x \in_o A. r(x)) = r \upharpoonright A$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma pairwise-vimageI:
assumes  $\bigwedge x y.$ 
 $[ [ x \in_o D_o r; y \in_o D_o r; x \neq y; r(x) \neq r(y) ] ] \implies P(r(x)) (r(y))$ 
shows  $vpairwise P (R_o r)$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma vsv-vrange-vsubset:
assumes  $\bigwedge x. x \in_o D_o r \implies r(x) \in_o A$ 
shows  $R_o r \subseteq_o A$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma vsv-vlrestriction-vinsert:
assumes  $a \in_o D_o r$ 
shows  $r \upharpoonright vinsert a A = vinsert \{a, r(a)\} (r \upharpoonright A)$ 
⟨proof⟩

end

lemma vsv-eqI:
assumes vsv r
and vsv s
and  $D_o r = D_o s$ 
and  $\bigwedge a. a \in_o D_o r \implies r(a) = s(a)$ 
shows  $r = s$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma (in vsv) vsv-VLambda-cong:
assumes  $\bigwedge a. a \in_o D_o r \implies r(a) = f a$ 

```

shows $(\lambda a \in_{\circ} \mathcal{D}_{\circ} r. f a) = r$
{proof}

lemma *Axiom-of-Choice*:
obtains f **where** $\wedge x. x \in_{\circ} A \implies x \neq 0 \implies f(|x|) \in_{\circ} x$ **and** $vsv f$
{proof}

lemma *VLambda-eqI*:
assumes $X = Y$ **and** $\wedge x. x \in_{\circ} X \implies f x = g x$
shows $(\lambda x \in_{\circ} X. f x) = (\lambda y \in_{\circ} Y. g y)$
{proof}

lemma *VLambda-vsingleton-def*: $(\lambda i \in_{\circ} \text{set } \{j\}. f i) = (\lambda i \in_{\circ} \text{set } \{j\}. f j)$ **{proof}**

Alternative forms of the available results.

lemmas [*iff*] = $vsv.vsv-ex1-app2$
and [*intro, simp*] = $vsv.vsv-appI$
and [*elim*] = $vsv.vsv-appE$
and [*intro*] = $vsv.vsv-vimage-eqI$
and [*simp*] = $vsv.vsv-vinsert-vimage$
and [*intro*] = $vsv.vsv-is-VLambda-on-vlrestriction$
and [*simp*] = $vsv.vsv-is-VLambda$
and [*intro, simp*] = $vsv.vsv-vintersection$
and [*intro, simp*] = $vsv.vsv-vdiff$
and [*intro, simp*] = $vsv.vsv-vlrestriction$
and [*intro, simp*] = $vsv.vsv-vrrestriction$
and [*intro, simp*] = $vsv.vsv-vrestriction$

Specialization of existing properties to single-valued relations.

Identity relation.

lemma *vid-on-eq-atI*[*intro, simp*]:
assumes $a = b$ **and** $a \in_{\circ} A$
shows $vid\text{-on } A (|a|) = b$
{proof}

lemma *vid-on-atI*[*intro, simp*]:
assumes $a \in_{\circ} A$
shows $vid\text{-on } A (|a|) = a$
{proof}

lemma *vid-on-at iff*[*intro, simp*]:
assumes $a \in_{\circ} A$
shows $vid\text{-on } A (|a|) = b \longleftrightarrow a = b$
{proof}

Constant function.

lemma *vconst-on-atI*[*simp*]:
assumes $a \in_{\circ} A$
shows $vconst\text{-on } A c (|a|) = c$
{proof}

Composition.

lemma *vcomp-atI*[*intro, simp*]:
assumes $vsv r$
and $vsv s$
and $a \in_{\circ} \mathcal{D}_{\circ} r$

```

and  $b \in_{\circ} \mathcal{D}_{\circ} s$ 
and  $s(b) = c$ 
and  $r(a) = b$ 
shows  $(s \circ_{\circ} r)(a) = c$ 
{proof}

```

```

lemma vcomp-atD[dest]:
assumes  $(s \circ_{\circ} r)(a) = c$ 
and  $vsv r$ 
and  $vsv s$ 
and  $a \in_{\circ} \mathcal{D}_{\circ} r$ 
and  $r(a) \in_{\circ} \mathcal{D}_{\circ} s$ 
shows  $\exists b. s(b) = c \wedge r(a) = b$ 
{proof}

```

```

lemma vcomp-atE1:
assumes  $(s \circ_{\circ} r)(a) = c$ 
and  $vsv r$ 
and  $vsv s$ 
and  $a \in_{\circ} \mathcal{D}_{\circ} r$ 
and  $r(a) \in_{\circ} \mathcal{D}_{\circ} s$ 
and  $\exists b. s(b) = c \wedge r(a) = b \implies P$ 
shows  $P$ 
{proof}

```

```

lemma vcomp-atE[elim]:
assumes  $(s \circ_{\circ} r)(a) = c$ 
and  $vsv r$ 
and  $vsv s$ 
and  $a \in_{\circ} \mathcal{D}_{\circ} r$ 
and  $r(a) \in_{\circ} \mathcal{D}_{\circ} s$ 
obtains  $b$  where  $r(a) = b$  and  $s(b) = c$ 
{proof}

```

```

lemma vsv-vcomp-at[simp]:
assumes  $vsv r$  and  $vsv s$  and  $a \in_{\circ} \mathcal{D}_{\circ} r$  and  $r(a) \in_{\circ} \mathcal{D}_{\circ} s$ 
shows  $(s \circ_{\circ} r)(a) = s(r(a))$ 
{proof}

```

```

context vsv
begin

```

Converse relation.

```

lemma vconverse-atI[intro]:
assumes  $a \in_{\circ} \mathcal{D}_{\circ} r$  and  $r(a) = b$ 
shows  $\langle b, a \rangle \in_{\circ} r^{-1}_{\circ}$ 
{proof}

```

```

lemma vconverse-atD[dest]:
assumes  $\langle b, a \rangle \in_{\circ} r^{-1}_{\circ}$ 
shows  $r(a) = b$ 
{proof}

```

```

lemma vconverse-atE[elim]:
assumes  $\langle b, a \rangle \in_{\circ} r^{-1}_{\circ}$  and  $r(a) = b \implies P$ 
shows  $P$ 
{proof}

```

lemma *vconverse-iff*:
assumes $a \in_{\circ} \mathcal{D}_{\circ} r$
shows $\langle b, a \rangle \in_{\circ} r^{-1}_{\circ} \longleftrightarrow r(\langle a \rangle) = b$
{proof}

Left restriction.

interpretation *vlrestriction*: $\text{vsv } \langle r \uparrow^l_{\circ} A \rangle \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *vlrestriction-atI[intro, simp]*:
assumes $a \in_{\circ} \mathcal{D}_{\circ} r$ **and** $a \in_{\circ} A$ **and** $r(\langle a \rangle) = b$
shows $(r \uparrow^l_{\circ} A)(\langle a \rangle) = b$
{proof}

lemma *vlrestriction-atD[dest]*:
assumes $(r \uparrow^l_{\circ} A)(\langle a \rangle) = b$ **and** $a \in_{\circ} \mathcal{D}_{\circ} r$ **and** $a \in_{\circ} A$
shows $r(\langle a \rangle) = b$
{proof}

lemma *vlrestriction-atE1[elim]*:
assumes $(r \uparrow^l_{\circ} A)(\langle a \rangle) = b$
and $a \in_{\circ} \mathcal{D}_{\circ} r$
and $a \in_{\circ} A$
and $r(\langle a \rangle) = b \implies P$
shows P
{proof}

lemma *vlrestriction-atE2[elim]*:
assumes $x \in_{\circ} r \uparrow^l_{\circ} A$
obtains $a b$ **where** $x = \langle a, b \rangle$ **and** $a \in_{\circ} A$ **and** $r(\langle a \rangle) = b$
{proof}

Right restriction.

interpretation *vrrestriction*: $\text{vsv } \langle r \uparrow^r_{\circ} A \rangle \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *vrrestriction-atI[intro, simp]*:
assumes $a \in_{\circ} \mathcal{D}_{\circ} r$ **and** $b \in_{\circ} A$ **and** $r(\langle a \rangle) = b$
shows $(r \uparrow^r_{\circ} A)(\langle a \rangle) = b$
{proof}

lemma *vrrestriction-atD[dest]*:
assumes $(r \uparrow^r_{\circ} A)(\langle a \rangle) = b$ **and** $a \in_{\circ} r -'_{\circ} A$
shows $b \in_{\circ} A$ **and** $r(\langle a \rangle) = b$
{proof}

lemma *vrrestriction-atE1[elim]*:
assumes $(r \uparrow^r_{\circ} A)(\langle a \rangle) = b$ **and** $a \in_{\circ} r -'_{\circ} A$ **and** $r(\langle a \rangle) = b \implies P$
shows P
{proof}

lemma *vrrestriction-atE2[elim]*:
assumes $x \in_{\circ} r \uparrow^r_{\circ} A$
obtains $a b$ **where** $x = \langle a, b \rangle$ **and** $b \in_{\circ} A$ **and** $r(\langle a \rangle) = b$
{proof}

Restriction.

interpretation *vrestriction*: $\text{vsv } \langle r \uparrow_{\circ} A \rangle \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *vlrestriction-app*[*intro, simp*]:

assumes $a \in_{\circ} \mathcal{D}_{\circ} r$ **and** $a \in_{\circ} A$
shows $(r \uparrow^l_{\circ} A)(a) = r(a)$
{proof}

lemma *vrestriction-atD*[*dest*]:

assumes $(r \uparrow_{\circ} A)(a) = b$ **and** $a \in_{\circ} r -'_{\circ} A$ **and** $a \in_{\circ} A$
shows $b \in_{\circ} A$ **and** $r(a) = b$
{proof}

lemma *vrestriction-atE1*[*elim*]:

assumes $(r \uparrow_{\circ} A)(a) = b$
and $a \in_{\circ} r -'_{\circ} A$
and $a \in_{\circ} A$
and $r(a) = b \implies P$
shows P
{proof}

lemma *vrestriction-atE2*[*elim*]:

assumes $x \in_{\circ} r \uparrow_{\circ} A$
obtains a, b **where** $x = \langle a, b \rangle$ **and** $a \in_{\circ} A$ **and** $b \in_{\circ} A$ **and** $r(a) = b$
{proof}

Domain.

lemma *vdomain-atD*:

assumes $a \in_{\circ} \mathcal{D}_{\circ} r$
shows $\exists b \in_{\circ} \mathcal{R}_{\circ} r. r(a) = b$
{proof}

lemma *vdomain-atE*:

assumes $a \in_{\circ} \mathcal{D}_{\circ} r$
obtains b **where** $b \in_{\circ} \mathcal{R}_{\circ} r$ **and** $r(a) = b$
{proof}

Range.

lemma *vrange-atD*:

assumes $b \in_{\circ} \mathcal{R}_{\circ} r$
shows $\exists a \in_{\circ} \mathcal{D}_{\circ} r. r(a) = b$
{proof}

lemma *vrange-atE*:

assumes $b \in_{\circ} \mathcal{R}_{\circ} r$
obtains a **where** $a \in_{\circ} \mathcal{D}_{\circ} r$ **and** $r(a) = b$
{proof}

Image.

lemma *vimage-set-eq-at*:

$\{b. \exists a \in_{\circ} A \cap_{\circ} \mathcal{D}_{\circ} r. r(a) = b\} = \{b. \exists a \in_{\circ} A. \langle a, b \rangle \in_{\circ} r\}$
{proof}

lemma *vimage-small*[*simp*]: *small* $\{b. \exists a \in_{\circ} A \cap_{\circ} \mathcal{D}_{\circ} r. r(a) = b\}$
{proof}

lemma *vimage-set-def*: $r ' \circ A = \text{set } \{b. \exists a \in_{\circ} A \cap_{\circ} \mathcal{D}_{\circ} r. r(a) = b\}$
{proof}

lemma *vimage-set-iff*: $b \in_{\circ} r ' \circ A \longleftrightarrow (\exists a \in_{\circ} A \cap_{\circ} \mathcal{D}_{\circ} r. r(a) = b)$

{proof}

Further derived results.

```

lemma vimage-image:
  assumes A ⊆o Do r
  shows elts (r ‘ A) = (λx. r(|x|)) ‘ (elts A)
  {proof}

lemma vsv-vinsert-match-appI[intro, simp]:
  assumes a ∉o Do r
  shows vinsert {a, b} r (|a|) = b
  {proof}

lemma vsv-vinsert-no-match-appI:
  assumes a ∉o Do r and c ∈o Do r and r (|c|) = d
  shows vinsert {a, b} r (|c|) = d
  {proof}

lemma vsv-is-vconst-onI:
  assumes Do r = A and Ro r = set {a}
  shows r = vconst-on A a
  {proof}

lemma vsv-vdomain-vrange-vsingleton:
  assumes Do r = set {a} and Ro r = set{b}
  shows r = set {(a, b)}
  {proof}

end

```

Alternative forms of existing results.

```

lemmas [intro] = vsv.vconverse-atI
  and vsv-vconverse-atD[dest] = vsv.vconverse-atD[rotated]
  and vsv-vconverse-atE[elim] = vsv.vconverse-atE[rotated]
  and [intro, simp] = vsv.vlrestriction-atI
  and vsv-vlrestriction-atD[dest] = vsv.vlrestriction-atD[rotated]
  and vsv-vlrestriction-atE1[elim] = vsv.vlrestriction-atE1[rotated]
  and vsv-vlrestriction-atE2[elim] = vsv.vlrestriction-atE2[rotated]
  and [intro, simp] = vsv.vrrestriction-atI
  and vsv-vrrestriction-atD[dest] = vsv.vrrestriction-atD[rotated]
  and vsv-vrrestriction-atE1[elim] = vsv.vrrestriction-atE1[rotated]
  and vsv-vrrestriction-atE2[elim] = vsv.vrrestriction-atE2[rotated]
  and [intro, simp] = vsv.vlrestriction-app
  and vsv-vrestriction-atD[dest] = vsv.vrestriction-atD[rotated]
  and vsv-vrestriction-atE1[elim] = vsv.vrestriction-atE1[rotated]
  and vsv-vrestriction-atE2[elim] = vsv.vrestriction-atE2[rotated]
  and vsv-vdomain-atD = vsv.vdomain-atD[rotated]
  and vsv-vdomain-atE = vsv.vdomain-atE[rotated]
  and vrange-atD = vsv.vrange-atD[rotated]
  and vrange-atE = vsv.vrange-atE[rotated]
  and vsv-vinsert-match-appI[intro, simp] = vsv.vsv-vinsert-match-appI
  and vsv-vinsert-no-match-appI[intro, simp] =
    vsv.vsv-vinsert-no-match-appI[rotated 3]

```

Corollaries of the alternative forms of existing results.

```

lemma vsv-vrestriction-vrange:
  assumes vsv s and vsv (r ↗l Ro s)

```

shows $vsv(r \circ_s s)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $vsv\text{-}vunion\text{-}app\text{-}right[simp]$:

assumes $vsv r$ **and** $vsv s$ **and** $vdisjnt(\mathcal{D}_o r)(\mathcal{D}_o s)$ **and** $x \in_o \mathcal{D}_o s$

shows $(r \cup_o s)(x) = s(x)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $vsv\text{-}vunion\text{-}app\text{-}left[simp]$:

assumes $vsv r$ **and** $vsv s$ **and** $vdisjnt(\mathcal{D}_o r)(\mathcal{D}_o s)$ **and** $x \in_o \mathcal{D}_o r$

shows $(r \cup_o s)(x) = r(x)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

One-to-one relation

locale $v11 = vsv r$ **for** $r +$
assumes $vsv\text{-}vconverse: vsv(r^{-1}_o)$

Rules.

lemmas (in $v11)$ [*intro*] = $v11\text{-}axioms$

mk-ide rf $v11\text{-}def[unfolded v11\text{-}axioms\text{-}def]$
|*intro* $v11I[intro]$
|*dest* $v11D[dest]$
|*elim* $v11E[elim]$

Set operations.

lemma (in $v11)$ $v11\text{-}vinser$ t[*intro, simp*]:

assumes $a \notin_o \mathcal{D}_o r$ **and** $b \notin_o \mathcal{R}_o r$

shows $v11(vinser \langle a, b \rangle r)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $v11\text{-}vinserD$:

assumes $v11(vinser x r)$

shows $v11 r$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $v11\text{-}vunion$:

assumes $v11 r$

and $v11 s$

and $vdisjnt(\mathcal{D}_o r)(\mathcal{D}_o s)$

and $vdisjnt(\mathcal{R}_o r)(\mathcal{R}_o s)$

shows $v11(r \cup_o s)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in $v11)$ $v11\text{-}vintersection$ [*intro, simp*]: $v11(r \cap_o s)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in $v11)$ $v11\text{-}vdiff$ [*intro, simp*]: $v11(r -_o s)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

Special properties.

lemma (in $vsv)$ $vsv\text{-}valneq\text{-}v11I$:

assumes $\wedge x y. [\![x \in_o \mathcal{D}_o r; y \in_o \mathcal{D}_o r; x \neq y]\!] \implies r(x) \neq r(y)$

shows $v11 r$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in $vsv)$ $vsv\text{-}valedq\text{-}v11I$:

```
assumes  $\wedge x y. [[x \in_{\circ} \mathcal{D}_{\circ} r; y \in_{\circ} \mathcal{D}_{\circ} r; r(x) = r(y)] \implies x = y]$ 
shows v11 r
⟨proof⟩
```

Connections.

```
lemma v11-vempty[simp]: v11 0 ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma v11-vsingleton[simp]: v11 (set {{a, b}}) ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma v11-vdoubleton:
```

```
assumes a ≠ c and b ≠ d
shows v11 (set {{a, b}, {c, d}})
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma v11-vid-on[simp]: v11 (vid-on A) ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma v11-VLambda[intro]:
```

```
assumes inj-on f (elts A)
shows v11 (λa ∈ A. f a)
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma v11-vcomp:
```

```
assumes v11 r and v11 s
shows v11 (r ∘_{\circ} s)
⟨proof⟩
```

```
context v11
```

```
begin
```

```
lemma v11-vconverse: v11 (r^{-1}_{\circ}) ⟨proof⟩
```

```
interpretation v11 ⟨r^{-1}_{\circ}⟩ ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma v11-vlrestriction[intro, simp]: v11 (r \upharpoonright^l_{\circ} A)
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma v11-vrrestriction[intro, simp]: v11 (r \upharpoonright^r_{\circ} A)
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma v11-vrestriction[intro, simp]: v11 (r \upharpoonright_{\circ} A)
⟨proof⟩
```

```
end
```

Further Special properties.

```
context v11
```

```
begin
```

```
lemma v11-injective:
```

```
assumes a ∈_{\circ} \mathcal{D}_{\circ} r and b ∈_{\circ} \mathcal{D}_{\circ} r and r(a) = r(b)
shows a = b
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma v11-double-pair:
```

```
assumes a ∈_{\circ} \mathcal{D}_{\circ} r and a' ∈_{\circ} \mathcal{D}_{\circ} r and r(a) = b and r(a') = b'
shows a = a' ↔ b = b'
⟨proof⟩
```

lemma *v11-vrange-ex1-eq*: $b \in_{\circ} \mathcal{R}_{\circ} r \leftrightarrow (\exists ! a \in_{\circ} \mathcal{D}_{\circ} r. r(a) = b)$
{proof}

lemma *v11-VLambda-iff*: *inj-on f (elts A) ↔ v11 (λa ∈ A. f a)*
{proof}

lemma *v11-vimage-vpsubset-neq*:
assumes $A \subseteq_{\circ} \mathcal{D}_{\circ} r$ **and** $B \subseteq_{\circ} \mathcal{D}_{\circ} r$ **and** $A \neq B$
shows $r \circ A \neq r \circ B$
{proof}

lemma *v11-eq-iff*[simp]:
assumes $a \in_{\circ} \mathcal{D}_{\circ} r$ **and** $b \in_{\circ} \mathcal{D}_{\circ} r$
shows $r(a) = r(b) \leftrightarrow a = b$
{proof}

lemma *v11-vcomp-vconverse*: $r^{-1} \circ_{\circ} r = \text{vid-on } (\mathcal{D}_{\circ} r)$
{proof}

lemma *v11-vcomp-vconverse'*: $r \circ_{\circ} r^{-1} = \text{vid-on } (\mathcal{R}_{\circ} r)$
{proof}

lemma *v11-vconverse-app*[simp]:
assumes $r(a) = b$ **and** $a \in_{\circ} \mathcal{D}_{\circ} r$
shows $r^{-1}(b) = a$
{proof}

lemma *v11-vconverse-app-in-vdomain*:
assumes $y \in_{\circ} \mathcal{R}_{\circ} r$
shows $r^{-1}(y) \in_{\circ} \mathcal{D}_{\circ} r$
{proof}

lemma *v11-app-if-vconverse-app*:
assumes $y \in_{\circ} \mathcal{R}_{\circ} r$ **and** $r^{-1}(y) = x$
shows $r(x) = y$
{proof}

lemma *v11-app-vconverse-app*:
assumes $a \in_{\circ} \mathcal{R}_{\circ} r$
shows $r(r^{-1}(a)) = a$
{proof}

lemma *v11-vconverse-app-app*:
assumes $a \in_{\circ} \mathcal{D}_{\circ} r$
shows $r^{-1}(r(a)) = a$
{proof}

end

lemma *v11-vlrestriction-vsubset*:
assumes *v11 (f ↾^l A)* **and** $B \subseteq_{\circ} A$
shows *v11 (f ↾^l B)*
{proof}

lemma *v11-vlrestriction-vrange*:
assumes *v11 s* **and** *v11 (r ↾^l R_o s)*
shows *v11 (r o_s s)*
{proof}

```

lemma v11-vlrestriction-vcomp:
  assumes v11 (f `l` A) and v11 (g `l` (f `;` A))
  shows v11 ((g `;` f) `l` A)
  {proof}

```

Alternative forms of existing results.

```

lemmas [intro, simp] = v11.v11-vinsert
and [intro, simp] = v11.v11-vintersection
and [intro, simp] = v11.v11-vdiff
and [intro, simp] = v11.v11-vrrestriction
and [intro, simp] = v11.v11-vlrestriction
and [intro, simp] = v11.v11-vrestriction
and [intro] = v11.v11-vimage-vpsubset-neq

```

2.4.5 Tools: *mk-VLambda*

ML<

```

(* low level unfold *)
(*Designed based on an algorithm from HOL-Types_To_Sets/unoverload_def.ML*)
fun pure_unfold ctxt thms = ctxt
  />
  (
    thms
    /> Conv.rewrs_conv
    /> Conv.try_conv
    /> K
    /> Conv.top_conv
  )
  /> Conv.fconv_rule;

val msg_args = "mk_VLambda: invalid arguments"

val vsv_VLambda_thm = @{thm vsv_VLambda};
val vsv_VLambda_match = vsv_VLambda_thm
  /> Thm.full_prop_of
  /> HOLogic.dest_Trueprop
  /> dest_comb
  /> #2;

val vdomain_VLambda_thm = @{thm vdomain_VLambda};
val vdomain_VLambda_match = vdomain_VLambda_thm
  /> Thm.full_prop_of
  /> HOLogic.dest_Trueprop
  /> HOLogic.dest_eq
  /> #1
  /> dest_comb
  /> #2;

val app_VLambda_thm = @{thm ZFC_Cardinals.beta};
val app_VLambda_match = app_VLambda_thm
  /> Thm.concl_of
  /> HOLogic.dest_Trueprop
  /> HOLogic.dest_eq
  /> #1
  /> strip_comb
  /> #2

```

```

|> hd;

fun mk_VLabmda_thm match_t match_thm ctxt thm =
  let
    val thm_ct = Thm.cprop_of thm
    val (_, rhs_ct) = Thm.dest_equals thm_ct
    handle TERM ("dest_equals", _) => error msg_args
    val insts = Thm.match (Thm.cterm_of ctxt match_t, rhs_ct)
    handle Pattern.MATCH => error msg_args
  in
    match_thm
    |> Drule.instantiate_normalize insts
    |> pure_unfold ctxt (thm |> Thm.symmetric |> single)
  end;

val mk_VLambda_vsv =
  mk_VLabmda_thm vsv_VLambda_match vsv_VLambda_thm;
val mk_VLambda_vdomain =
  mk_VLabmda_thm vdomain_VLambda_match vdomain_VLambda_thm;
val mk_VLambda_app =
  mk_VLabmda_thm app_VLambda_match app_VLambda_thm;

val mk_VLambda_parser = Parse.thm --
  (
    Scan.repeat
    (
      (keyword</vsv> -- Parse_Spec.opt_thm_name "|") ||
      (keyword</app> -- Parse_Spec.opt_thm_name "|") ||
      (keyword</vdomain> -- Parse_Spec.opt_thm_name "|")
    )
  );
;

fun process_mk_VLambda_thm mk_VLambda_thm (b, thm) ctxt =
  let
    val thm' = mk_VLambda_thm ctxt thm
    val (res, ctxt') = ctxt
    |> Local_Theory.note (b ||> map (Attrib.check_src ctxt), single thm')
    val _ = Proof_Display.print_theorem (Position.thread_data ()) ctxt' res
  in ctxt' end;

fun folder_mk_VLambda (("/vsv", b), thm) ctxt =
  process_mk_VLambda_thm mk_VLambda_vsv (b, thm) ctxt
| folder_mk_VLambda (("/app", b), thm) ctxt =
  process_mk_VLambda_thm mk_VLambda_app (b, thm) ctxt
| folder_mk_VLambda (("/vdomain", b), thm) ctxt =
  process_mk_VLambda_thm mk_VLambda_vdomain (b, thm) ctxt
| folder_mk_VLambda _ _ = error msg_args

fun process_mk_VLambda (thm, ins) ctxt =
  let
    val _ = ins |> map fst |> has_duplicates op= |> not orelse error msg_args
    val thm' = thm
    |> singleton (Attrib.eval_thms ctxt)
    |> Local_Defs.meta_rewrite_rule ctxt;
  in fold folder_mk_VLambda (map (fn x => (x, thm')) ins) ctxt end;

val _ =
  Outer_Syntax.local_theory

```

```
command_keyword<mk_VLambda>
"VLambda"
(mk_VLambda_parser >> process_mk_VLambda);

>(ML)
```

2.5 Operations on indexed families of sets

2.5.1 Background

This section presents results about the fundamental operations on the indexed families of sets, such as unions and intersections of the indexed families of sets, disjoint unions and infinite Cartesian products.

Certain elements of the content of this section were inspired by elements of the content of [50]. However, as previously, many other results were ported (with amendments) from the main library of Isabelle/HOL.

```
abbreviation (input) imVLambda ::  $V \Rightarrow (V \Rightarrow V) \Rightarrow V$ 
  where imVLambda A f  $\equiv (\lambda a \in_{\circ} A. f a) \circ A$ 
```

2.5.2 Intersection of an indexed family of sets

```
syntax -VIFINTER :: pttrn  $\Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V$  ( $\langle(3\cap_{\circ}-\epsilon_{\circ}-./-) \rangle [0, 0, 10] 10$ )
```

```
syntax-consts -VIFINTER  $\doteq VInter$ 
```

```
translations  $\cap_{\circ} x \in_{\circ} A. f \doteq CONST\ VInter\ (CONST\ imVLambda\ A\ (\lambda x. f))$ 
```

Rules.

```
lemma vifintersectionI[intro]:
  assumes  $I \neq 0$  and  $\bigwedge i. i \in_{\circ} I \implies a \in_{\circ} f i$ 
  shows  $a \in_{\circ} (\bigcap_{\circ} i \in_{\circ} I. f i)$ 
  {proof}
```

```
lemma vifintersectionD[dest]:
  assumes  $a \in_{\circ} (\bigcap_{\circ} i \in_{\circ} I. f i)$  and  $i \in_{\circ} I$ 
  shows  $a \in_{\circ} f i$ 
  {proof}
```

```
lemma vifintersectionE1[elim]:
  assumes  $a \in_{\circ} (\bigcap_{\circ} i \in_{\circ} I. f i)$  and  $a \in_{\circ} f i \implies P$  and  $i \notin_{\circ} I \implies P$ 
  shows  $P$ 
  {proof}
```

```
lemma vifintersectionE3[elim]:
  assumes  $a \in_{\circ} (\bigcap_{\circ} i \in_{\circ} I. f i)$ 
  obtains  $\bigwedge i. i \in_{\circ} I \implies a \in_{\circ} f i$ 
  {proof}
```

```
lemma vifintersectionE2[elim]:
  assumes  $a \in_{\circ} (\bigcap_{\circ} i \in_{\circ} I. f i)$ 
  obtains  $i$  where  $i \in_{\circ} I$  and  $a \in_{\circ} f i$ 
  {proof}
```

Set operations.

```
lemma vifintersection-vempty-is[simp]:  $(\bigcap_{\circ} i \in_{\circ} 0. f i) = 0$  {proof}
```

```
lemma vifintersection-vsingleton-is[simp]:  $(\bigcap_{\circ} i \in_{\circ} \text{set}\{i\}. f i) = f i$ 
  {proof}
```

```
lemma vifintersection-vdoubleton-is[simp]:  $(\bigcap_{\circ} i \in_{\circ} \text{set}\{i, j\}. f i) = f i \cap_{\circ} f j$ 
  {proof}
```

```
lemma vifintersection-antimono1:
```

assumes $I \neq 0$ **and** $I \subseteq_{\circ} J$
shows $(\cap_{j \in_{\circ} J} f j) \subseteq_{\circ} (\cap_{i \in_{\circ} I} f i)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vifintersection-antimono2*:
assumes $I \neq 0$ **and** $I \subseteq_{\circ} J$ **and** $\wedge_i. i \in_{\circ} I \implies f i \subseteq_{\circ} g i$
shows $(\cap_{j \in_{\circ} J} f j) \subseteq_{\circ} (\cap_{i \in_{\circ} I} g i)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vifintersection-vintersection*:
assumes $I \neq 0$ **and** $J \neq 0$
shows $(\cap_{i \in_{\circ} I} f i) \cap_{\circ} (\cap_{i \in_{\circ} J} f i) = (\cap_{i \in_{\circ} I \cup_{\circ} J} f i)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vifintersection-vintersection-family*:
assumes $I \neq 0$
shows $(\cap_{i \in_{\circ} I} A i) \cap_{\circ} (\cap_{i \in_{\circ} I} B i) = (\cap_{i \in_{\circ} I} (A i \cap_{\circ} B i))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vifintersection-vunion*:
assumes $I \neq 0$ **and** $J \neq 0$
shows $(\cap_{i \in_{\circ} I} f i) \cup_{\circ} (\cap_{j \in_{\circ} J} g j) = (\cap_{i \in_{\circ} I} \cap_{j \in_{\circ} J} f i \cup_{\circ} g j)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vifintersection-vinsert-is*[intro, simp]:
assumes $I \neq 0$
shows $(\cap_{i \in_{\circ} I} vinsert j I. f i) = f j \cap_{\circ} (\cap_{i \in_{\circ} I} f i)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vifintersection-VPow*:
assumes $I \neq 0$
shows $VPow(\cap_{i \in_{\circ} I} f i) = (\cap_{i \in_{\circ} I} VPow(f i))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Elementary properties.

lemma *vifintersection-constant*[intro, simp]:
assumes $I \neq 0$
shows $(\cap_{y \in_{\circ} I} c) = c$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vifintersection-vsubset-iff*:
assumes $I \neq 0$
shows $A \subseteq_{\circ} (\cap_{i \in_{\circ} I} f i) \leftrightarrow (\forall i \in_{\circ} I. A \subseteq_{\circ} f i)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vifintersection-vsubset-lower*:
assumes $i \in_{\circ} I$
shows $(\cap_{i \in_{\circ} I} f i) \subseteq_{\circ} f i$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vifintersection-vsubset-greatest*:
assumes $I \neq 0$ **and** $\wedge_i. i \in_{\circ} I \implies A \subseteq_{\circ} f i$
shows $A \subseteq_{\circ} (\cap_{i \in_{\circ} I} f i)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vifintersection-vintersection-value*:
assumes $i \in_{\circ} I$
shows $f i \cap_{\circ} (\cap_{i \in_{\circ} I} f i) = (\cap_{i \in_{\circ} I} f i)$

{proof}

lemma *vifintersection-vintersection-single*:
assumes $I \neq 0$
shows $B \cup_0 (\bigcap_{i \in_0 I} A_i) = (\bigcap_{i \in_0 I} B \cup_0 A_i)$
{proof}

Connections.

lemma *vifintersection-vrange-VLambda*: $(\bigcap_{i \in_0 I} f_i) = \bigcap_0 (\mathcal{R}_0 (\lambda a \in_0 I. f_a))$
{proof}

2.5.3 Union of an indexed family of sets

syntax *-VIFUNION* :: *pttrn* $\Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V$ ($\langle (3 \cup_0 \epsilon_0 \cdot / \cdot) \rangle [0, 0, 10] 10$)

syntax-consts *-VIFUNION* $\Leftarrow VUnion$

translations $\bigcup_{x \in_0 A} f \Leftarrow CONST\ VUnion\ (CONST\ imVLambda\ A\ (\lambda x. f))$

Rules.

lemma *vifunion-iff*: $b \in_0 (\bigcup_{i \in_0 I} f_i) \longleftrightarrow (\exists i \in_0 I. b \in_0 f_i)$ *{proof}*

lemma *vifunionI[intro]*:
assumes $i \in_0 I$ **and** $a \in_0 f_i$
shows $a \in_0 (\bigcup_{i \in_0 I} f_i)$
{proof}

lemma *vifunionD[dest]*:
assumes $a \in_0 (\bigcup_{i \in_0 I} f_i)$
shows $\exists i \in_0 I. a \in_0 f_i$
{proof}

lemma *vifunionE[elim!]*:
assumes $a \in_0 (\bigcup_{i \in_0 I} f_i)$ **and** $\wedge i. [\![i \in_0 I; a \in_0 f_i]\!] \implies R$
shows R
{proof}

Set operations.

lemma *vifunion-vempty-family[simp]*: $(\bigcup_{i \in_0 I} 0) = 0$ *{proof}*

lemma *vifunion-vsingleton-is[simp]*: $(\bigcup_{i \in_0 set \{i\}} f_i) = f_i$ *{proof}*

lemma *vifunion-vsingleton-family[simp]*: $(\bigcup_{i \in_0 I} set \{i\}) = I$ *{proof}*

lemma *vifunion-vdoubleton*: $(\bigcup_{i \in_0 set \{i, j\}} f_i) = f_i \cup_0 f_j$
{proof}

lemma *vifunion-mono*:
assumes $I \subseteq_0 J$ **and** $\wedge i. i \in_0 I \implies f_i \subseteq_0 g_i$
shows $(\bigcup_{i \in_0 I} f_i) \subseteq_0 (\bigcup_{j \in_0 J} g_j)$
{proof}

lemma *vifunion-vunion-is*: $(\bigcup_{i \in_0 I} f_i) \cup_0 (\bigcup_{j \in_0 J} f_j) = (\bigcup_{i \in_0 I \cup_0 J} f_i)$
{proof}

lemma *vifunion-vunion-family*:
 $(\bigcup_{i \in_0 I} f_i) \cup_0 (\bigcup_{i \in_0 I} g_i) = (\bigcup_{i \in_0 I} f_i \cup_0 g_i)$
{proof}

lemma *vifunction-vintersection*:

$$(\bigcup_{i \in_0 I} f i) \cap_0 (\bigcup_{j \in_0 J} g j) = (\bigcup_{i \in_0 I} \bigcup_{j \in_0 J} f i \cap_0 g j)$$

{proof}

lemma *vifunction-vinsert-is*:

$$(\bigcup_{i \in_0 \text{vinser} j I} f i) = f j \cup_0 (\bigcup_{i \in_0 I} f i)$$

{proof}

lemma *vifunction-VPow*: $(\bigcup_{i \in_0 I} \text{VPow } (f i)) \subseteq_0 \text{VPow } (\bigcup_{i \in_0 I} f i)$ *{proof}*

Elementary properties.

lemma *vifunction-vempty-conv*:

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= (\bigcup_{i \in_0 I} f i) \leftrightarrow (\forall i \in_0 I. f i = 0) \\ (\bigcup_{i \in_0 I} f i) &= 0 \leftrightarrow (\forall i \in_0 I. f i = 0) \end{aligned}$$

{proof}

lemma *vifunction-constant*[simp]: $(\bigcup_{i \in_0 I} c) = (\text{if } I = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } c)$ *{proof}*

lemma *vifunction-upper*:

assumes $i \in_0 I$
shows $f i \subseteq_0 (\bigcup_{i \in_0 I} f i)$
{proof}

lemma *vifunction-least*:

assumes $\wedge i. i \in_0 I \implies f i \subseteq_0 C$
shows $(\bigcup_{i \in_0 I} f i) \subseteq_0 C$
{proof}

lemma *vifunction-absorb*:

assumes $j \in_0 I$
shows $f j \cup_0 (\bigcup_{i \in_0 I} f i) = (\bigcup_{i \in_0 I} f i)$
{proof}

lemma *vifunction-vifunction-flatten*:

$$(\bigcup_{j \in_0 (\bigcup_{i \in_0 I} f i)} g j) = (\bigcup_{i \in_0 I} \bigcup_{j \in_0 f i} g j)$$

{proof}

lemma *vifunction-vsubset-iff*: $((\bigcup_{i \in_0 I} f i) \subseteq_0 B) = (\forall i \in_0 I. f i \subseteq_0 B)$ *{proof}*

lemma *vifunction-vsingletoneq-vrange*: $(\bigcup_{i \in_0 I} \text{set } \{f i\}) = \mathcal{R}_0 (\lambda a \in_0 I. f a)$ *{proof}*

lemma *vball-vifunction*[simp]: $(\forall z \in_0 (\bigcup_{i \in_0 I} f i). P z) \leftrightarrow (\forall x \in_0 I. \forall z \in_0 f x. P z)$ *{proof}*

lemma *vbox-vifunction*[simp]: $(\exists z \in_0 (\bigcup_{i \in_0 I} f i). P z) \leftrightarrow (\exists x \in_0 I. \exists z \in_0 f x. P z)$ *{proof}*

lemma *vifunction-vintersection-index-right*[simp]: $(\bigcup_{C \in_0 B} A \cap_0 C) = A \cap_0 \bigcup_{C \in_0 B} C$ *{proof}*

lemma *vifunction-vintersection-index-left*[simp]: $(\bigcup_{C \in_0 B} C \cap_0 A) = \bigcup_{C \in_0 B} C \cap_0 A$ *{proof}*

lemma *vifunction-vunion-index*[intro, simp]:

assumes $B \neq 0$

shows $(\cap_{\circ} C \in_{\circ} B. A \cup_{\circ} C) = A \cup_{\circ} \cap_{\circ} B$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vifunction-vintersection-single*: $B \cap_{\circ} (\cup_{\circ} i \in_{\circ} I. f i) = (\cup_{\circ} i \in_{\circ} I. B \cap_{\circ} f i)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vifunction-vifunction-flip*:
 $(\cup_{\circ} b \in_{\circ} B. \cup_{\circ} a \in_{\circ} A. f b a) = (\cup_{\circ} a \in_{\circ} A. \cup_{\circ} b \in_{\circ} B. f b a)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Connections.

lemma *vifunction-disjoint*: $(\cup_{\circ} C \cap_{\circ} A = 0) \leftrightarrow (\forall B \in_{\circ} C. vdisjnt B A)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vdisjnt-vifunction-iff*:
 $vdisjnt A (\cup_{\circ} i \in_{\circ} I. f i) \leftrightarrow (\forall i \in_{\circ} I. vdisjnt A (f i))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vifunction-VLambda*: $(\cup_{\circ} i \in_{\circ} A. set \{(i, f i)\}) = (\lambda a \in_{\circ} A. f a)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vifunction-vrange-VLambda*: $(\cup_{\circ} i \in_{\circ} I. f i) = \cup_{\circ} (\mathcal{R}_{\circ} (\lambda a \in_{\circ} I. f a))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in vsv) vsv-vrange-vsubset-vifunction-app:
assumes $D_{\circ} r = I$ and $\wedge i. i \in_{\circ} I \implies r(i) \in_{\circ} A i$
shows $\mathcal{R}_{\circ} r \subseteq_{\circ} (\cup_{\circ} i \in_{\circ} I. A i)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *v11-vlrestriction-vifunction*:
assumes $I \neq 0$ and $\wedge i. i \in_{\circ} I \implies v11 (f \uparrow^l (A i))$
shows $v11 (f \uparrow^l (\cap_{\circ} i \in_{\circ} I. A i))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

2.5.4 Additional simplification rules for indexed families of sets.

Union.

lemma *vifunction-simps[simp]*:
 $\wedge a B I. (\cup_{\circ} i \in_{\circ} I. vinsert a (B i)) =$
 $(\text{if } I=0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } vinsert a (\cup_{\circ} i \in_{\circ} I. B i))$
 $\wedge A B I. (\cup_{\circ} i \in_{\circ} I. A i \cup_{\circ} B) = ((\text{if } I=0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } (\cup_{\circ} i \in_{\circ} I. A i) \cup_{\circ} B))$
 $\wedge A B I. (\cup_{\circ} i \in_{\circ} I. A \cup_{\circ} B i) = ((\text{if } I=0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } A \cup_{\circ} (\cup_{\circ} i \in_{\circ} I. B i)))$
 $\wedge A B I. (\cup_{\circ} i \in_{\circ} I. A i \cap_{\circ} B) = ((\cup_{\circ} i \in_{\circ} I. A i) \cap_{\circ} B)$
 $\wedge A B I. (\cup_{\circ} i \in_{\circ} I. A \cap_{\circ} B i) = (A \cap_{\circ} (\cup_{\circ} i \in_{\circ} I. B i))$
 $\wedge A B I. (\cup_{\circ} i \in_{\circ} I. A i \setminus_{\circ} B) = ((\cup_{\circ} i \in_{\circ} I. A i) \setminus_{\circ} B)$
 $\wedge A B. (\cup_{\circ} i \in_{\circ} \cup_{\circ} A. B i) = (\cup_{\circ} y \in_{\circ} A. \cup_{\circ} i \in_{\circ} y. B i)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vifunction-simps-ext*:
 $\wedge a B I. vinsert a (\cup_{\circ} i \in_{\circ} I. B i) =$
 $(\text{if } I=0 \text{ then set } \{a\} \text{ else } (\cup_{\circ} i \in_{\circ} I. vinsert a (B i)))$
 $\wedge A B I. (\cup_{\circ} i \in_{\circ} I. A i) \cup_{\circ} B = (\text{if } I=0 \text{ then } B \text{ else } (\cup_{\circ} i \in_{\circ} I. A i \cup_{\circ} B))$
 $\wedge A B I. A \cup_{\circ} (\cup_{\circ} i \in_{\circ} I. B i) = (\text{if } I=0 \text{ then } A \text{ else } (\cup_{\circ} i \in_{\circ} I. A \cup_{\circ} B i))$
 $\wedge A B I. ((\cup_{\circ} i \in_{\circ} I. A i) \cap_{\circ} B) = (\cup_{\circ} i \in_{\circ} I. A i \cap_{\circ} B)$
 $\wedge A B I. ((\cup_{\circ} i \in_{\circ} I. A i) \setminus_{\circ} B) = (\cup_{\circ} i \in_{\circ} I. A i \setminus_{\circ} B)$
 $\wedge A B. (\cup_{\circ} y \in_{\circ} A. \cup_{\circ} i \in_{\circ} y. B i) = (\cup_{\circ} i \in_{\circ} \cup_{\circ} A. B i)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vifunction-vball-vbex-simps*[simp]:
 $\wedge A P. (\forall a \in \bigcup_o A. P a) \leftrightarrow (\forall y \in o. \forall a \in_o y. P a)$
 $\wedge A P. (\exists a \in \bigcup_o A. P a) \leftrightarrow (\exists y \in o. \exists a \in_o y. P a)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Intersection.

lemma *vifintersection-simps*[simp]:
 $\wedge I A B. (\bigcap_o i \in_o I. A i \cap_o B) = (\text{if } I = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } (\bigcap_o i \in_o I. A i) \cap_o B)$
 $\wedge I A B. (\bigcap_o i \in_o I. A \cap_o B i) = (\text{if } I = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } A \cap_o (\bigcap_o i \in_o I. B i))$
 $\wedge I A B. (\bigcap_o i \in_o I. A i \setminus_o B) = (\text{if } I = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } (\bigcap_o i \in_o I. A i) \setminus_o B)$
 $\wedge I A B. (\bigcap_o i \in_o I. A \setminus_o B i) = (\text{if } I = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } A \setminus_o (\bigcup_o i \in_o I. B i))$
 $\wedge I A B.$
 $(\bigcap_o i \in_o I. \text{vinser}t a (B i)) = (\text{if } I = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } \text{vinser}t a (\bigcap_o i \in_o I. B i))$
 $\wedge I A B. (\bigcap_o i \in_o I. A i \cup_o B) = (\text{if } I = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } ((\bigcap_o i \in_o I. A i) \cup_o B))$
 $\wedge I A B. (\bigcap_o i \in_o I. A \cup_o B i) = (\text{if } I = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } (A \cup_o (\bigcap_o i \in_o I. B i)))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vifintersection-simps-ext*:
 $\wedge A B I. (\bigcap_o i \in_o I. A i) \cap_o B = (\text{if } I = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } (\bigcap_o i \in_o I. A i \cap_o B))$
 $\wedge A B I. A \cap_o (\bigcap_o i \in_o I. B i) = (\text{if } I = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } (\bigcap_o i \in_o I. A \cap_o B i))$
 $\wedge A B I. (\bigcap_o i \in_o I. A i) \setminus_o B = (\text{if } I = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } (\bigcap_o i \in_o I. A i \setminus_o B))$
 $\wedge A B I. A \setminus_o (\bigcup_o i \in_o I. B i) = (\text{if } I = 0 \text{ then } A \text{ else } (\bigcap_o i \in_o I. A \setminus_o B i))$
 $\wedge A B I. \text{vinser}t a (\bigcap_o i \in_o I. B i) =$
 $(\text{if } I = 0 \text{ then set } \{a\} \text{ else } (\bigcap_o i \in_o I. \text{vinser}t a (B i)))$
 $\wedge A B I. ((\bigcap_o i \in_o I. A i) \cup_o B) = (\text{if } I = 0 \text{ then } B \text{ else } (\bigcap_o i \in_o I. A i \cup_o B))$
 $\wedge A B I. A \cup_o (\bigcap_o i \in_o I. B i) = (\text{if } I = 0 \text{ then } A \text{ else } (\bigcap_o i \in_o I. A \cup_o B i))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

2.5.5 Knowledge transfer: union and intersection of indexed families

lemma *SUP-vifunction*: $(\text{SUP } \xi \in \text{elts } \alpha. A \xi) = (\bigcup_o \xi \in_o \alpha. A \xi)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *INF-vifintersection*: $(\text{INF } \xi \in \text{elts } \alpha. A \xi) = (\bigcap_o \xi \in_o \alpha. A \xi)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas *Ord-induct3'*[consumes 1, case-names 0 succ Limit, induct type: V] =
Ord-induct3[unfolded *SUP-vifunction*]

lemma *Limit-vifunction-def*[simp]:
assumes *Limit* α
shows $(\bigcup_o \xi \in_o \alpha. \xi) = \alpha$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas-with[unfolded *SUP-vifunction INF-vifintersection*]:
 $TC = \text{ZFC-Cardinals}.TC$
and *rank-Sup* = *ZFC-Cardinals.rank-Sup*
and *TC-def* = *ZFC-Cardinals.TC-def*
and *Ord-equality* = *ZFC-in-HOL.Ord-equality*
and *Aleph-Limit* = *ZFC-Cardinals.Aleph-Limit*
and *rank* = *ZFC-Cardinals.rank*
and *Vset* = *ZFC-in-HOL.Vset*
and *mult* = *Kirby.mult*
and *Aleph-def* = *ZFC-Cardinals.Aleph-def*
and *times-V-def* = *Kirby.times-V-def*
and *mult-Limit* = *Kirby.mult-Limit*
and *Vfrom* = *ZFC-in-HOL.Vfrom*

```

and Vfrom-def = ZFC-in-HOL.Vfrom-def
and rank-def = ZFC-Cardinals.rank-def
and add-Limit = Kirby.add-Limit
and Limit-Vfrom-eq = ZFC-in-HOL.Limit-Vfrom-eq
and VSigma-def = ZFC-Cardinals.VSigma-def
and add-Sup-distrib-id = Kirby.add-Sup-distrib-id
and Limit-add-Sup-distrib = Kirby.Limit-add-Sup-distrib
and TC-mult = Kirby.TC-mult
and add-Sup-distrib = Kirby.add-Sup-distrib

```

2.5.6 Disjoint union

See the main library of *ZFC in HOL* for further information and elementary properties.

syntax -VSIGMA :: pttrn \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V $(\cdot(3\coprod_{i \in I} \cdot / \cdot) \cdot [0, 0, 10] 10)$

syntax-consts -VSIGMA \Leftarrow VSigma

translations $\coprod_{i \in I} A \Leftarrow \text{CONST VSigma } I (\lambda i. A)$

Further rules.

lemma vdunion-def: $(\coprod_{i \in I} A) = (\bigcup_{i \in I} \bigcup_{x \in A} i. \text{set} \{\langle i, x \rangle\})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma vdunionI:
assumes ix = $\langle i, x \rangle$ **and** $i \in I$ **and** $x \in A$ i
shows ix $\in (\coprod_{i \in I} A) i$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemmas vdunionD = VSigmaD1 VSigmaD2
and vdunionE = VSigmaE

Set operations.

lemma vdunion-vsingleton: $(\coprod_{i \in \text{set}\{c\}} A) i = \text{set} \{c\} \times_o A$ c $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma vdunion-vdoubleton:
 $(\coprod_{i \in \text{set}\{a, b\}} A) i = \text{set} \{a\} \times_o A$ a $\cup_o \text{set} \{b\} \times_o A$ b
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Connections.

lemma vdunion-vsum: $(\coprod_{i \in \text{set}\{0, 1\}} \text{if } i=0 \text{ then } A \text{ else } B) = A \uplus B$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

2.5.7 Canonical injection

definition vcinjection :: $(V \Rightarrow V) \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V$
where vcinjection A i = $(\lambda x \in A. \langle i, x \rangle)$

Rules.

mk-VLambda vcinjection-def
| vsv vcinjection-vsv[intro]
| vdomain vcinjection-vdomain[simp]
| app vcinjection-app[simp, intro]

Elementary results.

lemma vcinjection-vrange-vsubset:
assumes i $\in I$

shows $\mathcal{R}_\circ(vc\text{injection } A i) \subseteq_\circ (\coprod_{i \in_0 I} A i)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $vc\text{injection-vrange}:$
assumes $i \in_0 I$ and $\bigwedge j. j \in_0 I \implies A j \neq 0$
shows $\mathcal{R}_\circ(vc\text{injection } A i) = (\bigcup_{x \in A i} \text{set } \{(i, x)\})$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

2.5.8 Infinite Cartesian product

definition $vproduct :: V \Rightarrow (V \Rightarrow V) \Rightarrow V$
where $vproduct I A = \text{set } \{f. vsv f \wedge \mathcal{D}_\circ f = I \wedge (\forall i \in_0 I. f(i) \in_0 A i)\}$

syntax $-VPRODUCT :: pttrn \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V (\langle(3\Pi_{i \in_0 I} \cdot / -)\rangle [0, 0, 10] 10)$

syntax-consts $-VPRODUCT \doteq vproduct$

translations $\prod_{i \in_0 I} A \doteq CONST vproduct I (\lambda i. A)$

lemma $small-vproduct[simp]:$
small $\{f. vsv f \wedge \mathcal{D}_\circ f = I \wedge (\forall i \in_0 I. f(i) \in_0 A i)\}$
 $(is \langle small ?A \rangle)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Rules.

lemma $vproductI[intro!]:$
assumes $vsv f$ and $\mathcal{D}_\circ f = I$ and $\forall i \in_0 I. f(i) \in_0 A i$
shows $f \in_0 (\prod_{i \in_0 I} A i)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $vproductD[dest]:$
assumes $f \in_0 (\prod_{i \in_0 I} A i)$
shows $vsv f$
and $\mathcal{D}_\circ f = I$
and $\forall i \in_0 I. f(i) \in_0 A i$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $vproductE[elim!]:$
assumes $f \in_0 (\prod_{i \in_0 I} A i)$
obtains $vsv f$ and $\mathcal{D}_\circ f = I$ and $\forall i \in_0 I. f(i) \in_0 A i$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Set operations.

lemma $vproduct-index-vempty[simp]: (\prod_{i \in_0 0} A i) = \text{set } \{0\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $vproduct-vsingletoneI:$
assumes $f(c) \in_0 A c$ and $f = \text{set } \{(c, f(c))\}$
shows $f \in_0 (\prod_{i \in_0 \text{set}\{c\}} A i)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $vproduct-vsingletoneD:$
assumes $f \in_0 (\prod_{i \in_0 \text{set}\{c\}} A i)$
shows $vsv f$ and $f(c) \in_0 A c$ and $f = \text{set } \{(c, f(c))\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $vproduct-vsingletoneE:$
assumes $f \in_0 (\prod_{i \in_0 \text{set}\{c\}} A i)$

obtains $vsv f$ **and** $f(c) \in_0 A c$ **and** $f = set \{ \langle c, f(c) \rangle \}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vproduct-vsingletone iff*:

$f \in_0 (\prod_{i \in_0 set\{c\}} A i) \leftrightarrow f(c) \in_0 A c \wedge f = set \{ \langle c, f(c) \rangle \}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vproduct-vdoubletonI[intro]*:

assumes $vsv f$
and $f(a) \in_0 A a$
and $f(b) \in_0 A b$
and $D_0 f = set \{ a, b \}$
and $R_0 f \subseteq_0 A a \cup_0 A b$
shows $f \in_0 (\prod_{i \in_0 set\{a, b\}} A i)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vproduct-vdoubletonD[dest]*:

assumes $f \in_0 (\prod_{i \in_0 set\{a, b\}} A i)$
shows $vsv f$
and $f(a) \in_0 A a$
and $f(b) \in_0 A b$
and $D_0 f = set \{ a, b \}$
and $f = set \{ \langle a, f(a) \rangle, \langle b, f(b) \rangle \}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vproduct-vdoubletonE*:

assumes $f \in_0 (\prod_{i \in_0 set\{a, b\}} A i)$
obtains $vsv f$
and $f(a) \in_0 A a$
and $f(b) \in_0 A b$
and $D_0 f = set \{ a, b \}$
and $f = set \{ \langle a, f(a) \rangle, \langle b, f(b) \rangle \}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vproduct-vdoubleton-iff*:

$f \in_0 (\prod_{i \in_0 set\{a, b\}} A i) \leftrightarrow$
 $vsv f \wedge$
 $f(a) \in_0 A a \wedge$
 $f(b) \in_0 A b \wedge$
 $D_0 f = set \{ a, b \} \wedge$
 $f = set \{ \langle a, f(a) \rangle, \langle b, f(b) \rangle \}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Elementary properties.

lemma *vproduct-eq-vemptyI*:

assumes $i \in_0 I$ **and** $A i = 0$
shows $(\prod_{i \in_0 I} A i) = 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vproduct-eq-vemptyD*:

assumes $(\prod_{i \in_0 I} A i) \neq 0$
shows $\bigwedge i. i \in_0 I \implies A i \neq 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vproduct-vrange*:

assumes $f \in_0 (\prod_{i \in_0 I} A i)$
shows $R_0 f \subseteq_0 (\bigcup_{i \in_0 I} A i)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vproduct-vssubset-VPow*: $(\prod_{i \in I} A_i) \subseteq_{\circ} VPow(I \times_{\circ} (\bigcup_{i \in I} A_i))$
{proof}

lemma *VLambda-in-vproduct*:
assumes $\bigwedge i. i \in I \implies f i \in A_i$
shows $(\lambda i \in I. f i) \in_{\circ} (\prod_{i \in I} A_i)$
{proof}

lemma *vproduct-cong*:
assumes $\bigwedge i. i \in I \implies f i = g i$
shows $(\prod_{i \in I} f i) = (\prod_{i \in I} g i)$
{proof}

lemma *vproduct-ex-in-vproduct*:
assumes $x \in_{\circ} (\prod_{i \in J} A_i)$ and $J \subseteq_{\circ} I$ and $\bigwedge i. i \in I \implies A_i \neq 0$
obtains X where $X \in_{\circ} (\prod_{i \in I} A_i)$ and $x = X \upharpoonright J$
{proof}

lemma *vproduct-vssingleton-def*: $(\prod_{i \in \text{set } \{j\}} A_i) = (\prod_{i \in \text{set } \{j\}} A_j)$
{proof}

lemma *vprojection-in-VUnionI*:
assumes $A \subseteq_{\circ} (\prod_{i \in I} F_i)$ and $f \in_{\circ} A$ and $i \in_{\circ} I$
shows $f(i) \in_{\circ} \bigcup_{\circ} (\bigcup_{\circ} (A))$
{proof}

2.5.9 Projection

definition *vprojection* :: $V \Rightarrow (V \Rightarrow V) \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V$
where $vprojection I A i = (\lambda f \in_{\circ} (\prod_{i \in I} A_i). f(i))$

Rules.

mk-VLambda *vprojection-def*
| *vsv vprojection-vsv[intro]*
| *vdomain vprojection-vdomain[simp]*
| *app vprojection-app[simp, intro]*

Elementary results.

lemma *vprojection-vrange-vssubset*:
assumes $i \in_{\circ} I$
shows $\mathcal{R}_{\circ} (vprojection I A i) \subseteq_{\circ} A_i$
{proof}

lemma *vprojection-vrange*:
assumes $i \in_{\circ} I$ and $\bigwedge j. j \in_{\circ} I \implies A_j \neq 0$
shows $\mathcal{R}_{\circ} (vprojection I A i) = A_i$
{proof}

2.5.10 Cartesian power of a set

definition *vcpower* :: $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V$ (infixr \wedge_{\times} 80)
where $A \wedge_{\times} n = (\prod_{i \in n} A)$

Rules.

lemma *vcpowerI[intro]*:
assumes $f \in_{\circ} (\prod_{i \in n} A)$
shows $f \in_{\circ} (A \wedge_{\times} n)$

{proof}

```
lemma vcpowerD[dest]:
  assumes f ∈o (A  $\hat{\times}$  n)
  shows f ∈o ( $\prod_{i \in o} n$ . A)
{proof}
```

```
lemma vcpowerE[elim]:
  assumes f ∈o (A  $\hat{\times}$  n) and f ∈o ( $\prod_{i \in o} n$ . A)  $\implies P$ 
  shows P
{proof}
```

Set operations.

```
lemma vcpower-index-vempty[simp]: A  $\hat{\times}$  0 = set {0}
{proof}
```

```
lemma vcpower-of-vempty:
  assumes n ≠ 0
  shows 0  $\hat{\times}$  n = 0
{proof}
```

```
lemma vcpower-vsubset-mono:
  assumes A ⊆o B
  shows A  $\hat{\times}$  n ⊆o B  $\hat{\times}$  n
{proof}
```

Connections.

```
lemma vcpower-vdomain:
  assumes f ∈o (A  $\hat{\times}$  n)
  shows Do f = n
{proof}
```

```
lemma vcpower-vrange:
  assumes f ∈o (A  $\hat{\times}$  n)
  shows Ro f ⊆o A
{proof}
```

2.6 Equipollence

2.6.1 Background

The section presents an adaption of the existing framework *Equipollence* in the main library of Isabelle/HOL to the type V .

Some of content of this theory was ported directly (with amendments) from the theory *HOL-Library.Equipollence* in the main library of Isabelle/HOL.

2.6.2 *veqpoll*

```
abbreviation veqpoll ::  $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow \text{bool}$  (infixl  $\approx_\circ$  50)
  where  $A \approx_\circ B \equiv \text{elts } A \approx \text{elts } B$ 
```

Rules

```
lemma (in v11) v11-veqpollI[intro]:
  assumes  $\mathcal{D}_\circ r = A$  and  $\mathcal{R}_\circ r = B$ 
  shows  $A \approx_\circ B$ 
  {proof}
```

```
lemmas v11-veqpollI[intro] = v11.v11-veqpollI
```

```
lemma v11-veqpollE[elim]:
  assumes  $A \approx_\circ B$ 
  obtains  $f$  where v11  $f$  and  $\mathcal{D}_\circ f = A$  and  $\mathcal{R}_\circ f = B$ 
  {proof}
```

Set operations.

```
lemma veqpoll-vsingleton: set  $\{x\} \approx_\circ$  set  $\{y\}$ 
  {proof}
```

```
lemma veqpoll-vinsert:
  assumes  $A \approx_\circ B$  and  $a \notin A$  and  $b \notin B$ 
  shows vinsert  $a$   $A \approx_\circ$  vinsert  $b$   $B$ 
  {proof}
```

```
lemma veqpoll-pair:
  assumes  $a \neq b$  and  $c \neq d$ 
  shows set  $\{a, b\} \approx_\circ$  set  $\{c, d\}$ 
  {proof}
```

```
lemma veqpoll-vpair:
  assumes  $a \neq b$  and  $c \neq d$ 
  shows  $\langle a, b \rangle \approx_\circ \langle c, d \rangle$ 
  {proof}
```

2.6.3 *vlepoll*

```
abbreviation vlepoll ::  $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow \text{bool}$  (infixl  $\lesssim_\circ$  50)
  where  $A \lesssim_\circ B \equiv \text{elts } A \lesssim \text{elts } B$ 
```

Set operations.

```
lemma vlepoll-vsubset:
  assumes  $A \subseteq_\circ B$ 
  shows  $A \lesssim_\circ B$ 
  {proof}
```

Special properties.

lemma *vlepoll-singleton-vinsert*: set $\{x\} \lesssim_{\circ} vinsert y A$
(proof)

lemma *vlepoll-veempty-iff*[simp]: $A \lesssim_{\circ} 0 \longleftrightarrow A = 0$ *(proof)*

2.6.4 vlespoll

abbreviation *vlesspoll* :: $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ (**infixl** \prec_{\circ} 50)
where $A \prec_{\circ} B \equiv \text{elts } A \prec \text{elts } B$

lemma *vlesspoll-def*: $A \prec_{\circ} B = (A \lesssim_{\circ} B \wedge \sim(A \approx_{\circ} B))$ *(proof)*

Rules.

lemmas *vlesspollI*[intro] = *vlesspoll-def*[THEN iffD2]

lemmas *vlesspollD*[dest] = *vlesspoll-def*[THEN iffD1]

lemma *vlesspollE*[elim]:
assumes $A \prec_{\circ} B$ **and** $A \lesssim_{\circ} B \implies \sim(A \approx_{\circ} B) \implies P$
shows P
(proof)

lemma (in *v11*) *v11-vlepollI*[intro]:
assumes $\mathcal{D}_{\circ} r = A$ **and** $\mathcal{R}_{\circ} r \subseteq_{\circ} B$
shows $A \lesssim_{\circ} B$
(proof)

lemmas *v11-vlepollI*[intro] = *v11.v11-vlepollI*

lemma *v11-vlepollE*[elim]:
assumes $A \lesssim_{\circ} B$
obtains f **where** *v11 f* **and** $\mathcal{D}_{\circ} f = A$ **and** $\mathcal{R}_{\circ} f \subseteq_{\circ} B$
(proof)

2.7 Cardinality

2.7.1 Background

The section presents further results about the cardinality of terms of the type V . The emphasis of this work, however, is on the development of a theory of finite sets internalized in the type V .

Many of the results that are presented in this section were carried over (with amendments) from the theory *Finite* in the main library of Isabelle/HOL.

```
declare One-nat-def[simp del]
```

2.7.2 Cardinality of an arbitrary set

Elementary properties.

```
lemma vcard-veqpoll: vcard A = vcard B  $\longleftrightarrow$  A  $\approx_\circ$  B
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma vcard-vlepoll: vcard A  $\leq$  vcard B  $\longleftrightarrow$  A  $\lesssim_\circ$  B
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma vcard-vempty: vcard A = 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  A = 0
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemmas vcard-vemptyD = vcard-vempty[THEN iffD1]
  and vcard-vemptyI = vcard-vempty[THEN iffD2]
```

```
lemma vcard-neq-vempty: vcard A  $\neq$  0N  $\longleftrightarrow$  A  $\neq$  0N
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemmas vcard-neq-vemptyD = vcard-neq-vempty[THEN iffD1]
  and vcard-neq-vemptyI = vcard-neq-vempty[THEN iffD2]
```

Set operations.

```
lemma vcard-mono:
  assumes A  $\subseteq_\circ$  B
  shows vcard A  $\leq$  vcard B
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma vcard-vinsert-in[simp]:
  assumes a  $\in_\circ$  A
  shows vcard (vinsert a A) = vcard A
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma vcard-vintersection-left: vcard (A  $\cap_\circ$  B)  $\leq$  vcard A
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma vcard-vintersection-right: vcard (A  $\cap_\circ$  B)  $\leq$  vcard B
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma vcard-vunion:
  assumes vdisjnt A B
  shows vcard (A  $\cup_\circ$  B) = vcard A  $\oplus$  vcard B
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma vcard-vdiff[simp]: vcard (A  $-_\circ$  B)  $\oplus$  vcard (A  $\cap_\circ$  B) = vcard A
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma vcard-vdiff-vssubset:
  assumes  $B \subseteq_{\circ} A$ 
  shows  $\text{vcard}(A -_{\circ} B) \oplus \text{vcard } B = \text{vcard } A$ 
  {proof}
```

Connections.

```
lemma (in vsv) vsv-vcard-vdomain:  $\text{vcard}(\mathcal{D}_{\circ} r) = \text{vcard } r$ 
  {proof}
```

Special properties.

```
lemma vcard-vunion-vintersection:
   $\text{vcard}(A \cup_{\circ} B) \oplus \text{vcard}(A \cap_{\circ} B) = \text{vcard } A \oplus \text{vcard } B$ 
  {proof}
```

2.7.3 Finite sets

```
abbreviation vfinite ::  $V \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ 
  where  $\text{vfinite } A \equiv \text{finite}(\text{elts } A)$ 
```

```
lemma vfinite-def:  $\text{vfinite } A \leftrightarrow (\exists n \in_{\circ} \omega. n \approx_{\circ} A)$ 
  {proof}
```

Rules.

```
lemmas vfiniteI[intro!] = vfinite-def[THEN iffD2]
```

```
lemmas vfiniteD[dest!] = vfinite-def[THEN iffD1]
```

```
lemma vfiniteE1[elim!]:
  assumes  $\text{vfinite } A$  and  $\exists n \in_{\circ} \omega. n \approx_{\circ} A \implies P$ 
  shows  $P$ 
  {proof}
```

```
lemma vfiniteE2[elim]:
  assumes  $\text{vfinite } A$ 
  obtains  $n$  where  $n \in_{\circ} \omega$  and  $n \approx_{\circ} A$ 
  {proof}
```

Elementary properties.

```
lemma veqpoll-omega-vcard[intro, simp]:
  assumes  $n \in_{\circ} \omega$  and  $n \approx_{\circ} A$ 
  shows  $\text{vcard } A = n$ 
  {proof}
```

```
lemma (in vsv) vfinite-vimage[intro]:
  assumes  $\text{vfinite } A$ 
  shows  $\text{vfinite}(r ' \circ A)$ 
  {proof}
```

```
lemmas [intro] = vsv.vfinite-vimage
```

```
lemma vfinite-veqpoll-trans:
  assumes  $\text{vfinite } A$  and  $A \approx_{\circ} B$ 
  shows  $\text{vfinite } B$ 
  {proof}
```

```
lemma vfinite-vlepoll-trans:
```

```
assumes vfinite A and B  $\lesssim_{\circ}$  A
shows vfinite B
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma vfinite-vlesspoll-trans:
assumes vfinite A and B  $<_{\circ}$  A
shows vfinite B
⟨proof⟩
```

Induction.

```
lemma vfinite-induct[consumes 1, case-names vempty vinset]:
assumes vfinite F
and P 0
and  $\wedge x F. [[vfinite F; x \notin_{\circ} F; P F]] \implies P (vinset x F)$ 
shows P F
⟨proof⟩
```

Set operations.

```
lemma vfinite-vempty[simp]: vfinite (0N) ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma vfinite-vsingleton[simp]: vfinite (set {x}) ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma vfinite-vdoubleton[simp]: vfinite (set {x, y}) ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma vfinite-vinset:
assumes vfinite F
shows vfinite (vinset x F)
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma vfinite-vinsetD:
assumes vfinite (vinset x F)
shows vfinite F
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma vfinite-vsubset:
assumes vfinite B and A  $\subseteq_{\circ}$  B
shows vfinite A
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma vfinite-vunion: vfinite (A  $\cup_{\circ}$  B)  $\leftrightarrow$  vfinite A  $\wedge$  vfinite B
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma vfinite-vunionI:
assumes vfinite A and vfinite B
shows vfinite (A  $\cup_{\circ}$  B)
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma vfinite-vunionD:
assumes vfinite (A  $\cup_{\circ}$  B)
shows vfinite A and vfinite B
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma vfinite-vintersectionI:
assumes vfinite A and vfinite B
shows vfinite (A  $\cap_{\circ}$  B)
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma vfinite-VPowI:
```

```
assumes vfinite A
shows vfinite (VPow A)
⟨proof⟩
```

Connections.

```
lemma vfinite-vcard-vfinite: vfinite (vcard A) = vfinite A
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma vfinite-vcard-omega-iff: vfinite A ↔ vcard A ∈₀ ω
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemmas vcard-vfinite-omega = vfinite-vcard-omega-iff[ THEN iffD2]
and vfinite-vcard-omega = vfinite-vcard-omega-iff[ THEN iffD1]
```

```
lemma vfinite-csucc[intro, simp]:
assumes vfinite A
shows csucc (vcard A) = succ (vcard A)
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemmas [intro, simp] = finite-csucc
```

Previous connections.

```
lemma vcard-vsingleton[simp]: vcard (set {a}) = 1ℕ ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma vfinite-vcard-vinsert-nin[simp]:
assumes vfinite A and a ∉₀ A
shows vcard (vinsert a A) = csucc (vcard A)
⟨proof⟩
```

2.8 Further results about ordinal numbers

2.8.1 Background

The subsection presents several results about ordinal numbers. The primary general reference for this section is [59].

lemmas [*intro*] = *Limit-is-Ord Ord-in-Ord*

2.8.2 Further ordinal arithmetic and inequalities

lemma *Ord-succ-mono*:

assumes *Ord* β **and** $\alpha \in_0 \beta$

shows *succ* $\alpha \in_0 \text{succ } \beta$

{proof}

lemma *Limit-right-Limit-mult*:

— Based on Theorem 8.23 in [59].

assumes *Ord* α **and** *Limit* β **and** $0 \in_0 \alpha$

shows *Limit* $(\alpha * \beta)$

{proof}

lemma *Limit-left-Limit-mult*:

assumes *Limit* α **and** *Ord* β **and** $0 \in_0 \beta$

shows *Limit* $(\alpha * \beta)$

{proof}

lemma *zero-if-Limit-eq-Limit-plus-vnat*:

assumes *Limit* α **and** *Limit* β **and** $\alpha = \beta + n$ **and** $n \in_0 \omega$

shows $n = 0$

{proof}

lemma *Ord-vsubset-closed*:

assumes *Ord* α **and** *Ord* γ **and** $\alpha \subseteq_0 \beta$ **and** $\beta \in_0 \gamma$

shows $\alpha \in_0 \gamma$

{proof}

lemma

— Based on Exercise 1, page 53 in [59].

assumes *Ord* α **and** *Ord* γ **and** $\alpha + \beta \in_0 \gamma$

shows *Ord-plus-Ord-closed-augend*: $\alpha \in_0 \gamma$

and *Ord-plus-Ord-closed-addend*: $\beta \in_0 \gamma$

{proof}

lemma *Ord-ex1-Limit-plus-in-omega*:

— Based on Theorem 8.13 in [59].

assumes *Ord* α **and** $\omega \subseteq_0 \alpha$

shows $\exists !\beta. \exists !n. n \in_0 \omega \wedge \text{Limit } \beta \wedge \alpha = \beta + n$

{proof}

lemma *not-Limit-if-in-Limit-plus-omega*:

assumes *Limit* α **and** $\alpha \in_0 \beta$ **and** $\beta \in_0 \alpha + \omega$

shows $\neg \text{Limit } \beta$

{proof}

lemma *Limit-plus-omega-vsubset-Limit*:

assumes *Limit* α **and** *Limit* β **and** $\alpha \in_0 \beta$

shows $\alpha + \omega \subseteq_0 \beta$

{proof}

lemma *Limit-plus-nat-in-Limit*:

assumes *Limit* α **and** *Limit* β **and** $\alpha \in_{\circ} \beta$
shows $\alpha + a_{\mathbb{N}} \in_{\circ} \beta$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *omega2-vsubset-Limit*:

assumes *Limit* α **and** $\omega \in_{\circ} \alpha$
shows $\omega + \omega \subseteq_{\circ} \alpha$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

2.9 Finite sequences

2.9.1 Background

The section presents a theory of finite sequences internalized in the type V . The content of this subsection was inspired by and draws on many ideas from the content of the theory *List* in the main library of Isabelle/HOL.

2.9.2 Definition and common properties

A finite sequence is defined as a single-valued binary relation whose domain is an initial segment of the set of natural numbers.

```
locale vfsequence = vsv xs for xs +
assumes vfsequence-vdomain-in-omega:  $\mathcal{D}_\circ \text{ xs } \in_\circ \omega$ 
```

```
locale vfsequence-pair = r1: vfsequence xs1 + r2: vfsequence xs2 for xs1 xs2
```

Rules.

```
lemmas [intro] = vfsequence.axioms(1)
```

```
lemma vfsequenceI[intro]:
assumes vsv xs and  $\mathcal{D}_\circ \text{ xs } \in_\circ \omega$ 
shows vfsequence xs
{proof}
```

```
lemma vfsequenceD[dest]:
assumes vfsequence xs
shows  $\mathcal{D}_\circ \text{ xs } \in_\circ \omega$ 
{proof}
```

```
lemma vfsequenceE[elim]:
assumes vfsequence xs and  $\mathcal{D}_\circ \text{ xs } \in_\circ \omega \implies P$ 
shows P
{proof}
```

```
lemma vfsequence-iff: vfsequence xs  $\leftrightarrow$  vsv xs  $\wedge$   $\mathcal{D}_\circ \text{ xs } \in_\circ \omega$ 
{proof}
```

Elementary properties.

```
lemma (in vfsequence) vfsequence-vdomain:  $\mathcal{D}_\circ \text{ xs } = \text{vcard } \text{xs}$ 
{proof}
```

```
lemma (in vfsequence) vfsequence-vcard-in-omega[simp]:  $\text{vcard } \text{xs } \in_\circ \omega$ 
{proof}
```

Set operations.

```
lemma vfsequence-vempty[intro, simp]: vfsequence 0 {proof}
```

```
lemma vfsequence-vsingleton[intro, simp]: vfsequence (set {⟨0, a⟩})
{proof}
```

```
lemma (in vfsequence) vfsequence-vinsert:
vfsequence (vinsert ⟨vcard xs, a⟩ xs)
{proof}
```

Connections.

lemma (in vfsequence) vfsequence-vfinite[simp]: *vfinite xs*
{proof}

lemma (in vfsequence) vfsequence-vlrestriction[intro, simp]:
assumes $k \in_{\circ} \omega$
shows *vfsequence (xs |^l k)*
{proof}

lemma vfsequence-vproduct:
assumes $n \in_{\circ} \omega$ **and** $xs \in_{\circ} (\prod_{i \in_{\circ} n} A_i)$
shows *vfsequence xs*
{proof}

lemma vfsequence-vcpower:
assumes $n \in_{\circ} \omega$ **and** $xs \in_{\circ} A^{\wedge}_{\times} n$
shows *vfsequence xs*
{proof}

lemma vfsequence-vcomp-vsuv-vfsequence:
assumes *vsv f* **and** *vfsequence xs* **and** $\mathcal{R}_{\circ} xs \subseteq_{\circ} \mathcal{D}_{\circ} f$
shows *vfsequence (f o xs)*
{proof}

Special properties.

lemma (in vfsequence) vfsequence-vdomain-vlrestriction[intro, simp]:
assumes $k \in_{\circ} vcard xs$
shows $\mathcal{D}_{\circ} (xs |^l k) = k$
{proof}

lemma (in vfsequence) vfsequence-vlrestriction-vcard[simp]:
 $xs |^l (vcard xs) = xs$
{proof}

lemma vfsequence-vfinite-vcardI:
assumes *vsv xs* **and** *vfinite xs* **and** $\mathcal{D}_{\circ} xs = vcard xs$
shows *vfsequence xs*
{proof}

lemma (in vfsequence) vfsequence-vrangeE:
assumes $a \in_{\circ} \mathcal{R}_{\circ} xs$
obtains n **where** $n \in_{\circ} vcard xs$ **and** $xs(n) = a$
{proof}

lemma (in vfsequence) vfsequence-vrange-vproduct:
assumes $\bigwedge i. i \in_{\circ} vcard xs \implies xs(i) \in_{\circ} A_i$
shows $xs \in_{\circ} (\prod_{i \in_{\circ} vcard xs} A_i)$
{proof}

lemma (in vfsequence) vfsequence-vrange-vcpower:
assumes $\mathcal{R}_{\circ} xs \subseteq_{\circ} A$
shows $xs \in_{\circ} A^{\wedge}_{\times} (vcard xs)$
{proof}

Alternative forms of existing results.

lemmas [intro, simp] = vfsequence.vfsequence-vcard-in-omega
and [intro, simp] = vfsequence.vfsequence-vfinite
and [intro, simp] = vfsequence.vfsequence-vlrestriction
and [intro, simp] = vfsequence.vfsequence-vdomain-vlrestriction

and [*intro, simp*] = *vfsequence.vfsequence-vlrestriction-vcard*

2.9.3 Appending an element to a finite sequence: *vcons*

Definition and common properties

```
definition vcons :: V ⇒ V ⇒ V (infixr #. 65)
  where xs #. x = vinsert {vcard xs, x} xs
```

Syntax.

abbreviation *vempty-vfsequence* (⟨[]⟩) **where**
vempty-vfsequence ≡ 0::V

notation *vempty-vfsequence* (⟨[]⟩)

nonterminal *fsfields*

nonterminal *vlist*

syntax

```
:: V ⇒ fsfields (↔)
-fsfields :: fsfields ⇒ V ⇒ fsfields (↔, / →)
-vlist :: fsfields ⇒ V (⟨[(-)].⟩)
-vapp :: V ⇒ fsfields ⇒ V (⟨- ()().⟩ [100, 100] 100)
```

syntax-consts

```
-vlist == vcons and
-vapp == app
```

translations

```
[xs, x]. = [xs]. #. x
[x]. = []#. x
```

translations

```
f(xs, x). = f([xs, x].)
f(x). = f([x].)
```

Rules.

lemma *vconsI[intro!]*:

```
assumes a ∈o vinser {vcard xs, x} xs
shows a ∈o xs #. x
{proof}
```

lemma *vconsD[dest!]*:

```
assumes a ∈o xs #. x
shows a ∈o vinser {vcard xs, x} xs
{proof}
```

lemma *vconsE[elim!]*:

```
assumes a ∈o xs #. x
obtains a where a ∈o vinser {vcard xs, x} xs
{proof}
```

Elementary properties.

lemma *vcons-neq-vempty[simp]*: ys #. y ≠ []. {proof}

Set operations.

lemma *vcons-vsingleton*: [a]. = set {⟨0_N, a⟩}. {proof}

```
lemma vcons-vdoubleton:  $[a, b]_\circ = \text{set} \{\langle 0_N, a \rangle, \langle 1_N, b \rangle\}$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 
```

```
lemma vcons-vsubset:  $xs \subseteq_\circ xs \#_\circ x \langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 
```

```
lemma vcons-vsubset':
```

```
  assumes vcons xs x  $\subseteq_\circ ys$ 
  shows vcons xs x  $\subseteq_\circ \text{vcons } ys \ y$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 
```

Connections.

```
lemma (in vfsequence) vfsequence-vcons[intro, simp]: vfsequence (xs  $\#_\circ x$ )
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 
```

```
lemma (in vfsequence) vfsequence-vcons-vdomain[simp]:
   $\mathcal{D}_\circ (xs \#_\circ x) = \text{succ} (\text{vcard } xs)$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 
```

```
lemma (in vfsequence) vfsequence-vcons-vrange[simp]:
   $\mathcal{R}_\circ (xs \#_\circ x) = \text{vinser} x (\mathcal{R}_\circ xs)$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 
```

```
lemma (in vfsequence) vfsequence-vrange-vconsI:
  assumes  $\mathcal{R}_\circ xs \subseteq_\circ X$  and  $x \in_\circ X$ 
  shows  $\mathcal{R}_\circ (xs \#_\circ x) \subseteq_\circ X$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 
```

```
lemmas vfsequence-vrange-vconsI = vfsequence.vfsequence-vrange-vconsI[rotated 1]
```

Special properties.

```
lemma vcons-vrange-mono:
```

```
  assumes  $xs \subseteq_\circ ys$ 
  shows  $\mathcal{R}_\circ (xs \#_\circ x) \subseteq_\circ \mathcal{R}_\circ (ys \#_\circ x)$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 
```

```
lemma (in vfsequence) vfsequence-vlrestriction-succ:
  assumes [simp]:  $k \in_\circ \text{vcard } xs$ 
  shows  $xs \uparrow^l_\circ \text{succ } k = xs \uparrow^l_\circ k \ #_\circ (xs(k))$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 
```

```
lemma (in vfsequence) vfsequence-vremove-vcons-vfsequence:
  assumes  $xs = xs' \ #_\circ x$ 
  shows vfsequence  $xs'$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 
```

```
lemma (in vfsequence) vfsequence-vcons-ex:
  assumes  $xs \neq []_\circ$ 
  obtains  $xs' \ x$  where  $xs = xs' \ #_\circ x$  and vfsequence  $xs'$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 
```

Induction and case analysis

```
lemma vfsequence-induct[consumes 1, case-names 0 vcons]:
  assumes vfsequence xs
  and  $P []_\circ$ 
  and  $\wedge_{xs \ x} [[\text{vfsequence } xs; P xs]] \implies P (xs \ #_\circ x)$ 
  shows  $P \ xs$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 
```

```
lemma vfsequence-cases[consumes 1, case-names 0 vcons]:
  assumes vfsequence xs
  and xs = [] $\circ$   $\implies$  P
  and  $\wedge_{xs'}$  x. [[xs = xs'  $\#_\circ$  x; vfsequence xs']]  $\implies$  P
  shows P
  {proof}
```

Evaluation

```
lemma (in vfsequence) vfsequence-vcard-vcons[simp]:
  vcard (xs  $\#_\circ$  x) = succ (vcard xs)
  {proof}
```

```
lemma (in vfsequence) vfsequence-at-last[intro, simp]:
  assumes i = vcard xs
  shows (xs  $\#_\circ$  x)(i) = x
  {proof}
```

```
lemma (in vfsequence) vfsequence-at-not-last[intro, simp]:
  assumes i  $\in_\circ$  vcard xs
  shows (xs  $\#_\circ$  x)(i) = xs(i)
  {proof}
```

Alternative forms of existing results.

```
lemmas [intro, simp] = vfsequence.vfsequence-vcons
  and [intro, simp] = vfsequence.vfsequence-vcard-vcons
  and [intro, simp] = vfsequence.vfsequence-at-last
  and [intro, simp] = vfsequence.vfsequence-at-not-last
  and [intro, simp] = vfsequence.vfsequence-vcons-vdomain
  and [intro, simp] = vfsequence.vfsequence-vcons-vrange
```

Congruence-like properties

```
context vfsequence-pair
begin
```

```
lemma vcons-eq-vcard-eq:
  assumes xs1  $\#_\circ$  x1 = xs2  $\#_\circ$  x2
  shows vcard xs1 = vcard xs2
  {proof}
```

```
lemma vcons-eqD[dest]:
  assumes xs1  $\#_\circ$  x1 = xs2  $\#_\circ$  x2
  shows xs1 = xs2 and x1 = x2
  {proof}
```

```
lemma vcons-eqI:
  assumes xs1 = xs2 and x1 = x2
  shows xs1  $\#_\circ$  x1 = xs2  $\#_\circ$  x2
  {proof}
```

```
lemma vcons-eq-iff[simp]: (xs1  $\#_\circ$  x1 = xs2  $\#_\circ$  x2)  $\longleftrightarrow$  (xs1 = xs2  $\wedge$  x1 = x2)
  {proof}
```

```
end
```

Alternative forms of existing results.

```

context
  fixes xs1 xs2
  assumes xs1: vfsequence xs1
    and xs2: vfsequence xs2
begin

lemmas-with[ OF vfsequence-pair.intro[ OF xs1 xs2] ]:
  vcons-eqD' = vfsequence-pair.vcons-eqD
  and vcons-eq-iff[intro, simp] = vfsequence-pair.vcons-eq-iff

end

lemmas vcons-eqD[ dest ] = vcons-eqD'[ rotated -1 ]

```

2.9.4 Transfer between the type V list and finite sequences

Initialization

```

primrec vfsequence-of-vlist :: V list  $\Rightarrow$  V
  where
    vfsequence-of-vlist [] = 0
    | vfsequence-of-vlist (x # xs) = vfsequence-of-vlist xs #o x

definition vlist-of-vfsequence :: V  $\Rightarrow$  V list
  where vlist-of-vfsequence = inv-into UNIV vfsequence-of-vlist

lemma vfsequence-vfsequence-of-vlist: vfsequence (vfsequence-of-vlist xs)
  {proof}

lemma inj-vfsequence-of-vlist: inj vfsequence-of-vlist
  {proof}

lemma range-vfsequence-of-vlist:
  range vfsequence-of-vlist = {xs. vfsequence xs}
  {proof}

lemma vlist-of-vfsequence-vfsequence-of-vlist[simp]:
  vlist-of-vfsequence (vfsequence-of-vlist xs) = xs
  {proof}

lemma (in vfsequence) vfsequence-of-vlist-vlist-of-vfsequence[simp]:
  vfsequence-of-vlist (vlist-of-vfsequence xs) = xs
  {proof}

lemmas vfsequence-of-vlist-vlist-of-vfsequence[intro, simp] =
  vfsequence.vfsequence-of-vlist-vlist-of-vfsequence

lemma vlist-of-vfsequence-vempty[simp]: vlist-of-vfsequence []o = []
  {proof}

Transfer relation 1.

definition cr-vfsequence :: V  $\Rightarrow$  V list  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  where cr-vfsequence a b  $\longleftrightarrow$  (a = vfsequence-of-vlist b)

lemma cr-vfsequence-right-total[transfer-rule]: right-total cr-vfsequence
  {proof}

lemma cr-vfsequence-bi-unqie[transfer-rule]: bi-unique cr-vfsequence

```

{proof}

lemma *cr-vfsequence-transfer-domain-rule*[*transfer-domain-rule*]:

*Domain*_{in}*p cr-vfsequence* = ($\lambda xs. vfsequence xs$)

{proof}

lemma *cr-vfsequence-vconsD*:

assumes *cr-vfsequence* (*xs* #_o *x*) (*ys* # *ys*)

shows *cr-vfsequence xs ys* **and** *x* = *y*

{proof}

Transfer relation 2.

definition *cr-cr-vfsequence* :: *V* \Rightarrow *V list list* \Rightarrow *bool*

where *cr-cr-vfsequence a b* \longleftrightarrow

(*a* = *vfsequence-of-vlist* (*map vfsequence-of-vlist b*))

lemma *cr-cr-vfsequence-right-total*[*transfer-rule*]:

right-total cr-cr-vfsequence

{proof}'

lemma *cr-cr-vfsequence-bi-unqie*[*transfer-rule*]: *bi-unique cr-cr-vfsequence*

{proof}

Transfer relation for scalars.

definition *cr-scalar* :: (*V* \Rightarrow '*a* \Rightarrow *bool*) \Rightarrow *V* \Rightarrow '*a* \Rightarrow *bool*

where *cr-scalar R x y* = ($\exists a. x = [a]_o \wedge R a y$)

lemma *cr-scalar-bi-unique*[*transfer-rule*]:

assumes *bi-unique R*

shows *bi-unique (cr-scalar R)*

{proof}'

lemma *cr-scalar-right-total*[*transfer-rule*]:

assumes *right-total R*

shows *right-total (cr-scalar R)*

{proof}'

lemma *cr-scalar-transfer-domain-rule*[*transfer-domain-rule*]:

*Domain*_{in}*p (cr-scalar R)* = ($\lambda x. \exists a. x = [a]_o \wedge Domain_{in}p R a$)

{proof}'

Transfer rules for previously defined entities

context

includes *lifting-syntax*

begin

lemma *vfsequence-vempty-transfer*[*transfer-rule*]: *cr-vfsequence []* #_o []

{proof}'

lemma *vfsequence-vempty-ll-transfer*[*transfer-rule*]:

cr-cr-vfsequence [[[]]] #_o [[[]]]

{proof}'

lemma *vcons-transfer*[*transfer-rule*]:

((=) ==> *cr-vfsequence* ==> *cr-vfsequence*) ($\lambda x xs. xs \#_o x$) ($\lambda x xs. x \# xs$)

{proof}'

```
lemma vcons-lt-transfer[transfer-rule]:
  (cr-vfsequence ==> cr-cr-vfsequence ==> cr-cr-vfsequence)
  ( $\lambda x \text{ xs}. \text{xs} \#_{\circ} x$ ) ( $\lambda x \text{ xs}. x \# \text{xs}$ )
  {proof}
```

```
lemma vfsequence-vrange-transfer[transfer-rule]:
  (cr-vfsequence ==> (=)) ( $\lambda \text{xs}. \text{elts } (\mathcal{R}_{\circ} \text{ xs})$ ) list.set
  {proof}
```

```
lemma vcard-transfer[transfer-rule]:
  (cr-vfsequence ==> cr-omega) vcard length
  {proof}
```

```
lemma vcard-lt-transfer[transfer-rule]:
  (cr-cr-vfsequence ==> cr-omega) vcard length
  {proof}
```

end

Corollaries.

```
lemma vdomain-vfsequence-of-vlist:  $\mathcal{D}_{\circ}$  (vfsequence-of-vlist xs) = length xs
  {proof}
```

```
lemma vrangle-vfsequence-of-vlist:
   $\mathcal{R}_{\circ}$  (vfsequence-of-vlist xs) = set (list.set xs)
  {proof}
```

```
lemma cr-cr-vfsequence-transfer-domain-rule[transfer-domain-rule]:
  Domainin cr-cr-vfsequence =
  ( $\lambda \text{xss}. \text{vfsequence } \text{xss} \wedge (\forall \text{xse} \in \mathcal{R}_{\circ} \text{ xss}. \text{vfsequence } \text{xss})$ )
  {proof}
```

Appending elements

```
definition vappend ::  $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V$  (infixr  $\langle @_{\circ} \rangle$  65)
  where xs  $@_{\circ}$  ys =
    vfsequence-of-vlist (vlist-of-vfsequence ys  $\circledast$  vlist-of-vfsequence xs)
```

Transfer.

```
lemma vappend-transfer[transfer-rule]:
  includes lifting-syntax
  shows (cr-vfsequence ==> cr-vfsequence ==> cr-vfsequence)
  ( $\lambda \text{xs} \text{ ys}. \text{vappend } \text{ys} \text{ xs}$ ) append
  {proof}
```

```
lemma vappend-lt-transfer[transfer-rule]:
  includes lifting-syntax
  shows (cr-cr-vfsequence ==> cr-cr-vfsequence ==> cr-cr-vfsequence)
  ( $\lambda \text{xs} \text{ ys}. \text{vappend } \text{ys} \text{ xs}$ ) append
  {proof}
```

Elementary properties.

```
lemma (in vfsequence) vfsequence-vappend-vempty-vfsequence[simp]:
  [] $_{\circ}$   $\circledast$  xs = xs
  {proof}
```

```
lemmas vfsequence-vappend-vempty-vfsequence[simp] =
  vfsequence.vfsequence-vappend-vempty-vfsequence
```

```
lemma (in vfsequence) vfsequence-vappend-vfsequence-vempty[simp]:
  xs @o []o = xs
  {proof}
```

```
lemmas vfsequence-vappend-vfsequence-vempty[simp] =
  vfsequence.vfsequence-vappend-vfsequence-vempty
```

```
lemma vappend-vcons[simp]:
  assumes vfsequence xs and vfsequence ys
  shows xs @o (ys #o y) = (xs @o ys) #o y
  {proof}
```

Distinct elements

```
definition vdistinct :: V ⇒ bool
  where vdistinct xs = distinct (vlist-of-vfsequence xs)
```

Transfer.

```
lemma vdistinct-transfer[transfer-rule]:
  includes lifting-syntax
  shows (cr-vfsequence ==> (=)) vdistinct distinct
  {proof}
```

```
lemma vdistinct-lt-transfer[transfer-rule]:
  includes lifting-syntax
  shows (cr-cr-vfsequence ==> (=)) vdistinct distinct
  {proof}
```

Elementary properties.

```
lemma (in vfsequence) vfsequence-vdistinct-if-vcard-vrange-eq-vcard:
  assumes vcard (Ro xs) = vcard xs
  shows vdistinct xs
  {proof}
```

```
lemma vdistinct-vempty[intro, simp]: vdistinct []o
  {proof}
```

```
lemma (in vfsequence) vfsequence-vcons-vdistinct:
  assumes vdistinct (xs #o x)
  shows vdistinct xs
  {proof}
```

```
lemma (in vfsequence) vfsequence-vcons-nin-vrange:
  assumes vdistinct (xs #o x)
  shows x ∉ Ro xs
  {proof}
```

```
lemma (in vfsequence) vfsequence-v11I[intro]:
  assumes vdistinct xs
  shows v11 xs
  {proof}
```

```
lemma (in vfsequence) vfsequence-vcons-vdistinctI:
  assumes vdistinct xs and x ∉ Ro xs
  shows vdistinct (xs #o x)
  {proof}
```

```

lemmas vfsequence-vcons-vdistinctI[intro] =
  vfsequence.vfsequence-vcons-vdistinctI

lemma (in vfsequence) vfsequence-nin-vrange-vcons:
  assumes y ∉ R○ xs and y ≠ x
  shows y ∉ R○ (xs #○ x)
  {proof}
}

lemmas vfsequence-nin-vrange-vcons[intro] =
  vfsequence.vfsequence-nin-vrange-vcons

```

Concatenation of sequences

```

definition vconcat :: V ⇒ V
  where vconcat xss =
    vfsequence-of-vlist(
      concat (map vlist-of-vfsequence (vlist-of-vfsequence xss))
    )

```

Transfer.

```

lemma vconcat-transfer[transfer-rule]:
  includes lifting-syntax
  shows (cr-cr-vfsequence ==> cr-vfsequence) vconcat concat
  {proof}
}

```

Elementary properties.

```

lemma vconcat-vempty[simp]: vconcat []○ = []○
  {proof}
}

```

```

lemma vconcat-append[simp]:
  assumes vfsequence xss
  and ∀ xse○ R○ xss. vfsequence xs
  and vfsequence yss
  and ∀ xse○ R○ yss. vfsequence xs
  shows vconcat (xss @○ yss) = vconcat xss @○ vconcat yss
  {proof}
}

```

```

lemma vconcat-vcons[simp]:
  assumes vfsequence xs and vfsequence xss and ∀ xse○ R○ xss. vfsequence xs
  shows vconcat (xss #○ xs) = vconcat xss @○ xs
  {proof}
}

```

```

lemma (in vfsequence) vfsequence-vconcat-fsingleton[simp]: vconcat [xs]○ = xs
  {proof}
}

```

```

lemmas vfsequence-vconcat-fsingleton[simp] =
  vfsequence.vfsequence-vconcat-fsingleton

```

2.9.5 Finite sequences and the Cartesian product

```

lemma vfsequence-vcons-vproductI[intro!]:
  assumes n ∈○ ω
  and xs ∈○ (Π○ i ∈○ vcard xs. A i)
  and x ∈○ A (vcard xs)
  and n = vcard (xs #○ x)
  shows xs #○ x ∈○ (Π○ i ∈○ n. A i)
  {proof}
}

```

lemma *vfsequence-vcons-vproductD*[*dest*]:
assumes $xs \#_o x \in_o (\prod_{i \in_o n} A_i)$ **and** $n \in_o \omega$
shows $xs \in_o (\prod_{i \in_o n} vcard\ xs. A_i)$
and $x \in_o A (vcard\ xs)$
and $n = vcard (xs \#_o x)$
{proof}

lemma *vfsequence-vcons-vproductE*[*elim!*]:
assumes $xs \#_o x \in_o (\prod_{i \in_o n} A_i)$ **and** $n \in_o \omega$
obtains $xs \in_o (\prod_{i \in_o n} vcard\ xs. A_i)$
and $x \in_o A (vcard\ xs)$
and $n = vcard (xs \#_o x)$
{proof}

2.9.6 Binary Cartesian product based on finite sequences: *ftimes*

definition *ftimes* :: $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V$ (**infixr** \times_\bullet 80)
where $ftimes\ a\ b \equiv (\prod_{i \in_o 2\mathbb{N}}. if\ i = 0\ then\ a\ else\ b)$

lemma *small-fpairs*[*simp*]: $small \{[a, b]_o \mid a, b. [a, b]_o \in_o r\}$
{proof}

Rules.

lemma *ftimesI1*[*intro*]:
assumes $x = [a, b]_o$ **and** $a \in_o A$ **and** $b \in_o B$
shows $x \in_o A \times_\bullet B$
{proof}

lemma *ftimesI2*[*intro!*]:
assumes $a \in_o A$ **and** $b \in_o B$
shows $[a, b]_o \in_o A \times_\bullet B$
{proof}

lemma *fproductE1*[*elim!*]:
assumes $x \in_o A \times_\bullet B$
obtains a, b **where** $x = [a, b]_o$ **and** $a \in_o A$ **and** $b \in_o B$
{proof}

lemma *fproductE2*[*elim!*]:
assumes $[a, b]_o \in_o A \times_\bullet B$ **obtains** $a \in_o A$ **and** $b \in_o B$
{proof}

Set operations.

lemma *vfinite-0-left*[*simp*]: $0 \times_\bullet b = 0$
{proof}

lemma *vfinite-0-right*[*simp*]: $a \times_\bullet 0 = 0$
{proof}

lemma *fproduct-vintersection*: $(a \cap_o b) \times_\bullet (c \cap_o d) = (a \times_\bullet c) \cap_o (b \times_\bullet d)$
{proof}

lemma *fproduct-vdiff*: $a \times_\bullet (b -_o c) = (a \times_\bullet b) -_o (a \times_\bullet c)$ *{proof}*

lemma *vfinite-ftimesI*[*intro!*]:
assumes *vfinite* a **and** *vfinite* b
shows *vfinite* $(a \times_\bullet b)$
{proof}

fetimes and *vcpower*

lemma *vproduct-vpair*: $[a, b]_o \in_o (\prod_{i \in \omega} f i) \leftrightarrow \langle a, b \rangle \in_o f(0_N) \times_o f(1_N)$
{proof}

Connections.

lemma *vcpower-two-ftimes*: $A \hat{\times}_x 2_N = A \times_\bullet A$
{proof}

lemma *vcpower-two-ftimesI[intro]*:

assumes $x \in_o A \times_\bullet A$
shows $x \in_o A \hat{\times}_x 2_N$
{proof}

lemma *vcpower-two-ftimesD[dest]*:

assumes $x \in_o A \hat{\times}_x 2_N$
shows $x \in_o A \times_\bullet A$
{proof}

lemma *vcpower-two-ftimesE[elim]*:

assumes $x \in_o A \hat{\times}_x 2_N$ **and** $x \in_o A \times_\bullet A \implies P$
shows P
{proof}

lemma *vfsequence-vcpower-two-vpair*: $[a, b]_o \in_o A \hat{\times}_x 2_N \leftrightarrow \langle a, b \rangle \in_o A \times_o A$
{proof}

lemma *vsv-vfsequence-two*:

assumes *vsv gf* **and** $\mathcal{D}_o gf = 2_N$
shows $[vpfst gf, vpsnd gf]_o = gf$
{proof}

lemma *vsv-vfsequence-three*:

assumes *vsv hgf* **and** $\mathcal{D}_o hgf = 3_N$
shows $[vpfst hgf, vpsnd hgf, vpthrd hgf]_o = hgf$
{proof}

2.9.7 Sequence as an element of a Cartesian power of a set

lemma *vcons-in-vcpowerI[intro!]*:

assumes $n \in_o \omega$
and $xs \in_o A \hat{\times}_x vcard xs$
and $x \in_o A$
and $n = vcard(xs \#_o x)$
shows $xs \#_o x \in_o A \hat{\times}_x n$
{proof}

lemma *vcons-in-vcpowerD[dest]*:

assumes $xs \#_o x \in_o A \hat{\times}_x n$ **and** $n \in_o \omega$
shows $xs \in_o A \hat{\times}_x vcard xs$
and $x \in_o A$
and $n = vcard(xs \#_o x)$
{proof}

lemma *vcons-in-vcpowerE1[elim!]*:

assumes $xs \#_o x \in_o A \hat{\times}_x n$ **and** $n \in_o \omega$
obtains $xs \in_o A \hat{\times}_x vcard xs$ **and** $x \in_o A$ **and** $n = vcard(xs \#_o x)$
{proof}

```
lemma vcons-in-vcpowerE2:
  assumes xs ∈o A ^x n and n ∈o ω and 0 ∈o n
  obtains x xs' where xs = xs' #o x
    and xs' ∈o A ^x vcard xs'
    and x ∈o A
    and n = vcard (xs' #o x)
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma vcons-vcpower1E:
  assumes xs ∈o A ^x 1N
  obtains x where xs = [x]o and x ∈o A
  ⟨proof⟩
```

2.9.8 The set of all finite sequences on a set

Definition and elementary properties

```
definition vfsequences-on :: V ⇒ V
  where vfsequences-on X = set {x. vfsequence x ∧ (∀ i ∈o Do x. x([i]) ∈o X)}
```

```
lemma vfsequences-on-subset-w-set:
  {x. vfsequence x ∧ (∀ i ∈ elts (Do x). x([i]) ∈o X)} ⊆ elts (VPow (ω ×o X))
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma small-vfsequences-on[simp]:
  small {x. vfsequence x ∧ (∀ i ∈o Do x. x([i]) ∈o X)}
  ⟨proof⟩
```

Rules.

```
lemma vfsequences-onI:
  assumes vfsequence xs and ∀ i. i ∈o Do xs ⇒ xs([i]) ∈o X
  shows xs ∈o vfsequences-on X
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma vfsequences-onD[dest]:
  assumes xs ∈o vfsequences-on X
  shows vfsequence xs and ∀ i. i ∈o Do xs ⇒ xs([i]) ∈o X
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma vfsequences-onE[elim]:
  assumes xs ∈o vfsequences-on X
  obtains vfsequence xs and ∀ i. i ∈o Do xs ⇒ xs([i]) ∈o X
  ⟨proof⟩
```

Further properties

```
lemma vfsequences-on-vsubset-mono:
  assumes A ⊆o B
  shows vfsequences-on A ⊆o vfsequences-on B
  ⟨proof⟩
```

2.10 Binary relation as a finite sequence

2.10.1 Background

This section exposes the theory of binary relations that are represented by a two element finite sequence $[a, b]_\circ$ (as opposed to a pair $\langle a, b \rangle$). Many results were adapted from the theory *CZH-Sets-BRelations*.

As previously, many of the results that are presented in this section can be assumed to have been adapted (with amendments) from the theory *Relation* in the main library.

```
lemma fpair-iff[simp]: ( $[a, b]_\circ = [a', b']_\circ$ ) = ( $a = a' \wedge b = b'$ ) {proof}
```

```
lemmas fpair-inject[elim!] = fpair-iff[THEN iffD1, THEN conjE]
```

2.10.2 fpairs

```
definition fpairs ::  $V \Rightarrow V$  where
```

```
fpairs r = set {x.  $x \in_\circ r \wedge (\exists a b. x = [a, b]_\circ)}$ }
```

```
lemma small-fpairs[simp]: small {x.  $x \in_\circ r \wedge (\exists a b. x = [a, b]_\circ)$ }  
{proof}
```

Rules.

```
lemma fpairsI[intro]:
```

```
assumes  $x \in_\circ r$  and  $x = [a, b]_\circ$ 
```

```
shows  $x \in_\circ \text{fpairs } r$ 
```

```
{proof}
```

```
lemma fpairsD[dest]:
```

```
assumes  $x \in_\circ \text{fpairs } r$ 
```

```
shows  $x \in_\circ r$  and  $\exists a b. x = [a, b]_\circ$ 
```

```
{proof}
```

```
lemma fpairsE[elim]:
```

```
assumes  $x \in_\circ \text{fpairs } r$ 
```

```
obtains a b where  $x = [a, b]_\circ$  and  $[a, b]_\circ \in_\circ r$ 
```

```
{proof}
```

```
lemma fpairs-iff:  $x \in_\circ \text{fpairs } r \leftrightarrow x \in_\circ r \wedge (\exists a b. x = [a, b]_\circ)$  {proof}
```

Elementary properties.

```
lemma fpairs-iff-elts:  $[a, b]_\circ \in_\circ \text{fpairs } r \leftrightarrow [a, b]_\circ \in_\circ r$  {proof}
```

Set operations.

```
lemma fpairs-vempty[simp]:  $\text{fpairs } 0 = 0$  {proof}
```

```
lemma fpairs-vsingleton[simp]:  $\text{fpairs } (\text{set } \{[a, b]_\circ\}) = \text{set } \{[a, b]_\circ\}$  {proof}
```

```
lemma fpairs-vinsert:  $\text{fpairs } (\text{vinsert } [a, b]_\circ A) = \text{set } \{[a, b]_\circ\} \cup_\circ \text{fpairs } A$   
{proof}
```

```
lemma fpairs-mono:
```

```
assumes  $r \subseteq_\circ s$ 
```

```
shows  $\text{fpairs } r \subseteq_\circ \text{fpairs } s$ 
```

```
{proof}
```

```
lemma fpairs-vunion:  $\text{fpairs } (A \cup_\circ B) = \text{fpairs } A \cup_\circ \text{fpairs } B$  {proof}
```

lemma fpairs-vintersection: $\text{fpairs}(A \cap_0 B) = \text{fpairs} A \cap_0 \text{fpairs} B$ $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$

lemma fpairs-vdiff: $\text{fpairs}(A -_0 B) = \text{fpairs} A -_0 \text{fpairs} B$ $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$

Special properties.

lemma fpairs-ex-vfst:

assumes $x \in_0 \text{fpairs } r$
shows $\exists b. [x(0_N), b]_0 \in_0 r$
 $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$

lemma fpairs-ex-vsnd:

assumes $x \in_0 \text{fpairs } r$
shows $\exists a. [a, x(1_N)]_0 \in_0 r$
 $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$

lemma fpair-vcpower2I[intro]:

assumes $a \in_0 A \wedge_{\times} 1_N$ **and** $b \in_0 A \wedge_{\times} 1_N$
shows $vconcat[a, b]_0 \in_0 A \wedge_{\times} 2_N$
 $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$

2.10.3 Constructors

Identity relation

definition fid-on :: $V \Rightarrow V$

where $\text{fid-on } A = \text{set} \{[a, a]_0 \mid a. a \in_0 A\}$

lemma fid-on-small[simp]: $\text{small} \{[a, a]_0 \mid a. a \in_0 A\}$

$\langle\text{proof}\rangle$

Rules.

lemma fid-on-eqI:

assumes $a = b$ **and** $a \in_0 A$
shows $[a, b]_0 \in_0 \text{fid-on } A$
 $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$

lemma fid-onI[intro!]:

assumes $a \in_0 A$
shows $[a, a]_0 \in_0 \text{fid-on } A$
 $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$

lemma fid-onD[dest!]:

assumes $[a, a]_0 \in_0 \text{fid-on } A$
shows $a \in_0 A$
 $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$

lemma fid-onE[elim!]:

assumes $x \in_0 \text{fid-on } A$ **and** $\exists a \in_0 A. x = [a, a]_0 \implies P$
shows P
 $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$

lemma fid-on-iff: $[a, b]_0 \in_0 \text{fid-on } A \leftrightarrow a = b \wedge a \in_0 A$ $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$

Set operations.

lemma fid-on-vempty[simp]: $\text{fid-on } 0 = 0$ $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$

lemma fid-on-vsingleton[simp]: $\text{fid-on}(\text{set}\{a\}) = \text{set}\{[a, a]_0\}$ $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$

lemma fid-on-vdoubleton: fid-on (set {a, b}) = set {[a, a]o, [b, b]o} *{proof}*

lemma fid-on-mono:

assumes $A \subseteq_o B$

shows fid-on A \subseteq_o fid-on B

{proof}

lemma fid-on-vinsert: vinsert [a, a]o (fid-on A) = fid-on (vinsert a A)
{proof}

lemma fid-on-vintersection: fid-on (A \cap_o B) = fid-on A \cap_o fid-on B *{proof}*

lemma fid-on-vunion: fid-on (A \cup_o B) = fid-on A \cup_o fid-on B *{proof}*

lemma fid-on-vdiff: fid-on (A $-_o$ B) = fid-on A $-_o$ fid-on B *{proof}*

Special properties.

lemma fid-on-vsubset-vcpower: fid-on A \subseteq_o A $\hat{\times}_x 2_N$ *{proof}*

Constant function

definition fconst-on :: V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V

where fconst-on A c = set {[a, c]o | a. a \in_o A}

lemma small-fconst-on[simp]: small {[a, c]o | a. a \in_o A}
{proof}

Rules.

lemma fconst-onI[intro!]:

assumes $a \in_o A$

shows [a, c]o \in_o fconst-on A c

{proof}

lemma fconst-onD[dest!]:

assumes [a, c]o \in_o fconst-on A c

shows $a \in_o A$

{proof}

lemma fconst-onE[elim!]:

assumes $x \in_o$ fconst-on A c

obtains a where $a \in_o A$ and $x = [a, c]o$

{proof}

lemma fconst-on-iff: [a, c]o \in_o fconst-on A c \leftrightarrow a \in_o A *{proof}*

Set operations.

lemma fconst-on-vempty[simp]: fconst-on 0 c = 0
{proof}

lemma fconst-on-vsingleton[simp]: fconst-on (set {a}) c = set {[a, c]o}
{proof}

lemma fconst-on-vdoubleton: fconst-on (set {a, b}) c = set {[a, c]o, [b, c]o}
{proof}

lemma fconst-on-mono:

assumes $A \subseteq_o B$

shows $fconst\text{-on } A \ c \subseteq_0 fconst\text{-on } B \ c$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $fconst\text{-on-vinsert}:$

$(vinsert [a, c]_0 (fconst\text{-on } A \ c)) = (fconst\text{-on} (vinsert a A) \ c)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $fconst\text{-on-vintersection}:$

$fconst\text{-on} (A \cap_0 B) \ c = fconst\text{-on } A \ c \cap_0 fconst\text{-on } B \ c$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $fconst\text{-on-vunion}: fconst\text{-on} (A \cup_0 B) \ c = fconst\text{-on } A \ c \cup_0 fconst\text{-on } B \ c$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $fconst\text{-on-vdiff}: fconst\text{-on} (A \setminus_0 B) \ c = fconst\text{-on } A \ c \setminus_0 fconst\text{-on } B \ c$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Special properties.

lemma $fconst\text{-on-eq-times}: fconst\text{-on } A \ c = A \times_{\bullet} \text{set } \{c\}$ $\langle proof \rangle$

Composition

definition $fcomp :: V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V$ (**infixr** $\langle \circ_{\bullet} \rangle$ 75)
where $r \circ_{\bullet} s = \text{set } \{[a, c]_0 \mid a \in c. \exists b. [a, b]_0 \in_0 s \wedge [b, c]_0 \in_0 r\}$
notation $fcomp$ (**infixr** $\langle \circ_{\bullet} \rangle$ 75)

lemma $fcomp\text{-small}[simp]: \text{small } \{[a, c]_0 \mid a \in c. \exists b. [a, b]_0 \in_0 s \wedge [b, c]_0 \in_0 r\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Rules.

lemma $fcompI[intro]:$
assumes $[b, c]_0 \in_0 r$ **and** $[a, b]_0 \in_0 s$
shows $[a, c]_0 \in_0 r \circ_{\bullet} s$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $fcompD[dest]:$
assumes $[a, c]_0 \in_0 r \circ_{\bullet} s$
shows $\exists b. [b, c]_0 \in_0 r \wedge [a, b]_0 \in_0 s$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $fcompE[elim]:$
assumes $ac \in_0 r \circ_{\bullet} s$
obtains $a \ b \ c$ **where** $ac = [a, c]_0$ **and** $[a, b]_0 \in_0 s$ **and** $[b, c]_0 \in_0 r$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Elementary properties.

lemma $fcomp\text{-assoc}: (r \circ_{\bullet} s) \circ_{\bullet} t = r \circ_{\bullet} (s \circ_{\bullet} t)$ $\langle proof \rangle$

Set operations.

lemma $fcomp\text{-vempty-left}[simp]: 0 \circ_{\bullet} r = 0$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $fcomp\text{-vempty-right}[simp]: r \circ_{\bullet} 0 = 0$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $fcomp\text{-mono}:$
assumes $r' \subseteq_0 r$ **and** $s' \subseteq_0 s$
shows $r' \circ_{\bullet} s' \subseteq_0 r \circ_{\bullet} s$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *fcomp-vinsert-left*[simp]:
 $vinsert ([a, b]_o) s \circ_o r = (set \{[a, b]_o\} \circ_o r) \cup_o (s \circ_o r)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *fcomp-vinsert-right*[simp]:
 $r \circ_o vinsert [a, b]_o s = (r \circ_o set \{[a, b]_o\}) \cup_o (r \circ_o s)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *fcomp-vunion-left*[simp]: $(s \cup_o t) \circ_o r = (s \circ_o r) \cup_o (t \circ_o r)$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *fcomp-vunion-right*[simp]: $r \circ_o (s \cup_o t) = (r \circ_o s) \cup_o (r \circ_o t)$ $\langle proof \rangle$

Connections.

lemma *fcomp-fid-on-idem*[simp]: *fid-on A* \circ_o *fid-on A* = *fid-on A* $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *fcomp-fid-on*[simp]: *fid-on A* \circ_o *fid-on B* = *fid-on (A ∩_o B)* $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *fcomp-fconst-on-fid-on*[simp]: *fconst-on A c* \circ_o *fid-on A* = *fconst-on A c*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Special properties.

lemma *fcomp-vsubset-vtimes*:
assumes $r \subseteq_o B \times_o C$ **and** $s \subseteq_o A \times_o B$
shows $r \circ_o s \subseteq_o A \times_o C$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *fcomp-obtain-middle*[elim]:
assumes $[a, c]_o \in_o f \circ_o g$
obtains b **where** $[a, b]_o \in_o g$ **and** $[b, c]_o \in_o f$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Converse relation

definition *fconverse* :: $V \Rightarrow V (\langle (-^{-1}_o) \rangle [1000] 999)$
where $r^{-1}_o = set \{[b, a]_o \mid a \in_o [a, b]_o \in_o r\}$

lemma *fconverse-small*[simp]: *small {[b, a]_o} | a ∈_o [a, b]_o ∈_o r*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Rules.

lemma *fconverseI*[sym, intro!]:
assumes $[a, b]_o \in_o r$
shows $[b, a]_o \in_o r^{-1}_o$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *fconverseD*[sym, dest]:
assumes $[a, b]_o \in_o r^{-1}_o$
shows $[b, a]_o \in_o r$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *fconverseE*[elim!]:
assumes $x \in_o r^{-1}_o$
obtains $a \in_o [a, b]_o$ **where** $x = [b, a]_o$ **and** $[a, b]_o \in_o r$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *fconverse-iff*: $[b, a]_o \in_o r^{-1}_o \longleftrightarrow [a, b]_o \in_o r$ $\langle proof \rangle$

Set operations.

lemma *fconverse-vempty*[*simp*]: $0^{-1} \bullet = 0$ *{proof}*

lemma *fconverse-vsingleton*: $(\text{set } \{[a, b]_o\})^{-1} \bullet = \text{set } \{[b, a]_o\}$ *{proof}*

lemma *fconverse-vdoubleton*: $(\text{set } \{[a, b]_o, [c, d]_o\})^{-1} \bullet = \text{set } \{[b, a]_o, [d, c]_o\}$ *{proof}*

lemma *fconverse-vinsert*: $(\text{vinsert } [a, b]_o r)^{-1} \bullet = \text{vinsert } [b, a]_o (r^{-1} \bullet)$ *{proof}*

lemma *fconverse-vintersection*: $(r \cap_o s)^{-1} \bullet = r^{-1} \bullet \cap_o s^{-1} \bullet$ *{proof}*

lemma *fconverse-vunion*: $(r \cup_o s)^{-1} \bullet = r^{-1} \bullet \cup_o s^{-1} \bullet$ *{proof}*

Connections.

lemma *fconverse-fid-on*[*simp*]: $(\text{fid-on } A)^{-1} \bullet = \text{fid-on } A$ *{proof}*

lemma *fconverse-fconst-on*[*simp*]: $(\text{fconst-on } A c)^{-1} \bullet = \text{set } \{c\} \times_\bullet A$ *{proof}*

lemma *fconverse-fcomp*: $(r \circ_\bullet s)^{-1} \bullet = s^{-1} \bullet \circ_\bullet r^{-1} \bullet$ *{proof}*

lemma *fconverse-ftimes*: $(A \times_\bullet B)^{-1} \bullet = (B \times_\bullet A)$ *{proof}*

Special properties.

lemma *fconverse-pred*:

assumes *small* $\{[a, b]_o \mid a \in_o A \wedge b \in_o A\}$
shows $(\text{set } \{[a, b]_o \mid a \in_o A \wedge b \in_o A\})^{-1} \bullet = \text{set } \{[b, a]_o \mid a \in_o A \wedge b \in_o A\}$
{proof}

Left restriction

definition *flrestriction* :: $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V$ (*infixr* $\langle \uparrow^l \bullet \rangle$ 80)

where $r \uparrow^l \bullet A = \text{set } \{[a, b]_o \mid a \in_o A \wedge b \in_o A \wedge [a, b]_o \in_o r\}$

lemma *flrestriction-small*[*simp*]: *small* $\{[a, b]_o \mid a \in_o A \wedge b \in_o A \wedge [a, b]_o \in_o r\}$
{proof}

Rules.

lemma *flrestrictionI*[*intro!*]:

assumes $a \in_o A$ **and** $[a, b]_o \in_o r$
shows $[a, b]_o \in_o r \uparrow^l \bullet A$
{proof}

lemma *flrestrictionD*[*dest*]:

assumes $[a, b]_o \in_o r \uparrow^l \bullet A$
shows $a \in_o A$ **and** $[a, b]_o \in_o r$
{proof}

lemma *flrestrictionE*[*elim!*]:

assumes $x \in_o r \uparrow^l \bullet A$
obtains $a \in_o A$ **where** $x = [a, b]_o$ **and** $a \in_o A$ **and** $[a, b]_o \in_o r$
{proof}

Set operations.

lemma *flrestriction-on-vempty*[*simp*]: $r \uparrow^l \bullet 0 = 0$ *{proof}*

lemma *flrestriction-vempty*[*simp*]: $0 \uparrow^l \bullet A = 0$ *{proof}*

lemma *frestriction-vsingleton-in*[simp]:
assumes $a \in_{\circ} A$
shows $\text{set } \{[a, b]_{\circ}\} \upharpoonright_{\bullet} A = \text{set } \{[a, b]_{\circ}\}$
{proof}

lemma *frestriction-vsingleton-nin*[simp]:
assumes $a \notin_{\circ} A$
shows $\text{set } \{[a, b]_{\circ}\} \upharpoonright_{\bullet} A = \emptyset$
{proof}

lemma *frestriction-mono*:
assumes $A \subseteq_{\circ} B$
shows $r \upharpoonright_{\bullet} A \subseteq_{\circ} r \upharpoonright_{\bullet} B$
{proof}

lemma *frestriction-vinsert-nin*[simp]:
assumes $a \notin_{\circ} A$
shows $(\text{vinsert } [a, b]_{\circ} r) \upharpoonright_{\bullet} A = r \upharpoonright_{\bullet} A$
{proof}

lemma *frestriction-vinsert-in*:
assumes $a \in_{\circ} A$
shows $(\text{vinsert } [a, b]_{\circ} r) \upharpoonright_{\bullet} A = \text{vinsert } [a, b]_{\circ} (r \upharpoonright_{\bullet} A)$
{proof}

lemma *frestriction-vintersection*: $(r \cap_{\circ} s) \upharpoonright_{\bullet} A = r \upharpoonright_{\bullet} A \cap_{\circ} s \upharpoonright_{\bullet} A$ *{proof}*

lemma *frestriction-vunion*: $(r \cup_{\circ} s) \upharpoonright_{\bullet} A = r \upharpoonright_{\bullet} A \cup_{\circ} s \upharpoonright_{\bullet} A$ *{proof}*

lemma *frestriction-vdiff*: $(r -_{\circ} s) \upharpoonright_{\bullet} A = r \upharpoonright_{\bullet} A -_{\circ} s \upharpoonright_{\bullet} A$ *{proof}*

Connections.

lemma *frestriction-fid-on*[simp]: $(\text{fid-on } A) \upharpoonright_{\bullet} B = \text{fid-on } (A \cap_{\circ} B)$ *{proof}*

lemma *frestriction-fconst-on*: $(\text{fconst-on } A c) \upharpoonright_{\bullet} B = (\text{fconst-on } B c) \upharpoonright_{\bullet} A$
{proof}

lemma *frestriction-fconst-on-commute*:
assumes $x \in_{\circ} \text{fconst-on } A c \upharpoonright_{\bullet} B$
shows $x \in_{\circ} \text{fconst-on } B c \upharpoonright_{\bullet} A$
{proof}

lemma *frestriction-fcomp*[simp]: $(r \circ_{\bullet} s) \upharpoonright_{\bullet} A = r \circ_{\bullet} (s \upharpoonright_{\bullet} A)$ *{proof}*

Previous connections.

lemma *fcomp-rel-fid-on*[simp]: $r \circ_{\bullet} \text{fid-on } A = r \upharpoonright_{\bullet} A$ *{proof}*

lemma *fcomp-fconst-on*:
 $r \circ_{\bullet} (\text{fconst-on } A c) = (r \upharpoonright_{\bullet} \text{set } \{c\}) \circ_{\bullet} (\text{fconst-on } A c)$
{proof}

Special properties.

lemma *frestriction-vsubset-fpairs*: $r \upharpoonright_{\bullet} A \subseteq_{\circ} \text{fpairs } r$
{proof}

lemma *frestriction-vsubset-frel*: $r \upharpoonright_{\bullet} A \subseteq_{\circ} r$ *{proof}*

Right restriction

```
definition frrestriction ::  $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V$  (infixr  $\langle \cdot \rangle^r$  80)
  where  $r \cdot A = \text{set} \{[a, b]_o \mid a, b \in_o A \wedge [a, b]_o \in_o r\}$ 

lemma frrestriction-small[simp]:  $\text{small} \{[a, b]_o \mid a, b \in_o A \wedge [a, b]_o \in_o r\}$ 
  {proof}
```

Rules.

```
lemma frrestrictionI[intro!]:
  assumes  $b \in_o A$  and  $[a, b]_o \in_o r$ 
  shows  $[a, b]_o \in_o r \cdot A$ 
  {proof}
```

```
lemma frrestrictionD[dest]:
  assumes  $[a, b]_o \in_o r \cdot A$ 
  shows  $b \in_o A$  and  $[a, b]_o \in_o r$ 
  {proof}
```

```
lemma frrestrictionE[elim!]:
  assumes  $x \in_o r \cdot A$ 
  obtains  $a, b$  where  $x = [a, b]_o$  and  $b \in_o A$  and  $[a, b]_o \in_o r$ 
  {proof}
```

Set operations.

```
lemma frrestriction-on-vempty[simp]:  $r \cdot 0 = 0$  {proof}
```

```
lemma frrestriction-vempty[simp]:  $0 \cdot A = 0$  {proof}
```

```
lemma frrestriction-vsingleton-in[simp]:
  assumes  $b \in_o A$ 
  shows  $\text{set} \{[a, b]_o\} \cdot A = \text{set} \{[a, b]_o\}$ 
  {proof}
```

```
lemma frrestriction-vsingleton-nin[simp]:
  assumes  $b \notin_o A$ 
  shows  $\text{set} \{[a, b]_o\} \cdot A = 0$ 
  {proof}
```

```
lemma frrestriction-mono:
  assumes  $A \subseteq_o B$ 
  shows  $r \cdot A \subseteq_o r \cdot B$ 
  {proof}
```

```
lemma frrestriction-vinsert-nin[simp]:
  assumes  $b \notin_o A$ 
  shows  $(vinsert [a, b]_o r) \cdot A = r \cdot A$ 
  {proof}
```

```
lemma frrestriction-vinsert-in:
  assumes  $b \in_o A$ 
  shows  $(vinsert [a, b]_o r) \cdot A = vinsert [a, b]_o (r \cdot A)$ 
  {proof}
```

```
lemma frrestriction-vintersection:  $(r \cap_o s) \cdot A = r \cdot A \cap_o s \cdot A$  {proof}
```

```
lemma frrestriction-vunion:  $(r \cup_o s) \cdot A = r \cdot A \cup_o s \cdot A$  {proof}
```

lemma *frrestriction-vdiff*: $(r -_o s) \uparrow^r \bullet A = r \uparrow^r \bullet A -_o s \uparrow^r \bullet A$ *{proof}*

Connections.

lemma *frrestriction-fid-on[simp]*: $(\text{fid-on } A) \uparrow^r \bullet B = \text{fid-on} (A \cap_o B)$ *{proof}*

lemma *frrestriction-fconst-on*:

assumes $c \in_o B$
shows $(\text{fconst-on } A c) \uparrow^r \bullet B = \text{fconst-on } A c$
{proof}

lemma *frrestriction-fcomp[simp]*: $(r \circ_o s) \uparrow^r \bullet A = (r \uparrow^r \bullet A) \circ_o s$ *{proof}*

Previous connections.

lemma *fcomp-fid-on-rel[simp]*: $\text{fid-on } A \circ_o r = r \uparrow^r \bullet A$ *{proof}*

lemma *fcomp-fconst-on-rel*: $(\text{fconst-on } A c) \circ_o r = (\text{fconst-on } A c) \circ_o (r \uparrow^r \bullet A)$
{proof}

lemma *flrestriction-fconverse*: $r^{-1} \bullet \uparrow^l \bullet A = (r \uparrow^r \bullet A)^{-1} \bullet$ *{proof}*

lemma *frrestriction-fconverse*: $r^{-1} \bullet \uparrow^r \bullet A = (r \uparrow^l \bullet A)^{-1} \bullet$ *{proof}*

Special properties.

lemma *frrestriction-vsubset-rel*: $r \uparrow^r \bullet A \subseteq_o r$ *{proof}*

lemma *frrestriction-vsubset-vpairs*: $r \uparrow^r \bullet A \subseteq_o fpairs r$ *{proof}*

Restriction

definition *frestriction* :: $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V$ (**infixr** $\langle \uparrow \bullet \rangle$ 80)
where $r \uparrow \bullet A = \text{set} \{[a, b]_o \mid a \in_o A \wedge b \in_o A \wedge [a, b]_o \in_o r\}$

lemma *frestriction-small[simp]*:

$\text{small} \{[a, b]_o \mid a \in_o A \wedge b \in_o A \wedge [a, b]_o \in_o r\}$
{proof}

Rules.

lemma *frestrictionI[intro!]*:

assumes $a \in_o A$ **and** $b \in_o A$ **and** $[a, b]_o \in_o r$
shows $[a, b]_o \in_o r \uparrow \bullet A$
{proof}

lemma *frestrictionD[dest]*:

assumes $[a, b]_o \in_o r \uparrow \bullet A$
shows $a \in_o A$ **and** $b \in_o A$ **and** $[a, b]_o \in_o r$
{proof}

lemma *frestrictionE[elim!]*:

assumes $x \in_o r \uparrow \bullet A$
obtains $a \in_o A$ **where** $x = [a, b]_o$ **and** $a \in_o A$ **and** $b \in_o A$ **and** $[a, b]_o \in_o r$
{proof}

Set operations.

lemma *frestriction-on-vempty[simp]*: $r \uparrow \bullet 0 = 0$ *{proof}*

lemma *frestriction-vempty[simp]*: $0 \uparrow \bullet A = 0$ *{proof}*

lemma *frestriction-vsingleton-in*[simp]:
assumes $a \in_0 A$ **and** $b \in_0 A$
shows $\text{set} \{[a, b]_0\} \uparrow_{\bullet} A = \text{set} \{[a, b]_0\}$
{proof}

lemma *frestriction-vsingleton-nin-left*[simp]:
assumes $a \notin_0 A$
shows $\text{set} \{[a, b]_0\} \uparrow_{\bullet} A = 0$
{proof}

lemma *frestriction-vsingleton-nin-right*[simp]:
assumes $b \notin_0 A$
shows $\text{set} \{[a, b]_0\} \uparrow_{\bullet} A = 0$
{proof}

lemma *frestriction-mono*:
assumes $A \subseteq_0 B$
shows $r \uparrow_{\bullet} A \subseteq_0 r \uparrow_{\bullet} B$
{proof}

lemma *frestriction-vinsert-nin*[simp]:
assumes $a \notin_0 A$ **and** $b \notin_0 A$
shows $(vinsert [a, b]_0 r) \uparrow_{\bullet} A = r \uparrow_{\bullet} A$
{proof}

lemma *frestriction-vinsert-in*:
assumes $a \in_0 A$ **and** $b \in_0 A$
shows $(vinsert [a, b]_0 r) \uparrow_{\bullet} A = vinsert [a, b]_0 (r \uparrow_{\bullet} A)$
{proof}

lemma *frestriction-vintersection*: $(r \cap_0 s) \uparrow_{\bullet} A = r \uparrow_{\bullet} A \cap_0 s \uparrow_{\bullet} A$ *{proof}*

lemma *frestriction-vunion*: $(r \cup_0 s) \uparrow_{\bullet} A = r \uparrow_{\bullet} A \cup_0 s \uparrow_{\bullet} A$ *{proof}*

lemma *frestriction-vdiff*: $(r -_0 s) \uparrow_{\bullet} A = r \uparrow_{\bullet} A -_0 s \uparrow_{\bullet} A$ *{proof}*

Connections.

lemma *fid-on-frestriction*[simp]: $(\text{fid-on } A) \uparrow_{\bullet} B = \text{fid-on} (A \cap_0 B)$ *{proof}*

lemma *frestriction-fconst-on-ex*:
assumes $c \in_0 B$
shows $(\text{fconst-on } A c) \uparrow_{\bullet} B = \text{fconst-on} (A \cap_0 B) c$
{proof}

lemma *frestriction-fconst-on-nex*:
assumes $c \notin_0 B$
shows $(\text{fconst-on } A c) \uparrow_{\bullet} B = 0$
{proof}

lemma *frestriction-fcomp*[simp]: $(r \circ_{\bullet} s) \uparrow_{\bullet} A = (r \uparrow_{\bullet} A) \circ_{\bullet} (s \uparrow_{\bullet} A)$ *{proof}*

lemma *frestriction-fconverse*: $r^{-1}_{\bullet} \uparrow_{\bullet} A = (r \uparrow_{\bullet} A)^{-1}_{\bullet}$ *{proof}*

Previous connections.

lemma *frrestriction-frestriction*[simp]: $(r \uparrow_{\bullet} A) \uparrow^l_{\bullet} A = r \uparrow_{\bullet} A$ *{proof}*

lemma *frrestriction-frrestriction*[simp]: $(r \uparrow^l_{\bullet} A) \uparrow^r_{\bullet} A = r \uparrow_{\bullet} A$ *{proof}*

lemma *frestriction-flrestriction*[simp]: $(r \upharpoonright_{\bullet} A) \upharpoonright^l_{\bullet} A = r \upharpoonright_{\bullet} A$ *{proof}*

lemma *frestriction-frrestriction*[simp]: $(r \upharpoonright_{\bullet} A) \upharpoonright^r_{\bullet} A = r \upharpoonright_{\bullet} A$ *{proof}*

Special properties.

lemma *frestriction-vsubset-fpairs*: $r \upharpoonright_{\bullet} A \subseteq_{\circ} fpairs r$ *{proof}*

lemma *frestriction-vsubset-ftimes*: $r \upharpoonright_{\bullet} A \subseteq_{\circ} A \hat{\times}_{\times} 2_{\mathbb{N}}$ *{proof}*

lemma *frestriction-vsubset-rel*: $r \upharpoonright_{\bullet} A \subseteq_{\circ} r$ *{proof}*

2.10.4 Properties

Domain

definition *fdomain* :: $V \Rightarrow V (\langle \mathcal{D}_{\bullet} \rangle)$

where $\mathcal{D}_{\bullet} r = set \{a. \exists b. [a, b]_{\circ} \in_{\circ} r\}$

notation *fdomain* ($\langle \mathcal{D}_{\bullet} \rangle$)

lemma *fdomain-small*[simp]: *small* $\{a. \exists b. [a, b]_{\circ} \in_{\circ} r\}$
{proof}

Rules.

lemma *fdomainI*[intro]:

assumes $[a, b]_{\circ} \in_{\circ} r$
shows $a \in_{\circ} \mathcal{D}_{\bullet} r$
{proof}

lemma *fdomainD*[dest]:

assumes $a \in_{\circ} \mathcal{D}_{\bullet} r$
shows $\exists b. [a, b]_{\circ} \in_{\circ} r$
{proof}

lemma *fdomainE*[elim]:

assumes $a \in_{\circ} \mathcal{D}_{\bullet} r$
obtains b where $[a, b]_{\circ} \in_{\circ} r$
{proof}

lemma *fdomain-iff*: $a \in_{\circ} \mathcal{D}_{\bullet} r \leftrightarrow (\exists y. [a, y]_{\circ} \in_{\circ} r)$ *{proof}*

Set operations.

lemma *fdomain-vempty*[simp]: $\mathcal{D}_{\bullet} 0 = 0$ *{proof}*

lemma *fdomain-vsingleton*[simp]: $\mathcal{D}_{\bullet} (set \{[a, b]_{\circ}\}) = set \{a\}$ *{proof}*

lemma *fdomain-vdoubleton*[simp]: $\mathcal{D}_{\bullet} (set \{[a, b]_{\circ}, [c, d]_{\circ}\}) = set \{a, c\}$
{proof}

lemma *fdomain-mono*:

assumes $r \subseteq_{\circ} s$
shows $\mathcal{D}_{\bullet} r \subseteq_{\circ} \mathcal{D}_{\bullet} s$
{proof}

lemma *fdomain-vinsert*[simp]: $\mathcal{D}_{\bullet} (vinsert [a, b]_{\circ} r) = vinsert a (\mathcal{D}_{\bullet} r)$
{proof}

lemma *fdomain-vunion*: $\mathcal{D}_{\bullet} (A \cup_{\circ} B) = \mathcal{D}_{\bullet} A \cup_{\circ} \mathcal{D}_{\bullet} B$ *{proof}*

lemma *fdomain-vintersection-vsubset*: $\mathcal{D}_\bullet (A \cap_0 B) \subseteq_0 \mathcal{D}_\bullet A \cap_0 \mathcal{D}_\bullet B$ *{proof}*

lemma *fdomain-vdiff-vsubset*: $\mathcal{D}_\bullet A -_0 \mathcal{D}_\bullet B \subseteq_0 \mathcal{D}_\bullet (A -_0 B)$ *{proof}*

Connections.

lemma *fdomain-fid-on[simp]*: $\mathcal{D}_\bullet (\text{fid-on } A) = A$ *{proof}*

lemma *fdomain-fconst-on[simp]*: $\mathcal{D}_\bullet (\text{fconst-on } A c) = A$ *{proof}*

lemma *fdomain-flrestriction*: $\mathcal{D}_\bullet (r \upharpoonright_\bullet A) = \mathcal{D}_\bullet r \cap_0 A$ *{proof}*

Special properties.

lemma *fdomain-vsubset-ftimes*:

assumes *fpairs r* $\subseteq_0 A \times_\bullet B$

shows $\mathcal{D}_\bullet r \subseteq_0 A$

{proof}

lemma *fdomain-vsubset-VUnion2*: $\mathcal{D}_\bullet r \subseteq_0 \bigcup_0 (\bigcup_0 (\bigcup_0 r))$ *{proof}*

Range

definition *frange* :: $V \Rightarrow V (\langle \mathcal{R}_\bullet \rangle)$

where *frange r* = *set {b. ∃ a. [a, b]₀ ∈₀ r}*

notation *frange* ($\langle \mathcal{R}_\bullet \rangle$)

lemma *frange-small[simp]*: *small {b. ∃ a. [a, b]₀ ∈₀ r}* *{proof}*

Rules.

lemma *frangeI[intro]*:

assumes $[a, b]_0 \in_0 r$

shows $b \in_0 \mathcal{R}_\bullet r$

{proof}

lemma *frangeD[dest]*:

assumes $b \in_0 \mathcal{R}_\bullet r$

shows $\exists a. [a, b]_0 \in_0 r$

{proof}

lemma *frangeE[elim!]*:

assumes $b \in_0 \mathcal{R}_\bullet r$

obtains *a where* $[a, b]_0 \in_0 r$

{proof}

lemma *frange-if*: $b \in_0 \mathcal{R}_\bullet r \longleftrightarrow (\exists a. [a, b]_0 \in_0 r)$ *{proof}*

Set operations.

lemma *frange-vempty[simp]*: $\mathcal{R}_\bullet 0 = 0$ *{proof}*

lemma *frange-vsingleton[simp]*: $\mathcal{R}_\bullet (\text{set } \{[a, b]_0\}) = \text{set } \{b\}$ *{proof}*

lemma *frange-vdoubleton[simp]*: $\mathcal{R}_\bullet (\text{set } \{[a, b]_0, [c, d]_0\}) = \text{set } \{b, d\}$ *{proof}*

lemma *frange-mono*:

assumes $r \subseteq_0 s$

shows $\mathcal{R}_\bullet \ r \subseteq_\circ \mathcal{R}_\bullet \ s$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *frange-vinsert[simp]*: $\mathcal{R}_\bullet \ (vinsert [a, b]_\circ \ r) = vinsert b \ (\mathcal{R}_\bullet \ r)$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *frange-vunion*: $\mathcal{R}_\bullet \ (r \cup_\circ s) = \mathcal{R}_\bullet \ r \cup_\circ \mathcal{R}_\bullet \ s$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *frange-vintersection-vsubset*: $\mathcal{R}_\bullet \ (r \cap_\circ s) \subseteq_\circ \mathcal{R}_\bullet \ r \cap_\circ \mathcal{R}_\bullet \ s$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *frange-vdiff-vsubset*: $\mathcal{R}_\bullet \ r -_\circ \mathcal{R}_\bullet \ s \subseteq_\circ \mathcal{R}_\bullet \ (r -_\circ s)$ $\langle proof \rangle$

Connections.

lemma *frange-fid-on[simp]*: $\mathcal{R}_\bullet \ (fid-on A) = A$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *frange-fconst-on-vempty[simp]*: $\mathcal{R}_\bullet \ (fconst-on 0 c) = 0$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *frange-fconst-on-ne[simp]*:

assumes $A \neq 0$
shows $\mathcal{R}_\bullet \ (fconst-on A c) = set \{c\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *frange-vrrestriction*: $\mathcal{R}_\bullet \ (r \upharpoonright_\bullet A) = \mathcal{R}_\bullet \ r \cap_\circ A$ $\langle proof \rangle$

Previous connections

lemma *fdomain-fconverse[simp]*: $\mathcal{D}_\bullet \ (r^{-1}_\bullet) = \mathcal{R}_\bullet \ r$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *frange-fconverse[simp]*: $\mathcal{R}_\bullet \ (r^{-1}_\bullet) = \mathcal{D}_\bullet \ r$ $\langle proof \rangle$

Special properties.

lemma *frange-iff-vdomain*: $b \in_\circ \mathcal{R}_\bullet \ r \longleftrightarrow (\exists a \in_\circ \mathcal{D}_\bullet \ r. [a, b]_\circ \in_\circ r)$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *frange-vsubset-ftimes*:

assumes *fpairs* $r \subseteq_\circ A \times_\bullet B$
shows $\mathcal{R}_\bullet \ r \subseteq_\circ B$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *fpairs-vsubset-fdomain-frange[simp]*: *fpairs* $r \subseteq_\circ (\mathcal{D}_\bullet \ r) \times_\bullet (\mathcal{R}_\bullet \ r)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *frange-vsubset-VUnion2*: $\mathcal{R}_\bullet \ r \subseteq_\circ \bigcup_\circ (\bigcup_\circ r)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Field

definition *ffield* :: $V \Rightarrow V$
where $ffield \ r = \mathcal{D}_\bullet \ r \cup_\circ \mathcal{R}_\bullet \ r$

abbreviation *app-field* :: $V \Rightarrow V \ (\langle \mathcal{F}_\bullet \rangle)$
where $\mathcal{F}_\bullet \ r \equiv ffield \ r$

Rules.

lemma *ffieldI1[intro]*:

assumes $a \in_\circ \mathcal{D}_\bullet \ r \cup_\circ \mathcal{R}_\bullet \ r$
shows $a \in_\circ ffield \ r$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ffieldI2[intro]*:

```

assumes  $[a, b]_o \in_o r$ 
shows  $a \in_o ffield\ r$ 
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma  $ffieldI3[intro]$ :
assumes  $[a, b]_o \in_o r$ 
shows  $b \in_o ffield\ r$ 
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma  $ffieldD[intro]$ :
assumes  $a \in_o ffield\ r$ 
shows  $a \in_o \mathcal{D}_\bullet\ r \cup_o \mathcal{R}_\bullet\ r$ 
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma  $ffieldE[elim]$ :
assumes  $a \in_o ffield\ r$  and  $a \in_o \mathcal{D}_\bullet\ r \cup_o \mathcal{R}_\bullet\ r \implies P$ 
shows  $P$ 
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma  $ffield-pair[elim]$ :
assumes  $a \in_o ffield\ r$ 
obtains  $b$  where  $[a, b]_o \in_o r \vee [b, a]_o \in_o r$ 
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma  $ffield-iff$ :  $a \in_o ffield\ r \longleftrightarrow (\exists b. [a, b]_o \in_o r \vee [b, a]_o \in_o r)$   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

Set operations.

lemma  $ffield-vempty[simp]$ :  $ffield\ 0 = 0$   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma  $ffield-vsingleton[simp]$ :  $ffield\ (set\ \{[a, b]_o\}) = set\ \{a, b\}$   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma  $ffield-vdoubleton[simp]$ :
 $ffield\ (set\ \{[a, b]_o, [c, d]_o\}) = set\ \{a, b, c, d\}$ 
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma  $ffield-mono$ :
assumes  $r \subseteq_o s$ 
shows  $ffield\ r \subseteq_o ffield\ s$ 
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma  $ffield-vinsert[simp]$ :
 $ffield\ (vinsert\ [a, b]_o\ r) = set\ \{a, b\} \cup_o (ffield\ r)$ 
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma  $ffield-vunion[simp]$ :  $ffield\ (r \cup_o s) = ffield\ r \cup_o ffield\ s$ 
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

Connections.

lemma  $fid-on-ffield[simp]$ :  $ffield\ (fid-on\ A) = A$   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma  $fconst-on-ffield-ne[intro, simp]$ :
assumes  $A \neq 0$ 
shows  $ffield\ (fconst-on\ A\ c) = vinsert\ c\ A$ 
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma  $fconst-on-ffield-vempty[simp]$ :  $ffield\ (fconst-on\ 0\ c) = 0$   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma  $ffield-fconverse[simp]$ :  $ffield\ (r^{-1}_\bullet) = ffield\ r$   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

Special properties.

```
lemma ffield-vsubset-VUnion2:  $\mathcal{F}_\bullet r \subseteq_\circ \cup_\circ (\cup_\circ (r))$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

Image

```
definition fimage ::  $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V$  (infixr `•` 90)
```

```
  where  $r \cdot A = \mathcal{R}_\bullet (r \uparrow_\bullet A)$ 
```

```
notation fimage (infixr `•` 90)
```

```
lemma fimage-small[simp]: small { $b$ .  $\exists a \in_\circ A. [a, b]_\circ \in_\circ r$ }
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

Rules.

```
lemma fimageI1:
```

```
  assumes  $x \in_\circ \mathcal{R}_\bullet (r \uparrow_\bullet A)$ 
```

```
  shows  $x \in_\circ r \cdot A$ 
```

 $\langle proof \rangle$

```
lemma fimageI2[intro]:
```

```
  assumes  $[a, b]_\circ \in_\circ r$  and  $a \in_\circ A$ 
```

```
  shows  $b \in_\circ r \cdot A$ 
```

 $\langle proof \rangle$

```
lemma fimageD[dest]:
```

```
  assumes  $x \in_\circ r \cdot A$ 
```

```
  shows  $x \in_\circ \mathcal{R}_\bullet (r \uparrow_\bullet A)$ 
```

 $\langle proof \rangle$

```
lemma fimageE[elim]:
```

```
  assumes  $b \in_\circ r \cdot A$ 
```

```
  obtains  $a$  where  $[a, b]_\circ \in_\circ r$  and  $a \in_\circ A$ 
```

 $\langle proof \rangle$

```
lemma fimage-iff:  $b \in_\circ r \cdot A \longleftrightarrow (\exists a \in_\circ A. [a, b]_\circ \in_\circ r)$   $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

Set operations.

```
lemma fimage-vempty[simp]:  $0 \cdot A = 0$   $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

```
lemma fimage-of-vempty[simp]:  $r \cdot 0 = 0$   $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

```
lemma fimage-vsingleton-in[intro, simp]:
```

```
  assumes  $a \in_\circ A$ 
```

```
  shows  $\text{set } \{[a, b]_\circ\} \cdot A = \text{set } \{b\}$ 
```

 $\langle proof \rangle$

```
lemma fimage-vsingleton-nin[intro, simp]:
```

```
  assumes  $a \notin_\circ A$ 
```

```
  shows  $\text{set } \{[a, b]_\circ\} \cdot A = 0$ 
```

 $\langle proof \rangle$

```
lemma fimage-vsingleton-vinsert[intro, simp]:
```

```
   $\text{set } \{[a, b]_\circ\} \cdot \text{vinsert } a A = \text{set } \{b\}$ 
```

 $\langle proof \rangle$

```
lemma fimage-mono:
```

```
  assumes  $r' \subseteq_\circ r$  and  $A' \subseteq_\circ A$ 
```

shows $(r' \bullet A') \subseteq_0 (r \bullet A)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *fimage-vinsert*: $r \bullet (vinsert a A) = r \bullet set \{a\} \cup_0 r \bullet A \langle proof \rangle$

lemma *fimage-vunion-left*: $(r \cup_0 s) \bullet A = r \bullet A \cup_0 s \bullet A \langle proof \rangle$

lemma *fimage-vunion-right*: $r \bullet (A \cup_0 B) = r \bullet A \cup_0 r \bullet B \langle proof \rangle$

lemma *fimage-vintersection*: $r \bullet (A \cap_0 B) \subseteq_0 r \bullet A \cap_0 r \bullet B \langle proof \rangle$

lemma *fimage-vdiff*: $r \bullet A -_0 r \bullet B \subseteq_0 r \bullet (A -_0 B) \langle proof \rangle$

Special properties.

lemma *fimage-vsingleton-iff*[*iff*]: $b \in_0 r \bullet set \{a\} \leftrightarrow [a, b]_0 \in_0 r \langle proof \rangle$

lemma *fimage-is-vempty*[*iff*]: $r \bullet A = 0 \leftrightarrow vdisjnt (\mathcal{D}_\bullet r) A \langle proof \rangle$

Connections.

lemma *fid-on-fimage*[*simp*]: $(fid-on A) \bullet B = A \cap_0 B \langle proof \rangle$

lemma *fimage-fconst-on-ne*[*simp*]:

assumes $B \cap_0 A \neq 0$
shows $(fconst-on A c) \bullet B = set \{c\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *fimage-fconst-on-vempty*[*simp*]:

assumes $vdisjnt A B$
shows $(fconst-on A c) \bullet B = 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *fimage-fconst-on-vsubset-const*[*simp*]: $(fconst-on A c) \bullet B \subseteq_0 set \{c\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *fcomp-frange*: $\mathcal{R}_\bullet (r \circ_\bullet s) = r \bullet (\mathcal{R}_\bullet s) \langle proof \rangle$

lemma *fcomp-fimage*: $(r \circ_\bullet s) \bullet A = r \bullet (s \bullet A) \langle proof \rangle$

lemma *fimage-flrestriction*[*simp*]: $(r \uparrow^l_\bullet A) \bullet B = r \bullet (A \cap_0 B) \langle proof \rangle$

lemma *fimage-frrestriction*[*simp*]: $(r \uparrow^r_\bullet A) \bullet B = A \cap_0 r \bullet B \langle proof \rangle$

lemma *fimage-frestriction*[*simp*]: $(r \uparrow_\bullet A) \bullet B = A \cap_0 (r \bullet (A \cap_0 B)) \langle proof \rangle$

lemma *fimage-fdomain*: $r \bullet \mathcal{D}_\bullet r = \mathcal{R}_\bullet r \langle proof \rangle$

lemma *fimage-eq-imp-fcomp*:

assumes $f \bullet A = g \bullet B$
shows $(h \circ_\bullet f) \bullet A = (h \circ_\bullet g) \bullet B$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Previous connections.

lemma *fcomp-rel-fconst-on-ftimes*: $r \circ_\bullet (fconst-on A c) = A \times_\bullet (r \bullet set \{c\})$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Further special properties.

lemma *fimage-vsubset*:

assumes $r \subseteq_{\circ} A \times_{\bullet} B$

shows $r \dot{\cup} C \subseteq_{\circ} B$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *fimage-set-def*: $r \dot{\cup} A = \text{set } \{b. \exists a \in_{\circ} A. [a, b]_{\circ} \in_{\circ} r\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *fimage-vsingleton*: $r \dot{\cup} \text{set } \{a\} = \text{set } \{b. [a, b]_{\circ} \in_{\circ} r\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *fimage-strict-vsubset*: $f \dot{\cup} A \subseteq_{\circ} f \dot{\cup} \mathcal{D}_{\bullet} f$ $\langle proof \rangle$

Inverse image

definition *finvimage* :: $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V$ (**infixr** $\leftarrow^{\bullet} 90$)
where $r \dashv^{\bullet} A = r^{-1} \dot{\cup} A$

lemma *finvimage-small[simp]*: $\text{small } \{a. \exists b \in_{\circ} A. [a, b]_{\circ} \in_{\circ} r\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Rules.

lemma *finvimageI[intro]*:
assumes $[a, b]_{\circ} \in_{\circ} r$ **and** $b \in_{\circ} A$
shows $a \in_{\circ} r \dashv^{\bullet} A$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *finvimageD[dest]*:
assumes $a \in_{\circ} r \dashv^{\bullet} A$
shows $a \in_{\circ} \mathcal{D}_{\bullet} (r \uparrow^{\bullet} A)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *finvimageE[elim]*:
assumes $a \in_{\circ} r \dashv^{\bullet} A$
obtains b **where** $[a, b]_{\circ} \in_{\circ} r$ **and** $b \in_{\circ} A$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *finvimageI1*:
assumes $a \in_{\circ} \mathcal{D}_{\bullet} (r \uparrow^{\bullet} A)$
shows $a \in_{\circ} r \dashv^{\bullet} A$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *finvimageD1*:
assumes $a \in_{\circ} r \dashv^{\bullet} A$
shows $a \in_{\circ} \mathcal{D}_{\bullet} (r \uparrow^{\bullet} A)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *finvimageE1*:
assumes $a \in_{\circ} r \dashv^{\bullet} A$ **and** $a \in_{\circ} \mathcal{D}_{\bullet} (r \uparrow^{\bullet} A) \implies P$
shows P
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *finvimageI2*:
assumes $a \in_{\circ} r^{-1} \dot{\cup} A$
shows $a \in_{\circ} r \dashv^{\bullet} A$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *finvimageD2*:
assumes $a \in_{\circ} r \dashv^{\bullet} A$

shows $a \in_{\circ} r^{-1} \bullet A$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma finvimageE2:
assumes $a \in_{\circ} r -'_{\bullet} A$ **and** $a \in_{\circ} r^{-1}_{\circ} A \implies P$
shows P
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma finvimage-iff: $a \in_{\circ} r -'_{\bullet} A \leftrightarrow (\exists b \in_{\circ} A. [a, b]_{\circ} \in_{\circ} r)$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma finvimage-iff1: $a \in_{\circ} r -'_{\bullet} A \leftrightarrow a \in_{\circ} \mathcal{D}_{\bullet} (r \upharpoonright_{\bullet} A)$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma finvimage-iff2: $a \in_{\circ} r -'_{\bullet} A \leftrightarrow a \in_{\circ} r^{-1} \bullet A$ $\langle proof \rangle$

Set operations.

lemma finvimage-vempty[simp]: $0 -'_{\bullet} A = 0$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma finvimage-of-vempty[simp]: $r -'_{\bullet} 0 = 0$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma finvimage-vsingletton-in[intro, simp]:
assumes $b \in_{\circ} A$
shows $\text{set } \{[a, b]_{\circ}\} -'_{\bullet} A = \text{set } \{a\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma finvimage-vsingletton-nin[intro, simp]:
assumes $b \notin_{\circ} A$
shows $\text{set } \{[a, b]_{\circ}\} -'_{\bullet} A = 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma finvimage-vsingletton-vinsert[intro, simp]:
 $\text{set } \{[a, b]_{\circ}\} -'_{\bullet} \text{vinsert } b A = \text{set } \{a\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma finvimage-mono:
assumes $r' \subseteq_{\circ} r$ **and** $A' \subseteq_{\circ} A$
shows $(r' -'_{\bullet} A') \subseteq_{\circ} (r -'_{\bullet} A)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma finvimage-vinsert: $r -'_{\bullet} (\text{vinsert } a A) = r -'_{\bullet} \text{set } \{a\} \cup_{\circ} r -'_{\bullet} A$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma finvimage-vunion-left: $(r \cup_{\circ} s) -'_{\bullet} A = r -'_{\bullet} A \cup_{\circ} s -'_{\bullet} A$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma finvimage-vunion-right: $r -'_{\bullet} (A \cup_{\circ} B) = r -'_{\bullet} A \cup_{\circ} r -'_{\bullet} B$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma finvimage-vintersection: $r -'_{\bullet} (A \cap_{\circ} B) \subseteq_{\circ} r -'_{\bullet} A \cap_{\circ} r -'_{\bullet} B$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma finvimage-vdiff: $r -'_{\bullet} A -_{\circ} r -'_{\bullet} B \subseteq_{\circ} r -'_{\bullet} (A -_{\circ} B)$ $\langle proof \rangle$

Special properties.

lemma finvimage-set-def: $r -'_{\bullet} A = \text{set } \{a. \exists b \in_{\circ} A. [a, b]_{\circ} \in_{\circ} r\}$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma finvimage-eq-fdomain-frestriction: $r -'_{\bullet} A = \mathcal{D}_{\bullet} (r \upharpoonright_{\bullet} A)$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma finvimage-frange[simp]: $r -'_{\bullet} \mathcal{R}_{\bullet} r = \mathcal{D}_{\bullet} r$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma finvimage-frange-vsubset[simp]:
assumes $\mathcal{R}_{\bullet} r \subseteq_{\circ} B$

shows $r - ' \bullet B = \mathcal{D}_\bullet r$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Connections.

lemma *finvimage-fid-on*[simp]: $(fid\text{-}on A) - ' \bullet B = A \cap_\circ B$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *finvimage-fconst-on-vsubset-fdomain*[simp]: $(fconst\text{-}on A c) - ' \bullet B \subseteq_\circ A$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *finvimage-fconst-on-ne*[simp]:
assumes $c \in_\circ B$
shows $(fconst\text{-}on A c) - ' \bullet B = A$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *finvimage-fconst-on-vempty*[simp]:
assumes $c \notin_\circ B$
shows $(fconst\text{-}on A c) - ' \bullet B = \emptyset$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *finvimage-fcomp*: $(g \circ_\bullet f) - ' \bullet x = f - ' \bullet (g - ' \bullet x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *finvimage-fconverse*[simp]: $r^{-1} \bullet - ' \bullet A = r ' \bullet A$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *finvimage-flrestriction*[simp]: $(r \uparrow^l \bullet A) - ' \bullet B = A \cap_\circ r - ' \bullet B$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *finvimage-frrestriction*[simp]: $(r \uparrow^r \bullet A) - ' \bullet B = (r - ' \bullet (A \cap_\circ B))$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *finvimage-frestriction*[simp]: $(r \uparrow \bullet A) - ' \bullet B = A \cap_\circ (r - ' \bullet (A \cap_\circ B))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Previous connections.

lemma *fdomain-fcomp*[simp]: $\mathcal{D}_\bullet (r \circ_\bullet s) = s - ' \bullet \mathcal{D}_\bullet r$ $\langle proof \rangle$

2.10.5 Classification of relations

Binary relation

locale *fbrelation* =
fixes $r :: V$
assumes *fbrelation*[simp]: $fpairs r = r$

locale *fbrelation-pair* = r_1 : *fbrelation* $r_1 + r_2$: *fbrelation* r_2 **for** $r_1 r_2$

Rules.

lemma *fpairs-eqI*[intro!]:
assumes $\bigwedge x. x \in_\circ r \implies \exists a b. x = [a, b]_\circ$
shows *fpairs* $r = r$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *fpairs-eqD*[dest]:
assumes *fpairs* $r = r$
shows $\bigwedge x. x \in_\circ r \implies \exists a b. x = [a, b]_\circ$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *fpairs-eqE*[elim!]:
assumes *fpairs* $r = r$ **and** $(\bigwedge x. x \in_\circ r \implies \exists a b. x = [a, b]_\circ) \implies P$
shows P

{proof}

```
lemmas fbrelationI[intro!]: fbrelation.intro
lemmas fbrelationD[dest!]: fbrelation.fbrelation
```

```
lemma fbrelationE[elim!]:
  assumes fbrelation r and (fpairs r = r) ==> P
  shows P
{proof}
```

```
lemma fbrelationE1:
  assumes fbrelation r and x ∈o r
  obtains a b where x = [a, b]o
{proof}
```

```
lemma fbrelationD1[dest]:
  assumes fbrelation r and x ∈o r
  shows ∃ a b. x = [a, b]o
{proof}
```

Set operations.

```
lemma fbrelation-vsubset:
  assumes fbrelation s and r ⊆o s
  shows fbrelation r
{proof}
```

```
lemma fbrelation-vinsert: fbrelation (vinsert [a, b]o r) ↔ fbrelation r
{proof}
```

```
lemma (in fbrelation) fbrelation-vinsertI: fbrelation (vinsert [a, b]o r)
{proof}
```

```
lemma fbrelation-vinsertD[dest]:
  assumes fbrelation (vinsert {a, b} r)
  shows fbrelation r
{proof}
```

```
lemma fbrelation-vunion: fbrelation (r ∪o s) ↔ fbrelation r ∧ fbrelation s
{proof}
```

```
lemma (in fbrelation-pair) fbrelation-vunionI: fbrelation (r1 ∪o r2)
{proof}
```

```
lemma fbrelation-vunionD[dest]:
  assumes fbrelation (r ∪o s)
  shows fbrelation r and fbrelation s
{proof}
```

```
lemma (in fbrelation) fbrelation-vintersectionI: fbrelation (r ∩o s)
{proof}
```

```
lemma (in fbrelation) fbrelation-vdiffI: fbrelation (r -o s)
{proof}
```

Connections.

```
lemma fbrelation-vempty: fbrelation 0
{proof}
```

```
lemma fbrelation-vsingleton: fbrelation (set {[a, b]o})
```

```

global-interpretation frel-vsingleton: fbrelational <set {[a, b]o}>
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma fbrelational-vdoubleton: fbrelational (set {[a, b]o, [c, d]o}) ⟨proof⟩

lemma fbrelational-sid-on[simp]: fbrelational (fid-on A) ⟨proof⟩

lemma fbrelational-fconst-on[simp]: fbrelational (fconst-on A c) ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in fbrelational-pair) fbrelational-fcomp: fbrelational (r1 o• r2)
  ⟨proof⟩

sublocale fbrelational-pair ⊑ fcomp21: fbrelational <r2 o• r1>
  ⟨proof⟩

sublocale fbrelational-pair ⊑ fcomp12: fbrelational <r1 o• r2>
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in fbrelational) fbrelational-fconverse: fbrelational (r-1•)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma fbrelational-flrestriction[intro, simp]: fbrelational (r ↑• A) ⟨proof⟩

lemma fbrelational-frrestriction[intro, simp]: fbrelational (r ↑r• A) ⟨proof⟩

lemma fbrelational-frestriction[intro, simp]: fbrelational (r ↑• A) ⟨proof⟩

Previous connections.

lemma (in fbrelational) fconverse-fconverse[simp]: (r-1•)-1• = r
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in fbrelational-pair) fconverse-mono[simp]: r1-1• ⊑o r2-1• ↔ r1 ⊑o r2
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in fbrelational-pair) fconverse-inject[simp]: r1-1• = r2-1• ↔ r1 = r2

lemma (in fbrelational) fconverse-vsubset-swap-2:
  assumes r-1• ⊑o s
  shows r ⊑o s-1•
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in fbrelational) flrestriction-fdomain[simp]: r ↑• D• r = r
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in fbrelational) frrestriction-frange[simp]: r ↑r• R• r = r
  ⟨proof⟩

Special properties.

lemma vsubset-vtimes-fbrelational:
  assumes r ⊑o A ×• B
  shows fbrelational r
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in fbrelational) fbrelational-vintersection-vdomain:
  assumes vdisjnt (D• r) (D• s)
  shows vdisjnt r s

```

{proof}

lemma (in fbrelation) fbrelation-vintersection-vrange:
assumes vdisjnt ($\mathcal{R}_\bullet r$) ($\mathcal{R}_\bullet s$)
shows vdisjnt $r s$
{proof}

lemma (in fbrelation) fbrelation-vintersection-vfield:
assumes vdisjnt (ffield r) (ffield s)
shows vdisjnt $r s$
{proof}

lemma (in fbrelation) vdomain-vrange-vtimes: $r \subseteq_{\circ} \mathcal{D}_\bullet r \times_\bullet \mathcal{R}_\bullet r$
{proof}

lemma (in fbrelation) fconverse-eq-frel[intro, simp]:
assumes $\wedge a b. [a, b]_\circ \in_{\circ} r \implies [b, a]_\circ \in_{\circ} r$
shows $r^{-1}_\bullet = r$
{proof}

lemma fcomp-fconverse-frel-eq-frel-fbrelationI:
assumes $r^{-1}_\bullet \circ_\bullet r = r$
shows fbrelation r
{proof}

Alternative forms of existing results.

lemmas [intro, simp] = fbrelation.fconverse-fconverse
and fconverse-eq-frel[intro, simp] = fbrelation.fconverse-eq-frel

context

fixes $r_1 r_2$
assumes $r_1 : \text{fbrelation } r_1$
and $r_2 : \text{fbrelation } r_2$

begin

lemmas-with[OF fbrelation-pair.intro[OF $r_1 r_2$]] :
 $\text{fbrelation-fconverse-mono[intro, simp]} = \text{fbrelation-pair.fconverse-mono}$
and $\text{fbrelation-frrestriction-strange[intro, simp]} =$
 $\text{fbrelation-pair.fconverse-inject}$

end

2.11 Further results related to the von Neumann hierarchy of sets

2.11.1 Background

The subsection presents several further auxiliary results about the von Neumann hierarchy of sets. The primary general reference for this section is [59].

2.11.2 Further properties of $Vfrom$

Reusable patterns.

```
lemma Vfrom-Ord-bundle:
  assumes A = A and i = i
  shows Vfrom A i = Vfrom A (rank i) and Ord (rank i)
  {proof}
```

```
lemma Vfrom-in-bundle:
  assumes i ∈o j and A = A and B = B
  shows Vfrom A i = Vfrom A (rank i)
    and Ord (rank i)
    and Vfrom B j = Vfrom B (rank j)
    and Ord (rank j)
    and rank i ∈o rank j
  {proof}
```

Elementary corollaries.

```
lemma Ord-Vset-in-Vset-succI[intro]:
  assumes Ord α
  shows Vset α ∈o Vset (succ α)
  {proof}
```

```
lemma Ord-in-in-VsetI[intro]:
  assumes Ord α and a ∈o α
  shows a ∈o Vset α
  {proof}
```

Transitivity of the constant $Vfrom$.

```
lemma Vfrom-trans[intro]:
  assumes Transset A and x ∈o X and X ∈o Vfrom A i
  shows x ∈o Vfrom A i
  {proof}
```

```
lemma Vset-trans[intro]:
  assumes x ∈o X and X ∈o Vset i
  shows x ∈o Vset i
  {proof}
```

Monotonicity of the constant $Vfrom$.

```
lemma Vfrom-in-mono:
  assumes A ⊆o B and i ∈o j
  shows Vfrom A i ∈o Vfrom B j
  {proof}
```

```
lemmas Vset-in-mono = Vfrom-in-mono[OF order-refl, of - - 0]
```

```
lemma Vfrom-vsubset-mono:
```

assumes $A \subseteq_{\circ} B$ **and** $i \subseteq_{\circ} j$
shows $Vfrom A i \subseteq_{\circ} Vfrom B j$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas $Vset\text{-}vsubset\text{-}mono = Vfrom\text{-}vsubset\text{-}mono[OF order-refl, of - - 0]$

lemma $arg1\text{-}vsubset\text{-}Vfrom: a \subseteq_{\circ} Vfrom a i \langle proof \rangle$

lemma $VPow\text{-}vsubset\text{-}Vset:$
— Based on Theorem 9.10 from [59]
assumes $X \in_{\circ} Vset i$
shows $VPow X \subseteq_{\circ} Vset i$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $Vfrom\text{-}vsubset\text{-}VPow\text{-}Vfrom:$
assumes $Transset A$
shows $Vfrom A i \subseteq_{\circ} VPow (Vfrom A i)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $arg1\text{-}vsubset\text{-}VPow\text{-}Vfrom:$
assumes $Transset A$
shows $A \subseteq_{\circ} VPow (Vfrom A i)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

2.11.3 Operations closed with respect to $Vset$

Empty set.

lemma $Limit\text{-}vempty\text{-}in\text{-}VsetI:$
assumes $Limit \alpha$
shows $0 \in_{\circ} Vset \alpha$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Subset.

lemma $vsubset\text{-}in\text{-}VsetI[intro]:$
assumes $a \subseteq_{\circ} A$ **and** $A \in_{\circ} Vset i$
shows $a \in_{\circ} Vset i$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $Ord\text{-}vsubset\text{-}in\text{-}Vset\text{-}succI:$
assumes $Ord \alpha$ **and** $A \subseteq_{\circ} Vset \alpha$
shows $A \in_{\circ} Vset (succ \alpha)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Power set.

lemma $Limit\text{-}VPow\text{-}in\text{-}VsetI[intro]:$
assumes $Limit \alpha$ **and** $A \in_{\circ} Vset \alpha$
shows $VPow A \in_{\circ} Vset \alpha$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $VPow\text{-}in\text{-}Vset\text{-}revD:$
assumes $VPow A \in_{\circ} Vset i$
shows $A \in_{\circ} Vset i$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $Ord\text{-}VPow\text{-}in\text{-}Vset\text{-}succI:$
assumes $Ord \alpha$ **and** $a \in_{\circ} Vset \alpha$
shows $VPow a \in_{\circ} Vset (succ \alpha)$

{proof}

lemma *Ord-VPow-in-Vset-succD*:
assumes *Ord* α **and** *VPow* $a \in_{\circ} Vset(\text{succ } \alpha)$
shows $a \in_{\circ} Vset \alpha$
{proof}

Union of elements.

lemma *VUnion-in-VsetI[intro]*:
assumes $A \in_{\circ} Vset i$
shows $\bigcup_{\circ} A \in_{\circ} Vset i$
{proof}

lemma *Limit-VUnion-in-VsetD*:
assumes *Limit* α **and** $\bigcup_{\circ} A \in_{\circ} Vset \alpha$
shows $A \in_{\circ} Vset \alpha$
{proof}

Intersection of elements.

lemma *VInter-in-VsetI[intro]*:
assumes $A \in_{\circ} Vset \alpha$
shows $\bigcap_{\circ} A \in_{\circ} Vset \alpha$
{proof}

Singleton.

lemma *Limit-vsingleton-in-VsetI[intro]*:
assumes *Limit* α **and** $a \in_{\circ} Vset \alpha$
shows $\text{set } \{a\} \in_{\circ} Vset \alpha$
{proof}

lemma *Limit-vsingleton-in-VsetD*:
assumes $\text{set } \{a\} \in_{\circ} Vset \alpha$
shows $a \in_{\circ} Vset \alpha$
{proof}

lemma *Ord-vsingleton-in-Vset-succI*:
assumes *Ord* α **and** $a \in_{\circ} Vset \alpha$
shows $\text{set } \{a\} \in_{\circ} Vset(\text{succ } \alpha)$
{proof}

Doubleton.

lemma *Limit-vdoubleton-in-VsetI[intro]*:
assumes *Limit* α **and** $a \in_{\circ} Vset \alpha$ **and** $b \in_{\circ} Vset \alpha$
shows $\text{set } \{a, b\} \in_{\circ} Vset \alpha$
{proof}

lemma *vdoubleton-in-VsetD*:
assumes $\text{set } \{a, b\} \in_{\circ} Vset \alpha$
shows $a \in_{\circ} Vset \alpha$ **and** $b \in_{\circ} Vset \alpha$
{proof}

lemma *Ord-vdoubleton-in-Vset-succI*:
assumes *Ord* α **and** $a \in_{\circ} Vset \alpha$ **and** $b \in_{\circ} Vset \alpha$
shows $\text{set } \{a, b\} \in_{\circ} Vset(\text{succ } \alpha)$
{proof}

Pairwise union.

```
lemma vunion-in-VsetI[intro]:
  assumes a ∈o Vset i and b ∈o Vset i
  shows a ∪o b ∈o Vset i
  {proof}
```

```
lemma vunion-in-VsetD:
  assumes a ∪o b ∈o Vset α
  shows a ∈o Vset α and b ∈o Vset α
  {proof}
```

Pairwise intersection.

```
lemma vintersection-in-VsetI[intro]:
  assumes a ∈o Vset α and b ∈o Vset α
  shows a ∩o b ∈o Vset α
  {proof}
```

Set difference.

```
lemma vdiff-in-VsetI[intro]:
  assumes a ∈o Vset α and b ∈o Vset α
  shows a -o b ∈o Vset α
  {proof}
```

vinser.

```
lemma vinser-in-VsetI[intro]:
  assumes Limit α and a ∈o Vset α and b ∈o Vset α
  shows vinser a b ∈o Vset α
  {proof}
```

```
lemma vinser-in-Vset-succI[intro]:
  assumes Ord α and a ∈o Vset α and b ∈o Vset α
  shows vinser a b ∈o Vset (succ α)
  {proof}
```

```
lemma vinser-in-Vset-succI'[intro]:
  assumes Ord α and a ∈o Vset α and b ∈o Vset (succ α)
  shows vinser a b ∈o Vset (succ α)
  {proof}
```

```
lemma vinser-in-VsetD:
  assumes vinser a b ∈o Vset α
  shows a ∈o Vset α and b ∈o Vset α
  {proof}
```

```
lemma Limit-insert-in-VsetI:
  assumes [intro]: Limit α
  and [simp]: small x
  and set x ∈o Vset α
  and [intro]: a ∈o Vset α
  shows set (insert a x) ∈o Vset α
  {proof}
```

Pair.

```
lemma Limit-vpair-in-VsetI[intro]:
  assumes Limit α and a ∈o Vset α and b ∈o Vset α
  shows ⟨a, b⟩ ∈o Vset α
  {proof}
```

```
lemma vpair-in-VsetD[intro]:
  assumes  $\langle a, b \rangle \in_{\circ} Vset \alpha$ 
  shows  $a \in_{\circ} Vset \alpha$  and  $b \in_{\circ} Vset \alpha$ 
  {proof}
```

Cartesian product.

```
lemma Limit-vtimes-in-VsetI[intro]:
  assumes Limit  $\alpha$  and  $A \in_{\circ} Vset \alpha$  and  $B \in_{\circ} Vset \alpha$ 
  shows  $A \times_{\circ} B \in_{\circ} Vset \alpha$ 
  {proof}
```

Binary relations.

```
lemma (in vrelation) vbrelation-Limit-in-VsetI[intro]:
  assumes Limit  $\alpha$  and  $\mathcal{D}_{\circ} r \in_{\circ} Vset \alpha$  and  $\mathcal{R}_{\circ} r \in_{\circ} Vset \alpha$ 
  shows  $r \in_{\circ} Vset \alpha$ 
  {proof}
```

```
lemma
  assumes  $r \in_{\circ} Vset \alpha$ 
  shows vdomain-in-VsetI:  $\mathcal{D}_{\circ} r \in_{\circ} Vset \alpha$ 
    and vrangle-in-VsetI:  $\mathcal{R}_{\circ} r \in_{\circ} Vset \alpha$ 
    and vfield-in-VsetI:  $\mathcal{F}_{\circ} r \in_{\circ} Vset \alpha$ 
  {proof}
```

```
lemma (in vrelation) vbrelation-Limit-vsubset-VsetI:
  assumes Limit  $\alpha$  and  $\mathcal{D}_{\circ} r \subseteq_{\circ} Vset \alpha$  and  $\mathcal{R}_{\circ} r \subseteq_{\circ} Vset \alpha$ 
  shows  $r \subseteq_{\circ} Vset \alpha$ 
  {proof}
```

```
lemma
  assumes  $r \in_{\circ} Vset \alpha$ 
  shows fdomain-in-VsetI:  $\mathcal{D}_{\bullet} r \in_{\circ} Vset \alpha$ 
    and frange-in-VsetI:  $\mathcal{R}_{\bullet} r \in_{\circ} Vset \alpha$ 
    and ffield-in-VsetI:  $\mathcal{F}_{\bullet} r \in_{\circ} Vset \alpha$ 
  {proof}
```

```
lemma (in vsv) vsv-Limit-vrange-in-VsetI[intro]:
  assumes Limit  $\alpha$  and  $\mathcal{R}_{\circ} r \subseteq_{\circ} Vset \alpha$  and vfinite ( $\mathcal{D}_{\circ} r$ )
  shows  $\mathcal{R}_{\circ} r \in_{\circ} Vset \alpha$ 
  {proof}
```

```
lemma (in vsv) vsv-Limit-vsv-in-VsetI[intro]:
  assumes Limit  $\alpha$ 
    and  $\mathcal{D}_{\circ} r \in_{\circ} Vset \alpha$ 
    and  $\mathcal{R}_{\circ} r \subseteq_{\circ} Vset \alpha$ 
    and vfinite ( $\mathcal{D}_{\circ} r$ )
  shows  $r \in_{\circ} Vset \alpha$ 
  {proof}
```

```
lemma Limit-vcomp-in-VsetI:
  assumes Limit  $\alpha$  and  $r \in_{\circ} Vset \alpha$  and  $s \in_{\circ} Vset \alpha$ 
  shows  $r \circ_{\circ} s \in_{\circ} Vset \alpha$ 
  {proof}
```

Operations on indexed families of sets.

```
lemma Limit-vintersection-in-VsetI:
  assumes Limit  $\alpha$  and  $\bigwedge i. i \in_{\circ} I \implies A i \in_{\circ} Vset \alpha$  and vfinite  $I$ 
```

shows $(\cap_{i \in I} A_i) \in_0 Vset \alpha$
{proof}

lemma *Limit-vifunction-in-VsetI*:
assumes *Limit* α **and** $\bigwedge i. i \in_0 I \implies A_i \in_0 Vset \alpha$ **and** *vfinite* I
shows $(\cup_{i \in I} A_i) \in_0 Vset \alpha$
{proof}

lemma *Limit-vifunction-in-Vset-if-VLambda-in-VsetI*:
assumes *Limit* α **and** *VLambda* $I A \in_0 Vset \alpha$
shows $(\cup_{i \in I} A_i) \in_0 Vset \alpha$
{proof}

lemma *Limit-vproduct-in-VsetI*:
assumes *Limit* α
and $I \in_0 Vset \alpha$
and $\bigwedge i. i \in_0 I \implies A_i \in_0 Vset \alpha$
and *vfinite* I
shows $(\prod_{i \in I} A_i) \in_0 Vset \alpha$
{proof}

lemma *Limit-vproduct-in-Vset-if-VLambda-in-VsetI*:
assumes *Limit* α **and** *VLambda* $I A \in_0 Vset \alpha$
shows $(\prod_{i \in I} A_i) \in_0 Vset \alpha$
{proof}

lemma *Limit-vdunion-in-Vset-if-VLambda-in-VsetI*:
assumes *Limit* α **and** *VLambda* $I A \in_0 Vset \alpha$
shows $(\sqcup_{i \in I} A_i) \in_0 Vset \alpha$
{proof}

lemma *vrange-vprojection-in-VsetI*:
assumes *Limit* α
and $A \in_0 Vset \alpha$
and $\bigwedge f. f \in_0 A \implies vsv f$
and $\bigwedge f. f \in_0 A \implies x \in_0 D_0 f$
shows $R_0(\lambda f \in_0 A. f([x])) \in_0 Vset \alpha$
{proof}

lemma *Limit-vcpower-in-VsetI*:
assumes *Limit* α **and** $n \in_0 Vset \alpha$ **and** $A \in_0 Vset \alpha$ **and** *vfinite* n
shows $A^{\hat{\times}} n \in_0 Vset \alpha$
{proof}

Finite sets.

lemma *Limit-vfinite-in-VsetI*:
assumes *Limit* α **and** $A \subseteq_0 Vset \alpha$ **and** *vfinite* A
shows $A \in_0 Vset \alpha$
{proof}

Ordinal numbers.

lemma *Limit-omega-in-VsetI*:
assumes *Limit* α
shows $a_N \in_0 Vset \alpha$
{proof}

lemma *Limit-succ-in-VsetI*:
assumes *Limit* α **and** $a \in_0 Vset \alpha$

shows $\text{succ } a \in_{\circ} \text{Vset } \alpha$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Sequences.

lemma (in vfsequence) vfsequence-Limit-vcons-in-VsetI:
assumes $\text{Limit } \alpha \text{ and } x \in_{\circ} \text{Vset } \alpha \text{ and } xs \in_{\circ} \text{Vset } \alpha$
shows $\text{vcons } xs \ x \in_{\circ} \text{Vset } \alpha$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

ftimes.

lemma Limit-ftimes-in-VsetI:
assumes $\text{Limit } \alpha \text{ and } A \in_{\circ} \text{Vset } \alpha \text{ and } B \in_{\circ} \text{Vset } \alpha$
shows $A \times_{\bullet} B \in_{\circ} \text{Vset } \alpha$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Auxiliary results.

lemma vempty-in-Vset-succ[simp, intro]: $0 \in_{\circ} \text{Vfrom } a (\text{succ } b)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma Limit-vid-on-in-Vset:
assumes $\text{Limit } \alpha \text{ and } A \in_{\circ} \text{Vset } \alpha$
shows $\text{vid-on } A \in_{\circ} \text{Vset } \alpha$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma Ord-vpair-in-Vset-succI[intro]:
assumes $\text{Ord } \alpha \text{ and } a \in_{\circ} \text{Vset } \alpha \text{ and } b \in_{\circ} \text{Vset } \alpha$
shows $\langle a, b \rangle \in_{\circ} \text{Vset } (\text{succ } (\text{succ } \alpha))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma Limit-vifunction-vsubset-VsetI:
assumes $\text{Limit } \alpha \text{ and } \bigwedge i. i \in_{\circ} I \implies A_i \in_{\circ} \text{Vset } \alpha$
shows $(\bigcup_{i \in_{\circ} I} A_i) \subseteq_{\circ} \text{Vset } \alpha$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma Limit-vproduct-vsubset-Vset-succI:
assumes $\text{Limit } \alpha \text{ and } I \in_{\circ} \text{Vset } \alpha \text{ and } \bigwedge i. i \in_{\circ} I \implies A_i \subseteq_{\circ} \text{Vset } \alpha$
shows $(\prod_{i \in_{\circ} I} A_i) \subseteq_{\circ} \text{Vset } (\text{succ } \alpha)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma Limit-vproduct-vsubset-Vset-succI':
assumes $\text{Limit } \alpha \text{ and } I \in_{\circ} \text{Vset } \alpha \text{ and } \bigwedge i. i \in_{\circ} I \implies A_i \in_{\circ} \text{Vset } \alpha$
shows $(\prod_{i \in_{\circ} I} A_i) \subseteq_{\circ} \text{Vset } (\text{succ } \alpha)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (in vfsequence) vfsequence-Ord-vcons-in-Vset-succI:
assumes $\text{Ord } \alpha$
and $\omega \in_{\circ} \alpha$
and $x \in_{\circ} \text{Vset } \alpha$
and $xs \in_{\circ} \text{Vset } (\text{succ } (\text{succ } (\text{succ } \alpha)))$
shows $\text{vcons } xs \ x \in_{\circ} \text{Vset } (\text{succ } (\text{succ } (\text{succ } \alpha)))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma Limit-VUnion-vdomain-in-VsetI:
assumes $\text{Limit } \alpha \text{ and } Q \in_{\circ} \text{Vset } \alpha$
shows $(\bigcup_{r \in_{\circ} Q} \mathcal{D}_r) \in_{\circ} \text{Vset } \alpha$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Limit-VUnion-vrange-in-VsetI*:
assumes *Limit* α **and** $Q \in_{\circ} Vset \alpha$
shows $(\bigcup_{r \in Q} R_r) \in_{\circ} Vset \alpha$
{proof}

2.11.4 Axioms for $Vset \alpha$

The subsection demonstrates that the axioms of ZFC except for the Axiom Schema of Replacement hold in $Vset \alpha$ for any limit ordinal α such that $\omega \in_{\circ} \alpha^1$.

```
locale  $\mathcal{Z}$  =  

  fixes  $\alpha$   

  assumes Limit- $\alpha$ [intro, simp]: Limit  $\alpha$   

    and omega-in- $\alpha$ [intro, simp]:  $\omega \in_{\circ} \alpha$   

begin  

  lemmas [intro] =  $\mathcal{Z}$ -axioms  

  lemma vempty-Z-def:  $0 = set \{x. x \neq x\}$  {proof}  

  lemma vempty-is-zet[intro, simp]:  $0 \in_{\circ} Vset \alpha$   

{proof}  

  lemma Axiom-of-Extensionality:  

    assumes  $a \in_{\circ} Vset \alpha$  and  $x = y$  and  $x \in_{\circ} a$   

    shows  $y \in_{\circ} a$  and  $x \in_{\circ} Vset \alpha$  and  $y \in_{\circ} Vset \alpha$   

{proof}  

  lemma Axiom-of-Pairing:  

    assumes  $a \in_{\circ} Vset \alpha$  and  $b \in_{\circ} Vset \alpha$   

    shows  $set \{a, b\} \in_{\circ} Vset \alpha$   

{proof}  

  lemma Axiom-of-Unions:  

    assumes  $a \in_{\circ} Vset \alpha$   

    shows  $\bigcup_a \in_{\circ} Vset \alpha$   

{proof}  

  lemma Axiom-of-Powers:  

    assumes  $a \in_{\circ} Vset \alpha$   

    shows  $VPow a \in_{\circ} Vset \alpha$   

{proof}  

  lemma Axiom-of-Regularity:  

    assumes  $a \neq 0$  and  $a \in_{\circ} Vset \alpha$   

    obtains  $x$  where  $x \in_{\circ} a$  and  $x \cap_a = 0$   

{proof}  

  lemma Axiom-of-Infinity:  $\omega \in_{\circ} Vset \alpha$   

{proof}  

  lemma Axiom-of-Choice:  

    assumes  $A \in_{\circ} Vset \alpha$   

    obtains  $f$  where  $f \in_{\circ} Vset \alpha$  and  $\bigwedge x. x \in_{\circ} A \implies x \neq 0 \implies f(x) \in_{\circ} x$   

{proof}
```

¹The presentation of the axioms is loosely based on the statement of the axioms of ZFC in Chapters 1-11 in [59].

end

Trivial corollaries.

lemma (in \mathcal{Z}) $Ord\text{-}\alpha : Ord \alpha \langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in \mathcal{Z}) $\mathcal{Z}\text{-Vset-}\omega 2\text{-vsubset-Vset} : Vset (\omega + \omega) \subseteq_0 Vset \alpha$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in \mathcal{Z}) $\mathcal{Z}\text{-Limit-}\alpha\omega : Limit (\alpha + \omega) \langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in \mathcal{Z}) $\mathcal{Z}\text{-}\alpha\text{-}\alpha\omega : \alpha \in_0 \alpha + \omega$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in \mathcal{Z}) $\mathcal{Z}\text{-}\omega\text{-}\alpha\omega : \omega \in_0 \alpha + \omega$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $\mathcal{Z}\text{-}\omega\omega : \mathcal{Z} (\omega + \omega)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in \mathcal{Z}) $in\text{-}\omega\text{-in-}\omega\text{-plus}[intro] :$

assumes $a \in_0 \omega$
shows $a \in_0 Vset (\alpha + \omega)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in \mathcal{Z}) $ord\text{-of}\text{-nat}\text{-in-}Vset[simp] : a_N \in_0 Vset \alpha \langle proof \rangle$

vfsequences-on.

lemma (in \mathcal{Z}) $vfsequences\text{-on}\text{-in-}VsetI :$
assumes $X \in_0 Vset \alpha$
shows $vfsequences\text{-on } X \in_0 Vset \alpha$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

2.11.5 Existence of a disjoint subset in $Vset \alpha$

definition $mk\text{-doubleton} :: V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V$
where $mk\text{-doubleton } X a = set \{a, X\}$

definition $mk\text{-doubleton-image} :: V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V$
where $mk\text{-doubleton-image } X Y = set (mk\text{-doubleton } Y ` elts X)$

lemma $inj\text{-on-}mk\text{-doubleton} : inj\text{-on } (mk\text{-doubleton } X) (elts X)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $mk\text{-doubleton-image-vsubset-veqpoll} :$
assumes $X \subseteq_0 Y$
shows $mk\text{-doubleton-image } X X \approx_0 mk\text{-doubleton-image } X Y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $mk\text{-doubleton-image-veqpoll} :$
assumes $X \subseteq_0 Y$
shows $X \approx_0 mk\text{-doubleton-image } X Y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $vdisjnt\text{-}mk\text{-doubleton-image} : vdisjnt (mk\text{-doubleton-image } X Y) Y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $Limit\text{-}mk\text{-doubleton-image-vsubset-Vset} :$
assumes $Limit \alpha$ **and** $X \subseteq_0 Y$ **and** $Y \in_0 Vset \alpha$

shows *mk-doubleton-image X Y* \subseteq_{\circ} *Vset* α
{proof}

lemma *Ord-mk-doubleton-image-vsubset-Vset-succ*:
 assumes *Ord* α **and** *X* \subseteq_{\circ} *Y* **and** *Y* \in_{\circ} *Vset* α
 shows *mk-doubleton-image X Y* \subseteq_{\circ} *Vset* (*succ* α)
{proof}

lemma *Limit-ex-eqpoll-vdisjnt*:
 assumes *Limit* α **and** *X* \subseteq_{\circ} *Y* **and** *Y* \in_{\circ} *Vset* α
 obtains *Z* **where** *X* \approx_{\circ} *Z* **and** *vdisjnt Z Y* **and** *Z* \subseteq_{\circ} *Vset* α
{proof}

lemma *Ord-ex-eqpoll-vdisjnt*:
 assumes *Ord* α **and** *X* \subseteq_{\circ} *Y* **and** *Y* \in_{\circ} *Vset* α
 obtains *Z* **where** *X* \approx_{\circ} *Z* **and** *vdisjnt Z Y* **and** *Z* \subseteq_{\circ} *Vset* (*succ* α)
{proof}

2.12 n -ary operation

2.12.1 Partial n -ary operation

```
locale pnop = vsv f for A n f :: V +
assumes pnop-n: n ∈o ω
and pnop-vdomain: D○ f ⊆o A ^_x n
and pnop-vrange: R○ f ⊆o A
```

Rules.

lemma pnopI[intro]:

```
assumes vsv f
and n ∈o ω
and D○ f ⊆o A ^_x n
and R○ f ⊆o A
shows pnop A n f
⟨proof⟩
```

lemma pnopD[dest]:

```
assumes pnop A n f
shows vsv f
and n ∈o ω
and D○ f ⊆o A ^_x n
and R○ f ⊆o A
⟨proof⟩
```

lemma pnopE[elim]:

```
assumes pnop A n f
obtains vsv f
and n ∈o ω
and D○ f ⊆o A ^_x n
and R○ f ⊆o A
⟨proof⟩
```

2.12.2 Total n -ary operation

```
locale nop = vsv f for A n f :: V +
assumes nop-n: n ∈o ω
and nop-vdomain: D○ f = A ^_x n
and nop-vrange: R○ f ⊆o A
```

```
sublocale nop ⊆ pnop A n f
⟨proof⟩
```

Rules.

lemma nopI[intro]:

```
assumes vsv f
and n ∈o ω
and D○ f = A ^_x n
and R○ f ⊆o A
shows nop A n f
⟨proof⟩
```

lemma nopD[dest]:

```
assumes nop A n f
shows vsv f
and n ∈o ω
and D○ f = A ^_x n
```

and $\mathcal{R}_\circ f \subseteq_\circ A$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $nopE[elim]$:
assumes $nop A n f$
obtains $vsv f$
and $n \in_\circ \omega$
and $\mathcal{D}_\circ f = A \wedge_\times n$
and $\mathcal{R}_\circ f \subseteq_\circ A$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

2.12.3 Injective n -ary operation

locale $nop\text{-}v11 = v11 f$ **for** $A n f :: V +$
assumes $nop\text{-}v11\text{-}n: n \in_\circ \omega$
and $nop\text{-}v11\text{-}vdomain: \mathcal{D}_\circ f = A \wedge_\times n$
and $nop\text{-}v11\text{-}vrange: \mathcal{R}_\circ f \subseteq_\circ A$

sublocale $nop\text{-}v11 \subseteq nop$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Rules.

lemma $nop\text{-}v11I[intro]$:
assumes $v11 f$
and $n \in_\circ \omega$
and $\mathcal{D}_\circ f = A \wedge_\times n$
and $\mathcal{R}_\circ f \subseteq_\circ A$
shows $nop\text{-}v11 A n f$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $nop\text{-}v11D[dest]$:
assumes $nop\text{-}v11 A n f$
shows $v11 f$
and $n \in_\circ \omega$
and $\mathcal{D}_\circ f = A \wedge_\times n$
and $\mathcal{R}_\circ f \subseteq_\circ A$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $nop\text{-}v11E[elim]$:
assumes $nop\text{-}v11 A n f$
obtains $v11 f$
and $n \in_\circ \omega$
and $\mathcal{D}_\circ f = A \wedge_\times n$
and $\mathcal{R}_\circ f \subseteq_\circ A$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

2.12.4 Surjective n -ary operation

locale $nop\text{-}onto = vsv f$ **for** $A n f :: V +$
assumes $nop\text{-}onto\text{-}n: n \in_\circ \omega$
and $nop\text{-}onto\text{-}vdomain: \mathcal{D}_\circ f = A \wedge_\times n$
and $nop\text{-}onto\text{-}vrange: \mathcal{R}_\circ f = A$

sublocale $nop\text{-}onto \subseteq nop$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Rules.

lemma $nop\text{-}ontoI[intro]$:

```

assumes vsv f
and  $n \in_{\circ} \omega$ 
and  $\mathcal{D}_{\circ} f = A \hat{\times} n$ 
and  $\mathcal{R}_{\circ} f = A$ 
shows nop-onto A n f
{proof}

```

```

lemma nop-ontoD[dest]:
assumes nop-onto A n f
shows vsv f
and  $n \in_{\circ} \omega$ 
and  $\mathcal{D}_{\circ} f = A \hat{\times} n$ 
and  $\mathcal{R}_{\circ} f = A$ 
{proof}

```

```

lemma nop-ontoE[elim]:
assumes nop-onto A n f
obtains vsv f
and  $n \in_{\circ} \omega$ 
and  $\mathcal{D}_{\circ} f = A \hat{\times} n$ 
and  $\mathcal{R}_{\circ} f = A$ 
{proof}

```

2.12.5 Bijective n -ary operation

```

locale nop-bij = v11 f for A n f :: V +
assumes nop-bij-n: n ∈_{\circ} ω
and nop-bij-vdomain: D_{\circ} f = A \hat{\times} n
and nop-bij-vrange: R_{\circ} f = A

```

```

sublocale nop-bij ⊆ nop-v11
{proof}

```

```

sublocale nop-bij ⊆ nop-onto
{proof}

```

Rules.

```

lemma nop-bijI[intro]:
assumes v11 f
and  $n \in_{\circ} \omega$ 
and  $\mathcal{D}_{\circ} f = A \hat{\times} n$ 
and  $\mathcal{R}_{\circ} f = A$ 
shows nop-bij A n f
{proof}

```

```

lemma nop-bijD[dest]:
assumes nop-bij A n f
shows v11 f
and  $n \in_{\circ} \omega$ 
and  $\mathcal{D}_{\circ} f = A \hat{\times} n$ 
and  $\mathcal{R}_{\circ} f = A$ 
{proof}

```

```

lemma nop-bijE[elim]:
assumes nop-bij A n f
obtains v11 f
and  $n \in_{\circ} \omega$ 
and  $\mathcal{D}_{\circ} f = A \hat{\times} n$ 

```

and $\mathcal{R}_\circ f = A$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

2.12.6 Scalar

```
locale scalar =
  fixes A f
  assumes scalar-nop: nop A 0 f

sublocale scalar ⊆ nop A 0 f
  rewrites scalar-vdomain[simp]: A ∩ 0 = set {0}
  ⟨proof⟩
```

Rules.

```
lemmas scalarI[intro] = scalar.intro
```

```
lemma scalarD[dest]:
  assumes scalar A f
  shows nop A 0 f
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma scalarE[elim]:
  assumes scalar A f
  obtains nop A 0 f
  ⟨proof⟩
```

2.12.7 Unary operation

```
locale unop = nop A ⟨1_N⟩ f for A f
```

Rules.

```
lemmas unopI[intro] = unop.intro
```

```
lemma unopD[dest]:
  assumes unop A f
  shows nop A (1_N) f
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma unopE[elim]:
  assumes unop A f
  obtains nop A (1_N) f
  ⟨proof⟩
```

2.12.8 Injective unary operation

```
locale unop-v11 = nop-v11 A ⟨1_N⟩ f for A f
```

```
sublocale unop-v11 ⊆ unop A f ⟨proof⟩
```

Rules.

```
lemma unop-v11I[intro]:
  assumes nop-v11 A (1_N) f
  shows unop-v11 A f
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma unop-v11D[dest]:
  assumes unop-v11 A f
  shows nop-v11 A (1_N) f
```

$\langle proof \rangle$

```
lemma unop-v11E[elim]:
  assumes unop-v11 A f
  obtains nop-v11 A (1N) f
  ⟨proof⟩
```

2.12.9 Surjective unary operation

```
locale unop-onto = nop-onto A ⟨1N⟩ f for A f
```

```
sublocale unop-onto ⊑ unop A f ⟨proof⟩
```

Rules.

```
lemma unop-ontoI[intro]:
  assumes nop-onto A (1N) f
  shows unop-onto A f
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma unop-ontoD[dest]:
  assumes unop-onto A f
  shows nop-onto A (1N) f
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma unop-ontoE[elim]:
  assumes unop-onto A f
  obtains nop-onto A (1N) f
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma unop-ontoI'[intro]:
  assumes unop A f and A ⊑o Ro f
  shows unop-onto A f
  ⟨proof⟩
```

2.12.10 Bijective unary operation

```
locale unop-bij = nop-bij A ⟨1N⟩ f for A f
```

```
sublocale unop-bij ⊑ unop-v11 A f
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
sublocale unop-bij ⊑ unop-onto A f
  ⟨proof⟩
```

Rules.

```
lemma unop-bijI[intro]:
  assumes nop-bij A (1N) f
  shows unop-bij A f
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma unop-bijD[dest]:
  assumes unop-bij A f
  shows nop-bij A (1N) f
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma unop-bijE[elim]:
  assumes unop-bij A f
  obtains nop-bij A (1N) f
```

{proof}

```
lemma unop-bijI'[intro]:
  assumes unop-v11 A f and A ⊑o R◦ f
  shows unop-bij A f
{i proof}
```

2.12.11 Partial binary operation

```
locale pbinop = pnop A ⟨2N⟩ f for A f
```

```
sublocale pbinop ⊑ dom: fbrelat ⟨D◦ f⟩
{i proof}
```

Rules.

```
lemmas pbinopI[intro] = pbinop.intro
```

```
lemma pbinopD[dest]:
  assumes pbinop A f
  shows pnop A (2N) f
{i proof}
```

```
lemma pbinopE[elim]:
  assumes pbinop A f
  obtains pnop A (2N) f
{i proof}
```

Elementary properties.

```
lemma (in pbinop) pbinop-vcard:
  assumes x ∈o D◦ f
  shows vcard x = 2N
{i proof}
```

2.12.12 Total binary operation

```
locale binop = nop A ⟨2N⟩ f for A f
```

```
sublocale binop ⊑ pbinop {i proof}
```

Rules.

```
lemmas binopI[intro] = binop.intro
```

```
lemma binopD[dest]:
  assumes binop A f
  shows nop A (2N) f
{i proof}
```

```
lemma binopE[elim]:
  assumes binop A f
  obtains nop A (2N) f
{i proof}
```

Elementary properties.

```
lemma binop-eqI:
  assumes binop A g
  and binop A f
  and ∧a b. [a ∈o A; b ∈o A] ⇒ g([a, b]•) = f([a, b]•)
```

```
shows  $g = f$ 
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma (in binop) binop-app-in-vrange[intro]:
  assumes  $a \in_{\circ} A$  and  $b \in_{\circ} A$ 
  shows  $f(a, b)_{\bullet} \in_{\circ} \mathcal{R}_{\circ} f$ 
⟨proof⟩
```

2.12.13 Injective binary operation

```
locale binop-v11 = nop-v11 A ⟨2N⟩ f for A f
```

```
sublocale binop-v11 ⊑ binop A f ⟨proof⟩
```

Rules.

```
lemma binop-v11I[intro]:
  assumes nop-v11 A (2N) f
  shows binop-v11 A f
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma binop-v11D[dest]:
  assumes binop-v11 A f
  obtains nop-v11 A (2N) f
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma binop-v11E[elim]:
  assumes binop-v11 A f
  obtains nop-v11 A (2N) f
⟨proof⟩
```

2.12.14 Surjective binary operation

```
locale binop-onto = nop-onto A ⟨2N⟩ f for A f
```

```
sublocale binop-onto ⊑ binop A f ⟨proof⟩
```

Rules.

```
lemma binop-ontoI[intro]:
  assumes nop-onto A (2N) f
  shows binop-onto A f
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma binop-ontoD[dest]:
  assumes binop-onto A f
  shows nop-onto A (2N) f
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma binop-ontoE[elim]:
  assumes binop-onto A f
  obtains nop-onto A (2N) f
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma binop-ontoI'[intro]:
  assumes binop A f and A ⊑o  $\mathcal{R}_{\circ} f$ 
  shows binop-onto A f
⟨proof⟩
```

2.12.15 Bijective binary operation

locale *binop-bij* = *nop-bij A* $\langle 2_{\mathbb{N}} \rangle$ *f for A f*

sublocale *binop-bij* \subseteq *binop-v11 A f*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

sublocale *binop-bij* \subseteq *binop-onto A f*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Rules.

lemma *binop-bijI[intro]*:
assumes *nop-bij A* $(2_{\mathbb{N}})$ *f*
shows *binop-bij A f*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *binop-bijD[dest]*:
assumes *binop-bij A f*
shows *nop-bij A* $(2_{\mathbb{N}})$ *f*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *binop-bijE[elim]*:
assumes *binop-bij A f*
obtains *nop-bij A* $(2_{\mathbb{N}})$ *f*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *binop-bijI'[intro]*:
assumes *binop-v11 A f and A* \subseteq_{\circ} \mathcal{R}_{\circ} *f*
shows *binop-bij A f*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

2.12.16 Flip

definition *fflip* :: $V \Rightarrow V$
where *fflip f* = $(\lambda ab \in_{\circ} (\mathcal{D}_{\circ} f)^{-1} \bullet. f(ab(1_{\mathbb{N}}), ab(0)) \bullet)$

Elementary properties.

lemma *fflip-vempty[simp]*: *fflip 0 = 0* $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *fflip-vs vsv (fflip f)*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vdomain-fflip[simp]*: $\mathcal{D}_{\circ} (fflip f) = (\mathcal{D}_{\circ} f)^{-1} \bullet$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in *pbinop*) *vrange-fflip*: $\mathcal{R}_{\circ} (fflip f) = \mathcal{R}_{\circ} f$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *fflip-app[simp]*:
assumes $[a, b]_{\circ} \in_{\circ} \mathcal{D}_{\circ} f$
shows *fflip f(b, a) \bullet = f(a, b) \bullet*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in *pbinop*) *pbinop-fflip-fflip*: *fflip (fflip f) = f*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in *binop*) *pbinop-fflip-app[simp]*:
assumes *a* \in_{\circ} *A* and *b* \in_{\circ} *A*

shows $\text{fflip } f([b, a]_\bullet) = f([a, b]_\bullet)$.
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{fflip-vsingleton: } \text{fflip } (\text{set } \{\langle [a, b]_\circ, c \rangle\}) = \text{set } \{\langle [b, a]_\circ, c \rangle\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

2.13 Construction of integer numbers, rational numbers and real numbers

2.13.1 Background

The set of real numbers \mathbb{R}_\circ is defined in a way such that it agrees with the set of natural numbers ω . However, otherwise, real numbers are allowed to be arbitrary sets in $Vset(\omega + \omega)$.² Integer and rational numbers are exposed via canonical injections into the set of real numbers from the types *int* and *rat*, respectively. Lastly, common operations on the real, integer and rational numbers are defined and some of their main properties are exposed.

The primary reference for this section is the textbook *The Real Numbers and Real Analysis* by E. Bloch [14]. Nonetheless, it is not claimed that the exposition of the subject presented in this section is entirely congruent with the exposition in the aforementioned reference.

```
declare One-nat-def[simp del]
```

```
named-theorems vnumber-simps
```

```
lemmas [vnumber-simps] =
Collect-mem-eq Ball-def[symmetric] Bex-def[symmetric] vsubset-eq[symmetric]
```

Supplementary material for the evaluation of the upper bound of the cardinality of the continuum.

```
lemma inj-image-ord-of-nat: inj (image ord-of-nat)
{proof}
```

```
lemma vlepoll-VPow-omega-if-vreal-lepoll-real:
assumes x ≤ (UNIV::real set)
shows set x ≤_o VPow ω
{proof}
```

2.13.2 Real numbers

Definition

```
abbreviation real :: nat ⇒ real
where real ≡ of-nat
```

```
definition nat-of-real :: real ⇒ nat
where nat-of-real = inv-into UNIV real
```

```
definition vreal-of-real-impl :: real ⇒ V
where vreal-of-real-impl = (SOME V-of::real⇒V. inj V-of)
```

```
lemma inj-vreal-of-real-impl: inj vreal-of-real-impl
{proof}
```

```
lemma inj-on-inv-vreal-of-real-impl:
inj-on (inv vreal-of-real-impl) (range vreal-of-real-impl)
{proof}
```

```
lemma range-vreal-of-real-impl-vlepoll-VPow-omega:
set (range vreal-of-real-impl) ≤_o VPow ω
{proof}
```

```
definition vreal-impl :: V
```

²The idea itself is not new, e.g., see [26].

where $vreal-impl =$
 $($
 $SOME y.$
 $range vreal-of-real-impl \approx elts y \wedge$
 $vdisjnt y \omega \wedge$
 $y \in_0 Vset (\omega + \omega)$
 $)$

lemma $vreal-impl-eqpoll: range vreal-of-real-impl \approx elts vreal-impl$
and $vreal-impl-vdisjnt: vdisjnt vreal-impl \omega$
and $vreal-impl-in-Vset-ss-omega: vreal-impl \in_0 Vset (\omega + \omega)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition $vreal-of-real-impl' :: V \Rightarrow V$
where $vreal-of-real-impl' =$
 $(SOME f. bij-betw f (range vreal-of-real-impl) (elts vreal-impl))$

lemma $vreal-of-real-impl'-bij-betw:$
 $bij-betw vreal-of-real-impl' (range vreal-of-real-impl) (elts vreal-impl)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition $vreal-of-real-impl'' :: real \Rightarrow V$
where $vreal-of-real-impl'' = vreal-of-real-impl' \circ vreal-of-real-impl$

lemma $vreal-of-real-impl'': disjoint (range vreal-of-real-impl'') (elts \omega)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $inj-vreal-of-real-impl'': inj vreal-of-real-impl''$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Main definitions.

definition $vreal-of-real :: real \Rightarrow V$
where $vreal-of-real x =$
 $(if x \in \mathbb{N} then (nat-of-real x)_\mathbb{N} else vreal-of-real-impl'' x)$

notation $vreal-of-real (\langle -_\mathbb{R} \rangle [1000] 999)$

declare $[[coercion vreal-of-real :: real \Rightarrow V]]$

definition $vreal :: V (\langle \mathbb{R}_0 \rangle)$
where $vreal = set (range vreal-of-real)$

definition $real-of-vreal :: V \Rightarrow real$
where $real-of-vreal = inv-into UNIV vreal-of-real$

Rules.

lemma $vreal-of-real-in-vrealI[intro, simp]: a_\mathbb{R} \in_0 \mathbb{R}_0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $vreal-of-real-in-vrealE[elim]:$
assumes $a \in_0 \mathbb{R}_0$
obtains b **where** $b_\mathbb{R} = a$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Elementary properties.

lemma $vnat-eq-vreal: x_\mathbb{N} = x_\mathbb{R}$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *omega-vsubset-vreal*: $\omega \subseteq_{\circ} \mathbb{R}_{\circ}$
{proof}

lemma *inj-vreal-of-real*: *inj vreal-of-real*
{proof}

lemma *vreal-in-Vset-ω2*: $\mathbb{R}_{\circ} \in_{\circ} Vset (\omega + \omega)$
{proof}

lemma *real-of-vreal-vreal-of-real[simp]*: *real-of-vreal (a_R) = a*
{proof}

Transfer rules

definition *cr-vreal* :: $V \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow bool$
where *cr-vreal a b* \leftrightarrow (*a = vreal-of-real b*)

lemma *cr-vreal-right-total[transfer-rule]*: *right-total cr-vreal*
{proof}

lemma *cr-vreal-bi-unique[transfer-rule]*: *bi-unique cr-vreal*
{proof}

lemma *cr-vreal-transfer-domain-rule[transfer-domain-rule]*:
Domain_{inp} cr-vreal = ($\lambda x. x \in_{\circ} \mathbb{R}_{\circ}$)
{proof}

lemma *vreal-transfer[transfer-rule]*:
(rel-set cr-vreal) (elts \mathbb{R}_{\circ}) (UNIV::real set)
{proof}

lemma *vreal-of-real-transfer[transfer-rule]*: *cr-vreal (vreal-of-real a) a*
{proof}

Constants and operations

Auxiliary.

lemma *vreal-fsingleton-in-fproduct-vreal*: $[a_R]_{\circ} \in_{\circ} \mathbb{R}_{\circ} \wedge_{\times} 1_N$ *{proof}*

lemma *vreal-fpair-in-fproduct-vreal*: $[a_R, b_R]_{\circ} \in_{\circ} \mathbb{R}_{\circ} \wedge_{\times} 2_N$ *{proof}*

Zero.

lemma *vreal-zero*: $0_R = (0::V)$
{proof}

One.

lemma *vreal-one*: $1_R = (1::V)$
{proof}

Addition.

definition *vreal-plus* :: V
where *vreal-plus* =
 $(\lambda x \in_{\circ} \mathbb{R}_{\circ} \wedge_{\times} 2_N. (real-of-vreal (x(0_N)) + real-of-vreal (x(1_N))))_R$

abbreviation *vreal-plus-app* :: $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V$ (**infixl** $\langle +_R \rangle$ 65)
where *vreal-plus-app a b* \equiv *vreal-plus(a, b)*•
notation *vreal-plus-app* (**infixl** $\langle +_R \rangle$ 65)

```
lemma vreal-plus-transfer[transfer-rule]:
  includes lifting-syntax
  shows (cr-vreal ==> cr-vreal ==> cr-vreal)
    (+R) (+)
  {proof}
```

Multiplication.

```
definition vreal-mult :: V
  where vreal-mult =
    ( $\lambda x \in \mathbb{R}_o. \hat{\times}_{\mathbb{N}} 2_{\mathbb{N}}. (\text{real-of-vreal } (x(0_{\mathbb{N}})) * \text{real-of-vreal } (x(1_{\mathbb{N}})))_R$ )
```

```
abbreviation vreal-mult-app (infixl <*⊂_R> 70)
  where vreal-mult-app a b ≡ vreal-mult([a, b]•)
notation vreal-mult-app (infixl <*⊂_R> 70)
```

```
lemma vreal-mult-transfer[transfer-rule]:
  includes lifting-syntax
  shows (cr-vreal ==> cr-vreal ==> cr-vreal) (*R) (*)
  {proof}
```

Unary minus.

```
definition vreal-uminus :: V
  where vreal-uminus = ( $\lambda x \in \mathbb{R}_o. (\text{uminus } (\text{real-of-vreal } x))_R$ )
```

```
abbreviation vreal-uminus-app (<-R → [81] 80)
  where -R a ≡ vreal-uminus([a])
```

```
lemma vreal-uminus-transfer[transfer-rule]:
  includes lifting-syntax
  shows (cr-vreal ==> cr-vreal) (vreal-uminus-app) (uminus)
  {proof}
```

Multiplicative inverse.

```
definition vreal-inverse :: V
  where vreal-inverse = ( $\lambda x \in \mathbb{R}_o. (\text{inverse } (\text{real-of-vreal } x))_R$ )
```

```
abbreviation vreal-inverse-app (<(--1R)> [1000] 999)
  where a-1R ≡ vreal-inverse([a])
```

```
lemma vreal-inverse-transfer[transfer-rule]:
  includes lifting-syntax
  shows (cr-vreal ==> cr-vreal) (vreal-inverse-app) (inverse)
  {proof}
```

Order.

```
definition vreal-le :: V
  where vreal-le =
    set {[a, b]o | a b. [a, b]o ∈o  $\mathbb{R}_o \hat{\times} 2_{\mathbb{N}}$  ∧ real-of-vreal a ≤ real-of-vreal b}
```

```
abbreviation vreal-le' (<(-/ ≤R -)> [51, 51] 50)
  where a ≤R b ≡ [a, b]o ∈o vreal-le
```

```
lemma small-vreal-le[simp]:
  small
  {[a, b]o | a b. [a, b]o ∈o  $\mathbb{R}_o \hat{\times} 2_{\mathbb{N}}$  ∧ real-of-vreal a ≤ real-of-vreal b}
  {proof}
```

lemma *vreal-le-transfer[transfer-rule]*:
includes *lifting-syntax*
shows (*cr-vreal* ==> *cr-vreal* ==> (=)) *vreal-le'* (\leq)
{proof}

Strict order.

definition *vreal-ls* :: *V*
where *vreal-ls* =
set {[*a*, *b*]_o | *a* $<$ *b*. [*a*, *b*]_o $\in_o \mathbb{R}_o$ $\wedge_{\times} 2_N$ \wedge *real-of-vreal a* < *real-of-vreal b*}

abbreviation *vreal-ls'* ((/-) $<_{\mathbb{R}}$) [51, 51] 50
where *a* $<_{\mathbb{R}}$ *b* \equiv [*a*, *b*]_o \in_o *vreal-ls*

lemma *small-vreal-ls[simp]*:
small
*{[a, b]_o | a b. [a, b]_o $\in_o \mathbb{R}_o$ $\wedge_{\times} 2_N$ \wedge *real-of-vreal a* < *real-of-vreal b*}*
{proof}

lemma *vreal-ls-transfer[transfer-rule]*:
includes *lifting-syntax*
shows (*cr-vreal* ==> *cr-vreal* ==> (=)) *vreal-ls'* ($<$)
{proof}

Subtraction.

definition *vreal-minus* :: *V*
where *vreal-minus* =
 $(\lambda x \in_o \mathbb{R}_o. (\text{real-of-vreal } (x(0_N)) - \text{real-of-vreal } (x(1_N)))_{\mathbb{R}})$

abbreviation *vreal-minus-app* (infixl $\text{(-}_{\mathbb{R}\text{)}}\text{)}$ 65
where *vreal-minus-app a b* \equiv *vreal-minus(a, b)*.

lemma *vreal-minus-transfer[transfer-rule]*:
includes *lifting-syntax*
shows (*cr-vreal* ==> *cr-vreal* ==> *cr-vreal*) (-_{math>R}) (-)
{proof}

Axioms of an ordered field with the least upper bound property.

The exposition follows the Definitions 2.2.1 and 2.2.3 from the textbook *The Real Numbers and Real Analysis* by E. Bloch [14].

lemma *vreal-zero-closed*: $0_{\mathbb{R}} \in_o \mathbb{R}_o$
{proof}

lemma *vreal-one-closed*: $1_{\mathbb{R}} \in_o \mathbb{R}_o$
{proof}

lemma *vreal-plus-closed*:
assumes *x* $\in_o \mathbb{R}_o$ **and** *y* $\in_o \mathbb{R}_o$
shows *x* +_{math>R} *y* $\in_o \mathbb{R}_o$
{proof}

lemma *vreal-uminus-closed*:
assumes *x* $\in_o \mathbb{R}_o$
shows -_{math>R} *x* $\in_o \mathbb{R}_o$
{proof}

lemma *vreal-mult-closed*:
assumes $x \in_0 \mathbb{R}_o$ **and** $y \in_0 \mathbb{R}_o$.
shows $x *_{\mathbb{R}} y \in_0 \mathbb{R}_o$.
{proof}

lemma *vreal-inverse-closed*:
assumes $x \in_0 \mathbb{R}_o$.
shows $x^{-1}_{\mathbb{R}} \in_0 \mathbb{R}_o$.
{proof}

Associative Law for Addition: Definition 2.2.1.a.

lemma *vreal-assoc-law-addition*:
assumes $x \in_0 \mathbb{R}_o$ **and** $y \in_0 \mathbb{R}_o$ **and** $z \in_0 \mathbb{R}_o$.
shows $(x +_{\mathbb{R}} y) +_{\mathbb{R}} z = x +_{\mathbb{R}} (y +_{\mathbb{R}} z)$.
{proof}

Commutative Law for Addition: Definition 2.2.1.b.

lemma *vreal-commutative-law-addition*:
assumes $x \in_0 \mathbb{R}_o$ **and** $y \in_0 \mathbb{R}_o$.
shows $x +_{\mathbb{R}} y = y +_{\mathbb{R}} x$.
{proof}

Identity Law for Addition: Definition 2.2.1.c.

lemma *vreal-identity-law-addition*:
assumes $x \in_0 \mathbb{R}_o$.
shows $x +_{\mathbb{R}} 0_{\mathbb{R}} = x$.
{proof}

Inverses Law for Addition: Definition 2.2.1.d.

lemma *vreal-inverses-law-addition*:
assumes $x \in_0 \mathbb{R}_o$.
shows $x +_{\mathbb{R}} (-_{\mathbb{R}} x) = 0_{\mathbb{R}}$.
{proof}

Associative Law for Multiplication: Definition 2.2.1.e.

lemma *vreal-assoc-law-multiplication*:
assumes $x \in_0 \mathbb{R}_o$ **and** $y \in_0 \mathbb{R}_o$ **and** $z \in_0 \mathbb{R}_o$.
shows $(x *_{\mathbb{R}} y) *_{\mathbb{R}} z = x *_{\mathbb{R}} (y *_{\mathbb{R}} z)$.
{proof}

Commutative Law for Multiplication: Definition 2.2.1.f.

lemma *vreal-commutative-law-multiplication*:
assumes $x \in_0 \mathbb{R}_o$ **and** $y \in_0 \mathbb{R}_o$.
shows $x *_{\mathbb{R}} y = y *_{\mathbb{R}} x$.
{proof}

Identity Law for Multiplication: Definition 2.2.1.g.

lemma *vreal-identity-law-multiplication*:
assumes $x \in_0 \mathbb{R}_o$.
shows $x *_{\mathbb{R}} 1_{\mathbb{R}} = x$.
{proof}

Inverses Law for Multiplication: Definition 2.2.1.h.

lemma *vreal-inverses-law-multiplication*:
assumes $x \in_0 \mathbb{R}_o$ **and** $x \neq 0_{\mathbb{R}}$.
shows $x *_{\mathbb{R}} x^{-1}_{\mathbb{R}} = 1_{\mathbb{R}}$

{proof}

Distributive Law: Definition 2.2.1.i.

lemma *vreal-distributive-law*:

assumes $x \in_0 \mathbb{R}_o$ **and** $y \in_0 \mathbb{R}_o$ **and** $z \in_0 \mathbb{R}_o$
shows $x *_{\mathbb{R}} (y +_{\mathbb{R}} z) = x *_{\mathbb{R}} y +_{\mathbb{R}} x *_{\mathbb{R}} z$

{proof}

Trichotomy Law: Definition 2.2.1.j.

lemma *vreal-trichotomy-law*:

assumes $x \in_0 \mathbb{R}_o$ $y \in_0 \mathbb{R}_o$
shows
 $(x <_{\mathbb{R}} y \wedge \neg(x = y) \wedge \neg(y <_{\mathbb{R}} x)) \vee$
 $(\neg(x <_{\mathbb{R}} y) \wedge x = y \wedge \neg(y <_{\mathbb{R}} x)) \vee$
 $(\neg(x <_{\mathbb{R}} y) \wedge \neg(x = y) \wedge y <_{\mathbb{R}} x)$

{proof}

Transitive Law: Definition 2.2.1.k.

lemma *vreal-transitive-law*:

assumes $x \in_0 \mathbb{R}_o$
and $y \in_0 \mathbb{R}_o$
and $z \in_0 \mathbb{R}_o$
and $x <_{\mathbb{R}} y$ **and** $y <_{\mathbb{R}} z$
shows $x <_{\mathbb{R}} z$

{proof}

Addition Law of Order: Definition 2.2.1.l.

lemma *vreal-addition-law-of-order*:

assumes $x \in_0 \mathbb{R}_o$ **and** $y \in_0 \mathbb{R}_o$ **and** $z \in_0 \mathbb{R}_o$ **and** $x <_{\mathbb{R}} y$
shows $x +_{\mathbb{R}} z <_{\mathbb{R}} y +_{\mathbb{R}} z$

{proof}

Multiplication Law of Order: Definition 2.2.1.m.

lemma *vreal-multiplication-law-of-order*:

assumes $x \in_0 \mathbb{R}_o$
and $y \in_0 \mathbb{R}_o$
and $z \in_0 \mathbb{R}_o$
and $x <_{\mathbb{R}} y$
and $0_{\mathbb{R}} <_{\mathbb{R}} z$
shows $x *_{\mathbb{R}} z <_{\mathbb{R}} y *_{\mathbb{R}} z$

{proof}

Non-Triviality: Definition 2.2.1.n.

lemma *vreal-non-triviality*: $0_{\mathbb{R}} \neq 1_{\mathbb{R}}$

{proof}

Least upper bound property: Definition 2.2.3.

lemma *least-upper-bound-property*:

defines *vreal-ub* $S M \equiv (S \subseteq_0 \mathbb{R}_o \wedge M \in_0 \mathbb{R}_o \wedge (\forall x \in_0 S. x \leq_{\mathbb{R}} M))$
assumes $A \subseteq_0 \mathbb{R}_o$ **and** $A \neq 0$ **and** $\exists M. vreal-ub A M$
obtains M **where** *vreal-ub* $A M$ **and** $\wedge T. vreal-ub A T \implies M \leq_{\mathbb{R}} T$

{proof}

Fundamental properties of other operations

Minus.

lemma *vreal-minus-closed*:
assumes $x \in_{\circ} \mathbb{R}_{\circ}$ **and** $y \in_{\circ} \mathbb{R}_{\circ}$
shows $x -_{\mathbb{R}} y \in_{\circ} \mathbb{R}_{\circ}$
{proof}

lemma *vreal-minus-eq-plus-uminus*:
assumes $x \in_{\circ} \mathbb{R}_{\circ}$ **and** $y \in_{\circ} \mathbb{R}_{\circ}$
shows $x -_{\mathbb{R}} y = x +_{\mathbb{R}} (-_{\mathbb{R}} y)$
{proof}

Unary minus.

lemma *vreal-uminus-uminus*:
assumes $x \in_{\circ} \mathbb{R}_{\circ}$
shows $x = -_{\mathbb{R}} (-_{\mathbb{R}} x)$
{proof}

Multiplicative inverse.

lemma *vreal-inverse-inverse*:
assumes $x \in_{\circ} \mathbb{R}_{\circ}$
shows $x = (x^{-1}_{\mathbb{R}})^{-1}_{\mathbb{R}}$
{proof}

Further properties

Addition.

global-interpretation *vreal-plus*: *binop-onto* $\langle \mathbb{R}_{\circ} \rangle$ *vreal-plus*
{proof}

Unary minus.

global-interpretation *vreal-uminus*: *v11 vreal-uminus*
rewrites *vreal-uminus-vdomain*[simp]: \mathcal{D}_{\circ} *vreal-uminus* = \mathbb{R}_{\circ}
and *vreal-uminus-vrange*[simp]: \mathcal{R}_{\circ} *vreal-uminus* = \mathbb{R}_{\circ}
{proof}

Multiplication.

global-interpretation *vreal-mult*: *binop-onto* $\langle \mathbb{R}_{\circ} \rangle$ *vreal-mult*
{proof}

Multiplicative inverse.

global-interpretation *vreal-inverse*: *v11 vreal-inverse*
rewrites *vreal-inverse-vdomain*[simp]: \mathcal{D}_{\circ} *vreal-inverse* = \mathbb{R}_{\circ}
and *vreal-inverse-vrange*[simp]: \mathcal{R}_{\circ} *vreal-inverse* = \mathbb{R}_{\circ}
{proof}

2.13.3 Integer numbers

Definition

definition *vint-of-int* :: $\text{int} \Rightarrow V$
where *vint-of-int* = *vreal-of-real*

notation *vint-of-int* ($\langle \mathbb{Z}_{\circ} \rangle$ [999] 999)

declare [[*coercion* *vint-of-int* :: $\text{int} \Rightarrow V$]]

definition *vint* :: $V (\langle \mathbb{Z}_{\circ} \rangle)$
where *vint* = *set* (*range* *vint-of-int*)

```
definition int-of-vint ::  $V \Rightarrow \text{int}$ 
where int-of-vint = inv-into UNIV vint-of-int
```

Rules.

```
lemma vint-of-int-in-vintI[intro, simp]:  $a_{\mathbb{Z}} \in_{\circ} \mathbb{Z}_{\circ} \langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 
```

```
lemma vint-of-int-in-vintE[elim]:
assumes  $a \in_{\circ} \mathbb{Z}_{\circ}$ 
obtains  $b$  where  $b_{\mathbb{Z}} = a$ 
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 
```

Elementary properties

```
lemma vint-vsubset-vreal:  $\mathbb{Z}_{\circ} \subseteq_{\circ} \mathbb{R}_{\circ}$ 
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 
```

```
lemma inj-vint-of-int: inj vint-of-int
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 
```

```
lemma vint-in-Vset-w2:  $\mathbb{Z}_{\circ} \in_{\circ} Vset(\omega + \omega)$ 
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 
```

```
lemma int-of-vint-vint-of-int[simp]: int-of-vint ( $a_{\mathbb{Z}}$ ) =  $a$ 
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 
```

Transfer rules.

```
definition cr-vint ::  $V \Rightarrow \text{int} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ 
where cr-vint  $a b \longleftrightarrow (a = \text{vint-of-int } b)$ 
```

```
lemma cr-vint-right-total[transfer-rule]: right-total cr-vint
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 
```

```
lemma cr-vint-bi-unqie[transfer-rule]: bi-unique cr-vint
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 
```

```
lemma cr-vint-transfer-domain-rule[transfer-domain-rule]:
Domainp cr-vint =  $(\lambda x. x \in_{\circ} \mathbb{Z}_{\circ})$ 
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 
```

```
lemma vint-transfer[transfer-rule]:
(rel-set cr-vint) (elts  $\mathbb{Z}_{\circ}$ ) (UNIV::int set)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 
```

```
lemma vint-of-int-transfer[transfer-rule]: cr-vint (vint-of-int  $a$ )  $a$ 
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 
```

Constants and operations

Auxiliary.

```
lemma vint-fsingleton-in-fproduct-vint:  $[a_{\mathbb{Z}}]_{\circ} \in_{\circ} \mathbb{Z}_{\circ} \hat{\times} 1_{\mathbb{N}} \langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 
```

```
lemma vint-fpair-in-fproduct-vint:  $[a_{\mathbb{Z}}, b_{\mathbb{Z}}]_{\circ} \in_{\circ} \mathbb{Z}_{\circ} \hat{\times} 2_{\mathbb{N}} \langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 
```

Zero.

```
lemma vint-zero:  $0_{\mathbb{Z}} = (0:V) \langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 
```

One.

lemma *vint-one*: $1_{\mathbb{Z}} = (1::V)$ *{proof}*

Addition.

definition *vint-plus* :: V

where *vint-plus* =

$$(\lambda x \in \circ \mathbb{Z} \circ. \hat{\times}_{\mathbb{N}} 2_{\mathbb{N}}. (\text{int-of-vint } (x(0_{\mathbb{N}})) + \text{int-of-vint } (x(1_{\mathbb{N}}))))_{\mathbb{Z}}$$

abbreviation *vint-plus-app* (**infixl** $\langle +_{\mathbb{Z}} \rangle$ 65)

where *vint-plus-app* $a b \equiv \text{vint-plus}(a, b)_{\bullet}$

lemma *vint-plus-transfer[transfer-rule]*:

includes *lifting-syntax*

shows (*cr-vint* ==> *cr-vint* ==> *cr-vint*) $(+_{\mathbb{Z}})$ (+)

{proof}

Multiplication.

definition *vint-mult* :: V

where *vint-mult* =

$$(\lambda x \in \circ \mathbb{Z} \circ. \hat{\times}_{\mathbb{N}} 2_{\mathbb{N}}. (\text{int-of-vint } (x(0_{\mathbb{N}})) * \text{int-of-vint } (x(1_{\mathbb{N}}))))_{\mathbb{Z}}$$

abbreviation *vint-mult-app* (**infixl** $\langle *_{\mathbb{Z}} \rangle$ 65)

where *vint-mult-app* $a b \equiv \text{vint-mult}(a, b)_{\bullet}$

lemma *vint-mult-transfer[transfer-rule]*:

includes *lifting-syntax*

shows (*cr-vint* ==> *cr-vint* ==> *cr-vint*) $(*_{\mathbb{Z}})$ (*)

{proof}

Unary minus.

definition *vint-uminus* :: V

where *vint-uminus* = $(\lambda x \in \circ \mathbb{Z} \circ. (\text{uminus } (\text{int-of-vint } x)))_{\mathbb{Z}}$

abbreviation *vint-uminus-app* ($\langle -_{\mathbb{Z}} \rangle$ [81] 80)

where $-_{\mathbb{Z}} a \equiv \text{vint-uminus}(a)$

lemma *vint-uminus-transfer[transfer-rule]*:

includes *lifting-syntax*

shows (*cr-vint* ==> *cr-vint*) (*vint-uminus-app*) (*uminus*)

{proof}

Order.

definition *vint-le* :: V

where *vint-le* =

$$\text{set } \{[a, b]_{\circ} \mid a b. [a, b]_{\circ} \in \circ \mathbb{Z} \circ. \hat{\times}_{\mathbb{N}} 2_{\mathbb{N}} \wedge \text{int-of-vint } a \leq \text{int-of-vint } b\}$$

abbreviation *vint-le'* ($\langle (-/\leq_{\mathbb{Z}} -) \rangle$ [51, 51] 50)

where $a \leq_{\mathbb{Z}} b \equiv [a, b]_{\circ} \in \circ \text{vint-le}$

lemma *small-vint-le[simp]*:

$$\text{small } \{[a, b]_{\circ} \mid a b. [a, b]_{\circ} \in \circ \mathbb{Z} \circ. \hat{\times}_{\mathbb{N}} 2_{\mathbb{N}} \wedge \text{int-of-vint } a \leq \text{int-of-vint } b\}$$

{proof}

lemma *vint-le-transfer[transfer-rule]*:

includes *lifting-syntax*

shows (*cr-vint* ==> *cr-vint* ==> (=)) *vint-le'* (\leq)

{proof}

Strict order.

```
definition vint-ls :: V
  where vint-ls =
    set {[a, b]_o | a b. [a, b]_o ∈o Z_o ∩ 2_N × int-of-vint a < int-of-vint b}

abbreviation vint-ls' ((-/ <_Z -) : [51, 51] 50)
  where a <_Z b ≡ [a, b]_o ∈o vint-ls

lemma small-vint-ls[simp]:
  small {[a, b]_o | a b. [a, b]_o ∈o Z_o ∩ 2_N × int-of-vint a < int-of-vint b}
  {proof}

lemma vint-ls-transfer[transfer-rule]:
  includes lifting-syntax
  shows (cr-vint ==> cr-vint ==> (=)) vint-ls' (<)
  {proof}
```

Subtraction.

```
definition vint-minus :: V
  where vint-minus =
    (λx ∈o Z_o ∩ 2_N. (int-of-vint (x(0_N)) - int-of-vint (x(1_N))))_Z

abbreviation vint-minus-app (infixl <-_Z> 65)
  where vint-minus-app a b ≡ vint-minus(a, b)•

lemma vint-minus-transfer[transfer-rule]:
  includes lifting-syntax
  shows (cr-vint ==> cr-vint ==> cr-vint) (-_Z) (-)
  {proof}
```

Axioms of a well ordered integral domain

The exposition follows Definition 1.4.1 from the textbook *The Real Numbers and Real Analysis* by E. Bloch [14].

```
lemma vint-zero-closed: 0_Z ∈o Z_o {proof}
```

```
lemma vint-one-closed: 1_Z ∈o Z_o {proof}
```

```
lemma vint-plus-closed:
  assumes x ∈o Z_o and y ∈o Z_o
  shows x +_Z y ∈o Z_o
{proof}
```

```
lemma vint-mult-closed:
  assumes x ∈o Z_o and y ∈o Z_o
  shows x *_Z y ∈o Z_o
{proof}
```

```
lemma vint-uminus-closed:
  assumes x ∈o Z_o
  shows -_Z x ∈o Z_o
{proof}
```

Associative Law for Addition: Definition 1.4.1.a.

```
lemma vint-assoc-law-addition:
  assumes x ∈o Z_o and y ∈o Z_o and z ∈o Z_o
```

shows $(x +_{\mathbb{Z}} y) +_{\mathbb{Z}} z = x +_{\mathbb{Z}} (y +_{\mathbb{Z}} z)$
{proof}

Commutative Law for Addition: Definition 1.4.1.b.

lemma *vint-commutative-law-addition*:
assumes $x \in_{\circ} \mathbb{Z}_{\circ}$ **and** $y \in_{\circ} \mathbb{Z}_{\circ}$
shows $x +_{\mathbb{Z}} y = y +_{\mathbb{Z}} x$
{proof}

Identity Law for Addition: Definition 1.4.1.c.

lemma *vint-identity-law-addition*:
assumes [simp]: $x \in_{\circ} \mathbb{Z}_{\circ}$
shows $x +_{\mathbb{Z}} 0_{\mathbb{Z}} = x$
{proof}

Inverses Law for Addition: Definition 1.4.1.d.

lemma *vint-inverses-law-addition*:
assumes [simp]: $x \in_{\circ} \mathbb{Z}_{\circ}$
shows $x +_{\mathbb{Z}} (-_{\mathbb{Z}} x) = 0_{\mathbb{Z}}$
{proof}

Associative Law for Multiplication: Definition 1.4.1.e.

lemma *vint-assoc-law-multiplication*:
assumes $x \in_{\circ} \mathbb{Z}_{\circ}$ **and** $y \in_{\circ} \mathbb{Z}_{\circ}$ **and** $z \in_{\circ} \mathbb{Z}_{\circ}$
shows $(x *_{\mathbb{Z}} y) *_{\mathbb{Z}} z = x *_{\mathbb{Z}} (y *_{\mathbb{Z}} z)$
{proof}

Commutative Law for Multiplication: Definition 1.4.1.f.

lemma *vint-commutative-law-multiplication*:
assumes $x \in_{\circ} \mathbb{Z}_{\circ}$ **and** $y \in_{\circ} \mathbb{Z}_{\circ}$
shows $x *_{\mathbb{Z}} y = y *_{\mathbb{Z}} x$
{proof}

Identity Law for multiplication: Definition 1.4.1.g.

lemma *vint-identity-law-multiplication*:
assumes $x \in_{\circ} \mathbb{Z}_{\circ}$
shows $x *_{\mathbb{Z}} 1_{\mathbb{Z}} = x$
{proof}

Distributive Law for Multiplication: Definition 1.4.1.h.

lemma *vint-distributive-law*:
assumes $x \in_{\circ} \mathbb{Z}_{\circ}$ **and** $y \in_{\circ} \mathbb{Z}_{\circ}$ **and** $z \in_{\circ} \mathbb{Z}_{\circ}$
shows $x *_{\mathbb{Z}} (y +_{\mathbb{Z}} z) = (x *_{\mathbb{Z}} y) +_{\mathbb{Z}} (x *_{\mathbb{Z}} z)$
{proof}

No Zero Divisors Law: Definition 1.4.1.i.

lemma *vint-no-zero-divisors-law*:
assumes $x \in_{\circ} \mathbb{Z}_{\circ}$ **and** $y \in_{\circ} \mathbb{Z}_{\circ}$ **and** $x *_{\mathbb{Z}} y = 0_{\mathbb{Z}}$
shows $x = 0_{\mathbb{Z}} \vee y = 0_{\mathbb{Z}}$
{proof}

Trichotomy Law: Definition 1.4.1.j

lemma *vint-trichotomy-law*:
assumes $x \in_{\circ} \mathbb{Z}_{\circ}$ **and** $y \in_{\circ} \mathbb{Z}_{\circ}$
shows

$$(x <_{\mathbb{Z}} y \wedge \sim(x = y) \wedge \sim(y <_{\mathbb{Z}} x)) \vee$$

$$(\sim(x <_{\mathbb{Z}} y) \wedge x = y \wedge \sim(y <_{\mathbb{Z}} x)) \vee \\ (\sim(x <_{\mathbb{Z}} y) \wedge \sim(x = y) \wedge y <_{\mathbb{Z}} x)$$

{proof}

Transitive Law: Definition 1.4.1.k

lemma *vint-transitive-law*:

assumes $x \in_0 \mathbb{Z}_o$
and $y \in_0 \mathbb{Z}_o$
and $z \in_0 \mathbb{Z}_o$
and $x <_{\mathbb{Z}} y$
and $y <_{\mathbb{Z}} z$
shows $x <_{\mathbb{Z}} z$

{proof}

Addition Law of Order: Definition 1.4.1.l

lemma *vint-addition-law-of-order*:

assumes $x \in_0 \mathbb{Z}_o$ **and** $y \in_0 \mathbb{Z}_o$ **and** $z \in_0 \mathbb{Z}_o$ **and** $x <_{\mathbb{Z}} y$
shows $x +_{\mathbb{Z}} z <_{\mathbb{Z}} y +_{\mathbb{Z}} z$

{proof}

Multiplication Law of Order: Definition 1.4.1.m

lemma *vint-multiplication-law-of-order*:

assumes $x \in_0 \mathbb{Z}_o$
and $y \in_0 \mathbb{Z}_o$
and $z \in_0 \mathbb{Z}_o$
and $x <_{\mathbb{Z}} y$
and $0_{\mathbb{Z}} <_{\mathbb{Z}} z$
shows $x *_{\mathbb{Z}} z <_{\mathbb{Z}} y *_{\mathbb{Z}} z$

{proof}

Non-Triviality: Definition 1.4.1.n

lemma *vint-non-triviality*: $0_{\mathbb{Z}} \neq 1_{\mathbb{Z}}$

{proof}

Well-Ordering Principle.

lemma *well-ordering-principle*:

assumes $A \subseteq_0 \mathbb{Z}_o$
and $a \in_0 \mathbb{Z}_o$
and $A \neq 0$
and $\bigwedge x. x \in_0 A \implies a <_{\mathbb{Z}} x$
obtains b **where** $b \in_0 A$ **and** $\bigwedge x. x \in_0 A \implies b \leq_{\mathbb{Z}} x$

{proof}

Fundamental properties of other operations

Minus.

lemma *vint-minus-closed*:

assumes $x \in_0 \mathbb{Z}_o$ **and** $y \in_0 \mathbb{Z}_o$
shows $x -_{\mathbb{Z}} y \in_0 \mathbb{Z}_o$

{proof}

lemma *vint-minus-eq-plus-uminus*:

assumes $x \in_0 \mathbb{Z}_o$ **and** $y \in_0 \mathbb{Z}_o$
shows $x -_{\mathbb{Z}} y = x +_{\mathbb{Z}} (-_{\mathbb{Z}} y)$

{proof}

Unary minus.

```
lemma vint-uminus-uminus:
  assumes  $x \in \mathbb{Z}_o$ 
  shows  $x = -z \quad (-z \quad x)$ 
  {proof}
```

Further properties

Addition.

```
global-interpretation vint-plus: binop-onto  $\langle \mathbb{Z}_o \rangle$  vint-plus
  {proof}
```

Unary minus.

```
global-interpretation vint-uminus: v11 vint-uminus
  rewrites vint-uminus-vdomain[simp]:  $\mathcal{D}_o \quad vint\text{-}uminus = \mathbb{Z}_o$ 
    and vint-uminus-vrange[simp]:  $\mathcal{R}_o \quad vint\text{-}uminus = \mathbb{Z}_o$ 
  {proof}
```

Multiplication.

```
global-interpretation vint-mult: binop-onto  $\langle \mathbb{Z}_o \rangle$  vint-mult
  {proof}
```

Misc.

```
lemma (in  $\mathcal{Z}$ ) vint-in-Vset[intro]:  $\mathbb{Z}_o \in Vset \alpha$ 
  {proof}
```

2.13.4 Rational numbers

Definition

```
definition vrat-of-rat :: rat  $\Rightarrow V$ 
  where vrat-of-rat  $x = vreal\text{-}of\text{-}real (real\text{-}of\text{-}rat x)$ 
```

```
notation vrat-of-rat ( $\langle \mathbb{Q}_o \rangle$  [999] 999)
```

```
declare [[coercion vrat-of-rat :: rat  $\Rightarrow V$ ]]
```

```
definition vrat ::  $V (\langle \mathbb{Q}_o \rangle)$ 
  where vrat = set (range vrat-of-rat)
```

```
definition rat-of-vrat ::  $V \Rightarrow rat$ 
  where rat-of-vrat = inv-into UNIV vrat-of-rat
```

Rules.

```
lemma vrat-of-rat-in-vratI[intro, simp]:  $a_{\mathbb{Q}} \in \mathbb{Q}_o$  {proof}
```

```
lemma vrat-of-rat-in-vratE[elim]:
  assumes  $a \in \mathbb{Q}_o$ 
  obtains  $b$  where  $b_{\mathbb{Q}} = a$ 
  {proof}
```

Elementary properties

```
lemma vrat-vssubset-vreal:  $\mathbb{Q}_o \subseteq \mathbb{R}_o$ 
  {proof}
```

```
lemma vrat-in-Vset-w2:  $\mathbb{Q}_o \in Vset (\omega + \omega)$ 
  {proof}
```

lemma *inj-vrat-of-rat*: *inj vrat-of-rat*
(proof)

lemma *rat-of-vrat-vrat-of-rat[simp]*: *rat-of-vrat (a_Q) = a*
(proof)

Transfer rules.

definition *cr-vrat* :: *V* \Rightarrow *rat* \Rightarrow *bool*
where *cr-vrat a b* \longleftrightarrow (*a* = *vrat-of-rat b*)

lemma *cr-vrat-right-total[transfer-rule]*: *right-total cr-vrat*
(proof)

lemma *cr-vrat-bi-unique[transfer-rule]*: *bi-unique cr-vrat*
(proof)

lemma *cr-vrat-transfer-domain-rule[transfer-domain-rule]*:
Domain_{inp} cr-vrat = (λx. x ∈_o Q_o)
(proof)

lemma *vrat-transfer[transfer-rule]*:
(rel-set cr-vrat) (elts Q_o) (UNIV::rat set)
(proof)

lemma *vrat-of-rat-transfer[transfer-rule]*: *cr-vrat (vrat-of-rat a) a*
(proof)

Operations

lemma *vrat-fsingleton-in-fproduct-vrat*: *[a_Q]_o ∈_o Q_o ^_x 1_N* *(proof)*

lemma *vrat-fpair-in-fproduct-vrat*: *[a_Q, b_Q]_o ∈_o Q_o ^_x 2_N* *(proof)*

Zero.

lemma *vrat-zero*: *0_Q = (0::V)* *(proof)*

One.

lemma *vrat-one*: *1_Q = (1::V)* *(proof)*

Addition.

definition *vrat-plus* :: *V*
where *vrat-plus* =
 $(\lambda x \in_o Q_o. \wedge_x 2_N. (rat-of-vrat (x(0_N)) + rat-of-vrat (x(1_N))))_Q$

abbreviation *vrat-plus-app* (*infixl* *<+_Q* 65)
where *vrat-plus-app a b* \equiv *vrat-plus(a, b)*_•

lemma *vrat-plus-transfer[transfer-rule]*:
includes *lifting-syntax*
shows (*cr-vrat ==> cr-vrat ==> cr-vrat*) (+_Q) (+)
(proof)

Multiplication.

definition *vrat-mult* :: *V*
where *vrat-mult* =
 $(\lambda x \in_o Q_o. \wedge_x 2_N. (rat-of-vrat (x(0_N)) * rat-of-vrat (x(1_N))))_Q$

abbreviation *vrat-mult-app* (*infixl* $\langle *_{\mathbb{Q}} \rangle$ 65)
where *vrat-mult-app* $a b \equiv vrat\text{-mult}([a, b]_{\bullet})$.

lemma *vrat-mult-transfer[transfer-rule]*:
includes *lifting-syntax*
shows (*cr-vrat* \implies *cr-vrat*) \implies *cr-vrat* $(*_{\mathbb{Q}})$ $(*)$
{proof}

Unary minus.

definition *vrat-uminus* :: *V*
where *vrat-uminus* = $(\lambda x \in_{\circ} \mathbb{Q}_{\circ}. (uminus (rat-of-vrat x))_{\mathbb{Q}})$

abbreviation *vrat-uminus-app* ($\langle -_{\mathbb{Q}} \rangle$ [81] 80)
where $-_{\mathbb{Q}} a \equiv vrat\text{-uminus}([a])$

lemma *vrat-uminus-transfer[transfer-rule]*:
includes *lifting-syntax*
shows (*cr-vrat* \implies *cr-vrat*) (*vrat-uminus-app*) (*uminus*)
{proof}

Multiplicative inverse.

definition *vrat-inverse* :: *V*
where *vrat-inverse* = $(\lambda x \in_{\circ} \mathbb{Q}_{\circ}. (inverse (rat-of-vrat x))_{\mathbb{Q}})$

abbreviation *vrat-inverse-app* ($\langle (-^{-1}_{\mathbb{Q}}) \rangle$ [1000] 999)
where $a^{-1}_{\mathbb{Q}} \equiv vrat\text{-inverse}([a])$

lemma *vrat-inverse-transfer[transfer-rule]*:
includes *lifting-syntax*
shows (*cr-vrat* \implies *cr-vrat*) (*vrat-inverse-app*) (*inverse*)
{proof}

Order.

definition *vrat-le* :: *V*
where *vrat-le* =
set $\{[a, b]_{\circ} \mid a b. [a, b]_{\circ} \in_{\circ} \mathbb{Q}_{\circ} \wedge rat\text{-of-vrat } a \leq rat\text{-of-vrat } b\}$

abbreviation *vrat-le'* ($\langle (-/ \leq_{\mathbb{Q}} -) \rangle$ [51, 51] 50)
where $a \leq_{\mathbb{Q}} b \equiv [a, b]_{\circ} \in_{\circ} vrat\text{-le}$

lemma *small-vrat-le[simp]*:
small $\{[a, b]_{\circ} \mid a b. [a, b]_{\circ} \in_{\circ} \mathbb{Q}_{\circ} \wedge rat\text{-of-vrat } a \leq rat\text{-of-vrat } b\}$
{proof}

lemma *vrat-le-transfer[transfer-rule]*:
includes *lifting-syntax*
shows (*cr-vrat* \implies *cr-vrat* \implies *vrat-le'* (\leq)) *vrat-le'* (\leq)
{proof}

Strict order.

definition *vrat-ls* :: *V*
where *vrat-ls* =
set $\{[a, b]_{\circ} \mid a b. [a, b]_{\circ} \in_{\circ} \mathbb{Q}_{\circ} \wedge rat\text{-of-vrat } a < rat\text{-of-vrat } b\}$

abbreviation *vrat-ls'* ($\langle (-/ <_{\mathbb{Q}} -) \rangle$ [51, 51] 50)
where $a <_{\mathbb{Q}} b \equiv [a, b]_{\circ} \in_{\circ} vrat\text{-ls}$

```
lemma small-vrat-ls[simp]:
  small {[a, b]_o | a b. [a, b]_o ∈_o Q_o ∩ 2_N × rat-of-vrat a < rat-of-vrat b}
  {proof}
```

```
lemma vrat-ls-transfer[transfer-rule]:
  includes lifting-syntax
  shows (cr-vrat ==> cr-vrat ==> (=)) vrat-ls' (<)
  {proof}
```

Subtraction.

```
definition vrat-minus :: V
  where vrat-minus =
    (λx ∈_o Q_o ∩ 2_N. (rat-of-vrat (x(0_N)) - rat-of-vrat (x(1_N)))_Q)
```

```
abbreviation vrat-minus-app (infixl <-_Q> 65)
  where vrat-minus-app a b ≡ vrat-minus(a, b)•
```

```
lemma vrat-minus-transfer[transfer-rule]:
  includes lifting-syntax
  shows (cr-vrat ==> cr-vrat ==> cr-vrat)
    (-_Q) (-)
  {proof}
```

Axioms of an ordered field

The exposition follows Theorem 1.5.5 from the textbook *The Real Numbers and Real Analysis* by E. Bloch [14].

```
lemma vrat-zero-closed: 0_Q ∈_o Q_o {proof}
```

```
lemma vrat-one-closed: 1_Q ∈_o Q_o {proof}
```

```
lemma vrat-plus-closed:
  assumes x ∈_o Q_o y ∈_o Q_o
  shows x +_Q y ∈_o Q_o
{proof}
```

```
lemma vrat-mult-closed:
  assumes x ∈_o Q_o and y ∈_o Q_o
  shows x *_Q y ∈_o Q_o
{proof}
```

```
lemma vrat-uminus-closed:
  assumes x ∈_o Q_o
  shows -_Q x ∈_o Q_o
{proof}
```

```
lemma vrat-inverse-closed:
  assumes x ∈_o Q_o
  shows x^{-1}_Q ∈_o Q_o
{proof}
```

Associative Law for Addition: Theorem 1.5.5.1.

```
lemma vrat-assoc-law-addition:
  assumes x ∈_o Q_o and y ∈_o Q_o and z ∈_o Q_o
  shows (x +_Q y) +_Q z = x +_Q (y +_Q z)
{proof}
```

Commutative Law for Addition: Theorem 1.5.5.2.

```
lemma vrat-commutative-law-addition:
  assumes  $x \in_0 \mathbb{Q}_o$  and  $y \in_0 \mathbb{Q}_o$ 
  shows  $x +_{\mathbb{Q}} y = y +_{\mathbb{Q}} x$ 
  {proof}
```

Identity Law for Addition: Theorem 1.5.5.3.

```
lemma vrat-identity-law-addition:
  assumes [simp]:  $x \in_0 \mathbb{Q}_o$ 
  shows  $x +_{\mathbb{Q}} 0_{\mathbb{Q}} = x$ 
  {proof}
```

Inverses Law for Addition: Theorem 1.5.5.4.

```
lemma vrat-inverses-law-addition:
  assumes [simp]:  $x \in_0 \mathbb{Q}_o$ 
  shows  $x +_{\mathbb{Q}} (-_{\mathbb{Q}} x) = 0_{\mathbb{Q}}$ 
  {proof}
```

Associative Law for Multiplication: Theorem 1.5.5.5.

```
lemma vrat-assoc-law-multiplication:
  assumes  $x \in_0 \mathbb{Q}_o$  and  $y \in_0 \mathbb{Q}_o$  and  $z \in_0 \mathbb{Q}_o$ 
  shows  $(x *_{\mathbb{Q}} y) *_{\mathbb{Q}} z = x *_{\mathbb{Q}} (y *_{\mathbb{Q}} z)$ 
  {proof}
```

Commutative Law for Multiplication: Theorem 1.5.5.6.

```
lemma vrat-commutative-law-multiplication:
  assumes  $x \in_0 \mathbb{Q}_o$  and  $y \in_0 \mathbb{Q}_o$ 
  shows  $x *_{\mathbb{Q}} y = y *_{\mathbb{Q}} x$ 
  {proof}
```

Identity Law for multiplication: Theorem 1.5.5.7.

```
lemma vrat-identity-law-multiplication:
  assumes  $x \in_0 \mathbb{Q}_o$ 
  shows  $x *_{\mathbb{Q}} 1_{\mathbb{Q}} = x$ 
  {proof}
```

Inverses Law for Multiplication: Definition 2.2.1.8.

```
lemma vrat-inverses-law-multiplication:
  assumes  $x \in_0 \mathbb{Q}_o$  and  $x \neq 0_{\mathbb{Q}}$ 
  shows  $x *_{\mathbb{Q}} x^{-1}_{\mathbb{Q}} = 1_{\mathbb{Q}}$ 
  {proof}
```

Distributive Law for Multiplication: Theorem 1.5.5.9.

```
lemma vrat-distributive-law:
  assumes  $x \in_0 \mathbb{Q}_o$  and  $y \in_0 \mathbb{Q}_o$  and  $z \in_0 \mathbb{Q}_o$ 
  shows  $x *_{\mathbb{Q}} (y +_{\mathbb{Q}} z) = (x *_{\mathbb{Q}} y) +_{\mathbb{Q}} (x *_{\mathbb{Q}} z)$ 
  {proof}
```

Trichotomy Law: Theorem 1.5.5.10.

```
lemma vrat-trichotomy-law:
  assumes  $x \in_0 \mathbb{Q}_o$  and  $y \in_0 \mathbb{Q}_o$ 
  shows
     $(x <_{\mathbb{Q}} y \wedge \sim(x = y) \wedge \sim(y <_{\mathbb{Q}} x)) \vee$ 
     $(\sim(x <_{\mathbb{Q}} y) \wedge x = y \wedge \sim(y <_{\mathbb{Q}} x)) \vee$ 
     $(\sim(x <_{\mathbb{Q}} y) \wedge \sim(x = y) \wedge y <_{\mathbb{Q}} x)$ 
```

{proof}

Transitive Law: Theorem 1.5.5.11.

lemma *vrat-transitive-law*:

assumes $x \in_0 \mathbb{Q}_0$
and $y \in_0 \mathbb{Q}_0$
and $z \in_0 \mathbb{Q}_0$
and $x <_{\mathbb{Q}} y$
and $y <_{\mathbb{Q}} z$
shows $x <_{\mathbb{Q}} z$

{proof}

Addition Law of Order: Theorem 1.5.5.12.

lemma *vrat-addition-law-of-order*:

assumes $x \in_0 \mathbb{Q}_0$ **and** $y \in_0 \mathbb{Q}_0$ **and** $z \in_0 \mathbb{Q}_0$ **and** $x <_{\mathbb{Q}} y$
shows $x +_{\mathbb{Q}} z <_{\mathbb{Q}} y +_{\mathbb{Q}} z$

{proof}

Multiplication Law of Order: Theorem 1.5.5.13.

lemma *vrat-multiplication-law-of-order*:

assumes $x \in_0 \mathbb{Q}_0$
and $y \in_0 \mathbb{Q}_0$
and $z \in_0 \mathbb{Q}_0$
and $x <_{\mathbb{Q}} y$
and $0_{\mathbb{Q}} <_{\mathbb{Q}} z$
shows $x *_{\mathbb{Q}} z <_{\mathbb{Q}} y *_{\mathbb{Q}} z$

{proof}

Non-Triviality: Theorem 1.5.5.14.

lemma *vrat-non-triviality*: $0_{\mathbb{Q}} \neq 1_{\mathbb{Q}}$

{proof}

Fundamental properties of other operations

Minus.

lemma *vrat-minus-closed*:

assumes $x \in_0 \mathbb{Q}_0$ **and** $y \in_0 \mathbb{Q}_0$
shows $x -_{\mathbb{Q}} y \in_0 \mathbb{Q}_0$

{proof}

lemma *vrat-minus-eq-plus-uminus*:

assumes $x \in_0 \mathbb{Q}_0$ **and** $y \in_0 \mathbb{Q}_0$
shows $x -_{\mathbb{Q}} y = x +_{\mathbb{Q}} (-_{\mathbb{Q}} y)$

{proof}

Unary minus.

lemma *vrat-uminus-uminus*:

assumes $x \in_0 \mathbb{Q}_0$
shows $x = -_{\mathbb{Q}} (-_{\mathbb{Q}} x)$

{proof}

Multiplicative inverse.

lemma *vrat-inverse-inverse*:

assumes $x \in_0 \mathbb{Q}_0$
shows $x = (x^{-1}_{\mathbb{Q}})^{-1}_{\mathbb{Q}}$

{proof}

Further properties

Addition.

global-interpretation *vrat-plus*: *binop-onto* $\langle \mathbb{Q}_o \rangle$ *vrat-plus*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Unary minus.

global-interpretation *vrat-uminus*: *v11* *vrat-uminus*
rewrites *vrat-uminus-vdomain*[simp]: \mathcal{D}_o *vrat-uminus* = \mathbb{Q}_o
and *vrat-uminus-vrange*[simp]: \mathcal{R}_o *vrat-uminus* = \mathbb{Q}_o
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Multiplication.

global-interpretation *vrat-mult*: *binop-onto* $\langle \mathbb{Q}_o \rangle$ *vrat-mult*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Multiplicative inverse.

global-interpretation *vrat-inverse*: *v11* *vrat-inverse*
rewrites *vrat-inverse-vdomain*[simp]: \mathcal{D}_o *vrat-inverse* = \mathbb{Q}_o
and *vrat-inverse-vrange*[simp]: \mathcal{R}_o *vrat-inverse* = \mathbb{Q}_o
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Misc.

lemma (in \mathcal{Z}) *vrat-in-Vset*[intro]: $\mathbb{Q}_o \in_o Vset \alpha$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

2.13.5 Upper bound on the cardinality of the continuum for V

lemma *inj-on-inv-vreal-of-real*: *inj-on* (*inv vreal-of-real*) (*elts* \mathbb{R}_o)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vreal-vlepoll-VPow-omega*: $\mathbb{R}_o \lesssim_o VPow \omega$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in \mathcal{Z}) *vreal-in-Vset*[intro]: $\mathbb{R}_o \in_o Vset \alpha$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

2.14 Example I: absence of replacement in $V_{\omega+\omega}$

The statement of the main result presented in this subsection can be found in [5]³

definition *repl-ex-fun* :: V
where *repl-ex-fun* = $(\lambda i \in \omega. V \text{from } \omega i)$

mk-VLambda *repl-ex-fun-def*

|*vsv repl-ex-fun-vsv*
|*vdomain repl-ex-fun-vdomain*
|*app repl-ex-fun-app*

lemma *repl-ex-fun-vrange*: $\mathcal{R}_\circ \text{ repl-ex-fun} \subseteq_\circ V\text{set}(\omega + \omega)$
{proof}

lemma *Limit-vsv-not-in-Vset-if-vrange-not-in-Vset*:
assumes *Limit* α **and** $\mathcal{R}_\circ f \notin_\circ V\text{set} \alpha$
shows $f \notin_\circ V\text{set} \alpha$
{proof}

lemma *Ord-not-in-Vset*:
assumes *Ord* α
shows $\alpha \notin_\circ V\text{set} \alpha$
{proof}

lemma *Ord-succ-vsusbset-Vfrom-succ*:
assumes *Transset* A **and** *Ord* a **and** $a \in_\circ V\text{from } A i$
shows $\text{succ } a \subseteq_\circ V\text{from } A (\text{succ } i)$
{proof}

lemma *Ord-succ-in-Vfrom-succ*:
assumes *Transset* A **and** *Ord* a **and** $a \in_\circ V\text{from } A i$
shows $\text{succ } a \in_\circ V\text{from } A (\text{succ } (\text{succ } i))$
{proof}

lemma *ω -vplus-in-Vfrom- ω* :
assumes $j \in_\circ \omega$
shows $\omega + j \in_\circ V\text{from } \omega (\text{succ } (2_N * j))$
{proof}

lemma *repl-ex-fun-vrange-not-in-Vset*: $\mathcal{R}_\circ \text{ repl-ex-fun} \notin_\circ V\text{set}(\omega + \omega)$
{proof}

lemma *repl-ex-fun-not-in-Vset*: $\text{repl-ex-fun} \notin_\circ V\text{set}(\omega + \omega)$
{proof}

³https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zermelo_set_theory

2.15 Example II: topological spaces

2.15.1 Background

The section presents elements of the foundations of the theory of topological spaces formalized in *ZFC in HOL*. The definitions were adopted (with amendments) from the main library of Isabelle/HOL and [35].

`named-theorems ts-struct-field-simps`

2.15.2 \mathcal{Z} -sequence

```
locale  $\mathcal{Z}$ -vfsequence =  $\mathcal{Z}$   $\alpha$  + vfsequence  $\mathfrak{S}$  for  $\alpha$   $\mathfrak{S}$  +
  assumes vrange-vsubset-Vset:  $\mathcal{R}_\circ \mathfrak{S} \subseteq_\circ Vset \alpha$ 
```

Rules.

```
lemma  $\mathcal{Z}$ -vfsequenceI[intro]:
  assumes  $\mathcal{Z} \alpha$  and vfsequence  $\mathfrak{S}$  and  $\mathcal{R}_\circ \mathfrak{S} \subseteq_\circ Vset \alpha$ 
  shows  $\mathcal{Z}$ -vfsequence  $\alpha$   $\mathfrak{S}$ 
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemmas  $\mathcal{Z}$ -vfsequenceD[dest] =  $\mathcal{Z}$ -vfsequence.axioms
```

```
lemma  $\mathcal{Z}$ -vfsequenceE[elim]:
  assumes  $\mathcal{Z}$ -vfsequence  $\alpha$   $\mathfrak{S}$ 
  obtains  $\mathcal{Z} \alpha$  and vfsequence  $\mathfrak{S}$  and  $\mathcal{R}_\circ \mathfrak{S} \subseteq_\circ Vset \alpha$ 
  ⟨proof⟩
```

Elementary properties.

```
context  $\mathcal{Z}$ -vfsequence
begin
```

```
lemma (in  $\mathcal{Z}$ -vfsequence)  $\mathcal{Z}$ -vfsequence-vdomain-in-Vset[intro, simp]:
   $\mathcal{D}_\circ \mathfrak{S} \in_\circ Vset \alpha$ 
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma (in  $\mathcal{Z}$ -vfsequence)  $\mathcal{Z}$ -vfsequence-vrange-in-Vset[intro, simp]:
   $\mathcal{R}_\circ \mathfrak{S} \in_\circ Vset \alpha$ 
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma (in  $\mathcal{Z}$ -vfsequence)  $\mathcal{Z}$ -vfsequence-struct-in-Vset:  $\mathfrak{S} \in_\circ Vset \alpha$ 
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
end
```

2.15.3 Topological space

```
definition  $\mathcal{A}$  where [ts-struct-field-simps]:  $\mathcal{A} = 0$ 
definition  $\mathcal{T}$  where [ts-struct-field-simps]:  $\mathcal{T} = 1_{\mathbb{N}}$ 
```

```
locale  $\mathcal{Z}$ -ts =  $\mathcal{Z}$ -vfsequence  $\alpha$   $\mathfrak{S}$  for  $\alpha$   $\mathfrak{S}$  +
  assumes  $\mathcal{Z}$ -ts-length:  $2_{\mathbb{N}} \leq vcard \mathfrak{S}$ 
    and  $\mathcal{Z}$ -ts-closed[intro]:  $A \in_\circ \mathfrak{S}(\mathcal{T}) \implies A \subseteq_\circ \mathfrak{S}(\mathcal{A})$ 
    and  $\mathcal{Z}$ -ts-domain[intro, simp]:  $\mathfrak{S}(\mathcal{A}) \in_\circ \mathfrak{S}(\mathcal{T})$ 
    and  $\mathcal{Z}$ -ts-vintersection[intro]:
       $A \in_\circ \mathfrak{S}(\mathcal{T}) \implies B \in_\circ \mathfrak{S}(\mathcal{T}) \implies A \cap_\circ B \in_\circ \mathfrak{S}(\mathcal{T})$ 
    and  $\mathcal{Z}$ -ts-VUnion[intro]:  $X \subseteq_\circ \mathfrak{S}(\mathcal{T}) \implies \bigcup_\circ X \in_\circ \mathfrak{S}(\mathcal{T})$ 
```

Rules.

lemma $\mathcal{Z}\text{-}tsI$ [intro]:
assumes $\mathcal{Z}\text{-}vfsequence \alpha \mathfrak{S}$
and $2_{\mathbb{N}} \leq vcard \mathfrak{S}$
and $\wedge A. A \in_0 \mathfrak{S}(\mathcal{T}) \implies A \subseteq_0 \mathfrak{S}(\mathcal{A})$
and $\mathfrak{S}(\mathcal{A}) \in_0 \mathfrak{S}(\mathcal{T})$
and $\wedge A B. A \in_0 \mathfrak{S}(\mathcal{T}) \implies B \in_0 \mathfrak{S}(\mathcal{T}) \implies A \cap_0 B \in_0 \mathfrak{S}(\mathcal{T})$
and $\wedge X. X \subseteq_0 \mathfrak{S}(\mathcal{T}) \implies \bigcup_0 X \in_0 \mathfrak{S}(\mathcal{T})$
shows $\mathcal{Z}\text{-}ts \alpha \mathfrak{S}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $\mathcal{Z}\text{-}tsD$ [dest]:
assumes $\mathcal{Z}\text{-}ts \alpha \mathfrak{S}$
shows $\mathcal{Z}\text{-}vfsequence \alpha \mathfrak{S}$
and $2_{\mathbb{N}} \leq vcard \mathfrak{S}$
and $\wedge A. A \in_0 \mathfrak{S}(\mathcal{T}) \implies A \subseteq_0 \mathfrak{S}(\mathcal{A})$
and $\mathfrak{S}(\mathcal{A}) \in_0 \mathfrak{S}(\mathcal{T})$
and $\wedge A B. A \in_0 \mathfrak{S}(\mathcal{T}) \implies B \in_0 \mathfrak{S}(\mathcal{T}) \implies A \cap_0 B \in_0 \mathfrak{S}(\mathcal{T})$
and $\wedge X. X \subseteq_0 \mathfrak{S}(\mathcal{T}) \implies \bigcup_0 X \in_0 \mathfrak{S}(\mathcal{T})$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $\mathcal{Z}\text{-}tsE$ [elim]:
assumes $\mathcal{Z}\text{-}ts \alpha \mathfrak{S}$
obtains $\mathcal{Z}\text{-}vfsequence \alpha \mathfrak{S}$
and $2_{\mathbb{N}} \leq vcard \mathfrak{S}$
and $\wedge A. A \in_0 \mathfrak{S}(\mathcal{T}) \implies A \subseteq_0 \mathfrak{S}(\mathcal{A})$
and $\mathfrak{S}(\mathcal{A}) \in_0 \mathfrak{S}(\mathcal{T})$
and $\wedge A B. A \in_0 \mathfrak{S}(\mathcal{T}) \implies B \in_0 \mathfrak{S}(\mathcal{T}) \implies A \cap_0 B \in_0 \mathfrak{S}(\mathcal{T})$
and $\wedge X. X \subseteq_0 \mathfrak{S}(\mathcal{T}) \implies \bigcup_0 X \in_0 \mathfrak{S}(\mathcal{T})$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Elementary properties.

lemma (in $\mathcal{Z}\text{-}ts$) $\mathcal{Z}\text{-}ts\text{-}vempty\text{-}in\text{-}ts$: $0 \in_0 \mathfrak{S}(\mathcal{T})$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

2.15.4 Indiscrete topology

definition $ts\text{-}indiscrete :: V \Rightarrow V$
where $ts\text{-}indiscrete A = [A, \text{set } \{0, A\}]_0$.

named-theorems $ts\text{-}indiscrete\text{-}simps$

lemma $ts\text{-}indiscrete\text{-}\mathcal{A}$ [$ts\text{-}indiscrete\text{-}simps$]: $ts\text{-}indiscrete A(\mathcal{A}) = A$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $ts\text{-}indiscrete\text{-}\mathcal{T}$ [$ts\text{-}indiscrete\text{-}simps$]: $ts\text{-}indiscrete A(\mathcal{T}) = \text{set } \{0, A\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in \mathcal{Z}) $\mathcal{Z}\text{-}ts\text{-}ts\text{-}indiscrete$:
assumes $A \in_0 Vset \alpha$
shows $\mathcal{Z}\text{-}ts \alpha (ts\text{-}indiscrete A)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

2.16 Example III: abstract algebra

2.16.1 Background

The section presents several examples of algebraic structures formalized in *ZFC in HOL*. The definitions were adopted (with amendments) from the main library of Isabelle/HOL.

named-theorems *sgrp-struct-field-simps*

lemmas [*sgrp-struct-field-simps*] = $\mathcal{A}\text{-def}$

2.16.2 Semigroup

Foundations

definition $m\text{binop}$ **where** [*sgrp-struct-field-simps*]: $m\text{binop} = 1_{\mathbb{N}}$

locale $\mathcal{Z}\text{-sgrp-basis} = \mathcal{Z}\text{-vfsequence } \alpha \mathfrak{S} + \text{op: } \text{binop } \langle \mathfrak{S}(\mathcal{A}) \rangle \langle \mathfrak{S}(m\text{binop}) \rangle$
for $\alpha \mathfrak{S} +$
assumes $\mathcal{Z}\text{-sgrp-length: } v\text{card } \mathfrak{S} = 2_{\mathbb{N}}$

abbreviation $\text{sgrp-app} :: V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V$ (**infixl** $\langle \odot_{\circ 1} \rangle 70$)
where $\text{sgrp-app } \mathfrak{S} a b \equiv \mathfrak{S}(m\text{binop})(a, b)$.
notation sgrp-app (**infixl** $\langle \odot_{\circ} \rangle 70$)

Rules.

lemma $\mathcal{Z}\text{-sgrp-basisI[intro]}$:
assumes $\mathcal{Z}\text{-vfsequence } \alpha \mathfrak{S}$
and $v\text{card } \mathfrak{S} = 2_{\mathbb{N}}$
and $\text{binop } (\mathfrak{S}(\mathcal{A})) (\mathfrak{S}(m\text{binop}))$
shows $\mathcal{Z}\text{-sgrp-basis } \alpha \mathfrak{S}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\mathcal{Z}\text{-sgrp-basisD[dest]}$:
assumes $\mathcal{Z}\text{-sgrp-basis } \alpha \mathfrak{S}$
shows $\mathcal{Z}\text{-vfsequence } \alpha \mathfrak{S}$
and $v\text{card } \mathfrak{S} = 2_{\mathbb{N}}$
and $\text{binop } (\mathfrak{S}(\mathcal{A})) (\mathfrak{S}(m\text{binop}))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\mathcal{Z}\text{-sgrp-basisE[elim]}$:
assumes $\mathcal{Z}\text{-sgrp-basis } \alpha \mathfrak{S}$
shows $\mathcal{Z}\text{-vfsequence } \alpha \mathfrak{S}$
and $v\text{card } \mathfrak{S} = 2_{\mathbb{N}}$
and $\text{binop } (\mathfrak{S}(\mathcal{A})) (\mathfrak{S}(m\text{binop}))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Simple semigroup

locale $\mathcal{Z}\text{-sgrp} = \mathcal{Z}\text{-sgrp-basis } \alpha \mathfrak{S}$ **for** $\alpha \mathfrak{S} +$
assumes $\mathcal{Z}\text{-sgrp-assoc}:$
 $\llbracket a \in_0 \mathfrak{S}(\mathcal{A}); b \in_0 \mathfrak{S}(\mathcal{A}); c \in_0 \mathfrak{S}(\mathcal{A}) \rrbracket \implies$
 $(a \odot_{\circ \mathfrak{S}} b) \odot_{\circ \mathfrak{S}} c = a \odot_{\circ \mathfrak{S}} (b \odot_{\circ \mathfrak{S}} c)$

Rules.

lemma $\mathcal{Z}\text{-sgrpI[intro]}$:
assumes $\mathcal{Z}\text{-sgrp-basis } \alpha \mathfrak{S}$
and $\wedge a b c. \llbracket a \in_0 \mathfrak{S}(\mathcal{A}); b \in_0 \mathfrak{S}(\mathcal{A}); c \in_0 \mathfrak{S}(\mathcal{A}) \rrbracket \implies$
 $(a \odot_{\circ \mathfrak{S}} b) \odot_{\circ \mathfrak{S}} c = a \odot_{\circ \mathfrak{S}} (b \odot_{\circ \mathfrak{S}} c)$

shows $\mathcal{Z}\text{-sgrp } \alpha \mathfrak{S}$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $\mathcal{Z}\text{-sgrpD}[dest]$:

assumes $\mathcal{Z}\text{-sgrp } \alpha \mathfrak{S}$

shows $\mathcal{Z}\text{-sgrp-basis } \alpha \mathfrak{S}$

and $\wedge a b c. [[a \in_0 \mathfrak{S}(\mathcal{A}); b \in_0 \mathfrak{S}(\mathcal{A}); c \in_0 \mathfrak{S}(\mathcal{A})]] \implies$

$(a \odot_{\mathfrak{S}} b) \odot_{\mathfrak{S}} c = a \odot_{\mathfrak{S}} (b \odot_{\mathfrak{S}} c)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $\mathcal{Z}\text{-sgrpE}[elim]$:

assumes $\mathcal{Z}\text{-sgrp } \alpha \mathfrak{S}$

obtains $\mathcal{Z}\text{-sgrp-basis } \alpha \mathfrak{S}$

and $\wedge a b c. [[a \in_0 \mathfrak{S}(\mathcal{A}); b \in_0 \mathfrak{S}(\mathcal{A}); c \in_0 \mathfrak{S}(\mathcal{A})]] \implies$

$(a \odot_{\mathfrak{S}} b) \odot_{\mathfrak{S}} c = a \odot_{\mathfrak{S}} (b \odot_{\mathfrak{S}} c)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

2.16.3 Commutative semigroup

locale $\mathcal{Z}\text{-csgrp} = \mathcal{Z}\text{-sgrp } \alpha \mathfrak{S}$ **for** $\alpha \mathfrak{S}$ +

assumes $\mathcal{Z}\text{-csgrp-commutative}:$

$[[a \in_0 \mathfrak{S}(\mathcal{A}); b \in_0 \mathfrak{S}(\mathcal{A})]] \implies a \odot_{\mathfrak{S}} b = b \odot_{\mathfrak{S}} a$

Rules.

lemma $\mathcal{Z}\text{-csgrpI}[intro]$:

assumes $\mathcal{Z}\text{-sgrp } \alpha \mathfrak{S}$

and $\wedge a b. [[a \in_0 \mathfrak{S}(\mathcal{A}); b \in_0 \mathfrak{S}(\mathcal{A})]] \implies a \odot_{\mathfrak{S}} b = b \odot_{\mathfrak{S}} a$

shows $\mathcal{Z}\text{-csgrp } \alpha \mathfrak{S}$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $\mathcal{Z}\text{-csgrpD}[dest]$:

assumes $\mathcal{Z}\text{-csgrp } \alpha \mathfrak{S}$

shows $\mathcal{Z}\text{-sgrp } \alpha \mathfrak{S}$

and $\wedge a b. [[a \in_0 \mathfrak{S}(\mathcal{A}); b \in_0 \mathfrak{S}(\mathcal{A})]] \implies a \odot_{\mathfrak{S}} b = b \odot_{\mathfrak{S}} a$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $\mathcal{Z}\text{-csgrpE}[elim]$:

assumes $\mathcal{Z}\text{-csgrp } \alpha \mathfrak{S}$

obtains $\mathcal{Z}\text{-sgrp } \alpha \mathfrak{S}$

and $\wedge a b. [[a \in_0 \mathfrak{S}(\mathcal{A}); b \in_0 \mathfrak{S}(\mathcal{A})]] \implies a \odot_{\mathfrak{S}} b = b \odot_{\mathfrak{S}} a$

$\langle proof \rangle$

2.16.4 Semiring

Foundations

definition $vplus :: V$ **where** [sgrp-struct-field-simps]: $vplus = 1_{\mathbb{N}}$

definition $vmult :: V$ **where** [sgrp-struct-field-simps]: $vmult = 2_{\mathbb{N}}$

abbreviation $vplus-app :: V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V$ (**infixl** $\langle +_{\circ 1} \rangle$ 65)

where $a +_{\circ \mathfrak{S}} b \equiv \mathfrak{S}(vplus)(a, b)$.

notation $vplus-app$ (**infixl** $\langle +_{\circ 1} \rangle$ 65)

abbreviation $vmult-app :: V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V$ (**infixl** $\langle *_{\circ 1} \rangle$ 70)

where $a *_{\circ \mathfrak{S}} b \equiv \mathfrak{S}(vmult)(a, b)$.

notation $vmult-app$ (**infixl** $\langle *_{\circ 1} \rangle$ 70)

Simple semiring

```

locale Z-srng = Z-vfsequence α S for α S +
assumes vcard S = 3N
and Z-srng-Z-csgrp-vplus: Z-csgrp α [S(A), S(vplus)]o
and Z-srng-Z-sgrp-vmult: Z-sgrp α [S(A), S( vmult)]o
and Z-srng-distrib-right:
  [[ a ∈o S(A); b ∈o S(A); c ∈o S(A) ]] ⇒
    (a +o S b) *o S c = (a *o S c) +o S (b *o S c)
  and Z-srng-distrib-left:
    [[ a ∈o S(A); b ∈o S(A); c ∈o S(A) ]] ⇒
      a *o S (b +o S c) = (a *o S b) +o S (a *o S c)
begin
  sublocale vplus: Z-csgrp α ⟨[S(A), S(vplus)]o⟩
  rewrites [S(A), S(vplus)]o(A) = S(A)
  and [S(A), S(vplus)]o(mbinop) = S(vplus)
  and sgrp-app [S(A), S(vplus)]o = vplus-app S
  {proof}
  sublocale vmult: Z-sgrp α ⟨[S(A), S( vmult)]o⟩
  rewrites [S(A), S( vmult)]o(A) = S(A)
  and [S(A), S( vmult)]o(mbinop) = S( vmult)
  and sgrp-app [S(A), S( vmult)]o = vmult-app S
  {proof}
end

```

Rules.

```

lemma Z-srngI[intro]:
assumes Z-vfsequence α S
and vcard S = 3N
and Z-csgrp α [S(A), S(vplus)]o
and Z-sgrp α [S(A), S( vmult)]o
and ∧ a b c. [[ a ∈o S(A); b ∈o S(A); c ∈o S(A) ]] ⇒
  (a +o S b) *o S c = (a *o S c) +o S (b *o S c)
  and ∧ a b c. [[ a ∈o S(A); b ∈o S(A); c ∈o S(A) ]] ⇒
    a *o S (b +o S c) = (a *o S b) +o S (a *o S c)
shows Z-srng α S
{proof}

```

```

lemma Z-srngD[dest]:
assumes Z-srng α S
shows Z-vfsequence α S
and vcard S = 3N
and Z-csgrp α [S(A), S(vplus)]o
and Z-sgrp α [S(A), S( vmult)]o
and ∧ a b c. [[ a ∈o S(A); b ∈o S(A); c ∈o S(A) ]] ⇒
  (a +o S b) *o S c = (a *o S c) +o S (b *o S c)
  and ∧ a b c. [[ a ∈o S(A); b ∈o S(A); c ∈o S(A) ]] ⇒
    a *o S (b +o S c) = (a *o S b) +o S (a *o S c)
{proof}

```

```

lemma Z-srngE[elim]:
assumes Z-srng α S
obtains Z-vfsequence α S
and vcard S = 3N
and Z-csgrp α [S(A), S(vplus)]o

```

```

and  $\mathcal{Z}\text{-sgrp } \alpha [\mathfrak{S}(\mathcal{A}), \mathfrak{S}(vmult)]_o$ 
and  $\wedge a b c. [[a \in_o \mathfrak{S}(\mathcal{A}); b \in_o \mathfrak{S}(\mathcal{A}); c \in_o \mathfrak{S}(\mathcal{A})] \implies$ 
 $(a *_{\circ\mathfrak{S}} b) *_{\circ\mathfrak{S}} c = (a *_{\circ\mathfrak{S}} c) +_{\circ\mathfrak{S}} (b *_{\circ\mathfrak{S}} c)$ 
and  $\wedge a b c. [[a \in_o \mathfrak{S}(\mathcal{A}); b \in_o \mathfrak{S}(\mathcal{A}); c \in_o \mathfrak{S}(\mathcal{A})] \implies$ 
 $a *_{\circ\mathfrak{S}} (b +_{\circ\mathfrak{S}} c) = (a *_{\circ\mathfrak{S}} b) +_{\circ\mathfrak{S}} (a *_{\circ\mathfrak{S}} c)$ 
{proof}

```

2.16.5 Integer numbers form a semiring

```

definition vint-struct ::  $V(\langle \mathfrak{S}_{\mathbb{Z}} \rangle)$ 
  where vint-struct = [ $\mathbb{Z}_o$ , vint-plus, vint-mult].

```

```
named-theorems vint-struct-simps
```

```

lemma vint-struct- $\mathcal{A}$ [vint-struct-simps]:  $\mathfrak{S}_{\mathbb{Z}}(\mathcal{A}) = \mathbb{Z}_o$ 
{proof}

```

```

lemma vint-struct-vplus[vint-struct-simps]:  $\mathfrak{S}_{\mathbb{Z}}(vplus) = vint-plus$ 
{proof}

```

```

lemma vint-struct-vmult[vint-struct-simps]:  $\mathfrak{S}_{\mathbb{Z}}(vmult) = vint-mult$ 
{proof}

```

```

context  $\mathcal{Z}$ 
begin

```

```

lemma  $\mathcal{Z}\text{-srng-vint}: \mathcal{Z}\text{-srng } \alpha \mathfrak{S}_{\mathbb{Z}}$ 
{proof}

```

Interpretation.

```

interpretation vint:  $\mathcal{Z}\text{-srng } \alpha \langle \mathfrak{S}_{\mathbb{Z}} \rangle$ 
  rewrites  $\mathfrak{S}_{\mathbb{Z}}(\mathcal{A}) = \mathbb{Z}_o$ 
    and  $\mathfrak{S}_{\mathbb{Z}}(vplus) = vint-plus$ 
    and  $\mathfrak{S}_{\mathbb{Z}}(vmult) = vint-mult$ 
    and  $vplus\text{-app } (\mathfrak{S}_{\mathbb{Z}}) = vint-plus\text{-app}$ 
    and  $vmult\text{-app } (\mathfrak{S}_{\mathbb{Z}}) = vint-mult\text{-app}$ 
{proof}

```

```

thm vint.vmult. $\mathcal{Z}\text{-sgrp-assoc}$ 
thm vint.vplus. $\mathcal{Z}\text{-sgrp-assoc}$ 
thm vint. $\mathcal{Z}\text{-srng-distrib-left}$ 

```

```
end
```

Digraphs

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 Background

Many concepts that are normally associated with category theory can be generalized to directed graphs. It is the goal of this chapter to expose these generalized concepts and provide the relevant foundations for the development of the notion of a semicategory in the next chapter. It is important to note, however, that it is not the goal of this chapter to present a comprehensive canonical theory of directed graphs. Nonetheless, there is little that could prevent one from extending this body of work by providing canonical results from the theory of directed graphs.

3.1.2 Preliminaries

```
declare One-nat-def[simp del]

named-theorems slicing-simps
named-theorems slicing-commute
named-theorems slicing-intros

named-theorems dg-op-simps
named-theorems dg-op-intros

named-theorems dg-CS-simps
named-theorems dg-CS-intros

named-theorems dg-shared-CS-simps
named-theorems dg-shared-CS-intros
```

3.1.3 CS setup for foundations

```
named-theorems V-CS-simps
named-theorems V-CS-intros

named-theorems Ord-CS-simps
named-theorems Ord-CS-intros
```

Basic HOL

```
lemma (in semilattice-sup) sup-commute':
shows b' = b ==> a' = a ==> a ∪ b = b' ∪ a'
  and b' = b ==> a' = a ==> a ∪ b' = b ∪ a'
  and b' = b ==> a' = a ==> a' ∪ b = b' ∪ a
  and b' = b ==> a' = a ==> a ∪ b' = b ∪ a'
  and b' = b ==> a' = a ==> a' ∪ b' = b ∪ a
  {proof}
```

```
lemma (in semilattice-inf) inf-commute':
```

shows $b' = b \implies a' = a \implies a \sqcap b = b' \sqcap a'$
and $b' = b \implies a' = a \implies a \sqcap b' = b \sqcap a'$
and $b' = b \implies a' = a \implies a' \sqcap b = b' \sqcap a$
and $b' = b \implies a' = a \implies a \sqcap b' = b \sqcap a'$
and $b' = b \implies a' = a \implies a' \sqcap b' = b \sqcap a$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas [$V\text{-}cs\text{-}simps$] =

if-P
if-not-P
inf.absorb1
inf.absorb2
sup.absorb1
sup.absorb2
add-0-right
add-0

lemmas [$V\text{-}cs\text{-}intros$] =

conjI
sup-commute'
inf-commute'
sup.commute
inf.commute

Lists for HOL

lemma *list-all-singleton*: $\text{list-all } P [x] = P x$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *replicate-one*: $\text{replicate } 1 x = [x]$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *list-all-mono*:
assumes $\text{list-all } P xs$ **and** $P \leq Q$
shows $\text{list-all } Q xs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *pred-in-set-mono*:
assumes $S \subseteq T$
shows $(\lambda x. x \in S) \leq (\lambda x. x \in T)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *elts-subset-mono*:
assumes $S \subseteq_{\circ} T$
shows $\text{elts } S \subseteq \text{elts } T$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *list-all-replicate*:
assumes $P x$
shows $\text{list-all } P (\text{replicate } n x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *list-all-set*:
assumes $\text{list-all } P xs$ **and** $x \in \text{list.set } xs$
shows $P x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *list-map-id*:
assumes $\text{list-all } (\lambda x. f x = x) xs$

shows $\text{map } f \text{ xs} = \text{xs}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemmas [$V\text{-cs-simps}$] =
 $\text{List.append.append-Nil}$
 List.append-Nil2
 $\text{List.append.append-Cons}$
 List.rev.simps(1)
 list.map(1,2)
 rev.simps(2)
 List.map-append
 list-all-append
 $\text{replicate.replicate-0}$
 rev-replicate
 $\text{semiring-1-class.of-nat-0}$
 $\text{group-add-class.minus-zero}$
 $\text{group-add-class.minus-minus}$
 $\text{replicate.replicate-Suc}$
 replicate-one
 $\text{list-all-singleton}$

lemmas [$V\text{-cs-intros}$] =
 exI
 pred-in-set-mono
 elts-subset-mono
 $\text{list-all-replicate}$

Foundations

abbreviation (*input*) $\text{if3} :: V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V$

where $\text{if3 } a \ b \ c \equiv$
 $($
 $\lambda i. \text{ if } i = 0 \Rightarrow a$
 $| \ i = 1_{\mathbb{N}} \Rightarrow b$
 $| \ \text{otherwise} \Rightarrow c$
 $)$

lemma $\text{if3-0}[V\text{-cs-simps}]: \text{if3 } a \ b \ c \ 0 = a \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{if3-1}[V\text{-cs-simps}]: \text{if3 } a \ b \ c \ (1_{\mathbb{N}}) = b \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{if3-2}[V\text{-cs-simps}]: \text{if3 } a \ b \ c \ (2_{\mathbb{N}}) = c \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{vinser1I}'$:

assumes $x' = x$
shows $x \in_0 \text{vinser } x' A$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{in-vsingleton}[V\text{-cs-intros}]:$

assumes $f = a$
shows $f \in_0 \text{set } \{a\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $a\text{-in-succ-a}: a \in_0 \text{succ } a \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $a\text{-in-succ-xI}:$
assumes $a \in_0 x$
shows $a \in_0 \text{succ } x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{vone-ne}[V\text{-cs-intros}]: 1_{\mathbb{N}} \neq 0 \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

```
lemmas [ V-cs-simps ] =
  vinsert-set-insert-eq
  beta
  set-empty
  vcard-0
```

```
lemmas [ V-cs-intros ] =
  mem-not-refl
  succ-notin-self
  vset-neq-1
  vset-neq-2
  nin-vinsertI
  vinsertI1'
  vinsertI2
  vfinite-vinsert
  vfinite-vsingleton
  vdisjnt-nin-right
  vdisjnt-nin-left
  vunionI1
  vunionI2
  vunion-in-VsetI
  vintersection-in-VsetI
  vsubset-reflexive
  vsingletonI
  small-insert small-empty
  Limit-vtimes-in-VsetI
  Limit-VPow-in-VsetI
  a-in-succ-a
  vsubset-vempty
```

Binary relations

lemma vtimesI'[V-cs-intros]:
assumes $ab = \langle a, b \rangle$ **and** $a \in_0 A$ **and** $b \in_0 B$
shows $ab \in_0 A \times_0 B$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma vrangle-vcomp-vsubset[V-cs-intros]:
assumes $\mathcal{R}_o r \subseteq_0 B$
shows $\mathcal{R}_o (r \circ_0 s) \subseteq_0 B$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma vrangle-vconst-on-vsubset[V-cs-intros]:
assumes $a \in_0 R$
shows $\mathcal{R}_o (vconst-on A a) \subseteq_0 R$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma vrangle-vcomp-eq-vrange[V-cs-simps]:
assumes $\mathcal{D}_o r = \mathcal{R}_o s$
shows $\mathcal{R}_o (r \circ_0 s) = \mathcal{R}_o r$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

```
lemmas [ V-cs-simps ] =
  vdomain-vsingleton
  vdomain-vrestriction
  vdomain-vrestriction-vsubset
  vdomain-vcomp-vsubset
```

$vdomain\text{-}vconverse$
 $vrange\text{-}vconverse$
 $vdomain\text{-}vconst\text{-}on$
 $vconverse\text{-}vtimes$
 $vdomain\text{-}VLambda$

lemmas [$V\text{-}cs\text{-}intros$] = $vcpower\text{-}vsubset\text{-}mono$

Single-valued functions

lemmas (in vsv) [$V\text{-}cs\text{-}intros$] = $vsv\text{-}axioms$

lemma $vpair\text{-}app$:
assumes $j = a$
shows $\text{set } \{(a, b)\}(j) = b$
{proof}

lemmas [$V\text{-}cs\text{-}simps$] =
 $vpair\text{-}app$
 $vsv.vlrestriction\text{-}app$
 $vsv\text{-}vcomp\text{-}at$
 $vid\text{-}on\text{-}atI$

lemmas (in vsv) [$V\text{-}cs\text{-}intros$] = $vsv\text{-}vimageI2'$

lemmas [$V\text{-}cs\text{-}intros$] =
 $vsv\text{-}vsingleton$
 $vsv.vsv\text{-}vimageI2'$
 $vsv\text{-}vcomp$

Injective single-valued functions

lemmas (in $v11$) [$V\text{-}cs\text{-}intros$] = $v11\text{-}axioms$

lemma (in $v11$) $v11\text{-}vconverse\text{-}app\text{-}in\text{-}vdomain'$:
assumes $y \in_{\circ} \mathcal{R}_{\circ} r$ and $A = \mathcal{D}_{\circ} r$
shows $r^{-1}_{\circ}(y) \in_{\circ} A$
{proof}

lemmas (in $v11$) [$V\text{-}cs\text{-}intros$] = $v11\text{-}vconverse\text{-}app\text{-}in\text{-}vdomain'$
lemmas [$V\text{-}cs\text{-}intros$] = $v11.v11\text{-}vconverse\text{-}app\text{-}in\text{-}vdomain'$

lemmas (in $v11$) [$V\text{-}cs\text{-}simps$] =
 $v11\text{-}app\text{-}if\text{-}vconverse\text{-}app[\text{rotated } -2]$
 $v11\text{-}app\text{-}vconverse\text{-}app$
 $v11\text{-}vconverse\text{-}app\text{-}app$

lemmas [$V\text{-}cs\text{-}simps$] =
 $v11.v11\text{-}vconverse\text{-}app[\text{rotated } -1]$
 $v11.v11\text{-}app\text{-}vconverse\text{-}app$
 $v11.v11\text{-}vconverse\text{-}app\text{-}app$

lemmas [$V\text{-}cs\text{-}intros$] =
 $v11D(1)$
 $v11.v11\text{-}vconverse$
 $v11\text{-}vcomp$

Operations on indexed families of sets

```
lemmas [ V-cs-simps ] =
  vprojection-app
  vprojection-vdomain
```

```
lemmas [ V-cs-intros ] = vprojection-vs
```

Finite sequences

```
lemmas (in vfsequence) [ V-cs-intros ] = vfsequence-axioms
```

```
lemmas (in vfsequence) [ V-cs-simps ] = vfsequence-vdomain
lemmas [ V-cs-simps ] = vfsequence.vfsequence-vdomain
```

```
lemmas [ V-cs-intros ] =
  vfsequence.vfsequence-vcons
  vfsequence-vempty
```

```
lemmas [ V-cs-simps ] =
  vfinite-0-left
  vfinite-0-right
```

Binary relation as a finite sequence

```
lemmas [ V-cs-simps ] =
  fconverse-vunion
  fconverse-ftimes
  vdomain-flip
```

```
lemmas [ V-cs-intros ] =
  ftimesI2
  vcpower-two-ftimesI
```

Ordinals

```
lemmas [ Ord-cs-intros ] =
  Limit-right-Limit-mult
  Limit-left-Limit-mult
  Ord-succ-mono
  Limit-plus-omega-vsubset-Limit
  Limit-plus-nat-in-Limit
```

von Neumann hierarchy

```
lemma (in  $\mathcal{Z}$ ) omega-in-any[ V-cs-intros ]:
  assumes  $\alpha \subseteq_{\circ} \beta$ 
  shows  $\omega \in_{\circ} \beta$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

```
lemma Ord-vsubset-succ[ V-cs-intros ]:
  assumes Ord  $\alpha$  and Ord  $\beta$  and  $\alpha \subseteq_{\circ} \beta$ 
  shows  $\alpha \subseteq_{\circ} \text{succ } \beta$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

```
lemma Ord-in-Vset-succ[ V-cs-intros ]:
  assumes Ord  $\alpha$  and  $a \in_{\circ} Vset \alpha$ 
  shows  $a \in_{\circ} Vset (\text{succ } \alpha)$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

lemma *Ord-vsubset-Vset-succ*[*V*-cs-intros]:

assumes *Ord* α **and** $B \subseteq_{\circ} Vset \alpha$
shows $B \subseteq_{\circ} Vset (\text{succ } \alpha)$
{proof}

lemmas (in \mathcal{Z}) [*V*-cs-intros] =

omega-in- α
Ord- α
Limit- α

lemmas [*V*-cs-intros] =

vempty-in-Vset-succ
 $\mathcal{Z}.\text{ord-of-nat-in-Vset}$
Vset-in-mono
Limit-vpair-in-VsetI
Vset-vsubset-mono
Ord-succ
Limit-vempty-in-VsetI
Limit-insert-in-VsetI
vfsequence.vfsequence-Limit-vcons-in-VsetI
vfsequence.vfsequence-Ord-vcons-in-Vset-succI
Limit-vdoubleton-in-VsetI
Limit-omega-in-VsetI
Limit-ftimes-in-VsetI

n-ary operations

lemmas [*V*-cs-simps] =

fflip-app
vdomain-fflip

Countable ordinals as a set

named-theorems *omega-of-set*

named-theorems *nat-omega-simps-extra*

lemmas [*nat-omega-simps-extra*] =

add-num-simps
Suc-numeral
Suc-1
le-num-simps
less-numeral-simps(1,2)
less-num-simps
less-one
nat-omega-simps

lemmas [*omega-of-set*] = *nat-omega-simps-extra*

lemma *set-insert-succ*[*omega-of-set*]:

assumes [*simp*]: *small b* **and** *set b = a_N*
shows *set (insert (a_N) b) = succ (a_N)*
{proof}

lemma *set-0*[*omega-of-set*]: *set {0} = succ 0* *{proof}*

Sequences

named-theorems *vfsequence-simps*

named-theorems *vfsequence-intros*

```
lemmas [vfsequence-simps] =
  vfsequence.vfsequence-at-last[rotated]
  vfsequence.vfsequence-vcard-vcons[rotated]
  vfsequence.vfsequence-at-not-last[rotated]
```

```
lemmas [vfsequence-intros] =
  vfsequence.vfsequence-vcons
  vfsequence-vempty
```

Further numerals

named-theorems *nat-omega-intros*

```
lemma [nat-omega-intros]:
  assumes a < b
  shows aN ∈o bN
  {proof}
```

```
lemma [nat-omega-intros]:
  assumes 0 < b
  shows 0 ∈o bN
  {proof}
```

```
lemma [nat-omega-intros]:
  assumes a = numeral b
  shows (0::nat) < a
  {proof}
```

```
lemma nat-le-if-in[nat-omega-intros]:
  assumes xN ∈o yN
  shows xN ≤ yN
  {proof}
```

```
lemma vempty-le-nat[nat-omega-intros]: 0 ≤ yN {proof}
```

```
lemmas [nat-omega-intros] =
  preorder-class.order-refl
  preorder-class.eq-refl
```

Generally available foundational results

```
lemma (in  $\mathcal{Z}$ )  $\mathcal{Z}$ -β:
  assumes  $\beta = \alpha$ 
  shows  $\mathcal{Z} \beta$ 
  {proof}
```

```
lemmas (in  $\mathcal{Z}$ ) [dg-cs-intros] =  $\mathcal{Z}$ -β
```

3.2 Digraph

3.2.1 Background

named-theorems *dg-field-simps*

```
definition Obj :: V where [dg-field-simps]: Obj = 0
definition Arr :: V where [dg-field-simps]: Arr = 1N
definition Dom :: V where [dg-field-simps]: Dom = 2N
definition Cod :: V where [dg-field-simps]: Cod = 3N
```

3.2.2 Arrow with a domain and a codomain

The definition of and notation for an arrow with a domain and codomain is adapted from Chapter I-1 in [39]. The definition is applicable to digraphs and all other relevant derived entities, such as semicategories and categories, that are presented in the subsequent chapters.

In this work, by convention, the definition of an arrow with a domain and a codomain is nearly always preferred to the explicit use of the domain and codomain functions for the specification of the fundamental properties of arrows. Thus, to say that f is an arrow with the domain a , it is preferable to write $f : a \rightarrow_{\mathcal{C}} b$ (b can be assumed to be arbitrary) instead of $f \in_{\circ} \mathcal{C}(Arr)$ and $\mathcal{C}(Dom)(f) = a$.

```
definition is-arr :: V ⇒ V ⇒ V ⇒ V ⇒ bool
  where is-arr  $\mathcal{C} a b f \leftrightarrow f \in_{\circ} \mathcal{C}(Arr) \wedge \mathcal{C}(Dom)(f) = a \wedge \mathcal{C}(Cod)(f) = b$ 
```

syntax -is-arr :: $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ ($\langle \cdot : \cdot \rightarrow_{\mathcal{C}} \cdot \rangle$ [51, 51, 51] 51)

syntax-consts -is-arr \equiv is-arr

translations $f : a \rightarrow_{\mathcal{C}} b \Rightarrow \text{CONST is-arr } \mathcal{C} a b f$

Rules.

mk-ide *is-arr-def*

```
|intro is-arrI|
|dest is-arrD[dest]|
|elim is-arrE[elim]|
```

lemmas [*dg-shared-CS-intros*, *dg-CS-intros*] = *is-arrD(1)*

lemmas [*dg-shared-CS-simps*, *dg-CS-simps*] = *is-arrD(2,3)*

3.2.3 Hom-set

See Chapter I-8 in [39].

```
abbreviation Hom ::  $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V$ 
  where Hom  $\mathcal{C} a b \equiv \text{set } \{f. f : a \rightarrow_{\mathcal{C}} b\}$ 
```

lemma *small-Hom[simp]*: *small {f. f : a →_C b}* ⟨*proof*⟩

Rules.

lemma *HomI*[*dg-shared-CS-intros*, *dg-CS-intros*]:

```
assumes  $f : a \rightarrow_{\mathcal{C}} b$ 
shows  $f \in_{\circ} \text{Hom } \mathcal{C} a b$ 
⟨proof⟩
```

lemma *in-Hom-iff*[*dg-shared-CS-simps*, *dg-CS-simps*]:

```
 $f \in_{\circ} \text{Hom } \mathcal{C} a b \leftrightarrow f : a \rightarrow_{\mathcal{C}} b$ 
⟨proof⟩
```

The *Hom*-sets in a given digraph are pairwise disjoint. This property was exposed as Axiom (v) in an alternative definition of a category presented in Chapter I-8 in [39]. Within the scope of the definitional framework employed in this study, this property holds unconditionally.

lemma *Hom-vdisjnt*:

```
assumes a ≠ a' ∨ b ≠ b'  
and a ∈o ℋ(Obj)  
and a' ∈o ℋ(Obj)  
and b ∈o ℋ(Obj)  
and b' ∈o ℋ(Obj)  
shows vdisjnt (Hom ℋ a b) (Hom ℋ a' b')
```

{*proof*}

3.2.4 Digraph: background information

The definition of a digraph that is employed in this work is similar to the definition of a *directed graph* presented in Chapter I-2 in [39]. However, there are notable differences. More specifically, the definition is parameterized by a limit ordinal α , such that $\omega < \alpha$; the set of objects is assumed to be a subset of the set V_α in the von Neumann hierarchy of sets (e.g., see [59]). Such digraphs are called α -digraphs to make the dependence on the parameter α explicit.¹ This definition was inspired by the ideas expressed in [28], [52] and [57].

In ZFC in HOL, the predicate *small* is used for distinguishing the terms of any type of the form '*a set*' that are isomorphic to elements of a term of the type *V* (the elements can be exposed via the predicate *elts*). Thus, the collection of the elements associated with any term of the type *V* (e.g., *elts a*) is always small (see the theorem *small-elts* in [51]). Therefore, in this study, in an attempt to avoid confusion, the term “small” is never used to refer to digraphs. Instead, a new terminology is introduced in this body of work.

Thus, in this work, an α -digraph is a tiny α -digraph if and only if the set of its objects and the set of its arrows both belong to the set V_α . This notion is similar to the notion of a small category in the sense of the definition employed in Chapter I-6 in [39], if it is assumed that the “smallness” is determined with respect to the set V_α instead of the universe *U*. Also, in what follows, any member of the set V_α will be referred to as an α -tiny set.

All of the large (i.e. non-tiny) digraphs that are considered within the scope of this work have a slightly unconventional condition associated with the size of their *Hom*-sets. This condition implies that all *Hom*-sets of a digraph are tiny, but it is not equivalent to all *Hom*-sets being tiny. The condition was introduced in an attempt to resolve some of the issues related to the lack of an analogue of the Axiom Schema of Replacement closed with respect to V_α .

3.2.5 Digraph: definition and elementary properties

```
locale digraph = ℤ α + vfsequence ℋ + Dom: vsv ⟨ℋ(Dom)⟩ + Cod: vsv ⟨ℋ(Cod)⟩  
for α ∈o ℋ +  
assumes dg-length[dg-CS-simps]: vcard ℋ = 4_N  
and dg-Dom-vdomain[dg-CS-simps]: D_o (ℋ(Dom)) = ℋ(Arr)  
and dg-Dom-vrange: R_o (ℋ(Dom)) ⊆o ℋ(Obj)  
and dg-Cod-vdomain[dg-CS-simps]: D_o (ℋ(Cod)) = ℋ(Arr)  
and dg-Cod-vrange: R_o (ℋ(Cod)) ⊆o ℋ(Obj)  
and dg-Obj-vsubset-Vset: ℋ(Obj) ⊆o Vset α  
and dg-Hom-vifunction-in-Vset[dg-CS-intros]:  
[ [ A ⊆o ℋ(Obj); B ⊆o ℋ(Obj); A ∈o Vset α; B ∈o Vset α ] ] ==>  
( ∪_o a ∈o A. ∪_o b ∈o B. Hom ℋ a b ) ∈o Vset α
```

¹The prefix “ α -” may be omitted whenever it is possible to infer the value of α from the context. This applies not only to the digraphs, but all other entities that are parameterized by a limit ordinal α such that $\omega < \alpha$.

```
lemmas [dg-CS-simps] =
  digraph.dg-length
  digraph.dg-Dom-vdomain
  digraph.dg-Cod-vdomain
```

```
lemmas [dg-CS-intros] =
  digraph.dg-Hom-vifunction-in-Vset
```

Rules.

```
lemma (in digraph) digraph-axioms'[dg-CS-intros]:
  assumes  $\alpha' = \alpha$ 
  shows digraph  $\alpha' \in \mathfrak{C}$ 
  {proof}
```

```
mk-ide rf digraph-def[unfolded digraph-axioms-def]
| intro digraphI
| dest digraphD[dest]
| elim digraphE[elim]
```

Elementary properties.

```
lemma dg-eqI:
  assumes digraph  $\alpha \in \mathfrak{A}$ 
  and digraph  $\alpha \in \mathfrak{B}$ 
  and  $\mathfrak{A}(\text{Obj}) = \mathfrak{B}(\text{Obj})$ 
  and  $\mathfrak{A}(\text{Arr}) = \mathfrak{B}(\text{Arr})$ 
  and  $\mathfrak{A}(\text{Dom}) = \mathfrak{B}(\text{Dom})$ 
  and  $\mathfrak{A}(\text{Cod}) = \mathfrak{B}(\text{Cod})$ 
  shows  $\mathfrak{A} = \mathfrak{B}$ 
  {proof}
```

```
lemma (in digraph) dg-def:  $\mathfrak{C} = [\mathfrak{C}(\text{Obj}), \mathfrak{C}(\text{Arr}), \mathfrak{C}(\text{Dom}), \mathfrak{C}(\text{Cod})]_o$ 
  {proof}
```

```
lemma (in digraph) dg-Obj-if-Dom-vrange:
  assumes  $a \in_o \mathcal{R}_o(\mathfrak{C}(\text{Dom}))$ 
  shows  $a \in_o \mathfrak{C}(\text{Obj})$ 
  {proof}
```

```
lemma (in digraph) dg-Obj-if-Cod-vrange:
  assumes  $a \in_o \mathcal{R}_o(\mathfrak{C}(\text{Cod}))$ 
  shows  $a \in_o \mathfrak{C}(\text{Obj})$ 
  {proof}
```

```
lemma (in digraph) dg-is-arrD:
  assumes  $f : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{C}} b$ 
  shows  $f \in_o \mathfrak{C}(\text{Arr})$ 
  and  $a \in_o \mathfrak{C}(\text{Obj})$ 
  and  $b \in_o \mathfrak{C}(\text{Obj})$ 
  and  $\mathfrak{C}(\text{Dom})(f) = a$ 
  and  $\mathfrak{C}(\text{Cod})(f) = b$ 
  {proof}
```

```
lemmas [dg-CS-intros] = digraph.dg-is-arrD(1-3)
```

```
lemma (in digraph) dg-is-arrE[elim]:
  assumes  $f : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{C}} b$ 
  obtains  $f \in_o \mathfrak{C}(\text{Arr})$ 
  and  $a \in_o \mathfrak{C}(\text{Obj})$ 
```

and $b \in_{\circ} \mathfrak{C}(\text{Obj})$
and $\mathfrak{C}(\text{Dom})(f) = a$
and $\mathfrak{C}(\text{Cod})(f) = b$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (in digraph) dg-in-ArrE[elim]:
assumes $f \in_{\circ} \mathfrak{C}(\text{Arr})$
obtains $a b$ **where** $f : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{C}} b$ **and** $a \in_{\circ} \mathfrak{C}(\text{Obj})$ **and** $b \in_{\circ} \mathfrak{C}(\text{Obj})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (in digraph) dg-Hom-in-Vset[dg-cs-intros]:
assumes $a \in_{\circ} \mathfrak{C}(\text{Obj})$ **and** $b \in_{\circ} \mathfrak{C}(\text{Obj})$
shows $\text{Hom } \mathfrak{C} a b \in_{\circ} \text{Vset } \alpha$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemmas [dg-cs-intros] = *digraph.dg-Hom-in-Vset*

Size.

lemma (in digraph) dg-Arr-vsubset-Vset: $\mathfrak{C}(\text{Arr}) \subseteq_{\circ} \text{Vset } \alpha$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (in digraph) dg-Dom-vsubset-Vset: $\mathfrak{C}(\text{Dom}) \subseteq_{\circ} \text{Vset } \alpha$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (in digraph) dg-Cod-vsubset-Vset: $\mathfrak{C}(\text{Cod}) \subseteq_{\circ} \text{Vset } \alpha$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (in digraph) dg-digraph-in-Vset-4: $\mathfrak{C} \in_{\circ} \text{Vset } (\alpha + 4_N)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (in digraph) dg-Obj-in-Vset:
assumes $\mathcal{Z} \beta$ **and** $\alpha \in_{\circ} \beta$
shows $\mathfrak{C}(\text{Obj}) \in_{\circ} \text{Vset } \beta$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (in digraph) dg-in-Obj-in-Vset[dg-cs-intros]:
assumes $a \in_{\circ} \mathfrak{C}(\text{Obj})$
shows $a \in_{\circ} \text{Vset } \alpha$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (in digraph) dg-Arr-in-Vset:
assumes $\mathcal{Z} \beta$ **and** $\alpha \in_{\circ} \beta$
shows $\mathfrak{C}(\text{Arr}) \in_{\circ} \text{Vset } \beta$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (in digraph) dg-in-Arr-in-Vset[dg-cs-intros]:
assumes $a \in_{\circ} \mathfrak{C}(\text{Arr})$
shows $a \in_{\circ} \text{Vset } \alpha$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (in digraph) dg-Dom-in-Vset:
assumes $\mathcal{Z} \beta$ **and** $\alpha \in_{\circ} \beta$
shows $\mathfrak{C}(\text{Dom}) \in_{\circ} \text{Vset } \beta$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (in digraph) dg-Cod-in-Vset:
assumes $\mathcal{Z} \beta$ **and** $\alpha \in_{\circ} \beta$
shows $\mathfrak{C}(\text{Cod}) \in_{\circ} \text{Vset } \beta$

{proof}

lemma (in digraph) dg-in-Vset:
assumes $\mathcal{Z} \beta$ **and** $\alpha \in_0 \beta$
shows $\mathfrak{C} \in_0 Vset \beta$
{proof}

lemma (in digraph) dg-digraph-if-ge-Limit:
assumes $\mathcal{Z} \beta$ **and** $\alpha \in_0 \beta$
shows *digraph* $\beta \mathfrak{C}$
{proof}

lemma small-digraph[simp]: *small* { \mathfrak{C} . *digraph* $\alpha \mathfrak{C}$ }
{proof}

lemma (in \mathcal{Z}) digraphs-in-Vset:
assumes $\mathcal{Z} \beta$ **and** $\alpha \in_0 \beta$
shows *set* { \mathfrak{C} . *digraph* $\alpha \mathfrak{C}$ } $\in_0 Vset \beta$
{proof}

lemma digraph-if-digraph:
assumes *digraph* $\beta \mathfrak{C}$
and $\mathcal{Z} \alpha$
and $\mathfrak{C}(\text{Obj}) \subseteq_0 Vset \alpha$
and $\wedge A B. [[A \subseteq_0 \mathfrak{C}(\text{Obj}); B \subseteq_0 \mathfrak{C}(\text{Obj}); A \in_0 Vset \alpha; B \in_0 Vset \alpha]] \implies$
 $(\bigcup_{a \in_0 A} \bigcup_{b \in_0 B} \text{Hom } \mathfrak{C} a b) \in_0 Vset \alpha$
shows *digraph* $\alpha \mathfrak{C}$
{proof}

Further properties.

lemma (in digraph) dg-Dom-app-in-Obj:
assumes $f \in_0 \mathfrak{C}(\text{Arr})$
shows $\mathfrak{C}(\text{Dom})(f) \in_0 \mathfrak{C}(\text{Obj})$
{proof}

lemma (in digraph) dg-Cod-app-in-Obj:
assumes $f \in_0 \mathfrak{C}(\text{Arr})$
shows $\mathfrak{C}(\text{Cod})(f) \in_0 \mathfrak{C}(\text{Obj})$
{proof}

lemma (in digraph) dg-Arr-vempty-if-Obj-vempty:
assumes $\mathfrak{C}(\text{Obj}) = 0$
shows $\mathfrak{C}(\text{Arr}) = 0$
{proof}

lemma (in digraph) dg-Dom-vempty-if-Arr-vempty:
assumes $\mathfrak{C}(\text{Arr}) = 0$
shows $\mathfrak{C}(\text{Dom}) = 0$
{proof}

lemma (in digraph) dg-Cod-vempty-if-Arr-vempty:
assumes $\mathfrak{C}(\text{Arr}) = 0$
shows $\mathfrak{C}(\text{Cod}) = 0$
{proof}

3.2.6 Opposite digraph

Definition and elementary properties

See Chapter II-2 in [39].

definition $op\text{-}dg :: V \Rightarrow V$
where $op\text{-}dg \mathfrak{C} = [\mathfrak{C}(Obj), \mathfrak{C}(Arr), \mathfrak{C}(Cod), \mathfrak{C}(Dom)]$.

Components.

lemma $op\text{-}dg\text{-components}[dg\text{-}op\text{-}simps]$:

shows $op\text{-}dg \mathfrak{C}(Obj) = \mathfrak{C}(Obj)$
and $op\text{-}dg \mathfrak{C}(Arr) = \mathfrak{C}(Arr)$
and $op\text{-}dg \mathfrak{C}(Dom) = \mathfrak{C}(Cod)$
and $op\text{-}dg \mathfrak{C}(Cod) = \mathfrak{C}(Dom)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $op\text{-}dg\text{-component-intros}[dg\text{-}op\text{-}intros]$:

shows $a \in_{\circ} \mathfrak{C}(Obj) \implies a \in_{\circ} op\text{-}dg \mathfrak{C}(Obj)$
and $f \in_{\circ} \mathfrak{C}(Arr) \implies f \in_{\circ} op\text{-}dg \mathfrak{C}(Arr)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

Elementary properties.

lemma $op\text{-}dg\text{-is-arr}[dg\text{-}op\text{-}simps]$: $f : b \mapsto_{op\text{-}dg} \mathfrak{C} a \iff f : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{C}} b$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas $[dg\text{-}op\text{-}intros] = op\text{-}dg\text{-is-arr}[THEN iffD2]$

lemma $op\text{-}dg\text{-Hom}[dg\text{-}op\text{-}simps]$: $Hom(op\text{-}dg \mathfrak{C}) a b = Hom \mathfrak{C} b a$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Further properties

lemma (in digraph) $digraph\text{-}op[dg\text{-}op\text{-}intros]$: $digraph \alpha (op\text{-}dg \mathfrak{C})$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas $digraph\text{-}op[dg\text{-}op\text{-}intros] = digraph.digraph\text{-}op$

lemma (in digraph) $dg\text{-}op\text{-}dg\text{-}op\text{-}dg[dg\text{-}op\text{-}simps]$: $op\text{-}dg (op\text{-}dg \mathfrak{C}) = \mathfrak{C}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas $dg\text{-}op\text{-}dg\text{-}op\text{-}dg[dg\text{-}op\text{-}simps] = digraph.dg\text{-}op\text{-}dg\text{-}op\text{-}dg$

lemma $eq\text{-}op\text{-}dg\text{-}iff[dg\text{-}op\text{-}simps]$:
assumes $digraph \alpha \mathfrak{A}$ and $digraph \alpha \mathfrak{B}$
shows $op\text{-}dg \mathfrak{A} = op\text{-}dg \mathfrak{B} \iff \mathfrak{A} = \mathfrak{B}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

3.3 Smallness for digraphs

3.3.1 Background

named-theorems *dg-small-cs-simps*
named-theorems *dg-small-cs-intros*

3.3.2 Tiny digraph

Definition and elementary properties

```
locale tiny-digraph = Z α + vsequence ℰ + Dom: vsv ⟨ℰ(Dom)⟩ + Cod: vsv ⟨ℰ(Cod)⟩
for α ℰ +
assumes tiny-dg-length[dg-cs-simps]: vcard ℰ = 4ℕ
and tiny-dg-Dom-vdomain[dg-cs-simps]: Do(ℰ(Dom)) = ℰ(Arr)
and tiny-dg-Dom-vrange: Ro(ℰ(Dom)) ⊆o ℰ(Obj)
and tiny-dg-Cod-vdomain[dg-cs-simps]: Do(ℰ(Cod)) = ℰ(Arr)
and tiny-dg-Cod-vrange: Ro(ℰ(Cod)) ⊆o ℰ(Obj)
and tiny-dg-Obj-in-Vset[dg-small-cs-intros]: ℰ(Obj) ∈o Vset α
and tiny-dg-Arr-in-Vset[dg-small-cs-intros]: ℰ(Arr) ∈o Vset α

lemmas [dg-small-cs-intros] =
tiny-digraph.tiny-dg-Obj-in-Vset
tiny-digraph.tiny-dg-Arr-in-Vset
```

Rules.

lemma (in *tiny-digraph*) *tiny-digraph-axioms'*[*dg-small-cs-intros*]:

assumes $\alpha' = \alpha$
shows *tiny-digraph* $\alpha' \in \mathcal{E}$
⟨proof⟩

mk-ide rf *tiny-digraph-def*[unfolded *tiny-digraph-axioms-def*]
|intro *tiny-digraphI*|
|dest *tiny-digraphD*[dest]|
|elim *tiny-digraphE*[elim]|

lemma *tiny-digraphI'*:
assumes *digraph* $\alpha \in \mathcal{E}$ and $\mathcal{E}(\text{Obj}) \in_o \text{Vset } \alpha$ and $\mathcal{E}(\text{Arr}) \in_o \text{Vset } \alpha$
shows *tiny-digraph* $\alpha \in \mathcal{E}$
⟨proof⟩

Elementary properties.

sublocale *tiny-digraph* \subseteq *digraph*
⟨proof⟩

lemmas (in *tiny-digraph*) *tiny-dg-digraph* = *digraph-axioms*

lemmas [*dg-small-cs-intros*] = *tiny-digraph.tiny-dg-digraph*

Size.

lemma (in *tiny-digraph*) *tiny-dg-Dom-in-Vset*: $\mathcal{E}(\text{Dom}) \in_o \text{Vset } \alpha$
⟨proof⟩

lemma (in *tiny-digraph*) *tiny-dg-Cod-in-Vset*: $\mathcal{E}(\text{Cod}) \in_o \text{Vset } \alpha$
⟨proof⟩

lemma (in *tiny-digraph*) *tiny-dg-in-Vset*: $\mathcal{E} \in_o \text{Vset } \alpha$
⟨proof⟩

```

lemma small-tiny-digraphs[simp]: small {C. tiny-digraph α C}
⟨proof⟩

lemma tiny-digraphs-vsubset-Vset: set {C. tiny-digraph α C} ⊆ Vset α
⟨proof⟩

lemma (in digraph) dg-tiny-digraph-if-ge-Limit:
  assumes Z β and α ∈ β
  shows tiny-digraph β C
⟨proof⟩

```

Opposite tiny digraph

```

lemma (in tiny-digraph) tiny-digraph-op: tiny-digraph α (op-dg C)
⟨proof⟩

```

```
lemmas tiny-digraph-op[ dg-op-intros ] = tiny-digraph.tiny-digraph-op
```

3.3.3 Finite digraph

Definition and elementary properties

A finite digraph is a generalization of the concept of a finite category, as presented in nLab [3]².

```

locale finite-digraph = digraph α C for α C +
  assumes fin-dg-Obj-vfinite[ dg-small-cs-intros]: vfinite (C(Obj))
  and fin-dg-Arr-vfinite[ dg-small-cs-intros]: vfinite (C(Arr))

```

```

lemmas [ dg-small-cs-intros ] =
  finite-digraph.fin-dg-Obj-vfinite
  finite-digraph.fin-dg-Arr-vfinite

```

Rules.

```

lemma (in finite-digraph) finite-digraph-axioms'[ dg-small-cs-intros ]:
  assumes α' = α
  shows finite-digraph α' C
⟨proof⟩

```

```

mk-ide rf finite-digraph-def[unfolded finite-digraph-axioms-def]
| intro finite-digraphI |
| dest finite-digraphD[dest] |
| elim finite-digraphE[elim] |

```

Elementary properties.

```

sublocale finite-digraph ⊑ tiny-digraph
⟨proof⟩

```

```
lemmas (in finite-digraph) fin-dg-tiny-digraph = tiny-digraph-axioms
```

```
lemmas [ dg-small-cs-intros ] = finite-digraph.fin-dg-tiny-digraph
```

Size.

```

lemma small-finite-digraphs[simp]: small {C. finite-digraph α C}
⟨proof⟩

```

²<https://ncatlab.org/nlab/show/finite+category>

lemma *finite-digraphs-vsubset-Vset*: set { \mathfrak{C} . finite-digraph α \mathfrak{C} } \subseteq_{\circ} Vset α
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Opposite finite digraph

lemma (in finite-digraph) *fininte-digraph-op*: finite-digraph α (op-dg \mathfrak{C})
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas *fininte-digraph-op*[*dg-op-intros*] = *finite-digraph.fininte-digraph-op*

3.4 Homomorphism of digraphs

3.4.1 Background

named-theorems *dghm-cs-simps*

named-theorems *dghm-cs-intros*

named-theorems *dg-cn-cs-simps*

named-theorems *dg-cn-cs-intros*

named-theorems *dghm-field-simps*

```
definition ObjMap :: V where [dghm-field-simps]: ObjMap = 0
definition ArrMap :: V where [dghm-field-simps]: ArrMap = 1N
definition HomDom :: V where [dghm-field-simps]: HomDom = 2N
definition HomCod :: V where [dghm-field-simps]: HomCod = 3N
```

3.4.2 Definition and elementary properties

A homomorphism of digraphs, as presented in this work, can be seen as a generalization of the concept of a functor between categories, as presented in Chapter I-3 in [39], to digraphs. The generalization is performed by removing the axioms (1) from the definition. It is expected that the resulting definition is consistent with the conventional notion of a homomorphism of digraphs in graph theory, but further details are considered to be outside of the scope of this work.

The definition of a digraph homomorphism is parameterized by a limit ordinal α such that $\omega < \alpha$. Such digraph homomorphisms are referred to either as α -digraph homomorphisms or homomorphisms of α -digraphs.

Following [39], all digraph homomorphisms are covariant (see Chapter II-2). However, a special notation is adapted for the digraph homomorphisms from an opposite digraph. Normally, such digraph homomorphisms will be referred to as the contravariant digraph homomorphisms, but this convention will not be enforced.

```
locale is-dghm =
  Z α + vsequence F + HomDom: digraph α A + HomCod: digraph α B
  for α A B F +
  assumes dghm-length[dg-cs-simps]: vcard F = 4N
    and dghm-HomDom[dg-cs-simps]: F(HomDom) = A
    and dghm-HomCod[dg-cs-simps]: F(HomCod) = B
    and dghm-ObjMap-vsv: vsv (F(ObjMap))
    and dghm-ArrMap-vsv: vsv (F(ArrMap))
    and dghm-ObjMap-vdomain[dg-cs-simps]: Do (F(ObjMap)) = A(Obj)
    and dghm-ObjMap-vrange: Ro (F(ObjMap)) ⊆o B(Obj)
    and dghm-ArrMap-vdomain[dg-cs-simps]: Do (F(ArrMap)) = A(Arr)
    and dghm-ArrMap-is-arr:
      f : a ↦A b ==> F(ArrMap)(f) : F(ObjMap)(a) ↦B F(ObjMap)(b)
```

syntax *-is-dghm* :: $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

$(\langle \langle \cdot : / \cdot \mapsto_{DG^1} \cdot \rangle \rangle [51, 51, 51] 51)$

syntax-consts *-is-dghm* \Leftarrow *is-dghm*

translations $F : A \mapsto_{DG\alpha} B \Leftarrow \text{CONST } \text{is-dghm } \alpha A B F$

abbreviation (*input*) *is-cn-dghm* :: $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

$\text{where } \text{is-cn-dghm } \alpha A B F \equiv F : op-dg A \mapsto_{DG\alpha} B$

syntax *-is-cn-dghm* :: $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

$(\langle \langle \cdot : / \cdot \mapsto_{DG^{op}} \cdot \rangle \rangle [51, 51, 51] 51)$

syntax-consts *-is-cn-dghm* \Rightarrow *is-cn-dghm*
translations $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A}_{DG} \mapsto_{\alpha} \mathfrak{B} \rightarrow CONST$ *is-cn-dghm* $\alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{F}$

abbreviation *all-dghms* :: $V \Rightarrow V$
where *all-dghms* $\alpha \equiv set \{ \mathfrak{F} \in \exists \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B}. \mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{B} \}$

abbreviation *dghms* :: $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V$
where *dghms* $\alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \equiv set \{ \mathfrak{F} \in \mathfrak{F}. \mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{B} \}$

sublocale *is-dghm* $\subseteq ObjMap: vsv \langle \mathfrak{F}(ObjMap) \rangle$
rewrites $\mathcal{D}_o(\mathfrak{F}(ObjMap)) = \mathfrak{A}(Obj)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

sublocale *is-dghm* $\subseteq ArrMap: vsv \langle \mathfrak{F}(ArrMap) \rangle$
rewrites $\mathcal{D}_o(\mathfrak{F}(ArrMap)) = \mathfrak{A}(Arr)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas [*dg-CS-simps*] =
is-dghm.dghm-HomDom
is-dghm.dghm-HomCod
is-dghm.dghm-ObjMap-vdomain
is-dghm.dghm-ArrMap-vdomain

lemma (in is-dghm) *dghm-ArrMap-is-arr''[dg-CS-intros]*:
assumes $f : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{A}} b$ **and** $\mathfrak{F}f = \mathfrak{F}(ArrMap)(f)$
shows $\mathfrak{F}f : \mathfrak{F}(ObjMap)(a) \mapsto_{\mathfrak{B}} \mathfrak{F}(ObjMap)(b)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in is-dghm) *dghm-ArrMap-is-arr'[dg-CS-intros]*:
assumes $f : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{A}} b$
and $A = \mathfrak{F}(ObjMap)(a)$
and $B = \mathfrak{F}(ObjMap)(b)$
shows $\mathfrak{F}(ArrMap)(f) : A \mapsto_{\mathfrak{B}} B$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas [*dg-CS-intros*] = *is-dghm.dghm-ArrMap-is-arr'*

Rules.

lemma (in is-dghm) *is-dghm-axioms'[dg-CS-intros]*:
assumes $\alpha' = \alpha$ **and** $\mathfrak{A}' = \mathfrak{A}$ **and** $\mathfrak{B}' = \mathfrak{B}$
shows $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A}' \mapsto_{DG\alpha'} \mathfrak{B}'$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

mk-ide rf *is-dghm-def* [*unfolded is-dghm-axioms-def*]
|intro *is-dghmI*]
|dest *is-dghmD[dest]*]
|elim *is-dghmE[elim]*]

lemmas [*dg-CS-intros*] = *is-dghmD(3,4)*

Elementary properties.

lemma *dghm-eqI*:
assumes $\mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
and $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{C} \mapsto_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{D}$
and $\mathfrak{G}(ObjMap) = \mathfrak{F}(ObjMap)$
and $\mathfrak{G}(ArrMap) = \mathfrak{F}(ArrMap)$
and $\mathfrak{A} = \mathfrak{C}$
and $\mathfrak{B} = \mathfrak{D}$

shows $\mathfrak{G} = \mathfrak{F}$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in is-dghm) dghm-def: $\mathfrak{F} = [\mathfrak{F}(ObjMap), \mathfrak{F}(ArrMap), \mathfrak{F}(HomDom), \mathfrak{F}(HomCod)]$.

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in is-dghm) dghm-ObjMap-app-in-HomCod-Obj[dg-cs-intros]:

assumes $a \in_{\circ} \mathfrak{A}(Obj)$
shows $\mathfrak{F}(ObjMap)(a) \in_{\circ} \mathfrak{B}(Obj)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas [dg-cs-intros] = is-dghm.dghm-ObjMap-app-in-HomCod-Obj

lemma (in is-dghm) dghm-ArrMap-vrange: $\mathcal{R}_{\circ} (\mathfrak{F}(ArrMap)) \subseteq_{\circ} \mathfrak{B}(Arr)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in is-dghm) dghm-ArrMap-app-in-HomCod-Arr[dg-cs-intros]:

assumes $a \in_{\circ} \mathfrak{A}(Arr)$
shows $\mathfrak{F}(ArrMap)(a) \in_{\circ} \mathfrak{B}(Arr)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas [dg-cs-intros] = is-dghm.dghm-ArrMap-app-in-HomCod-Arr

Size.

lemma (in is-dghm) dghm-ObjMap-vsubset-Vset: $\mathfrak{F}(ObjMap) \subseteq_{\circ} Vset \alpha$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in is-dghm) dghm-ArrMap-vsubset-Vset: $\mathfrak{F}(ArrMap) \subseteq_{\circ} Vset \alpha$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in is-dghm) dghm-ObjMap-in-Vset:

assumes $\alpha \in_{\circ} \beta$
shows $\mathfrak{F}(ObjMap) \in_{\circ} Vset \beta$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in is-dghm) dghm-ArrMap-in-Vset:

assumes $\alpha \in_{\circ} \beta$
shows $\mathfrak{F}(ArrMap) \in_{\circ} Vset \beta$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in is-dghm) dghm-in-Vset:

assumes $\mathcal{Z} \beta$ and $\alpha \in_{\circ} \beta$
shows $\mathfrak{F} \in_{\circ} Vset \beta$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in is-dghm) dghm-is-dghm-if-ge-Limit:

assumes $\mathcal{Z} \beta$ and $\alpha \in_{\circ} \beta$
shows $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{DG} \mathfrak{B}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma small-all-dghms[simp]: $small \{ \mathfrak{F}. \exists \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B}. \mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{DG} \mathfrak{B} \}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in is-dghm) dghm-in-Vset-7: $\mathfrak{F} \in_{\circ} Vset (\alpha + 7_N)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in \mathcal{Z}) all-dghms-in-Vset:

assumes $\mathcal{Z} \beta$ and $\alpha \in_{\circ} \beta$

shows all-dghms $\alpha \in_{\circ} Vset \beta$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma small-dghms[simp]: small $\{\mathfrak{F}, \mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto \mathfrak{B}\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Further properties.

lemma (in is-dghm) dghm-is-arr-HomCod:

assumes $f : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{A}} b$
shows $\mathfrak{F}(\text{ArrMap})(f) \in_{\circ} \mathfrak{B}(\text{Arr})$ $\mathfrak{F}(\text{ObjMap})(a) \in_{\circ} \mathfrak{B}(\text{Obj})$ $\mathfrak{F}(\text{ObjMap})(b) \in_{\circ} \mathfrak{B}(\text{Obj})$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in is-dghm) dghm-vimage-dghm-ArrMap-vsubset-Hom:

assumes $a \in_{\circ} \mathfrak{A}(\text{Obj})$ **and** $b \in_{\circ} \mathfrak{A}(\text{Obj})$
shows $\mathfrak{F}(\text{ArrMap}) \circ \text{Hom } \mathfrak{A} a b \subseteq_{\circ} \text{Hom } \mathfrak{B} (\mathfrak{F}(\text{ObjMap})(a)) (\mathfrak{F}(\text{ObjMap})(b))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

3.4.3 Opposite digraph homomorphism

Definition and elementary properties

See Chapter II-2 in [39].

definition op-dghm :: $V \Rightarrow V$

where op-dghm $\mathfrak{F} =$
 $[\mathfrak{F}(\text{ObjMap}), \mathfrak{F}(\text{ArrMap}), \text{op-dg } (\mathfrak{F}(\text{HomDom})), \text{op-dg } (\mathfrak{F}(\text{HomCod}))]$

Components.

lemma op-dghm-components[dg-op-simps]:
shows op-dghm $\mathfrak{F}(\text{ObjMap}) = \mathfrak{F}(\text{ObjMap})$
and op-dghm $\mathfrak{F}(\text{ArrMap}) = \mathfrak{F}(\text{ArrMap})$
and op-dghm $\mathfrak{F}(\text{HomDom}) = \text{op-dg } (\mathfrak{F}(\text{HomDom}))$
and op-dghm $\mathfrak{F}(\text{HomCod}) = \text{op-dg } (\mathfrak{F}(\text{HomCod}))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Further properties

lemma (in is-dghm) is-dghm-op: op-dghm $\mathfrak{F} : \text{op-dg } \mathfrak{A} \mapsto \text{op-dg } \mathfrak{B}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in is-dghm) is-dghm-op'[dg-op-intros]:
assumes $\mathfrak{A}' = \text{op-dg } \mathfrak{A}$ **and** $\mathfrak{B}' = \text{op-dg } \mathfrak{B}$ **and** $\alpha' = \alpha$
shows op-dghm $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A}' \mapsto \mathfrak{B}'$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas is-dghm-op[dg-op-intros] = is-dghm.is-dghm-op'

lemma (in is-dghm) dghm-op-dghm-op-dghm[dg-op-simps]: op-dghm (op-dghm \mathfrak{F}) = \mathfrak{F}
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas dghm-op-dghm-op-dghm[dg-op-simps] = is-dghm.dghm-op-dghm-op-dghm

lemma eq-op-dghm-iff[dg-op-simps]:
assumes $\mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto \mathfrak{B}$ **and** $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{C} \mapsto \mathfrak{D}$
shows op-dghm $\mathfrak{G} = \text{op-dghm } \mathfrak{F} \leftrightarrow \mathfrak{G} = \mathfrak{F}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

3.4.4 Composition of covariant digraph homomorphisms

Definition and elementary properties

See Chapter I-3 in [39].

```
definition dghm-comp :: V ⇒ V ⇒ V (infixl ∘_DGHM 55)
  where G ∘_DGHM F =
    [G(ObjMap) ∘_o F(ObjMap), G(ArrMap) ∘_o F(ArrMap), F(HomDom), G(HomCod)].
```

Components.

lemma dghm-comp-components:

```
shows (G ∘_DGHM F)(ObjMap) = G(ObjMap) ∘_o F(ObjMap)
  and (G ∘_DGHM F)(ArrMap) = G(ArrMap) ∘_o F(ArrMap)
  and [dg-shared-cs-simps, dg-cs-simps]: (G ∘_DGHM F)(HomDom) = F(HomDom)
  and [dg-shared-cs-simps, dg-cs-simps]: (G ∘_DGHM F)(HomCod) = G(HomCod)
  {proof}
```

Object map

lemma dghm-comp-ObjMap-vsv[dg-cs-intros]:

```
assumes G : B ↠_DGα C and F : A ↠_DGα B
shows vsv ((G ∘_DGHM F)(ObjMap))
{proof}
```

lemma dghm-comp-ObjMap-vdomain[dg-cs-simps]:

```
assumes G : B ↠_DGα C and F : A ↠_DGα B
shows D_o ((G ∘_DGHM F)(ObjMap)) = A(Obj)
{proof}
```

lemma dghm-comp-ObjMap-vrange:

```
assumes G : B ↠_DGα C and F : A ↠_DGα B
shows R_o ((G ∘_DGHM F)(ObjMap)) ⊆_o C(Obj)
{proof}
```

lemma dghm-comp-ObjMap-app[dg-cs-simps]:

```
assumes G : B ↠_DGα C and F : A ↠_DGα B and a ∈_o A(Obj)
shows (G ∘_DGHM F)(ObjMap)(a) = G(ObjMap)(F(ObjMap)(a))
{proof}
```

Arrow map

lemma dghm-comp-ArrMap-vsv[dg-cs-intros]:

```
assumes G : B ↠_DGα C and F : A ↠_DGα B
shows vsv ((G ∘_DGHM F)(ArrMap))
{proof}
```

lemma dghm-comp-ArrMap-vdomain[dg-cs-simps]:

```
assumes G : B ↠_DGα C and F : A ↠_DGα B
shows D_o ((G ∘_DGHM F)(ArrMap)) = A(Arr)
{proof}
```

lemma dghm-comp-ArrMap-vrange[dg-cs-intros]:

```
assumes G : B ↠_DGα C and F : A ↠_DGα B
shows R_o ((G ∘_DGHM F)(ArrMap)) ⊆_o C(Arr)
{proof}
```

lemma dghm-comp-ArrMap-app[dg-cs-simps]:

```
assumes G : B ↠_DGα C and F : A ↠_DGα B and f ∈_o A(Arr)
```

shows $(\mathfrak{G} \circ_{DGHM} \mathfrak{F})(ArrMap)(f) = \mathfrak{G}(ArrMap)(\mathfrak{F}(ArrMap)(f))$
{proof}

Opposite of the composition of covariant digraph homomorphisms

lemma *op-dghm-dghm-comp*[*dg-op-simps*]:
 $op\text{-}dghm (\mathfrak{G} \circ_{DGHM} \mathfrak{F}) = op\text{-}dghm \mathfrak{G} \circ_{DGHM} op\text{-}dghm \mathfrak{F}$
{proof}

Further properties

lemma *dghm-comp-is-dghm*[*dg-cs-intros*]:
assumes $\mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{B} \leftrightarrow_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$ and $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
shows $\mathfrak{G} \circ_{DGHM} \mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$
{proof}

lemma *dghm-comp-assoc*[*dg-cs-simps*]:
assumes $\mathfrak{H} : \mathfrak{C} \leftrightarrow_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{D}$ and $\mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{B} \leftrightarrow_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$ and $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
shows $(\mathfrak{H} \circ_{DGHM} \mathfrak{G}) \circ_{DGHM} \mathfrak{F} = \mathfrak{H} \circ_{DGHM} (\mathfrak{G} \circ_{DGHM} \mathfrak{F})$
{proof}

3.4.5 Composition of contravariant digraph homomorphisms

Definition and elementary properties

See section 1.2 in [15].

definition *dghm-cn-comp* :: $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V$ (**infixl** $\langle_{DGHM} \circ \rangle$ 55)
where $\mathfrak{G}_{DGHM} \circ \mathfrak{F} =$

$$[\mathfrak{G}(ObjMap) \circ_{\circ} \mathfrak{F}(ObjMap),$$

$$\mathfrak{G}(ArrMap) \circ_{\circ} \mathfrak{F}(ArrMap),$$

$$op\text{-}dg (\mathfrak{F}(HomDom)),$$

$$\mathfrak{G}(HomCod)]_{\circ}$$

Components.

lemma *dghm-cn-comp-components*:
shows $(\mathfrak{G}_{DGHM} \circ \mathfrak{F})(ObjMap) = \mathfrak{G}(ObjMap) \circ_{\circ} \mathfrak{F}(ObjMap)$
and $(\mathfrak{G}_{DGHM} \circ \mathfrak{F})(ArrMap) = \mathfrak{G}(ArrMap) \circ_{\circ} \mathfrak{F}(ArrMap)$
and [*dg-cn-cs-simps*]: $(\mathfrak{G}_{DGHM} \circ \mathfrak{F})(HomDom) = op\text{-}dg (\mathfrak{F}(HomDom))$
and [*dg-cn-cs-simps*]: $(\mathfrak{G}_{DGHM} \circ \mathfrak{F})(HomCod) = \mathfrak{G}(HomCod)$
{proof}

Object map: two contravariant digraph homomorphisms

lemma *dghm-cn-comp-ObjMap-vsv*[*dg-cn-cs-intros*]:
assumes $\mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{B} \xrightarrow{\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$ and $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \xrightarrow{\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
shows *vsv* $((\mathfrak{G}_{DGHM} \circ \mathfrak{F})(ObjMap))$
{proof}

lemma *dghm-cn-comp-ObjMap-vdomain*[*dg-cn-cs-simps*]:
assumes $\mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{B} \xrightarrow{\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$ and $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \xrightarrow{\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
shows $\mathcal{D}_{\circ} ((\mathfrak{G}_{DGHM} \circ \mathfrak{F})(ObjMap)) = \mathfrak{A}(Obj)$
{proof}

lemma *dghm-cn-comp-ObjMap-vrange*:
assumes $\mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{B} \xrightarrow{\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$ and $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \xrightarrow{\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
shows $\mathcal{R}_{\circ} ((\mathfrak{G}_{DGHM} \circ \mathfrak{F})(ObjMap)) \subseteq_{\circ} \mathfrak{C}(Obj)$

{proof}

lemma *dghm-cn-comp-ObjMap-app*[*dg-cn-cs-simps*]:
assumes $\mathfrak{G} : \mathcal{B}_{DG \leftrightarrow \alpha} \mathcal{C}$ **and** $\mathfrak{F} : \mathcal{A}_{DG \leftrightarrow \alpha} \mathcal{B}$ **and** $a \in_{\circ} \mathcal{A}(Obj)$
shows $(\mathfrak{G}_{DGHM} \circ \mathfrak{F})(ObjMap)(a) = \mathfrak{G}(ObjMap)(\mathfrak{F}(ObjMap)(a))$
{proof}

Arrow map: two contravariant digraph homomorphisms

lemma *dghm-cn-comp-ArrMap-vsv*[*dg-cn-cs-intros*]:
assumes $\mathfrak{G} : \mathcal{B}_{DG \leftrightarrow \alpha} \mathcal{C}$ **and** $\mathfrak{F} : \mathcal{A}_{DG \leftrightarrow \alpha} \mathcal{B}$
shows *vsv* $((\mathfrak{G}_{DGHM} \circ \mathfrak{F})(ArrMap))$
{proof}

lemma *dghm-cn-comp-ArrMap-vdomain*[*dg-cs-simps*]:
assumes $\mathfrak{G} : \mathcal{B}_{DG \leftrightarrow \alpha} \mathcal{C}$ **and** $\mathfrak{F} : \mathcal{A}_{DG \leftrightarrow \alpha} \mathcal{B}$
shows $\mathcal{D}_{\circ} ((\mathfrak{G}_{DGHM} \circ \mathfrak{F})(ArrMap)) = \mathcal{A}(Arr)$
{proof}

lemma *dghm-cn-comp-ArrMap-vrange*:
assumes $\mathfrak{G} : \mathcal{B}_{DG \leftrightarrow \alpha} \mathcal{C}$ **and** $\mathfrak{F} : \mathcal{A}_{DG \leftrightarrow \alpha} \mathcal{B}$
shows $\mathcal{R}_{\circ} ((\mathfrak{G}_{DGHM} \circ \mathfrak{F})(ArrMap)) \subseteq_{\circ} \mathcal{C}(Arr)$
{proof}

lemma *dghm-cn-comp-ArrMap-app*[*dg-cn-cs-simps*]:
assumes $\mathfrak{G} : \mathcal{B}_{DG \leftrightarrow \alpha} \mathcal{C}$ **and** $\mathfrak{F} : \mathcal{A}_{DG \leftrightarrow \alpha} \mathcal{B}$ **and** $a \in_{\circ} \mathcal{A}(Arr)$
shows $(\mathfrak{G}_{DGHM} \circ \mathfrak{F})(ArrMap)(a) = \mathfrak{G}(ArrMap)(\mathfrak{F}(ArrMap)(a))$
{proof}

Object map: contravariant and covariant digraph homomorphisms

lemma *dghm-cn-cov-comp-ObjMap-vsv*[*dg-cn-cs-intros*]:
assumes $\mathfrak{G} : \mathcal{B}_{DG \leftrightarrow \alpha} \mathcal{C}$ **and** $\mathfrak{F} : \mathcal{A} \mapsto_{DG\alpha} \mathcal{B}$
shows *vsv* $((\mathfrak{G}_{DGHM} \circ \mathfrak{F})(ObjMap))$
{proof}

lemma *dghm-cn-cov-comp-ObjMap-vdomain*[*dg-cn-cs-simps*]:
assumes $\mathfrak{G} : \mathcal{B}_{DG \leftrightarrow \alpha} \mathcal{C}$ **and** $\mathfrak{F} : \mathcal{A} \mapsto_{DG\alpha} \mathcal{B}$
shows $\mathcal{D}_{\circ} ((\mathfrak{G}_{DGHM} \circ \mathfrak{F})(ObjMap)) = \mathcal{A}(Obj)$
{proof}

lemma *dghm-cn-cov-comp-ObjMap-vrange*:
assumes $\mathfrak{G} : \mathcal{B}_{DG \leftrightarrow \alpha} \mathcal{C}$ **and** $\mathfrak{F} : \mathcal{A} \mapsto_{DG\alpha} \mathcal{B}$
shows $\mathcal{R}_{\circ} ((\mathfrak{G}_{DGHM} \circ \mathfrak{F})(ObjMap)) \subseteq_{\circ} \mathcal{C}(Obj)$
{proof}

lemma *dghm-cn-cov-comp-ObjMap-app*[*dg-cn-cs-simps*]:
assumes $\mathfrak{G} : \mathcal{B}_{DG \leftrightarrow \alpha} \mathcal{C}$ **and** $\mathfrak{F} : \mathcal{A} \mapsto_{DG\alpha} \mathcal{B}$ **and** $a \in_{\circ} \mathcal{A}(Obj)$
shows $(\mathfrak{G}_{DGHM} \circ \mathfrak{F})(ObjMap)(a) = \mathfrak{G}(ObjMap)(\mathfrak{F}(ObjMap)(a))$
{proof}

Arrow map: contravariant and covariant digraph homomorphisms

lemma *dghm-cn-cov-comp-ArrMap-vsv*[*dg-cn-cs-intros*]:
assumes $\mathfrak{G} : \mathcal{B}_{DG \leftrightarrow \alpha} \mathcal{C}$ **and** $\mathfrak{F} : \mathcal{A} \mapsto_{DG\alpha} \mathcal{B}$
shows *vsv* $((\mathfrak{G}_{DGHM} \circ \mathfrak{F})(ArrMap))$
{proof}

lemma *dghm-cn-cov-comp-ArrMap-vdomain*[*dg-cn-cs-simps*]:

assumes $\mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{B}_{DG \leftrightarrow \alpha} \mathfrak{C}$ **and** $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
shows $\mathcal{D}_\circ ((\mathfrak{G}_{DGHM} \circ \mathfrak{F})(ArrMap)) = \mathfrak{A}(Arr)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *dghm-cn-cov-comp-ArrMap-vrange*:
assumes $\mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{B}_{DG \leftrightarrow \alpha} \mathfrak{C}$ **and** $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
shows $\mathcal{R}_\circ ((\mathfrak{G}_{DGHM} \circ \mathfrak{F})(ArrMap)) \subseteq_\circ \mathfrak{C}(Arr)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *dghm-cn-cov-comp-ArrMap-app*[*dg-cn-cs-simps*]:
assumes $\mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{B}_{DG \leftrightarrow \alpha} \mathfrak{C}$ **and** $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$ **and** $a \in_\circ \mathfrak{A}(Arr)$
shows $(\mathfrak{G}_{DGHM} \circ \mathfrak{F})(ArrMap)(a) = \mathfrak{G}(ArrMap)(\mathfrak{F}(ArrMap)(a))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Opposite of the contravariant composition of the digraph homomorphisms

lemma *op-dghm-dghm-cn-comp*[*dg-op-simps*]:
op-dghm ($\mathfrak{G}_{DGHM} \circ \mathfrak{F}$) = *op-dghm* $\mathfrak{G}_{DGHM} \circ$ *op-dghm* \mathfrak{F}
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Further properties

lemma *dghm-cn-comp-is-dghm*[*dg-cn-cs-intros*]:
— See section 1.2 in [15].
assumes *digraph* α \mathfrak{A} **and** $\mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{B}_{DG \leftrightarrow \alpha} \mathfrak{C}$ **and** $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A}_{DG \leftrightarrow \alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
shows $\mathfrak{G}_{DGHM} \circ \mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *dghm-cn-cov-comp-is-dghm*[*dg-cn-cs-intros*]:
— See section 1.2 in [15].
assumes $\mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{B}_{DG \leftrightarrow \alpha} \mathfrak{C}$ **and** $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
shows $\mathfrak{G}_{DGHM} \circ \mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A}_{DG \leftrightarrow \alpha} \mathfrak{C}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *dghm-cov-cn-comp-is-dghm*:
— See section 1.2 in [15]
assumes $\mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{B} \leftrightarrow_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$ **and** $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A}_{DG \leftrightarrow \alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
shows $\mathfrak{G} \circ_{DGHM} \mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A}_{DG \leftrightarrow \alpha} \mathfrak{C}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

3.4.6 Identity digraph homomorphism

Definition and elementary properties

See Chapter I-3 in [39].

definition *dghm-id* :: $V \Rightarrow V$
where *dghm-id* $\mathfrak{C} = [\text{vid-on } (\mathfrak{C}(\text{Obj})), \text{vid-on } (\mathfrak{C}(Arr)), \mathfrak{C}, \mathfrak{C}]_\circ$.

Components.

lemma *dghm-id-components*:
shows *dghm-id* $\mathfrak{C}(\text{ObjMap}) = \text{vid-on } (\mathfrak{C}(\text{Obj}))$
and *dghm-id* $\mathfrak{C}(ArrMap) = \text{vid-on } (\mathfrak{C}(Arr))$
and [*dg-shared-cs-simps*, *dg-cs-simps*]: *dghm-id* $\mathfrak{C}(\text{HomDom}) = \mathfrak{C}$
and [*dg-shared-cs-simps*, *dg-cs-simps*]: *dghm-id* $\mathfrak{C}(\text{HomCod}) = \mathfrak{C}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Object map

mk-VLambda *dghm-id-components*(1)[*folded VLambda-vid-on*]

$|vsv\ dghm\text{-}id\text{-}ObjMap\text{-}vsv[dg\text{-}shared\text{-}cs\text{-}intros, dg\text{-}cs\text{-}intros]|$
 $|vdomain\ dghm\text{-}id\text{-}ObjMap\text{-}vdomain[dg\text{-}shared\text{-}cs\text{-}simps, dg\text{-}cs\text{-}simps]|$
 $|app\ dghm\text{-}id\text{-}ObjMap\text{-}app[dg\text{-}shared\text{-}cs\text{-}simps, dg\text{-}cs\text{-}simps]|$

lemma $dghm\text{-}id\text{-}ObjMap\text{-}vrangle[dg\text{-}shared\text{-}cs\text{-}simps, dg\text{-}cs\text{-}simps]$:
 $\mathcal{R}_o(dghm\text{-}id\ \mathfrak{C}(\text{ObjMap})) = \mathfrak{C}(\text{Obj})$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Arrow map

mk-VLambda $dghm\text{-}id\text{-}components(2)[folded VLambda-vid-on]$
 $|vsv\ dghm\text{-}id\text{-}ArrMap\text{-}vsv[dg\text{-}shared\text{-}cs\text{-}intros, dg\text{-}cs\text{-}intros]|$
 $|vdomain\ dghm\text{-}id\text{-}ArrMap\text{-}vdomain[dg\text{-}shared\text{-}cs\text{-}simps, dg\text{-}cs\text{-}simps]|$
 $|app\ dghm\text{-}id\text{-}ArrMap\text{-}app[dg\text{-}shared\text{-}cs\text{-}simps, dg\text{-}cs\text{-}simps]|$

lemma $dghm\text{-}id\text{-}ArrMap\text{-}vrangle[dg\text{-}shared\text{-}cs\text{-}simps, dg\text{-}cs\text{-}simps]$:
 $\mathcal{R}_o(dghm\text{-}id\ \mathfrak{C}(\text{ArrMap})) = \mathfrak{C}(\text{Arr})$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Opposite identity digraph homomorphism

lemma $op\text{-}dghm\text{-}dghm\text{-}id[dg\text{-}op\text{-}simps]$: $op\text{-}dghm(dghm\text{-}id\ \mathfrak{C}) = dghm\text{-}id(op\text{-}dg\ \mathfrak{C})$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

An identity digraph homomorphism is a digraph homomorphism

lemma (in digraph) $dg\text{-}dghm\text{-}id\text{-}is\text{-}dghm$: $dghm\text{-}id\ \mathfrak{C} : \mathfrak{C} \mapsto_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in digraph) $dg\text{-}dghm\text{-}id\text{-}is\text{-}dghm'$:
assumes $\mathfrak{A} = \mathfrak{C}$ and $\mathfrak{B} = \mathfrak{C}$
shows $dghm\text{-}id\ \mathfrak{C} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas $[dg\text{-}cs\text{-}intros] = \text{digraph}.dg\text{-}dghm\text{-}id\text{-}is\text{-}dghm'$

Further properties

lemma (in is-dghm) $dghm\text{-}dghm\text{-}comp\text{-}dghm\text{-}id\text{-}left$: $dghm\text{-}id\ \mathfrak{B} \circ_{DGHM} \mathfrak{F} = \mathfrak{F}$
— See Chapter I-3 in [39]).
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas $[dg\text{-}cs\text{-}simps] = \text{is-dghm}.dghm\text{-}dghm\text{-}comp\text{-}dghm\text{-}id\text{-}left$

lemma (in is-dghm) $dghm\text{-}dghm\text{-}comp\text{-}dghm\text{-}id\text{-}right$: $\mathfrak{F} \circ_{DGHM} dghm\text{-}id\ \mathfrak{A} = \mathfrak{F}$
— See Chapter I-3 in [39]).
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas $[dg\text{-}cs\text{-}simps] = \text{is-dghm}.dghm\text{-}dghm\text{-}comp\text{-}dghm\text{-}id\text{-}right$

3.4.7 Constant digraph homomorphism

Definition and elementary properties

See Chapter III-3 in [39].

definition $dghm\text{-}const :: V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V$
where $dghm\text{-}const\ \mathfrak{C}\ \mathfrak{D}\ a\ f =$
 $[vconst\text{-}on\ (\mathfrak{C}(\text{Obj}))\ a, vconst\text{-}on\ (\mathfrak{C}(\text{Arr}))\ f, \mathfrak{C}, \mathfrak{D}]_o$

Components.

```
lemma dghm-const-components:
  shows dghm-const  $\mathfrak{C} \mathfrak{D}$  a  $f(\text{ObjMap}) = v\text{const-on } (\mathfrak{C}(\text{Obj})) a$ 
  and dghm-const  $\mathfrak{C} \mathfrak{D}$  a  $f(\text{ArrMap}) = v\text{const-on } (\mathfrak{C}(\text{Arr})) f$ 
  and [dg-shared-cs-simps, dg-cs-simps]: dghm-const  $\mathfrak{C} \mathfrak{D}$  a  $f(\text{HomDom}) = \mathfrak{C}$ 
  and [dg-shared-cs-simps, dg-cs-simps]: dghm-const  $\mathfrak{C} \mathfrak{D}$  a  $f(\text{HomCod}) = \mathfrak{D}$ 
  {proof}
```

Object map

```
mk-VLambda dghm-const-components(1)[folded VLambda-vconst-on]
|vsv dghm-const-ObjMap-vsv[dg-shared-cs-intros, dg-cs-intros]|
|vdomain dghm-const-ObjMap-vdomain[dg-shared-cs-simps, dg-cs-simps]|
|app dghm-const-ObjMap-app[dg-shared-cs-simps, dg-cs-simps]|
```

Arrow map

```
mk-VLambda dghm-const-components(2)[folded VLambda-vconst-on]
|vsv dghm-const-ArrMap-vsv[dg-shared-cs-intros, dg-cs-intros]|
|vdomain dghm-const-ArrMap-vdomain[dg-shared-cs-simps, dg-cs-simps]|
|app dghm-const-ArrMap-app[dg-shared-cs-simps, dg-cs-simps]|
```

Opposite constant digraph homomorphism

```
lemma op-dghm-dghm-const[dg-op-simps]:
  op-dghm (dghm-const  $\mathfrak{C} \mathfrak{D}$  a  $f$ ) = dghm-const (op-dg  $\mathfrak{C}$ ) (op-dg  $\mathfrak{D}$ ) a  $f$ 
  {proof}
```

A constant digraph homomorphism is a digraph homomorphism

```
lemma dghm-const-is-dghm:
  assumes digraph  $\alpha \mathfrak{C}$  and digraph  $\alpha \mathfrak{D}$  and  $f : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{D}} a$ 
  shows dghm-const  $\mathfrak{C} \mathfrak{D}$  a  $f : \mathfrak{C} \mapsto_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{D}$ 
  {proof}
```

```
lemma dghm-const-is-dghm'[dg-cs-intros]:
  assumes digraph  $\alpha \mathfrak{C}$ 
  and digraph  $\alpha \mathfrak{D}$ 
  and  $f : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{D}} a$ 
  and  $\mathfrak{A} = \mathfrak{C}$ 
  and  $\mathfrak{B} = \mathfrak{D}$ 
  shows dghm-const  $\mathfrak{C} \mathfrak{D}$  a  $f : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$ 
  {proof}
```

Further properties

```
lemma (in is-dghm) dghm-dghm-comp-dghm-const[dg-cs-simps]:
  assumes digraph  $\alpha \mathfrak{C}$  and  $f : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{C}} a$ 
  shows dghm-const  $\mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{C}$  a  $f \circ_{DGHM} \mathfrak{F} = dghm-const \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{C}$  a  $f$ 
  {proof}
```

lemmas [dg-cs-simps] = is-dghm.dghm-dghm-comp-dghm-const

3.4.8 Faithful digraph homomorphism

Definition and elementary properties

See Chapter I-3 in [39]).

```

locale is-ft-dghm = is-dghm  $\alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{F}$  for  $\alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{F}$  +
assumes ft-dghm-v11-on-Hom:
 $\llbracket a \in_{\circ} \mathfrak{A}(\text{Obj}); b \in_{\circ} \mathfrak{A}(\text{Obj}) \rrbracket \implies v11(\mathfrak{F}(\text{ArrMap})(g) \uparrow^l \text{Hom } \mathfrak{A} a b)$ 

```

```

syntax -is-ft-dghm ::  $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ 
 $(\langle \langle - : / - \mapsto_{DG.\text{faithful}} - \rangle \rangle [51, 51, 51] 51)$ 
syntax-consts -is-ft-dghm  $\Leftarrow$  is-ft-dghm
translations  $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{DG.\text{faithful}\alpha} \mathfrak{B} \Leftarrow \text{CONST is-ft-dghm } \alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{F}$ 

```

Rules.

```

lemma (in is-ft-dghm) is-ft-dghm-axioms'[dghm-cs-intros]:
assumes  $\alpha' = \alpha$  and  $\mathfrak{A}' = \mathfrak{A}$  and  $\mathfrak{B}' = \mathfrak{B}$ 
shows  $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A}' \mapsto_{DG.\text{faithful}\alpha'} \mathfrak{B}'$ 
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

```

```

mk-ide rf is-ft-dghm-def[unfolded is-ft-dghm-axioms-def]
|intro is-ft-dghmI|
|dest is-ft-dghmD[ dest ]|
|elim is-ft-dghmE[ elim ]|

```

lemmas [*dghm-cs-intros*] = *is-ft-dghmD*(1)

```

lemma is-ft-dghmI'':
assumes  $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$ 
and  $\wedge a b g f$ .
 $\llbracket g : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{A}} b; f : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{A}} b; \mathfrak{F}(\text{ArrMap})(g) = \mathfrak{F}(\text{ArrMap})(f) \rrbracket \implies g = f$ 
shows  $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{DG.\text{faithful}\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$ 
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

```

Opposite faithful digraph homomorphism

```

lemma (in is-ft-dghm) ft-dghm-op-dghm-is-ft-dghm:
op-dghm  $\mathfrak{F} : \text{op-dg } \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{DG.\text{faithful}\alpha} \text{op-dg } \mathfrak{B}$ 
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma (in is-ft-dghm) ft-dghm-op-dghm-is-ft-dghm'[dg-op-intros]:
assumes  $\mathfrak{A}' = \text{op-dg } \mathfrak{A}$  and  $\mathfrak{B}' = \text{op-dg } \mathfrak{B}$ 
shows op-dghm  $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A}' \mapsto_{DG.\text{faithful}\alpha} \mathfrak{B}'$ 
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

```

lemmas *ft-dghm-op-dghm-is-ft-dghm*[*dg-op-intros*] =
is-ft-dghm.ft-dghm-op-dghm-is-ft-dghm'

The composition of faithful digraph homomorphisms is a faithful digraph homomorphism.

```

lemma dghm-comp-is-ft-dghm[dghm-cs-intros]:
— See Chapter I-3 in [39].
assumes  $\mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{B} \mapsto_{DG.\text{faithful}\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$  and  $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{DG.\text{faithful}\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$ 
shows  $\mathfrak{G} \circ_{DGHM} \mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{DG.\text{faithful}\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$ 
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

```

Further properties

```

lemma (in is-ft-dghm) ft-dghm-ArrMap-eqD:
assumes  $g : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{A}} b$  and  $f : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{A}} b$  and  $\mathfrak{F}(\text{ArrMap})(g) = \mathfrak{F}(\text{ArrMap})(f)$ 
shows  $g = f$ 
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

```

3.4.9 Full digraph homomorphism

Definition and elementary properties

See Chapter I-3 in [39].

```
locale is-fl-dghm = is-dghm α Α Β ℂ for α Α Β ℂ +
assumes fl-dghm-surj-on-Hom:
[[ a ∈o Α(Obj); b ∈o Α(Obj) ]] ==>
ℂ(ObjMap) ` (Hom Α a b) = Hom Β (ℂ(ObjMap)(a)) (ℂ(ObjMap)(b))

syntax -is-fl-dghm :: V ⇒ V ⇒ V ⇒ V ⇒ bool
(((- :/-) ↠ ↠ DG.full1) ↠) [51, 51, 51] 51)
translations ℂ : Α ↠ ↠ DG.fullα Β ≈ CONST is-fl-dghm α Α Β ℂ
```

Rules.

```
lemma (in is-fl-dghm) is-fl-dghm-axioms'[dghm-cs-intros]:
assumes α' = α and Α' = Α and Β' = Β
shows ℂ : Α' ↠ ↠ DG.fullα' Β'
{proof}
```

```
mk-ide rf is-fl-dghm-def[unfolded is-fl-dghm-axioms-def]
|intro is-fl-dghmI|
|dest is-fl-dghmD[dest]|
|elim is-fl-dghmE[elim]|
```

lemmas [dghm-cs-intros] = is-fl-dghmD(1)

Opposite full digraph homomorphism

```
lemma (in is-fl-dghm) fl-dghm-op-dghm-is-fl-dghm:
op-dghm ℂ : op-dg Α ↠ ↠ DG.fullα op-dg Β
{proof}
```

```
lemma (in is-fl-dghm) fl-dghm-op-dghm-is-fl-dghm'[dg-op-intros]:
assumes Α' = op-dg Α and Β' = op-dg Β
shows op-dghm ℂ : op-dg Α ↠ ↠ DG.fullα op-dg Β
{proof}
```

lemmas fl-dghm-op-dghm-is-fl-dghm[dg-op-intros] =
is-fl-dghm.fl-dghm-op-dghm-is-fl-dghm'

The composition of full digraph homomorphisms is a full digraph homomorphism

```
lemma dghm-comp-is-fl-dghm[dghm-cs-intros]:
— See Chapter I-3 in [39].
assumes ℂ : Β ↠ ↠ DG.fullα ℄ and ℃ : Α ↠ ↠ DG.fullα Β
shows ℂ ∘ DG.HM ℃ : Α ↠ ↠ DG.fullα ℄
{proof}
```

3.4.10 Fully faithful digraph homomorphism

Definition and elementary properties

See Chapter I-3 in [39].

```
locale is-ff-dghm = is-ft-dghm α Α Β ℂ + is-fl-dghm α Α Β ℂ for α Α Β ℂ
```

```
syntax -is-ff-dghm :: V ⇒ V ⇒ V ⇒ V ⇒ bool
(((- :/-) ↠ ↠ DG.ff1) ↠) [51, 51, 51] 51)
```

syntax-consts $-is\text{-}ff\text{-}dghm \Leftarrow is\text{-}ff\text{-}dghm$
translations $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{DG,ff\alpha} \mathfrak{B} \Leftarrow CONST\ is\text{-}ff\text{-}dghm\ \alpha\ \mathfrak{A}\ \mathfrak{B}\ \mathfrak{F}$

Rules.

lemma (in $is\text{-}ff\text{-}dghm$) $is\text{-}ff\text{-}dghm\text{-}axioms' [dghm\text{-}cs\text{-}intros]$:

assumes $\alpha' = \alpha$ and $\mathfrak{A}' = \mathfrak{A}$ and $\mathfrak{B}' = \mathfrak{B}$
shows $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A}' \mapsto_{DG,ff\alpha'} \mathfrak{B}'$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

mk-ide rf $is\text{-}ff\text{-}dghm\text{-}def$

|intro $is\text{-}ff\text{-}dghmI$
|dest $is\text{-}ff\text{-}dghmD [dest]$
|elim $is\text{-}ff\text{-}dghmE [elim]$

lemmas [$dghm\text{-}cs\text{-}intros$] = $is\text{-}ff\text{-}dghmD$

Opposite fully faithful digraph homomorphism.

lemma (in $is\text{-}ff\text{-}dghm$) $ff\text{-}dghm\text{-}op\text{-}dghm\text{-}is\text{-}ff\text{-}dghm$:

$op\text{-}dghm\ \mathfrak{F} : op\text{-}dg\ \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{DG,ff\alpha} op\text{-}dg\ \mathfrak{B}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in $is\text{-}ff\text{-}dghm$) $ff\text{-}dghm\text{-}op\text{-}dghm\text{-}is\text{-}ff\text{-}dghm' [dg\text{-}op\text{-}intros]$:

assumes $\mathfrak{A}' = op\text{-}dg\ \mathfrak{A}$ and $\mathfrak{B}' = op\text{-}dg\ \mathfrak{B}$
shows $op\text{-}dghm\ \mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A}' \mapsto_{DG,ff\alpha} \mathfrak{B}'$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas $ff\text{-}dghm\text{-}op\text{-}dghm\text{-}is\text{-}ff\text{-}dghm [dg\text{-}op\text{-}intros] =$

$is\text{-}ff\text{-}dghm. ff\text{-}dghm\text{-}op\text{-}dghm\text{-}is\text{-}ff\text{-}dghm$

The composition of fully faithful digraph homomorphisms is a fully faithful digraph homomorphism.

lemma $dghm\text{-}comp\text{-}is\text{-}ff\text{-}dghm [dghm\text{-}cs\text{-}intros]$:

assumes $\mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{B} \mapsto_{DG,ff\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$ and $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{DG,ff\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
shows $\mathfrak{G} \circ_{DGHM} \mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{DG,ff\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

3.4.11 Isomorphism of digraphs

Definition and elementary properties

See Chapter I-3 in [39].

locale $is\text{-}iso\text{-}dghm = is\text{-}dghm\ \alpha\ \mathfrak{A}\ \mathfrak{B}\ \mathfrak{F}$ for $\alpha\ \mathfrak{A}\ \mathfrak{B}\ \mathfrak{F} +$

assumes $iso\text{-}dghm\text{-}ObjMap\text{-}v11 : v11 (\mathfrak{F}(\text{ObjMap}))$
and $iso\text{-}dghm\text{-}ArrMap\text{-}v11 : v11 (\mathfrak{F}(\text{ArrMap}))$
and $iso\text{-}dghm\text{-}ObjMap\text{-}vrange [dghm\text{-}cs\text{-}simps] : \mathcal{R}_o (\mathfrak{F}(\text{ObjMap})) = \mathfrak{B}(\text{Obj})$
and $iso\text{-}dghm\text{-}ArrMap\text{-}vrange [dghm\text{-}cs\text{-}simps] : \mathcal{R}_o (\mathfrak{F}(\text{ArrMap})) = \mathfrak{B}(\text{Arr})$

syntax $-is\text{-}iso\text{-}dghm :: V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

$(\langle - : / - \mapsto_{DG,iso1} - \rangle [51, 51, 51] 51)$

syntax-consts $-is\text{-}iso\text{-}dghm \Leftarrow is\text{-}iso\text{-}dghm$

translations $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{DG,iso\alpha} \mathfrak{B} \Leftarrow CONST\ is\text{-}iso\text{-}dghm\ \alpha\ \mathfrak{A}\ \mathfrak{B}\ \mathfrak{F}$

sublocale $is\text{-}iso\text{-}dghm \subseteq ObjMap : v11 \langle \mathfrak{F}(\text{ObjMap}) \rangle$

rewrites $\mathcal{D}_o (\mathfrak{F}(\text{ObjMap})) = \mathfrak{A}(\text{Obj})$ and $\mathcal{R}_o (\mathfrak{F}(\text{ObjMap})) = \mathfrak{B}(\text{Obj})$

$\langle proof \rangle$

```
sublocale is-iso-dghm ⊆ ArrMap: v11 ⟨F(ArrMap)⟩
rewrites Do (F(ArrMap)) = A(Arr) and Ro (F(ArrMap)) = B(Arr)
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemmas [dghm-cs-simps] =
is-iso-dghm.iso-dghm-ObjMap-vrange
is-iso-dghm.iso-dghm-ArrMap-vrange
```

Rules.

```
lemma (in is-iso-dghm) is-iso-dghm-axioms'[dghm-cs-intros]:
assumes α' = α and A' = A and B' = B
shows F : A' ↪ D G . isoα' B'
⟨proof⟩
```

```
mk-ide rf is-iso-dghm-def[unfolded is-iso-dghm-axioms-def]
|intro is-iso-dghmI|
|dest is-iso-dghmD[dest]|
|elim is-iso-dghmE[elim]|
```

Elementary properties.

```
lemma (in is-iso-dghm) iso-dghm-Obj-HomDom-if-Obj-HomCod[elim]:
assumes b ∈o B(Obj)
obtains a where a ∈o A(Obj) and b = F(ObjMap)(a)
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma (in is-iso-dghm) iso-dghm-Arr-HomDom-if-Arr-HomCod[elim]:
assumes g ∈o B(Arr)
obtains f where f ∈o A(Arr) and g = F(ArrMap)(f)
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma (in is-iso-dghm) iso-dghm-ObjMap-eqE[elim]:
assumes F(ObjMap)(a) = F(ObjMap)(b)
and a ∈o A(Obj)
and b ∈o A(Obj)
and a = b ⟹ P
shows P
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma (in is-iso-dghm) iso-dghm-ArrMap-eqE[elim]:
assumes F(ArrMap)(f) = F(ArrMap)(g)
and f ∈o A(Arr)
and g ∈o A(Arr)
and f = g ⟹ P
shows P
⟨proof⟩
```

```
sublocale is-iso-dghm ⊆ is-ft-dghm
⟨proof⟩
```

```
sublocale is-iso-dghm ⊆ is-fl-dghm
⟨proof⟩
```

```
sublocale is-iso-dghm ⊆ is-ff-dghm ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemmas (in is-iso-dghm) iso-dghm-is-ff-dghm = is-ff-dghm-axioms
lemmas [dghm-cs-intros] = is-iso-dghm.iso-dghm-is-ff-dghm
```

Opposite digraph isomorphisms

lemma (in *is-iso-dghm*) *is-iso-dghm-op*:
op-dghm \mathfrak{F} : *op-dg* \mathfrak{A} $\mapsto\mapsto_{DG.iso\alpha}$ *op-dg* \mathfrak{B}
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in *is-iso-dghm*) *is-iso-dghm-op'*:
assumes $\mathfrak{A}' = \text{op-dg } \mathfrak{A}$ **and** $\mathfrak{B}' = \text{op-dg } \mathfrak{B}$
shows *op-dghm* \mathfrak{F} : $\mathfrak{A}' \mapsto\mapsto_{DG.iso\alpha} \mathfrak{B}'$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas *is-iso-dghm-op*[*dg-op-intros*] = *is-iso-dghm.is-iso-dghm-op'*

The composition of isomorphisms of digraphs is an isomorphism of digraphs

lemma *dghm-comp-is-iso-dghm*[*dghm-cs-intros*]:
assumes $\mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{B} \mapsto\mapsto_{DG.iso\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$ **and** $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto\mapsto_{DG.iso\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
shows $\mathfrak{G} \circ_{DGHM} \mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto\mapsto_{DG.iso\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

An identity digraph homomorphism is an isomorphism of digraphs.

lemma (in *digraph*) *dg-dghm-id-is-iso-dghm*: *dghm-id* $\mathfrak{C} : \mathfrak{C} \mapsto\mapsto_{DG.iso\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in *digraph*) *dg-dghm-id-is-iso-dghm'*[*dghm-cs-intros*]:
assumes $\mathfrak{A}' = \mathfrak{C}$ **and** $\mathfrak{B}' = \mathfrak{C}$
shows *dghm-id* $\mathfrak{C} : \mathfrak{A}' \mapsto\mapsto_{DG.iso\alpha} \mathfrak{B}'$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas [*dghm-cs-intros*] = *digraph.dg-dghm-id-is-iso-dghm'*

3.4.12 Inverse digraph homomorphism

Definition and elementary properties

definition *inv-dghm* :: $V \Rightarrow V$
where *inv-dghm* $\mathfrak{F} = [(\mathfrak{F}(\text{ObjMap}))^{-1}, (\mathfrak{F}(\text{ArrMap}))^{-1}, \mathfrak{F}(\text{HomCod}), \mathfrak{F}(\text{HomDom})]_\circ$

Components.

lemma *inv-dghm-components*:
shows *inv-dghm* $\mathfrak{F}(\text{ObjMap}) = (\mathfrak{F}(\text{ObjMap}))^{-1}$
and *inv-dghm* $\mathfrak{F}(\text{ArrMap}) = (\mathfrak{F}(\text{ArrMap}))^{-1}$
and [*dghm-cs-simps*]: *inv-dghm* $\mathfrak{F}(\text{HomDom}) = \mathfrak{F}(\text{HomCod})$
and [*dghm-cs-simps*]: *inv-dghm* $\mathfrak{F}(\text{HomCod}) = \mathfrak{F}(\text{HomDom})$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Object map

lemma (in *is-iso-dghm*) *inv-dghm-ObjMap-v11*[*dghm-cs-intros*]:
v11 (*inv-dghm* $\mathfrak{F}(\text{ObjMap})$)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas [*dghm-cs-intros*] = *is-iso-dghm.inv-dghm-ObjMap-v11*

lemma (in *is-iso-dghm*) *inv-dghm-ObjMap-vdomain*[*dghm-cs-simps*]:
 \mathcal{D}_\circ (*inv-dghm* $\mathfrak{F}(\text{ObjMap})$) = $\mathfrak{B}(\text{Obj})$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas [*dghm*-*cs*-*simps*] = *is-iso-dghm.inv-dghm-ObjMap-vdomain*

lemma (**in** *is-iso-dghm*) *inv-dghm-ObjMap-app*[*dghm*-*cs*-*simps*]:
assumes $a' = \mathfrak{F}(\text{ObjMap})(a)$ **and** $a \in_{\circ} \mathfrak{A}(\text{Obj})$
shows *inv-dghm* $\mathfrak{F}(\text{ObjMap})(a') = a$
{proof}

lemmas [*dghm*-*cs*-*simps*] = *is-iso-dghm.inv-dghm-ObjMap-app*

lemma (**in** *is-iso-dghm*) *inv-dghm-ObjMap-vrange*[*dghm*-*cs*-*simps*]:
 \mathcal{R}_{\circ} (*inv-dghm* $\mathfrak{F}(\text{ObjMap})$) = $\mathfrak{A}(\text{Obj})$
{proof}

lemmas [*dghm*-*cs*-*simps*] = *is-iso-dghm.inv-dghm-ObjMap-vrange*

Arrow map

lemma (**in** *is-iso-dghm*) *inv-dghm-ArrMap-v11*[*dghm*-*cs*-*intros*]:
v11 (*inv-dghm* $\mathfrak{F}(\text{ArrMap})$)
{proof}

lemmas [*dghm*-*cs*-*intros*] = *is-iso-dghm.inv-dghm-ArrMap-v11*

lemma (**in** *is-iso-dghm*) *inv-dghm-ArrMap-vdomain*[*dghm*-*cs*-*simps*]:
 \mathcal{D}_{\circ} (*inv-dghm* $\mathfrak{F}(\text{ArrMap})$) = $\mathfrak{B}(\text{Arr})$
{proof}

lemmas [*dghm*-*cs*-*simps*] = *is-iso-dghm.inv-dghm-ArrMap-vdomain*

lemma (**in** *is-iso-dghm*) *inv-dghm-ArrMap-app*[*dghm*-*cs*-*simps*]:
assumes $a' = \mathfrak{F}(\text{ArrMap})(a)$ **and** $a \in_{\circ} \mathfrak{A}(\text{Arr})$
shows *inv-dghm* $\mathfrak{F}(\text{ArrMap})(a') = a$
{proof}

lemmas [*dghm*-*cs*-*simps*] = *is-iso-dghm.inv-dghm-ArrMap-app*

lemma (**in** *is-iso-dghm*) *inv-dghm-ArrMap-vrange*[*dghm*-*cs*-*simps*]:
 \mathcal{R}_{\circ} (*inv-dghm* $\mathfrak{F}(\text{ArrMap})$) = $\mathfrak{A}(\text{Arr})$
{proof}

lemmas [*dghm*-*cs*-*simps*] = *is-iso-dghm.inv-dghm-ArrMap-vrange*

Further properties

lemma (**in** *is-iso-dghm*) *iso-dghm-ObjMap-inv-dghm-ObjMap-app*[*dghm*-*cs*-*simps*]:
assumes $a \in_{\circ} \mathfrak{B}(\text{Obj})$
shows $\mathfrak{F}(\text{ObjMap})(\text{inv-dghm } \mathfrak{F}(\text{ObjMap})(a)) = a$
{proof}

lemmas [*dghm*-*cs*-*simps*] = *is-iso-dghm.iso-dghm-ObjMap-inv-dghm-ObjMap-app*

lemma (**in** *is-iso-dghm*) *iso-dghm-ArrMap-inv-dghm-ArrMap-app*[*dghm*-*cs*-*simps*]:
assumes $f : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{B}} b$
shows $\mathfrak{F}(\text{ArrMap})(\text{inv-dghm } \mathfrak{F}(\text{ArrMap})(f)) = f$
{proof}

lemmas [*dghm*-*cs*-*simps*] = *is-iso-dghm.iso-dghm-ArrMap-inv-dghm-ArrMap-app*

```

lemma (in is-iso-dghm) iso-dghm-HomDom-is-arr-conv:
  assumes  $f \in_{\circ} \mathfrak{A}(\text{Arr})$ 
    and  $a \in_{\circ} \mathfrak{A}(\text{Obj})$ 
    and  $b \in_{\circ} \mathfrak{A}(\text{Obj})$ 
    and  $\mathfrak{F}(\text{ArrMap})(f) : \mathfrak{F}(\text{ObjMap})(a) \mapsto_{\mathfrak{B}} \mathfrak{F}(\text{ObjMap})(b)$ 
  shows  $f : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{A}} b$ 
  {proof}

```

```

lemma (in is-iso-dghm) iso-dghm-HomCod-is-arr-conv:
  assumes  $f \in_{\circ} \mathfrak{B}(\text{Arr})$ 
    and  $a \in_{\circ} \mathfrak{B}(\text{Obj})$ 
    and  $b \in_{\circ} \mathfrak{B}(\text{Obj})$ 
    and  $\text{inv-dghm } \mathfrak{F}(\text{ArrMap})(f) : \text{inv-dghm } \mathfrak{F}(\text{ObjMap})(a) \mapsto_{\mathfrak{A}} \text{inv-dghm } \mathfrak{F}(\text{ObjMap})(b)$ 
  shows  $f : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{B}} b$ 
  {proof}

```

3.4.13 An isomorphism of digraphs is an isomorphism in the category $GRPH$

See Chapter I-3 in [39]).

```

lemma is-iso-arr-is-iso-dghm:
  assumes  $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$ 
    and  $\mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{B} \leftrightarrow_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{A}$ 
    and  $\mathfrak{G} \circ_{DGHM} \mathfrak{F} = \text{dghm-id } \mathfrak{A}$ 
    and  $\mathfrak{F} \circ_{DGHM} \mathfrak{G} = \text{dghm-id } \mathfrak{B}$ 
  shows  $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{DG.iso\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$ 
{proof}

```

```

lemma is-iso-dghm-is-iso-arr:
  assumes  $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{DG.iso\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$ 
  shows [ $dghm\text{-}cs\text{-}intros$ ]:  $\text{inv-dghm } \mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{B} \leftrightarrow_{DG.iso\alpha} \mathfrak{A}$ 
    and [ $dghm\text{-}cs\text{-}simps$ ]:  $\text{inv-dghm } \mathfrak{F} \circ_{DGHM} \mathfrak{F} = \text{dghm-id } \mathfrak{A}$ 
    and [ $dghm\text{-}cs\text{-}simps$ ]:  $\mathfrak{F} \circ_{DGHM} \text{inv-dghm } \mathfrak{F} = \text{dghm-id } \mathfrak{B}$ 
{proof}

```

Further properties

```

lemma (in is-iso-dghm) iso-inv-dghm-ObjMap-dghm-ObjMap-app[ dghm\text{-}cs\text{-}simps]:
  assumes  $a \in_{\circ} \mathfrak{A}(\text{Obj})$ 
  shows  $\text{inv-dghm } \mathfrak{F}(\text{ObjMap})(\mathfrak{F}(\text{ObjMap})(a)) = a$ 
{proof}

```

lemmas [$dghm\text{-}cs\text{-}simps$] = $\text{is-iso-dghm.iso-inv-dghm-ObjMap-dghm-ObjMap-app}$

```

lemma (in is-iso-dghm) iso-inv-dghm-ArrMap-dghm-ArrMap-app[ dghm\text{-}cs\text{-}simps]:
  assumes  $f : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{A}} b$ 
  shows  $\text{inv-dghm } \mathfrak{F}(\text{ArrMap})(\mathfrak{F}(\text{ArrMap})(f)) = f$ 
{proof}

```

lemmas [$dghm\text{-}cs\text{-}simps$] = $\text{is-iso-dghm.iso-inv-dghm-ArrMap-dghm-ArrMap-app}$

3.4.14 Isomorphic digraphs

Definition and elementary properties

See Chapter I-3 in [39]).

```

locale iso-digraph =
  fixes  $\alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} :: V$ 

```

assumes *iso-digraph-is-iso-dghm*: $\exists \mathfrak{F}. \mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{DG.iso\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$

notation *iso-digraph* (**infixl** \approx_{DG1} 50)

sublocale *iso-digraph* \subseteq *HomDom*: *digraph* α \mathfrak{A} + *HomCod*: *digraph* α \mathfrak{B}
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Rules.

lemma *iso-digraphI'*:

assumes $\exists \mathfrak{F}. \mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{DG.iso\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
shows $\mathfrak{A} \approx_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *iso-digraphI*:

assumes $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{DG.iso\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
shows $\mathfrak{A} \approx_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *iso-digraphD[dest]*:

assumes $\mathfrak{A} \approx_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
shows $\exists \mathfrak{F}. \mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{DG.iso\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *iso-digraphE[elim]*:

assumes $\mathfrak{A} \approx_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
obtains \mathfrak{F} **where** $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{DG.iso\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

A digraph isomorphism is an equivalence relation

lemma *iso-digraph-refl*:

assumes *digraph* α \mathfrak{A}
shows $\mathfrak{A} \approx_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{A}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *iso-digraph-sym[sym]*:

assumes $\mathfrak{A} \approx_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
shows $\mathfrak{B} \approx_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{A}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *iso-digraph-trans[trans]*:

assumes $\mathfrak{A} \approx_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$ **and** $\mathfrak{B} \approx_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$
shows $\mathfrak{A} \approx_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

3.5 Smallness for digraph homomorphisms

3.5.1 Digraph homomorphism with tiny maps

Definition and elementary properties

The following construction is based on the concept of a *small functor* used in [57] in the context of the presentation of the set theory *ZFC/S*.

```
locale is-tm-dghm =
  is-dghm α ℙ ℙ ℙ +
  HomDom: digraph α ℙ +
  HomCod: digraph α ℙ
  for α ℙ ℙ ℙ +
  assumes tm-dghm-ObjMap-in-Vset[ dg-small-cs-intros]: ℙ(ObjMap) ∈₀ Vset α
    and tm-dghm-ArrMap-in-Vset[ dg-small-cs-intros]: ℙ(ArrMap) ∈₀ Vset α
```

```
syntax -is-tm-dghm :: V ⇒ V ⇒ V ⇒ V ⇒ bool
  ((- :/ - ↪ ↪DG,tm1 -) ) [51, 51, 51] 51)
syntax-consts -is-tm-dghm ⇌ is-tm-dghm
translations ℙ : ℙ ↪DG,tmα ℙ ⇌ CONST is-tm-dghm α ℙ ℙ ℙ
```

```
abbreviation (input) is-cn-tm-dghm :: V ⇒ V ⇒ V ⇒ V ⇒ bool
  where is-cn-tm-dghm α ℙ ℙ ℙ ≡ ℙ : op-dg ℙ ↪DG,tmα ℙ
```

```
syntax -is-cn-tm-dghm :: V ⇒ V ⇒ V ⇒ V ⇒ bool
  ((- :/ - ↪DG,tm ↪1 -) ) [51, 51, 51] 51)
syntax-consts -is-cn-tm-dghm ⇌ is-cn-tm-dghm
translations ℙ : ℙ ↪DG,tm ↪α ℙ ⇌ CONST is-cn-tm-dghm α ℙ ℙ ℙ
```

```
abbreviation all-tm-dghms :: V ⇒ V
  where all-tm-dghms α ≡ set { ℙ. ∃ ℙ ℙ. ℙ : ℙ ↪DG,tmα ℙ }
```

```
abbreviation small-tm-dghms :: V ⇒ V ⇒ V ⇒ V
  where small-tm-dghms α ℙ ℙ ≡ set { ℙ. ℙ : ℙ ↪DG,tmα ℙ }
```

```
lemmas [dg-small-cs-intros] =
  is-tm-dghm.tm-dghm-ObjMap-in-Vset
  is-tm-dghm.tm-dghm-ArrMap-in-Vset
```

Rules.

```
lemma (in is-tm-dghm) is-tm-dghm-axioms'[ dg-small-cs-intros]:
  assumes α' = α and ℙ' = ℙ and ℙ' = ℙ
  shows ℙ : ℙ' ↪DG,tmα' ℙ'
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
mk-ide rf is-tm-dghm-def[unfolded is-tm-dghm-axioms-def]
| intro is-tm-dghmI |
| dest is-tm-dghmD[dest] |
| elim is-tm-dghmE[elim] |
```

```
lemmas [ dg-small-cs-intros ] = is-tm-dghmD(1)
```

Elementary properties.

```
sublocale is-tm-dghm ⊆ HomDom: tiny-digraph α ℙ
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemmas (in is-tm-dghm)
  tm-dghm-HomDom-is-tiny-digraph = HomDom.tiny-digraph-axioms
```

lemmas [*dg-small-cs-intros*] = *is-tm-dghm.tm-dghm-HomDom-is-tiny-digraph*

Further rules.

lemma *is-tm-dghmI'*:

assumes $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
and [*simp*]: $\mathfrak{F}(\text{ObjMap}) \in_0 Vset \alpha$
and [*simp*]: $\mathfrak{F}(\text{ArrMap}) \in_0 Vset \alpha$
shows $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{DG.tma} \mathfrak{B}$
{proof}

Size.

lemma *small-all-tm-dghms*[*simp*]: *small* { $\mathfrak{F} : \exists \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B}. \mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{DG.tma} \mathfrak{B}$ }
{proof}

Opposite digraph homomorphism with tiny maps

lemma (**in** *is-tm-dghm*) *is-tm-dghm-op*: *op-dghm* $\mathfrak{F} : op-dg \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{DG.tma} op-dg \mathfrak{B}$
{proof}

lemma (**in** *is-tm-dghm*) *is-tm-dghm-op'*[*dg-op-intros*]:
assumes $\mathfrak{A}' = op-dg \mathfrak{A}$ **and** $\mathfrak{B}' = op-dg \mathfrak{B}$ **and** $\alpha' = \alpha$
shows *op-dghm* $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A}' \leftrightarrow_{DG.tma'} \mathfrak{B}'$
{proof}

lemmas *is-tm-dghm-op*[*dg-op-intros*] = *is-tm-dghm.is-tm-dghm-op'*

Composition of a digraph homomorphism with tiny maps

lemma *dghm-comp-is-tm-dghm*[*dg-small-cs-intros*]:
assumes $\mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{B} \leftrightarrow_{DG.tma} \mathfrak{C}$ **and** $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{DG.tma} \mathfrak{B}$
shows $\mathfrak{G} \circ_{DGHM} \mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{DG.tma} \mathfrak{C}$
{proof}

Finite digraphs and digraph homomorphisms with tiny maps

lemma (**in** *is-dghm*) *dghm-is-tm-dghm-if-HomDom-finite-digraph*:
assumes *finite-digraph* $\alpha \mathfrak{A}$
shows $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{DG.tma} \mathfrak{B}$
{proof}

Constant digraph homomorphism

lemma *dghm-const-is-tm-dghm*:
assumes *tiny-digraph* $\alpha \mathfrak{C}$ **and** *digraph* $\alpha \mathfrak{D}$ **and** $f : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{D}} a$
shows *dghm-const* $\mathfrak{C} \mathfrak{D} a f : \mathfrak{C} \leftrightarrow_{DG.tma} \mathfrak{D}$
{proof}

lemma *dghm-const-is-tm-dghm'*[*dg-small-cs-intros*]:
assumes *tiny-digraph* $\alpha \mathfrak{C}$
and *digraph* $\alpha \mathfrak{D}$
and $f : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{D}} a$
and $\mathfrak{C}' = \mathfrak{C}$
and $\mathfrak{D}' = \mathfrak{D}$
shows *dghm-const* $\mathfrak{C} \mathfrak{D} a f : \mathfrak{C}' \leftrightarrow_{DG.tma} \mathfrak{D}'$
{proof}

3.5.2 Tiny digraph homomorphism

Definition and elementary properties

```

locale is-tiny-dghm =
  is-dghm  $\alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{F}$  +
  HomDom: tiny-digraph  $\alpha \mathfrak{A}$  +
  HomCod: tiny-digraph  $\alpha \mathfrak{B}$ 
  for  $\alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{F}$ 

syntax -is-tiny-dghm ::  $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ 
   $(\langle (- :/ - \mapsto_{DG.tiny1} -) \rangle [51, 51, 51] 51)$ 
syntax-consts -is-tiny-dghm  $\Leftarrow$  is-tiny-dghm
translations  $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{DG.tiny\alpha} \mathfrak{B} \Leftarrow \text{CONST } \text{is-tiny-dghm } \alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{F}$ 

abbreviation (input) is-cn-tiny-dghm ::  $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ 
  where is-cn-tiny-dghm  $\alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{F} \equiv \mathfrak{F} : \text{op-dg } \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{DG.tiny\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$ 

syntax -is-cn-tiny-dghm ::  $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ 
   $(\langle (- :/ - \text{DG.tiny} \mapsto \mapsto_1 -) \rangle [51, 51, 51] 51)$ 
syntax-consts -is-cn-tiny-dghm  $\Leftarrow$  is-cn-tiny-dghm
translations  $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \text{ DG.tiny} \mapsto \mapsto_\alpha \mathfrak{B} \rightarrow \text{CONST } \text{is-cn-tiny-dghm } \alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{F}$ 

abbreviation all-tiny-dghms ::  $V \Rightarrow V$ 
  where all-tiny-dghms  $\alpha \equiv \text{set } \{\mathfrak{F}. \exists \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B}. \mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{DG.tiny\alpha} \mathfrak{B}\}$ 

abbreviation small-dghms ::  $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V$ 
  where small-dghms  $\alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \equiv \text{set } \{\mathfrak{F}. \mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{DG.tiny\alpha} \mathfrak{B}\}$ 

```

Rules.

```

lemma (in is-tiny-dghm) is-tiny-dghm-axioms'[dg-small-cs-intros]:
  assumes  $\alpha' = \alpha$  and  $\mathfrak{A}' = \mathfrak{A}$  and  $\mathfrak{B}' = \mathfrak{B}$ 
  shows  $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A}' \mapsto_{DG.tiny\alpha'} \mathfrak{B}'$ 
  {proof}

```

```

mk-ide rf is-tiny-dghm-def
  |intro is-tiny-dghmI|
  |dest is-tiny-dghmD[dest]|
  |elim is-tiny-dghmE[elim]|

```

```
lemmas [dg-small-cs-intros] = is-tiny-dghmD(2,3)
```

Size.

```

lemma (in is-tiny-dghm) tiny-dghm-ObjMap-in-Vset[dg-small-cs-intros]:
   $\mathfrak{F}(\text{ObjMap}) \in_\circ Vset \alpha$ 
  {proof}

```

```
lemmas [dg-small-cs-intros] = is-tiny-dghm.tiny-dghm-ObjMap-in-Vset
```

```

lemma (in is-tiny-dghm) tiny-dghm-ArrMap-in-Vset[dg-small-cs-intros]:
   $\mathfrak{F}(\text{ArrMap}) \in_\circ Vset \alpha$ 
  {proof}

```

```
lemmas [dg-small-cs-intros] = is-tiny-dghm.tiny-dghm-ArrMap-in-Vset
```

```

lemma (in is-tiny-dghm) tiny-dghm-in-Vset:  $\mathfrak{F} \in_\circ Vset \alpha$ 
  {proof}

```

```
sublocale is-tiny-dghm  $\subseteq$  is-tm-dghm
```

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas (in *is-tiny-dghm*) *tiny-dghm-is-tm-dghm* = *is-tm-dghm-axioms*

lemmas [*dg-small-CS-intros*] = *is-tiny-dghm.tiny-dghm-is-tm-dghm*

lemma *small-all-tiny-dghms*[*simp*]: *small* { \mathfrak{F} . $\exists \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B}. \mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{DG.tiny\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$ }

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *tiny-dghms-vsubset-Vset*[*simp*]:

set { \mathfrak{F} . $\exists \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B}. \mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{DG.tiny\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$ } $\subseteq_{\circ} Vset \alpha$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in *is-dghm*) *dghm-is-tiny-dghm-if-ge-Limit*:

assumes $\mathcal{Z} \beta$ and $\alpha \epsilon_{\circ} \beta$

shows $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{DG.tiny\beta} \mathfrak{B}$

$\langle proof \rangle$

Opposite tiny digraph homomorphism

lemma (in *is-tiny-dghm*) *is-tiny-dghm-op*:

op-dghm $\mathfrak{F} : op-dg \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{DG.tiny\alpha} op-dg \mathfrak{B}$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in *is-tiny-dghm*) *is-tiny-dghm-op'*[*dg-op-intros*]:

assumes $\mathfrak{A}' = op-dg \mathfrak{A}$ and $\mathfrak{B}' = op-dg \mathfrak{B}$ and $\alpha' = \alpha$

shows *op-dghm* $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A}' \leftrightarrow_{DG.tiny\alpha'} \mathfrak{B}'$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas *is-tiny-dghm-op*[*dg-op-intros*] = *is-tiny-dghm.is-tiny-dghm-op'*

Composition of tiny digraph homomorphisms

lemma *dghm-comp-is-tiny-dghm*[*dg-small-CS-intros*]:

assumes $\mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{B} \leftrightarrow_{DG.tiny\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$ and $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{DG.tiny\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$

shows $\mathfrak{G} \circ_{DGHM} \mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{DG.tiny\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$

$\langle proof \rangle$

Tiny constant digraph homomorphism

lemma *dghm-const-is-tiny-dghm*:

assumes *tiny-digraph* α \mathfrak{C} and *tiny-digraph* α \mathfrak{D} and $f : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{D}} a$

shows *dghm-const* $\mathfrak{C} \mathfrak{D}$ $a f : \mathfrak{C} \leftrightarrow_{DG.tiny\alpha} \mathfrak{D}$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *dghm-const-is-tiny-dghm'*[*dg-small-CS-intros*]:

assumes *tiny-digraph* α \mathfrak{C}

and *tiny-digraph* α \mathfrak{D}

and $f : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{D}} a$

and $\mathfrak{C}' = \mathfrak{C}$

and $\mathfrak{D}' = \mathfrak{D}$

shows *dghm-const* $\mathfrak{C} \mathfrak{D}$ $a f : \mathfrak{C}' \leftrightarrow_{DG.tiny\alpha} \mathfrak{D}'$

$\langle proof \rangle$

3.6 Transformation of digraph homomorphisms

3.6.1 Background

named-theorems *tdghm-cs-simps*
named-theorems *tdghm-cs-intros*
named-theorems *nt-field-simps*

definition *NTMap* :: V **where** [*nt-field-simps*]: *NTMap* = 0
definition *NTDom* :: V **where** [*nt-field-simps*]: *NTDom* = $1_{\mathbb{N}}$
definition *NTCod* :: V **where** [*nt-field-simps*]: *NTCod* = $2_{\mathbb{N}}$
definition *NTDGDom* :: V **where** [*nt-field-simps*]: *NTDGDom* = $3_{\mathbb{N}}$
definition *NTDGCod* :: V **where** [*nt-field-simps*]: *NTDGCod* = $4_{\mathbb{N}}$

3.6.2 Definition and elementary properties

A transformation of digraph homomorphisms, as presented in this work, is a generalization of the concept of a natural transformation, as presented in Chapter I-4 in [39], to digraphs and digraph homomorphisms. The generalization is performed by excluding the commutativity axiom from the definition.

The definition of a transformation of digraph homomorphisms is parameterized by a limit ordinal α such that $\omega < \alpha$. Such transformations of digraph homomorphisms are referred to either as α -transformations of digraph homomorphisms or transformations of α -digraph homomorphisms.

locale *is-tdghm* =
 $\mathcal{Z} \alpha +$
ufsequence $\mathfrak{N} +$
NTDom: *is-dghm* $\alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{F} +$
NTCod: *is-dghm* $\alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{G}$
for $\alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{F} \mathfrak{G} \mathfrak{N} +$
assumes *tdghm-length*[*dg-cs-simps*]: *vcard* $\mathfrak{N} = 5_{\mathbb{N}}$
and *tdghm-NTMap-vsv*: *vsv* ($\mathfrak{N}(\text{NTMap})$)
and *tdghm-NTMap-vdomain*[*dg-cs-simps*]: $\mathcal{D}_{\circ}(\mathfrak{N}(\text{NTMap})) = \mathfrak{A}(\text{Obj})$
and *tdghm-NTDom*[*dg-cs-simps*]: $\mathfrak{N}(\text{NTDom}) = \mathfrak{F}$
and *tdghm-NTCod*[*dg-cs-simps*]: $\mathfrak{N}(\text{NTCod}) = \mathfrak{G}$
and *tdghm-NTDGDom*[*dg-cs-simps*]: $\mathfrak{N}(\text{NTDGDom}) = \mathfrak{A}$
and *tdghm-NTDGCod*[*dg-cs-simps*]: $\mathfrak{N}(\text{NTDGCod}) = \mathfrak{B}$
and *tdghm-NTMap-is-arr*:
 $a \in \mathfrak{A}(\text{Obj}) \implies \mathfrak{N}(\text{NTMap})(a) : \mathfrak{F}(\text{ObjMap})(a) \mapsto_{\mathfrak{B}} \mathfrak{G}(\text{ObjMap})(a)$

syntax *-is-tdghm* :: $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
 $(\langle \langle - : / - \mapsto_{DGHM} - : / - \mapsto_{DG1} - \rangle \rangle [51, 51, 51, 51, 51] 51)$

syntax-consts *-is-tdghm* \doteq *is-tdghm*

translations $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{DGHM} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{B} \doteq$
 $CONST \text{ } is-tdghm \alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{F} \mathfrak{G} \mathfrak{N}$

abbreviation *all-tdghms* :: $V \Rightarrow V$
where *all-tdghms* $\alpha \equiv \text{set } \{\mathfrak{N}. \exists \mathfrak{F} \mathfrak{G} \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B}. \mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{DGHM} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{B}\}$

abbreviation *tdghms* :: $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V$
where *tdghms* $\alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \equiv \text{set } \{\mathfrak{N}. \exists \mathfrak{F} \mathfrak{G}. \mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{DGHM} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{B}\}$

abbreviation *these-tdghms* :: $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V$
where *these-tdghms* $\alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{F} \mathfrak{G} \equiv \text{set } \{\mathfrak{N}. \mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{DGHM} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{B}\}$

sublocale *is-tdghm* \subseteq *NTMap*: *vsv* $\langle \mathfrak{N}(\text{NTMap}) \rangle$
rewrites $\mathcal{D}_{\circ}(\mathfrak{N}(\text{NTMap})) = \mathfrak{A}(\text{Obj})$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas [*dg*-*cs*-*simps*] =
is-tdghm.tdghm-length
is-tdghm.tdghm-NTMap-vdomain
is-tdghm.tdghm-NTDom
is-tdghm.tdghm-NTCod
is-tdghm.tdghm-NTDGDom
is-tdghm.tdghm-NTDGCod

lemma (**in** *is-tdghm*) *tdghm-NTMap-is-arr'*[*dg*-*cs*-*intros*]:
assumes $a \in_{\circ} \mathfrak{A}(\text{Obj})$
and $A = \mathfrak{F}(\text{ObjMap})(a)$
and $B = \mathfrak{G}(\text{ObjMap})(a)$
shows $\mathfrak{N}(\text{NTMap})(a) : A \mapsto_{\mathfrak{B}} B$
{proof}

lemmas [*dg*-*cs*-*intros*] = *is-tdghm.tdghm-NTMap-is-arr'*

Rules.

lemma (**in** *is-tdghm*) *is-tdghm-axioms'*[*dg*-*cs*-*intros*]:
assumes $\alpha' = \alpha$ **and** $\mathfrak{A}' = \mathfrak{A}$ **and** $\mathfrak{B}' = \mathfrak{B}$ **and** $\mathfrak{F}' = \mathfrak{F}$ **and** $\mathfrak{G}' = \mathfrak{G}$
shows $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F}' \mapsto_{DGHM} \mathfrak{G}' : \mathfrak{A}' \mapsto_{\mathfrak{B}'} \mathfrak{B}'$
{proof}

mk-ide rf *is-tdghm-def*[unfolded *is-tdghm-axioms-def*]
|*intro is-tdghmI*
|*dest is-tdghmD[dest]*
|*elim is-tdghmE[elim]*

lemmas [*dg*-*cs*-*intros*] =
is-tdghmD(3,4)

Elementary properties.

lemma *tdghm-eqI*:
assumes $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{DGHM} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{\mathfrak{B}}$
and $\mathfrak{N}' : \mathfrak{F}' \mapsto_{DGHM} \mathfrak{G}' : \mathfrak{A}' \mapsto_{\mathfrak{B}'} \mathfrak{B}'$
and $\mathfrak{N}(\text{NTMap}) = \mathfrak{N}'(\text{NTMap})$
and $\mathfrak{F} = \mathfrak{F}'$
and $\mathfrak{G} = \mathfrak{G}'$
and $\mathfrak{A} = \mathfrak{A}'$
and $\mathfrak{B} = \mathfrak{B}'$
shows $\mathfrak{N} = \mathfrak{N}'$
{proof}

lemma (**in** *is-tdghm*) *tdghm-def*:
 $\mathfrak{N} = [\mathfrak{N}(\text{NTMap}), \mathfrak{N}(\text{NTDom}), \mathfrak{N}(\text{NTCod}), \mathfrak{N}(\text{NTDGDom}), \mathfrak{N}(\text{NTDGCod})]$.
{proof}

lemma (**in** *is-tdghm*) *tdghm-NTMap-app-in-Arr*[*dg*-*cs*-*intros*]:
assumes $a \in_{\circ} \mathfrak{A}(\text{Obj})$
shows $\mathfrak{N}(\text{NTMap})(a) \in_{\circ} \mathfrak{B}(\text{Arr})$
{proof}

lemmas [*dg*-*cs*-*intros*] = *is-tdghm.tdghm-NTMap-app-in-Arr*

lemma (**in** *is-tdghm*) *tdghm-NTMap-vrange-vifunion*:
 $\mathcal{R}_{\circ}(\mathfrak{N}(\text{NTMap})) \subseteq_{\circ} (\bigcup_{\circ} a \in_{\circ} \mathcal{R}_{\circ}(\mathfrak{F}(\text{ObjMap})). \bigcup_{\circ} b \in_{\circ} \mathcal{R}_{\circ}(\mathfrak{G}(\text{ObjMap}))). \text{Hom } \mathfrak{B} a b$
{proof}

lemma (in is-tdghm) tdghm-NTMap-vrange: $\mathcal{R}_\circ (\mathfrak{N}(\text{NTMap})) \subseteq \mathfrak{B}(\text{Arr})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Size.

lemma (in is-tdghm) tdghm-NTMap-vsubset-Vset: $\mathfrak{N}(\text{NTMap}) \subseteq Vset \alpha$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (in is-tdghm) tdghm-NTMap-in-Vset:

assumes $\alpha \in_\circ \beta$
shows $\mathfrak{N}(\text{NTMap}) \in_\circ Vset \beta$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (in is-tdghm) tdghm-in-Vset:

assumes $\mathcal{Z} \beta \text{ and } \alpha \in_\circ \beta$
shows $\mathfrak{N} \in_\circ Vset \beta$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (in is-tdghm) tdghm-is-tdghm-if-ge-Limit:

assumes $\mathcal{Z} \beta \text{ and } \alpha \in_\circ \beta$
shows $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{DGHM} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto \mapsto_{DG\beta} \mathfrak{B}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma small-all-tdghms[simp]:

small $\{\mathfrak{N}. \exists \mathfrak{F} \mathfrak{G} \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B}. \mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{DGHM} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto \mapsto_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{B}\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma small-tdghms[simp]: *small* $\{\mathfrak{N}. \exists \mathfrak{F} \mathfrak{G}. \mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{DGHM} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto \mapsto_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{B}\}$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma small-these-tdghms[simp]: *small* $\{\mathfrak{N}. \mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{DGHM} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto \mapsto_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{B}\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Further elementary results.

lemma these-tdghms-iff:

$\mathfrak{N} \in_\circ \text{these-tdghms } \alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{F} \mathfrak{G} \leftrightarrow \mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{DGHM} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto \mapsto_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

3.6.3 Opposite transformation of digraph homomorphisms

Definition and elementary properties

See section 1.5 in [15].

definition op-tdghm :: $V \Rightarrow V$

where $op\text{-tdghm } \mathfrak{N} =$

[
 $\mathfrak{N}(\text{NTMap}),$
 $op\text{-dghm } (\mathfrak{N}(\text{NTCod})),$
 $op\text{-dghm } (\mathfrak{N}(\text{NTDom})),$
 $op\text{-dg } (\mathfrak{N}(\text{NTDGDom})),$
 $op\text{-dg } (\mathfrak{N}(\text{NTDGCod}))$
]._{\circ}

Components.

lemma op-tdghm-components[dg-op-simps]:

shows $op\text{-tdghm } \mathfrak{N}(\text{NTMap}) = \mathfrak{N}(\text{NTMap})$
and $op\text{-tdghm } \mathfrak{N}(\text{NTDom}) = op\text{-dghm } (\mathfrak{N}(\text{NTCod}))$

and $op\text{-}tdghm \mathfrak{N}(\text{NTCod}) = op\text{-}dghm (\mathfrak{N}(\text{NTDom}))$
and $op\text{-}tdghm \mathfrak{N}(\text{NTDGDom}) = op\text{-}dg (\mathfrak{N}(\text{NTDGDom}))$
and $op\text{-}tdghm \mathfrak{N}(\text{NTDGCod}) = op\text{-}dg (\mathfrak{N}(\text{NTDGCod}))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Further properties

lemma (in $is\text{-}tdghm$) $is\text{-}tdghm\text{-}op$:

$op\text{-}tdghm \mathfrak{N} : op\text{-}dghm \mathfrak{G} \mapsto_{DGHM} op\text{-}dghm \mathfrak{F} : op\text{-}dg \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{DG\alpha} op\text{-}dg \mathfrak{B}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in $is\text{-}tdghm$) $is\text{-}tdghm\text{-}op'[\text{dg}\text{-}\text{op}\text{-}\text{intros}]$:

assumes $\mathfrak{G}' = op\text{-}dghm \mathfrak{G}$
and $\mathfrak{F}' = op\text{-}dghm \mathfrak{F}$
and $\mathfrak{A}' = op\text{-}dg \mathfrak{A}$
and $\mathfrak{B}' = op\text{-}dg \mathfrak{B}$
shows $op\text{-}tdghm \mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{G}' \mapsto_{DGHM} \mathfrak{F}' : \mathfrak{A}' \mapsto_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{B}'$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas $is\text{-}tdghm\text{-}op[\text{dg}\text{-}\text{op}\text{-}\text{intros}] = is\text{-}tdghm.is\text{-}tdghm\text{-}op'$

lemma (in $is\text{-}tdghm$) $tdghm\text{-}op\text{-}tdghm\text{-}op\text{-}tdghm[\text{dg}\text{-}\text{op}\text{-}\text{simps}]$:

$op\text{-}tdghm (op\text{-}tdghm \mathfrak{N}) = \mathfrak{N}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas $tdghm\text{-}op\text{-}tdghm\text{-}op\text{-}tdghm[\text{dg}\text{-}\text{op}\text{-}\text{simps}] =$
 $is\text{-}tdghm.tdghm\text{-}op\text{-}tdghm\text{-}op\text{-}tdghm$

lemma $eq\text{-}\text{op}\text{-}tdghm\text{-}iff$:

assumes $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{DGHM} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
and $\mathfrak{N}' : \mathfrak{F}' \mapsto_{DGHM} \mathfrak{G}' : \mathfrak{A}' \mapsto_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{B}'$
shows $op\text{-}tdghm \mathfrak{N} = op\text{-}tdghm \mathfrak{N}' \longleftrightarrow \mathfrak{N} = \mathfrak{N}'$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

3.6.4 Composition of a transformation of digraph homomorphisms and a digraph homomorphism

Definition and elementary properties

definition $tdghm\text{-}dghm\text{-}comp :: V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V$ (**infixl** $\circ_{TDGHM-DGHM}$ 55)

where $\mathfrak{N} \circ_{TDGHM-DGHM} \mathfrak{H} =$

[
 $(\lambda a \in_{\circ} \mathfrak{H}(\text{HomDom})(\text{Obj}). \mathfrak{N}(\text{NTMap})(\mathfrak{H}(\text{ObjMap})(a)))$,
 $\mathfrak{N}(\text{NTDom}) \circ_{DGHM} \mathfrak{H}$,
 $\mathfrak{N}(\text{NTCod}) \circ_{DGHM} \mathfrak{H}$,
 $\mathfrak{H}(\text{HomDom})$,
 $\mathfrak{N}(\text{NTDGCod})$
]. \circ

Components.

lemma $tdghm\text{-}dghm\text{-}comp\text{-}components$:

shows $(\mathfrak{N} \circ_{TDGHM-DGHM} \mathfrak{H})(\text{NTMap}) =$
 $(\lambda a \in_{\circ} \mathfrak{H}(\text{HomDom})(\text{Obj}). \mathfrak{N}(\text{NTMap})(\mathfrak{H}(\text{ObjMap})(a)))$
and [$dg\text{-}shared\text{-}cs\text{-}simps$, $dg\text{-}cs\text{-}simps$]:
 $(\mathfrak{N} \circ_{TDGHM-DGHM} \mathfrak{H})(\text{NTDom}) = \mathfrak{N}(\text{NTDom}) \circ_{DGHM} \mathfrak{H}$
and [$dg\text{-}shared\text{-}cs\text{-}simps$, $dg\text{-}cs\text{-}simps$]:
 $(\mathfrak{N} \circ_{TDGHM-DGHM} \mathfrak{H})(\text{NTCod}) = \mathfrak{N}(\text{NTCod}) \circ_{DGHM} \mathfrak{H}$
and [$dg\text{-}shared\text{-}cs\text{-}simps$, $dg\text{-}cs\text{-}simps$]:

$(\mathfrak{N} \circ_{TDGHM-DGHM} \mathfrak{H})(NTDGDom) = \mathfrak{H}(HomDom)$
and [dg-shared-cs-simps, dg-cs-simps]:
 $(\mathfrak{N} \circ_{TDGHM-DGHM} \mathfrak{H})(NTDGCod) = \mathfrak{N}(NTDGCod)$
{proof}

Transformation map

mk-VLambda *tdghm-dghm-comp-components(1)*
|vsv tdghm-dghm-comp-NTMap-vsv[dg-shared-cs-intros, dg-cs-intros]|

mk-VLambda (in is-dghm)
tdghm-dghm-comp-components(1)[where $\mathfrak{H}=\mathfrak{F}$, unfolded dghm-HomDom]
|vdomain tdghm-dghm-comp-NTMap-vdomain|
|app tdghm-dghm-comp-NTMap-app|

lemmas [dg-cs-simps] =
is-dghm.tdghm-dghm-comp-NTMap-vdomain
is-dghm.tdghm-dghm-comp-NTMap-app

lemma *tdghm-dghm-comp-NTMap-vrange:*
assumes $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{DGHM} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{B} \mapsto_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$ **and** $\mathfrak{H} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
shows $\mathcal{R}_o ((\mathfrak{N} \circ_{TDGHM-DGHM} \mathfrak{H})(NTMap)) \subseteq_o \mathfrak{C}(Arr)$
{proof}

Opposite of the composition of a transformation of digraph homomorphisms and a digraph homomorphism

lemma *op-tdghm-tdghm-dghm-comp[dg-op-simps]:*
op-tdghm ($\mathfrak{N} \circ_{TDGHM-DGHM} \mathfrak{H}$) = op-tdghm $\mathfrak{N} \circ_{TDGHM-DGHM} op-dghm \mathfrak{H}$
{proof}

Composition of a transformation of digraph homomorphisms and a digraph homomorphism is a transformation of digraph homomorphisms

lemma *tdghm-dghm-comp-is-tdghm:*
assumes $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{DGHM} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{B} \mapsto_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$ **and** $\mathfrak{H} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
shows $\mathfrak{N} \circ_{TDGHM-DGHM} \mathfrak{H} : \mathfrak{F} \circ_{DGHM} \mathfrak{H} \mapsto_{DGHM} \mathfrak{G} \circ_{DGHM} \mathfrak{H} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$
{proof}

lemma *tdghm-dghm-comp-is-tdghm'[dg-cs-intros]:*
assumes $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{DGHM} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{B} \mapsto_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$
and $\mathfrak{H} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
and $\mathfrak{F}' = \mathfrak{F} \circ_{DGHM} \mathfrak{H}$
and $\mathfrak{G}' = \mathfrak{G} \circ_{DGHM} \mathfrak{H}$
shows $\mathfrak{N} \circ_{TDGHM-DGHM} \mathfrak{H} : \mathfrak{F}' \mapsto_{DGHM} \mathfrak{G}' : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$
{proof}

Further properties

lemma *tdghm-dghm-comp-tdghm-dghm-comp-assoc:*
assumes $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{H} \mapsto_{DGHM} \mathfrak{H}' : \mathfrak{C} \mapsto_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{D}$
and $\mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{B} \mapsto_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$
and $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
shows $(\mathfrak{N} \circ_{TDGHM-DGHM} \mathfrak{G}) \circ_{TDGHM-DGHM} \mathfrak{F} = \mathfrak{N} \circ_{TDGHM-DGHM} (\mathfrak{G} \circ_{DGHM} \mathfrak{F})$
{proof}

lemma (in is-tdghm) *tdghm-dghm-comp-dghm-id[dg-cs-simps]:*
 $\mathfrak{N} \circ_{TDGHM-DGHM} dghm-id \mathfrak{A} = \mathfrak{N}$

(proof)

lemmas [*dg*-*cs*-*simps*] = *is*-*tdghm*.*tdghm*-*tdghm*-*dghm*-*comp*-*dghm*-*id*

3.6.5 Composition of a digraph homomorphism and a transformation of digraph homomorphisms

Definition and elementary properties

definition *dghm*-*tdghm*-*comp* :: $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V$ (**infixl** $\circ_{DGHM-TDGHM}$ 55)

where $\mathfrak{H} \circ_{DGHM-TDGHM} \mathfrak{N} =$

[
 $(\lambda a \in_{\circ} \mathfrak{N}(NTDGDom)(Obj). \mathfrak{H}(ArrMap)(\mathfrak{N}(NTMap)(a)))$,
 $\mathfrak{H} \circ_{DGHM} \mathfrak{N}(NTDom)$,
 $\mathfrak{H} \circ_{DGHM} \mathfrak{N}(NTCod)$,
 $\mathfrak{N}(NTDGDom)$,
 $\mathfrak{H}(HomCod)$
] \circ

Components.

lemma *dghm*-*tdghm*-*comp*-*components*:

shows $(\mathfrak{H} \circ_{DGHM-TDGHM} \mathfrak{N})(NTMap) = (\lambda a \in_{\circ} \mathfrak{N}(NTDGDom)(Obj). \mathfrak{H}(ArrMap)(\mathfrak{N}(NTMap)(a)))$

and [*dg*-*shared*-*cs*-*simps*, *dg*-*cs*-*simps*]:

$(\mathfrak{H} \circ_{DGHM-TDGHM} \mathfrak{N})(NTDom) = \mathfrak{H} \circ_{DGHM} \mathfrak{N}(NTDom)$

and [*dg*-*shared*-*cs*-*simps*, *dg*-*cs*-*simps*]:

$(\mathfrak{H} \circ_{DGHM-TDGHM} \mathfrak{N})(NTCod) = \mathfrak{H} \circ_{DGHM} \mathfrak{N}(NTCod)$

and [*dg*-*shared*-*cs*-*simps*, *dg*-*cs*-*simps*]:

$(\mathfrak{H} \circ_{DGHM-TDGHM} \mathfrak{N})(NTDGDom) = \mathfrak{N}(NTDGDom)$

and [*dg*-*shared*-*cs*-*simps*, *dg*-*cs*-*simps*]:

$(\mathfrak{H} \circ_{DGHM-TDGHM} \mathfrak{N})(NTDGCod) = \mathfrak{H}(HomCod)$

(proof)

Transformation map

mk-VLambda *dghm*-*tdghm*-*comp*-*components*(1)

|*vsv dghm*-*tdghm*-*comp*-*NTMap*-*vsv*[*dg*-*shared*-*cs*-*intros*, *dg*-*cs*-*intros*]|

mk-VLambda (in *is*-*tdghm*)

dghm-*tdghm*-*comp*-*components*(1)[**where** $\mathfrak{N}=\mathfrak{N}$, unfolded *tdghm*-*NTDGDom*]

|*vdomain dghm*-*tdghm*-*comp*-*NTMap*-*vdomain*|

|*app dghm*-*tdghm*-*comp*-*NTMap*-*app*|

lemmas [*dg*-*cs*-*simps*] =

is-*tdghm*.*dghm*-*tdghm*-*comp*-*NTMap*-*vdomain*

is-*tdghm*.*dghm*-*tdghm*-*comp*-*NTMap*-*app*

lemma *dghm*-*tdghm*-*comp*-*NTMap*-*vrangle*:

assumes $\mathfrak{H} : \mathcal{B} \leftrightarrow_{DG\alpha} \mathcal{C}$ **and** $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \leftrightarrow_{DGHM} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{DG\alpha} \mathcal{B}$

shows $\mathcal{R}_{\circ} ((\mathfrak{H} \circ_{DGHM-TDGHM} \mathfrak{N})(NTMap)) \subseteq_{\circ} \mathcal{C}(Arr)$

(proof)

Opposite of the composition of a digraph homomorphism and a transformation of digraph homomorphisms

lemma *op*-*tdghm*-*dghm*-*tdghm*-*comp*[*dg*-*op*-*simps*]:

op-*tdghm* ($\mathfrak{H} \circ_{DGHM-TDGHM} \mathfrak{N}$) = *op*-*dghm* $\mathfrak{H} \circ_{DGHM-TDGHM}$ *op*-*tdghm* \mathfrak{N}

(proof)

Composition of a digraph homomorphism and a transformation of digraph homomorphisms is a transformation of digraph homomorphisms

lemma *dghm-tdghm-comp-is-tdghm*:

assumes $\mathfrak{H} : \mathfrak{B} \leftrightarrow_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$ **and** $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \leftrightarrow_{DGHM} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$

shows $\mathfrak{H} \circ_{DGHM-TDGHM} \mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{H} \circ_{DGHM} \mathfrak{F} \leftrightarrow_{DGHM} \mathfrak{H} \circ_{DGHM} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$

{proof}

lemma *dghm-tdghm-comp-is-tdghm*[*dg-cs-intros*]:

assumes $\mathfrak{H} : \mathfrak{B} \leftrightarrow_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$

and $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \leftrightarrow_{DGHM} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$

and $\mathfrak{F}' = \mathfrak{H} \circ_{DGHM} \mathfrak{F}$

and $\mathfrak{G}' = \mathfrak{H} \circ_{DGHM} \mathfrak{G}$

shows $\mathfrak{H} \circ_{DGHM-TDGHM} \mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F}' \leftrightarrow_{DGHM} \mathfrak{G}' : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$

{proof}

Further properties

lemma *dghm-comp-dghm-tdghm-comp-assoc*:

assumes $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{H} \leftrightarrow_{DGHM} \mathfrak{H}' : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$

and $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{B} \leftrightarrow_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$

and $\mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{C} \leftrightarrow_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{D}$

shows $(\mathfrak{G} \circ_{DGHM} \mathfrak{F}) \circ_{DGHM-TDGHM} \mathfrak{N} = \mathfrak{G} \circ_{DGHM-TDGHM} (\mathfrak{F} \circ_{DGHM-TDGHM} \mathfrak{N})$

{proof}

lemma (in *is-tdghm*) *tdghm-dghm-tdghm-comp-dghm-id*[*dg-cs-simps*]:

dghm-id $\mathfrak{B} \circ_{DGHM-TDGHM} \mathfrak{N} = \mathfrak{N}$

{proof}

lemmas [*dg-cs-simps*] = *is-tdghm.tdghm-dghm-tdghm-comp-dghm-id*

lemma *dghm-tdghm-comp-tdghm-dghm-comp-assoc*:

assumes $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \leftrightarrow_{DGHM} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{B} \leftrightarrow_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$

and $\mathfrak{H} : \mathfrak{C} \leftrightarrow_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{D}$

and $\mathfrak{K} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$

shows $(\mathfrak{H} \circ_{DGHM-TDGHM} \mathfrak{N}) \circ_{TDGHM-DGHM} \mathfrak{K} = \mathfrak{H} \circ_{DGHM-TDGHM} (\mathfrak{N} \circ_{TDGHM-DGHM} \mathfrak{K})$

{proof}

3.7 Smallness for transformations of digraph homomorphisms

3.7.1 Transformation of digraph homomorphisms with tiny maps

Definition and elementary properties

locale *is-tm-tdghm* =

$\mathcal{Z} \alpha +$
 $NTDom: is-tm-dghm \alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{F} +$
 $NTCod: is-tm-dghm \alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{G} +$
 $is-tdghm \alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{F} \mathfrak{G} \mathfrak{N}$
for $\alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{F} \mathfrak{G} \mathfrak{N}$

syntax *-is-tm-tdghm* :: $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
 $(\langle \langle - : / - \mapsto_{DGHM.tm} - : / - \mapsto_{DG.tm^1} - \rangle \rangle [51, 51, 51, 51, 51] 51)$

syntax-consts *-is-tm-tdghm* $\Rightarrow is-tm-tdghm$

translations $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{DGHM.tm} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{DG.tm^1} \mathfrak{B} \Rightarrow$
 $CONST is-tm-tdghm \alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{F} \mathfrak{G} \mathfrak{N}$

abbreviation *all-tm-tdghms* :: $V \Rightarrow V$

where *all-tm-tdghms* $\alpha \equiv$
 $\text{set } \{\mathfrak{N}. \exists \mathfrak{F} \mathfrak{G} \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B}. \mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{DGHM.tm} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{DG.tm^1} \mathfrak{B}\}$

abbreviation *tm-tdghms* :: $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V$

where *tm-tdghms* $\alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \equiv$
 $\text{set } \{\mathfrak{N}. \exists \mathfrak{F} \mathfrak{G}. \mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{DGHM.tm} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{DG.tm^1} \mathfrak{B}\}$

abbreviation *these-tm-tdghms* :: $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V$

where *these-tm-tdghms* $\alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{F} \mathfrak{G} \equiv$
 $\text{set } \{\mathfrak{N}. \mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{DGHM.tm} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{DG.tm^1} \mathfrak{B}\}$

Rules.

lemma (in *is-tm-tdghm*) *is-tm-tdghm-axioms*'[*dg-small-cs-intros*]:
assumes $\alpha' = \alpha$ and $\mathfrak{A}' = \mathfrak{A}$ and $\mathfrak{B}' = \mathfrak{B}$ and $\mathfrak{F}' = \mathfrak{F}$ and $\mathfrak{G}' = \mathfrak{G}$
shows $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F}' \mapsto_{DGHM.tm} \mathfrak{G}' : \mathfrak{A}' \mapsto_{DG.tm^1} \mathfrak{B}'$
{proof}

mk-ide rf *is-tm-tdghm-def*

|*intro* *is-tm-tdghmI*]
|*dest* *is-tm-tdghmD*[*dest*]
|*elim* *is-tm-tdghmE*[*elim*]|

lemmas [*dg-small-cs-intros*] = *is-tm-tdghmD*(2,3,4)

Size.

lemma (in *is-tm-tdghm*) *tm-tdghm-NTMap-in-Vset*: $\mathfrak{N}(\text{NTMap}) \in_{\circ} Vset \alpha$
{proof}

lemma *small-all-tm-tdghms*[*simp*]:

small $\{\mathfrak{N}. \exists \mathfrak{F} \mathfrak{G} \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B}. \mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{DGHM.tm} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{DG.tm^1} \mathfrak{B}\}$
{proof}

lemma *small-tm-tdghms*[*simp*]:

small $\{\mathfrak{N}. \exists \mathfrak{F} \mathfrak{G}. \mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{DGHM.tm} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{DG.tm^1} \mathfrak{B}\}$
{proof}

lemma *small-these-tm-tdghms*[*simp*]:

small $\{\mathfrak{N}. \mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{DGHM.tm} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{DG.tm^1} \mathfrak{B}\}$
{proof}

Further elementary results.

lemma *these-tm-tdghms-iff*:

$\mathfrak{N} \in_0 \text{these-tm-tdghms } \alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{F} \mathfrak{G} \leftrightarrow$
 $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{DGHM.tm} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto\mapsto_{DG.tm\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Opposite transformation of digraph homomorphisms with tiny maps

lemma (in *is-tm-tdghm*) *is-tm-tdghm-op*:

$\text{op-tdghm } \mathfrak{N} : \text{op-dghm } \mathfrak{G} \mapsto_{DGHM.tm} \text{op-dghm } \mathfrak{F} : \text{op-dg } \mathfrak{A} \mapsto\mapsto_{DG.tm\alpha} \text{op-dg } \mathfrak{B}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (in *is-tm-tdghm*) *is-tm-tdghm-op'*[*dg-op-intros*]:

assumes $\mathfrak{G}' = \text{op-dghm } \mathfrak{G}$
and $\mathfrak{F}' = \text{op-dghm } \mathfrak{F}$
and $\mathfrak{A}' = \text{op-dg } \mathfrak{A}$
and $\mathfrak{B}' = \text{op-dg } \mathfrak{B}$
shows $\text{op-tdghm } \mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{G}' \mapsto_{DGHM.tm} \mathfrak{F}' : \mathfrak{A}' \mapsto\mapsto_{DG.tm\alpha} \mathfrak{B}'$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemmas *is-tm-tdghm-op*[*dg-op-intros*] = *is-tm-tdghm.is-tm-tdghm-op'*

Composition of a transformation of digraph homomorphisms with tiny maps and a digraph homomorphism with tiny maps

lemma *tdghm-dghm-comp-is-tm-tdghm*:

assumes $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{DGHM.tm} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{B} \mapsto\mapsto_{DG.tm\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$ **and** $\mathfrak{H} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto\mapsto_{DG.tm\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
shows $\mathfrak{N} \circ_{TDGHM-DGHM} \mathfrak{H} : \mathfrak{F} \circ_{DGHM} \mathfrak{H} \mapsto_{DGHM.tm} \mathfrak{G} \circ_{DGHM} \mathfrak{H} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto\mapsto_{DG.tm\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *tdghm-dghm-comp-is-tm-tdghm'*[*dg-small-cs-intros*]:

assumes $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{DGHM.tm} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{B} \mapsto\mapsto_{DG.tm\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$
and $\mathfrak{H} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto\mapsto_{DG.tm\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
and $\mathfrak{F}' = \mathfrak{F} \circ_{DGHM} \mathfrak{H}$
and $\mathfrak{G}' = \mathfrak{G} \circ_{DGHM} \mathfrak{H}$
shows $\mathfrak{N} \circ_{TDGHM-DGHM} \mathfrak{H} : \mathfrak{F}' \mapsto_{DGHM.tm} \mathfrak{G}' : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto\mapsto_{DG.tm\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Composition of a digraph homomorphism with tiny maps and a transformation of digraph homomorphisms with tiny maps

lemma *dghm-tdghm-comp-is-tm-tdghm*:

assumes $\mathfrak{H} : \mathfrak{B} \mapsto\mapsto_{DG.tm\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$ **and** $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{DGHM.tm} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto\mapsto_{DG.tm\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
shows $\mathfrak{H} \circ_{DGHM-TDGHM} \mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{H} \circ_{DGHM} \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{DGHM.tm} \mathfrak{H} \circ_{DGHM} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto\mapsto_{DG.tm\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *dghm-tdghm-comp-is-tm-tdghm'*[*dg-small-cs-intros*]:

assumes $\mathfrak{H} : \mathfrak{B} \mapsto\mapsto_{DG.tm\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$
and $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{DGHM.tm} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto\mapsto_{DG.tm\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
and $\mathfrak{F}' = \mathfrak{H} \circ_{DGHM} \mathfrak{F}$
and $\mathfrak{G}' = \mathfrak{H} \circ_{DGHM} \mathfrak{G}$
shows $\mathfrak{H} \circ_{DGHM-TDGHM} \mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F}' \mapsto_{DGHM.tm} \mathfrak{G}' : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto\mapsto_{DG.tm\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

3.7.2 Transformation of homomorphisms of tiny digraphs

Definition and elementary properties

locale *is-tiny-tdghm* =

```

 $\mathcal{Z} \alpha +$ 
NTDom: is-tiny-dghm  $\alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{F} +$ 
NTCod: is-tiny-dghm  $\alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{G} +$ 
is-tdghm  $\alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{F} \mathfrak{G} \mathfrak{N}$ 
for  $\alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{F} \mathfrak{G} \mathfrak{N}$ 

syntax -is-tiny-tdghm ::  $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ 
 $(\langle \langle \cdot : / \cdot \mapsto_{DGHM.tiny} \cdot : / \cdot \mapsto_{DG.tiny} \cdot \rangle \rangle [51, 51, 51, 51, 51] 51)$ 
syntax-consts -is-tiny-tdghm  $\Rightarrow$  is-tiny-tdghm
translations  $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{DGHM.tiny} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{DG.tiny} \mathfrak{B} \Rightarrow$ 
CONST is-tiny-tdghm  $\alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{F} \mathfrak{G} \mathfrak{N}$ 

```

abbreviation all-tiny-tdghms :: $V \Rightarrow V$
where all-tiny-tdghms $\alpha \equiv$
set { $\mathfrak{N} . \exists \mathfrak{F} \mathfrak{G} \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} . \mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{DGHM.tiny} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{DG.tiny} \mathfrak{B}$ }

abbreviation tiny-tdghms :: $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V$
where tiny-tdghms $\alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \equiv$
set { $\mathfrak{N} . \exists \mathfrak{F} \mathfrak{G} . \mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{DGHM.tiny} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{DG.tiny} \mathfrak{B}$ }

abbreviation these-tiny-tdghms :: $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V$
where these-tiny-tdghms $\alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{F} \mathfrak{G} \equiv$
set { $\mathfrak{N} . \mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{DGHM.tiny} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{DG.tiny} \mathfrak{B}$ }

Rules.

lemmas (in is-tiny-tdghm) [dg-small-cs-intros] = is-tiny-tdghm-axioms

mk-ide rf is-tiny-tdghm-def
|intro is-tiny-tdghmI[intro]|
|dest is-tiny-tdghmD[dest]|
|elim is-tiny-tdghmE[elim]|

lemmas [dg-small-cs-intros] = is-tiny-tdghmD(2,3,4)

Elementary properties.

sublocale is-tiny-tdghm \subseteq is-tm-tdghm
⟨proof⟩

lemmas (in is-tiny-tdghm) tiny-tdghm-is-tm-tdghm = is-tm-tdghm-axioms

lemmas [dg-small-cs-intros] = is-tiny-tdghm.tiny-tdghm-is-tm-tdghm

Size.

lemma (in is-tiny-tdghm) tiny-tdghm-in-Vset: $\mathfrak{N} \in_{\circ} Vset \alpha$
⟨proof⟩

lemma small-all-tiny-tdghms[simp]:
small { $\mathfrak{N} . \exists \mathfrak{F} \mathfrak{G} \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} . \mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{DGHM.tiny} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{DG.tiny} \mathfrak{B}$ }
⟨proof⟩

lemma small-tiny-tdghms[simp]:
small { $\mathfrak{N} . \exists \mathfrak{F} \mathfrak{G} . \mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{DGHM.tiny} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{DG.tiny} \mathfrak{B}$ }
⟨proof⟩

lemma small-these-tiny-tdghms[simp]:
small { $\mathfrak{N} . \mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{DGHM.tiny} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{DG.tiny} \mathfrak{B}$ }
⟨proof⟩

```
lemma tiny-tdghms-vsubset-Vset[simp]:
  set { $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{DGHM.tiny} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{\mathfrak{F}} \mathfrak{B}$ }  $\subseteq_{\circ} Vset \alpha$ 
  (is <set ?tdghms  $\subseteq_{\circ} \rightarrow$ )
  {proof}
```

```
lemma (in is-tdghm) tdghm-is-tiny-tdghm-if-ge-Limit:
  assumes  $\mathcal{Z} \beta$  and  $\alpha \epsilon_{\circ} \beta$ 
  shows  $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{DGHM.tiny} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{\mathfrak{F}} \mathfrak{B}$ 
  {proof}
```

Further elementary results.

```
lemma these-tiny-tdghms-iff:
   $\mathfrak{N} \epsilon_{\circ}$  these-tiny-tdghms  $\alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{F} \mathfrak{G} \leftrightarrow$ 
   $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{DGHM.tiny} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{\mathfrak{F}} \mathfrak{B}$ 
  {proof}
```

Opposite transformation of homomorphisms of tiny digraphs

```
lemma (in is-tiny-tdghm) is-tm-tdghm-op: op-tdghm  $\mathfrak{N} :$ 
  op-dghm  $\mathfrak{G} \mapsto_{DGHM.tiny} op-dghm \mathfrak{F} : op-dg \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{\mathfrak{F}} op-dg \mathfrak{B}$ 
  {proof}
```

```
lemma (in is-tiny-tdghm) is-tiny-tdghm-op'[dg-op-intros]:
  assumes  $\mathfrak{G}' = op-dghm \mathfrak{G}$ 
  and  $\mathfrak{F}' = op-dghm \mathfrak{F}$ 
  and  $\mathfrak{A}' = op-dg \mathfrak{A}$ 
  and  $\mathfrak{B}' = op-dg \mathfrak{B}$ 
  shows op-tdghm  $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{G}' \mapsto_{DGHM.tiny} \mathfrak{F}' : \mathfrak{A}' \mapsto_{\mathfrak{F}} \mathfrak{B}'$ 
  {proof}
```

```
lemmas is-tiny-tdghm-op[dg-op-intros] = is-tiny-tdghm.is-tiny-tdghm-op'
```

3.8 Product digraph

3.8.1 Background

The concept of a product digraph, as presented in this work, is a generalization of the concept of a product category, as presented in Chapter II-3 in [39].

named-theorems *dg-prod-CS-simps*

named-theorems *dg-prod-CS-intros*

3.8.2 Product digraph: definition and elementary properties

definition *dg-prod* :: $V \Rightarrow (V \Rightarrow V) \Rightarrow V$

where *dg-prod* $I \mathfrak{A} =$

$$\begin{bmatrix} (\prod_{i \in I} \mathfrak{A} i(\text{Obj})), \\ (\prod_{i \in I} \mathfrak{A} i(\text{Arr})), \\ (\lambda f \in (\prod_{i \in I} \mathfrak{A} i(\text{Arr}))). (\lambda i \in I. \mathfrak{A} i(\text{Dom})(f(i))), \\ (\lambda f \in (\prod_{i \in I} \mathfrak{A} i(\text{Arr}))). (\lambda i \in I. \mathfrak{A} i(\text{Cod})(f(i))) \end{bmatrix}_{\circ}$$

syntax *-PDIGRAPH* :: *pttrn* $\Rightarrow V \Rightarrow (V \Rightarrow V) \Rightarrow V$

$(\langle (3 \prod_{DG} i \in I. \mathfrak{A} i) \rangle / -) \circ [0, 0, 10] 10$

syntax-consts *-PDIGRAPH* \Leftarrow *dg-prod*

translations $\prod_{DG} i \in I. \mathfrak{A} \Leftarrow \text{CONST } dg\text{-prod } I (\lambda i. \mathfrak{A})$

Components.

lemma *dg-prod-components*:

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{shows } (\prod_{DG} i \in I. \mathfrak{A} i)(\text{Obj}) = (\prod_{i \in I} \mathfrak{A} i(\text{Obj})) \\ &\text{and } (\prod_{DG} i \in I. \mathfrak{A} i)(\text{Arr}) = (\prod_{i \in I} \mathfrak{A} i(\text{Arr})) \\ &\text{and } (\prod_{DG} i \in I. \mathfrak{A} i)(\text{Dom}) = \\ &\quad (\lambda f \in (\prod_{i \in I} \mathfrak{A} i(\text{Arr}))). (\lambda i \in I. \mathfrak{A} i(\text{Dom})(f(i))) \\ &\text{and } (\prod_{DG} i \in I. \mathfrak{A} i)(\text{Cod}) = \\ &\quad (\lambda f \in (\prod_{i \in I} \mathfrak{A} i(\text{Arr}))). (\lambda i \in I. \mathfrak{A} i(\text{Cod})(f(i))) \\ &\langle \text{proof} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

3.8.3 Local assumptions for a product digraph

locale *pdigraph-base* = $\mathcal{Z} \alpha$ **for** αI **and** $\mathfrak{A} :: V \Rightarrow V +$

assumes *pdg-digraphs*[*dg-prod-CS-intros*]: $i \in I \implies \text{digraph } \alpha (\mathfrak{A} i)$

and *pdg-index-in-Vset*[*dg-CS-intros*]: $I \in Vset \alpha$

Rules.

lemma (in *pdigraph-base*) *pdigraph-base-axioms'*[*dg-prod-CS-intros*]:

assumes $\alpha' = \alpha$ **and** $I' = I$

shows *pdigraph-base* $\alpha' I' \mathfrak{A}$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

mk-ide rf *pdigraph-base-def*[*unfolded pdigraph-base-axioms-def*]

|*intro pdigraph-baseI*|

|*dest pdigraph-baseD[dest]*|

|*elim pdigraph-baseE[elim]*|

Elementary properties.

lemma (in *pdigraph-base*) *pdg-Obj-in-Vset*:

assumes $\mathcal{Z} \beta$ **and** $\alpha \in \beta$

shows $(\prod_{i \in I} \mathfrak{A} i(\text{Obj})) \in Vset \beta$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (in pdigraph-base) pdg-*Arr-in-Vset*:

assumes $\mathcal{Z} \beta$ **and** $\alpha \in_{\circ} \beta$

shows $(\prod_{i \in_{\circ} I} \mathfrak{A} i(\text{Arr})) \in_{\circ} Vset \beta$

{proof}

lemmas-with (in pdigraph-base) [folded dg-prod-components]:

$\text{pdg-dg-prod-Obj-in-Vset}[\text{dg-CS-intros}] = \text{pdg-Obj-in-Vset}$

and $\text{pdg-dg-prod-Arr-in-Vset}[\text{dg-CS-intros}] = \text{pdg-Arr-in-Vset}$

lemma (in pdigraph-base) pdg-vsubset-index-pdigraph-base:

assumes $J \subseteq_{\circ} I$

shows $\text{pdigraph-base } \alpha J \mathfrak{A}$

{proof}

Object

lemma dg-prod-ObjI:

assumes $vsv a$ **and** $\mathcal{D}_{\circ} a = I$ **and** $\bigwedge i. i \in_{\circ} I \implies a(i) \in_{\circ} \mathfrak{A} i(\text{Obj})$

shows $a \in_{\circ} (\prod_{DG} i \in_{\circ} I. \mathfrak{A} i)(\text{Obj})$

{proof}

lemma dg-prod-ObjD:

assumes $a \in_{\circ} (\prod_{DG} i \in_{\circ} I. \mathfrak{A} i)(\text{Obj})$

shows $vsv a$ **and** $\mathcal{D}_{\circ} a = I$ **and** $\bigwedge i. i \in_{\circ} I \implies a(i) \in_{\circ} \mathfrak{A} i(\text{Obj})$

{proof}

lemma dg-prod-ObjE:

assumes $a \in_{\circ} (\prod_{DG} i \in_{\circ} I. \mathfrak{A} i)(\text{Obj})$

obtains $vsv a$ **and** $\mathcal{D}_{\circ} a = I$ **and** $\bigwedge i. i \in_{\circ} I \implies a(i) \in_{\circ} \mathfrak{A} i(\text{Obj})$

{proof}

lemma dg-prod-Obj-cong:

assumes $g \in_{\circ} (\prod_{DG} i \in_{\circ} I. \mathfrak{A} i)(\text{Obj})$

and $f \in_{\circ} (\prod_{DG} i \in_{\circ} I. \mathfrak{A} i)(\text{Obj})$

and $\bigwedge i. i \in_{\circ} I \implies g(i) = f(i)$

shows $g = f$

{proof}

Arrow

lemma dg-prod-*ArrI*:

assumes $vsv f$ **and** $\mathcal{D}_{\circ} f = I$ **and** $\bigwedge i. i \in_{\circ} I \implies f(i) \in_{\circ} \mathfrak{A} i(\text{Arr})$

shows $f \in_{\circ} (\prod_{DG} i \in_{\circ} I. \mathfrak{A} i)(\text{Arr})$

{proof}

lemma dg-prod-*ArrD*:

assumes $f \in_{\circ} (\prod_{DG} i \in_{\circ} I. \mathfrak{A} i)(\text{Arr})$

shows $vsv f$ **and** $\mathcal{D}_{\circ} f = I$ **and** $\bigwedge i. i \in_{\circ} I \implies f(i) \in_{\circ} \mathfrak{A} i(\text{Arr})$

{proof}

lemma dg-prod-*ArrE*:

assumes $f \in_{\circ} (\prod_{DG} i \in_{\circ} I. \mathfrak{A} i)(\text{Arr})$

obtains $vsv f$ **and** $\mathcal{D}_{\circ} f = I$ **and** $\bigwedge i. i \in_{\circ} I \implies f(i) \in_{\circ} \mathfrak{A} i(\text{Arr})$

{proof}

lemma dg-prod-*Arr-cong*:

assumes $g \in_{\circ} (\prod_{DG} i \in_{\circ} I. \mathfrak{A} i)(\text{Arr})$

and $f \in_0 (\prod_{DG} i \in_0 I. \mathfrak{A} i)(Arr)$
and $\wedge i. i \in_0 I \implies g(i) = f(i)$
shows $g = f$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Domain

mk-VLambda $dg\text{-}prod\text{-}components(3)$
|vsv $dg\text{-}prod\text{-}Dom\text{-}vsv[dg\text{-}cs\text{-}intros]]$
|vdomain $dg\text{-}prod\text{-}Dom\text{-}vdomain[folded dg\text{-}prod\text{-}components, dg\text{-}cs\text{-}simps]]$
|app $dg\text{-}prod\text{-}Dom\text{-}app[folded dg\text{-}prod\text{-}components]]$

lemma (in pdigraph-base) $dg\text{-}prod\text{-}Dom\text{-}app\text{-}in\text{-}Obj[dg\text{-}cs\text{-}intros]]$:
assumes $f \in_0 (\prod_{DG} i \in_0 I. \mathfrak{A} i)(Arr)$
shows $(\prod_{DG} i \in_0 I. \mathfrak{A} i)(Dom)(f) \in_0 (\prod_{DG} i \in_0 I. \mathfrak{A} i)(Obj)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $dg\text{-}prod\text{-}Dom\text{-}app\text{-}component\text{-}app[dg\text{-}cs\text{-}simps]]$:
assumes $f \in_0 (\prod_{DG} i \in_0 I. \mathfrak{A} i)(Arr)$ **and** $i \in_0 I$
shows $(\prod_{DG} i \in_0 I. \mathfrak{A} i)(Dom)(f)(i) = \mathfrak{A} i(Dom)(f(i))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Codomain

mk-VLambda $dg\text{-}prod\text{-}components(4)$
|vsv $dg\text{-}prod\text{-}Cod\text{-}vsv[dg\text{-}cs\text{-}intros]]$
|vdomain $dg\text{-}prod\text{-}Cod\text{-}vdomain[folded dg\text{-}prod\text{-}components, dg\text{-}cs\text{-}simps]]$
|app $dg\text{-}prod\text{-}Cod\text{-}app[folded dg\text{-}prod\text{-}components]]$

lemma (in pdigraph-base) $dg\text{-}prod\text{-}Cod\text{-}app\text{-}in\text{-}Obj[dg\text{-}cs\text{-}intros]]$:
assumes $f \in_0 (\prod_{DG} i \in_0 I. \mathfrak{A} i)(Arr)$
shows $(\prod_{DG} i \in_0 I. \mathfrak{A} i)(Cod)(f) \in_0 (\prod_{DG} i \in_0 I. \mathfrak{A} i)(Obj)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $dg\text{-}prod\text{-}Cod\text{-}app\text{-}component\text{-}app[dg\text{-}cs\text{-}simps]]$:
assumes $f \in_0 (\prod_{DG} i \in_0 I. \mathfrak{A} i)(Arr)$ **and** $i \in_0 I$
shows $(\prod_{DG} i \in_0 I. \mathfrak{A} i)(Cod)(f)(i) = \mathfrak{A} i(Cod)(f(i))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

A product α -digraph is a tiny β -digraph

lemma (in pdigraph-base) $pdg\text{-}tiny\text{-}digraph\text{-}dg\text{-}prod$:
assumes $\mathcal{Z} \beta$ **and** $\alpha \in_0 \beta$
shows $tiny\text{-}digraph \beta (\prod_{DG} i \in_0 I. \mathfrak{A} i)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in pdigraph-base) $pdg\text{-}tiny\text{-}digraph\text{-}dg\text{-}prod'$:
 $tiny\text{-}digraph (\alpha + \omega) (\prod_{DG} i \in_0 I. \mathfrak{A} i)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Arrow with a domain and a codomain

lemma (in pdigraph-base) $dg\text{-}prod\text{-}is\text{-}arrI$:
assumes $vsv f$
and $\mathcal{D}_0 f = I$
and $vsv a$
and $\mathcal{D}_0 a = I$
and $vsv b$

```

and  $\mathcal{D}_\circ b = I$ 
and  $\wedge i. i \in_\circ I \implies f(i) : a(i) \mapsto_{\mathfrak{A} i} b(i)$ 
shows  $f : a \mapsto_{\prod_{DG} i \in_\circ I. \mathfrak{A} i} b$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma (in pdigraph-base) dg-prod-is-arrD[dest]:
assumes  $f : a \mapsto_{\prod_{DG} i \in_\circ I. \mathfrak{A} i} b$ 
shows vsv f
and  $\mathcal{D}_\circ f = I$ 
and vsv a
and  $\mathcal{D}_\circ a = I$ 
and vsv b
and  $\mathcal{D}_\circ b = I$ 
and  $\wedge i. i \in_\circ I \implies f(i) : a(i) \mapsto_{\mathfrak{A} i} b(i)$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma (in pdigraph-base) dg-prod-is-arrE[elim]:
assumes  $f : a \mapsto_{\prod_{DG} i \in_\circ I. \mathfrak{A} i} b$ 
obtains vsv f
and  $\mathcal{D}_\circ f = I$ 
and vsv a
and  $\mathcal{D}_\circ a = I$ 
and vsv b
and  $\mathcal{D}_\circ b = I$ 
and  $\wedge i. i \in_\circ I \implies f(i) : a(i) \mapsto_{\mathfrak{A} i} b(i)$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

3.8.4 Further local assumptions for product digraphs

Definition and elementary properties

```

locale pdigraph = pdigraph-base α I Σ for α I Σ +
assumes pdg-Obj-vsubset-Vset:  $J \subseteq_\circ I \implies (\prod_{DG} i \in_\circ J. \Sigma i)(Obj) \subseteq_\circ Vset \alpha$ 
and pdg-Hom-vifunction-in-Vset:
  [[
     $J \subseteq_\circ I;$ 
     $A \subseteq_\circ (\prod_{DG} i \in_\circ J. \Sigma i)(Obj);$ 
     $B \subseteq_\circ (\prod_{DG} i \in_\circ J. \Sigma i)(Obj);$ 
     $A \in_\circ Vset \alpha;$ 
     $B \in_\circ Vset \alpha$ 
  ]]  $\implies (\bigcup_\circ a \in_\circ A. \bigcup_\circ b \in_\circ B. Hom(\prod_{DG} i \in_\circ J. \Sigma i) a b) \in_\circ Vset \alpha$ 

```

Rules.

```

lemma (in pdigraph) pdigraph-axioms'[dg-prod-cs-intros]:
assumes  $\alpha' = \alpha$  and  $I' = I$ 
shows pdigraph  $\alpha' I' \Sigma$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

```

mk-ide rf pdigraph-def[unfolded pdigraph-axioms-def]
|intro pdigraphI|
|dest pdigraphD[dest]|
|elim pdigraphE[elim]|

```

lemmas [dg-prod-cs-intros] = pdigraphD(1)

Elementary properties.

```

lemma (in pdigraph) pdg-Obj-vsubset-Vset':  $(\prod_{DG} i \in_\circ I. \Sigma i)(Obj) \subseteq_\circ Vset \alpha$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma (in pdigraph) pdg-Hom-vifunction-in-Vset':
  assumes A ⊆o (Π DG i ∈o I. ∃ i)(Obj)
    and B ⊆o (Π DG i ∈o I. ∃ i)(Obj)
    and A ∈o Vset α
    and B ∈o Vset α
  shows (⋃ a ∈o A. ⋃ b ∈o B. Hom (Π DG i ∈o I. ∃ i) a b) ∈o Vset α
  {proof}

```

```

lemma (in pdigraph) pdg-vsubset-index-pdigraph:
  assumes J ⊆o I
  shows pdigraph α J ∃
  {proof}

```

A product α -digraph is an α -digraph

```

lemma (in pdigraph) pdg-digraph-dg-prod: digraph α (Π DG i ∈o I. ∃ i)
  {proof}

```

3.8.5 Local assumptions for a finite product digraph

Definition and elementary properties

```

locale finite-pdigraph = pdigraph-base α I ∃ for α I ∃ +
  assumes fin-pdg-index-vfinite: vfinite I

```

Rules.

```

lemma (in finite-pdigraph) finite-pdigraph-axioms'[dg-prod-cs-intros]:
  assumes α' = α and I' = I
  shows finite-pdigraph α' I' ∃
  {proof}

```

```

mk-ide rf finite-pdigraph-def[unfolded finite-pdigraph-axioms-def]
|intro finite-pdigraphI|
|dest finite-pdigraphD[dest]|
|elim finite-pdigraphE[elim]|

```

```

lemmas [dg-prod-cs-intros] = finite-pdigraphD(1)

```

Local assumptions for a finite product digraph and local assumptions for an arbitrary product digraph

```

sublocale finite-pdigraph ⊑ pdigraph α I ∃
  {proof}

```

3.8.6 Binary union and complement

Application-specific methods

```

method vdiff-of-vunion uses rule assms subset =
  (
    rule
    rule
    [
      OF vintersection-complement assms,
      unfolded vunion-complement[OF subset]
    ]
  )

```

```
method vdiff-of-vunion' uses rule assms subset =
(
  rule
  rule
  [
    OF vintersection-complement complement-vsubset subset assms,
    unfolded vunion-complement[OF subset]
  ]
)
```

Results

lemma dg-prod-vunion-Obj-in-Obj:

```
assumes vdisjnt J K
and b ∈o (Π DGj ∈o J. ∀ j)(Obj)
and c ∈o (Π DGk ∈o K. ∀ k)(Obj)
shows b ∪o c ∈o (Π DGi ∈o J ∪o K. ∀ i)(Obj)
⟨proof⟩
```

lemma dg-prod-vdiff-vunion-Obj-in-Obj:

```
assumes J ⊆o I
and b ∈o (Π DGk ∈o I −o J. ∀ k)(Obj)
and c ∈o (Π DGj ∈o J. ∀ j)(Obj)
shows b ∪o c ∈o (Π DGi ∈o I. ∀ i)(Obj)
⟨proof⟩
```

lemma dg-prod-vunion-Arr-in-Arr:

```
assumes vdisjnt J K
and b ∈o (Π DGj ∈o J. ∀ j)(Arr)
and c ∈o (Π DGk ∈o K. ∀ k)(Arr)
shows b ∪o c ∈o (Π DGi ∈o J ∪o K. ∀ i)(Arr)
⟨proof⟩
```

lemma dg-prod-vdiff-vunion-Arr-in-Arr:

```
assumes J ⊆o I
and b ∈o (Π DGk ∈o I −o J. ∀ k)(Arr)
and c ∈o (Π DGj ∈o J. ∀ j)(Arr)
shows b ∪o c ∈o (Π DGi ∈o I. ∀ i)(Arr)
⟨proof⟩
```

lemma (in pdigraph) pdg-dg-prod-vunion-is-arr:

```
assumes vdisjnt J K
and J ⊆o I
and K ⊆o I
and g : a ↦ (Π DGj ∈o J. ∀ j) b
and f : c ↦ (Π DGk ∈o K. ∀ k) d
shows g ∪o f : a ∪o c ↦ (Π DGi ∈o J ∪o K. ∀ i) b ∪o d
⟨proof⟩
```

lemma (in pdigraph) pdg-dg-prod-vdiff-vunion-is-arr:

```
assumes J ⊆o I
and g : a ↦ (Π DGk ∈o I −o J. ∀ k) b
and f : c ↦ (Π DGj ∈o J. ∀ j) d
shows g ∪o f : a ∪o c ↦ (Π DGi ∈o I. ∀ i) b ∪o d
⟨proof⟩
```

3.8.7 Projection

Definition and elementary properties

See Chapter II-3 in [39].

definition *dghm-proj* :: $V \Rightarrow (V \Rightarrow V) \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V (\langle \pi_{DG} \rangle)$

where $\pi_{DG} I \mathfrak{A} i =$

$$\begin{bmatrix} (\lambda a \in_0 ((\prod_{DG} i \in_0 I. \mathfrak{A} i)(Obj)). a(i)), \\ (\lambda f \in_0 ((\prod_{DG} i \in_0 I. \mathfrak{A} i)(Arr)). f(i)), \\ (\prod_{DG} i \in_0 I. \mathfrak{A} i), \\ \mathfrak{A} i \end{bmatrix}_0$$

Components.

lemma *dghm-proj-components*:

shows $\pi_{DG} I \mathfrak{A} i(ObjMap) = (\lambda a \in_0 ((\prod_{DG} i \in_0 I. \mathfrak{A} i)(Obj)). a(i))$

and $\pi_{DG} I \mathfrak{A} i(ArrMap) = (\lambda f \in_0 ((\prod_{DG} i \in_0 I. \mathfrak{A} i)(Arr)). f(i))$

and $\pi_{DG} I \mathfrak{A} i(HomDom) = (\prod_{DG} i \in_0 I. \mathfrak{A} i)$

and $\pi_{DG} I \mathfrak{A} i(HomCod) = \mathfrak{A} i$

{proof}

Object map.

mk-VLambda *dghm-proj-components(1)*

|vsv dghm-proj-ObjMap-vsv[dg-cs-intros]|

|vdomain dghm-proj-ObjMap-vdomain[dg-cs-simps]|

|app dghm-proj-ObjMap-app[dg-cs-simps]|

lemma (in pdigraph) *dghm-proj-ObjMap-vrange*:

assumes $i \in_0 I$

shows $\mathcal{R}_0(\pi_{DG} I \mathfrak{A} i(ObjMap)) \subseteq_0 \mathfrak{A} i(Obj)$

{proof}

Arrow map.

mk-VLambda *dghm-proj-components(2)*

|vsv dghm-proj-ArrMap-vsv[dg-cs-intros]|

|vdomain dghm-proj-ArrMap-vdomain[dg-cs-simps]|

|app dghm-proj-ArrMap-app[dg-cs-simps]|

lemma (in pdigraph) *dghm-proj-ArrMap-vrange*:

assumes $i \in_0 I$

shows $\mathcal{R}_0(\pi_{DG} I \mathfrak{A} i(ArrMap)) \subseteq_0 \mathfrak{A} i(Arr)$

{proof}

A projection digraph homomorphism is a digraph homomorphism

lemma (in pdigraph) *pdg-dghm-proj-is-dghm*:

assumes $i \in_0 I$

shows $\pi_{DG} I \mathfrak{A} i : (\prod_{DG} i \in_0 I. \mathfrak{A} i) \mapsto_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{A} i$

{proof}

lemma (in pdigraph) *pdg-dghm-proj-is-dghm'*

assumes $i \in_0 I$ and $\mathfrak{C} = (\prod_{DG} i \in_0 I. \mathfrak{A} i)$ and $\mathfrak{D} = \mathfrak{A} i$

shows $\pi_{DG} I \mathfrak{A} i : \mathfrak{C} \mapsto_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{D}$

{proof}

lemmas [dg-cs-intros] = pdigraph.pdg-dghm-proj-is-dghm'

3.8.8 Digraph product universal property digraph homomorphism

Definition and elementary properties

The following digraph homomorphism is used in the proof of the universal property of the product digraph later in this work.

definition *dghm-up* :: $V \Rightarrow (V \Rightarrow V) \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow (V \Rightarrow V) \Rightarrow V$

where *dghm-up* $I \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{C} \varphi =$

$$\begin{aligned} & [\\ & (\lambda a \in_{\circ} \mathfrak{C}(\text{Obj}). (\lambda i \in_{\circ} I. \varphi i(\text{ObjMap})(a))), \\ & (\lambda f \in_{\circ} \mathfrak{C}(\text{Arr}). (\lambda i \in_{\circ} I. \varphi i(\text{ArrMap})(f))), \\ & \mathfrak{C}, \\ & (\prod_{DG} i \in_{\circ} I. \mathfrak{A} i) \\ &]_{\circ} \end{aligned}$$

Components.

lemma *dghm-up-components*:

shows *dghm-up* $I \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{C} \varphi(\text{ObjMap}) = (\lambda a \in_{\circ} \mathfrak{C}(\text{Obj}). (\lambda i \in_{\circ} I. \varphi i(\text{ObjMap})(a)))$

and *dghm-up* $I \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{C} \varphi(\text{ArrMap}) = (\lambda f \in_{\circ} \mathfrak{C}(\text{Arr}). (\lambda i \in_{\circ} I. \varphi i(\text{ArrMap})(f)))$

and *dghm-up* $I \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{C} \varphi(\text{HomDom}) = \mathfrak{C}$

and *dghm-up* $I \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{C} \varphi(\text{HomCod}) = (\prod_{DG} i \in_{\circ} I. \mathfrak{A} i)$

{proof}

Object map

mk-VLambda *dghm-up-components*(1)

|vsv *dghm-up-ObjMap-vsv*[dg-cs-intros]|

|vdomain *dghm-up-ObjMap-vdomain*[dg-cs-simps]|

|app *dghm-up-ObjMap-app*|

lemma *dghm-up-ObjMap-vrange*:

assumes $\wedge i. i \in_{\circ} I \implies \varphi i : \mathfrak{C} \mapsto_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{A} i$

shows $\mathcal{R}_{\circ} (\text{dghm-up } I \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{C} \varphi(\text{ObjMap})) \subseteq_{\circ} (\prod_{DG} i \in_{\circ} I. \mathfrak{A} i)(\text{Obj})$

{proof}

lemma *dghm-up-ObjMap-app-vdomain*[dg-cs-simps]:

assumes $a \in_{\circ} \mathfrak{C}(\text{Obj})$

shows $\mathcal{D}_{\circ} (\text{dghm-up } I \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{C} \varphi(\text{ObjMap})(a)) = I$

{proof}

lemma *dghm-up-ObjMap-app-component*[dg-cs-simps]:

assumes $a \in_{\circ} \mathfrak{C}(\text{Obj})$ and $i \in_{\circ} I$

shows $\text{dghm-up } I \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{C} \varphi(\text{ObjMap})(a)(i) = \varphi i(\text{ObjMap})(a)$

{proof}

lemma *dghm-up-ObjMap-app-vrange*:

assumes $a \in_{\circ} \mathfrak{C}(\text{Obj})$ and $\wedge i. i \in_{\circ} I \implies \varphi i : \mathfrak{C} \mapsto_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{A} i$

shows $\mathcal{R}_{\circ} (\text{dghm-up } I \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{C} \varphi(\text{ObjMap})(a)) \subseteq_{\circ} (\cup_{\circ} i \in_{\circ} I. \mathfrak{A} i)(\text{Obj})$

{proof}

Arrow map

mk-VLambda *dghm-up-components*(2)

|vsv *dghm-up-ArrMap-vsv*[dg-cs-intros]|

|vdomain *dghm-up-ArrMap-vdomain*[dg-cs-simps]|

|app *dghm-up-ArrMap-app*|

lemma (in pdigraph) *dghm-up-ArrMap-vrange*:

assumes $\wedge i. i \in_0 I \implies \varphi i : \mathfrak{C} \mapsto_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{A} i$
shows $\mathcal{R}_0(dghm-up I \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{C} \varphi(\text{ArrMap})) \subseteq_0 (\prod_{DG} i \in_0 I. \mathfrak{A} i)(\text{Arr})$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *dghm-up-ArrMap-vrange*:
assumes $\wedge i. i \in_0 I \implies \varphi i : \mathfrak{C} \mapsto_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{A} i$
shows $\mathcal{R}_0(dghm-up I \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{C} \varphi(\text{ArrMap})) \subseteq_0 (\prod_{DG} i \in_0 I. \mathfrak{A} i)(\text{Arr})$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *dghm-up-ArrMap-app-vdomain*[*dg-cs-simps*]:
assumes $a \in_0 \mathfrak{C}(\text{Arr})$
shows $\mathcal{D}_0(dghm-up I \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{C} \varphi(\text{ArrMap})(a)) = I$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *dghm-up-ArrMap-app-component*[*dg-cs-simps*]:
assumes $a \in_0 \mathfrak{C}(\text{Arr})$ and $i \in_0 I$
shows $dghm-up I \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{C} \varphi(\text{ArrMap})(a)(i) = \varphi i(\text{ArrMap})(a)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *dghm-up-ArrMap-app-vrange*:
assumes $a \in_0 \mathfrak{C}(\text{Arr})$ and $\wedge i. i \in_0 I \implies \varphi i : \mathfrak{C} \mapsto_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{A} i$
shows $\mathcal{R}_0(dghm-up I \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{C} \varphi(\text{ArrMap})(a)) \subseteq_0 (\bigcup_{i \in_0 I} \mathfrak{A} i)(\text{Arr})$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Digraph product universal property digraph homomorphism is a digraph homomorphism

lemma (in *pdigraph*) *pdg-dghm-up-is-dghm*:
assumes *digraph* α \mathfrak{C} and $\wedge i. i \in_0 I \implies \varphi i : \mathfrak{C} \mapsto_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{A} i$
shows $dghm-up I \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{C} \varphi : \mathfrak{C} \mapsto_{DG\alpha} (\prod_{DG} i \in_0 I. \mathfrak{A} i)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Further properties

lemma (in *pdigraph*) *pdg-dghm-comp-dghm-proj-dghm-up*:
assumes *digraph* α \mathfrak{C}
and $\wedge i. i \in_0 I \implies \varphi i : \mathfrak{C} \mapsto_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{A} i$
and $i \in_0 I$
shows $\varphi i = \pi_{DG} I \mathfrak{A} i \circ_{DGHM} dghm-up I \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{C} \varphi$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in *pdigraph*) *pdg-dghm-up-eq-dghm-proj*:
assumes $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{C} \mapsto_{DG\alpha} (\prod_{DG} i \in_0 I. \mathfrak{A} i)$
and $\wedge i. i \in_0 I \implies \varphi i = \pi_{DG} I \mathfrak{A} i \circ_{DGHM} \mathfrak{F}$
shows $dghm-up I \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{C} \varphi = \mathfrak{F}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

3.8.9 Singleton digraph

Object

lemma *dg-singleton-ObjI*:
assumes $A = \text{set } \{(j, a)\}$ and $a \in_0 \mathfrak{C}(\text{Obj})$
shows $A \in_0 (\prod_{DG} i \in_0 \text{set } \{j\}. \mathfrak{C})(\text{Obj})$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *dg-singleton-ObjE*:
assumes $A \in_0 (\prod_{DG} i \in_0 \text{set } \{j\}. \mathfrak{C})(\text{Obj})$
obtains a where $A = \text{set } \{(j, a)\}$ and $a \in_0 \mathfrak{C}(\text{Obj})$

{proof}

Arrow

```
lemma dg-singleton-ArrI:
  assumes F = set {⟨j, a⟩} and a ∈o ℂ[Arr]
  shows F ∈o (ΠDGj ∈o set {j}. ℂ)[Arr]
  {proof}
```

```
lemma dg-singleton-ArrE:
  assumes F ∈o (ΠDGj ∈o set {j}. ℂ)[Arr]
  obtains a where F = set {⟨j, a⟩} and a ∈o ℂ[Arr]
  {proof}
```

Singleton digraph is a digraph

```
lemma (in digraph) dg-finite-pdigraph-dg-singleton:
  assumes j ∈o Vset α
  shows finite-pdigraph α (set {j}) (λi. ℂ)
  {proof}
```

```
lemma (in digraph) dg-digraph-dg-singleton:
  assumes j ∈o Vset α
  shows digraph α (ΠDGj ∈o set {j}. ℂ)
  {proof}
```

Arrow with a domain and a codomain

```
lemma (in digraph) dg-singleton-is-arrI:
  assumes j ∈o Vset α and f : a ↦ℂ b
  shows set {⟨j, f⟩} : set {⟨j, a⟩} ↪(ΠDGj ∈o set {j}. ℂ) set {⟨j, b⟩}
  {proof}
```

```
lemma (in digraph) dg-singleton-is-arrD:
  assumes set {⟨j, f⟩} : set {⟨j, a⟩} ↪(ΠDGj ∈o set {j}. ℂ) set {⟨j, b⟩}
  and j ∈o Vset α
  shows f : a ↦ℂ b
  {proof}
```

```
lemma (in digraph) dg-singleton-is-arrE:
  assumes set {⟨j, f⟩} : set {⟨j, a⟩} ↪(ΠDGj ∈o set {j}. ℂ) set {⟨j, b⟩}
  and j ∈o Vset α
  obtains f : a ↦ℂ b
  {proof}
```

3.8.10 Singleton digraph homomorphism

definition dghm-singleton :: V ⇒ V ⇒ V

where dghm-singleton j ℂ =

```
[ (λa ∈o ℂ[Obj]. set {⟨j, a⟩}),
  (λf ∈o ℂ[Arr]. set {⟨j, f⟩}),
  ℂ,
  (ΠDGj ∈o set {j}. ℂ)
 ].o
```

Components.

lemma dghm-singleton-components:

```

shows dghm-singleton j ℂ(ObjMap) = (λa ∈ ℂ(Obj). set {⟨j, a⟩})
and dghm-singleton j ℂ(ArrMap) = (λf ∈ ℂ(Arr). set {⟨j, f⟩})
and dghm-singleton j ℂ(HomDom) = ℂ
and dghm-singleton j ℂ(HomCod) = (ΠDGj ∈ set {j}. ℂ)
⟨proof⟩

```

Object map

```

mk-VLambda dghm-singleton-components(1)
|vsv dghm-singleton-ObjMap-vsv[ dg-cs-intros]|
|vdomain dghm-singleton-ObjMap-vdomain[ dg-cs-simps]|
|app dghm-singleton-ObjMap-app[ dg-prod-cs-simps]|

```

```

lemma dghm-singleton-ObjMap-vrange[ dg-cs-simps]:
  ℒo (dghm-singleton j ℂ(ObjMap)) = (ΠDGj ∈ set {j}. ℂ)(Obj)
⟨proof⟩

```

Arrow map

```

mk-VLambda dghm-singleton-components(2)
|vsv dghm-singleton-ArrMap-vsv[ dg-cs-intros]|
|vdomain dghm-singleton-ArrMap-vdomain[ dg-cs-simps]|
|app dghm-singleton-ArrMap-app[ dg-prod-cs-simps]|

```

```

lemma dghm-singleton-ArrMap-vrange[ dg-cs-simps]:
  ℒo (dghm-singleton j ℂ(ArrMap)) = (ΠDGj ∈ set {j}. ℂ)(Arr)
⟨proof⟩

```

Singleton digraph homomorphism is an isomorphism of digraphs

```

lemma (in digraph) dg-dghm-singleton-is-dghm:
  assumes j ∈o Vset α
  shows dghm-singleton j ℂ : ℂ ↪DG.isoα (ΠDGj ∈ set {j}. ℂ)
⟨proof⟩

```

3.8.11 Product of two digraphs

Definition and elementary properties

See Chapter II-3 in [39].

```

definition dg-prod-2 :: V ⇒ V ⇒ V (infixr ⟨×DG⟩ 80)
  where ℬ ×DG ℬ ≡ dg-prod (2N) (if2 ℬ ℬ)

```

Product of two digraphs is a digraph

```

context
  fixes α ℬ
  assumes ℬ: digraph α ℬ and ℬ: digraph α ℬ
begin

```

```

interpretation ℤ α ⟨proof⟩
interpretation ℬ: digraph α ℬ ⟨proof⟩
interpretation ℬ: digraph α ℬ ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma finite-pdigraph-dg-prod-2: finite-pdigraph α (2N) (if2 ℬ ℬ)
⟨proof⟩

```

```

interpretation finite-pdigraph α ⟨2N⟩ ⟨if2 ℬ ℬ⟩

```

{proof}

lemma *digraph-dg-prod-2*[*dg-cs-intros*]: *digraph* α ($\mathfrak{A} \times_{DG} \mathfrak{B}$)
{proof}

end

Object

context

fixes $\alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B}$
assumes \mathfrak{A} : *digraph* α \mathfrak{A} **and** \mathfrak{B} : *digraph* α \mathfrak{B}
begin

lemma *dg-prod-2-ObjI*:
assumes $a \in_{\circ} \mathfrak{A}(\text{Obj})$ **and** $b \in_{\circ} \mathfrak{B}(\text{Obj})$
shows $[a, b]_{\circ} \in_{\circ} (\mathfrak{A} \times_{DG} \mathfrak{B})(\text{Obj})$
{proof}

lemma *dg-prod-2-ObjI'*[*dg-prod-cs-intros*]:
assumes $ab = [a, b]_{\circ}$ **and** $a \in_{\circ} \mathfrak{A}(\text{Obj})$ **and** $b \in_{\circ} \mathfrak{B}(\text{Obj})$
shows $ab \in_{\circ} (\mathfrak{A} \times_{DG} \mathfrak{B})(\text{Obj})$
{proof}

lemma *dg-prod-2-ObjE*:
assumes $ab \in_{\circ} (\mathfrak{A} \times_{DG} \mathfrak{B})(\text{Obj})$
obtains $a b$ **where** $ab = [a, b]_{\circ}$ **and** $a \in_{\circ} \mathfrak{A}(\text{Obj})$ **and** $b \in_{\circ} \mathfrak{B}(\text{Obj})$
{proof}

end

Arrow

context

fixes $\alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B}$
assumes \mathfrak{A} : *digraph* α \mathfrak{A} **and** \mathfrak{B} : *digraph* α \mathfrak{B}
begin

lemma *dg-prod-2-ArrI*:
assumes $g \in_{\circ} \mathfrak{A}(\text{Arr})$ **and** $f \in_{\circ} \mathfrak{B}(\text{Arr})$
shows $[g, f]_{\circ} \in_{\circ} (\mathfrak{A} \times_{DG} \mathfrak{B})(\text{Arr})$
{proof}

lemma *dg-prod-2-ArrI'*[*dg-prod-cs-intros*]:
assumes $gf = [g, f]_{\circ}$ **and** $g \in_{\circ} \mathfrak{A}(\text{Arr})$ **and** $f \in_{\circ} \mathfrak{B}(\text{Arr})$
shows $[g, f]_{\circ} \in_{\circ} (\mathfrak{A} \times_{DG} \mathfrak{B})(\text{Arr})$
{proof}

lemma *dg-prod-2-ArrE*:
assumes $gf \in_{\circ} (\mathfrak{A} \times_{DG} \mathfrak{B})(\text{Arr})$
obtains $g f$ **where** $gf = [g, f]_{\circ}$ **and** $g \in_{\circ} \mathfrak{A}(\text{Arr})$ **and** $f \in_{\circ} \mathfrak{B}(\text{Arr})$
{proof}

end

Arrow with a domain and a codomain

context

fixes $\alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B}$

```

assumes  $\mathfrak{A}$ : digraph  $\alpha \mathfrak{A}$  and  $\mathfrak{B}$ : digraph  $\alpha \mathfrak{B}$ 
begin

interpretation  $\mathcal{Z} \alpha \langle proof \rangle$ 
interpretation  $\mathfrak{A}$ : digraph  $\alpha \mathfrak{A} \langle proof \rangle$ 
interpretation  $\mathfrak{B}$ : digraph  $\alpha \mathfrak{B} \langle proof \rangle$ 
interpretation finite-pdigraph  $\alpha \langle 2_{\mathbb{N}} \rangle \langle if2 \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \rangle \langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma dg-prod-2-is-arrI:
assumes  $g : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{A}} c$  and  $f : b \mapsto_{\mathfrak{B}} d$ 
shows  $[g, f]_{\circ} : [a, b]_{\circ} \mapsto_{\mathfrak{A} \times_{DG} \mathfrak{B}} [c, d]_{\circ} \langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma dg-prod-2-is-arrI'[dg-prod-cs-intros]:
assumes  $gf = [g, f]_{\circ}$ 
and  $ab = [a, b]_{\circ}$ 
and  $cd = [c, d]_{\circ}$ 
and  $g : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{A}} c$ 
and  $f : b \mapsto_{\mathfrak{B}} d$ 
shows  $gf : ab \mapsto_{\mathfrak{A} \times_{DG} \mathfrak{B}} cd \langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma dg-prod-2-is-arrE:
assumes  $gf : ab \mapsto_{\mathfrak{A} \times_{DG} \mathfrak{B}} cd$ 
obtains  $g f a b c d$ 
where  $gf = [g, f]_{\circ}$ 
and  $ab = [a, b]_{\circ}$ 
and  $cd = [c, d]_{\circ}$ 
and  $g : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{A}} c$ 
and  $f : b \mapsto_{\mathfrak{B}} d$ 
⟨proof⟩

end

```

Domain

```

context
fixes  $\alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B}$ 
assumes  $\mathfrak{A}$ : digraph  $\alpha \mathfrak{A}$  and  $\mathfrak{B}$ : digraph  $\alpha \mathfrak{B}$ 
begin

lemma dg-prod-2-Dom-vsv: vsv  $((\mathfrak{A} \times_{DG} \mathfrak{B})(\mathit{Dom})) \langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma dg-prod-2-Dom-vdomain[dg-cs-simps]:
 $\mathcal{D}_{\circ} ((\mathfrak{A} \times_{DG} \mathfrak{B})(\mathit{Dom})) = (\mathfrak{A} \times_{DG} \mathfrak{B})(\mathit{Arr}) \langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma dg-prod-2-Dom-app[dg-prod-cs-simps]:
assumes  $[g, f]_{\circ} \in_{\circ} (\mathfrak{A} \times_{DG} \mathfrak{B})(\mathit{Arr})$ 
shows  $(\mathfrak{A} \times_{DG} \mathfrak{B})(\mathit{Dom})([g, f]_{\bullet}) = [\mathfrak{A}(\mathit{Dom})(g), \mathfrak{B}(\mathit{Dom})(f)]_{\circ} \langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma dg-prod-2-Dom-vrange:  $\mathcal{R}_{\circ} ((\mathfrak{A} \times_{DG} \mathfrak{B})(\mathit{Dom})) \subseteq_{\circ} (\mathfrak{A} \times_{DG} \mathfrak{B})(\mathit{Obj}) \langle proof \rangle$ 

end

```

Codomain**context** **fixes** $\alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B}$ **assumes** \mathfrak{A} : *digraph* $\alpha \mathfrak{A}$ **and** \mathfrak{B} : *digraph* $\alpha \mathfrak{B}$ **begin****lemma** *dg-prod-2-Cod-vsv*: *vsv* $((\mathfrak{A} \times_{DG} \mathfrak{B})(\mathbb{C}od))$
 *{proof}***lemma** *dg-prod-2-Cod-vdomain*[*dg-cs-simps*]:
 $\mathcal{D}_o ((\mathfrak{A} \times_{DG} \mathfrak{B})(\mathbb{C}od)) = (\mathfrak{A} \times_{DG} \mathfrak{B})(\mathbb{A}rr)$
 *{proof}***lemma** *dg-prod-2-Cod-app*[*dg-prod-cs-simps*]:
 assumes $[g, f]_o \in_o (\mathfrak{A} \times_{DG} \mathfrak{B})(\mathbb{A}rr)$
 shows $(\mathfrak{A} \times_{DG} \mathfrak{B})(\mathbb{C}od)(g, f)_o = [\mathfrak{A}(\mathbb{C}od)(g), \mathfrak{B}(\mathbb{C}od)(f)]_o$
 *{proof}***lemma** *dg-prod-2-Cod-vrange*: $\mathcal{R}_o ((\mathfrak{A} \times_{DG} \mathfrak{B})(\mathbb{C}od)) \subseteq_o (\mathfrak{A} \times_{DG} \mathfrak{B})(\mathbb{O}bj)$
 *{proof}***end****Opposite product digraph****context** **fixes** $\alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B}$ **assumes** \mathfrak{A} : *digraph* $\alpha \mathfrak{A}$ **and** \mathfrak{B} : *digraph* $\alpha \mathfrak{B}$ **begin****interpretation** \mathfrak{A} : *digraph* $\alpha \mathfrak{A}$ *{proof}*
interpretation \mathfrak{B} : *digraph* $\alpha \mathfrak{B}$ *{proof}***lemma** *dg-prod-2-op-dg-dg-Obj*[*dg-op-simps*]:
 $(op-dg \mathfrak{A} \times_{DG} \mathfrak{B})(\mathbb{O}bj) = (\mathfrak{A} \times_{DG} \mathfrak{B})(\mathbb{O}bj)$
 *{proof}***lemma** *dg-prod-2-dg-op-dg-Obj*[*dg-op-simps*]:
 $(\mathfrak{A} \times_{DG} op-dg \mathfrak{B})(\mathbb{O}bj) = (\mathfrak{A} \times_{DG} \mathfrak{B})(\mathbb{O}bj)$
 *{proof}***lemma** *dg-prod-2-op-dg-dg-Arr*[*dg-op-simps*]:
 $(op-dg \mathfrak{A} \times_{DG} \mathfrak{B})(\mathbb{A}rr) = (\mathfrak{A} \times_{DG} \mathfrak{B})(\mathbb{A}rr)$
 *{proof}***lemma** *dg-prod-2-dg-op-dg-Arr*[*dg-op-simps*]:
 $(\mathfrak{A} \times_{DG} op-dg \mathfrak{B})(\mathbb{A}rr) = (\mathfrak{A} \times_{DG} \mathfrak{B})(\mathbb{A}rr)$
 *{proof}***end****context** **fixes** $\alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B}$ **assumes** \mathfrak{A} : *digraph* $\alpha \mathfrak{A}$ **and** \mathfrak{B} : *digraph* $\alpha \mathfrak{B}$ **begin****lemma** *op-dg-dg-prod-2*[*dg-op-simps*]: $op-dg (\mathfrak{A} \times_{DG} \mathfrak{B}) = op-dg \mathfrak{A} \times_{DG} op-dg \mathfrak{B}$
 {proof}

end

3.8.12 Projections for the product of two digraphs

Definition and elementary properties

```
definition dghm-proj-fst ::  $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V (\langle \pi_{DG.1} \rangle)$ 
  where  $\pi_{DG.1} \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} = dghm\text{-proj} (2_N) (\text{if2 } \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B}) 0$ 
definition dghm-proj-snd ::  $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V (\langle \pi_{DG.2} \rangle)$ 
  where  $\pi_{DG.2} \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} = dghm\text{-proj} (2_N) (\text{if2 } \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B}) (1_N)$ 
```

Object map for a projection of a product of two digraphs

context

```
fixes  $\alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B}$ 
assumes  $\mathfrak{A}$ : digraph  $\alpha \mathfrak{A}$  and  $\mathfrak{B}$ : digraph  $\alpha \mathfrak{B}$ 
begin
```

```
lemma dghm-proj-fst-ObjMap-app[dg-cs-simps]:
  assumes  $[a, b]_o \in_o (\mathfrak{A} \times_{DG} \mathfrak{B})(Obj)$ 
  shows  $\pi_{DG.1} \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B}(ObjMap)([a, b]_o) = a$ 
  {proof}
```

```
lemma dghm-proj-snd-ObjMap-app[dg-cs-simps]:
  assumes  $[a, b]_o \in_o (\mathfrak{A} \times_{DG} \mathfrak{B})(Obj)$ 
  shows  $\pi_{DG.2} \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B}(ObjMap)([a, b]_o) = b$ 
  {proof}
```

end

Arrow map for a projection of a product of two digraphs

context

```
fixes  $\alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B}$ 
assumes  $\mathfrak{A}$ : digraph  $\alpha \mathfrak{A}$  and  $\mathfrak{B}$ : digraph  $\alpha \mathfrak{B}$ 
begin
```

```
lemma dghm-proj-fst-ArrMap-app[dg-cs-simps]:
  assumes  $[g, f]_o \in_o (\mathfrak{A} \times_{DG} \mathfrak{B})(Arr)$ 
  shows  $\pi_{DG.1} \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B}(ArrMap)([g, f]_o) = g$ 
  {proof}
```

```
lemma dghm-proj-snd-ArrMap-app[dg-cs-simps]:
  assumes  $[g, f]_o \in_o (\mathfrak{A} \times_{DG} \mathfrak{B})(Arr)$ 
  shows  $\pi_{DG.2} \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B}(ArrMap)([g, f]_o) = f$ 
  {proof}
```

end

Domain and codomain of a projection of a product of two digraphs

```
lemma dghm-proj-fst-HomDom:  $\pi_{DG.1} \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B}(HomDom) = \mathfrak{A} \times_{DG} \mathfrak{B}$ 
  {proof}
```

```
lemma dghm-proj-fst-HomCod:  $\pi_{DG.1} \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B}(HomCod) = \mathfrak{A}$ 
  {proof}
```

```
lemma dghm-proj-snd-HomDom:  $\pi_{DG.2} \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B}(HomDom) = \mathfrak{A} \times_{DG} \mathfrak{B}$ 
```

{proof}

lemma *dghm-proj-snd-HomCod*: $\pi_{DG.2} \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B}(\text{HomCod}) = \mathfrak{B}$
{proof}

Projection of a product of two digraphs is a digraph homomorphism

context

fixes $\alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B}$

assumes \mathfrak{A} : *digraph* $\alpha \mathfrak{A}$ and \mathfrak{B} : *digraph* $\alpha \mathfrak{B}$

begin

interpretation *finite-pdigraph* $\alpha \langle 2_N \rangle$ *if2* $\mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B}$
{proof}

lemma *dghm-proj-fst-is-dghm*:

assumes $i \in_0 I$

shows $\pi_{DG.1} \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} : \mathfrak{A} \times_{DG} \mathfrak{B} \mapsto_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{A}$

{proof}

lemma *dghm-proj-fst-is-dghm' [dg-cs-intros]*:

assumes $i \in_0 I$ and $\mathfrak{C} = \mathfrak{A} \times_{DG} \mathfrak{B}$ and $\mathfrak{D} = \mathfrak{A}$

shows $\pi_{DG.1} \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} : \mathfrak{C} \mapsto_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{D}$

{proof}

lemma *dghm-proj-snd-is-dghm*:

assumes $i \in_0 I$

shows $\pi_{DG.2} \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} : \mathfrak{A} \times_{DG} \mathfrak{B} \mapsto_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$

{proof}

lemma *dghm-proj-snd-is-dghm' [dg-cs-intros]*:

assumes $i \in_0 I$ and $\mathfrak{C} = \mathfrak{A} \times_{DG} \mathfrak{B}$ and $\mathfrak{D} = \mathfrak{B}$

shows $\pi_{DG.2} \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} : \mathfrak{C} \mapsto_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{D}$

{proof}

end

3.8.13 Product of three digraphs

definition *dg-prod-3* :: $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V (\langle (- \times_{DG3} - \times_{DG3} -) \rangle [81, 81, 81] 80)$
 where $\mathfrak{A} \times_{DG3} \mathfrak{B} \times_{DG3} \mathfrak{C} = (\prod_{DG} i \in_0 3_N. \text{if3 } \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{C} i)$

Product of three digraphs is a digraph

context

fixes $\alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{C}$

assumes \mathfrak{A} : *digraph* $\alpha \mathfrak{A}$ and \mathfrak{B} : *digraph* $\alpha \mathfrak{B}$ and \mathfrak{C} : *digraph* $\alpha \mathfrak{C}$

begin

interpretation $\mathcal{Z} \alpha \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

interpretation \mathfrak{A} : *digraph* $\alpha \mathfrak{A} \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

interpretation \mathfrak{B} : *digraph* $\alpha \mathfrak{B} \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

interpretation \mathfrak{C} : *digraph* $\alpha \mathfrak{C} \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *finite-pdigraph-dg-prod-3*:

finite-pdigraph $\alpha \langle 3_N \rangle$ (*if3* $\mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{C}$)

{proof}

interpretation *finite-pdigraph* $\alpha \langle 3_N \rangle$ *if3* $\mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{C}$

{proof}

lemma *digraph-dg-prod-3[dg-cs-intros]*: *digraph* α $(\mathfrak{A} \times_{DG3} \mathfrak{B} \times_{DG3} \mathfrak{C})$
{proof}

end

Object

context

fixes $\alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{C}$

assumes \mathfrak{A} : *digraph* α \mathfrak{A} **and** \mathfrak{B} : *digraph* α \mathfrak{B} **and** \mathfrak{C} : *digraph* α \mathfrak{C}

begin

lemma *dg-prod-3-ObjI*:

assumes $a \in_0 \mathfrak{A}(\text{Obj})$ **and** $b \in_0 \mathfrak{B}(\text{Obj})$ **and** $c \in_0 \mathfrak{C}(\text{Obj})$

shows $[a, b, c]_0 \in_0 (\mathfrak{A} \times_{DG3} \mathfrak{B} \times_{DG3} \mathfrak{C})(\text{Obj})$

{proof}

lemma *dg-prod-3-ObjI'* [*dg-prod-cs-intros*]:

assumes $abc = [a, b, c]_0$ **and** $a \in_0 \mathfrak{A}(\text{Obj})$ **and** $b \in_0 \mathfrak{B}(\text{Obj})$ **and** $c \in_0 \mathfrak{C}(\text{Obj})$

shows $abc \in_0 (\mathfrak{A} \times_{DG3} \mathfrak{B} \times_{DG3} \mathfrak{C})(\text{Obj})$

{proof}

lemma *dg-prod-3-ObjE*:

assumes $abc \in_0 (\mathfrak{A} \times_{DG3} \mathfrak{B} \times_{DG3} \mathfrak{C})(\text{Obj})$

obtains $a b c$

where $abc = [a, b, c]_0$

and $a \in_0 \mathfrak{A}(\text{Obj})$

and $b \in_0 \mathfrak{B}(\text{Obj})$

and $c \in_0 \mathfrak{C}(\text{Obj})$

{proof}

end

Arrow

context

fixes $\alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{C}$

assumes \mathfrak{A} : *digraph* α \mathfrak{A} **and** \mathfrak{B} : *digraph* α \mathfrak{B} **and** \mathfrak{C} : *digraph* α \mathfrak{C}

begin

lemma *dg-prod-3-ArrI*:

assumes $h \in_0 \mathfrak{A}(\text{Arr})$ **and** $g \in_0 \mathfrak{B}(\text{Arr})$ **and** $f \in_0 \mathfrak{C}(\text{Arr})$

shows $[h, g, f]_0 \in_0 (\mathfrak{A} \times_{DG3} \mathfrak{B} \times_{DG3} \mathfrak{C})(\text{Arr})$

{proof}

lemma *dg-prod-3-ArrI'* [*dg-prod-cs-intros*]:

assumes $hgf = [h, g, f]_0$

and $h \in_0 \mathfrak{A}(\text{Arr})$

and $g \in_0 \mathfrak{B}(\text{Arr})$

and $f \in_0 \mathfrak{C}(\text{Arr})$

shows $[h, g, f]_0 \in_0 (\mathfrak{A} \times_{DG3} \mathfrak{B} \times_{DG3} \mathfrak{C})(\text{Arr})$

{proof}

lemma *dg-prod-3-ArrE*:

assumes $hgf \in_0 (\mathfrak{A} \times_{DG3} \mathfrak{B} \times_{DG3} \mathfrak{C})(\text{Arr})$

obtains $h g f$

where $hgf = [h, g, f] \circ$
and $h \in_{\circ} \mathfrak{A}(\text{Arr})$
and $g \in_{\circ} \mathfrak{B}(\text{Arr})$
and $f \in_{\circ} \mathfrak{C}(\text{Arr})$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

Arrow with a domain and a codomain

context

fixes $\alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{C}$

assumes $\mathfrak{A}: \text{digraph } \alpha \mathfrak{A}$ and $\mathfrak{B}: \text{digraph } \alpha \mathfrak{B}$ and $\mathfrak{C}: \text{digraph } \alpha \mathfrak{C}$

begin

interpretation $\mathcal{Z} \alpha \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

interpretation $\mathfrak{A}: \text{digraph } \alpha \mathfrak{A} \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

interpretation $\mathfrak{B}: \text{digraph } \alpha \mathfrak{B} \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

interpretation $\mathfrak{C}: \text{digraph } \alpha \mathfrak{C} \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

interpretation $\text{finite-pdigraph } \alpha \langle 3_{\mathbb{N}} \rangle \langle \text{if3 } \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{C} \rangle$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma dg-prod-3-is-arrI :

assumes $f : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{A}} b$ and $f' : a' \mapsto_{\mathfrak{B}} b'$ and $f'' : a'' \mapsto_{\mathfrak{C}} b''$

shows $[f, f', f''] \circ : [a, a', a''] \circ \mapsto_{\mathfrak{A} \times_{DG3} \mathfrak{B} \times_{DG3} \mathfrak{C}} [b, b', b''] \circ$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{dg-prod-3-is-arrI}'[\text{dg-prod-CS-intros}]$:

assumes $F = [f, f', f''] \circ$

and $A = [a, a', a''] \circ$

and $B = [b, b', b''] \circ$

and $f : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{A}} b$

and $f' : a' \mapsto_{\mathfrak{B}} b'$

and $f'' : a'' \mapsto_{\mathfrak{C}} b''$

shows $F : A \mapsto_{\mathfrak{A} \times_{DG3} \mathfrak{B} \times_{DG3} \mathfrak{C}} B$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma dg-prod-3-is-arrE :

assumes $F : A \mapsto_{\mathfrak{A} \times_{DG3} \mathfrak{B} \times_{DG3} \mathfrak{C}} B$

obtains $f f' f'' a a' a'' b b' b''$

where $F = [f, f', f''] \circ$

and $A = [a, a', a''] \circ$

and $B = [b, b', b''] \circ$

and $f : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{A}} b$

and $f' : a' \mapsto_{\mathfrak{B}} b'$

and $f'' : a'' \mapsto_{\mathfrak{C}} b''$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

Domain

context

fixes $\alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{C}$

assumes $\mathfrak{A}: \text{digraph } \alpha \mathfrak{A}$ and $\mathfrak{B}: \text{digraph } \alpha \mathfrak{B}$ and $\mathfrak{C}: \text{digraph } \alpha \mathfrak{C}$

begin

interpretation $\mathcal{Z} \alpha \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

interpretation \mathfrak{A} : *digraph* $\alpha \mathfrak{A} \langle proof \rangle$

interpretation \mathfrak{B} : *digraph* $\alpha \mathfrak{B} \langle proof \rangle$

interpretation \mathfrak{C} : *digraph* $\alpha \mathfrak{C} \langle proof \rangle$

lemma *dg-prod-3-Dom-vsv*: *vsv* $((\mathfrak{A} \times_{DG3} \mathfrak{B} \times_{DG3} \mathfrak{C})(Dom))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *dg-prod-3-Dom-vdomain*[*dg-cs-simps*]:

$$\mathcal{D}_o ((\mathfrak{A} \times_{DG3} \mathfrak{B} \times_{DG3} \mathfrak{C})(Dom)) = (\mathfrak{A} \times_{DG3} \mathfrak{B} \times_{DG3} \mathfrak{C})(Arr)$$

$$\langle proof \rangle$$

lemma *dg-prod-3-Dom-app*[*dg-prod-cs-simps*]:

$$\text{assumes } [f, f', f'']_o \in_o (\mathfrak{A} \times_{DG3} \mathfrak{B} \times_{DG3} \mathfrak{C})(Arr)$$

$$\text{shows } (\mathfrak{A} \times_{DG3} \mathfrak{B} \times_{DG3} \mathfrak{C})(Dom)(f, f', f'')_o =$$

$$[\mathfrak{A}(Dom)(f), \mathfrak{B}(Dom)(f'), \mathfrak{C}(Dom)(f'')]_o.$$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *dg-prod-3-Dom-vrange*:

$$\mathcal{R}_o ((\mathfrak{A} \times_{DG3} \mathfrak{B} \times_{DG3} \mathfrak{C})(Dom)) \subseteq_o (\mathfrak{A} \times_{DG3} \mathfrak{B} \times_{DG3} \mathfrak{C})(Obj)$$

$$\langle proof \rangle$$

end

Codomain

context

$$\text{fixes } \alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{C}$$

assumes \mathfrak{A} : *digraph* $\alpha \mathfrak{A}$ **and** \mathfrak{B} : *digraph* $\alpha \mathfrak{B}$ **and** \mathfrak{C} : *digraph* $\alpha \mathfrak{C}$

begin

interpretation \mathcal{Z} $\alpha \langle proof \rangle$

interpretation \mathfrak{A} : *digraph* $\alpha \mathfrak{A} \langle proof \rangle$

interpretation \mathfrak{B} : *digraph* $\alpha \mathfrak{B} \langle proof \rangle$

interpretation \mathfrak{C} : *digraph* $\alpha \mathfrak{C} \langle proof \rangle$

lemma *dg-prod-3-Cod-vsv*: *vsv* $((\mathfrak{A} \times_{DG3} \mathfrak{B} \times_{DG3} \mathfrak{C})(Cod))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *dg-prod-3-Cod-vdomain*[*dg-cs-simps*]:

$$\mathcal{D}_o ((\mathfrak{A} \times_{DG3} \mathfrak{B} \times_{DG3} \mathfrak{C})(Cod)) = (\mathfrak{A} \times_{DG3} \mathfrak{B} \times_{DG3} \mathfrak{C})(Arr)$$

$$\langle proof \rangle$$

lemma *dg-prod-3-Cod-app*[*dg-prod-cs-simps*]:

$$\text{assumes } [f, f', f'']_o \in_o (\mathfrak{A} \times_{DG3} \mathfrak{B} \times_{DG3} \mathfrak{C})(Arr)$$

shows

$$(\mathfrak{A} \times_{DG3} \mathfrak{B} \times_{DG3} \mathfrak{C})(Cod)(f, f', f'')_o =$$

$$[\mathfrak{A}(Cod)(f), \mathfrak{B}(Cod)(f'), \mathfrak{C}(Cod)(f'')]_o.$$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *dg-prod-3-Cod-vrange*:

$$\mathcal{R}_o ((\mathfrak{A} \times_{DG3} \mathfrak{B} \times_{DG3} \mathfrak{C})(Cod)) \subseteq_o (\mathfrak{A} \times_{DG3} \mathfrak{B} \times_{DG3} \mathfrak{C})(Obj)$$

$$\langle proof \rangle$$

end

3.9 Subdigraph

3.9.1 Background

In this body of work, a subdigraph is a natural generalization of the concept of a subcategory, as defined in Chapter I-3 in [39], to digraphs. It should be noted that a similar concept also exists in the conventional graph theory, but further details are considered to be outside of the scope of this work.

```
named-theorems dg-sub-cs-intros
named-theorems dg-sub-bw-cs-intros
named-theorems dg-sub-fw-cs-intros
named-theorems dg-sub-bw-cs-simps
```

3.9.2 Simple subdigraph

Definition and elementary properties

```
locale subdigraph = sdg: digraph α ℰ + dg: digraph α ℰ for α ℰ +
assumes subdg-Obj-vsubset[dg-sub-fw-cs-intros]:
  a ∈₀ ℰ(Obj) ⟹ a ∈₀ ℰ(Obj)
and subdg-is-arr-vsubset[dg-sub-fw-cs-intros]:
  f : a ↪₀ ℰ b ⟹ f : a ↪₀ ℰ b
```

```
abbreviation is-subdigraph ((-/ ⊆_{DG1} -) [51, 51] 50)
  where ℰ ⊆_{DGα} ℰ ≡ subdigraph α ℰ
```

```
lemmas [dg-sub-fw-cs-intros] =
subdigraph.subdg-Obj-vsubset
subdigraph.subdg-is-arr-vsubset
```

Rules.

```
lemma (in subdigraph) subdigraph-axioms'[dg-cs-intros]:
  assumes α' = α and ℰ' = ℰ
  shows ℰ' ⊆_{DGα'} ℰ
  {proof}
```

```
lemma (in subdigraph) subdigraph-axioms''[dg-cs-intros]:
  assumes α' = α and ℰ' = ℰ
  shows ℰ ⊆_{DGα'} ℰ'
  {proof}
```

```
mk-ide rf subdigraph-def[unfolded subdigraph-axioms-def]
| intro subdigraphI
| dest subdigraphD[dest]
| elim subdigraphE[elim!]|
```

```
lemmas [dg-sub-cs-intros] = subdigraphD(1,2)
```

The opposite subdigraph.

```
lemma (in subdigraph) subdg-subdigraph-op-dg-op-dg: op-dg ℰ ⊆_{DGα} op-dg ℰ
  {proof}
```

```
lemmas subdg-subdigraph-op-dg-op-dg[dg-op-intros] =
subdigraph.subdg-subdigraph-op-dg-op-dg
```

Further rules.

```
lemma (in subdigraph) subdg-objD:
```

```

assumes  $a \in_{\circ} \mathfrak{B}(\text{Obj})$ 
shows  $a \in_{\circ} \mathfrak{C}(\text{Obj})$ 
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemmas [ $dg\text{-sub}\text{-}fw\text{-}cs\text{-}intros]$ ] = subdigraph.subdg-objD

lemma (in subdigraph) subdg-arrD[ $dg\text{-sub}\text{-}fw\text{-}cs\text{-}intros$ ]:
assumes  $f \in_{\circ} \mathfrak{B}(\text{Arr})$ 
shows  $f \in_{\circ} \mathfrak{C}(\text{Arr})$ 
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemmas [ $dg\text{-sub}\text{-}fw\text{-}cs\text{-}intros]$ ] = subdigraph.subdg-arrD

lemma (in subdigraph) subdg-dom-simp:
assumes  $f \in_{\circ} \mathfrak{B}(\text{Arr})$ 
shows  $\mathfrak{B}(\text{Dom})(f) = \mathfrak{C}(\text{Dom})(f)$ 
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemmas [ $dg\text{-sub}\text{-}bw\text{-}cs\text{-}simps$ ] = subdigraph.subdg-dom-simp
```

```

lemma (in subdigraph) subdg-cod-simp:
assumes  $f \in_{\circ} \mathfrak{B}(\text{Arr})$ 
shows  $\mathfrak{B}(\text{Cod})(f) = \mathfrak{C}(\text{Cod})(f)$ 
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

```

lemmas [ $dg\text{-sub}\text{-}bw\text{-}cs\text{-}simps$ ] = subdigraph.subdg-cod-simp

lemma (in subdigraph) subdg-is-arrD:
assumes  $f : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{B}} b$ 
shows  $f : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{C}} b$ 
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

lemmas [$dg\text{-sub}\text{-}fw\text{-}cs\text{-}intros$] = *subdigraph.subdg-is-arrD*

The subdigraph relation is a partial order

```

lemma subdg-refl:
assumes digraph  $\alpha \mathfrak{A}$ 
shows  $\mathfrak{A} \subseteq_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{A}$ 
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

```

lemma subdg-trans[trans]:
assumes  $\mathfrak{A} \subseteq_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$  and  $\mathfrak{B} \subseteq_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$ 
shows  $\mathfrak{A} \subseteq_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$ 
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

```

lemma subdg-antisym:
assumes  $\mathfrak{A} \subseteq_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$  and  $\mathfrak{B} \subseteq_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{A}$ 
shows  $\mathfrak{A} = \mathfrak{B}$ 
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

3.9.3 Inclusion digraph homomorphism

Definition and elementary properties

See Chapter I-3 in [39].

```

definition dghm-inc ::  $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V$ 
where dghm-inc  $\mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{C} = [\text{vid-on } (\mathfrak{B}(\text{Obj})), \text{vid-on } (\mathfrak{B}(\text{Arr})), \mathfrak{B}, \mathfrak{C}]$ .
```

Components.

```
lemma dghm-inc-components:
  shows dghm-inc  $\mathfrak{B}$   $\mathfrak{C}(\text{ObjMap}) = \text{vid-on}(\mathfrak{B}(\text{Obj}))$ 
    and dghm-inc  $\mathfrak{B}$   $\mathfrak{C}(\text{ArrMap}) = \text{vid-on}(\mathfrak{B}(\text{Arr}))$ 
    and [dg-cs-simps]: dghm-inc  $\mathfrak{B}$   $\mathfrak{C}(\text{HomDom}) = \mathfrak{B}$ 
    and [dg-cs-simps]: dghm-inc  $\mathfrak{B}$   $\mathfrak{C}(\text{HomCod}) = \mathfrak{C}$ 
   $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$ 
```

Object map

```
mk-VLambda dghm-inc-components(1)[folded VLambda-vid-on]
|vsv dghm-inc-ObjMap-vsv[dg-cs-intros]|
|vdomain dghm-inc-ObjMap-vdomain[dg-cs-simps]|
|app dghm-inc-ObjMap-app[dg-cs-simps]|
```

Arrow map

```
mk-VLambda dghm-inc-components(2)[folded VLambda-vid-on]
|vsv dghm-inc-ArrMap-vsv[dg-cs-intros]|
|vdomain dghm-inc-ArrMap-vdomain[dg-cs-simps]|
|app dghm-inc-ArrMap-app[dg-cs-simps]|
```

Canonical inclusion digraph homomorphism associated with a subdigraph

```
sublocale subdigraph  $\subseteq$  inc: is-ft-dghm  $\alpha$   $\mathfrak{B}$   $\mathfrak{C}$   $\langle$  dghm-inc  $\mathfrak{B}$   $\mathfrak{C}$   $\rangle$ 
 $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$ 
```

```
lemmas (in subdigraph) subdg-dghm-inc-is-ft-dghm = inc.is-ft-dghm-axioms
```

The inclusion digraph homomorphism for the opposite digraphs

```
lemma (in subdigraph) subdg-dghm-inc-op-dg-is-dghm[dg-sub-cs-intros]:
  dghm-inc (op-dg  $\mathfrak{B}$ ) (op-dg  $\mathfrak{C}$ ) : op-dg  $\mathfrak{B} \leftrightarrow_{DG.\text{faithful}}^{\alpha}$  op-dg  $\mathfrak{C}$ 
   $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$ 
```

```
lemmas [dg-sub-cs-intros] = subdigraph.subdg-dghm-inc-op-dg-is-dghm
```

```
lemma (in subdigraph) subdg-op-dg-dghm-inc[dg-op-simps]:
  op-dghm (dghm-inc  $\mathfrak{B}$   $\mathfrak{C}$ ) = dghm-inc (op-dg  $\mathfrak{B}$ ) (op-dg  $\mathfrak{C}$ )
   $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$ 
```

```
lemmas [dg-op-simps] = subdigraph.subdg-op-dg-dghm-inc
```

3.9.4 Full subdigraph

See Chapter I-3 in [39].

```
locale fl-subdigraph = subdigraph +
assumes fl-subdg-is-fl-dghm-inc: dghm-inc  $\mathfrak{B}$   $\mathfrak{C} : \mathfrak{B} \leftrightarrow_{DG.\text{full}}^{\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$ 
```

```
abbreviation is-fl-subdigraph ((-/  $\subseteq_{DG.\text{full}}$  -)) [51, 51] 50)
  where  $\mathfrak{B} \subseteq_{DG.\text{full}} \mathfrak{C} \equiv$  fl-subdigraph  $\alpha$   $\mathfrak{B}$   $\mathfrak{C}$ 
```

```
sublocale fl-subdigraph  $\subseteq$  inc: is-fl-dghm  $\alpha$   $\mathfrak{B}$   $\mathfrak{C}$   $\langle$  dghm-inc  $\mathfrak{B}$   $\mathfrak{C}$   $\rangle$ 
 $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$ 
```

Rules.

```
lemma (in fl-subdigraph) fl-subdigraph-axioms'[dg-cs-intros]:
```

assumes $\alpha' = \alpha$ **and** $\mathfrak{B}' = \mathfrak{B}$
shows $\mathfrak{B}' \subseteq_{DG.full} \alpha' \mathfrak{C}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in *fl-subdigraph*) *fl-subdigraph-axioms''[dg-cs-intros]*:

assumes $\alpha' = \alpha$ **and** $\mathfrak{C}' = \mathfrak{C}$
shows $\mathfrak{B} \subseteq_{DG.full} \alpha' \mathfrak{C}'$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

mk-ide rf *fl-subdigraph-def*[unfolded *fl-subdigraph-axioms-def*]

|intro *fl-subdigraphI*
|dest *fl-subdigraphD*[*dest*]
|elim *fl-subdigraphE*[*elim!*]|

lemmas [*dg-sub-cs-intros*] = *fl-subdigraphD*(1)

Elementary properties.

lemma (in *fl-subdigraph*) *fl-subdg-Hom-eq*:

assumes $A \in_0 \mathfrak{B}(\text{Obj})$ **and** $B \in_0 \mathfrak{B}(\text{Obj})$
shows *Hom* $\mathfrak{B} A B = \text{Hom } \mathfrak{C} A B$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

3.9.5 Wide subdigraph

Definition and elementary properties

See [3]³).

locale *wide-subdigraph* = *subdigraph* +

assumes *wide-subdg-Obj*[*dg-sub-bw-cs-intros*]: $a \in_0 \mathfrak{C}(\text{Obj}) \implies a \in_0 \mathfrak{B}(\text{Obj})$

abbreviation *is-wide-subdigraph* ($\langle \langle - / \subseteq_{DG.wide1} - \rangle \rangle$ [51, 51] 50)

where $\mathfrak{B} \subseteq_{DG.wide} \mathfrak{C} \equiv \text{wide-subdigraph } \alpha \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{C}$

lemmas [*dg-sub-bw-cs-intros*] = *wide-subdigraph.wide-subdg-Obj*

Rules.

lemma (in *wide-subdigraph*) *wide-subdigraph-axioms'[dg-cs-intros]*:

assumes $\alpha' = \alpha$ **and** $\mathfrak{B}' = \mathfrak{B}$
shows $\mathfrak{B}' \subseteq_{DG.wide} \alpha' \mathfrak{C}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in *wide-subdigraph*) *wide-subdigraph-axioms''[dg-cs-intros]*:

assumes $\alpha' = \alpha$ **and** $\mathfrak{C}' = \mathfrak{C}$
shows $\mathfrak{B} \subseteq_{DG.wide} \alpha' \mathfrak{C}'$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

mk-ide rf *wide-subdigraph-def*[unfolded *wide-subdigraph-axioms-def*]

|intro *wide-subdigraphI*
|dest *wide-subdigraphD*[*dest*]
|elim *wide-subdigraphE*[*elim!*]|

lemmas [*dg-sub-cs-intros*] = *wide-subdigraphD*(1)

Elementary properties.

lemma (in *wide-subdigraph*) *wide-subdg-obj-eq[dg-sub-bw-cs-simps]*:

³<https://ncatlab.org/nlab/show/wide+subcategory>

$$\mathfrak{B}(\|Obj\|) = \mathfrak{C}(\|Obj\|)$$

{proof}

lemmas [dg-sub-bw-cs-simps] = wide-subdigraph.wide-subdg-obj-eq

The wide subdigraph relation is a partial order

lemma wide-subdg-refl:

assumes digraph α \mathfrak{A}
shows $\mathfrak{A} \subseteq_{DG.wide\alpha} \mathfrak{A}$

{proof}

lemma wide-subdg-trans[trans]:

assumes $\mathfrak{A} \subseteq_{DG.wide\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$ **and** $\mathfrak{B} \subseteq_{DG.wide\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$
shows $\mathfrak{A} \subseteq_{DG.wide\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$

{proof}

lemma wide-subdg-antisym:

assumes $\mathfrak{A} \subseteq_{DG.wide\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$ **and** $\mathfrak{B} \subseteq_{DG.wide\alpha} \mathfrak{A}$
shows $\mathfrak{A} = \mathfrak{B}$

{proof}

3.10 Simple digraphs

3.10.1 Background

The section presents a variety of simple digraphs, such as the empty digraph 0 and a digraph with one object and one arrow 1. All of the entities presented in this section are generalizations of certain simple categories, whose definitions can be found in [39].

3.10.2 Empty digraph 0

Definition and elementary properties

See Chapter I-2 in [39].

```
definition dg-0 :: V
  where dg-0 = [0, 0, 0, 0]。
```

Components.

lemma dg-0-components:

```
shows dg-0(|Obj|) = 0
  and dg-0(|Arr|) = 0
  and dg-0(|Dom|) = 0
  and dg-0(|Cod|) = 0
  ⟨proof⟩
```

0 is a digraph

```
lemma (in Z) digraph-dg-0[dg-CS-intros]: digraph α dg-0
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemmas [dg-CS-intros] = Z.digraph-dg-0
```

Opposite of the digraph 0

```
lemma op-dg-dg-0[dg-OP-simps]: op-dg (dg-0) = dg-0
  ⟨proof⟩
```

Arrow with a domain and a codomain

```
lemma dg-0-is-arr-iff[simp]: ℑ : A ↪dg-0 B ↔ False
  ⟨proof⟩
```

A digraph without objects is empty

```
lemma (in digraph) dg-dg-0-if-Obj-0:
  assumes ℑ(|Obj|) = 0
  shows ℑ = dg-0
  ⟨proof⟩
```

3.10.3 Empty digraph homomorphism

Definition and elementary properties

```
definition dghm-0 :: V ⇒ V
  where dghm-0 A = [0, 0, dg-0, A]。
```

Components.

```
lemma dghm-0-components:
  shows dghm-0 A(|ObjMap|) = 0
```

```

and  $dghm\text{-}0 \mathfrak{A}(\text{ArrMap}) = 0$ 
and  $dghm\text{-}0 \mathfrak{A}(\text{HomDom}) = dg\text{-}0$ 
and  $dghm\text{-}0 \mathfrak{A}(\text{HomCod}) = \mathfrak{A}$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

Opposite empty digraph homomorphism.

```

lemma  $op\text{-}dghm\text{-}dghm\text{-}0 : op\text{-}dghm (dghm\text{-}0 \mathfrak{C}) = dghm\text{-}0 (op\text{-}dg \mathfrak{C})$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

Object map

```

lemma  $dghm\text{-}0\text{-}ObjMap\text{-}vsv[dg\text{-}cs\text{-}intros] : vsv (dghm\text{-}0 \mathfrak{C}(\text{ObjMap}))$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

Arrow map

```

lemma  $dghm\text{-}0\text{-}ArrMap\text{-}vsv[dg\text{-}cs\text{-}intros] : vsv (dghm\text{-}0 \mathfrak{C}(\text{ArrMap}))$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

Empty digraph homomorphism is a faithful digraph homomorphism

```

lemma (in  $\mathcal{Z}$ )  $dghm\text{-}0\text{-}is\text{-}ft\text{-}dghm$ :
assumes  $digraph \alpha \mathfrak{A}$ 
shows  $dghm\text{-}0 \mathfrak{A} : dg\text{-}0 \mapsto_{DG.\text{faithful}\alpha} \mathfrak{A}$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma (in  $\mathcal{Z}$ )  $dghm\text{-}0\text{-}is\text{-}ft\text{-}dghm' [dghm\text{-}cs\text{-}intros]$ :
assumes  $digraph \alpha \mathfrak{A}$ 
and  $\mathfrak{B}' = \mathfrak{A}$ 
and  $\mathfrak{A}' = dg\text{-}0$ 
shows  $dghm\text{-}0 \mathfrak{A} : \mathfrak{A}' \mapsto_{DG.\text{faithful}\alpha} \mathfrak{B}'$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

```
lemmas [dghm-cs-intros] =  $\mathcal{Z}.dghm\text{-}0\text{-}is\text{-}ft\text{-}dghm'$ 
```

```

lemma (in  $\mathcal{Z}$ )  $dghm\text{-}0\text{-}is\text{-}dghm$ :
assumes  $digraph \alpha \mathfrak{A}$ 
shows  $dghm\text{-}0 \mathfrak{A} : dg\text{-}0 \mapsto_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{A}$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma (in  $\mathcal{Z}$ )  $dghm\text{-}0\text{-}is\text{-}dghm' [dg\text{-}cs\text{-}intros]$ :
assumes  $digraph \alpha \mathfrak{A}$ 
and  $\mathfrak{B}' = \mathfrak{A}$ 
and  $\mathfrak{A}' = dg\text{-}0$ 
shows  $dghm\text{-}0 \mathfrak{A} : \mathfrak{A}' \mapsto_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{B}'$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

```
lemmas [dg-cs-intros] =  $\mathcal{Z}.dghm\text{-}0\text{-}is\text{-}dghm'$ 
```

Further properties

```

lemma  $is\text{-}dghm\text{-}is\text{-}dghm\text{-}0\text{-}if\text{-}dg\text{-}0$ :
assumes  $\mathfrak{F} : dg\text{-}0 \mapsto_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$ 
shows  $\mathfrak{F} = dghm\text{-}0 \mathfrak{C}$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

3.10.4 Empty transformation of digraph homomorphisms

Definition and elementary properties

definition $tdghm-0 :: V \Rightarrow V$
where $tdghm-0 \mathfrak{C} = [0, dghm-0 \mathfrak{C}, dghm-0 \mathfrak{C}, dg-0, \mathfrak{C}]$.

Components.

lemma $tdghm-0\text{-components}$:

shows $tdghm-0 \mathfrak{C}(\text{NTMap}) = 0$
and [$dg\text{-cs-simps}$]: $tdghm-0 \mathfrak{C}(\text{NTDom}) = dghm-0 \mathfrak{C}$
and [$dg\text{-cs-simps}$]: $tdghm-0 \mathfrak{C}(\text{NTCod}) = dghm-0 \mathfrak{C}$
and [$dg\text{-cs-simps}$]: $tdghm-0 \mathfrak{C}(\text{NTDGDom}) = dg-0$
and [$dg\text{-cs-simps}$]: $tdghm-0 \mathfrak{C}(\text{NTDGCode}) = \mathfrak{C}$

$\langle proof \rangle$

Duality.

lemma $op\text{-}tdghm\text{-}tdghm-0: op\text{-}tdghm (tdghm-0 \mathfrak{C}) = tdghm-0 (op\text{-}dg \mathfrak{C})$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Transformation map

lemma $tdghm-0\text{-NTMap-vsv}[dg\text{-cs-intros}]: vsv (tdghm-0 \mathfrak{C}(\text{NTMap}))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $tdghm-0\text{-NTMap-vdomain}[dg\text{-cs-simps}]: \mathcal{D}_\circ (tdghm-0 \mathfrak{C}(\text{NTMap})) = 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $tdghm-0\text{-NTMap-vrange}[dg\text{-cs-simps}]: \mathcal{R}_\circ (tdghm-0 \mathfrak{C}(\text{NTMap})) = 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Empty transformation of digraph homomorphisms is a transformation of digraph homomorphisms

lemma (in digraph) $dg\text{-}tdghm\text{-}0\text{-}is\text{-}tdghmI$:
 $tdghm-0 \mathfrak{C} : dghm-0 \mathfrak{C} \mapsto_{DGHM} dghm-0 \mathfrak{C} : dg-0 \mapsto_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in digraph) $dg\text{-}tdghm\text{-}0\text{-}is\text{-}tdghmI'[dg\text{-}cs\text{-}intros]$:
assumes $\mathfrak{F}' = dghm-0 \mathfrak{C}$
and $\mathfrak{G}' = dghm-0 \mathfrak{C}$
and $\mathfrak{A}' = dg-0$
and $\mathfrak{B}' = \mathfrak{C}$
and $\mathfrak{F}' = \mathfrak{F}$
and $\mathfrak{G}' = \mathfrak{G}$
shows $tdghm-0 \mathfrak{C} : \mathfrak{F}' \mapsto_{DGHM} \mathfrak{G}' : \mathfrak{A}' \mapsto_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{B}'$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas [$dg\text{-}cs\text{-}intros$] = $digraph.dg\text{-}tdghm\text{-}0\text{-}is\text{-}tdghmI'$

lemma $is\text{-}tdghm\text{-}is\text{-}tdghm\text{-}0\text{-}if\text{-}dg\text{-}0$:
assumes $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{DGHM} \mathfrak{G} : dg-0 \mapsto_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$
shows $\mathfrak{N} = tdghm-0 \mathfrak{C}$ and $\mathfrak{F} = dghm-0 \mathfrak{C}$ and $\mathfrak{G} = dghm-0 \mathfrak{C}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

3.10.5 10: digraph with one object and no arrows

Definition and elementary properties

definition $dg\text{-}10 :: V \Rightarrow V$

where $dg\text{-}10 \alpha = [set \{\alpha\}, 0, 0, 0]_o$.

Components.

lemma *dg-10-components*:

shows $dg\text{-}10 \alpha(\text{Obj}) = set \{\alpha\}$
and $dg\text{-}10 \alpha(\text{Arr}) = 0$
and $dg\text{-}10 \alpha(\text{Dom}) = 0$
and $dg\text{-}10 \alpha(\text{Cod}) = 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

10 is a digraph

lemma (in \mathcal{Z}) *digraph-dg-10*:

assumes $\alpha \in_o Vset \alpha$
shows *digraph* α ($dg\text{-}10 \alpha$)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Arrow with a domain and a codomain

lemma *dg-10-is-arr-iff*: $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{dg\text{-}10} \mathfrak{B} \longleftrightarrow False$

$\langle proof \rangle$

3.10.6 1: digraph with one object and one arrow

Definition and elementary properties

definition *dg-1* :: $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V$

where $dg\text{-}1 \alpha \mathfrak{f} = [set \{\alpha\}, set \{\mathfrak{f}\}, set \{\langle \mathfrak{f}, \alpha \rangle\}, set \{\langle \mathfrak{f}, \alpha \rangle\}]_o$.

Components.

lemma *dg-1-components*:

shows $dg\text{-}1 \alpha \mathfrak{f}(\text{Obj}) = set \{\alpha\}$
and $dg\text{-}1 \alpha \mathfrak{f}(\text{Arr}) = set \{\mathfrak{f}\}$
and $dg\text{-}1 \alpha \mathfrak{f}(\text{Dom}) = set \{\langle \mathfrak{f}, \alpha \rangle\}$
and $dg\text{-}1 \alpha \mathfrak{f}(\text{Cod}) = set \{\langle \mathfrak{f}, \alpha \rangle\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

1 is a digraph

lemma (in \mathcal{Z}) *digraph-dg-1*:

assumes $\alpha \in_o Vset \alpha$ **and** $\mathfrak{f} \in_o Vset \alpha$
shows *digraph* α ($dg\text{-}1 \alpha \mathfrak{f}$)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Arrow with a domain and a codomain

lemma *dg-1-is-arrI*:

assumes $a = \alpha$ **and** $b = \alpha$ **and** $f = \mathfrak{f}$
shows $f : a \mapsto_{dg\text{-}1} \alpha \mathfrak{f} b$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *dg-1-is-arrD*:

assumes $f : a \mapsto_{dg\text{-}1} \alpha \mathfrak{f} b$
shows $a = \alpha$ **and** $b = \alpha$ **and** $f = \mathfrak{f}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *dg-1-is-arrE*:

assumes $f : a \mapsto_{dg\text{-}1} \alpha \mathfrak{f} b$

obtains $a = \mathfrak{a}$ **and** $b = \mathfrak{a}$ **and** $f = \mathfrak{f}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $dg\text{-}1\text{-}is\text{-}arr\text{-}iff$: $f : a \mapsto_{dg\text{-}1} \mathfrak{a} \mathfrak{f} b \longleftrightarrow (a = \mathfrak{a} \wedge b = \mathfrak{a} \wedge f = \mathfrak{f})$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

3.11 GRPH as a digraph

3.11.1 Background

Conventionally, *GRPH* defined as a category of digraphs and digraph homomorphisms (e.g., see Chapter II-7 in [39]). However, there is little that can prevent one from exposing *GRPH* as a digraph and provide additional structure gradually later. Thus, in this section, α -*GRPH* is defined as a digraph of digraphs and digraph homomorphisms in V_α .

```
named-theorems GRPH-CS-SIMPS
named-theorems GRPH-CS-INTROS
```

3.11.2 Definition and elementary properties

```
definition dg-GRPH :: V ⇒ V
```

```
where dg-GRPH α =
```

```
[  
  set {C. digraph α C},  
  all-dghms α,  
  (λf ∈ all-dghms α. f(HomDom)),  
  (λf ∈ all-dghms α. f(HomCod))  
]
```

Components.

```
lemma dg-GRPH-components:
```

```
shows dg-GRPH α(Obj) = set {C. digraph α C}  
and dg-GRPH α(Arr) = all-dghms α  
and dg-GRPH α(Dom) = (λf ∈ all-dghms α. f(HomDom))  
and dg-GRPH α(Cod) = (λf ∈ all-dghms α. f(HomCod))  
{proof}
```

3.11.3 Object

```
lemma dg-GRPH-ObjI:
```

```
assumes digraph α A  
shows A ∈ dg-GRPH α(Obj)  
{proof}
```

```
lemma dg-GRPH-ObjD:
```

```
assumes A ∈ dg-GRPH α(Obj)  
shows digraph α A  
{proof}
```

```
lemma dg-GRPH-ObjE:
```

```
assumes A ∈ dg-GRPH α(Obj)  
obtains digraph α A  
{proof}
```

```
lemma dg-GRPH-Obj-Iff[GRPH-CS-SIMPS]:
```

```
A ∈ dg-GRPH α(Obj) ↔ digraph α A  
{proof}
```

3.11.4 Domain

```
mk-VLambda dg-GRPH-components(3)
```

```
|vsv dg-GRPH-Dom-vsv[GRPH-CS-INTROS]|  
|vdomain dg-GRPH-Dom-vdomain[GRPH-CS-SIMPS]|  
|app dg-GRPH-Dom-app[GRPH-CS-SIMPS]|
```

lemma *dg-GRPH-Dom-vrange*: \mathcal{R}_\circ (*dg-GRPH* $\alpha(\text{Dom})$) \subseteq_\circ *dg-GRPH* $\alpha(\text{Obj})$
{proof}

3.11.5 Codomain

mk-VLambda *dg-GRPH-components(4)*
|*vsv dg-GRPH-Cod-vsv*[*GRPH-CS-intros*]
|*vdomain dg-GRPH-Cod-vdomain*[*GRPH-CS-simps*]
|*app dg-GRPH-Cod-app*[*GRPH-CS-simps*]

lemma *dg-GRPH-Cod-vrange*: \mathcal{R}_\circ (*dg-GRPH* $\alpha(\text{Cod})$) \subseteq_\circ *dg-GRPH* $\alpha(\text{Obj})$
{proof}

3.11.6 GRPH is a digraph

lemma (in \mathcal{Z}) *tiny-digraph-dg-GRPH*:
assumes $\mathcal{Z} \beta$ **and** $\alpha \epsilon_\circ \beta$
shows *tiny-digraph* β (*dg-GRPH* α)
{proof}

3.11.7 Arrow with a domain and a codomain

lemma *dg-GRPH-is-arrI*:
assumes $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
shows $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \hookrightarrow_{dg-GRPH \alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
{proof}

lemma *dg-GRPH-is-arrD*:
assumes $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \hookrightarrow_{dg-GRPH \alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
shows $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
{proof}

lemma *dg-GRPH-is-arrE*:
assumes $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \hookrightarrow_{dg-GRPH \alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
obtains $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
{proof}

lemma *dg-GRPH-is-arr-iff*[*GRPH-CS-simps*]:
 $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \hookrightarrow_{dg-GRPH \alpha} \mathfrak{B} \longleftrightarrow \mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
{proof}

3.12 *Rel* as a digraph

3.12.1 Background

Rel is usually defined as a category of sets and binary relations (e.g., see Chapter I-7 in [39]). However, there is little that can prevent one from exposing *Rel* as a digraph and provide additional structure gradually later. Thus, in this section, α -*Rel* is defined as a digraph of sets and binary relations in V_α .

```
named-theorems dg-Rel-shared-cs-simps
named-theorems dg-Rel-shared-cs-intros
```

```
named-theorems dg-Rel-cs-simps
named-theorems dg-Rel-cs-intros
```

3.12.2 Canonical arrow for V

```
named-theorems arr-field-simps
```

```
definition ArrVal :: V where [arr-field-simps]: ArrVal = 0
definition ArrDom :: V where [arr-field-simps]: ArrDom = 1 $\mathbb{N}$ 
definition ArrCod :: V where [arr-field-simps]: ArrCod = 2 $\mathbb{N}$ 
```

```
lemma ArrVal-eq-helper:
```

```
assumes f = g
shows f([ArrVal])(a) = g([ArrVal])(a)
⟨proof⟩
```

3.12.3 Arrow for *Rel*

Definition and elementary properties

```
locale arr-Rel = Z α + vfsequence T + ArrVal: vbrelation ⟨T([ArrVal])⟩ for α T +
assumes arr-Rel-length[dg-Rel-shared-cs-simps, dg-Rel-cs-simps]:
  vcard T = 3 $\mathbb{N}$ 
  and arr-Rel-ArrVal-vdomain: D $\circ$  (T([ArrVal])) ⊆ $\circ$  T([ArrDom])
  and arr-Rel-ArrVal-vrange: R $\circ$  (T([ArrVal])) ⊆ $\circ$  T([ArrCod])
  and arr-Rel-ArrDom-in-Vset: T([ArrDom]) ∈ $\circ$  Vset α
  and arr-Rel-ArrCod-in-Vset: T([ArrCod]) ∈ $\circ$  Vset α
```

```
lemmas [dg-Rel-shared-cs-simps, dg-Rel-cs-simps] = arr-Rel.arr-Rel-length
```

Components.

```
lemma arr-Rel-components[dg-Rel-shared-cs-simps, dg-Rel-cs-simps]:
  shows [f, A, B] $\circ$ ([ArrVal]) = f
  and [f, A, B] $\circ$ ([ArrDom]) = A
  and [f, A, B] $\circ$ ([ArrCod]) = B
  ⟨proof⟩
```

Rules.

```
lemma (in arr-Rel) arr-Rel-axioms'[dg-cs-intros, dg-Rel-cs-intros]:
  assumes α' = α
  shows arr-Rel α' T
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
mk-ide rf arr-Rel-def[unfolded arr-Rel-axioms-def]
|intro arr-RelI|
|dest arr-RelD[dest]|
```

$|elim\ arr\text{-}RelE[elim!]|$

```
lemma (in  $\mathcal{Z}$ ) arr-Rel-vfsequenceI:
  assumes vbrelation r
  and  $\mathcal{D}_o$   $r \subseteq_o a$ 
  and  $\mathcal{R}_o$   $r \subseteq_o b$ 
  and  $a \in_o Vset \alpha$ 
  and  $b \in_o Vset \alpha$ 
  shows arr-Rel  $\alpha$  [r, a, b].
  {proof}
```

Elementary properties.

```
lemma arr-Rel-eqI:
  assumes arr-Rel  $\alpha$  S
  and arr-Rel  $\alpha$  T
  and  $S(\text{ArrVal}) = T(\text{ArrVal})$ 
  and  $S(\text{ArrDom}) = T(\text{ArrDom})$ 
  and  $S(\text{ArrCod}) = T(\text{ArrCod})$ 
  shows  $S = T$ 
  {proof}
```

```
lemma (in arr-Rel) arr-Rel-def:  $T = [T(\text{ArrVal}), T(\text{ArrDom}), T(\text{ArrCod})]_o$ .
  {proof}
```

Size.

```
lemma (in arr-Rel) arr-Rel-ArrVal-in-Vset:  $T(\text{ArrVal}) \in_o Vset \alpha$ 
  {proof}
```

```
lemma (in arr-Rel) arr-Rel-in-Vset:  $T \in_o Vset \alpha$ 
  {proof}
```

```
lemma small-arr-Rel[simp]: small { $T$ . arr-Rel  $\alpha$   $T$ }
  {proof}
```

Other elementary properties.

```
lemma set-Collect-arr-Rel[simp]:
   $x \in_o \text{set}(\text{Collect}(\text{arr-Rel } \alpha)) \leftrightarrow \text{arr-Rel } \alpha x$ 
  {proof}
```

```
lemma (in arr-Rel) arr-Rel-ArrVal-vsubset-ArrDom-ArrCod:
   $T(\text{ArrVal}) \subseteq_o T(\text{ArrDom}) \times_o T(\text{ArrCod})$ 
  {proof}
```

Composition

See Chapter I-7 in [39].

```
definition comp-Rel ::  $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V$  (infixl  $\circ_{Rel}$  55)
  where comp-Rel  $S T = [S(\text{ArrVal}) \circ_o T(\text{ArrVal}), T(\text{ArrDom}), S(\text{ArrCod})]_o$ .
```

Components.

```
lemma comp-Rel-components:
  shows  $(S \circ_{Rel} T)(\text{ArrVal}) = S(\text{ArrVal}) \circ_o T(\text{ArrVal})$ 
  and [dg-Rel-shared-cs-simps, dg-Rel-cs-simps]:
     $(S \circ_{Rel} T)(\text{ArrDom}) = T(\text{ArrDom})$ 
  and [dg-Rel-shared-cs-simps, dg-Rel-cs-simps]:
     $(S \circ_{Rel} T)(\text{ArrCod}) = S(\text{ArrCod})$ 
```

{proof}

Elementary properties.

lemma *comp-Rel-vsv*[*dg-Rel-shared-cs-intros*, *dg-Rel-cs-intros*]:
vsv ($S \circ_{Rel} T$)
{proof}

lemma *arr-Rel-comp-Rel*[*dg-Rel-cs-intros*]:
assumes *arr-Rel* α S **and** *arr-Rel* α T
shows *arr-Rel* α ($S \circ_{Rel} T$)
{proof}

lemma *arr-Rel-comp-Rel-assoc*[*dg-Rel-shared-cs-simps*, *dg-Rel-cs-simps*]:
 $(H \circ_{Rel} G) \circ_{Rel} F = H \circ_{Rel} (G \circ_{Rel} F)$
{proof}

Inclusion arrow

The definition of the inclusion arrow is based on the concept of the inclusion map, e.g., see [5]⁴

definition *incl-Rel A B* = [*vid-on A, A, B*].

Components.

lemma *incl-Rel-components*:
shows *incl-Rel A B*(*ArrVal*) = *vid-on A*
and [*dg-Rel-shared-cs-simps*, *dg-Rel-cs-simps*]: *incl-Rel A B*(*ArrDom*) = A
and [*dg-Rel-shared-cs-simps*, *dg-Rel-cs-simps*]: *incl-Rel A B*(*ArrCod*) = B
{proof}

Arrow value.

lemma *incl-Rel-ArrVal-vsv*[*dg-Rel-shared-cs-intros*, *dg-Rel-cs-intros*]:
vsv (*incl-Rel A B*(*ArrVal*))
{proof}

lemma *incl-Rel-ArrVal-vdomain*[*dg-Rel-shared-cs-simps*, *dg-Rel-cs-simps*]:
 $D_\circ (incl-Rel A B(ArrVal)) = A$
{proof}

lemma *incl-Rel-ArrVal-app*[*dg-Rel-shared-cs-simps*, *dg-Rel-cs-simps*]:
assumes $a \in_\circ A$
shows *incl-Rel A B*(*ArrVal*)(a) = a
{proof}

Elementary properties.

lemma *incl-Rel-vfsequence*[*dg-Rel-shared-cs-intros*, *dg-Rel-cs-intros*]:
vfsequence (*incl-Rel A B*)
{proof}

lemma *incl-Rel-vcard*[*dg-Rel-shared-cs-simps*, *dg-Rel-cs-simps*]:
vcard (*incl-Rel A B*) = 3_N
{proof}

lemma (in \mathcal{Z}) arr-Rel-incl-RelI:
assumes $A \in_\circ Vset \alpha$ **and** $B \in_\circ Vset \alpha$ **and** $A \subseteq_\circ B$
shows *arr-Rel* α (*incl-Rel A B*)
{proof}

⁴https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inclusion_map

Identity

See Chapter I-7 in [39].

definition $id\text{-}Rel :: V \Rightarrow V$
where $id\text{-}Rel A = incl\text{-}Rel A A$

Components.

lemma $id\text{-}Rel\text{-}components$:
shows $id\text{-}Rel A(\text{ArrVal}) = vid\text{-}on A$
and [$dg\text{-}Rel\text{-}shared\text{-}cs\text{-}simps$, $dg\text{-}Rel\text{-}cs\text{-}simps$]: $id\text{-}Rel A(\text{ArrDom}) = A$
and [$dg\text{-}Rel\text{-}shared\text{-}cs\text{-}simps$, $dg\text{-}Rel\text{-}cs\text{-}simps$]: $id\text{-}Rel A(\text{ArrCod}) = A$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Elementary properties.

lemma $id\text{-}Rel\text{-}vfsequence$ [$dg\text{-}Rel\text{-}shared\text{-}cs\text{-}intros$, $dg\text{-}Rel\text{-}cs\text{-}intros$]:
vfsequence ($id\text{-}Rel A$)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $id\text{-}Rel\text{-}vcard$ [$dg\text{-}Rel\text{-}shared\text{-}cs\text{-}simps$, $dg\text{-}Rel\text{-}cs\text{-}simps$]:
vcard ($id\text{-}Rel A$) = $3_{\mathbb{N}}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in \mathcal{Z}) $arr\text{-}Rel\text{-}id\text{-}RelI$:
assumes $A \in_0 Vset \alpha$
shows $arr\text{-}Rel \alpha (id\text{-}Rel A)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $id\text{-}Rel\text{-}ArrVal\text{-}app$ [$dg\text{-}Rel\text{-}shared\text{-}cs\text{-}simps$, $dg\text{-}Rel\text{-}cs\text{-}simps$]:
assumes $a \in_0 A$
shows $id\text{-}Rel A(\text{ArrVal})(a) = a$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $arr\text{-}Rel\text{-}comp\text{-}Rel\text{-}id\text{-}Rel\text{-}left$ [$dg\text{-}Rel\text{-}cs\text{-}simps$]:
assumes $arr\text{-}Rel \alpha F$ and $F(\text{ArrCod}) = A$
shows $id\text{-}Rel A \circ_{Rel} F = F$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $arr\text{-}Rel\text{-}comp\text{-}Rel\text{-}id\text{-}Rel\text{-}right$ [$dg\text{-}Rel\text{-}cs\text{-}simps$]:
assumes $arr\text{-}Rel \alpha F$ and $F(\text{ArrDom}) = A$
shows $F \circ_{Rel} id\text{-}Rel A = F$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Converse

As mentioned in Chapter I-7 in [39], the category Rel is usually equipped with an additional structure that is the operation of taking a converse of a relation. The operation is meant to be used almost exclusively as part of the dagger functor for Rel .

definition $converse\text{-}Rel :: V \Rightarrow V (\langle (-^1_{Rel}) \rangle [1000] 999)$
where $converse\text{-}Rel T = [(T(\text{ArrVal}))^{-1}_0, T(\text{ArrCod}), T(\text{ArrDom})]_0$

lemma $converse\text{-}Rel\text{-}components$:
shows $T^{-1}_{Rel}(\text{ArrVal}) = (T(\text{ArrVal}))^{-1}_0$
and [$dg\text{-}Rel\text{-}shared\text{-}cs\text{-}simps$, $dg\text{-}Rel\text{-}cs\text{-}simps$]: $T^{-1}_{Rel}(\text{ArrDom}) = T(\text{ArrCod})$
and [$dg\text{-}Rel\text{-}shared\text{-}cs\text{-}simps$, $dg\text{-}Rel\text{-}cs\text{-}simps$]: $T^{-1}_{Rel}(\text{ArrCod}) = T(\text{ArrDom})$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Elementary properties.

lemma (in arr-Rel) arr-Rel-converse-Rel: arr-Rel α (T^{-1}_{Rel})
{proof}

lemmas [dg-Rel-CS-intros] =
arr-Rel.arr-Rel-converse-Rel

lemma (in arr-Rel)
arr-Rel-converse-Rel-converse-Rel[dg-Rel-shared-CS-simps, dg-Rel-CS-simps]:
 $(T^{-1}_{Rel})^{-1}_{Rel} = T$
{proof}

lemmas [dg-Rel-CS-simps] =
arr-Rel.arr-Rel-converse-Rel-converse-Rel

lemma arr-Rel-converse-Rel-eq-iff[dg-Rel-CS-simps]:
assumes arr-Rel α F and arr-Rel α G
shows $F^{-1}_{Rel} = G^{-1}_{Rel} \leftrightarrow F = G$
{proof}

lemma arr-Rel-converse-Rel-comp-Rel[dg-Rel-CS-simps]:
assumes arr-Rel α G and arr-Rel α F
shows $(F \circ_{Rel} G)^{-1}_{Rel} = G^{-1}_{Rel} \circ_{Rel} F^{-1}_{Rel}$
{proof}

lemma (in Z) arr-Rel-converse-Rel-id-Rel:
assumes c \in_{\circ} Vset α
shows arr-Rel α ((id-Rel c) $^{-1}_{Rel}$)
{proof}

lemma (in Z) arr-Rel-converse-Rel-id-Rel-eq-id-Rel[
dg-Rel-shared-CS-simps, dg-Rel-CS-simps
]:
assumes c \in_{\circ} Vset α
shows (id-Rel c) $^{-1}_{Rel} = id-Rel c$
{proof}

lemmas [dg-Rel-shared-CS-simps, dg-Rel-CS-simps] =
Z.arr-Rel-converse-Rel-id-Rel-eq-id-Rel

lemma arr-Rel-comp-Rel-converse-Rel-left-if-v11[dg-Rel-CS-simps]:
assumes arr-Rel α T
and $D_{\circ}(T(\text{ArrVal})) = A$
and $T(\text{ArrDom}) = A$
and v11 (T(ArrVal))
and $A \in_{\circ}$ Vset α
shows $T^{-1}_{Rel} \circ_{Rel} T = id-Rel A$
{proof}

lemma arr-Rel-comp-Rel-converse-Rel-right-if-v11[dg-Rel-CS-simps]:
assumes arr-Rel α T
and $R_{\circ}(T(\text{ArrVal})) = A$
and $T(\text{ArrCod}) = A$
and v11 (T(ArrVal))
and $A \in_{\circ}$ Vset α
shows $T \circ_{Rel} T^{-1}_{Rel} = id-Rel A$
{proof}

3.12.4 *Rel* as a digraph

Definition and elementary properties

definition *dg-Rel* :: $V \Rightarrow V$

where *dg-Rel* α =

```
[  
  Vset  $\alpha$ ,  
  set { $T$ . arr-Rel  $\alpha$   $T$ },  
  ( $\lambda T \in \circ$  set { $T$ . arr-Rel  $\alpha$   $T$ }.  $T(\text{ArrDom})$ ),  
  ( $\lambda T \in \circ$  set { $T$ . arr-Rel  $\alpha$   $T$ }.  $T(\text{ArrCod})$ )  
].  
o
```

Components.

lemma *dg-Rel-components*:

shows *dg-Rel* $\alpha(\text{Obj})$ = *Vset* α

and *dg-Rel* $\alpha(\text{Arr})$ = set { T . arr-*Rel* α T }

and *dg-Rel* $\alpha(\text{Dom})$ = ($\lambda T \in \circ$ set { T . arr-*Rel* α T }. $T(\text{ArrDom})$)

and *dg-Rel* $\alpha(\text{Cod})$ = ($\lambda T \in \circ$ set { T . arr-*Rel* α T }. $T(\text{ArrCod})$)

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Object

lemma *dg-Rel-Obj-iff*: $x \in \circ \text{ dg-Rel } \alpha(\text{Obj}) \leftrightarrow x \in \circ \text{ Vset } \alpha$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Arrow

lemma *dg-Rel-Arr-iff* [*dg-Rel-CS-simps*]: $x \in \circ \text{ dg-Rel } \alpha(\text{Arr}) \leftrightarrow \text{arr-Rel } \alpha x$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Domain

mk-VLambda *dg-Rel-components*(3)

|vsv *dg-Rel-Dom-vsv*[*dg-Rel-CS-intros*]|

|vdomain *dg-Rel-Dom-vdomain*[*dg-Rel-CS-simps*]|

|app *dg-Rel-Dom-app*[*unfolded set-Collect-arr-Rel, dg-Rel-CS-simps*]|

lemma *dg-Rel-Dom-vrange*: $\mathcal{R}_\circ (\text{dg-Rel } \alpha(\text{Dom})) \subseteq_\circ \text{dg-Rel } \alpha(\text{Obj})$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Codomain

mk-VLambda *dg-Rel-components*(4)

|vsv *dg-Rel-Cod-vsv*[*dg-Rel-CS-intros*]|

|vdomain *dg-Rel-Cod-vdomain*[*dg-Rel-CS-simps*]|

|app *dg-Rel-Cod-app*[*unfolded set-Collect-arr-Rel, dg-Rel-CS-simps*]|

lemma *dg-Rel-Cod-vrange*: $\mathcal{R}_\circ (\text{dg-Rel } \alpha(\text{Cod})) \subseteq_\circ \text{dg-Rel } \alpha(\text{Obj})$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Arrow with a domain and a codomain

Rules.

lemma *dg-Rel-is-arrI* [*dg-Rel-CS-intros*]:

assumes *arr-Rel* αS **and** $S(\text{ArrDom}) = A$ **and** $S(\text{ArrCod}) = B$

shows $S : A \hookrightarrow \text{dg-Rel } \alpha B$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

```
lemma dg-Rel-is-arrD:
assumes S : A ↪dg-Rel α B
shows arr-Rel α S
  and [dg-CS-simps]: S(ArrDom) = A
  and [dg-CS-simps]: S(ArrCod) = B
  {proof}
```

```
lemma dg-Rel-is-arrE:
assumes S : A ↪dg-Rel α B
obtains arr-Rel α S and S(ArrDom) = A and S(ArrCod) = B
  {proof}
```

Elementary properties.

```
lemma (in Z) dg-Rel-incl-Rel-is-arr:
assumes A ∈o Vset α and B ∈o Vset α and A ⊆o B
shows incl-Rel A B : A ↪dg-Rel α B
  {proof}
```

```
lemma (in Z) dg-Rel-incl-Rel-is-arr'[dg-Rel-CS-intros]:
assumes A ∈o Vset α
  and B ∈o Vset α
  and A ⊆o B
  and A' = A
  and B' = B
shows incl-Rel A B : A' ↪dg-Rel α B'
  {proof}
```

```
lemmas [dg-Rel-CS-intros] = Z.dg-Rel-incl-Rel-is-arr'
```

```
lemma dg-Rel-is-arr-ArrValE:
assumes T : A ↪dg-Rel α B and ab ∈o T(ArrVal)
obtains a b
  where ab = ⟨a, b⟩ and a ∈o Do(T(ArrVal)) and b ∈o Ro(T(ArrVal))
  {proof}
```

Rel is a digraph

```
lemma (in Z) dg-Rel-Hom-vifunction-in-Vset:
assumes X ∈o Vset α and Y ∈o Vset α
shows (UoA ∈o X. UoB ∈o Y. Hom(dg-Rel α) A B) ∈o Vset α
  {proof}
```

```
lemma (in Z) digraph-dg-Rel: digraph α (dg-Rel α)
  {proof}
```

3.12.5 Canonical dagger for Rel

Dagger categories are exposed explicitly later. In the context of this section, the “dagger” is viewed merely as an explicitly defined homomorphism. A definition of a dagger functor, upon which the definition presented in this section is based, can be found in nLab [3]⁵. This reference also contains the majority of the results that are presented in this subsection.

Definition and elementary properties

```
definition dghm-dag-Rel :: V ⇒ V (⟨†DG.Rel⟩)
```

⁵<https://ncatlab.org/nlab/show/Rel>

where $\dagger_{DG.Rel} \alpha =$
 $[$
 vid-on ($dg\text{-}Rel \alpha(\text{Obj})$),
 VLambda ($dg\text{-}Rel \alpha(\text{Arr})$) *converse-Rel*,
 op-dg ($dg\text{-}Rel \alpha$),
 dg-Rel α
 $]_\circ$

Components.

lemma *dghm-dag-Rel-components*:
shows $\dagger_{DG.Rel} \alpha(\text{ObjMap}) = \text{vid-on} (dg\text{-}Rel \alpha(\text{Obj}))$
and $\dagger_{DG.Rel} \alpha(\text{ArrMap}) = \text{VLambda} (dg\text{-}Rel \alpha(\text{Arr})) \text{ converse-Rel}$
and $\dagger_{DG.Rel} \alpha(\text{HomDom}) = \text{op-dg} (dg\text{-}Rel \alpha)$
and $\dagger_{DG.Rel} \alpha(\text{HomCod}) = \text{dg-Rel} \alpha$
{proof}

Object map

mk-VLambda *dghm-dag-Rel-components(1)* [*folded VLambda-vid-on*]
| *vsv dghm-dag-Rel-ObjMap-vsv* [*dg-Rel-CS-intros*]
| *vdomain*
 dghm-dag-Rel-ObjMap-vdomain [*unfolded dg-Rel-components, dg-Rel-CS-simps*]
|
| *app dghm-dag-Rel-ObjMap-app* [*unfolded dg-Rel-components, dg-Rel-CS-simps*]

lemma *dghm-dag-Rel-ObjMap-vrange* [*dg-CS-simps*]: $\mathcal{R}_\circ (\dagger_{DG.Rel} \alpha(\text{ObjMap})) = Vset \alpha$
{proof}

Arrow map

mk-VLambda *dghm-dag-Rel-components(2)*
| *vsv dghm-dag-Rel-ArrMap-vsv* [*dg-Rel-CS-intros*]
| *vdomain dghm-dag-Rel-ArrMap-vdomain* [*dg-Rel-CS-simps*]
| *app dghm-dag-Rel-ArrMap-app* [*unfolded dg-Rel-CS-simps, dg-Rel-CS-simps*]

lemma *dghm-dag-Rel-ArrMap-app-vdomain* [*dg-CS-simps*]:
assumes $T : A \mapsto_{dg\text{-}Rel \alpha} B$
shows $\mathcal{D}_\circ (\dagger_{DG.Rel} \alpha(\text{ArrMap})(T)(\text{ArrVal})) = \mathcal{R}_\circ (T(\text{ArrVal}))$
{proof}

lemma *dghm-dag-Rel-ArrMap-app-vrange* [*dg-CS-simps*]:
assumes $T : A \mapsto_{dg\text{-}Rel \alpha} B$
shows $\mathcal{R}_\circ (\dagger_{DG.Rel} \alpha(\text{ArrMap})(T)(\text{ArrVal})) = \mathcal{D}_\circ (T(\text{ArrVal}))$
{proof}

lemma *dghm-dag-Rel-ArrMap-app-iff* [*dg-CS-simps*]:
assumes $T : A \mapsto_{dg\text{-}Rel \alpha} B$
shows $\langle a, b \rangle \in_\circ \dagger_{DG.Rel} \alpha(\text{ArrMap})(T)(\text{ArrVal}) \leftrightarrow \langle b, a \rangle \in_\circ T(\text{ArrVal})$
{proof}

Further properties

lemma *dghm-dag-Rel-ArrMap-vrange* [*dg-Rel-CS-simps*]:
 $\mathcal{R}_\circ (\dagger_{DG.Rel} \alpha(\text{ArrMap})) = dg\text{-}Rel \alpha(\text{Arr})$
{proof}

lemma *dghm-dag-Rel-ArrMap-app-is-arr*:
assumes $T : b \mapsto_{dg\text{-}Rel \alpha} a$

shows

$\dagger_{DG.Rel} \alpha(\text{ArrMap})(T) : \dagger_{DG.Rel} \alpha(\text{ObjMap})(a) \mapsto_{dg\text{-Rel } \alpha} \dagger_{DG.Rel} \alpha(\text{ObjMap})(b)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Canonical dagger for Rel is a digraph isomorphism

lemma (in \mathcal{Z}) dghm-dag-Rel-is-iso-dghm:

$\dagger_{DG.Rel} \alpha : op\text{-dg } (dg\text{-Rel } \alpha) \leftrightarrow_{DG.iso\alpha} dg\text{-Rel } \alpha$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Further properties of the canonical dagger

lemma (in \mathcal{Z}) dghm-cn-comp-dghm-dag-Rel-dghm-dag-Rel:

$\dagger_{DG.Rel} \alpha \circ_{DGHM} \dagger_{DG.Rel} \alpha = dghm\text{-id } (dg\text{-Rel } \alpha)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

3.13 *Par* as a digraph

3.13.1 Background

Par is usually defined as a category of sets and partial functions (see nLab [3]⁶). However, there is little that can prevent one from exposing *Par* as a digraph and provide additional structure gradually in subsequent installments of this work. Thus, in this section, α -*Par* is defined as a digraph of sets and partial functions in V_α

```
named-theorems dg-Par-cs-simps
named-theorems dg-Par-cs-intros
```

```
lemmas [dg-Par-cs-simps] = dg-Rel-shared-cs-simps
lemmas [dg-Par-cs-intros] = dg-Rel-shared-cs-intros
```

3.13.2 Arrow for *Par*

Definition and elementary properties

```
locale arr-Par = Z α + vfsequence T + ArrVal: vsv ⟨T(ArrVal)⟩ for α T +
assumes arr-Par-length[dg-Rel-shared-cs-simps, dg-Par-cs-simps]:
  vcard T = 3_N
  and arr-Par-ArrVal-vdomain: D_o (T(ArrVal)) ⊆_o T(ArrDom)
  and arr-Par-ArrVal-vrange: R_o (T(ArrVal)) ⊆_o T(ArrCod)
  and arr-Par-ArrDom-in-Vset: T(ArrDom) ∈_o Vset α
  and arr-Par-ArrCod-in-Vset: T(ArrCod) ∈_o Vset α
```

Elementary properties.

```
sublocale arr-Par ⊑ arr-Rel
  {proof}
```

```
lemmas (in arr-Par) [dg-Par-cs-simps] = dg-Rel-shared-cs-simps
```

Rules.

```
lemma (in arr-Par) arr-Par-axioms'[dg-cs-intros, dg-Par-cs-intros]:
  assumes α' = α
  shows arr-Par α' T
  {proof}
```

```
mk-ide rf arr-Par-def[unfolded arr-Par-axioms-def]
|intro arr-ParI|
|dest arr-ParD[dest]|
|elim arr-ParE[elim!]|
```

```
lemma (in Z) arr-Par-vfsequenceI:
  assumes vsv r
  and D_o r ⊆_o a
  and R_o r ⊆_o b
  and a ∈_o Vset α
  and b ∈_o Vset α
  shows arr-Par α [r, a, b].
  {proof}
```

```
lemma arr-Par-arr-RelI:
  assumes arr-Rel α T and vsv (T(ArrVal))
  shows arr-Par α T
  {proof}
```

⁶<https://ncatlab.org/nlab/show/partial+function>

```
lemma arr-Par-arr-RelD:
  assumes arr-Par  $\alpha$   $T$ 
  shows arr-Rel  $\alpha$   $T$  and vsv ( $T(\text{ArrVal})$ )
   $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$ 
```

```
lemma arr-Par-arr-RelE:
  assumes arr-Par  $\alpha$   $T$ 
  obtains arr-Rel  $\alpha$   $T$  and vsv ( $T(\text{ArrVal})$ )
   $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$ 
```

Further properties.

```
lemma arr-Par-eqI:
  assumes arr-Par  $\alpha$   $S$ 
  and arr-Par  $\alpha$   $T$ 
  and  $S(\text{ArrVal}) = T(\text{ArrVal})$ 
  and  $S(\text{ArrDom}) = T(\text{ArrDom})$ 
  and  $S(\text{ArrCod}) = T(\text{ArrCod})$ 
  shows  $S = T$ 
   $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$ 
```

```
lemma small-arr-Par[simp]: small { $T$ . arr-Par  $\alpha$   $T$ }
   $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$ 
```

```
lemma set-Collect-arr-Par[simp]:
   $T \in_{\circ} \text{set} (\text{Collect} (\text{arr-Par } \alpha)) \leftrightarrow \text{arr-Par } \alpha T$ 
   $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$ 
```

Composition

```
abbreviation (input) comp-Par ::  $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V$  (infixl  $\circ_{\text{Par}}$  55)
  where comp-Par  $\equiv$  comp-Rel
```

```
lemma arr-Par-comp-Par[dg-Par-CS-intros]:
  assumes arr-Par  $\alpha$   $S$  and arr-Par  $\alpha$   $T$ 
  shows arr-Par  $\alpha$  ( $S \circ_{\text{Par}} T$ )
   $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$ 
```

```
lemma arr-Par-comp-Par-ArrVal-app:
  assumes arr-Par  $\alpha$   $S$ 
  and arr-Par  $\alpha$   $T$ 
  and  $x \in_{\circ} \mathcal{D}_{\circ} (T(\text{ArrVal}))$ 
  and  $T(\text{ArrVal})(x) \in_{\circ} \mathcal{D}_{\circ} (S(\text{ArrVal}))$ 
  shows ( $S \circ_{\text{Par}} T)(\text{ArrVal})(x) = S(\text{ArrVal})(T(\text{ArrVal})(x))$ 
   $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$ 
```

Inclusion

```
abbreviation (input) incl-Par ::  $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V$ 
  where incl-Par  $\equiv$  incl-Rel
```

```
lemma (in  $\mathcal{Z}$ ) arr-Par-incl-ParI:
  assumes  $A \in_{\circ} \text{Vset } \alpha$  and  $B \in_{\circ} \text{Vset } \alpha$  and  $A \subseteq_{\circ} B$ 
  shows arr-Par  $\alpha$  (incl-Par  $A B$ )
   $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$ 
```

Identity

```
abbreviation (input) id-Par ::  $V \Rightarrow V$ 
```

where $id\text{-}Par \equiv id\text{-}Rel$

```
lemma (in  $\mathcal{Z}$ ) arr-Par-id-ParI:
  assumes  $A \in_{\circ} Vset \alpha$ 
  shows  $arr\text{-}Par \alpha (id\text{-}Par A)$ 
  {proof}
```

```
lemma arr-Par-comp-Par-id-Par-left[ dg-Par-cs-simps]:
  assumes  $arr\text{-}Par \alpha f$  and  $f(\text{ArrCod}) = A$ 
  shows  $id\text{-}Par A \circ_{Par} f = f$ 
  {proof}
```

```
lemma arr-Par-comp-Par-id-Par-right[ dg-Par-cs-simps]:
  assumes  $arr\text{-}Par \alpha f$  and  $f(\text{ArrDom}) = A$ 
  shows  $f \circ_{Par} id\text{-}Par A = f$ 
  {proof}
```

3.13.3 Par as a digraph

Definition and elementary properties

```
definition dg-Par ::  $V \Rightarrow V$ 
  where dg-Par  $\alpha =$ 
    [
       $Vset \alpha,$ 
       $\text{set } \{T. arr\text{-}Par \alpha T\},$ 
       $(\lambda T \in_{\circ} \text{set } \{T. arr\text{-}Par \alpha T\}. T(\text{ArrDom}))$ ,
       $(\lambda T \in_{\circ} \text{set } \{T. arr\text{-}Par \alpha T\}. T(\text{ArrCod}))$ 
    ] $_{\circ}$ 
```

Components.

```
lemma dg-Par-components:
  shows  $dg\text{-}Par \alpha(\text{Obj}) = Vset \alpha$ 
  and  $dg\text{-}Par \alpha(\text{Arr}) = \text{set } \{T. arr\text{-}Par \alpha T\}$ 
  and  $dg\text{-}Par \alpha(\text{Dom}) = (\lambda T \in_{\circ} \text{set } \{T. arr\text{-}Par \alpha T\}. T(\text{ArrDom}))$ 
  and  $dg\text{-}Par \alpha(\text{Cod}) = (\lambda T \in_{\circ} \text{set } \{T. arr\text{-}Par \alpha T\}. T(\text{ArrCod}))$ 
  {proof}
```

Object

```
lemma dg-Par-Obj-iff:  $x \in_{\circ} dg\text{-}Par \alpha(\text{Obj}) \leftrightarrow x \in_{\circ} Vset \alpha$ 
  {proof}
```

Arrow

```
lemma dg-Par-Arr-iff[ dg-Par-cs-simps]:  $x \in_{\circ} dg\text{-}Par \alpha(\text{Arr}) \leftrightarrow arr\text{-}Par \alpha x$ 
  {proof}
```

Domain

```
mk-VLambda dg-Par-components(3)
| vsv dg-Par-Dom-vsv[ dg-Par-cs-intros]
| vdomain dg-Par-Dom-vdomain[ dg-Par-cs-simps]
| app dg-Par-Dom-app[ unfolded set-Collect-arr-Par, dg-Par-cs-simps]
```

```
lemma dg-Par-Dom-vrange:  $\mathcal{R}_{\circ} (dg\text{-}Par \alpha(\text{Dom})) \subseteq_{\circ} dg\text{-}Par \alpha(\text{Obj})$ 
  {proof}
```

Codomain

```
mk-VLambda dg-Par-components(4)
|vsv dg-Par-Cod-vsv[dg-Par-cs-intros]|
|vdomain dg-Par-Cod-vdomain[dg-Par-cs-simps]|
|app dg-Par-Cod-app[unfolded set-Collect-arr-Par, dg-Par-cs-simps]|
```

```
lemma dg-Par-Cod-vrange:  $\mathcal{R}_\circ(dg\text{-Par } \alpha(\text{Cod})) \subseteq_\circ dg\text{-Par } \alpha(\text{Obj})$ 
⟨proof⟩
```

Arrow with a domain and a codomain

Rules.

```
lemma dg-Par-is-arrI:
assumes arr-Par  $\alpha S$  and  $S(\text{ArrDom}) = A$  and  $S(\text{ArrCod}) = B$ 
shows  $S : A \mapsto_{dg\text{-Par } \alpha} B$ 
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemmas [dg-Par-cs-intros] = dg-Par-is-arrI
```

```
lemma dg-Par-is-arrD:
assumes  $S : A \mapsto_{dg\text{-Par } \alpha} B$ 
shows arr-Par  $\alpha S$ 
and [dg-cs-simps]:  $S(\text{ArrDom}) = A$ 
and [dg-cs-simps]:  $S(\text{ArrCod}) = B$ 
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma dg-Par-is-arrE:
assumes  $S : A \mapsto_{dg\text{-Par } \alpha} B$ 
obtains arr-Par  $\alpha S$  and  $S(\text{ArrDom}) = A$  and  $S(\text{ArrCod}) = B$ 
⟨proof⟩
```

Elementary properties.

```
lemma dg-Par-is-arr-dg-Rel-is-arr:
assumes  $r : a \mapsto_{dg\text{-Par } \alpha} b$ 
shows  $r : a \mapsto_{dg\text{-Rel } \alpha} b$ 
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma dg-Par-Hom-vsubset-dg-Rel-Hom:
assumes  $a \in_\circ dg\text{-Par } \alpha(\text{Obj})$   $b \in_\circ dg\text{-Par } \alpha(\text{Obj})$ 
shows Hom (dg-Par  $\alpha$ )  $a b \subseteq_\circ$  Hom (dg-Rel  $\alpha$ )  $a b$ 
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma (in  $\mathcal{Z}$ ) dg-Par-incl-Par-is-arr:
assumes  $A \in_\circ dg\text{-Par } \alpha(\text{Obj})$  and  $B \in_\circ dg\text{-Par } \alpha(\text{Obj})$  and  $A \subseteq_\circ B$ 
shows incl-Par  $A B : A \mapsto_{dg\text{-Par } \alpha} B$ 
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma (in  $\mathcal{Z}$ ) dg-Par-incl-Par-is-arr'[dg-Par-cs-intros]:
assumes  $A \in_\circ dg\text{-Par } \alpha(\text{Obj})$ 
and  $B \in_\circ dg\text{-Par } \alpha(\text{Obj})$ 
and  $A \subseteq_\circ B$ 
and  $A' = A$ 
and  $B' = B$ 
shows incl-Par  $A B : A' \mapsto_{dg\text{-Par } \alpha} B'$ 
⟨proof⟩
```

lemmas [*dg-Par-cs-intros*] = $\mathcal{Z}.\text{dg-Par-incl-Par-is-arr}'$

Par is a digraph

lemma (in \mathcal{Z}) *dg-Par-Hom-vifunction-in-Vset:*
assumes $X \in_{\circ} Vset \alpha$ **and** $Y \in_{\circ} Vset \alpha$
shows $(\bigcup_{\circ} A \in_{\circ} X. \bigcup_{\circ} B \in_{\circ} Y. \text{Hom}(\text{dg-Par } \alpha) A B) \in_{\circ} Vset \alpha$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in \mathcal{Z}) *digraph-dg-Par: digraph α ($\text{dg-Par } \alpha$)*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Par is a wide subdigraph of Rel

lemma (in \mathcal{Z}) *wide-subdigraph-dg-Par-dg-Rel: dg-Par $\alpha \subseteq_{DG.wide\alpha} dg-Rel \alpha$*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

3.14 Set as a digraph

3.14.1 Background

Set is usually defined as a category of sets and total functions (see Chapter I-2 in [39]). However, there is little that can prevent one from exposing *Set* as a digraph and provide additional structure gradually later. Thus, in this section, α -*Set* is defined as a digraph of sets and binary relations in the set V_α .

```
named-theorems dg-Set-CS-simps
named-theorems dg-Set-CS-intros
```

```
lemmas [dg-Set-CS-simps] = dg-Rel-shared-CS-simps
lemmas [dg-Set-CS-intros] = dg-Rel-shared-CS-intros
```

3.14.2 Arrow for *Set*

Definition and elementary properties

```
locale arr-Set = Z α + vfsequence T + ArrVal: vsv ⟨T(ArrVal)⟩ for α T +
assumes arr-Set-length[dg-Rel-shared-CS-simps, dg-Set-CS-simps]:
  vcard T = 3_N
  and arr-Set-ArrVal-vdomain[dg-Rel-shared-CS-simps, dg-Set-CS-simps]:
    D_ (T(ArrVal)) = T(ArrDom)
    and arr-Set-ArrVal-vrange: R_ (T(ArrVal)) ⊆_ T(ArrCod)
    and arr-Set-ArrDom-in-Vset: T(ArrDom) ∈_ Vset α
    and arr-Set-ArrCod-in-Vset: T(ArrCod) ∈_ Vset α
```

```
lemmas [dg-Set-CS-simps] = arr-Set.arr-Set-ArrVal-vdomain
```

Elementary properties.

```
sublocale arr-Set ⊑ arr-Par
  ⟨proof⟩
```

Rules.

```
lemma (in arr-Set) arr-Set-axioms'[dg-CS-intros, dg-Set-CS-intros]:
  assumes α' = α
  shows arr-Set α' T
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
mk-ide rf arr-Set-def[unfolded arr-Set-axioms-def]
| intro arr-SetI
| dest arr-SetD[dest]
| elim arr-SetE[elim!]|
```

```
lemma (in Z) arr-Set-vfsequenceI:
  assumes vsv r
  and D_ r = a
  and R_ r ⊆_ b
  and a ∈_ Vset α
  and b ∈_ Vset α
  shows arr-Set α [r, a, b].
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma arr-Set-arr-ParI:
  assumes arr-Par α T and D_ (T(ArrVal)) = T(ArrDom)
  shows arr-Set α T
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma arr-Set-arr-ParD:
  assumes arr-Set  $\alpha$  T
  shows arr-Par  $\alpha$  T and  $\mathcal{D}_\circ(T(\text{ArrVal})) = T(\text{ArrDom})$ 
  {proof}
```

```
lemma arr-Set-arr-ParE:
  assumes arr-Set  $\alpha$  T
  obtains arr-Par  $\alpha$  T and  $\mathcal{D}_\circ(T(\text{ArrVal})) = T(\text{ArrDom})$ 
  {proof}
```

Further properties.

```
lemma arr-Set-eqI:
  assumes arr-Set  $\alpha$  S
  and arr-Set  $\alpha$  T
  and  $S(\text{ArrVal}) = T(\text{ArrVal})$ 
  and  $S(\text{ArrDom}) = T(\text{ArrDom})$ 
  and  $S(\text{ArrCod}) = T(\text{ArrCod})$ 
  shows S = T
  {proof}
```

```
lemma small-arr-Set[simp]: small {T. arr-Set  $\alpha$  T}
  {proof}
```

```
lemma set-Collect-arr-Set[simp]:
   $T \in_\circ \text{set}(\text{Collect}(\text{arr-Set } \alpha)) \leftrightarrow \text{arr-Set } \alpha T$ 
  {proof}
```

Composition

See [39]).

```
abbreviation (input) comp-Set ::  $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V$  (infixl  $\circ_{Set}$  55)
  where comp-Set  $\equiv$  comp-Rel
```

```
lemma arr-Set-comp-Set[dg-Set-CS-intros]:
  assumes arr-Set  $\alpha$  S and arr-Set  $\alpha$  T and  $\mathcal{R}_\circ(T(\text{ArrVal})) \subseteq_\circ \mathcal{D}_\circ(S(\text{ArrVal}))$ 
  shows arr-Set  $\alpha (S \circ_{Set} T)$ 
  {proof}
```

```
lemma arr-Set-comp-Set-ArrVal-app:
  assumes arr-Set  $\alpha$  S
  and arr-Set  $\alpha$  T
  and  $x \in_\circ \mathcal{D}_\circ(T(\text{ArrVal}))$ 
  and  $T(\text{ArrVal})(x) \in_\circ \mathcal{D}_\circ(S(\text{ArrVal}))$ 
  shows  $(S \circ_{Set} T)(\text{ArrVal})(x) = S(\text{ArrVal})(T(\text{ArrVal})(x))$ 
  {proof}
```

Inclusion

```
abbreviation (input) incl-Set ::  $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V$ 
  where incl-Set  $\equiv$  incl-Rel
```

```
lemma (in  $\mathcal{Z}$ ) arr-Set-incl-SetI:
  assumes A  $\in_\circ Vset$   $\alpha$  and B  $\in_\circ Vset$   $\alpha$  and A  $\subseteq B$ 
  shows arr-Set  $\alpha (\text{incl-Set } A B)$ 
  {proof}
```

Identity

abbreviation (*input*) *id-Set* :: $V \Rightarrow V$
where *id-Set* \equiv *id-Rel*

lemma (in \mathcal{Z}) *arr-Set-id-SetI*:

assumes $A \in_{\circ} Vset \alpha$
shows *arr-Set* α (*id-Set* A)
{proof}

lemma *arr-Set-comp-Set-id-Set-left*[*dg-Set-CS-simps*]:

assumes *arr-Set* α F and $F(\text{ArrCod}) = A$
shows *id-Set* $A \circ_{Set} F = F$
{proof}

lemma *arr-Set-comp-Set-id-Set-right*[*dg-Set-CS-simps*]:

assumes *arr-Set* α F and $F(\text{ArrDom}) = A$
shows $F \circ_{Set} \text{id-Set } A = F$
{proof}

3.14.3 Set as a digraph

Definition and elementary properties

definition *dg-Set* :: $V \Rightarrow V$

where *dg-Set* α =
[
 $Vset \alpha,$
 $\text{set } \{T. \text{arr-Set } \alpha T\},$
 $(\lambda T \in_{\circ} \text{set } \{T. \text{arr-Set } \alpha T\}. T(\text{ArrDom}))$,
 $(\lambda T \in_{\circ} \text{set } \{T. \text{arr-Set } \alpha T\}. T(\text{ArrCod}))$
] $_{\circ}$

Components.

lemma *dg-Set-components*:

shows *dg-Set* $\alpha(\text{Obj}) = Vset \alpha$
and *dg-Set* $\alpha(\text{Arr}) = \text{set } \{T. \text{arr-Set } \alpha T\}$
and *dg-Set* $\alpha(\text{Dom}) = (\lambda T \in_{\circ} \text{set } \{T. \text{arr-Set } \alpha T\}. T(\text{ArrDom}))$
and *dg-Set* $\alpha(\text{Cod}) = (\lambda T \in_{\circ} \text{set } \{T. \text{arr-Set } \alpha T\}. T(\text{ArrCod}))$
{proof}

Object

lemma *dg-Set-Obj-iff*: $x \in_{\circ} \text{dg-Set } \alpha(\text{Obj}) \longleftrightarrow x \in_{\circ} Vset \alpha$
{proof}

Arrow

lemma *dg-Set-Arr-iff*[*dg-Set-CS-simps*]: $x \in_{\circ} \text{dg-Set } \alpha(\text{Arr}) \longleftrightarrow \text{arr-Set } \alpha x$
{proof}

Domain

mk-VLambda *dg-Set-components*(3)

vsv *dg-Set-Dom-vsv*[*dg-Set-CS-intros*]	
vdomain *dg-Set-Dom-vdomain*[*dg-Set-CS-simps*]	
app *dg-Set-Dom-app*[*unfolded set-Collect-arr-Set, dg-Set-CS-simps*]	

lemma *dg-Set-Dom-vrange*: $\mathcal{R}_{\circ} (\text{dg-Set } \alpha(\text{Dom})) \subseteq_{\circ} \text{dg-Set } \alpha(\text{Obj})$
{proof}

Codomain

mk-VLambda *dg-Set-components(4)*
vsv dg-Set-Cod-vsv[dg-Set-CS-intros]	
vdomain dg-Set-Cod-vdomain[dg-Set-CS-simps]	
app dg-Set-Cod-app[unfolded set-Collect-arr-Set, dg-Set-CS-simps]	

lemma *dg-Set-Cod-vrange*: $\mathcal{R}_\circ (dg\text{-Set } \alpha(\text{Cod})) \subseteq_\circ dg\text{-Set } \alpha(\text{Obj})$
{proof}

Arrow with a domain and a codomain

Rules.

lemma *dg-Set-is-arrI*[*dg-Set-CS-intros*]:
assumes *arr-Set α S and S(ArrDom) = A and S(ArrCod) = B*
shows *S : A ↪dg-Set α B*
{proof}

lemma *dg-Set-is-arrD*:
assumes *S : A ↪dg-Set α B*
shows *arr-Set α S*
and [*dg-CS-simps*]: *S(ArrDom) = A*
and [*dg-CS-simps*]: *S(ArrCod) = B*
{proof}

lemma *dg-Set-is-arrE*:
assumes *S : A ↪dg-Set α B*
obtains *arr-Set α S and S(ArrDom) = A and S(ArrCod) = B*
{proof}

lemma *dg-Set-ArrVal-vdomain*[*dg-Set-CS-simps, dg-CS-simps*]:
assumes *T : A ↪dg-Set α B*
shows *D_0(T(ArrVal)) = A*
{proof}

Elementary properties.

lemma *dg-Set-ArrVal-app-vrange*[*dg-Set-CS-intros*]:
assumes *F : A ↪dg-Set α B and a ∈_0 A*
shows *F(ArrVal)(a) ∈_0 B*
{proof}

lemma *dg-Set-is-arr-dg-Par-is-arr*:
assumes *T : A ↪dg-Set α B*
shows *T : A ↪dg-Par α B*
{proof}

lemma *dg-Set-Hom-vsubset-dg-Par-Hom*:
assumes *a ∈_0 dg-Set α(Obj) b ∈_0 dg-Set α(Obj)*
shows *Hom(dg-Set α) a b ⊆_0 Hom(dg-Par α) a b*
{proof}

lemma (in Z) *dg-Set-incl-Set-is-arr*:
assumes *A ∈_0 dg-Set α(Obj) and B ∈_0 dg-Set α(Obj) and A ⊆_0 B*
shows *incl-Set A B : A ↪dg-Set α B*
{proof}

lemma (in Z) *dg-Set-incl-Set-is-arr'*[*dg-CS-intros, dg-Set-CS-intros*]:

```

assumes  $A \in_0 dg\text{-Set } \alpha(\text{Obj})$ 
and  $B \in_0 dg\text{-Set } \alpha(\text{Obj})$ 
and  $A \subseteq_0 B$ 
and  $A' = A$ 
and  $B' = B$ 
and  $\mathcal{C}' = dg\text{-Set } \alpha$ 
shows incl-Set  $A B : A' \mapsto_{\mathcal{C}'} B'$ 
{proof}

```

lemmas [$dg\text{-Set-}cs\text{-intros}$] = $\mathcal{Z}.dg\text{-Set-incl-}Set\text{-is-arr}'$

Set is a digraph

```

lemma (in  $\mathcal{Z}$ ) dg-Set-Hom-vifunion-in-Vset:
assumes  $X \in_0 Vset \alpha$  and  $Y \in_0 Vset \alpha$ 
shows  $(\bigcup A \in_0 X. \bigcup B \in_0 Y. Hom(dg\text{-Set } \alpha) A B) \in_0 Vset \alpha$ 
{proof}

```

```

lemma (in  $\mathcal{Z}$ ) digraph-dg-Set: digraph  $\alpha$  ( $dg\text{-Set } \alpha$ )
{proof}

```

Set is a wide subdigraph of Par

```

lemma (in  $\mathcal{Z}$ ) wide-subdigraph-dg-Set-dg-Par:  $dg\text{-Set } \alpha \subseteq_{DG.wide\alpha} dg\text{-Par } \alpha$ 
{proof}

```

Semicategories

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Background

Many concepts that are normally associated with category theory can be generalized to semicategories. It is the goal of this chapter to expose these generalized concepts and provide a foundation for the development of the notion of a category in [41].

4.1.2 Preliminaries

named-theorems *smc-op-simps*
named-theorems *smc-op-intros*

named-theorems *smc-CS-simps*
named-theorems *smc-CS-intros*

named-theorems *smc-arrow-CS-intros*

4.1.3 CS setup for foundations

lemmas (in \mathcal{Z}) [*smc-CS-intros*] = $\mathcal{Z}\text{-}\beta$

4.2 Semicategory

4.2.1 Background

lemmas [*smc-cs-simps*] = *dg-shared-cs-simps*
lemmas [*smc-cs-intros*] = *dg-shared-cs-intros*

Slicing

Slicing is a term that is introduced in this work for the description of the process of the conversion of more specialized mathematical objects to their generalizations.

The terminology was adapted from the informal imperative object oriented programming, where the term slicing often refers to the process of copying an object of a subclass type to an object of a superclass type [5]¹. However, it is important to note that the term has other meanings in programming and computer science.

definition *smc-dg* :: $V \Rightarrow V$
where *smc-dg* $\mathfrak{C} = [\mathfrak{C}(Obj), \mathfrak{C}(Arr), \mathfrak{C}(Dom), \mathfrak{C}(Cod)]$.

Components.

lemma *smc-dg-components*[*slicing-simps*]:
shows *smc-dg* $\mathfrak{C}(Obj) = \mathfrak{C}(Obj)$
and *smc-dg* $\mathfrak{C}(Arr) = \mathfrak{C}(Arr)$
and *smc-dg* $\mathfrak{C}(Dom) = \mathfrak{C}(Dom)$
and *smc-dg* $\mathfrak{C}(Cod) = \mathfrak{C}(Cod)$
{proof}

Regular definitions.

lemma *smc-dg-is-arr*[*slicing-simps*]: $f : a \mapsto_{smc-dg} \mathfrak{C} b \leftrightarrow f : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{C}} b$
{proof}

lemmas [*slicing-intros*] = *smc-dg-is-arr*[*THEN iffD2*]

Composition and composable arrows

The definition of a set of *composable-arrows* is equivalent to the definition of *composable pairs* presented on page 10 in [39] (see theorem *dg-composable-arrows*' below). Nonetheless, the definition is meant to be used sparingly. Normally, the arrows are meant to be specified explicitly using the predicate *is-arr*.

definition *Comp* :: V
where [*dg-field-simps*]: *Comp* = $4_{\mathbb{N}}$

abbreviation *Comp-app* :: $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V$ (**infixl** \circ_{A1} 55)
where *Comp-app* $\mathfrak{C} a b \equiv \mathfrak{C}(\mathfrak{C}(Comp)(a, b))$.

definition *composable-arrows* :: $V \Rightarrow V$
where *composable-arrows* $\mathfrak{C} = \text{set}$
 $\{[g, f]_{\circ} \mid g f. \exists a b c. g : b \mapsto_{\mathfrak{C}} c \wedge f : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{C}} b\}$

lemma *small-composable-arrows*[*simp*]:
small $\{[g, f]_{\circ} \mid g f. \exists a b c. g : b \mapsto_{\mathfrak{C}} c \wedge f : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{C}} b\}$
{proof}

Rules.

lemma *composable-arrowsI*[*smc-cs-intros*]:

¹https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Object_slicing

```

assumes  $gf = [g, f]_o$  and  $g : b \mapsto_{\mathcal{C}} c$  and  $f : a \mapsto_{\mathcal{C}} b$ 
shows  $gf \in_o \text{composable-arrs } \mathcal{C}$ 
{proof}

lemma  $\text{composable-arrs}E[\text{elim!}]$ :
assumes  $gf \in_o \text{composable-arrs } \mathcal{C}$ 
obtains  $g f a b c$  where  $gf = [g, f]_o$  and  $g : b \mapsto_{\mathcal{C}} c$  and  $f : a \mapsto_{\mathcal{C}} b$ 
{proof}

lemma  $\text{small-composable-arrs}'[\text{simp}]$ :

$$\text{small } \{[g, f]_o \mid g f. g \in_o \mathcal{C}(\text{Arr}) \wedge f \in_o \mathcal{C}(\text{Arr}) \wedge \mathcal{C}(\text{Dom})(g) = \mathcal{C}(\text{Cod})(f)\}$$

{proof}

lemma  $\text{dg-composable-arrs}'$ :

$$\text{set } \{[g, f]_o \mid g f. g \in_o \mathcal{C}(\text{Arr}) \wedge f \in_o \mathcal{C}(\text{Arr}) \wedge \mathcal{C}(\text{Dom})(g) = \mathcal{C}(\text{Cod})(f)\} =$$


$$\text{composable-arrs } \mathcal{C}$$

{proof}

```

4.2.2 Definition and elementary properties

The definition of a semicategory that is used in this work is similar to the definition that was used in [42]. It is also a natural generalization of the definition of a category that is presented in Chapter I-2 in [39]. The generalization is performed by omitting the identity and the axioms associated with it. The amendments to the definitions that are associated with size have already been explained in the previous chapter.

```

locale  $\text{semicategory} = \mathcal{Z} \alpha + \text{vfsequence } \mathcal{C} + \text{Comp}: \text{vsv } \langle \mathcal{C}(\text{Comp}) \rangle$  for  $\alpha \in \mathcal{C} +$ 
assumes  $\text{smc-length}[\text{smc-CS-simps}]: \text{vcard } \mathcal{C} = 5_N$ 
and  $\text{smc-digraph}[\text{slicing-intros}]: \text{digraph } \alpha (\text{smc-dg } \mathcal{C})$ 
and  $\text{smc-Comp-vdomain}: gf \in_o \mathcal{D}_o (\mathcal{C}(\text{Comp})) \leftrightarrow$ 

$$(\exists g f b c a. gf = [g, f]_o \wedge g : b \mapsto_{\mathcal{C}} c \wedge f : a \mapsto_{\mathcal{C}} b)$$

and  $\text{smc-Comp-is-arr}:$ 

$$[[g : b \mapsto_{\mathcal{C}} c; f : a \mapsto_{\mathcal{C}} b]] \implies g \circ_{A\mathcal{C}} f : a \mapsto_{\mathcal{C}} c$$

and  $\text{smc-Comp-assoc}[\text{smc-CS-simps}]:$ 

$$[[h : c \mapsto_{\mathcal{C}} d; g : b \mapsto_{\mathcal{C}} c; f : a \mapsto_{\mathcal{C}} b]] \implies$$


$$(h \circ_{A\mathcal{C}} g) \circ_{A\mathcal{C}} f = h \circ_{A\mathcal{C}} (g \circ_{A\mathcal{C}} f)$$


```

```

lemmas  $[\text{smc-CS-simps}] =$ 

$$\text{semicategory.smc-length}$$


$$\text{semicategory.smc-Comp-assoc}$$


```

```

lemma (in semicategory) smc-Comp-is-arr'[\text{smc-CS-intros}]:
assumes  $g : b \mapsto_{\mathcal{C}} c$ 
and  $f : a \mapsto_{\mathcal{C}} b$ 
and  $\mathcal{C}' = \mathcal{C}$ 
shows  $g \circ_{A\mathcal{C}} f : a \mapsto_{\mathcal{C}'} c$ 
{proof}

```

```

lemmas  $[\text{smc-CS-intros}] =$ 

$$\text{semicategory.smc-Comp-is-arr'}$$


$$\text{semicategory.smc-Comp-is-arr}$$


```

```
lemmas  $[\text{slicing-intros}] = \text{semicategory.smc-digraph}$ 
```

Rules.

```

lemma (in semicategory) semicategory-axioms'[\text{smc-CS-intros}]:
assumes  $\alpha' = \alpha$ 
shows  $\text{semicategory } \alpha' \in \mathcal{C}$ 

```

(proof)

```

mk-ide rf semicategory-def[unfolded semicategory-axioms-def]
|intro semicategoryI|
|dest semicategoryD[dest]|
|elim semicategoryE[elim]|

lemma semicategoryI':
assumes  $\mathcal{Z} \alpha$ 
and vfsequence  $\mathfrak{C}$ 
and vsv ( $\mathfrak{C}(\text{Comp})$ )
and vcard  $\mathfrak{C} = 5_{\mathbb{N}}$ 
and vsv ( $\mathfrak{C}(\text{Dom})$ )
and vsv ( $\mathfrak{C}(\text{Cod})$ )
and  $\mathcal{D}_o(\mathfrak{C}(\text{Dom})) = \mathfrak{C}(\text{Arr})$ 
and  $\mathcal{R}_o(\mathfrak{C}(\text{Dom})) \subseteq_o \mathfrak{C}(\text{Obj})$ 
and  $\mathcal{D}_o(\mathfrak{C}(\text{Cod})) = \mathfrak{C}(\text{Arr})$ 
and  $\mathcal{R}_o(\mathfrak{C}(\text{Cod})) \subseteq_o \mathfrak{C}(\text{Obj})$ 
and  $\wedge gf. gf \in_o \mathcal{D}_o(\mathfrak{C}(\text{Comp})) \iff$ 
 $(\exists g f b c a. gf = [g, f]_o \wedge g : b \mapsto_{\mathfrak{C}} c \wedge f : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{C}} b)$ 
and  $\wedge b c g a f. [[g : b \mapsto_{\mathfrak{C}} c; f : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{C}} b]] \implies g \circ_{A\mathfrak{C}} f : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{C}} c$ 
and  $\wedge c d h b g a f. [[h : c \mapsto_{\mathfrak{C}} d; g : b \mapsto_{\mathfrak{C}} c; f : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{C}} b]] \implies$ 
 $(h \circ_{A\mathfrak{C}} g) \circ_{A\mathfrak{C}} f = h \circ_{A\mathfrak{C}} (g \circ_{A\mathfrak{C}} f)$ 
and  $\mathfrak{C}(\text{Obj}) \subseteq_o Vset \alpha$ 
and  $\wedge A B. [[A \subseteq_o \mathfrak{C}(\text{Obj}); B \subseteq_o \mathfrak{C}(\text{Obj}); A \in_o Vset \alpha; B \in_o Vset \alpha]] \implies$ 
 $(\bigcup_o a \in_o A. \bigcup_o b \in_o B. \text{Hom } \mathfrak{C} a b) \in_o Vset \alpha$ 
shows semicategory  $\alpha$   $\mathfrak{C}$ 
(proof)

```

```

lemma semicategoryD':
assumes semicategory  $\alpha$   $\mathfrak{C}$ 
shows  $\mathcal{Z} \alpha$ 
and vfsequence  $\mathfrak{C}$ 
and vsv ( $\mathfrak{C}(\text{Comp})$ )
and vcard  $\mathfrak{C} = 5_{\mathbb{N}}$ 
and vsv ( $\mathfrak{C}(\text{Dom})$ )
and vsv ( $\mathfrak{C}(\text{Cod})$ )
and  $\mathcal{D}_o(\mathfrak{C}(\text{Dom})) = \mathfrak{C}(\text{Arr})$ 
and  $\mathcal{R}_o(\mathfrak{C}(\text{Dom})) \subseteq_o \mathfrak{C}(\text{Obj})$ 
and  $\mathcal{D}_o(\mathfrak{C}(\text{Cod})) = \mathfrak{C}(\text{Arr})$ 
and  $\mathcal{R}_o(\mathfrak{C}(\text{Cod})) \subseteq_o \mathfrak{C}(\text{Obj})$ 
and  $\wedge gf. gf \in_o \mathcal{D}_o(\mathfrak{C}(\text{Comp})) \iff$ 
 $(\exists g f b c a. gf = [g, f]_o \wedge g : b \mapsto_{\mathfrak{C}} c \wedge f : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{C}} b)$ 
and  $\wedge b c g a f. [[g : b \mapsto_{\mathfrak{C}} c; f : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{C}} b]] \implies g \circ_{A\mathfrak{C}} f : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{C}} c$ 
and  $\wedge c d h b g a f. [[h : c \mapsto_{\mathfrak{C}} d; g : b \mapsto_{\mathfrak{C}} c; f : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{C}} b]] \implies$ 
 $(h \circ_{A\mathfrak{C}} g) \circ_{A\mathfrak{C}} f = h \circ_{A\mathfrak{C}} (g \circ_{A\mathfrak{C}} f)$ 
and  $\mathfrak{C}(\text{Obj}) \subseteq_o Vset \alpha$ 
and  $\wedge A B. [[A \subseteq_o \mathfrak{C}(\text{Obj}); B \subseteq_o \mathfrak{C}(\text{Obj}); A \in_o Vset \alpha; B \in_o Vset \alpha]] \implies$ 
 $(\bigcup_o a \in_o A. \bigcup_o b \in_o B. \text{Hom } \mathfrak{C} a b) \in_o Vset \alpha$ 
(proof)

```

```

lemma semicategoryE':
assumes semicategory  $\alpha$   $\mathfrak{C}$ 
obtains  $\mathcal{Z} \alpha$ 
and vfsequence  $\mathfrak{C}$ 
and vsv ( $\mathfrak{C}(\text{Comp})$ )
and vcard  $\mathfrak{C} = 5_{\mathbb{N}}$ 
and vsv ( $\mathfrak{C}(\text{Dom})$ )

```

```

and vsv ( $\mathfrak{C}(\text{Cod})$ )
and  $\mathcal{D}_\circ(\mathfrak{C}(\text{Dom})) = \mathfrak{C}(\text{Arr})$ 
and  $\mathcal{R}_\circ(\mathfrak{C}(\text{Dom})) \subseteq_\circ \mathfrak{C}(\text{Obj})$ 
and  $\mathcal{D}_\circ(\mathfrak{C}(\text{Cod})) = \mathfrak{C}(\text{Arr})$ 
and  $\mathcal{R}_\circ(\mathfrak{C}(\text{Cod})) \subseteq_\circ \mathfrak{C}(\text{Obj})$ 
and  $\wedge gf. \, gf \in_\circ \mathcal{D}_\circ(\mathfrak{C}(\text{Comp})) \leftrightarrow$ 
     $(\exists g f b c a. \, gf = [g, f]_\circ \wedge g : b \mapsto_{\mathfrak{C}} c \wedge f : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{C}} b)$ 
and  $\wedge b c g a f. \, [[g : b \mapsto_{\mathfrak{C}} c; f : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{C}} b]] \implies g \circ_{A\mathfrak{C}} f : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{C}} c$ 
and  $\wedge c d h b g a f. \, [[h : c \mapsto_{\mathfrak{C}} d; g : b \mapsto_{\mathfrak{C}} c; f : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{C}} b]] \implies$ 
     $(h \circ_{A\mathfrak{C}} g) \circ_{A\mathfrak{C}} f = h \circ_{A\mathfrak{C}} (g \circ_{A\mathfrak{C}} f)$ 
and  $\mathfrak{C}(\text{Obj}) \subseteq_\circ Vset \alpha$ 
and  $\wedge A B. \, [[A \subseteq_\circ \mathfrak{C}(\text{Obj}); B \subseteq_\circ \mathfrak{C}(\text{Obj}); A \in_\circ Vset \alpha; B \in_\circ Vset \alpha]] \implies$ 
     $(\bigcup_{a \in_\circ A} \bigcup_{b \in_\circ B} \text{Hom } \mathfrak{C} a b) \in_\circ Vset \alpha$ 
(proof)

```

While using the sublocale infrastructure in conjunction with the rewrite morphisms is plausible for achieving automation of slicing, this approach has certain limitations. For example, the rewrite morphisms cannot be added to a given interpretation that was achieved using the command **sublocale**². Thus, instead of using a partial solution based on the command **sublocale**, the rewriting is performed manually for selected theorems. However, it is hoped that better automation will be provided in the future.

```

context semicategory
begin

```

```

interpretation dg: digraph  $\alpha \langle smc-dg \mathfrak{C} \rangle \langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

sublocale Dom: vsv  $\langle \mathfrak{C}(\text{Dom}) \rangle \langle proof \rangle$ 
sublocale Cod: vsv  $\langle \mathfrak{C}(\text{Cod}) \rangle \langle proof \rangle$ 

```

lemmas-with [*unfolded slicing-simps*]:

```

smc-Dom-vdomain[smc-cs-simps] = dg.dg-Dom-vdomain
and smc-Dom-vrange = dg.dg-Dom-vrange
and smc-Cod-vdomain[smc-cs-simps] = dg.dg-Cod-vdomain
and smc-Cod-vrange = dg.dg-Cod-vrange
and smc-Obj-vsubset-Vset = dg.dg-Obj-vsubset-Vset
and smc-Hom-vifunion-in-Vset[smc-cs-intros] = dg.dg-Hom-vifunion-in-Vset
and smc-Obj-if-Dom-vrange = dg.dg-Obj-if-Dom-vrange
and smc-Obj-if-Cod-vrange = dg.dg-Obj-if-Cod-vrange
and smc-is-arrD = dg.dg-is-arrD
and smc-is-arrE[elim] = dg.dg-is-arrE
and smc-in-ArrE[elim] = dg.dg-in-ArrE
and smc-Hom-in-Vset[smc-cs-intros] = dg.dg-Hom-in-Vset
and smc-Arr-vsubset-Vset = dg.dg-Arr-vsubset-Vset
and smc-Dom-vsubset-Vset = dg.dg-Dom-vsubset-Vset
and smc-Cod-vsubset-Vset = dg.dg-Cod-vsubset-Vset
and smc-Obj-in-Vset = dg.dg-Obj-in-Vset
and smc-in-Obj-in-Vset[smc-cs-intros] = dg.dg-in-Obj-in-Vset
and smc-Arr-in-Vset = dg.dg-Arr-in-Vset
and smc-in-Arr-in-Vset[smc-cs-intros] = dg.dg-in-Arr-in-Vset
and smc-Dom-in-Vset = dg.dg-Dom-in-Vset
and smc-Cod-in-Vset = dg.dg-Cod-in-Vset
and smc-digraph-if-ge-Limit = dg.dg-digraph-if-ge-Limit
and smc-Dom-app-in-Obj = dg.dg-Dom-app-in-Obj
and smc-Cod-app-in-Obj = dg.dg-Cod-app-in-Obj
and smc-Arr-vempty-if-Obj-vempty = dg.dg-Arr-vempty-if-Obj-vempty
and smc-Dom-vempty-if-Arr-vempty = dg.dg-Dom-vempty-if-Arr-vempty

```

²<https://lists.cam.ac.uk/pipermail/cl-isabelle-users/2019-September/msg00074.html>

and *smc-Cod-vempty-if-Arr-vempty* = *dg.dg-Cod-vempty-if-Arr-vempty*

end

lemmas [*smc-CS-intros*] =
semicategory.smc-is-arrD(1-3)
semicategory.smc-Hom-in-Vset

Elementary properties.

lemma *smc-eqI*:
assumes *semicategory α A*
and *semicategory α B*
and *A(Obj) = B(Obj)*
and *A(Arr) = B(Arr)*
and *A(Dom) = B(Dom)*
and *A(Cod) = B(Cod)*
and *A(Comp) = B(Comp)*
shows *A = B*
{proof}

lemma *smc-dg-eqI*:
assumes *semicategory α A*
and *semicategory α B*
and *A(Comp) = B(Comp)*
and *smc-dg A = smc-dg B*
shows *A = B*
{proof}

lemma (**in semicategory**) *smc-def*: *C = [C(Obj), C(Arr), C(Dom), C(Cod), C(Comp)]*。
{proof}

lemma (**in semicategory**) *smc-Comp-vdomainI*[*smc-CS-intros*]:
assumes *g : b ↦_C c* **and** *f : a ↦_C b* **and** *gf = [g, f]*。
shows *gf ∈_o D_o(C(Comp))*
{proof}

lemmas [*smc-CS-intros*] = *semicategory.smc-Comp-vdomainI*

lemma (**in semicategory**) *smc-Comp-vdomainE[elim!]*:
assumes *gf ∈_o D_o(C(Comp))*
obtains *g f a b c* **where** *gf = [g, f] o* **and** *g : b ↦_C c* **and** *f : a ↦_C b*
{proof}

lemma (**in semicategory**) *smc-Comp-vdomain-is-composable-arrs*:
D_o(C(Comp)) = composable-arrs C
{proof}

lemma (**in semicategory**) *smc-Comp-vrange*: *R_o(C(Comp)) ⊆_o C(Arr)*
{proof}

sublocale *semicategory ⊑ Comp: pbinop ⟨C(Arr)⟩ ⟨C(Comp)⟩*
{proof}

Size.

lemma (**in semicategory**) *smc-Comp-vsubset-Vset*: *C(Comp) ⊆_o Vset α*
{proof}

lemma (**in semicategory**) *smc-semicategory-in-Vset-4*: *C ∈_o Vset (α + 4_N)*

{proof}

lemma (in semicategory) smc-Comp-in-Vset:
assumes $\mathcal{Z} \beta$ **and** $\alpha \in_0 \beta$
shows $\mathfrak{C}(\text{Comp}) \in_0 Vset \beta$
{proof}

lemma (in semicategory) smc-in-Vset:
assumes $\mathcal{Z} \beta$ **and** $\alpha \in_0 \beta$
shows $\mathfrak{C} \in_0 Vset \beta$
{proof}

lemma (in semicategory) smc-semicategory-if-ge-Limit:
assumes $\mathcal{Z} \beta$ **and** $\alpha \in_0 \beta$
shows semicategory $\beta \mathfrak{C}$
{proof}

lemma small-semicategory[simp]: small $\{\mathfrak{C}. \text{semicategory } \alpha \mathfrak{C}\}$
{proof}

lemma (in \mathcal{Z}) semicategories-in-Vset:
assumes $\mathcal{Z} \beta$ **and** $\alpha \in_0 \beta$
shows set $\{\mathfrak{C}. \text{semicategory } \alpha \mathfrak{C}\} \in_0 Vset \beta$
{proof}

lemma semicategory-if-semicategory:
assumes semicategory $\beta \mathfrak{C}$
and $\mathcal{Z} \alpha$
and $\mathfrak{C}(\text{Obj}) \subseteq_0 Vset \alpha$
and $\wedge A B. [[A \subseteq_0 \mathfrak{C}(\text{Obj}); B \subseteq_0 \mathfrak{C}(\text{Obj}); A \in_0 Vset \alpha; B \in_0 Vset \alpha]] \implies$
 $(\bigcup_{a \in_0 A} \bigcup_{b \in_0 B} \text{Hom } \mathfrak{C} a b) \in_0 Vset \alpha$
shows semicategory $\alpha \mathfrak{C}$
{proof}

Further properties.

lemma (in semicategory) smc-Comp-vempty-if-Arr-vempty:
assumes $\mathfrak{C}(\text{Arr}) = 0$
shows $\mathfrak{C}(\text{Comp}) = 0$
{proof}

4.2.3 Opposite semicategory

Definition and elementary properties

See Chapter II-2 in [39].

definition op-smc :: $V \Rightarrow V$
where op-smc $\mathfrak{C} = [\mathfrak{C}(\text{Obj}), \mathfrak{C}(\text{Arr}), \mathfrak{C}(\text{Cod}), \mathfrak{C}(\text{Dom}), \text{fflip } (\mathfrak{C}(\text{Comp}))]$.

Components.

lemma op-smc-components:
shows [smc-op-simps]: op-smc $\mathfrak{C}(\text{Obj}) = \mathfrak{C}(\text{Obj})$
and [smc-op-simps]: op-smc $\mathfrak{C}(\text{Arr}) = \mathfrak{C}(\text{Arr})$
and [smc-op-simps]: op-smc $\mathfrak{C}(\text{Dom}) = \mathfrak{C}(\text{Cod})$
and [smc-op-simps]: op-smc $\mathfrak{C}(\text{Cod}) = \mathfrak{C}(\text{Dom})$
and op-smc $\mathfrak{C}(\text{Comp}) = \text{fflip } (\mathfrak{C}(\text{Comp}))$
{proof}

lemma *op-smc-component-intros*[*smc-op-intros*]:
shows $a \in_0 \mathfrak{C}(\text{Obj}) \implies a \in_0 \text{op-smc } \mathfrak{C}(\text{Obj})$
and $f \in_0 \mathfrak{C}(\text{Arr}) \implies f \in_0 \text{op-smc } \mathfrak{C}(\text{Arr})$
{proof}

Slicing.

lemma *op-dg-smc-dg*[*slicing-commute*]: $\text{op-dg } (\text{smc-dg } \mathfrak{C}) = \text{smc-dg } (\text{op-smc } \mathfrak{C})$
{proof}

Regular definitions.

lemma *op-smc-Comp-vdomain*[*smc-op-simps*]:
 $\mathcal{D}_0 (\text{op-smc } \mathfrak{C}(\text{Comp})) = (\mathcal{D}_0 (\mathfrak{C}(\text{Comp})))^{-1}$.
{proof}

lemma *op-smc-is-arr*[*smc-op-simps*]: $f : b \mapsto_{\text{op-smc } \mathfrak{C}} a \leftrightarrow f : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{C}} b$
{proof}

lemmas [*smc-op-intros*] = *op-smc-is-arr*[*THEN iffD2*]

lemma (in semicategory) *op-smc-Comp-vrange*[*smc-op-simps*]:
 $\mathcal{R}_0 (\text{op-smc } \mathfrak{C}(\text{Comp})) = \mathcal{R}_0 (\mathfrak{C}(\text{Comp}))$
{proof}

lemmas [*smc-op-simps*] = *semicategory.op-smc-Comp-vrange*

lemma (in semicategory) *op-smc-Comp*[*smc-op-simps*]:
assumes $f : b \mapsto_{\mathfrak{C}} c$ **and** $g : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{C}} b$
shows $g \circ_A \text{op-smc } \mathfrak{C} f = f \circ_A \mathfrak{C} g$
{proof}

lemmas [*smc-op-simps*] = *semicategory.op-smc-Comp*

lemma *op-smc-Hom*[*smc-op-simps*]: $\text{Hom } (\text{op-smc } \mathfrak{C}) a b = \text{Hom } \mathfrak{C} b a$
{proof}

Further properties

lemma (in semicategory) *semicategory-op*[*smc-op-intros*]:
semicategory α (*op-smc* \mathfrak{C})
{proof}

lemmas *semicategory-op*[*smc-op-intros*] = *semicategory.semicategory-op*

lemma (in semicategory) *smc-op-smc-op-smc*[*smc-op-simps*]: $\text{op-smc } (\text{op-smc } \mathfrak{C}) = \mathfrak{C}$
{proof}

lemmas *smc-op-smc-op-smc*[*smc-op-simps*] = *semicategory.smc-op-smc-op-smc*

lemma *eq-op-smc-iff*[*smc-op-simps*]:
assumes *semicategory* α \mathfrak{A} **and** *semicategory* α \mathfrak{B}
shows *op-smc* $\mathfrak{A} = \text{op-smc } \mathfrak{B} \leftrightarrow \mathfrak{A} = \mathfrak{B}$
{proof}

4.2.4 Arrow with a domain and a codomain

lemma (in semicategory) *smc-assoc-helper*:
assumes $f : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{C}} b$
and $g : b \mapsto_{\mathfrak{C}} c$

and $h : c \rightarrow_{\mathfrak{C}} d$
and $h \circ_{A\mathfrak{C}} g = q$
shows $h \circ_{A\mathfrak{C}} (g \circ_{A\mathfrak{C}} f) = q \circ_{A\mathfrak{C}} f$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in semicategory) smc-pattern-rectangle-right:
assumes $aa' : a \rightarrow_{\mathfrak{C}} a'$
and $a'a'' : a' \rightarrow_{\mathfrak{C}} a''$
and $a''b'' : a'' \rightarrow_{\mathfrak{C}} b''$
and $ab : a \rightarrow_{\mathfrak{C}} b$
and $bb' : b \rightarrow_{\mathfrak{C}} b'$
and $b'b'' : b' \rightarrow_{\mathfrak{C}} b''$
and $a'b' : a' \rightarrow_{\mathfrak{C}} b'$
and $a'b' \circ_{A\mathfrak{C}} aa' = bb' \circ_{A\mathfrak{C}} ab$
and $b'b'' \circ_{A\mathfrak{C}} a'b' = a''b'' \circ_{A\mathfrak{C}} a'a''$
shows $a''b'' \circ_{A\mathfrak{C}} (a'a'' \circ_{A\mathfrak{C}} aa') = (b'b'' \circ_{A\mathfrak{C}} bb') \circ_{A\mathfrak{C}} ab$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas (in semicategory) smc-pattern-rectangle-left =
smc-pattern-rectangle-right[symmetric]

4.2.5 Monic arrow and epic arrow

See Chapter I-5 in [39].

definition is-monnic-arr :: $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where is-monnic-arr $\mathfrak{C} b c m \leftrightarrow$

$m : b \rightarrow_{\mathfrak{C}} c \wedge$
 $($
 $\forall f g a.$
 $f : a \rightarrow_{\mathfrak{C}} b \longrightarrow g : a \rightarrow_{\mathfrak{C}} b \longrightarrow m \circ_{A\mathfrak{C}} f = m \circ_{A\mathfrak{C}} g \longrightarrow f = g$
 $)$

syntax -is-monnic-arr :: $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

$(\langle \cdot : \cdot \rightarrow_{mon1} \cdot \rangle [51, 51, 51] 51)$

syntax-consts -is-monnic-arr \Leftarrow is-monnic-arr

translations $m : b \rightarrow_{mon\mathfrak{C}} c \Leftarrow \text{CONST is-monnic-arr } \mathfrak{C} b c m$

definition is-epic-arr :: $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where is-epic-arr $\mathfrak{C} a b e \equiv e : b \rightarrow_{monop-smc} \mathfrak{C} a$

syntax -is-epic-arr :: $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

$(\langle \cdot : \cdot \rightarrow_{epi1} \cdot \rangle [51, 51, 51] 51)$

syntax-consts -is-epic-arr \Leftarrow is-epic-arr

translations $e : a \rightarrow_{epi\mathfrak{C}} b \Leftarrow \text{CONST is-epic-arr } \mathfrak{C} a b e$

Rules.

mk-ide rf is-monnic-arr-def

|intro is-monnic-arrI|
|dest is-monnic-arrD[dest]|
|elim is-monnic-arrE[elim!]|

lemmas [smc-arrow-cs-intros] = is-monnic-arrD(1)

lemma (in semicategory) is-epic-arrI:

assumes $e : a \rightarrow_{\mathfrak{C}} b$
and $\wedge f g c. [\![f : b \rightarrow_{\mathfrak{C}} c; g : b \rightarrow_{\mathfrak{C}} c; f \circ_{A\mathfrak{C}} e = g \circ_{A\mathfrak{C}} e]\!] \implies$
 $f = g$

shows $e : a \mapsto_{\text{epi}} b$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *is-epic-arr-is-arr[smc-arrow-CS-intros, dest]*:

assumes $e : a \mapsto_{\text{epi}} b$
shows $e : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{C}} b$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (in semicategory) *is-epic-arrD[dest]*:

assumes $e : a \mapsto_{\text{epi}} b$
shows $e : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{C}} b$
and $\wedge f g c. [\![f : b \mapsto_{\mathfrak{C}} c; g : b \mapsto_{\mathfrak{C}} c; f \circ_{A\mathfrak{C}} e = g \circ_{A\mathfrak{C}} e]\!] \implies$
 $f = g$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (in semicategory) *is-epic-arrE[elim!]*:

assumes $e : a \mapsto_{\text{epi}} b$
obtains $e : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{C}} b$
and $\wedge f g c. [\![f : b \mapsto_{\mathfrak{C}} c; g : b \mapsto_{\mathfrak{C}} c; f \circ_{A\mathfrak{C}} e = g \circ_{A\mathfrak{C}} e]\!] \implies$
 $f = g$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Elementary properties.

lemma (in semicategory) *op-smc-is-epic-arr[smc-op-simps]*:

$f : b \mapsto_{\text{epi}} a \longleftrightarrow f : a \mapsto_{\text{mon}} b$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (in semicategory) *op-smc-is-monnic-arr[smc-op-simps]*:

$f : b \mapsto_{\text{mon}} a \longleftrightarrow f : a \mapsto_{\text{epi}} b$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (in semicategory) *smc-Comp-is-monnic-arr[smc-arrow-CS-intros]*:

assumes $g : b \mapsto_{\text{mon}} c$ **and** $f : a \mapsto_{\text{mon}} b$
shows $g \circ_{A\mathfrak{C}} f : a \mapsto_{\text{mon}} c$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemmas [*smc-arrow-CS-intros*] = *semicategory.smc-Comp-is-monnic-arr*

lemma (in semicategory) *smc-Comp-is-epic-arr[smc-arrow-CS-intros]*:

assumes $g : b \mapsto_{\text{epi}} c$ **and** $f : a \mapsto_{\text{epi}} b$
shows $g \circ_{A\mathfrak{C}} f : a \mapsto_{\text{epi}} c$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemmas [*smc-arrow-CS-intros*] = *semicategory.smc-Comp-is-epic-arr*

lemma (in semicategory) *smc-Comp-is-monnic-arr-is-monnic-arr*:

assumes $g : b \mapsto_{\mathfrak{C}} c$ **and** $f : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{C}} b$ **and** $g \circ_{A\mathfrak{C}} f : a \mapsto_{\text{mon}} c$
shows $f : a \mapsto_{\text{mon}} b$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (in semicategory) *smc-Comp-is-epic-arr-is-epic-arr*:

assumes $g : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{C}} b$ **and** $f : b \mapsto_{\mathfrak{C}} c$ **and** $f \circ_{A\mathfrak{C}} g : a \mapsto_{\text{epi}} c$
shows $f : b \mapsto_{\text{epi}} c$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

4.2.6 Idempotent arrow

See Chapter I-5 in [39].

```

definition is-idem-arr ::  $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ 
  where is-idem-arr  $\mathfrak{C} b f \longleftrightarrow f : b \mapsto_{\mathfrak{C}} b \wedge f \circ_{A\mathfrak{C}} f = f$ 

syntax -is-idem-arr ::  $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow \text{bool}$  ( $\langle \cdot : \mapsto_{\text{idem}} \rangle [51, 51] 51$ )
syntax-consts -is-idem-arr  $\doteq$  is-idem-arr
translations  $f : \mapsto_{\text{idem}} b \doteq \text{CONST is-idem-arr } \mathfrak{C} b f$ 

```

Rules.

```

mk-ide rf is-idem-arr-def
|intro is-idem-arrI|
|dest is-idem-arrD[dest]|
|elim is-idem-arrE[elim!]|

```

```
lemmas [smc-cs-simps] = is-idem-arrD(2)
```

Elementary properties.

```

lemma (in semicategory) op-smc-is-idem-arr[smc-op-simps]:
 $f : \mapsto_{\text{idem}} \text{op-smc } \mathfrak{C} b \longleftrightarrow f : \mapsto_{\text{idem}} b$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

4.2.7 Terminal object and initial object

See Chapter I-5 in [39].

```

definition obj-terminal ::  $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ 
  where obj-terminal  $\mathfrak{C} t \longleftrightarrow$ 
     $t \in_0 \mathfrak{C}(\text{Obj}) \wedge (\forall a. a \in_0 \mathfrak{C}(\text{Obj}) \longrightarrow (\exists !f. f : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{C}} t))$ 

```

```

definition obj-initial ::  $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ 
  where obj-initial  $\mathfrak{C} \equiv \text{obj-terminal } (\text{op-smc } \mathfrak{C})$ 

```

Rules.

```

mk-ide rf obj-terminal-def
|intro obj-terminalI|
|dest obj-terminalD[dest]|
|elim obj-terminalE[elim]|

```

```

lemma obj-initialI:
  assumes  $a \in_0 \mathfrak{C}(\text{Obj})$  and  $\wedge b. b \in_0 \mathfrak{C}(\text{Obj}) \implies \exists !f. f : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{C}} b$ 
  shows obj-initial  $\mathfrak{C} a$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma obj-initialD[dest]:
  assumes obj-initial  $\mathfrak{C} a$ 
  shows  $a \in_0 \mathfrak{C}(\text{Obj})$  and  $\wedge b. b \in_0 \mathfrak{C}(\text{Obj}) \implies \exists !f. f : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{C}} b$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma obj-initialE[elim]:
  assumes obj-initial  $\mathfrak{C} a$ 
  obtains  $a \in_0 \mathfrak{C}(\text{Obj})$  and  $\wedge b. b \in_0 \mathfrak{C}(\text{Obj}) \implies \exists !f. f : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{C}} b$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

Elementary properties.

```

lemma op-smc-obj-initial[smc-op-simps]:
  obj-initial (op-smc  $\mathfrak{C}$ ) = obj-terminal  $\mathfrak{C}$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

lemma *op-smc-obj-terminal*[*smc-op-simps*]:
obj-terminal (*op-smc* \mathfrak{C}) = *obj-initial* \mathfrak{C}
{proof}

4.2.8 Null object

See Chapter I-5 in [39].

definition *obj-null* :: $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
where *obj-null* $\mathfrak{C} a \leftrightarrow \text{obj-initial } \mathfrak{C} a \wedge \text{obj-terminal } \mathfrak{C} a$

Rules.

mk-ide rf *obj-null-def*
|intro *obj-nullI*
|dest *obj-nullD*[*dest*]
|elim *obj-nullE*[*elim*]

Elementary properties.

lemma *op-smc-obj-null*[*smc-op-simps*]: *obj-null* (*op-smc* \mathfrak{C}) $a = \text{obj-null } \mathfrak{C} a$
{proof}

4.2.9 Zero arrow

definition *is-zero-arr* :: $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
where *is-zero-arr* $\mathfrak{C} a b h \leftrightarrow$
 $(\exists z g f. \text{obj-null } \mathfrak{C} z \wedge h = g \circ_A \mathfrak{C} f \wedge f : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{C}} z \wedge g : z \mapsto_{\mathfrak{C}} b)$

syntax *-is-zero-arr* :: $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

$(\cdot : \cdot \mapsto_0 \cdot \rightarrow [\cdot, \cdot, \cdot] \cdot)$

syntax-consts *-is-zero-arr* \doteq *is-zero-arr*

translations $h : a \mapsto_0 \mathfrak{C} b \doteq \text{CONST } \text{is-zero-arr } \mathfrak{C} a b h$

Rules.

lemma *is-zero-arrI*:
assumes *obj-null* $\mathfrak{C} z$
and $h = g \circ_A \mathfrak{C} f$
and $f : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{C}} z$
and $g : z \mapsto_{\mathfrak{C}} b$
shows $h : a \mapsto_0 \mathfrak{C} b$
{proof}

lemma *is-zero-arrD*[*dest*]:
assumes $h : a \mapsto_0 \mathfrak{C} b$
shows $\exists z g f. \text{obj-null } \mathfrak{C} z \wedge h = g \circ_A \mathfrak{C} f \wedge f : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{C}} z \wedge g : z \mapsto_{\mathfrak{C}} b$
{proof}

lemma *is-zero-arrE*[*elim*]:
assumes $h : a \mapsto_0 \mathfrak{C} b$
obtains $z g f$
where *obj-null* $\mathfrak{C} z$
and $h = g \circ_A \mathfrak{C} f$
and $f : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{C}} z$
and $g : z \mapsto_{\mathfrak{C}} b$
{proof}

Elementary properties.

lemma (in semicategory) *op-smc-is-zero-arr*[*smc-op-simps*]:

```
f : b ↪₀ op-smc ℰ a ↔ f : a ↪₀ ℰ b
{proof}
```

```
lemma (in semicategory) smc-is-zero-arr-Comp-right:
```

```
assumes h : b ↪₀ ℰ c and h' : a ↪₀ ℰ b
shows h ∘ₐ ℰ h' : a ↪₀ ℰ c
{proof}
```

```
lemmas [smc-arrow-CS-intros] = semicategory.smc-is-zero-arr-Comp-right
```

```
lemma (in semicategory) smc-is-zero-arr-Comp-left:
```

```
assumes h' : b ↪₀ ℰ c and h : a ↪₀ ℰ b
shows h' ∘ₐ ℰ h : a ↪₀ ℰ c
{proof}
```

```
lemmas [smc-arrow-CS-intros] = semicategory.smc-is-zero-arr-Comp-left
```

4.3 Smallness for semicategories

4.3.1 Background

An explanation of the methodology chosen for the exposition of all matters related to the size of the semicategories and associated entities is given in the previous chapter.

named-theorems *smc-small-cs-simps*
named-theorems *smc-small-cs-intros*

4.3.2 Tiny semicategory

Definition and elementary properties

```
locale tiny-semicategory = Z α + vfsequence ℰ + Comp: vsv ⟨ℰ(Comp)⟩ for α ℰ +
assumes tiny-smc-length[smc-cs-simps]: vcard ℰ = 5_N
and tiny-smc-tiny-digraph[slicing-intros]: tiny-digraph α (smc-dg ℰ)
and tiny-smc-Comp-vdomain: gf ∈_o ℰ_o (ℰ(Comp)) ↔
  (exists g f b c a. gf = [g, f]_o ∧ g : b ↦_ℰ c ∧ f : a ↦_ℰ b)
and tiny-smc-Comp-is-arr[smc-cs-intros]:
  [[ g : b ↦_ℰ c; f : a ↦_ℰ b ]] ==> g ∘_A ℰ f : a ↦_ℰ c
and tiny-smc-assoc[smc-cs-simps]:
  [[ h : c ↦_ℰ d; g : b ↦_ℰ c; f : a ↦_ℰ b ]] ==>
  (h ∘_A ℰ g) ∘_A ℰ f = h ∘_A ℰ (g ∘_A ℰ f)

lemmas [smc-cs-simps] =
  tiny-semicategory.tiny-smc-length
  tiny-semicategory.tiny-smc-assoc

lemmas [slicing-intros] =
  tiny-semicategory.tiny-smc-Comp-is-arr
```

Rules.

```
lemma (in tiny-semicategory) tiny-semicategory-axioms'[smc-small-cs-intros]:
  assumes α' = α
  shows tiny-semicategory α' ℰ
  {proof}
```

```
mk-ide rf tiny-semicategory-def[unfolded tiny-semicategory-axioms-def]
|intro tiny-semicategoryI|
|dest tiny-semicategoryD[dest]|
|elim tiny-semicategoryE[elim]|
```

```
lemma tiny-semicategoryI':
  assumes semicategory α ℰ and ℰ(Obj) ∈_o Vset α and ℰ(Arr) ∈_o Vset α
  shows tiny-semicategory α ℰ
  {proof}
```

```
lemma tiny-semicategoryI'':
  assumes Z α
  and vfsequence ℰ
  and vsv (ℰ(Comp))
  and vcard ℰ = 5_N
  and vsv (ℰ(Dom))
  and vsv (ℰ(Cod))
  and ℰ(Dom) = ℰ(Arr)
  and ℰ(Dom) ⊆_o ℰ(Obj)
  and ℰ(Cod) = ℰ(Arr)
  and ℰ(Cod) ⊆_o ℰ(Obj)
```

```

and  $\wedge gf. gf \in_0 \mathcal{D}_0(\mathfrak{C}(\text{Comp})) \leftrightarrow$ 
     $(\exists g f b c a. gf = [g, f]_0 \wedge g : b \mapsto_{\mathfrak{C}} c \wedge f : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{C}} b)$ 
and  $\wedge b c g a f. [[g : b \mapsto_{\mathfrak{C}} c; f : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{C}} b]] \implies g \circ_{A\mathfrak{C}} f : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{C}} c$ 
and  $\wedge c d h b g a f. [[h : c \mapsto_{\mathfrak{C}} d; g : b \mapsto_{\mathfrak{C}} c; f : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{C}} b]] \implies$ 
     $(h \circ_{A\mathfrak{C}} g) \circ_{A\mathfrak{C}} f = h \circ_{A\mathfrak{C}} (g \circ_{A\mathfrak{C}} f)$ 
and  $\mathfrak{C}(\text{Obj}) \in_0 Vset \alpha$ 
and  $\mathfrak{C}(\text{Arr}) \in_0 Vset \alpha$ 
shows tiny-semicategory  $\alpha$   $\mathfrak{C}$ 
{proof}

```

Slicing.

context tiny-semicategory

begin

interpretation dg: tiny-digraph $\alpha \langle smc-dg \mathfrak{C} \rangle \langle proof \rangle$

lemmas-with [unfolded slicing-simps]:

```

tiny-smc-Obj-in-Vset[smc-small-cs-intros] = dg.tiny-dg-Obj-in-Vset
and tiny-smc-Arr-in-Vset[smc-small-cs-intros] = dg.tiny-dg-Arr-in-Vset
and tiny-smc-Dom-in-Vset[smc-small-cs-intros] = dg.tiny-dg-Dom-in-Vset
and tiny-smc-Cod-in-Vset[smc-small-cs-intros] = dg.tiny-dg-Cod-in-Vset

```

end

Elementary properties.

sublocale tiny-semicategory \sqsubseteq semicategory

{proof}

lemmas (in tiny-semicategory) tiny-smc-semicategory = semicategory-axioms

lemmas [smc-small-cs-intros] = tiny-semicategory.tiny-smc-semicategory

Size.

lemma (in tiny-semicategory) tiny-smc-Comp-in-Vset: $\mathfrak{C}(\text{Comp}) \in_0 Vset \alpha$
{proof}

lemma (in tiny-semicategory) tiny-smc-in-Vset: $\mathfrak{C} \in_0 Vset \alpha$
{proof}

lemma small-tiny-semicategories[simp]: small { \mathfrak{C} . tiny-semicategory α \mathfrak{C} }
{proof}

lemma tiny-semicategories-vsubset-Vset:
 set { \mathfrak{C} . tiny-semicategory α \mathfrak{C} } $\sqsubseteq_0 Vset \alpha$
{proof}

lemma (in semicategory) smc-tiny-semicategory-if-ge-Limit:
assumes $Z \beta$ **and** $\alpha \in_0 \beta$
shows tiny-semicategory β \mathfrak{C}
{proof}

Opposite tiny semicategory

lemma (in tiny-semicategory) tiny-semicategory-op:
 tiny-semicategory α (op-smc \mathfrak{C})
{proof}

lemmas tiny-semicategory-op[smc-op-intros] =

tiny-semicategory.tiny-semicategory-op

4.3.3 Finite semicategory

Definition and elementary properties

A finite semicategory is a generalization of the concept of a finite category, as presented in nLab [3]³.

```
locale finite-semicategory = Z α + vfsequence ℰ + Comp: vsv ⟨ℰ(Comp)⟩ for α ℰ +
assumes fin-smc-length[smc-cs-simps]: vcard ℰ = 5_N
and fin-smc-finite-digraph[slicing-intros]: finite-digraph α (smc-dg ℰ)
and fin-smc-Comp-vdomain: gf ∈_o D_o (ℰ(Comp)) ↔
(∃ g f b c a. gf = [g, f]_o ∧ g : b ↪_ℰ c ∧ f : a ↪_ℰ b)
and fin-smc-Comp-is-arr[smc-cs-intros]:
[[ g : b ↪_ℰ c; f : a ↪_ℰ b ]] → g ∘_A ℰ f : a ↪_ℰ c
and fin-smc-assoc[smc-cs-simps]:
[[ h : c ↪_ℰ d; g : b ↪_ℰ c; f : a ↪_ℰ b ]] →
(h ∘_A ℰ g) ∘_A ℰ f = h ∘_A ℰ (g ∘_A ℰ f)
```

```
lemmas [smc-cs-simps] =
finite-semicategory.fin-smc-length
finite-semicategory.fin-smc-assoc
```

```
lemmas [slicing-intros] =
finite-semicategory.fin-smc-Comp-is-arr
```

Rules.

```
lemma (in finite-semicategory) finite-semicategory-axioms'[smc-small-cs-intros]:
assumes α' = α
shows finite-semicategory α' ℰ
⟨proof⟩
```

```
mk-ide rf finite-semicategory-def[unfolded finite-semicategory-axioms-def]
|intro finite-semicategoryI|
|dest finite-semicategoryD[dest]|
|elim finite-semicategoryE[elim]|
```

```
lemma finite-semicategoryI':
assumes semicategory α ℰ and vfinite (ℰ(Obj)) and vfinite (ℰ(Arr))
shows finite-semicategory α ℰ
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma finite-semicategoryI'':
assumes tiny-semicategory α ℰ and vfinite (ℰ(Obj)) and vfinite (ℰ(Arr))
shows finite-semicategory α ℰ
⟨proof⟩
```

Slicing.

```
context finite-semicategory
begin
```

```
interpretation dg: finite-digraph α ⟨smc-dg ℰ⟩ ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemmas-with [unfolded slicing-simps]:
fin-smc-Obj-vfinite[smc-small-cs-intros] = dg.fin-dg-Obj-vfinite
```

³<https://ncatlab.org/nlab/show/finite+category>

```
and fin-smc-Arr-vfinite[smc-small-cs-intros] = dg.fin-dg-Arr-vfinite
```

```
end
```

Elementary properties.

```
sublocale finite-semicategory ⊆ tiny-semicategory
  {proof}
```

```
lemmas (in finite-semicategory) fin-smc-tiny-semicategory =
  tiny-semicategory-axioms
```

```
lemmas [smc-small-cs-intros] = finite-semicategory.fin-smc-tiny-semicategory
```

```
lemma (in finite-semicategory) fin-smc-in-Vset:  $\mathfrak{C} \in_{\circ} Vset \alpha$ 
  {proof}
```

Size.

```
lemma small-finite-semicategories[simp]: small { $\mathfrak{C}$ . finite-semicategory α  $\mathfrak{C}$ }
  {proof}
```

```
lemma finite-semicategories-vsubset-Vset:
  set { $\mathfrak{C}$ . finite-semicategory α  $\mathfrak{C}$ } ⊆o Vset α
  {proof}
```

Opposite finite semicategory

```
lemma (in finite-semicategory) finite-semicategory-op:
  finite-semicategory α (op-smc  $\mathfrak{C}$ )
  {proof}
```

```
lemmas finite-semicategory-op[smc-op-intros] =
  finite-semicategory.finite-semicategory-op
```

4.4 Semifunctor

4.4.1 Background

named-theorems *smcf-cs-simps*

named-theorems *smcf-cs-intros*

named-theorems *smc-cn-cs-simps*

named-theorems *smc-cn-cs-intros*

lemmas [*smc-cs-simps*] = *dg-shared-cs-simps*

lemmas [*smc-cs-intros*] = *dg-shared-cs-intros*

Slicing

definition *smcf-dghm* :: $V \Rightarrow V$

where *smcf-dghm* $\mathfrak{C} =$

$[\mathfrak{C}(\text{ObjMap}), \mathfrak{C}(\text{ArrMap}), \text{smc-dg } (\mathfrak{C}(\text{HomDom})), \text{smc-dg } (\mathfrak{C}(\text{HomCod}))]$.

Components.

lemma *smcf-dghm-components*:

shows [*slicing-simps*]: *smcf-dghm* $\mathfrak{F}(\text{ObjMap}) = \mathfrak{F}(\text{ObjMap})$

and [*slicing-simps*]: *smcf-dghm* $\mathfrak{F}(\text{ArrMap}) = \mathfrak{F}(\text{ArrMap})$

and [*slicing-commute*]: *smcf-dghm* $\mathfrak{F}(\text{HomDom}) = \text{smc-dg } (\mathfrak{F}(\text{HomDom}))$

and [*slicing-commute*]: *smcf-dghm* $\mathfrak{F}(\text{HomCod}) = \text{smc-dg } (\mathfrak{F}(\text{HomCod}))$

$\langle\text{proof}\rangle$

4.4.2 Definition and elementary properties

See Chapter I-3 in [39] and the description of the concept of a digraph homomorphism in the previous chapter.

locale *is-semifunctor* =

$\mathcal{Z} \alpha +$

vfsequence $\mathfrak{F} +$

HomDom: semicategory $\alpha \mathfrak{A} +$

HomCod: semicategory $\alpha \mathfrak{B} +$

for $\alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{F} +$

assumes *smcf-length[smc-cs-simps]*: *vcard* $\mathfrak{F} = 4_N$

and *smcf-is-dghm[slicing-intros]*:

$\text{smcf-dghm } \mathfrak{F} : \text{smc-dg } \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{DG\alpha} \text{smc-dg } \mathfrak{B}$

and *smcf-HomDom[smc-cs-simps]*: $\mathfrak{F}(\text{HomDom}) = \mathfrak{A}$

and *smcf-HomCod[smc-cs-simps]*: $\mathfrak{F}(\text{HomCod}) = \mathfrak{B}$

and *smcf-ArrMap-Comp[smc-cs-simps]*: $[[g : b \mapsto_{\mathfrak{A}} c; f : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{A}} b]] \implies$

$\mathfrak{F}(\text{ArrMap})(g \circ_{\mathfrak{A}} f) = \mathfrak{F}(\text{ArrMap})(g) \circ_{\mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B}} \mathfrak{F}(\text{ArrMap})(f)$

syntax *-is-semifunctor* :: $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

$(\langle(- :/- \mapsto_{SMC1} -)\rangle [51, 51, 51] 51)$

syntax-consts *-is-semifunctor* \Leftarrow *is-semifunctor*

translations $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B} \Leftarrow \text{CONST is-semifunctor } \alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{F}$

abbreviation (*input*) *is-cn-semifunctor* :: $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where *is-cn-semifunctor* $\alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{F} \equiv \mathfrak{F} : \text{op-smc } \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$

syntax *-is-cn-semifunctor* :: $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

$(\langle(- :/- \text{SMC}\leftrightarrow\alpha -)\rangle [51, 51, 51] 51)$

syntax-consts *-is-cn-semifunctor* \Leftarrow *is-cn-semifunctor*

translations $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \text{ SMC}\leftrightarrow\alpha \mathfrak{B} \Leftarrow \text{CONST is-cn-semifunctor } \alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{F}$

abbreviation *all-smcfs* :: $V \Rightarrow V$
where *all-smcfs* $\alpha \equiv \text{set } \{\mathfrak{F}. \exists \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B}. \mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}\}$

abbreviation *smcfs* :: $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V$
where *smcfs* $\alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \equiv \text{set } \{\mathfrak{F}. \mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}\}$

lemmas [*smc-cs-simps*] =
is-semifunctor.smcf-HomDom
is-semifunctor.smcf-HomCod
is-semifunctor.smcf-ArrMap-Comp

lemma *smcf-is-dghm*'[*slicing-intros*]:
assumes $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
and $\mathfrak{A}' = smc-dg \mathfrak{A}$
and $\mathfrak{B}' = smc-dg \mathfrak{B}$
shows *smcf-dghm* $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A}' \mapsto_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{B}'$
(proof)

lemma *cn-dghm-comp-is-dghm*:
assumes $\mathfrak{F} : op-smc \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
shows *smcf-dghm* $\mathfrak{F} : op-dg (smc-dg \mathfrak{A}) \mapsto_{DG\alpha} smc-dg \mathfrak{B}$
(proof)

lemma *cn-dghm-comp-is-dghm*'[*slicing-intros*]:
assumes $\mathfrak{F} : op-smc \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
and $\mathfrak{A}' = op-dg (smc-dg \mathfrak{A})$
and $\mathfrak{B}' = smc-dg \mathfrak{B}$
shows *smcf-dghm* $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A}' \mapsto_{DG\alpha} \mathfrak{B}'$
(proof)

Rules.

lemma (in is-semifunctor) is-semifunctor-axioms'[*smc-cs-intros*]:
assumes $\alpha' = \alpha$ **and** $\mathfrak{A}' = \mathfrak{A}$ **and** $\mathfrak{B}' = \mathfrak{B}$
shows $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A}' \mapsto_{SMC\alpha'} \mathfrak{B}'$
(proof)

mk-ide rf *is-semifunctor-def*[*unfolded is-semifunctor-axioms-def*]
|intro *is-semifunctorI*|
|dest *is-semifunctorD[dest]*|
|elim *is-semifunctorE[elim]*|

lemmas [*smc-cs-intros*] =
is-semifunctorD(3,4)

lemma *is-semifunctorI'*:
assumes $\mathcal{Z} \alpha$
and *vfsequence* \mathfrak{F}
and *semicategory* $\alpha \mathfrak{A}$
and *semicategory* $\alpha \mathfrak{B}$
and *vcard* $\mathfrak{F} = 4_{\mathbb{N}}$
and $\mathfrak{F}(\text{HomDom}) = \mathfrak{A}$
and $\mathfrak{F}(\text{HomCod}) = \mathfrak{B}$
and *vsv* ($\mathfrak{F}(\text{ObjMap})$)
and *vsv* ($\mathfrak{F}(\text{ArrMap})$)
and $\mathcal{D}_{\circ} (\mathfrak{F}(\text{ObjMap})) = \mathfrak{A}(\text{Obj})$
and $\mathcal{R}_{\circ} (\mathfrak{F}(\text{ObjMap})) \subseteq_{\circ} \mathfrak{B}(\text{Obj})$
and $\mathcal{D}_{\circ} (\mathfrak{F}(\text{ArrMap})) = \mathfrak{A}(\text{Arr})$
and $\wedge a b f. f : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{A}} b \implies$

$\mathfrak{F}(\text{ArrMap})(f) : \mathfrak{F}(\text{ObjMap})(a) \rightarrow_{\mathfrak{B}} \mathfrak{F}(\text{ObjMap})(b)$
and $\wedge b c g a f. [[g : b \mapsto_{\mathfrak{A}} c; f : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{A}} b]] \implies$
 $\mathfrak{F}(\text{ArrMap})(g \circ_{A\mathfrak{A}} f) = \mathfrak{F}(\text{ArrMap})(g) \circ_{A\mathfrak{B}} \mathfrak{F}(\text{ArrMap})(f)$
shows $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
(proof)

lemma *is-semifunctorD'*:
assumes $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
shows $\mathcal{Z} \alpha$
and *vfsequence* \mathfrak{F}
and *semicategory* α \mathfrak{A}
and *semicategory* α \mathfrak{B}
and *vcard* $\mathfrak{F} = 4_{\mathbb{N}}$
and $\mathfrak{F}(\text{HomDom}) = \mathfrak{A}$
and $\mathfrak{F}(\text{HomCod}) = \mathfrak{B}$
and *vsv* ($\mathfrak{F}(\text{ObjMap})$)
and *vsv* ($\mathfrak{F}(\text{ArrMap})$)
and $\mathcal{D}_o(\mathfrak{F}(\text{ObjMap})) = \mathfrak{A}(\text{Obj})$
and $\mathcal{R}_o(\mathfrak{F}(\text{ObjMap})) \subseteq \mathfrak{B}(\text{Obj})$
and $\mathcal{D}_o(\mathfrak{F}(\text{ArrMap})) = \mathfrak{A}(\text{Arr})$
and $\wedge a b f. f : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{A}} b \implies$
 $\mathfrak{F}(\text{ArrMap})(f) : \mathfrak{F}(\text{ObjMap})(a) \rightarrow_{\mathfrak{B}} \mathfrak{F}(\text{ObjMap})(b)$
and $\wedge b c g a f. [[g : b \mapsto_{\mathfrak{A}} c; f : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{A}} b]] \implies$
 $\mathfrak{F}(\text{ArrMap})(g \circ_{A\mathfrak{A}} f) = \mathfrak{F}(\text{ArrMap})(g) \circ_{A\mathfrak{B}} \mathfrak{F}(\text{ArrMap})(f)$
(proof)

lemma *is-semifunctorE'*:
assumes $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
obtains $\mathcal{Z} \alpha$
and *vfsequence* \mathfrak{F}
and *semicategory* α \mathfrak{A}
and *semicategory* α \mathfrak{B}
and *vcard* $\mathfrak{F} = 4_{\mathbb{N}}$
and $\mathfrak{F}(\text{HomDom}) = \mathfrak{A}$
and $\mathfrak{F}(\text{HomCod}) = \mathfrak{B}$
and *vsv* ($\mathfrak{F}(\text{ObjMap})$)
and *vsv* ($\mathfrak{F}(\text{ArrMap})$)
and $\mathcal{D}_o(\mathfrak{F}(\text{ObjMap})) = \mathfrak{A}(\text{Obj})$
and $\mathcal{R}_o(\mathfrak{F}(\text{ObjMap})) \subseteq \mathfrak{B}(\text{Obj})$
and $\mathcal{D}_o(\mathfrak{F}(\text{ArrMap})) = \mathfrak{A}(\text{Arr})$
and $\wedge a b f. f : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{A}} b \implies$
 $\mathfrak{F}(\text{ArrMap})(f) : \mathfrak{F}(\text{ObjMap})(a) \rightarrow_{\mathfrak{B}} \mathfrak{F}(\text{ObjMap})(b)$
and $\wedge b c g a f. [[g : b \mapsto_{\mathfrak{A}} c; f : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{A}} b]] \implies$
 $\mathfrak{F}(\text{ArrMap})(g \circ_{A\mathfrak{A}} f) = \mathfrak{F}(\text{ArrMap})(g) \circ_{A\mathfrak{B}} \mathfrak{F}(\text{ArrMap})(f)$
(proof)

Slicing.

context *is-semifunctor*
begin

interpretation *dghm*: *is-dghm* α *smc-dg* \mathfrak{A} *smc-dg* \mathfrak{B} *smcf-dghm* \mathfrak{F}
(proof)

sublocale *ObjMap*: *vsv* *<* $\mathfrak{F}(\text{ObjMap})$ *>*
(proof)

sublocale *ArrMap*: *vsv* *<* $\mathfrak{F}(\text{ArrMap})$ *>*
(proof)

begin

lemmas-with [*unfolded slicing-simps*]:

```

smcf-ObjMap-vsv = dghm.dghm-ObjMap-vsv
and smcf-ArrMap-vsv = dghm.dghm-ArrMap-vsv
and smcf-ObjMap-vdomain[smc-cs-simps] = dghm.dghm-ObjMap-vdomain
and smcf-ObjMap-vrange = dghm.dghm-ObjMap-vrange
and smcf-ArrMap-vdomain[smc-cs-simps] = dghm.dghm-ArrMap-vdomain
and smcf-ArrMap-is-arr = dghm.dghm-ArrMap-is-arr
and smcf-ArrMap-is-arr''[smc-cs-intros] = dghm.dghm-ArrMap-is-arr''
and smcf-ArrMap-is-arr'[smc-cs-intros] = dghm.dghm-ArrMap-is-arr'
and smcf-ObjMap-app-in-HomCod-Obj[smc-cs-intros] =
    dghm.dghm-ObjMap-app-in-HomCod-Obj
and smcf-ArrMap-vrange = dghm.dghm-ArrMap-vrange
and smcf-ArrMap-app-in-HomCod-Arr[smc-cs-intros] =
    dghm.dghm-ArrMap-app-in-HomCod-Arr
and smcf-ObjMap-vsubset-Vset = dghm.dghm-ObjMap-vsubset-Vset
and smcf-ArrMap-vsubset-Vset = dghm.dghm-ArrMap-vsubset-Vset
and smcf-ObjMap-in-Vset = dghm.dghm-ObjMap-in-Vset
and smcf-ArrMap-in-Vset = dghm.dghm-ArrMap-in-Vset
and smcf-is-dghm-if-ge-Limit = dghm.dghm-is-dghm-if-ge-Limit
and smcf-is-arr-HomCod = dghm.dghm-is-arr-HomCod
and smcf-vimage-dghm-ArrMap-vsubset-Hom =
    dghm.dghm-vimage-dghm-ArrMap-vsubset-Hom

```

end

lemmas [smc-cs-simps] =

```

is-semifunctor.smcf-ObjMap-vdomain
is-semifunctor.smcf-ArrMap-vdomain

```

lemmas [smc-cs-intros] =

```

is-semifunctor.smcf-ObjMap-app-in-HomCod-Obj
is-semifunctor.smcf-ArrMap-app-in-HomCod-Arr
is-semifunctor.smcf-ArrMap-is-arr'

```

Elementary properties.

lemma cn-smcf-ArrMap-Comp[smc-cs-simps]:

```

assumes semicategory α ℙ
and ℙ : op-smc ℙ ↪↪S M C α ℙ
and g : c ↪ℙ b
and f : b ↪ℙ a
shows ℙ(ArrMap)(f ∘A ℙ g) = ℙ(ArrMap)(g) ∘A ℙ ℙ(ArrMap)(f)
{proof}

```

lemma smcf-eqI:

```

assumes ℙ : ℙ ↪↪S M C α ℙ
and ℙ : ℙ ↪↪S M C α ℙ
and ℙ(ObjMap) = ℙ(ObjMap)
and ℙ(ArrMap) = ℙ(ArrMap)
and ℙ = ℙ
and ℙ = ℙ
shows ℙ = ℙ
{proof}

```

lemma smcf-dghm-eqI:

```

assumes ℙ : ℙ ↪↪S M C α ℙ
and ℙ : ℙ ↪↪S M C α ℙ
and ℙ = ℙ
and ℙ = ℙ

```

and *smcf-dghm* $\mathfrak{G} = \text{smcf-dghm } \mathfrak{F}$
shows $\mathfrak{G} = \mathfrak{F}$
(proof)

lemma (in is-semifunctor) smcf-def:
 $\mathfrak{F} = [\mathfrak{F}(\text{ObjMap}), \mathfrak{F}(\text{ArrMap}), \mathfrak{F}(\text{HomDom}), \mathfrak{F}(\text{HomCod})]_\circ$
(proof)

lemma (in is-semifunctor) smcf-in-Vset:
assumes $\mathcal{Z} \beta$ **and** $\alpha \in_\circ \beta$
shows $\mathfrak{F} \in_\circ Vset \beta$
(proof)

lemma (in is-semifunctor) smcf-is-semifunctor-if-ge-Limit:
assumes $\mathcal{Z} \beta$ **and** $\alpha \in_\circ \beta$
shows $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC\beta} \mathfrak{B}$
(proof)

lemma small-all-smcfs[simp]: small { \mathfrak{F} . $\exists \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B}. \mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$ }
(proof)

lemma (in is-semifunctor) smcf-in-Vset-7: $\mathfrak{F} \in_\circ Vset (\alpha + 7_N)$
(proof)

lemma (in \mathcal{Z}) all-smcfs-in-Vset:
assumes $\mathcal{Z} \beta$ **and** $\alpha \in_\circ \beta$
shows *all-smcfs* $\alpha \in_\circ Vset \beta$
(proof)

lemma small-smcfs[simp]: small { \mathfrak{F} . $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$ }
(proof)

4.4.3 Opposite semifunctor

Definition and elementary properties

See Chapter II-2 in [39].

definition op-smcf :: $V \Rightarrow V$
where *op-smcf* $\mathfrak{F} =$
 $[\mathfrak{F}(\text{ObjMap}), \mathfrak{F}(\text{ArrMap}), \text{op-smc } (\mathfrak{F}(\text{HomDom})), \text{op-smc } (\mathfrak{F}(\text{HomCod}))]$.

Components.

lemma op-smcf-components[smc-op-simps]:
shows *op-smcf* $\mathfrak{F}(\text{ObjMap}) = \mathfrak{F}(\text{ObjMap})$
and *op-smcf* $\mathfrak{F}(\text{ArrMap}) = \mathfrak{F}(\text{ArrMap})$
and *op-smcf* $\mathfrak{F}(\text{HomDom}) = \text{op-smc } (\mathfrak{F}(\text{HomDom}))$
and *op-smcf* $\mathfrak{F}(\text{HomCod}) = \text{op-smc } (\mathfrak{F}(\text{HomCod}))$
(proof)

Slicing.

lemma op-dghm-smcf-dghm[slicing-commute]:
 $\text{op-dghm } (\text{smcf-dghm } \mathfrak{F}) = \text{smcf-dghm } (\text{op-smcf } \mathfrak{F})$
(proof)

Further properties

lemma (in is-semifunctor) is-semifunctor-op:

op-smcf \mathfrak{F} : *op-smc* \mathfrak{A} $\mapsto\mapsto_{SMC\alpha}$ *op-smc* \mathfrak{B}
{proof}

lemma (in is-semifunctor) is-semifunctor-op':
assumes $\mathfrak{A}' = \text{op-smc } \mathfrak{A}$ **and** $\mathfrak{B}' = \text{op-smc } \mathfrak{B}$ **and** $\alpha' = \alpha$
shows *op-smcf* $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A}' \mapsto\mapsto_{SMC\alpha'} \mathfrak{B}'$
{proof}

lemmas *is-semifunctor-op*'[*smc-op-intros*] = *is-semifunctor.is-semifunctor-op*'

lemma (in is-semifunctor) smcf-op-smcf-op-smcf[smc-op-simps]:
op-smcf (*op-smcf* \mathfrak{F}) = \mathfrak{F}
{proof}

lemmas *smcf-op-smcf-op-smcf*[*smc-op-simps*] = *is-semifunctor.smcf-op-smcf-op-smcf*

lemma eq-op-smcf-iff[smc-op-simps]:
assumes $\mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto\mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$ **and** $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{C} \mapsto\mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{D}$
shows *op-smcf* $\mathfrak{G} = \text{op-smcf } \mathfrak{F} \leftrightarrow \mathfrak{G} = \mathfrak{F}$
{proof}

4.4.4 Composition of covariant semifunctors

Definition and elementary properties

abbreviation (input) *smcf-comp* :: $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V$ (**infixl** \circ_{SMCF} 55)
where *smcf-comp* \equiv *dghm-comp*

Slicing.

lemma *smcf-dghm-smcf-comp*[*slicing-commute*]:
smcf-dghm $\mathfrak{G} \circ_{DGHM} \text{smcf-dghm } \mathfrak{F} = \text{smcf-dghm } (\mathfrak{G} \circ_{SMCF} \mathfrak{F})$
{proof}

Object map

lemma *smcf-comp-ObjMap-vsV*[*smc-CS-intros*]:
assumes $\mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{B} \mapsto\mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$ **and** $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto\mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
shows *vsV* (($\mathfrak{G} \circ_{SMCF} \mathfrak{F}$)(*ObjMap*))

{proof}

lemma *smcf-comp-ObjMap-vdomain*[*smc-CS-simps*]:
assumes $\mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{B} \mapsto\mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$ **and** $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto\mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
shows $\mathcal{D}_\circ ((\mathfrak{G} \circ_{SMCF} \mathfrak{F})(\text{ObjMap})) = \mathfrak{A}(\text{Obj})$
{proof}

lemma *smcf-comp-ObjMap-vrange*:
assumes $\mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{B} \mapsto\mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$ **and** $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto\mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
shows $\mathcal{R}_\circ ((\mathfrak{G} \circ_{SMCF} \mathfrak{F})(\text{ObjMap})) \subseteq \mathfrak{C}(\text{Obj})$
{proof}

lemma *smcf-comp-ObjMap-app*[*smc-CS-simps*]:
assumes $\mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{B} \mapsto\mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$
and $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto\mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
and [*simp*]: $a \in_\circ \mathfrak{A}(\text{Obj})$
shows $(\mathfrak{G} \circ_{SMCF} \mathfrak{F})(\text{ObjMap})(a) = \mathfrak{G}(\text{ObjMap})(\mathfrak{F}(\text{ObjMap})(a))$
{proof}

Arrow map

```
lemma smcf-comp-ArrMap-vsv[smc-cs-intros]:
  assumes  $\mathfrak{G} : \mathcal{B} \rightarrowtail_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$  and  $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \rightarrowtail_{SMC\alpha} \mathcal{B}$ 
  shows vsv  $((\mathfrak{G} \circ_{SMCF} \mathfrak{F})(ArrMap))$ 
  {proof}
```

```
lemma smcf-comp-ArrMap-vdomain[smc-cs-simps]:
  assumes  $\mathfrak{G} : \mathcal{B} \rightarrowtail_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$  and  $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \rightarrowtail_{SMC\alpha} \mathcal{B}$ 
  shows  $\mathcal{D}_o ((\mathfrak{G} \circ_{SMCF} \mathfrak{F})(ArrMap)) = \mathfrak{A}(Arr)$ 
  {proof}
```

```
lemma smcf-comp-ArrMap-vrange:
  assumes  $\mathfrak{G} : \mathcal{B} \rightarrowtail_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$  and  $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \rightarrowtail_{SMC\alpha} \mathcal{B}$ 
  shows  $\mathcal{R}_o ((\mathfrak{G} \circ_{SMCF} \mathfrak{F})(ArrMap)) \subseteq_o \mathfrak{C}(Arr)$ 
  {proof}
```

```
lemma smcf-comp-ArrMap-app[smc-cs-simps]:
  assumes  $\mathfrak{G} : \mathcal{B} \rightarrowtail_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$ 
  and  $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \rightarrowtail_{SMC\alpha} \mathcal{B}$ 
  and [simp]:  $f \in_o \mathfrak{A}(Arr)$ 
  shows  $(\mathfrak{G} \circ_{SMCF} \mathfrak{F})(ArrMap)(f) = \mathfrak{G}(ArrMap)(\mathfrak{F}(ArrMap)(f))$ 
  {proof}
```

Further properties

```
lemma smcf-comp-is-semifunctor[smc-cs-intros]:
  assumes  $\mathfrak{G} : \mathcal{B} \rightarrowtail_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$  and  $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \rightarrowtail_{SMC\alpha} \mathcal{B}$ 
  shows  $\mathfrak{G} \circ_{SMCF} \mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \rightarrowtail_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$ 
  {proof}
```

```
lemma smcf-comp-assoc[smc-cs-simps]:
  assumes  $\mathfrak{H} : \mathfrak{C} \rightarrowtail_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{D}$ 
  and  $\mathfrak{G} : \mathcal{B} \rightarrowtail_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$ 
  and  $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \rightarrowtail_{SMC\alpha} \mathcal{B}$ 
  shows  $(\mathfrak{H} \circ_{SMCF} \mathfrak{G}) \circ_{SMCF} \mathfrak{F} = \mathfrak{H} \circ_{SMCF} (\mathfrak{G} \circ_{SMCF} \mathfrak{F})$ 
  {proof}
```

```
lemma op-smcf-smcf-comp[smc-op-simps]:
   $op-smcf (\mathfrak{G} \circ_{SMCF} \mathfrak{F}) = op-smcf \mathfrak{G} \circ_{SMCF} op-smcf \mathfrak{F}$ 
  {proof}
```

4.4.5 Composition of contravariant semifunctors

Definition and elementary properties

See section 1.2 in [15].

definition smcf-cn-comp :: $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V$ (**infixl** $\circ_{SMCF\circ}$ 55)

where $\mathfrak{G} \circ_{SMCF\circ} \mathfrak{F} =$

$$[\begin{aligned} & \mathfrak{G}(ObjMap) \circ_o \mathfrak{F}(ObjMap), \\ & \mathfrak{G}(ArrMap) \circ_o \mathfrak{F}(ArrMap), \\ & op-smc(\mathfrak{F}(HomDom)), \\ & \mathfrak{G}(HomCod) \end{aligned}]_o$$

Components.

lemma smcf-cn-comp-components:

shows $(\mathfrak{G}_{SMCF} \circ \mathfrak{F})(ObjMap) = \mathfrak{G}(ObjMap) \circ_{\circ} \mathfrak{F}(ObjMap)$
and $(\mathfrak{G}_{SMCF} \circ \mathfrak{F})(ArrMap) = \mathfrak{G}(ArrMap) \circ_{\circ} \mathfrak{F}(ArrMap)$
and [smc-cn-cs-simps]: $(\mathfrak{G}_{SMCF} \circ \mathfrak{F})(HomDom) = op-smc (\mathfrak{F}(HomDom))$
and [smc-cn-cs-simps]: $(\mathfrak{G}_{SMCF} \circ \mathfrak{F})(HomCod) = \mathfrak{G}(HomCod)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Slicing.

lemma smcf-dghm-smcf-cn-comp[slicing-commute]:
 $smcf\text{-}dghm \mathfrak{G}_{DGHM} \circ smcf\text{-}dghm \mathfrak{F} = smcf\text{-}dghm (\mathfrak{G}_{SMCF} \circ \mathfrak{F})$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Object map: two contravariant semifunctors

lemma smcf-cn-comp-ObjMap-vsv[smc-cn-cs-intros]:
assumes $\mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{B}_{SMC \rightarrowtail \alpha} \mathfrak{C}$ and $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A}_{SMC \rightarrowtail \alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
shows $vsv ((\mathfrak{G}_{SMCF} \circ \mathfrak{F})(ObjMap))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma smcf-cn-comp-ObjMap-vdomain[smc-cn-cs-simps]:
assumes $\mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{B}_{SMC \rightarrowtail \alpha} \mathfrak{C}$ and $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A}_{SMC \rightarrowtail \alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
shows $\mathcal{D}_o ((\mathfrak{G}_{SMCF} \circ \mathfrak{F})(ObjMap)) = \mathfrak{A}(Obj)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma smcf-cn-comp-ObjMap-vrange:
assumes $\mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{B}_{SMC \rightarrowtail \alpha} \mathfrak{C}$ and $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A}_{SMC \rightarrowtail \alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
shows $\mathcal{R}_o ((\mathfrak{G}_{SMCF} \circ \mathfrak{F})(ObjMap)) \subseteq_{\circ} \mathfrak{C}(Obj)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma smcf-cn-comp-ObjMap-app[smc-cn-cs-simps]:
assumes $\mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{B}_{SMC \rightarrowtail \alpha} \mathfrak{C}$ and $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A}_{SMC \rightarrowtail \alpha} \mathfrak{B}$ and $a \in_{\circ} \mathfrak{A}(Obj)$
shows $(\mathfrak{G}_{SMCF} \circ \mathfrak{F})(ObjMap)(a) = \mathfrak{G}(ObjMap)(\mathfrak{F}(ObjMap)(a))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Arrow map: two contravariant semifunctors

lemma smcf-cn-comp-ArrMap-vsv[smc-cn-cs-intros]:
assumes $\mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{B}_{SMC \rightarrowtail \alpha} \mathfrak{C}$ and $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A}_{SMC \rightarrowtail \alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
shows $vsv ((\mathfrak{G}_{SMCF} \circ \mathfrak{F})(ArrMap))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma smcf-cn-comp-ArrMap-vdomain[smc-cn-cs-simps]:
assumes $\mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{B}_{SMC \rightarrowtail \alpha} \mathfrak{C}$ and $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A}_{SMC \rightarrowtail \alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
shows $\mathcal{D}_o ((\mathfrak{G}_{SMCF} \circ \mathfrak{F})(ArrMap)) = \mathfrak{A}(Arr)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma smcf-cn-comp-ArrMap-vrange:
assumes $\mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{B}_{SMC \rightarrowtail \alpha} \mathfrak{C}$ and $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A}_{SMC \rightarrowtail \alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
shows $\mathcal{R}_o ((\mathfrak{G}_{SMCF} \circ \mathfrak{F})(ArrMap)) \subseteq_{\circ} \mathfrak{C}(Arr)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma smcf-cn-comp-ArrMap-app[smc-cn-cs-simps]:
assumes $\mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{B}_{SMC \rightarrowtail \alpha} \mathfrak{C}$ and $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A}_{SMC \rightarrowtail \alpha} \mathfrak{B}$ and $a \in_{\circ} \mathfrak{A}(Arr)$
shows $(\mathfrak{G}_{SMCF} \circ \mathfrak{F})(ArrMap)(a) = \mathfrak{G}(ArrMap)(\mathfrak{F}(ArrMap)(a))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Object map: contravariant and covariant semifunctors

lemma smcf-cn-cov-comp-ObjMap-vsv[smc-cn-cs-intros]:

assumes $\mathfrak{G} : \mathcal{B}_{SMC \rightarrow \alpha} \mathcal{C}$ and $\mathfrak{F} : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow_{SMC\alpha} \mathcal{B}$

shows $vsv((\mathfrak{G}_{SMCF} \circ \mathfrak{F})(ObjMap))$

{proof}

lemma $smcf\text{-}cn\text{-}cov\text{-}comp\text{-}ObjMap\text{-}vdomain[smc\text{-}cn\text{-}cs\text{-}simps]$:

assumes $\mathfrak{G} : \mathcal{B}_{SMC \rightarrow \alpha} \mathcal{C}$ and $\mathfrak{F} : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow_{SMC\alpha} \mathcal{B}$

shows $D_\circ((\mathfrak{G}_{SMCF} \circ \mathfrak{F})(ObjMap)) = \mathcal{A}(Obj)$

{proof}

lemma $smcf\text{-}cn\text{-}cov\text{-}comp\text{-}ObjMap\text{-}vrangle$:

assumes $\mathfrak{G} : \mathcal{B}_{SMC \rightarrow \alpha} \mathcal{C}$ and $\mathfrak{F} : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow_{SMC\alpha} \mathcal{B}$

shows $R_\circ((\mathfrak{G}_{SMCF} \circ \mathfrak{F})(ObjMap)) \subseteq \mathcal{C}(Obj)$

{proof}

lemma $smcf\text{-}cn\text{-}cov\text{-}comp\text{-}ObjMap\text{-}app[smc\text{-}cn\text{-}cs\text{-}simps]$:

assumes $\mathfrak{G} : \mathcal{B}_{SMC \rightarrow \alpha} \mathcal{C}$ and $\mathfrak{F} : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow_{SMC\alpha} \mathcal{B}$ and $a \in \mathcal{A}(Obj)$

shows $(\mathfrak{G}_{SMCF} \circ \mathfrak{F})(ObjMap)(a) = \mathfrak{G}(ObjMap)(\mathfrak{F}(ObjMap)(a))$

{proof}

Arrow map: contravariant and covariant semifunctors

lemma $smcf\text{-}cn\text{-}cov\text{-}comp\text{-}ArrMap\text{-}vsv[smc\text{-}cn\text{-}cs\text{-}intros]$:

assumes $\mathfrak{G} : \mathcal{B}_{SMC \rightarrow \alpha} \mathcal{C}$ and $\mathfrak{F} : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow_{SMC\alpha} \mathcal{B}$

shows $vsv((\mathfrak{G}_{SMCF} \circ \mathfrak{F})(ArrMap))$

{proof}

lemma $smcf\text{-}cn\text{-}cov\text{-}comp\text{-}ArrMap\text{-}vdomain[smc\text{-}cn\text{-}cs\text{-}simps]$:

assumes $\mathfrak{G} : \mathcal{B}_{SMC \rightarrow \alpha} \mathcal{C}$ and $\mathfrak{F} : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow_{SMC\alpha} \mathcal{B}$

shows $D_\circ((\mathfrak{G}_{SMCF} \circ \mathfrak{F})(ArrMap)) = \mathcal{A}(Arr)$

{proof}

lemma $smcf\text{-}cn\text{-}cov\text{-}comp\text{-}ArrMap\text{-}vrangle$:

assumes $\mathfrak{G} : \mathcal{B}_{SMC \rightarrow \alpha} \mathcal{C}$ and $\mathfrak{F} : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow_{SMC\alpha} \mathcal{B}$

shows $R_\circ((\mathfrak{G}_{SMCF} \circ \mathfrak{F})(ArrMap)) \subseteq \mathcal{C}(Arr)$

{proof}

lemma $smcf\text{-}cn\text{-}cov\text{-}comp\text{-}ArrMap\text{-}app[smc\text{-}cn\text{-}cs\text{-}simps]$:

assumes $\mathfrak{G} : \mathcal{B}_{SMC \rightarrow \alpha} \mathcal{C}$ and $\mathfrak{F} : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow_{SMC\alpha} \mathcal{B}$ and $f \in \mathcal{A}(Arr)$

shows $(\mathfrak{G}_{SMCF} \circ \mathfrak{F})(ArrMap)(f) = \mathfrak{G}(ArrMap)(\mathfrak{F}(ArrMap)(f))$

{proof}

Opposite of the contravariant composition of semifunctors

lemma $op\text{-}smcf\text{-}smcf\text{-}cn\text{-}comp[smc\text{-}op\text{-}simps]$:

$op\text{-}smcf(\mathfrak{G}_{SMCF} \circ \mathfrak{F}) = op\text{-}smcf \mathfrak{G}_{SMCF} \circ op\text{-}smcf \mathfrak{F}$

{proof}

Further properties

lemma $smcf\text{-}cn\text{-}comp\text{-}is\text{-}semifunctor[smc\text{-}cn\text{-}cs\text{-}intros]$:

— See section 1.2 in [15].

assumes $semicategory \alpha \mathcal{A}$ and $\mathfrak{G} : \mathcal{B}_{SMC \rightarrow \alpha} \mathcal{C}$ and $\mathfrak{F} : \mathcal{A}_{SMC \rightarrow \alpha} \mathcal{B}$

shows $\mathfrak{G}_{SMCF} \circ \mathfrak{F} : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow_{SMC\alpha} \mathcal{C}$

{proof}

lemma $smcf\text{-}cn\text{-}cov\text{-}comp\text{-}is\text{-}semifunctor[smc\text{-}cs\text{-}intros]$:

— See section 1.2 in [15].

assumes $\mathfrak{G} : \mathcal{B}_{SMC \rightarrow \alpha} \mathcal{C}$ and $\mathfrak{F} : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow_{SMC\alpha} \mathcal{B}$

shows $\mathfrak{G}_{SMCF} \circ \mathfrak{F} : \mathcal{A}_{SMC \rightarrow \alpha} \mathcal{C}$

{proof}

lemma *smcf-cov-cn-comp-is-semifunctor*[*smc-cn-cs-intros*]:
— See section 1.2 in [15].
assumes $\mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{B} \rightarrow_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$ and $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A}_{SMC} \rightarrow_{\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
shows $\mathfrak{G} \circ_{SMCF} \mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A}_{SMC} \rightarrow_{\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$
{proof}

4.4.6 Identity semifunctor

Definition and elementary properties

See Chapter I-3 in [39].

abbreviation (*input*) *smcf-id* :: $V \Rightarrow V$ where *smcf-id* \equiv *dghm-id*

Slicing.

lemma *smcf-dghm-smcf-id*[*slicing-commute*]:
dghm-id (*smc-dg* \mathfrak{C}) = *smcf-dghm* (*smcf-id* \mathfrak{C})
{proof}

context *semicategory*
begin

interpretation *dg*: *digraph* α «*smc-dg* \mathfrak{C} » *{proof}*

lemmas-with [*unfolded slicing-simps*]:
smc-dghm-id-is-dghm = *dg.dg-dghm-id-is-dghm*

end

Object map

lemmas [*smc-cs-simps*] = *dghm-id-ObjMap-app*

Arrow map

lemmas [*smc-cs-simps*] = *dghm-id-ArrMap-app*

Opposite identity semifunctor

lemma *op-smcf-smcf-id*[*smc-op-simps*]: *op-smcf* (*smcf-id* \mathfrak{C}) = *smcf-id* (*op-smc* \mathfrak{C})
{proof}

An identity semifunctor is a semifunctor

lemma (*in semicategory*) *smc-smcf-id-is-semifunctor*: *smcf-id* $\mathfrak{C} : \mathfrak{C} \rightarrow_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$
{proof}

lemma (*in semicategory*) *smc-smcf-id-is-semifunctor'*:
assumes $\mathfrak{A} = \mathfrak{C}$ and $\mathfrak{B} = \mathfrak{C}$
shows *smcf-id* $\mathfrak{C} : \mathfrak{A} \rightarrow_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
{proof}

lemmas [*smc-cs-intros*] = *semicategory.smc-smcf-id-is-semifunctor'*

Further properties

lemma (*in is-semifunctor*) *smcf-smcf-comp-smcf-id-left*[*smc-cs-simps*]:

— See Chapter I-3 in [39]).

smcf-id $\mathfrak{B} \circ_{SMCF} \mathfrak{F} = \mathfrak{F}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas [*smc*-*cs*-*simps*] = *is-semifunctor.smcf-smcf-comp-smcf-id-left*

lemma (in is-semifunctor) *smcf-smcf-comp-smcf-id-right*[*smc*-*cs*-*simps*]:

— See Chapter I-3 in [39]).
 $\mathfrak{F} \circ_{SMCF} smcf\text{-}id \mathfrak{A} = \mathfrak{F}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas [*smc*-*cs*-*simps*] = *is-semifunctor.smcf-smcf-comp-smcf-id-right*

4.4.7 Constant semifunctor

Definition and elementary properties

See Chapter III-3 in [39].

abbreviation (input) *smcf-const* :: $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V$
where *smcf-const* \equiv *dghm-const*

Slicing.

lemma *smcf-dghm-smcf-const*[*slicing-commute*]:
dghm-const (*smc-dg* \mathfrak{C}) (*smc-dg* \mathfrak{D}) $a f = smcf\text{-}dghm (smcf\text{-}const \mathfrak{C} \mathfrak{D} a f)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Object map

lemmas [*smc*-*cs*-*simps*] =
dghm-const-ObjMap-app

Arrow map

lemmas [*smc*-*cs*-*simps*] =
dghm-const-ArrMap-app

Opposite constant semifunctor

lemma *op-smcf-smcf-const*[*smc-op-simps*]:
 $op\text{-}smcf (smcf\text{-}const \mathfrak{C} \mathfrak{D} a f) = smcf\text{-}const (op\text{-}smc \mathfrak{C}) (op\text{-}smc \mathfrak{D}) a f$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

A constant semifunctor is a semifunctor

lemma *smcf-const-is-semifunctor*:
assumes semicategory α \mathfrak{C}
and semicategory α \mathfrak{D}
and $f : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{D}} a$
and [*simp*]: $f \circ_{A\mathfrak{D}} f = f$
shows *smcf-const* $\mathfrak{C} \mathfrak{D} a f : \mathfrak{C} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{D}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *smcf-const-is-semifunctor'*[*smc*-*cs*-*intros*]:
assumes semicategory α \mathfrak{C}
and semicategory α \mathfrak{D}
and $f : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{D}} a$
and $f \circ_{A\mathfrak{D}} f = f$
and $\mathfrak{A} = \mathfrak{C}$

and $\mathfrak{B} = \mathfrak{D}$
shows *smcf-const* $\mathfrak{C} \mathfrak{D} a f : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Further properties

lemma (in *is-semifunctor*) *smcf-smcf-comp-smcf-const[smc-cs-simps]*:
assumes *semicategory* α \mathfrak{C} **and** $f : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{C}} a$ **and** $f \circ_{A\mathfrak{C}} f = f$
shows *smcf-const* $\mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{C} a f \circ_{SMCF} \mathfrak{F} = smcf\text{-}const \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{C} a f$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas [*smc-cs-simps*] = *is-semifunctor.smcf-smcf-comp-smcf-const*

4.4.8 Faithful semifunctor

Definition and elementary properties

See Chapter I-3 in [39].

locale *is-ft-semifunctor* = *is-semifunctor* α $\mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{F}$ **for** α $\mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{F}$ +
assumes *ft-smcf-is-ft-dghm*:
 $smcf\text{-}dghm \mathfrak{F} : smc\text{-}dg \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{DG.faithful\alpha} smc\text{-}dg \mathfrak{B}$

syntax *-is-ft-semifunctor* :: $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow bool$
 $(\langle - : / - \mapsto_{SMC.faithful} - \rangle [51, 51, 51] 51)$
syntax-consts *-is-ft-semifunctor* \Leftarrow *is-ft-semifunctor*
translations $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC.faithful\alpha} \mathfrak{B} \Leftarrow CONST is\text{-}ft\text{-}semifunctor \alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{F}$

lemma (in *is-ft-semifunctor*) *ft-smcf-is-ft-dghm'[slicing-intros]*:
assumes $\mathfrak{A}' = smc\text{-}dg \mathfrak{A}$ **and** $\mathfrak{B}' = smc\text{-}dg \mathfrak{B}$
shows *smcf-dghm* $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A}' \mapsto_{DG.faithful\alpha} \mathfrak{B}'$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas [*slicing-intros*] = *is-ft-semifunctor.ft-smcf-is-ft-dghm'*

Rules.

lemma (in *is-ft-semifunctor*) *is-ft-semifunctor-axioms'[smcf-cs-intros]*:
assumes $\alpha' = \alpha$ **and** $\mathfrak{A}' = \mathfrak{A}$ **and** $\mathfrak{B}' = \mathfrak{B}$
shows $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A}' \mapsto_{SMC.faithful\alpha'} \mathfrak{B}'$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

mk-ide rf *is-ft-semifunctor-def*[unfolded *is-ft-semifunctor-axioms-def*]
|intro *is-ft-semifunctorI*|
|dest *is-ft-semifunctorD*[*dest*]|
|elim *is-ft-semifunctorE*[*elim*]|

lemmas [*smcf-cs-intros*] = *is-ft-semifunctorD*(1)

lemma *is-ft-semifunctorI'*:
assumes $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
and $\wedge a b. [[a \in_0 \mathfrak{A}(Obj); b \in_0 \mathfrak{A}(Obj)]] \implies v11 (\mathfrak{F}(ArrMap) \uparrow^l Hom \mathfrak{A} a b)$
shows $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC.faithful\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *is-ft-semifunctorD'*:
assumes $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC.faithful\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
shows $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
and $\wedge a b. [[a \in_0 \mathfrak{A}(Obj); b \in_0 \mathfrak{A}(Obj)]] \implies v11 (\mathfrak{F}(ArrMap) \uparrow^l Hom \mathfrak{A} a b)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

```

lemma is-ft-semifunctorE':
  assumes  $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{SMC.faithful\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$ 
  obtains  $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$ 
    and  $\wedge a b. [[ a \in_0 \mathfrak{A}(Obj); b \in_0 \mathfrak{A}(Obj) ]] \implies v11 (\mathfrak{F}(ArrMap) \uparrow^l \circ Hom \mathfrak{A} a b)$ 
  {proof}

```

```

lemma is-ft-semifunctorI'':
  assumes  $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$ 
    and  $\wedge a b g f.$ 
       $[[ g : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{A}} b; f : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{A}} b; \mathfrak{F}(ArrMap)(g) = \mathfrak{F}(ArrMap)(f) ]] \implies g = f$ 
  shows  $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{SMC.faithful\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$ 
  {proof}

```

Elementary properties.

```

context is-ft-semifunctor
begin

```

```

interpretation dghm: is-ft-dghm  $\alpha \langle smc-dg \mathfrak{A} \rangle \langle smc-dg \mathfrak{B} \rangle \langle smcf-dghm \mathfrak{F} \rangle$ 
  {proof}

```

```

lemmas-with [unfolded slicing-simps]:
  ft-smcf-v11-on-Hom = dghm.ft-dghm-v11-on-Hom
  and ft-smcf-ArrMap-eqD = dghm.ft-dghm-ArrMap-eqD

```

end

Opposite faithful semifunctor

```

lemma (in is-ft-semifunctor) is-ft-semifunctor-op:
  op-smcf  $\mathfrak{F} : op-smc \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{SMC.faithful\alpha} op-smc \mathfrak{B}$ 
  {proof}

```

```

lemma (in is-ft-semifunctor) is-ft-semifunctor-op'[smc-op-intros]:
  assumes  $\mathfrak{A}' = op-smc \mathfrak{A}$  and  $\mathfrak{B}' = op-smc \mathfrak{B}$ 
  shows op-smcf  $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A}' \leftrightarrow_{SMC.faithful\alpha} \mathfrak{B}'$ 
  {proof}

```

```

lemmas is-ft-semifunctor-op[smc-op-intros] =
  is-ft-semifunctor.is-ft-semifunctor-op'

```

The composition of faithful semifunctors is a faithful semifunctor

```

lemma smcf-comp-is-ft-semifunctor[smcf-CS-intros]:
  — See Chapter I-3 in [39].
  assumes  $\mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{B} \leftrightarrow_{SMC.faithful\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$  and  $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{SMC.faithful\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$ 
  shows  $\mathfrak{G} \circ_{SMCF} \mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{SMC.faithful\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$ 
  {proof}

```

4.4.9 Full semifunctor

Definition and elementary properties

See Chapter I-3 in [39].

```

locale is-fl-semifunctor = is-semifunctor  $\alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{F}$  for  $\alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{F} +$ 
  assumes fl-smcf-is-fl-dghm:
    smcf-dghm  $\mathfrak{F} : smc-dg \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{DG.full\alpha} smc-dg \mathfrak{B}$ 

```

```

syntax -is-fl-semifunctor ::  $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ 
  ( $\langle \langle - :/ - \mapsto_{SMC.full} - \rangle \rangle [51, 51, 51] 51$ )
syntax-consts -is-fl-semifunctor  $\Leftarrow$  is-fl-semifunctor
translations  $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC.full\alpha} \mathfrak{B} \Leftarrow \text{CONST is-fl-semifunctor } \alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{F}$ 

```

lemma (in is-fl-semifunctor) fl-smcf-is-fl-dghm' [slicing-intros]:

assumes $\mathfrak{A}' = \text{smc-dg } \mathfrak{A}$ and $\mathfrak{B}' = \text{smc-dg } \mathfrak{B}$
 shows $\text{smcf-dghm } \mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A}' \mapsto_{DG.full\alpha} \mathfrak{B}'$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemmas [slicing-intros] = is-fl-semifunctor.fl-smcf-is-fl-dghm'

Rules.

mk-ide rf is-fl-semifunctor-def [unfolded is-fl-semifunctor-axioms-def]

|intro is-fl-semifunctorI|
 |dest is-fl-semifunctorD[dest]|
 |elim is-fl-semifunctorE[elim]|

lemmas [smcf-CS-intros] = is-fl-semifunctorD(1)

lemma is-fl-semifunctorI':

assumes $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC.\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
 and $\wedge a b. [[a \in_0 \mathfrak{A}(Obj); b \in_0 \mathfrak{A}(Obj)]] \implies$
 $\mathfrak{F}(ArrMap) \circ (Hom \mathfrak{A} a b) = Hom \mathfrak{B} (\mathfrak{F}(ObjMap)(a)) (\mathfrak{F}(ObjMap)(b))$
 shows $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC.full\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma is-fl-semifunctorD':

assumes $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC.full\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
 shows $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC.\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
 and $\wedge a b. [[a \in_0 \mathfrak{A}(Obj); b \in_0 \mathfrak{A}(Obj)]] \implies$
 $\mathfrak{F}(ArrMap) \circ (Hom \mathfrak{A} a b) = Hom \mathfrak{B} (\mathfrak{F}(ObjMap)(a)) (\mathfrak{F}(ObjMap)(b))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma is-fl-semifunctorE':

assumes $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC.full\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
 obtains $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC.\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
 and $\wedge a b. [[a \in_0 \mathfrak{A}(Obj); b \in_0 \mathfrak{A}(Obj)]] \implies$
 $\mathfrak{F}(ArrMap) \circ (Hom \mathfrak{A} a b) = Hom \mathfrak{B} (\mathfrak{F}(ObjMap)(a)) (\mathfrak{F}(ObjMap)(b))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Elementary properties.

context is-fl-semifunctor
begin

interpretation dghm: is-fl-dghm $\alpha \langle \text{smc-dg } \mathfrak{A} \rangle \langle \text{smc-dg } \mathfrak{B} \rangle \langle \text{smcf-dghm } \mathfrak{F} \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemmas-with [unfolded slicing-simps]:

$\text{fl-smcf-surj-on-Hom} = \text{dghm.fl-dghm-surj-on-Hom}$

end

Opposite full semifunctor

lemma (in is-fl-semifunctor) is-fl-semifunctor-op:

$\text{op-smcf } \mathfrak{F} : \text{op-smc } \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC.full\alpha} \text{op-smc } \mathfrak{B}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

```
lemma (in is-fl-semifunctor) is-fl-semifunctor-op'[smc-op-intros]:
  assumes  $\mathfrak{A}' = op-smc \mathfrak{A}$  and  $\mathfrak{B}' = op-smc \mathfrak{B}$ 
  shows op-smcf  $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A}' \leftrightarrow_{SMC.full\alpha} \mathfrak{B}'$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

```
lemmas is-fl-semifunctor-op[smc-op-intros] =
  is-fl-semifunctor.is-fl-semifunctor-op
```

The composition of full semifunctors is a full semifunctor

```
lemma smcf-comp-is-fl-semifunctor[smcf-CS-intros]:
  — See Chapter I-3 in [39].
  assumes  $\mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{B} \leftrightarrow_{SMC.full\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$  and  $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{SMC.full\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$ 
  shows  $\mathfrak{G} \circ_{SMCF} \mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{SMC.full\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

4.4.10 Fully faithful semifunctor

Definition and elementary properties

See Chapter I-3 in [39]).

```
locale is-ff-semifunctor =
  is-ft-semifunctor  $\alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{F}$  + is-fl-semifunctor  $\alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{F}$  for  $\alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{F}$ 
```

```
syntax -is-ff-semifunctor ::  $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow bool$ 
  ( $\langle \langle - : / - \leftrightarrow_{SMC.ff1} - \rangle \rangle$  [51, 51, 51] 51)
syntax-consts -is-ff-semifunctor  $\Leftarrow$  is-ff-semifunctor
translations  $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{SMC.ff\alpha} \mathfrak{B} \Leftarrow CONST$  is-ff-semifunctor  $\alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{F}$ 
```

Rules.

```
mk-ide rf is-ff-semifunctor-def
| intro is-ff-semifunctorI|
| dest is-ff-semifunctorD[dest]|
| elim is-ff-semifunctorE[elim]||
```

```
lemmas [smcf-CS-intros] = is-ff-semifunctorD
```

Elementary properties.

```
lemma (in is-ff-semifunctor) ff-smcf-is-ff-dghm:
  smcf-dghm  $\mathfrak{F} : smc-dg \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{DG.ff\alpha} smc-dg \mathfrak{B}$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

```
lemma (in is-ff-semifunctor) ff-smcf-is-ff-dghm'[slicing-intros]:
  assumes  $\mathfrak{A}' = smc-dg \mathfrak{A}$  and  $\mathfrak{B}' = smc-dg \mathfrak{B}$ 
  shows smcf-dghm  $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A}' \leftrightarrow_{DG.ff\alpha} \mathfrak{B}'$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

```
lemmas [slicing-intros] = is-ff-semifunctor.ff-smcf-is-ff-dghm'
```

Opposite fully faithful semifunctor

```
lemma (in is-ff-semifunctor) is-ff-semifunctor-op:
  op-smcf  $\mathfrak{F} : op-smc \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{SMC.ff\alpha} op-smc \mathfrak{B}$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

```
lemma (in is-ff-semifunctor) is-ff-semifunctor-op'[smc-op-intros]:
  assumes  $\mathfrak{A}' = op-smc \mathfrak{A}$  and  $\mathfrak{B}' = op-smc \mathfrak{B}$ 
```

shows *op-smcf* $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A}' \leftrightarrow_{SMC, ff\alpha} \mathfrak{B}'$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas *is-ff-semifunctor-op*[*smc-op-intros*] =
is-ff-semifunctor.is-ff-semifunctor-op'

The composition of fully faithful semifunctors is a fully faithful semifunctor

lemma *smcf-comp-is-ff-semifunctor*[*smcf-CS-intros*]:
assumes $\mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{B} \leftrightarrow_{SMC, ff\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$ **and** $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{SMC, ff\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
shows $\mathfrak{G} \circ_{SMCF} \mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{SMC, ff\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

4.4.11 Isomorphism of semicategories

Definition and elementary properties

See Chapter I-3 in [39].

locale *is-iso-semifunctor* = *is-semifunctor* $\alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{F}$ **for** $\alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{F} +$
assumes *iso-smcf-is-iso-dghm*:
smcf-dghm $\mathfrak{F} : smc-dg \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{DG, iso\alpha} smc-dg \mathfrak{B}$
syntax *-is-iso-semifunctor* :: $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow bool$
 $(\langle - : / - \leftrightarrow_{SMC, iso1} - \rangle [51, 51, 51] 51)$
syntax-consts *-is-iso-semifunctor* \Leftarrow *is-iso-semifunctor*
translations $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{SMC, iso\alpha} \mathfrak{B} \Leftarrow CONST \text{ is-iso-semifunctor } \alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{F}$

lemma (in is-iso-semifunctor) *iso-smcf-is-iso-dghm'*[*slicing-intros*]:
assumes $\mathfrak{A}' = smc-dg \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B}' = smc-dg \mathfrak{B}$
shows *smcf-dghm* $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A}' \leftrightarrow_{DG, iso\alpha} \mathfrak{B}'$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas [*slicing-intros*] = *is-iso-semifunctor.iso-smcf-is-iso-dghm'*

Rules.

lemma (in is-iso-semifunctor) *is-iso-semifunctor-axioms*[*smcf-CS-intros*]:
assumes $\alpha' = \alpha$ **and** $\mathfrak{A}' = \mathfrak{A}$ **and** $\mathfrak{B}' = \mathfrak{B}$
shows $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A}' \leftrightarrow_{SMC, iso\alpha'} \mathfrak{B}'$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

mk-ide rf *is-iso-semifunctor-def*[*unfolded is-iso-semifunctor-axioms-def*]
|*intro is-iso-semifunctorI*|
|*dest is-iso-semifunctorD[dest]*|
|*elim is-iso-semifunctorE[elim]*|

lemma *is-iso-semifunctorI'*:
assumes $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
and $v11(\mathfrak{F}(\mathbb{O}bjMap))$
and $v11(\mathfrak{F}(\mathbb{A}rrMap))$
and $\mathcal{R}_o(\mathfrak{F}(\mathbb{O}bjMap)) = \mathfrak{B}(\mathbb{O}bj)$
and $\mathcal{R}_o(\mathfrak{F}(\mathbb{A}rrMap)) = \mathfrak{B}(\mathbb{A}rr)$
shows $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{SMC, iso\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *is-iso-semifunctorD'*:
assumes $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{SMC, iso\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
shows $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
and $v11(\mathfrak{F}(\mathbb{O}bjMap))$

```

and v11 ( $\mathfrak{F}(\text{ArrMap})$ )
and  $\mathcal{R}_\circ (\mathfrak{F}(\text{ObjMap})) = \mathfrak{B}(\text{Obj})$ 
and  $\mathcal{R}_\circ (\mathfrak{F}(\text{ArrMap})) = \mathfrak{B}(\text{Arr})$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma is-iso-semifunctorE':
assumes  $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{SMC.iso\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$ 
obtains  $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$ 
and v11 ( $\mathfrak{F}(\text{ObjMap})$ )
and v11 ( $\mathfrak{F}(\text{ArrMap})$ )
and  $\mathcal{R}_\circ (\mathfrak{F}(\text{ObjMap})) = \mathfrak{B}(\text{Obj})$ 
and  $\mathcal{R}_\circ (\mathfrak{F}(\text{ArrMap})) = \mathfrak{B}(\text{Arr})$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

Elementary properties.

```

context is-iso-semifunctor
begin

```

```

interpretation dghm: is-iso-dghm α ⟨smc-dg  $\mathfrak{A}$ ⟩ ⟨smc-dg  $\mathfrak{B}$ ⟩ ⟨smcf-dghm  $\mathfrak{F}$ ⟩
⟨proof⟩

```

lemmas-with [unfolded slicing-simps]:

```

iso-smcf-ObjMap-vrange[smcf-cs-simps] = dghm.iso-dghm-ObjMap-vrange
and iso-smcf-ArrMap-vrange[smcf-cs-simps] = dghm.iso-dghm-ArrMap-vrange

```

```

sublocale ObjMap: v11 ⟨ $\mathfrak{F}(\text{ObjMap})$ ⟩
rewrites  $\mathcal{D}_\circ (\mathfrak{F}(\text{ObjMap})) = \mathfrak{A}(\text{Obj})$  and  $\mathcal{R}_\circ (\mathfrak{F}(\text{ObjMap})) = \mathfrak{B}(\text{Obj})$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

```

sublocale ArrMap: v11 ⟨ $\mathfrak{F}(\text{ArrMap})$ ⟩
rewrites  $\mathcal{D}_\circ (\mathfrak{F}(\text{ArrMap})) = \mathfrak{A}(\text{Arr})$  and  $\mathcal{R}_\circ (\mathfrak{F}(\text{ArrMap})) = \mathfrak{B}(\text{Arr})$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

lemmas-with [unfolded slicing-simps]:

```

iso-smcf-Obj-HomDom-if-Obj-HomCod[elim] =
dghm.iso-dghm-Obj-HomDom-if-Obj-HomCod
and iso-smcf-Arr-HomDom-if-Arr-HomCod[elim] =
dghm.iso-dghm-Arr-HomDom-if-Arr-HomCod
and iso-smcf-ObjMap-eqE[elim] = dghm.iso-dghm-ObjMap-eqE
and iso-smcf-ArrMap-eqE[elim] = dghm.iso-dghm-ArrMap-eqE

```

end

```

sublocale is-iso-semifunctor ⊑ is-ff-semifunctor
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemmas (in is-iso-semifunctor) iso-smcf-is-ff-semifunctor =
is-ff-semifunctor-axioms

```

```

lemmas [smcf-cs-intros] = is-iso-semifunctor.iso-smcf-is-ff-semifunctor

```

Opposite isomorphism of semicategories

```

lemma (in is-iso-semifunctor) is-iso-semifunctor-op:
op-smcf  $\mathfrak{F} : op-smc \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{SMC.iso\alpha} op-smc \mathfrak{B}$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemmas is-iso-semifunctor-op[smc-op-intros] =

```

is-iso-semifunctor.is-iso-semifunctor-op

The composition of isomorphisms of semicategories is an isomorphism of semicategories

```
lemma smcf-comp-is-iso-semifunctor[smcf-CS-intros]:
  assumes G : B ↠ SMC.isoα C and F : A ↠ SMC.isoα B
  shows G ∘ SMC.F F : A ↠ SMC.isoα C
  {proof}
```

4.4.12 Inverse semifunctor

```
abbreviation (input) inv-smcf :: V ⇒ V
  where inv-smcf ≡ inv-dghm
```

```
lemmas [smcf-CS-simps] = inv-dghm-components(3,4)
```

Slicing.

```
lemma dghm-inv-smcf[slicing-commute]:
  inv-dghm (smcf-dghm F) = smcf-dghm (inv-smcf F)
  {proof}
```

```
context is-iso-semifunctor
begin
```

```
interpretation dghm: is-iso-dghm α ⟨smc-dg A⟩ ⟨smc-dg B⟩ ⟨smcf-dghm F⟩
  {proof}
```

```
lemmas-with [unfolded slicing-simps slicing-commute]:
  inv-smcf-ObjMap-v11 = dghm.inv-dghm-ObjMap-v11
  and inv-smcf-ObjMap-vdomain = dghm.inv-dghm-ObjMap-vdomain
  and inv-smcf-ObjMap-app = dghm.inv-dghm-ObjMap-app
  and inv-smcf-ObjMap-vrange = dghm.inv-dghm-ObjMap-vrange
  and inv-smcf-ArrMap-v11 = dghm.inv-dghm-ArrMap-v11
  and inv-smcf-ArrMap-vdomain = dghm.inv-dghm-ArrMap-vdomain
  and inv-smcf-ArrMap-app = dghm.inv-dghm-ArrMap-app
  and inv-smcf-ArrMap-vrange = dghm.inv-dghm-ArrMap-vrange
  and iso-smcf-ObjMap-inv-smcf-ObjMap-app[smcf-CS-simps] =
    dghm.iso-dghm-ObjMap-inv-dghm-ObjMap-app
  and iso-smcf-ArrMap-inv-smcf-ArrMap-app[smcf-CS-simps] =
    dghm.iso-dghm-ArrMap-inv-dghm-ArrMap-app
  and iso-smcf-HomDom-is-arr-conv = dghm.iso-dghm-HomDom-is-arr-conv
  and iso-smcf-HomCod-is-arr-conv = dghm.iso-dghm-HomCod-is-arr-conv
  and iso-inv-smcf-ObjMap-smcf-ObjMap-app[smcf-CS-simps] =
    dghm.iso-inv-dghm-ObjMap-dghm-ObjMap-app
  and iso-inv-smcf-ArrMap-smcf-ArrMap-app[smcf-CS-simps] =
    dghm.iso-inv-dghm-ArrMap-dghm-ArrMap-app
```

end

```
lemmas [smcf-CS-intros] =
  is-iso-semifunctor.inv-smcf-ObjMap-v11
  is-iso-semifunctor.inv-smcf-ArrMap-v11
```

```
lemmas [smcf-CS-simps] =
  is-iso-semifunctor.inv-smcf-ObjMap-vdomain
  is-iso-semifunctor.inv-smcf-ObjMap-app
  is-iso-semifunctor.inv-smcf-ObjMap-vrange
```

is-iso-semifunctor.inv-smcf-ArrMap-vdomain
is-iso-semifunctor.inv-smcf-ArrMap-app
is-iso-semifunctor.inv-smcf-ArrMap-vrange
is-iso-semifunctor.iso-smcf-ObjMap-inv-smcf-ObjMap-app
is-iso-semifunctor.iso-smcf-ArrMap-inv-smcf-ArrMap-app
is-iso-semifunctor.iso-inv-smcf-ObjMap-smcf-ObjMap-app
is-iso-semifunctor.iso-inv-smcf-ArrMap-smcf-ArrMap-app

4.4.13 An isomorphism of semicategories is an isomorphism in the category $SemiCAT$

lemma *is-iso-arr-is-iso-semifunctor*:

— See Chapter I-3 in [39].

assumes $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
and $\mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{B} \leftrightarrow_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{A}$
and $\mathfrak{G} \circ_{SMCF} \mathfrak{F} = smcf-id \mathfrak{A}$
and $\mathfrak{F} \circ_{SMCF} \mathfrak{G} = smcf-id \mathfrak{B}$
shows $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{SMC.iso\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$

{proof}

lemma *is-iso-semifunctor-is-iso-arr*:

assumes $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{SMC.iso\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
shows [*smcf-CS-intros*]: $inv-smcf \mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{B} \leftrightarrow_{SMC.iso\alpha} \mathfrak{A}$
and [*smcf-CS-simps*]: $inv-smcf \mathfrak{F} \circ_{SMCF} \mathfrak{F} = smcf-id \mathfrak{A}$
and [*smcf-CS-simps*]: $\mathfrak{F} \circ_{SMCF} inv-smcf \mathfrak{F} = smcf-id \mathfrak{B}$

{proof}

An identity semifunctor is an isomorphism of semicategories

lemma (in semicategory) *smc-smcf-id-is-iso-semifunctor*:

smcf-id $\mathfrak{C} : \mathfrak{C} \leftrightarrow_{SMC.iso\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$
{proof}

lemma (in semicategory) *smc-smcf-id-is-iso-semifunctor'*[*smcf-CS-intros*]:

assumes $\mathfrak{A}' = \mathfrak{C}$ **and** $\mathfrak{B}' = \mathfrak{C}$
shows *smcf-id* $\mathfrak{C} : \mathfrak{A}' \leftrightarrow_{SMC.iso\alpha} \mathfrak{B}'$
{proof}

lemmas [*smcf-CS-intros*] = *semicategory.smc-smcf-id-is-iso-semifunctor'*

4.4.14 Isomorphic semicategories

Definition and elementary properties

See Chapter I-3 in [39]).

locale *iso-semicategory* = $L: semicategory \alpha \mathfrak{A} + R: semicategory \alpha \mathfrak{B}$
for $\alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} +$
assumes *iso-smc-is-iso-semifunctor*: $\exists \mathfrak{F}, \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{SMC.iso\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$

notation *iso-semicategory* (**infixl** \approx_{SMC^1} 50)

Rules.

lemma *iso-semicategoryI*:

assumes $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{SMC.iso\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
shows $\mathfrak{A} \approx_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
{proof}

lemma *iso-semicategoryD[dest]*:

assumes $\mathfrak{A} \approx_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
shows $\exists \mathfrak{F}. \mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC.iso\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *iso-semicategoryE[elim]:*
assumes $\mathfrak{A} \approx_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
obtains \mathfrak{F} **where** $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC.iso\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Elementary properties.

lemma *(in iso-semicategory) iso-smc-iso-digraph: smc-dg $\mathfrak{A} \approx_{DG\alpha} smc-dg \mathfrak{B}$*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

A semicategory isomorphism is an equivalence relation

lemma *iso-semicategory-refl:*
assumes *semicategory α \mathfrak{A}*
shows $\mathfrak{A} \approx_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{A}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *iso-semicategory-sym[sym]:*
assumes $\mathfrak{A} \approx_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
shows $\mathfrak{B} \approx_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{A}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *iso-semicategory-trans[trans]:*
assumes $\mathfrak{A} \approx_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$ **and** $\mathfrak{B} \approx_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$
shows $\mathfrak{A} \approx_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

4.5 Smallness for semifunctors

4.5.1 Semifunctor with tiny maps

Definition and elementary properties

```
locale is-tm-semifunctor = is-semifunctor α A B F for α A B F +
assumes tm-smcf-is-tm-dghm[slicing-intros]:
smcf-dghm F : smc-dg A ↪↪ DG.tmα smc-dg B

syntax -is-tm-semifunctor :: V ⇒ V ⇒ V ⇒ V ⇒ bool
(( - :/ - ↪↪ SMC.tm1 -) ) [51, 51, 51] 51
syntax-consts -is-tm-semifunctor ⇔ is-tm-semifunctor
translations F : A ↪↪ SMC.tmα B ⇔ CONST is-tm-semifunctor α A B F

abbreviation (input) is-cn-tm-semifunctor :: V ⇒ V ⇒ V ⇒ V ⇒ bool
where is-cn-tm-semifunctor α A B F ≡ F : op-dg A ↪↪ SMC.tmα B

syntax -is-cn-tm-semifunctor :: V ⇒ V ⇒ V ⇒ V ⇒ bool
(( - :/ - SMC.tm ↪↪1 -) ) [51, 51, 51] 51
syntax-consts -is-cn-tm-semifunctor ⇔ is-cn-tm-semifunctor
translations F : A SMC.tm ↪↪ α B → CONST is-cn-tm-semifunctor α A B F

abbreviation all-tm-smcfs :: V ⇒ V
where all-tm-smcfs α ≡ set {F. ∃ A B. F : A ↪↪ SMC.tmα B}
```

```
abbreviation small-tm-smcfs :: V ⇒ V ⇒ V ⇒ V
where small-tm-smcfs α A B ≡ set {F. F : A ↪↪ SMC.tmα B}
```

```
lemma (in is-tm-semifunctor) tm-smcf-is-tm-dghm':
assumes α' = α
and A' = smc-dg A
and B' = smc-dg B
shows smcf-dghm F : A' ↪↪ DG.tmα' B'
{proof}
```

lemmas [slicing-intros] = is-tm-semifunctor.tm-smcf-is-tm-dghm'

Rules.

```
lemma (in is-tm-semifunctor) is-tm-semifunctor-axioms'[smc-small-cs-intros]:
assumes α' = α and A' = A and B' = B
shows F : A' ↪↪ SMC.tmα' B'
{proof}
```

```
mk-ide rf is-tm-semifunctor-def[unfolded is-tm-semifunctor-axioms-def]
|intro is-tm-semifunctorI|
|dest is-tm-semifunctorD[dest]|
|elim is-tm-semifunctorE[elim]|
```

lemmas [smc-small-cs-intros] = is-tm-semifunctorD(1)

Slicing.

```
context is-tm-semifunctor
begin
```

```
interpretation dghm: is-tm-dghm α <smc-dg A> <smc-dg B> <smcf-dghm F>
{proof}
```

lemmas-with [unfolded slicing-simps]:

*tm-smcf-ObjMap-in-Vset[smc-small-cs-intros] = dghm.tm-dghm-ObjMap-in-Vset
and tm-smcf-ArrMap-in-Vset[smc-small-cs-intros] = dghm.tm-dghm-ArrMap-in-Vset*

end

Elementary properties.

sublocale *is-tm-semifunctor* \subseteq *HomDom: tiny-semicategory* α \mathfrak{A}
{proof}

Further rules.

lemma *is-tm-semifunctorI'*:
assumes [simp]: $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
and [simp]: $\mathfrak{F}(\text{ObjMap}) \in_0 Vset \alpha$
and [simp]: $\mathfrak{F}(\text{ArrMap}) \in_0 Vset \alpha$
and [simp]: *semicategory* α \mathfrak{B}
shows $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{SMC.tma} \mathfrak{B}$
{proof}

lemma *is-tm-semifunctorD'*:
assumes $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{SMC.tma} \mathfrak{B}$
shows *semicategory* α \mathfrak{B}
and $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
and $\mathfrak{F}(\text{ObjMap}) \in_0 Vset \alpha$
and $\mathfrak{F}(\text{ArrMap}) \in_0 Vset \alpha$
{proof}

lemmas [smc-small-cs-intros] = *is-tm-semifunctorD'(1)*

lemma *is-tm-semifunctorE'*:
assumes $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{SMC.tma} \mathfrak{B}$
obtains *semicategory* α \mathfrak{B}
and $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
and $\mathfrak{F}(\text{ObjMap}) \in_0 Vset \alpha$
and $\mathfrak{F}(\text{ArrMap}) \in_0 Vset \alpha$
{proof}

Size.

lemma *small-all-tm-smcfs*[simp]: *small* { \mathfrak{F} . $\exists \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B}. \mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{SMC.tma} \mathfrak{B}$ }
{proof}

Opposite semifunctor with tiny maps

lemma (in *is-tm-semifunctor*) *is-tm-semifunctor-op*:
op-smcf $\mathfrak{F} : op-smc \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{SMC.tma} op-smc \mathfrak{B}$
{proof}

lemma (in *is-tm-semifunctor*) *is-tm-semifunctor-op'[smc-op-intros]*:
assumes $\mathfrak{A}' = op-smc \mathfrak{A}$ **and** $\mathfrak{B}' = op-smc \mathfrak{B}$ **and** $\alpha' = \alpha$
shows *op-smcf* $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A}' \leftrightarrow_{SMC.tma'} \mathfrak{B}'$
{proof}

lemmas *is-tm-semifunctor-op[smc-op-intros]* = *is-tm-semifunctor.is-tm-semifunctor-op'*

Composition of semifunctors with tiny maps

lemma *smcf-comp-is-tm-semifunctor[smc-small-cs-intros]*:
assumes $\mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{B} \leftrightarrow_{SMC.tma} \mathfrak{C}$ **and** $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{SMC.tma} \mathfrak{B}$
shows $\mathfrak{G} \circ_{SMCF} \mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{SMC.tma} \mathfrak{C}$

{proof}

Finite semicategories and semifunctors with tiny maps

lemma (in *is-semifunctor*) *smcf-is-tm-semifunctor-if-HomDom-finite-semicategory*:
assumes *finite-semicategory* $\alpha \mathfrak{A}$
shows $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{SMC.tma} \mathfrak{B}$

{proof}

Constant semifunctor with tiny maps

lemma *smcf-const-is-tm-semifunctor*:
assumes *tiny-semicategory* $\alpha \mathfrak{C}$
and *semicategory* $\alpha \mathfrak{D}$
and $f : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{D}} a$
and $f \circ_{A\mathfrak{D}} f = f$
shows *smcf-const* $\mathfrak{C} \mathfrak{D} a f : \mathfrak{C} \leftrightarrow_{SMC.tma} \mathfrak{D}$

{proof}

lemma *smcf-const-is-tm-semifunctor'*:
assumes *tiny-semicategory* $\alpha \mathfrak{C}$
and *semicategory* $\alpha \mathfrak{D}$
and $f : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{D}} a$
and $f \circ_{A\mathfrak{D}} f = f$
and $\mathfrak{C}' = \mathfrak{C}$
and $\mathfrak{D}' = \mathfrak{D}$
shows *smcf-const* $\mathfrak{C} \mathfrak{D} a f : \mathfrak{C}' \leftrightarrow_{SMC.tma} \mathfrak{D}'$

{proof}

lemmas [*smc-small-cs-intros*] = *smcf-const-is-tm-semifunctor'*

4.5.2 Tiny semifunctor

Definition and elementary properties

locale *is-tiny-semifunctor* = *is-semifunctor* $\alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{F}$ for $\alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{F}$ +
assumes *tiny-smcf-is-tiny-dghm*[*slicing-intros*]:
smcf-dghm $\mathfrak{F} : smc-dg \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{DG.tiny\alpha} smc-dg \mathfrak{B}$

syntax *-is-tiny-semifunctor* :: $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow bool$
 $(\langle (- : / - \leftrightarrow_{SMC.tiny1} -) \rangle [51, 51, 51] 51)$

syntax-consts *-is-tiny-semifunctor* \doteq *is-tiny-semifunctor*

translations $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{SMC.tiny\alpha} \mathfrak{B} \doteq CONST \text{ } is-tiny-semifunctor \alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{F}$

abbreviation (input) *is-cn-tiny-smcf* :: $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow bool$
where *is-cn-tiny-smcf* $\alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{F} \equiv \mathfrak{F} : op-smc \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{SMC.tiny\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$

syntax *-is-cn-tiny-smcf* :: $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow bool$
 $(\langle (- : / - \leftrightarrow_{SMC.tiny1} -) \rangle [51, 51, 51] 51)$

syntax-consts *-is-cn-tiny-smcf* \doteq *is-cn-tiny-smcf*

translations $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{SMC.tiny1} \mathfrak{B} \rightarrow CONST \text{ } is-cn-tiny-smcf \alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{F}$

abbreviation *all-tiny-smcfs* :: $V \Rightarrow V$
where *all-tiny-smcfs* $\alpha \equiv set \{ \mathfrak{F}. \exists \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B}. \mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{SMC.tiny\alpha} \mathfrak{B} \}$

abbreviation *tiny-smcfs* :: $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V$
where *tiny-smcfs* $\alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \equiv set \{ \mathfrak{F}. \mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{SMC.tiny\alpha} \mathfrak{B} \}$

lemmas [*slicing-intros*] = *is-tiny-semifunctor.tiny-smcf-is-tiny-dghm*

Rules.

```
lemma (in is-tiny-semifunctor) is-tiny-semifunctor-axioms'[smc-small-cs-intros]:
  assumes  $\alpha' = \alpha$  and  $\mathfrak{A}' = \mathfrak{A}$  and  $\mathfrak{B}' = \mathfrak{B}$ 
  shows  $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A}' \leftrightarrow_{SMC.tiny\alpha'} \mathfrak{B}'$ 
  {proof}
```

```
mk-ide rf is-tiny-semifunctor-def[unfolded is-tiny-semifunctor-axioms-def]
|intro is-tiny-semifunctorI
|dest is-tiny-semifunctorD[ dest ]
|elim is-tiny-semifunctorE[ elim ]|
```

```
lemmas [smc-small-cs-intros] = is-tiny-semifunctorD(1)
```

Elementary properties.

```
sublocale is-tiny-semifunctor  $\subseteq$  HomDom: tiny-semicategory  $\alpha$   $\mathfrak{A}$ 
{proof}
```

```
sublocale is-tiny-semifunctor  $\subseteq$  HomCod: tiny-semicategory  $\alpha$   $\mathfrak{B}$ 
{proof}
```

```
sublocale is-tiny-semifunctor  $\subseteq$  is-tm-semifunctor
{proof}
```

Further rules.

```
lemma is-tiny-semifunctorI':
  assumes  $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$ 
  and tiny-semicategory  $\alpha$   $\mathfrak{A}$ 
  and tiny-semicategory  $\alpha$   $\mathfrak{B}$ 
  shows  $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{SMC.tiny\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$ 
  {proof}
```

```
lemma is-tiny-semifunctorD':
  assumes  $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{SMC.tiny\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$ 
  shows  $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$ 
  and tiny-semicategory  $\alpha$   $\mathfrak{A}$ 
  and tiny-semicategory  $\alpha$   $\mathfrak{B}$ 
{proof}
```

```
lemmas [smc-small-cs-intros] = is-tiny-semifunctorD'(2,3)
```

```
lemma is-tiny-semifunctorE':
  assumes  $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{SMC.tiny\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$ 
  obtains  $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$ 
  and tiny-semicategory  $\alpha$   $\mathfrak{A}$ 
  and tiny-semicategory  $\alpha$   $\mathfrak{B}$ 
{proof}
```

```
lemma is-tiny-semifunctor-iff:
   $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{SMC.tiny\alpha} \mathfrak{B} \leftrightarrow$ 
   $(\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B} \wedge \text{tiny-semicategory } \alpha \mathfrak{A} \wedge \text{tiny-semicategory } \alpha \mathfrak{B})$ 
{proof}
```

Size.

```
lemma (in is-tiny-semifunctor) tiny-smcf-in-Vset:  $\mathfrak{F} \in_{\circ} Vset \alpha$ 
{proof}
```

```
lemma small-all-tiny-smcfs[simp]: small { $\mathfrak{F}$ .  $\exists \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B}. \mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{SMC.tiny\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$ }
```

(proof)

lemma *tiny-smcfs-vsubset-Vset*[*simp*]:
set { \mathfrak{F} . $\exists \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B}. \mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC.tiny\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$ } $\subseteq_{\circ} Vset \alpha$
(proof)

lemma (in is-semifunctor) *smcf-is-tiny-semifunctor-if-ge-Limit*:
assumes $\mathcal{Z} \beta$ **and** $\alpha \epsilon_{\circ} \beta$
shows $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC.tiny\beta} \mathfrak{B}$
(proof)

Opposite tiny semifunctor

lemma (in is-tiny-semifunctor) *is-tiny-semifunctor-op*:
op-smcf $\mathfrak{F} : op-smc \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC.tiny\alpha} op-smc \mathfrak{B}$
(proof)

lemma (in is-tiny-semifunctor) *is-tiny-semifunctor-op'*[*smc-op-intros*]:
assumes $\mathfrak{A}' = op-smc \mathfrak{A}$ **and** $\mathfrak{B}' = op-smc \mathfrak{B}$ **and** $\alpha' = \alpha$
shows *op-smcf* $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A}' \mapsto_{SMC.tiny\alpha'} \mathfrak{B}'$
(proof)

lemmas *is-tiny-semifunctor-op*[*smc-op-intros*] =
is-tiny-semifunctor.is-tiny-semifunctor-op'

Composition of tiny semifunctors

lemma *smcf-comp-is-tiny-semifunctor*[*smc-small-cs-intros*]:
assumes $\mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{B} \mapsto_{SMC.tiny\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$ **and** $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC.tiny\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
shows $\mathfrak{G} \circ_{SMCF} \mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC.tiny\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$
(proof)

Tiny constant semifunctor

lemma *smcf-const-is-tiny-semifunctor*:
assumes *tiny-semicategory* α \mathfrak{C}
and *tiny-semicategory* α \mathfrak{D}
and $f : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{D}} a$
and $f \circ_{A\mathfrak{D}} f = f$
shows *smcf-const* $\mathfrak{C} \mathfrak{D} a f : \mathfrak{C} \mapsto_{SMC.tiny\alpha} \mathfrak{D}$
(proof)

lemma *smcf-const-is-tiny-semifunctor'*[*smc-small-cs-intros*]:
assumes *tiny-semicategory* α \mathfrak{C}
and *tiny-semicategory* α \mathfrak{D}
and $f : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{D}} a$
and $f \circ_{A\mathfrak{D}} f = f$
and $\mathfrak{C}' = \mathfrak{C}$
and $\mathfrak{D}' = \mathfrak{D}$
shows *smcf-const* $\mathfrak{C} \mathfrak{D} a f : \mathfrak{C}' \mapsto_{SMC.tiny\alpha} \mathfrak{D}'$
(proof)

4.6 Natural transformation of a semifunctor

4.6.1 Background

named-theorems *ntsmcf*-cs-simps
named-theorems *ntsmcf*-cs-intros

lemmas [smc-cs-simps] = dg-shared-cs-simps
lemmas [smc-cs-intros] = dg-shared-cs-intros

Slicing

definition *ntsmcf*-tdghm :: $V \Rightarrow V$
where *ntsmcf*-tdghm $\mathfrak{N} =$
 $[$
 $\mathfrak{N}(\text{NTMap}),$
 $\text{smcf-dghm } (\mathfrak{N}(\text{NTDom})),$
 $\text{smcf-dghm } (\mathfrak{N}(\text{NTCod})),$
 $\text{smc-dg } (\mathfrak{N}(\text{NTDGDom})),$
 $\text{smc-dg } (\mathfrak{N}(\text{NTDGCod}))$
 $]_o$

Components.

lemma *ntsmcf*-tdghm-components:
shows [slicing-simps]: *ntsmcf*-tdghm $\mathfrak{N}(\text{NTMap}) = \mathfrak{N}(\text{NTMap})$
and [slicing-commute]: *ntsmcf*-tdghm $\mathfrak{N}(\text{NTDom}) = \text{smcf-dghm } (\mathfrak{N}(\text{NTDom}))$
and [slicing-commute]: *ntsmcf*-tdghm $\mathfrak{N}(\text{NTCod}) = \text{smcf-dghm } (\mathfrak{N}(\text{NTCod}))$
and [slicing-commute]: *ntsmcf*-tdghm $\mathfrak{N}(\text{NTDGDom}) = \text{smc-dg } (\mathfrak{N}(\text{NTDGDom}))$
and [slicing-commute]: *ntsmcf*-tdghm $\mathfrak{N}(\text{NTDGCod}) = \text{smc-dg } (\mathfrak{N}(\text{NTDGCod}))$
{proof}

4.6.2 Definition and elementary properties

A natural transformation of semifunctors, as presented in this work, is a generalization of the concept of a natural transformation, as presented in Chapter I-4 in [39], to semicategories and semifunctors.

locale *is-ntsmcf* =
 $\mathcal{Z} \alpha +$
 $\text{ufsequence } \mathfrak{N} +$
 $\text{NTDom: is-semifunctor } \alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{F} +$
 $\text{NTCod: is-semifunctor } \alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{G}$
for $\alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{F} \mathfrak{G} \mathfrak{N} +$
assumes *ntsmcf-length*[smc-cs-simps]: *vcard* $\mathfrak{N} = 5_N$
and *ntsmcf-is-tdghm*[slicing-intros]: *ntsmcf*-tdghm $\mathfrak{N} :$
 $\text{smcf-dghm } \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{DGHM} \text{smcf-dghm } \mathfrak{G} : \text{smc-dg } \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{DG\alpha} \text{smc-dg } \mathfrak{B}$
and *ntsmcf-NTDom*[smc-cs-simps]: $\mathfrak{N}(\text{NTDom}) = \mathfrak{F}$
and *ntsmcf-NTCod*[smc-cs-simps]: $\mathfrak{N}(\text{NTCod}) = \mathfrak{G}$
and *ntsmcf-NTDGDom*[smc-cs-simps]: $\mathfrak{N}(\text{NTDGDom}) = \mathfrak{A}$
and *ntsmcf-NTDGCod*[smc-cs-simps]: $\mathfrak{N}(\text{NTDGCod}) = \mathfrak{B}$
and *ntsmcf-Comp-commute*[smc-cs-intros]: $f : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{A}} b \implies$
 $\mathfrak{N}(\text{NTMap})(b) \circ_{A\mathfrak{B}} \mathfrak{F}(\text{ArrMap})(f) = \mathfrak{G}(\text{ArrMap})(f) \circ_{A\mathfrak{B}} \mathfrak{N}(\text{NTMap})(a)$

syntax -*is-ntsmcf* :: $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
 $(\langle \langle \text{-} : / - \mapsto_{SMCF} \text{-} : / - \mapsto_{SMC1} \text{-} \rangle \rangle [51, 51, 51, 51, 51] 51)$

syntax-consts -*is-ntsmcf* \Leftarrow *is-ntsmcf*

translations $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{SMCF} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B} \Leftarrow$
 $CONST \text{ } is-ntsmcf \alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{F} \mathfrak{G} \mathfrak{N}$

abbreviation *all-ntsmcfs* :: $V \Rightarrow V$

where *all-ntsmcfs* $\alpha \equiv \text{set } \{\mathfrak{N}. \exists \mathfrak{F} \mathfrak{G} \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B}. \mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{SMCF} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{\mathfrak{F}} \mathfrak{B}\}$

abbreviation *ntsmcfs* :: $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V$

where *ntsmcfs* $\alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \equiv \text{set } \{\mathfrak{N}. \exists \mathfrak{F} \mathfrak{G}. \mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{SMCF} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{\mathfrak{F}} \mathfrak{B}\}$

abbreviation *these-ntsmcfs* :: $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V$

where *these-ntsmcfs* $\alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{F} \mathfrak{G} \equiv \text{set } \{\mathfrak{N}. \mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{SMCF} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{\mathfrak{F}} \mathfrak{B}\}$

lemmas [*smc-CS-simps*] =

- is-ntsmcf.ntsmcf-length*
- is-ntsmcf.ntsmcf-NTDom*
- is-ntsmcf.ntsmcf-NTCod*
- is-ntsmcf.ntsmcf-NTDGDom*
- is-ntsmcf.ntsmcf-NTDGCod*
- is-ntsmcf.ntsmcf-Comp-commute*

lemmas [*smc-CS-intros*] = *is-ntsmcf.ntsmcf-Comp-commute*

lemma (in *is-ntsmcf*) *ntsmcf-is-tdghm'*:

- assumes $\mathfrak{F}' = \text{smcf-dghm } \mathfrak{F}$
- and $\mathfrak{G}' = \text{smcf-dghm } \mathfrak{G}$
- and $\mathfrak{A}' = \text{smc-dg } \mathfrak{A}$
- and $\mathfrak{B}' = \text{smc-dg } \mathfrak{B}$
- shows *ntsmcf-tdghm* $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F}' \mapsto_{DGHM} \mathfrak{G}' : \mathfrak{A}' \mapsto_{\mathfrak{F}'} \mathfrak{B}'$
- {*proof*}

lemmas [*slicing-intros*] = *is-ntsmcf.ntsmcf-is-tdghm'*

Rules.

lemma (in *is-ntsmcf*) *is-ntsmcf-axioms'[smc-CS-intros]*:

- assumes $\alpha' = \alpha$ and $\mathfrak{A}' = \mathfrak{A}$ and $\mathfrak{B}' = \mathfrak{B}$ and $\mathfrak{F}' = \mathfrak{F}$ and $\mathfrak{G}' = \mathfrak{G}$
- shows $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F}' \mapsto_{SMCF} \mathfrak{G}' : \mathfrak{A}' \mapsto_{\mathfrak{F}'} \mathfrak{B}'$
- {*proof*}

mk-ide rf *is-ntsmcf-def*[*unfolded is-ntsmcf-axioms-def*]

- |*intro is-ntsmcfI*]
- |*dest is-ntsmcfD[dest]*]
- |*elim is-ntsmcfE[elim]*]

lemmas [*smc-CS-intros*] =

is-ntsmcfD(3,4)

lemma *is-ntsmcfI'*:

- assumes $\mathcal{Z} \alpha$
- and *vfsequence* \mathfrak{N}
- and $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
- and $\mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
- and *vcard* $\mathfrak{N} = 5_{\mathbb{N}}$
- and $\mathfrak{N}(NTDom) = \mathfrak{F}$
- and $\mathfrak{N}(NTCod) = \mathfrak{G}$
- and $\mathfrak{N}(NTDGDom) = \mathfrak{A}$
- and $\mathfrak{N}(NTDGCod) = \mathfrak{B}$
- and *vsv* ($\mathfrak{N}(NTMap)$)
- and $\mathcal{D}_o(\mathfrak{N}(NTMap)) = \mathfrak{A}(Obj)$
- and $\wedge a. a \in_o \mathfrak{A}(Obj) \implies \mathfrak{N}(NTMap)(a) : \mathfrak{F}(ObjMap)(a) \mapsto_{\mathfrak{B}} \mathfrak{G}(ObjMap)(a)$
- and $\wedge a b f. f : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{A}} b \implies \mathfrak{N}(NTMap)(b) \circ_{A\mathfrak{B}} \mathfrak{F}(ArrMap)(f) = \mathfrak{G}(ArrMap)(f) \circ_{A\mathfrak{B}} \mathfrak{N}(NTMap)(a)$

shows $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{SMCF} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{\mathfrak{M}} \mathfrak{B}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *is-ntsmcfD'*
assumes $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{SMCF} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{\mathfrak{M}} \mathfrak{B}$
shows $\mathcal{Z} \alpha$
 and *vfsequence* \mathfrak{N}
 and $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
 and $\mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
 and *vcard* $\mathfrak{N} = 5_N$
 and $\mathfrak{N}(NTDom) = \mathfrak{F}$
 and $\mathfrak{N}(NTCod) = \mathfrak{G}$
 and $\mathfrak{N}(NTDGDom) = \mathfrak{A}$
 and $\mathfrak{N}(NTDGCod) = \mathfrak{B}$
 and *vsv* ($\mathfrak{N}(NTMap)$)
 and $\mathcal{D}_o(\mathfrak{N}(NTMap)) = \mathfrak{A}(Obj)$
 and $\wedge a. a \in \mathfrak{A}(Obj) \implies \mathfrak{N}(NTMap)(a) : \mathfrak{F}(ObjMap)(a) \mapsto_{\mathfrak{B}} \mathfrak{G}(ObjMap)(a)$
 and $\wedge a b. f. f : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{A}} b \implies$
 $\mathfrak{N}(NTMap)(b) \circ_{A\mathfrak{B}} \mathfrak{F}(ArrMap)(f) = \mathfrak{G}(ArrMap)(f) \circ_{A\mathfrak{B}} \mathfrak{N}(NTMap)(a)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *is-ntsmcfE'*
assumes $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{SMCF} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{\mathfrak{M}} \mathfrak{B}$
obtains $\mathcal{Z} \alpha$
 and *vfsequence* \mathfrak{N}
 and $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
 and $\mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
 and *vcard* $\mathfrak{N} = 5_N$
 and $\mathfrak{N}(NTDom) = \mathfrak{F}$
 and $\mathfrak{N}(NTCod) = \mathfrak{G}$
 and $\mathfrak{N}(NTDGDom) = \mathfrak{A}$
 and $\mathfrak{N}(NTDGCod) = \mathfrak{B}$
 and *vsv* ($\mathfrak{N}(NTMap)$)
 and $\mathcal{D}_o(\mathfrak{N}(NTMap)) = \mathfrak{A}(Obj)$
 and $\wedge a. a \in \mathfrak{A}(Obj) \implies \mathfrak{N}(NTMap)(a) : \mathfrak{F}(ObjMap)(a) \mapsto_{\mathfrak{B}} \mathfrak{G}(ObjMap)(a)$
 and $\wedge a b. f. f : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{A}} b \implies$
 $\mathfrak{N}(NTMap)(b) \circ_{A\mathfrak{B}} \mathfrak{F}(ArrMap)(f) = \mathfrak{G}(ArrMap)(f) \circ_{A\mathfrak{B}} \mathfrak{N}(NTMap)(a)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Slicing.

context *is-ntsmcf*
begin

interpretation *tdghm*: *is-tdghm*
 $\alpha \langle smc-dg \mathfrak{A} \rangle \langle smc-dg \mathfrak{B} \rangle \langle smcf-dghm \mathfrak{F} \rangle \langle smcf-dghm \mathfrak{G} \rangle \langle ntsmcf-tdghm \mathfrak{N} \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas-with [*unfolded slicing-simps*]:

ntsmcf-NTMap-vsv = *tdghm.tdghm-NTMap-vsv*
 and *ntsmcf-NTMap-vdomain*[*smc-cs-simps*] = *tdghm.tdghm-NTMap-vdomain*
 and *ntsmcf-NTMap-is-arr* = *tdghm.tdghm-NTMap-is-arr*
 and *ntsmcf-NTMap-is-arr'*[*smc-cs-intros*] = *tdghm.tdghm-NTMap-is-arr'*

sublocale *NTMap*: *vsv* $\langle \mathfrak{N}(NTMap) \rangle$
rewrites $\mathcal{D}_o(\mathfrak{N}(NTMap)) = \mathfrak{A}(Obj)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas-with [*unfolded slicing-simps*]:

```

 $\text{ntsmcf-NTMap-app-in-Arr}[\text{smc-CS-intros}] = \text{tdghm.tdghm-NTMap-app-in-Arr}$ 
and  $\text{ntsmcf-NTMap-vrange-vifunction} = \text{tdghm.tdghm-NTMap-vrange-vifunction}$ 
and  $\text{ntsmcf-NTMap-vrange} = \text{tdghm.tdghm-NTMap-vrange}$ 
and  $\text{ntsmcf-NTMap-vsubset-Vset} = \text{tdghm.tdghm-NTMap-vsubset-Vset}$ 
and  $\text{ntsmcf-NTMap-in-Vset} = \text{tdghm.tdghm-NTMap-in-Vset}$ 
and  $\text{ntsmcf-is-tdghm-if-ge-Limit} = \text{tdghm.tdghm-is-tdghm-if-ge-Limit}$ 

```

end

lemmas [smc-CS-intros] = $\text{is-ntsmcf.ntsmcf-NTMap-is-arr}'$

lemma (in is-ntsmcf) ntsmcf-Comp-commute':
assumes $f : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{A}} b$ **and** $g : c \mapsto_{\mathfrak{B}} \mathfrak{F}(\text{ObjMap})(a)$
shows
 $\mathfrak{N}(\text{NTMap})(b) \circ_{A\mathfrak{B}} (\mathfrak{F}(\text{ArrMap})(f) \circ_{A\mathfrak{B}} g) =$
 $(\mathfrak{G}(\text{ArrMap})(f) \circ_{A\mathfrak{B}} \mathfrak{N}(\text{NTMap})(a)) \circ_{A\mathfrak{B}} g$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (in is-ntsmcf) ntsmcf-Comp-commute'':
assumes $f : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{A}} b$ **and** $g : c \mapsto_{\mathfrak{B}} \mathfrak{F}(\text{ObjMap})(a)$
shows
 $\mathfrak{G}(\text{ArrMap})(f) \circ_{A\mathfrak{B}} (\mathfrak{N}(\text{NTMap})(a) \circ_{A\mathfrak{B}} g) =$
 $(\mathfrak{N}(\text{NTMap})(b) \circ_{A\mathfrak{B}} \mathfrak{F}(\text{ArrMap})(f)) \circ_{A\mathfrak{B}} g$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Elementary properties.

lemma ntsmcf-eqI:
assumes $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \hookrightarrow_{SMCF} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
and $\mathfrak{N}' : \mathfrak{F}' \hookrightarrow_{SMCF} \mathfrak{G}' : \mathfrak{A}' \leftrightarrow_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}'$
and $\mathfrak{N}(\text{NTMap}) = \mathfrak{N}'(\text{NTMap})$
and $\mathfrak{F} = \mathfrak{F}'$
and $\mathfrak{G} = \mathfrak{G}'$
and $\mathfrak{A} = \mathfrak{A}'$
and $\mathfrak{B} = \mathfrak{B}'$
shows $\mathfrak{N} = \mathfrak{N}'$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma ntsmcf-tdghm-eqI:
assumes $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \hookrightarrow_{SMCF} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
and $\mathfrak{N}' : \mathfrak{F}' \hookrightarrow_{SMCF} \mathfrak{G}' : \mathfrak{A}' \leftrightarrow_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}'$
and $\mathfrak{F} = \mathfrak{F}'$
and $\mathfrak{G} = \mathfrak{G}'$
and $\mathfrak{A} = \mathfrak{A}'$
and $\mathfrak{B} = \mathfrak{B}'$
and $\text{ntsmcf-tdghm } \mathfrak{N} = \text{ntsmcf-tdghm } \mathfrak{N}'$
shows $\mathfrak{N} = \mathfrak{N}'$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (in is-ntsmcf) ntsmcf-def:
 $\mathfrak{N} = [\mathfrak{N}(\text{NTMap}), \mathfrak{N}(\text{NTDom}), \mathfrak{N}(\text{NTCod}), \mathfrak{N}(\text{NTDGDom}), \mathfrak{N}(\text{NTDGCDom})]_\circ$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Size.

lemma (in is-ntsmcf) ntsmcf-in-Vset:
assumes $Z \beta$ **and** $\alpha \in_{\circ} \beta$
shows $\mathfrak{N} \in_{\circ} Vset \beta$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (in *is-ntsmcf*) *ntsmcf-is-ntsmcf-if-ge-Limit*:

assumes $\mathcal{Z} \beta$ and $\alpha \epsilon_{\circ} \beta$

shows $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{SMCF} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{\mathfrak{F}}_{SMC\beta} \mathfrak{B}$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *small-all-ntsmcfs*[*simp*]:

small { $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{SMCF} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{\mathfrak{F}}_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$ }

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *small-ntsmcfs*[*simp*]: *small* { $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{SMCF} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{\mathfrak{F}}_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$ }

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *small-these-ntcfs*[*simp*]: *small* { $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{SMCF} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{\mathfrak{F}}_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$ }

$\langle proof \rangle$

Further elementary results.

lemma *these-ntsmcfs-iff*:

$\mathfrak{N} \epsilon_{\circ} \text{these-ntsmcfs } \alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{F} \mathfrak{G} \leftrightarrow \mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{SMCF} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{\mathfrak{F}}_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$

$\langle proof \rangle$

4.6.3 Opposite natural transformation of semifunctors

Definition and elementary properties

See section 1.5 in [15].

definition *op-ntsmcf* :: $V \Rightarrow V$

where *op-ntsmcf* $\mathfrak{N} =$

[
 $\mathfrak{N}(\text{NTMap})$,
 $\text{op-smcf } (\mathfrak{N}(\text{NTCod}))$,
 $\text{op-smcf } (\mathfrak{N}(\text{NTDom}))$,
 $\text{op-smc } (\mathfrak{N}(\text{NTDGDom}))$,
 $\text{op-smc } (\mathfrak{N}(\text{NTDGCod}))$
] \circ

Components.

lemma *op-ntsmcf-components*[*smc-op-simps*]:

shows *op-ntsmcf* $\mathfrak{N}(\text{NTMap}) = \mathfrak{N}(\text{NTMap})$

and *op-ntsmcf* $\mathfrak{N}(\text{NTDom}) = \text{op-smcf } (\mathfrak{N}(\text{NTCod}))$

and *op-ntsmcf* $\mathfrak{N}(\text{NTCod}) = \text{op-smcf } (\mathfrak{N}(\text{NTDom}))$

and *op-ntsmcf* $\mathfrak{N}(\text{NTDGDom}) = \text{op-smc } (\mathfrak{N}(\text{NTDGDom}))$

and *op-ntsmcf* $\mathfrak{N}(\text{NTDGCod}) = \text{op-smc } (\mathfrak{N}(\text{NTDGCod}))$

$\langle proof \rangle$

Slicing.

lemma *op-tdghm-ntsmcf-tdghm*[*slicing-commute*]:

$\text{op-tdghm } (\text{ntsmcf-tdghm } \mathfrak{N}) = \text{ntsmcf-tdghm } (\text{op-ntsmcf } \mathfrak{N})$

$\langle proof \rangle$

Further properties

lemma (in *is-ntsmcf*) *is-ntsmcf-op*:

op-ntsmcf $\mathfrak{N} : \text{op-smcf } \mathfrak{G} \mapsto_{SMCF} \text{op-smcf } \mathfrak{F} : \text{op-smc } \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{\mathfrak{F}}_{SMC\alpha} \text{op-smc } \mathfrak{B}$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in *is-ntsmcf*) *is-ntsmcf-op'*[*smc-op-intros*]:

assumes $\mathfrak{G}' = \text{op-smcf } \mathfrak{G}$

and $\mathfrak{F}' = op-smcf \mathfrak{F}$
and $\mathfrak{A}' = op-smc \mathfrak{A}$
and $\mathfrak{B}' = op-smc \mathfrak{B}$
shows $op-ntsmcf \mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{G}' \mapsto_{SMCF} \mathfrak{F}' : \mathfrak{A}' \mapsto_{\mapsto_{SMC\alpha}} \mathfrak{B}'$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas [smc-op-intros] = $is-ntsmcf.is-ntsmcf-op'$

lemma (in is-ntsmcf) $ntsmcf-op-ntsmcf-op-ntsmcf[smc-op-simps]$:
 $op-ntsmcf (op-ntsmcf \mathfrak{N}) = \mathfrak{N}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas $ntsmcf-op-ntsmcf-op-ntsmcf[smc-op-simps] =$
 $is-ntsmcf.ntsmcf-op-ntsmcf-op-ntsmcf$

lemma eq-op-ntsmcf-iff:
assumes $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{SMCF} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{\mapsto_{SMC\alpha}} \mathfrak{B}$
and $\mathfrak{N}' : \mathfrak{F}' \mapsto_{SMCF} \mathfrak{G}' : \mathfrak{A}' \mapsto_{\mapsto_{SMC\alpha}} \mathfrak{B}'$
shows $op-ntsmcf \mathfrak{N} = op-ntsmcf \mathfrak{N}' \leftrightarrow \mathfrak{N} = \mathfrak{N}'$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

4.6.4 Vertical composition of natural transformations

Definition and elementary properties

See Chapter II-4 in [39].

definition $ntsmcf-vcomp :: V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V$ (**infixl** \cdot_{NTSMCF} 55)

where $ntsmcf-vcomp \mathfrak{M} \mathfrak{N} =$

[
 $(\lambda a \in \mathfrak{M}(NTDGDom)(Obj). (\mathfrak{M}(NTMap)(a)) \circ_A \mathfrak{N}(NTDGCod) (\mathfrak{N}(NTMap)(a))),$
 $\mathfrak{N}(NTDom),$
 $\mathfrak{M}(NTCod),$
 $\mathfrak{N}(NTDGDom),$
 $\mathfrak{M}(NTDGCod)$
 $] \circ$

Components.

lemma $ntsmcf-vcomp-components$:

shows

$(\mathfrak{M} \cdot_{NTSMCF} \mathfrak{N})(NTMap) =$
 $(\lambda a \in \mathfrak{M}(NTDGDom)(Obj). (\mathfrak{M}(NTMap)(a)) \circ_A \mathfrak{N}(NTDGCod) (\mathfrak{N}(NTMap)(a)))$
and [dg-shared-cs-simps, smc-cs-simps]: $(\mathfrak{M} \cdot_{NTSMCF} \mathfrak{N})(NTDom) = \mathfrak{N}(NTDom)$
and [dg-shared-cs-simps, smc-cs-simps]: $(\mathfrak{M} \cdot_{NTSMCF} \mathfrak{N})(NTCod) = \mathfrak{M}(NTCod)$
and [dg-shared-cs-simps, smc-cs-simps]:
 $(\mathfrak{M} \cdot_{NTSMCF} \mathfrak{N})(NTDGDom) = \mathfrak{N}(NTDGDom)$
and [dg-shared-cs-simps, smc-cs-simps]:
 $(\mathfrak{M} \cdot_{NTSMCF} \mathfrak{N})(NTDGCod) = \mathfrak{M}(NTDGCod)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Natural transformation map

lemma $ntsmcf-vcomp-NTMap-vsv[dg-shared-cs-intros, smc-cs-intros]$:

$vsv ((\mathfrak{M} \cdot_{NTSMCF} \mathfrak{N})(NTMap))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $ntsmcf-vcomp-NTMap-vdomain[smc-cs-simps]$:

assumes $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{SMCF} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{\mapsto_{SMC\alpha}} \mathfrak{B}$

shows $\mathcal{D}_\circ ((\mathfrak{M} \cdot_{NTSMCF} \mathfrak{N})(NTMap)) = \mathfrak{A}(\|Obj\|)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ntsmcf-vcomp-NTMap-app[smc-cs-simps]*:
assumes $\mathfrak{M} : \mathfrak{G} \mapsto_{SMCF} \mathfrak{H} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
and $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{SMCF} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
and $a \in_\circ \mathfrak{A}(\|Obj\|)$
shows $(\mathfrak{M} \cdot_{NTSMCF} \mathfrak{N})(NTMap)(a) = \mathfrak{M}(NTMap)(a) \circ_A \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{N}(NTMap)(a)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ntsmcf-vcomp-NTMap-vrange*:
assumes $\mathfrak{M} : \mathfrak{G} \mapsto_{SMCF} \mathfrak{H} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
and $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{SMCF} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
shows $\mathcal{R}_\circ ((\mathfrak{M} \cdot_{NTSMCF} \mathfrak{N})(NTMap)) \subseteq_\circ \mathfrak{B}(\|Arr\|)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Further properties

lemma *ntsmcf-vcomp-composable-commute[smc-cs-simps]*:
— See Chapter II-4 in [39]).
assumes $\mathfrak{M} : \mathfrak{G} \mapsto_{SMCF} \mathfrak{H} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
and $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{SMCF} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
and $f : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{A}} b$
shows
 $(\mathfrak{M}(NTMap)(b) \circ_A \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{N}(NTMap)(b)) \circ_A \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{F}(ArrMap)(f) =$
 $\mathfrak{H}(ArrMap)(f) \circ_A \mathfrak{B} (\mathfrak{M}(NTMap)(a) \circ_A \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{N}(NTMap)(a))$
 $(\text{is } \langle (\text{?MC } \circ_A \mathfrak{B} \text{ ?NC}) \circ_A \mathfrak{B} \text{ ?R} = \text{?T } \circ_A \mathfrak{B} (\text{?MD } \circ_A \mathfrak{B} \text{ ?ND})) \rangle)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ntsmcf-vcomp-is-ntsmcf[smc-cs-intros]*:
— See Chapter II-4 in [39].
assumes $\mathfrak{M} : \mathfrak{G} \mapsto_{SMCF} \mathfrak{H} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
and $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{SMCF} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
shows $\mathfrak{M} \cdot_{NTSMCF} \mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{SMCF} \mathfrak{H} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ntsmcf-vcomp-assoc[smc-cs-simps]*:
— See Chapter II-4 in [39].
assumes $\mathfrak{L} : \mathfrak{H} \mapsto_{SMCF} \mathfrak{K} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
and $\mathfrak{M} : \mathfrak{G} \mapsto_{SMCF} \mathfrak{H} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
and $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{SMCF} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
shows $(\mathfrak{L} \cdot_{NTSMCF} \mathfrak{M}) \cdot_{NTSMCF} \mathfrak{N} = \mathfrak{L} \cdot_{NTSMCF} (\mathfrak{M} \cdot_{NTSMCF} \mathfrak{N})$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Opposite of the vertical composition of natural transformations of semifunctors

lemma *op-ntsmcf-ntsmcf-vcomp[smc-op-simps]*:
assumes $\mathfrak{M} : \mathfrak{G} \mapsto_{SMCF} \mathfrak{H} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
and $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{SMCF} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
shows $op\text{-}ntsmcf (\mathfrak{M} \cdot_{NTSMCF} \mathfrak{N}) = op\text{-}ntsmcf \mathfrak{N} \cdot_{NTSMCF} op\text{-}ntsmcf \mathfrak{M}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

4.6.5 Horizontal composition of natural transformations

Definition and elementary properties

See Chapter II-5 in [39].

definition *ntsmcf-hcomp :: V ⇒ V ⇒ V (infixl ⟨∘NTSMCF⟩ 55)*

where $ntsmcf\text{-}hcomp \mathfrak{M} \mathfrak{N} =$

$$[\begin{array}{l} (\lambda a \in_{\circ} \mathfrak{N}(NTDGDom)(Obj). \\ \quad (\mathfrak{M}(NTCod)(ArrMap)(\mathfrak{N}(NTMap)(a)) \circ_A \mathfrak{M}(NTDGCod) \\ \quad \mathfrak{M}(NTMap)(\mathfrak{N}(NTDom)(ObjMap)(a)) \\) \\), \\ (\mathfrak{M}(NTDom) \circ_{SMCF} \mathfrak{N}(NTDom)), \\ (\mathfrak{M}(NTCod) \circ_{SMCF} \mathfrak{N}(NTCod)), \\ (\mathfrak{N}(NTDGDom)), \\ (\mathfrak{M}(NTDGCod)) \end{array}]_{\circ}$$

Components.

lemma $ntsmcf\text{-}hcomp\text{-}components$:

shows

$$(\mathfrak{M} \circ_{NTSMCF} \mathfrak{N})(NTMap) =$$

$$(\lambda a \in_{\circ} \mathfrak{N}(NTDGDom)(Obj).$$

$$\quad (\mathfrak{M}(NTCod)(ArrMap)(\mathfrak{N}(NTMap)(a)) \circ_A \mathfrak{M}(NTDGCod) \\ \mathfrak{M}(NTMap)(\mathfrak{N}(NTDom)(ObjMap)(a)) \\) \\)$$

and [dg-shared-cs-simps, smc-cs-simps]:

$$(\mathfrak{M} \circ_{NTSMCF} \mathfrak{N})(NTDom) = \mathfrak{M}(NTDom) \circ_{SMCF} \mathfrak{N}(NTDom)$$

and [dg-shared-cs-simps, smc-cs-simps]:

$$(\mathfrak{M} \circ_{NTSMCF} \mathfrak{N})(NTCod) = \mathfrak{M}(NTCod) \circ_{SMCF} \mathfrak{N}(NTCod)$$

and [dg-shared-cs-simps, smc-cs-simps]:

$$(\mathfrak{M} \circ_{NTSMCF} \mathfrak{N})(NTDGDom) = \mathfrak{N}(NTDGDom)$$

and [dg-shared-cs-simps, smc-cs-simps]:

$$(\mathfrak{M} \circ_{NTSMCF} \mathfrak{N})(NTDGCod) = \mathfrak{M}(NTDGCod)$$

(proof)

Natural transformation map

lemma $ntsmcf\text{-}hcomp\text{-}NTMap\text{-}vsv[smc-cs-intros]$: $vsv ((\mathfrak{M} \circ_{NTSMCF} \mathfrak{N})(NTMap))$

(proof)

lemma $ntsmcf\text{-}hcomp\text{-}NTMap\text{-}vdomain[smc-cs-simps]$:

assumes $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{SMCF} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto \mathfrak{B}$

shows $\mathcal{D}_{\circ} ((\mathfrak{M} \circ_{NTSMCF} \mathfrak{N})(NTMap)) = \mathfrak{A}(Obj)$

(proof)

lemma $ntsmcf\text{-}hcomp\text{-}NTMap\text{-}app[smc-cs-simps]$:

assumes $\mathfrak{M} : \mathfrak{F}' \mapsto_{SMCF} \mathfrak{G}' : \mathfrak{B} \mapsto \mathfrak{C}$

and $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{SMCF} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto \mathfrak{B}$

and $a \in_{\circ} \mathfrak{A}(Obj)$

shows $(\mathfrak{M} \circ_{NTSMCF} \mathfrak{N})(NTMap)(a) =$

$$\mathfrak{G}'(ArrMap)(\mathfrak{N}(NTMap)(a)) \circ_A \mathfrak{C} \mathfrak{M}(NTMap)(\mathfrak{F}(ObjMap)(a))$$

(proof)

lemma $ntsmcf\text{-}hcomp\text{-}NTMap\text{-}vrange$:

assumes $\mathfrak{M} : \mathfrak{F}' \mapsto_{SMCF} \mathfrak{G}' : \mathfrak{B} \mapsto \mathfrak{C}$

and $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{SMCF} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto \mathfrak{B}$

shows $\mathcal{R}_{\circ} ((\mathfrak{M} \circ_{NTSMCF} \mathfrak{N})(NTMap)) \subseteq_{\circ} \mathfrak{C}(Arr)$

(proof)

Further properties

lemma *ntsmcf-hcomp-composable-commute*:

— See Chapter II-5 in [39].

assumes $\mathfrak{M} : \mathfrak{F}' \mapsto_{SMCF} \mathfrak{G}' : \mathfrak{B} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$

and $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{SMCF} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$

and $f : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{A}} b$

shows

$$(\mathfrak{M} \circ_{NTSMCF} \mathfrak{N})(NTMap)(b) \circ_{\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{C}} (\mathfrak{F}' \circ_{SMCF} \mathfrak{F})(ArrMap)(f) =$$

$$(\mathfrak{G}' \circ_{SMCF} \mathfrak{G})(ArrMap)(f) \circ_{\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{C}} (\mathfrak{M} \circ_{NTSMCF} \mathfrak{N})(NTMap)(a)$$

(proof)

lemma *ntsmcf-hcomp-is-ntsmcf*:

— See Chapter II-5 in [39].

assumes $\mathfrak{M} : \mathfrak{F}' \mapsto_{SMCF} \mathfrak{G}' : \mathfrak{B} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$

and $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{SMCF} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$

shows $\mathfrak{M} \circ_{NTSMCF} \mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F}' \circ_{SMCF} \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{SMCF} \mathfrak{G}' \circ_{SMCF} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$

(proof)

lemma *ntsmcf-hcomp-is-ntsmcf'[smc-cs-intros]*:

assumes $\mathfrak{M} : \mathfrak{F}' \mapsto_{SMCF} \mathfrak{G}' : \mathfrak{B} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$

and $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{SMCF} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$

and $\mathfrak{S} = \mathfrak{F}' \circ_{SMCF} \mathfrak{F}$

and $\mathfrak{S}' = \mathfrak{G}' \circ_{SMCF} \mathfrak{G}$

shows $\mathfrak{M} \circ_{NTSMCF} \mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{S} \mapsto_{SMCF} \mathfrak{S}' : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$

(proof)

lemma *ntsmcf-hcomp-assoc[smc-cs-simps]*:

— See Chapter II-5 in [39].

assumes $\mathfrak{L} : \mathfrak{F}'' \mapsto_{SMCF} \mathfrak{G}'' : \mathfrak{C} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{D}$

and $\mathfrak{M} : \mathfrak{F}' \mapsto_{SMCF} \mathfrak{G}' : \mathfrak{B} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$

and $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{SMCF} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$

shows $(\mathfrak{L} \circ_{NTSMCF} \mathfrak{M}) \circ_{NTSMCF} \mathfrak{N} = \mathfrak{L} \circ_{NTSMCF} (\mathfrak{M} \circ_{NTSMCF} \mathfrak{N})$

(proof)

Opposite of the horizontal composition of the natural transformation of semifunctions

lemma *op-ntsmcf-ntsmcf-hcomp[smc-op-simps]*:

assumes $\mathfrak{M} : \mathfrak{F}' \mapsto_{SMCF} \mathfrak{G}' : \mathfrak{B} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$

and $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{SMCF} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$

shows *op-ntsmcf* ($\mathfrak{M} \circ_{NTSMCF} \mathfrak{N}$) = *op-ntsmcf* $\mathfrak{M} \circ_{NTSMCF}$ *op-ntsmcf* \mathfrak{N}

(proof)

4.6.6 Interchange law

lemma *ntsmcf-comp-interchange-law*:

— See Chapter II-5 in [39].

assumes $\mathfrak{M} : \mathfrak{G} \mapsto_{SMCF} \mathfrak{H} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$

and $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{SMCF} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$

and $\mathfrak{M}' : \mathfrak{G}' \mapsto_{SMCF} \mathfrak{H}' : \mathfrak{B} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$

and $\mathfrak{N}' : \mathfrak{F}' \mapsto_{SMCF} \mathfrak{G}' : \mathfrak{B} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$

shows

$$((\mathfrak{M}' \circ_{NTSMCF} \mathfrak{N}') \circ_{NTSMCF} (\mathfrak{M} \circ_{NTSMCF} \mathfrak{N})) =$$

$$(\mathfrak{M}' \circ_{NTSMCF} \mathfrak{M}) \circ_{NTSMCF} (\mathfrak{N}' \circ_{NTSMCF} \mathfrak{N})$$

(proof)

4.6.7 Composition of a natural transformation of semifunctors and a semifunctor

Definition and elementary properties

abbreviation (*input*) $\text{ntsmcf-smcf-comp} :: V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V$ (**infixl** $\langle\circ_{NTSMCF-SMCF}\rangle$ 55)
where $\text{ntsmcf-smcf-comp} \equiv \text{tdghm-dghm-comp}$

Slicing.

lemma $\text{ntsmcf-tdghm-ntsmcf-smcf-comp}[slicing-commute]$:
 $\text{ntsmcf-tdghm } \mathfrak{N} \circ_{TDGHM-DGHM} \text{smcf-dghm } \mathfrak{H} = \text{ntsmcf-tdghm } (\mathfrak{N} \circ_{NTSMCF-SMCF} \mathfrak{H})$
(proof)

Natural transformation map

mk-VLambda (in *is-semifunctor*)

$\text{tdghm-dghm-comp-components}(1)[\text{where } \mathfrak{H}=\mathfrak{F}, \text{ unfolded smcf-HomDom}]$
 $|\text{vdomain } \text{ntsmcf-smcf-comp-NTMap-vdomain}[smc-cs-simps]|$
 $|\text{app } \text{ntsmcf-smcf-comp-NTMap-app}[smc-cs-simps]|$

lemmas [$smc-cs-simps$] =
 $is\text{-semifunctor}.ntsmcf-smcf-comp-NTMap-vdomain$
 $is\text{-semifunctor}.ntsmcf-smcf-comp-NTMap-app$

lemma $\text{ntsmcf-smcf-comp-NTMap-vrange}$:
assumes $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{SMCF} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{B} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$ and $\mathfrak{H} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
shows $\mathcal{R}_\circ ((\mathfrak{N} \circ_{NTSMCF-SMCF} \mathfrak{H})(\text{NTMap})) \subseteq_\circ \mathfrak{C}(\text{Arr})$
(proof)

Opposite of the composition of a natural transformation of semifunctors and a semifunctor

lemma $\text{op-ntsmcf-ntsmcf-smcf-comp}[smc-op-simps]$:
 $\text{op-ntsmcf } (\mathfrak{N} \circ_{NTSMCF-SMCF} \mathfrak{H}) = \text{op-ntsmcf } \mathfrak{N} \circ_{NTSMCF-SMCF} \text{op-smcf } \mathfrak{H}$
(proof)

Composition of a natural transformation of semifunctors and a semifunctors is a natural transformation of semifunctors

lemma $\text{ntsmcf-smcf-comp-is-ntsmcf}[intro]$:
assumes $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{SMCF} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{B} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$ and $\mathfrak{H} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
shows $\mathfrak{N} \circ_{NTSMCF-SMCF} \mathfrak{H} : \mathfrak{F} \circ_{SMCF} \mathfrak{H} \mapsto_{SMCF} \mathfrak{G} \circ_{SMCF} \mathfrak{H} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$
(proof)

lemma $\text{ntsmcf-smcf-comp-is-semifunctor}'[smc-cs-intros]$:
assumes $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{SMCF} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{B} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$
and $\mathfrak{H} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
and $\mathfrak{F}' = \mathfrak{F} \circ_{SMCF} \mathfrak{H}$
and $\mathfrak{G}' = \mathfrak{G} \circ_{SMCF} \mathfrak{H}$
shows $\mathfrak{N} \circ_{NTSMCF-SMCF} \mathfrak{H} : \mathfrak{F}' \mapsto_{SMCF} \mathfrak{G}' : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$
(proof)

Further properties

lemma $\text{ntsmcf-smcf-comp-ntsmcf-smcf-comp-assoc}$:
assumes $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{H} \mapsto_{SMCF} \mathfrak{H}' : \mathfrak{C} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{D}$
and $\mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{B} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$
and $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
shows $(\mathfrak{N} \circ_{NTSMCF-SMCF} \mathfrak{G}) \circ_{NTSMCF-SMCF} \mathfrak{F} = \mathfrak{N} \circ_{NTSMCF-SMCF} (\mathfrak{G} \circ_{SMCF} \mathfrak{F})$

(proof)

lemma (in *is-ntsmcf*) *ntsmcf-ntsmcf-smcf-comp-smcf-id*[*smc-cs-simps*]:
 $\mathfrak{N} \circ_{NTSMCF-SMCF} smcf\text{-}id \mathfrak{A} = \mathfrak{N}$
(proof)

lemmas [*smc-cs-simps*] = *is-ntsmcf.ntsmcf-ntsmcf-smcf-comp-smcf-id*

lemma *ntsmcf-vcomp-ntsmcf-smcf-comp*[*smc-cs-simps*]:
assumes $\mathfrak{K} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
and $\mathfrak{M} : \mathfrak{G} \leftrightarrow_{SMCF} \mathfrak{H} : \mathfrak{B} \leftrightarrow_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$
and $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \leftrightarrow_{SMCF} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{B} \leftrightarrow_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$
shows
 $(\mathfrak{M} \circ_{NTSMCF-SMCF} \mathfrak{K}) \cdot_{NTSMCF} (\mathfrak{N} \circ_{NTSMCF-SMCF} \mathfrak{K}) =$
 $(\mathfrak{M} \cdot_{NTSMCF} \mathfrak{N}) \circ_{NTSMCF-SMCF} \mathfrak{K}$
(proof)

4.6.8 Composition of a semifunctor and a natural transformation of semi-functors

Definition and elementary properties

abbreviation (input) *smcf-ntsmcf-comp* :: $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V$ (infixl $\circ_{SMCF-NTSMCF}$ 55)
where $smcf\text{-}ntsmcf\text{-}comp \equiv dghm\text{-}tdghm\text{-}comp$

Slicing.

lemma *ntsmcf-tdghm-smcf-ntsmcf-comp*[*slicing-commute*]:
 $smcf\text{-}dghm \mathfrak{H} \circ_{DGHM-TDGHM} ntsmcf\text{-}tdghm \mathfrak{N} = ntsmcf\text{-}tdghm (\mathfrak{H} \circ_{SMCF-NTSMCF} \mathfrak{N})$
(proof)

Natural transformation map

mk-VLambda (in *is-ntsmcf*)

$dghm\text{-}tdghm\text{-}comp\text{-}components(1)[$ where $\mathfrak{N}=\mathfrak{N}$, unfolded *ntsmcf-NTDGDom*
|vdomain *smcf-ntsmcf-comp-NTMap-vdomain*[*smc-cs-simps*]]
|app *smcf-ntsmcf-comp-NTMap-app*[*smc-cs-simps*]]

lemmas [*smc-cs-simps*] =
is-ntsmcf.smcf-ntsmcf-comp-NTMap-vdomain
is-ntsmcf.smcf-ntsmcf-comp-NTMap-app

lemma *smcf-ntsmcf-comp-NTMap-vrange*:
assumes $\mathfrak{H} : \mathfrak{B} \leftrightarrow_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$ and $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \leftrightarrow_{SMCF} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
shows $\mathcal{R}_o((\mathfrak{H} \circ_{SMCF-NTSMCF} \mathfrak{N})(NTMap)) \subseteq_o \mathfrak{C}(Arr)$
(proof)

Opposite of the composition of a semifunctor and a natural transformation of semi-functors

lemma *op-ntsmcf-smcf-ntsmcf-comp*[*smc-op-simps*]:
 $op\text{-}ntsmcf (\mathfrak{H} \circ_{SMCF-NTSMCF} \mathfrak{N}) = op\text{-}smcf \mathfrak{H} \circ_{SMCF-NTSMCF} op\text{-}ntsmcf \mathfrak{N}$
(proof)

Composition of a semifunctor and a natural transformation of semifunctors is a natural transformation of semifunctors

lemma *smcf-ntsmcf-comp-is-ntsmcf*[*intro*]:
assumes $\mathfrak{H} : \mathfrak{B} \leftrightarrow_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$ and $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \leftrightarrow_{SMCF} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$

shows $\mathfrak{H} \circ_{SMCF-NTSMCF} \mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{H} \circ_{SMCF} \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{SMCF} \mathfrak{H} \circ_{SMCF} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *smcf-ntsmcf-comp-is-semifunctor'*[smc-cs-intros]:

assumes $\mathfrak{H} : \mathfrak{B} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$

and $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{SMCF} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$

and $\mathfrak{F}' = \mathfrak{H} \circ_{SMCF} \mathfrak{F}$

and $\mathfrak{G}' = \mathfrak{H} \circ_{SMCF} \mathfrak{G}$

shows $\mathfrak{H} \circ_{SMCF-NTSMCF} \mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F}' \mapsto_{SMCF} \mathfrak{G}' : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$

$\langle proof \rangle$

Further properties

lemma *smcf-comp-smcf-ntsmcf-comp-assoc*:

assumes $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{H} \mapsto_{SMCF} \mathfrak{H}' : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$

and $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{B} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$

and $\mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{C} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{D}$

shows $(\mathfrak{G} \circ_{SMCF} \mathfrak{F}) \circ_{SMCF-NTSMCF} \mathfrak{N} = \mathfrak{G} \circ_{SMCF-NTSMCF} (\mathfrak{F} \circ_{SMCF-NTSMCF} \mathfrak{N})$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in *is-ntsmcf*) *ntsmcf-smcf-ntsmcf-comp-smcf-id*[smc-cs-simps]:
smcf-id $\mathfrak{B} \circ_{SMCF-NTSMCF} \mathfrak{N} = \mathfrak{N}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas [smc-cs-simps] = *is-ntsmcf.ntsmcf-smcf-ntsmcf-comp-smcf-id*

lemma *smcf-ntsmcf-comp-ntsmcf-smcf-comp-assoc*:

assumes $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{SMCF} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{B} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$

and $\mathfrak{H} : \mathfrak{C} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{D}$

and $\mathfrak{K} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$

shows $(\mathfrak{H} \circ_{SMCF-NTSMCF} \mathfrak{N}) \circ_{NTSMCF-SMCF} \mathfrak{K} = \mathfrak{H} \circ_{SMCF-NTSMCF} (\mathfrak{N} \circ_{NTSMCF-SMCF} \mathfrak{K})$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *smcf-ntsmcf-comp-ntsmcf-vcomp*:

assumes $\mathfrak{K} : \mathfrak{B} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$

and $\mathfrak{M} : \mathfrak{G} \mapsto_{SMCF} \mathfrak{H} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$

and $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{SMCF} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$

shows

$\mathfrak{K} \circ_{SMCF-NTSMCF} (\mathfrak{M} \cdot_{NTSMCF} \mathfrak{N}) =$
 $(\mathfrak{K} \circ_{SMCF-NTSMCF} \mathfrak{M}) \cdot_{NTSMCF} (\mathfrak{K} \circ_{SMCF-NTSMCF} \mathfrak{N})$

$\langle proof \rangle$

4.7 Smallness for natural transformations of semifunctors

4.7.1 Natural transformation of semifunctors with tiny maps

Definition and elementary properties

```
locale is-tm-ntsmcf = is-ntsmcf α ℙ ℙ ℙ ℙ ℙ ℙ for α ℙ ℙ ℙ ℙ ℙ ℙ +
assumes tm-ntsmcf-is-tm-tdghm[slicing-intros]: ntsmcf-tdghm ℙ :
  smcf-dghm ℙ ↪DGHM.tm smcf-dghm ℙ : smc-dg ℙ ↪DG.tma smc-dg ℙ
```

```
syntax -is-tm-ntsmcf :: V ⇒ V ⇒ V ⇒ V ⇒ V ⇒ bool
  (⟨( - :/ - ↪SMCF.tm - :/ - ↪SMC.tm1 - )⟩ [51, 51, 51, 51] 51)
```

```
syntax-consts -is-tm-ntsmcf ≈ is-tm-ntsmcf
```

```
translations ℙ : ℙ ↪SMCF.tm ℙ : ℙ ↪SMC.tma ℙ ≈
  CONST is-tm-ntsmcf α ℙ ℙ ℙ ℙ
```

```
abbreviation all-tm-ntsmcf :: V ⇒ V
```

```
where all-tm-ntsmcf α ≡
```

```
set {ℳ. ∃ ℙ ℙ ℙ ℙ. ℙ : ℙ ↪SMCF.tm ℙ : ℙ ↪SMC.tma ℙ}
```

```
abbreviation tm-ntsmcf :: V ⇒ V ⇒ V ⇒ V
```

```
where tm-ntsmcf α ℙ ℙ ≡
```

```
set {ℳ. ∃ ℙ ℙ. ℙ : ℙ ↪SMCF.tm ℙ : ℙ ↪SMC.tma ℙ}
```

```
abbreviation these-tm-ntsmcf :: V ⇒ V ⇒ V ⇒ V ⇒ V
```

```
where these-tm-ntsmcf α ℙ ℙ ℙ ≡
```

```
set {ℳ. ℙ : ℙ ↪SMCF.tm ℙ : ℙ ↪SMC.tma ℙ}
```

```
lemma (in is-tm-ntsmcf) tm-ntsmcf-is-tm-tdghm':
```

```
assumes α' = α
```

```
and ℙ' = smcf-dghm ℙ
```

```
and ℙ' = smcf-dghm ℙ
```

```
and ℙ' = smc-dg ℙ
```

```
and ℙ' = smc-dg ℙ
```

```
shows ntsmcf-tdghm ℙ :
```

```
  ℙ' ↪DGHM.tm ℙ' : ℙ' ↪DG.tma ℙ'
```

```
{proof}
```

```
lemmas [slicing-intros] = is-tm-ntsmcf.tm-ntsmcf-is-tm-tdghm'
```

Rules.

```
lemma (in is-tm-ntsmcf) is-tm-ntsmcf-axioms'[smc-small-cs-intros]:
```

```
assumes α' = α and ℙ' = ℙ and ℙ' = ℙ and ℙ' = ℙ and ℙ' = ℙ
```

```
shows ℙ : ℙ ↪SMCF.tm ℙ' : ℙ' ↪SMC.tma ℙ'
```

```
{proof}
```

```
mk-ide rf is-tm-ntsmcf-def[unfolded is-tm-ntsmcf-axioms-def]
```

```
| intro is-tm-ntsmcfI |
```

```
| dest is-tm-ntsmcfD[dest] |
```

```
| elim is-tm-ntsmcfE[elim] |
```

```
lemmas [smc-small-cs-intros] = is-tm-ntsmcfD(1)
```

Slicing.

```
context is-tm-ntsmcf
```

```
begin
```

```
interpretation tdghm: is-tm-tdghm
```

```
α ⟨smc-dg ℙ⟩ ⟨smc-dg ℙ⟩ ⟨smcf-dghm ℙ⟩ ⟨smcf-dghm ℙ⟩ ⟨ntsmcf-tdghm ℙ⟩
```

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas-with [*unfolded slicing-simps*]:

$tm\text{-}ntsmcf\text{-}NTMap\text{-}in\text{-}Vset = tdghm(tm\text{-}tdghm\text{-}NTMap\text{-}in\text{-}Vset)$

end

Elementary properties.

sublocale $is\text{-}tm\text{-}ntsmcf \subseteq NTDom$: $is\text{-}tm\text{-}semifunctor \alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{F}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

sublocale $is\text{-}tm\text{-}ntsmcf \subseteq NTCod$: $is\text{-}tm\text{-}semifunctor \alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{G}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Further rules.

lemma $is\text{-}tm\text{-}ntsmcfI'$:

assumes $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{SMCF} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
and $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC.tma} \mathfrak{B}$
and $\mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC.tma} \mathfrak{B}$
shows $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{SMCF.tm} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC.tma} \mathfrak{B}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $is\text{-}tm\text{-}ntsmcfD'$:

assumes $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{SMCF.tm} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC.tma} \mathfrak{B}$
shows $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{SMCF} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
and $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC.tma} \mathfrak{B}$
and $\mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC.tma} \mathfrak{B}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas [*smc-small-cs-intros*] = $is\text{-}tm\text{-}ntsmcfD'(2,3)$

Size.

lemma $small\text{-}all\text{-}tm\text{-}ntsmcfs[simp]$:

$small \{ \mathfrak{N} \cdot \exists \mathfrak{F} \mathfrak{G} \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B}. \mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{SMCF.tm} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC.tma} \mathfrak{B} \}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $small\text{-}tm\text{-}ntsmcfs[simp]$:

$small \{ \mathfrak{N} \cdot \exists \mathfrak{F} \mathfrak{G}. \mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{SMCF.tm} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC.tma} \mathfrak{B} \}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $small\text{-}these\text{-}tm\text{-}ntsmcfs[simp]$:

$small \{ \mathfrak{N} \cdot \mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{SMCF.tm} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC.tma} \mathfrak{B} \}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Further elementary results.

lemma $these\text{-}tm\text{-}ntsmcfs\text{-}iff$:

$\mathfrak{N} \epsilon_0 these\text{-}tm\text{-}ntsmcfs \alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{F} \mathfrak{G} \longleftrightarrow$
 $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{SMCF.tm} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC.tma} \mathfrak{B}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Opposite natural transformation of semifunctors with tiny maps

lemma (in $is\text{-}tm\text{-}ntsmcf$) $is\text{-}tm\text{-}ntsmcf\text{-}op$: $op\text{-}ntsmcf \mathfrak{N} :$

$op\text{-}smcf \mathfrak{G} \mapsto_{SMCF.tm} op\text{-}smcf \mathfrak{F} : op\text{-}smc \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC.tma} op\text{-}smc \mathfrak{B}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in $is\text{-}tm\text{-}ntsmcf$) $is\text{-}tm\text{-}ntsmcf\text{-}op'$ [*smc-op-intros*]):

assumes $\mathfrak{G}' = op\text{-}smcf \mathfrak{G}$
and $\mathfrak{F}' = op\text{-}smcf \mathfrak{F}$
and $\mathfrak{A}' = op\text{-}smc \mathfrak{A}$
and $\mathfrak{B}' = op\text{-}smc \mathfrak{B}$
shows $op\text{-}nts mcf \mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{G}' \mapsto_{SMCF.tm} \mathfrak{F}' : \mathfrak{A}' \mapsto_{SMC.tm\alpha} \mathfrak{B}'$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas $is\text{-}tm\text{-}nts mcf\text{-}op[smc\text{-}op\text{-}intros] = is\text{-}tm\text{-}nts mcf.is\text{-}tm\text{-}nts mcf\text{-}op'$

Vertical composition of natural transformations of semifunctors with tiny maps

lemma $nts mcf\text{-}vcomp\text{-}is\text{-}tm\text{-}nts mcf[smc\text{-}small\text{-}cs\text{-}intros]$:
assumes $\mathfrak{M} : \mathfrak{G} \mapsto_{SMCF.tm} \mathfrak{H} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC.tm\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
and $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{SMCF.tm} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC.tm\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
shows $\mathfrak{M} \circ_{NTSMCF-SMCF} \mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{SMCF.tm} \mathfrak{H} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC.tm\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Composition of a natural transformation of semifunctors and a semifunctor

lemma $nts mcf\text{-}smcf\text{-}comp\text{-}is\text{-}tm\text{-}nts mcf$:
assumes $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{SMCF.tm} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{B} \mapsto_{SMC.tm\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$ **and** $\mathfrak{H} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC.tm\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
shows $\mathfrak{N} \circ_{NTSMCF-SMCF} \mathfrak{H} : \mathfrak{F} \circ_{SMCF} \mathfrak{H} \mapsto_{SMCF.tm} \mathfrak{G} \circ_{SMCF} \mathfrak{H} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC.tm\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $nts mcf\text{-}smcf\text{-}comp\text{-}is\text{-}tm\text{-}nts mcf'[smc\text{-}small\text{-}cs\text{-}intros]$:
assumes $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{SMCF.tm} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{B} \mapsto_{SMC.tm\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$
and $\mathfrak{H} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC.tm\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
and $\mathfrak{F}' = \mathfrak{F} \circ_{SMCF} \mathfrak{H}$
and $\mathfrak{G}' = \mathfrak{G} \circ_{SMCF} \mathfrak{H}$
shows $\mathfrak{N} \circ_{NTSMCF-SMCF} \mathfrak{H} : \mathfrak{F}' \mapsto_{SMCF.tm} \mathfrak{G}' : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC.tm\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Composition of a semifunctor and a natural transformation of semifunctors

lemma $smcf\text{-}nts mcf\text{-}comp\text{-}is\text{-}tm\text{-}nts mcf$:
assumes $\mathfrak{H} : \mathfrak{B} \mapsto_{SMC.tm\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$ **and** $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{SMCF.tm} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC.tm\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
shows $\mathfrak{H} \circ_{SMCF-NTSMCF} \mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{H} \circ_{SMCF} \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{SMCF.tm} \mathfrak{H} \circ_{SMCF} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC.tm\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $smcf\text{-}nts mcf\text{-}comp\text{-}is\text{-}tm\text{-}nts mcf'[smc\text{-}small\text{-}cs\text{-}intros]$:
assumes $\mathfrak{H} : \mathfrak{B} \mapsto_{SMC.tm\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$
and $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{SMCF.tm} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC.tm\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
and $\mathfrak{F}' = \mathfrak{H} \circ_{SMCF} \mathfrak{F}$
and $\mathfrak{G}' = \mathfrak{H} \circ_{SMCF} \mathfrak{G}$
shows $\mathfrak{H} \circ_{SMCF-NTSMCF} \mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F}' \mapsto_{SMCF.tm} \mathfrak{G}' : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC.tm\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

4.7.2 Tiny natural transformation of semifunctors

Definition and elementary properties

locale $is\text{-}tiny\text{-}nts mcf = is\text{-}nts mcf \alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{F} \mathfrak{G} \mathfrak{N}$ **for** $\alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{F} \mathfrak{G} \mathfrak{N} +$
assumes $tiny\text{-}nts mcf\text{-}is\text{-}tdghm[slicing\text{-}intros]: nts mcf\text{-}tdghm \mathfrak{N} :$
 $smcf\text{-}dghm \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{DGHM.tiny} smcf\text{-}dghm \mathfrak{G} : smc\text{-}dg \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{DG.tiny\alpha} smc\text{-}dg \mathfrak{B}$

syntax $-is\text{-}tiny\text{-}nts mcf :: V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow bool$
 $(\langle - : / - \mapsto_{SMCF.tiny} - : / - \mapsto_{SMC.tiny1} - \rangle [51, 51, 51, 51, 51] 51)$
syntax-consts $-is\text{-}tiny\text{-}nts mcf \doteq is\text{-}tiny\text{-}nts mcf$
translations $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{SMCF.tiny} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC.tiny\alpha} \mathfrak{B} \doteq$

CONST is-tiny-ntsmcf $\alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{F} \mathfrak{G} \mathfrak{N}$

abbreviation all-tiny-ntsmcf :: $V \Rightarrow V$

where all-tiny-ntsmcf $\alpha \equiv$

set { $\mathfrak{N} : \exists \mathfrak{F} \mathfrak{G} \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B}. \mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{SMCF.tiny} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{\mapsto_{SMC.tiny}\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$ }

abbreviation tiny-ntsmcf :: $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V$

where tiny-ntsmcf $\alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \equiv$

set { $\mathfrak{N} : \exists \mathfrak{F} \mathfrak{G}. \mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{SMCF.tiny} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{\mapsto_{SMC.tiny}\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$ }

abbreviation these-tiny-ntsmcf :: $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V$

where these-tiny-ntsmcf $\alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{F} \mathfrak{G} \equiv$

set { $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{SMCF.tiny} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{\mapsto_{SMC.tiny}\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$ }

lemma (in is-tiny-ntsmcf) tiny-ntsmcf-is-tdghm':

assumes $\alpha' = \alpha$

and $\mathfrak{F}' = smcf-dghm \mathfrak{F}$

and $\mathfrak{G}' = smcf-dghm \mathfrak{G}$

and $\mathfrak{A}' = smc-dg \mathfrak{A}$

and $\mathfrak{B}' = smc-dg \mathfrak{B}$

shows ntsmcf-tdghm $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F}' \mapsto_{DGHM.tiny} \mathfrak{G}' : \mathfrak{A}' \mapsto_{\mapsto_{DG.tiny}\alpha'} \mathfrak{B}'$

{proof}

lemmas [slicing-intros] = is-tiny-ntsmcf.tiny-ntsmcf-is-tdghm'

Rules.

lemma (in is-tiny-ntsmcf) is-tiny-ntsmcf-axioms'[smc-small-cs-intros]:

assumes $\alpha' = \alpha$ and $\mathfrak{A}' = \mathfrak{A}$ and $\mathfrak{B}' = \mathfrak{B}$ and $\mathfrak{F}' = \mathfrak{F}$ and $\mathfrak{G}' = \mathfrak{G}$

shows $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{SMCF.tiny} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{\mapsto_{SMC.tiny}\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$

{proof}

mk-ide rf is-tiny-ntsmcf-def[unfolded is-tiny-ntsmcf-axioms-def]

|intro is-tiny-ntsmcfI|

|dest is-tiny-ntsmcfD[dest]|

|elim is-tiny-ntsmcfE[elim]|

Elementary properties.

sublocale is-tiny-ntsmcf \subseteq NTDom: is-tiny-semifunctor $\alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{F}$

{proof}

sublocale is-tiny-ntsmcf \subseteq NTCod: is-tiny-semifunctor $\alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{G}$

{proof}

sublocale is-tiny-ntsmcf \subseteq is-tm-ntsmcf

{proof}

Further rules.

lemma is-tiny-ntsmcfI':

assumes $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{SMCF} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{\mapsto_{SMC}\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$

and $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{\mapsto_{SMC.tiny}\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$

and $\mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{\mapsto_{SMC.tiny}\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$

shows $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{SMCF.tiny} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{\mapsto_{SMC.tiny}\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$

{proof}

lemma is-tiny-ntsmcfD':

assumes $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{SMCF.tiny} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{\mapsto_{SMC.tiny}\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$

shows $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{SMCF} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{\mapsto_{SMC}\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$

and $\mathfrak{F} : \mathcal{A} \rightarrowtail_{SMC.tiny\alpha} \mathcal{B}$
and $\mathfrak{G} : \mathcal{A} \rightarrowtail_{SMC.tiny\alpha} \mathcal{B}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas [*smc-small-cs-intros*] = *is-tiny-ntsmcfD'(2,3)*

lemma *is-tiny-ntsmcfE'*:
assumes $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \rightarrowtail_{SMCF.tiny} \mathfrak{G} : \mathcal{A} \rightarrowtail_{SMC.tiny\alpha} \mathcal{B}$
obtains $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \rightarrowtail_{SMCF} \mathfrak{G} : \mathcal{A} \rightarrowtail_{SMC\alpha} \mathcal{B}$
and $\mathfrak{F} : \mathcal{A} \rightarrowtail_{SMC.tiny\alpha} \mathcal{B}$
and $\mathfrak{G} : \mathcal{A} \rightarrowtail_{SMC.tiny\alpha} \mathcal{B}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *is-tiny-ntsmcf-iff*:

$\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \rightarrowtail_{SMCF.tiny} \mathfrak{G} : \mathcal{A} \rightarrowtail_{SMC.tiny\alpha} \mathcal{B} \leftrightarrow$
 $($
 $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \rightarrowtail_{SMCF} \mathfrak{G} : \mathcal{A} \rightarrowtail_{SMC\alpha} \mathcal{B} \wedge$
 $\mathfrak{F} : \mathcal{A} \rightarrowtail_{SMC.tiny\alpha} \mathcal{B} \wedge$
 $\mathfrak{G} : \mathcal{A} \rightarrowtail_{SMC.tiny\alpha} \mathcal{B}$
 $)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Size.

lemma (**in** *is-tiny-ntsmcf*) *tiny-ntsmcf-in-Vset*: $\mathfrak{N} \in_{\circ} Vset \alpha$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *small-all-tiny-ntsmcfs[simp]*:

small $\{\mathfrak{N}. \exists \mathfrak{F} \mathfrak{G} \mathcal{A} \mathcal{B}. \mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \rightarrowtail_{SMCF.tiny} \mathfrak{G} : \mathcal{A} \rightarrowtail_{SMC.tiny\alpha} \mathcal{B}\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *small-tiny-ntsmcfs[simp]*:

small $\{\mathfrak{N}. \exists \mathfrak{F} \mathfrak{G}. \mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \rightarrowtail_{SMCF.tiny} \mathfrak{G} : \mathcal{A} \rightarrowtail_{SMC.tiny\alpha} \mathcal{B}\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *small-these-tiny-ntcfs[simp]*:

small $\{\mathfrak{N}. \mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \rightarrowtail_{SMCF.tiny} \mathfrak{G} : \mathcal{A} \rightarrowtail_{SMC.tiny\alpha} \mathcal{B}\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *tiny-ntsmcfs-vsubset-Vset[simp]*:

set $\{\mathfrak{N}. \exists \mathfrak{F} \mathfrak{G}. \mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \rightarrowtail_{SMCF.tiny} \mathfrak{G} : \mathcal{A} \rightarrowtail_{SMC.tiny\alpha} \mathcal{B}\} \subseteq_{\circ} Vset \alpha$
 $(\text{is } \langle \text{set } ?ntsmcfs } \subseteq_{\circ} \rightarrow)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (**in** *is-ntsmcf*) *ntsmcf-is-tiny-ntsmcf-if-ge-Limit*:

assumes $\mathcal{Z} \beta$ **and** $\alpha \in_{\circ} \beta$
shows $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \rightarrowtail_{SMCF.tiny} \mathfrak{G} : \mathcal{A} \rightarrowtail_{SMC.tiny\beta} \mathcal{B}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Further elementary results.

lemma *these-tiny-ntsmcfs-iff*:

$\mathfrak{N} \in_{\circ} \text{these-tiny-ntsmcfs } \alpha \mathcal{A} \mathcal{B} \mathfrak{F} \mathfrak{G} \leftrightarrow$
 $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \rightarrowtail_{SMCF.tiny} \mathfrak{G} : \mathcal{A} \rightarrowtail_{SMC.tiny\alpha} \mathcal{B}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Opposite natural transformation of tiny semifunctors

lemma (**in** *is-tiny-ntsmcf*) *is-tm-ntsmcf-op*: *op-ntsmcf* $\mathfrak{N} :$
op-smcf $\mathfrak{G} \rightarrowtail_{SMCF.tiny} \text{op-smcf } \mathfrak{F} : \text{op-smc } \mathcal{A} \rightarrowtail_{SMC.tiny\alpha} \text{op-smc } \mathcal{B}$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in *is-tiny-ntsmcf*) *is-tiny-ntsmcf-op'*[*smc-op-intros*]:
assumes $\mathfrak{G}' = op\text{-}smcf \mathfrak{G}$
and $\mathfrak{F}' = op\text{-}smcf \mathfrak{F}$
and $\mathfrak{A}' = op\text{-}smc \mathfrak{A}$
and $\mathfrak{B}' = op\text{-}smc \mathfrak{B}$
shows *op-ntsmcf* $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{G}' \mapsto_{SMCF.tiny} \mathfrak{F}' : \mathfrak{A}' \mapsto_{SMC.tiny\alpha} \mathfrak{B}'$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas *is-tiny-ntsmcf-op*[*smc-op-intros*] = *is-tiny-ntsmcf.is-tiny-ntsmcf-op'*

Vertical composition of tiny natural transformations of semifunctors

lemma *ntsmcf-vcomp-is-tiny-ntsmcf*[*smc-small-cs-intros*]:
assumes $\mathfrak{M} : \mathfrak{G} \mapsto_{SMCF.tiny} \mathfrak{H} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC.tiny\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
and $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{SMCF.tiny} \mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC.tiny\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
shows $\mathfrak{M} \cdot_{NTSMCF} \mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{SMCF.tiny} \mathfrak{H} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{SMC.tiny\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

4.8 Product semicategory

4.8.1 Background

The concept of a product semicategory, as presented in this work, is a generalization of the concept of a product category, as presented in Chapter II-3 in [39].

named-theorems *smc-prod-CS-simps*
named-theorems *smc-prod-CS-intros*

4.8.2 Product semicategory: definition and elementary properties

definition *smc-prod* :: $V \Rightarrow (V \Rightarrow V) \Rightarrow V$

where *smc-prod* $I \mathfrak{A} =$

```
[  
  ( $\prod_{i \in I} \mathfrak{A} i(\text{Obj})$ ),  
  ( $\prod_{i \in I} \mathfrak{A} i(\text{Arr})$ ),  
  ( $\lambda f \in (\prod_{i \in I} \mathfrak{A} i(\text{Arr})) . (\lambda i \in I. \mathfrak{A} i(\text{Dom})(f(i)))$ ),  
  ( $\lambda f \in (\prod_{i \in I} \mathfrak{A} i(\text{Arr})) . (\lambda i \in I. \mathfrak{A} i(\text{Cod})(f(i)))$ ),  
  ( $\lambda g \in \text{composable-arrs}(\text{dg-prod } I \mathfrak{A}) . (\lambda i \in I. gf(0)(i) \circ_{A\mathfrak{A} i} gf(1_N)(i))$ )  
]
```

syntax *-PSEMICATEGORY* :: *pttrn* $\Rightarrow V \Rightarrow (V \Rightarrow V) \Rightarrow V$

$\langle (3\prod_{SMC-i \in -} / -) \rangle [0, 0, 10] 10$

syntax-consts *-PSEMICATEGORY* \doteq *smc-prod*

translations $\prod_{SMC-i \in I} \mathfrak{A} \doteq \text{CONST smc-prod } I (\lambda i. \mathfrak{A})$

Components.

lemma *smc-prod-components*:

```
shows  $(\prod_{SMC-i \in I} \mathfrak{A} i)(\text{Obj}) = (\prod_{i \in I} \mathfrak{A} i(\text{Obj}))$   

and  $(\prod_{SMC-i \in I} \mathfrak{A} i)(\text{Arr}) = (\prod_{i \in I} \mathfrak{A} i(\text{Arr}))$   

and  $(\prod_{SMC-i \in I} \mathfrak{A} i)(\text{Dom}) =$   

 $(\lambda f \in (\prod_{i \in I} \mathfrak{A} i(\text{Arr})) . (\lambda i \in I. \mathfrak{A} i(\text{Dom})(f(i))))$   

and  $(\prod_{SMC-i \in I} \mathfrak{A} i)(\text{Cod}) =$   

 $(\lambda f \in (\prod_{i \in I} \mathfrak{A} i(\text{Arr})) . (\lambda i \in I. \mathfrak{A} i(\text{Cod})(f(i))))$   

and  $(\prod_{SMC-i \in I} \mathfrak{A} i)(\text{Comp}) =$   

 $(\lambda g \in \text{composable-arrs}(\text{dg-prod } I \mathfrak{A}) . (\lambda i \in I. gf(0)(i) \circ_{A\mathfrak{A} i} gf(1_N)(i)))$   

{proof}
```

Slicing.

lemma *smc-dg-smc-prod[slicing-commute]*:

```
 $\text{dg-prod } I (\lambda i. \text{smc-dg} (\mathfrak{A} i)) = \text{smc-dg} (\text{smc-prod } I \mathfrak{A})$   

{proof}
```

context

```
fixes  $\mathfrak{A} \varphi :: V \Rightarrow V$   

and  $\mathfrak{C} :: V$ 
```

begin

lemmas-with

```
[where  $\mathfrak{A} = \langle \lambda i. \text{smc-dg} (\mathfrak{A} i) \rangle$ , unfolded slicing-simps slicing-commute]:  

 $\text{smc-prod-ObjI} = \text{dg-prod-ObjI}$   

and  $\text{smc-prod-ObjD} = \text{dg-prod-ObjD}$   

and  $\text{smc-prod-ObjE} = \text{dg-prod-ObjE}$   

and  $\text{smc-prod-Obj-cong} = \text{dg-prod-Obj-cong}$   

and  $\text{smc-prod-ArrI} = \text{dg-prod-ArrI}$   

and  $\text{smc-prod-ArrD} = \text{dg-prod-ArrD}$   

and  $\text{smc-prod-ArrE} = \text{dg-prod-ArrE}$ 
```

```

and smc-prod-Arr-cong = dg-prod-Arr-cong
and smc-prod-Dom-vsv[smc-cs-intros] = dg-prod-Dom-vsv
and smc-prod-Dom-vdomain[smc-cs-simps] = dg-prod-Dom-vdomain
and smc-prod-Dom-app = dg-prod-Dom-app
and smc-prod-Dom-app-component-app[smc-cs-simps] =
    dg-prod-Dom-app-component-app
and smc-prod-Cod-vsv[smc-cs-intros] = dg-prod-Cod-vsv
and smc-prod-Cod-app = dg-prod-Cod-app
and smc-prod-Cod-vdomain[smc-cs-simps] = dg-prod-Cod-vdomain
and smc-prod-Cod-app-component-app[smc-cs-simps] =
    dg-prod-Cod-app-component-app
and smc-prod-vunion-Obj-in-Obj = dg-prod-vunion-Obj-in-Obj
and smc-prod-vdiff-vunion-Obj-in-Obj = dg-prod-vdiff-vunion-Obj-in-Obj
and smc-prod-vunion-Arr-in-Arr = dg-prod-vunion-Arr-in-Arr
and smc-prod-vdiff-vunion-Arr-in-Arr = dg-prod-vdiff-vunion-Arr-in-Arr

```

end

```

lemma smc-prod-dg-prod-is-arr:
   $g : b \mapsto \prod_{DG} i \in \circ I. \mathfrak{A} i \ c \longleftrightarrow g : b \mapsto \prod_{SMC} i \in \circ I. \mathfrak{A} i \ c$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma smc-prod-composable-arrs-dg-prod:
  composable-arrs ( $\prod_{DG} i \in \circ I. \mathfrak{A} i$ ) = composable-arrs ( $\prod_{SMC} i \in \circ I. \mathfrak{A} i$ )
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

4.8.3 Local assumptions for a product semicategory

```

locale psemicategory-base =  $\mathcal{Z}$   $\alpha$  for  $\alpha I \mathfrak{A} +$ 
assumes psmc-semicategories[smc-prod-cs-intros]:
   $i \in \circ I \implies \text{semicategory } \alpha (\mathfrak{A} i)$ 
  and psmc-index-in-Vset[smc-cs-intros]:  $I \in \circ Vset \alpha$ 

```

Rules.

```

lemma (in psemicategory-base) psemicategory-base-axioms'[smc-prod-cs-intros]:
  assumes  $\alpha' = \alpha$  and  $I' = I$ 
  shows psemicategory-base  $\alpha' I' \mathfrak{A}$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

mk-ide rf psemicategory-base-def[unfolded psemicategory-base-axioms-def]
| intro psemicategory-baseI
| dest psemicategory-baseD[dest]
| elim psemicategory-baseE[elim]

```

```

lemma psemicategory-base-pdigraph-baseI:
  assumes pdigraph-base  $\alpha I (\lambda i. \text{smc-dg} (\mathfrak{A} i))$ 
    and  $\wedge i. i \in \circ I \implies \text{semicategory } \alpha (\mathfrak{A} i)$ 
  shows psemicategory-base  $\alpha I \mathfrak{A}$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

Product semicategory is a product digraph.

```

context psemicategory-base
begin

```

```

lemma psmc-pdigraph-base: pdigraph-base  $\alpha I (\lambda i. \text{smc-dg} (\mathfrak{A} i))$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

interpretation pdg: pdigraph-base  $\alpha I \langle \lambda i. \text{smc-dg} (\mathfrak{A} i) \rangle$ 

```

{proof}

lemmas-with [*unfolded slicing-simps slicing-commute*]:

$\text{psmc-Obj-in-Vset} = \text{pdg.pdg-Obj-in-Vset}$
and $\text{psmc-Arr-in-Vset} = \text{pdg.pdg-Arr-in-Vset}$
and $\text{psmc-smc-prod-Obj-in-Vset} = \text{pdg.pdg-dg-prod-Obj-in-Vset}$
and $\text{psmc-smc-prod-Arr-in-Vset} = \text{pdg.pdg-dg-prod-Arr-in-Vset}$
and $\text{smc-prod-Dom-app-in-Obj[smc-CS-intros]} = \text{pdg.dg-prod-Dom-app-in-Obj}$
and $\text{smc-prod-Cod-app-in-Obj[smc-CS-intros]} = \text{pdg.dg-prod-Cod-app-in-Obj}$
and $\text{smc-prod-is-arrI} = \text{pdg.dg-prod-is-arrI}$
and $\text{smc-prod-is-arrD[dest]} = \text{pdg.dg-prod-is-arrD}$
and $\text{smc-prod-is-arrE[elim]} = \text{pdg.dg-prod-is-arrE}$

end

lemmas [*smc-CS-intros*] = *psemicategory-base.smc-prod-is-arrD*(7)

Elementary properties.

lemma (in psemicategory-base) psmc-vsubset-index-psemicategory-base:

assumes $J \subseteq_{\circ} I$
shows *psemicategory-base* $\alpha J \mathfrak{A}$
{proof}

Composition

lemma smc-prod-Comp:

$(\prod_{SMC} i \in_{\circ} I. \mathfrak{A} i)(\text{Comp}) =$
 $(\lambda gf \in_{\circ} \text{composable-arrs } (\prod_{SMC} i \in_{\circ} I. \mathfrak{A} i).$
 $(\lambda i \in_{\circ} I. gf(\emptyset)(i) \circ_A \mathfrak{A}_i gf(\emptyset)(i))$
 $)$

{proof}

lemma smc-prod-Comp-vdomain[smc-CS-simps]:

$\mathcal{D}_{\circ} ((\prod_{SMC} i \in_{\circ} I. \mathfrak{A} i)(\text{Comp})) = \text{composable-arrs } (\prod_{SMC} i \in_{\circ} I. \mathfrak{A} i)$
{proof}

lemma smc-prod-Comp-app:

assumes $g : b \mapsto_{\prod_{SMC} i \in_{\circ} I. \mathfrak{A} i} c$ **and** $f : a \mapsto_{\prod_{SMC} i \in_{\circ} I. \mathfrak{A} i} b$
shows $g \circ_A (\prod_{SMC} i \in_{\circ} I. \mathfrak{A} i) f = (\lambda i \in_{\circ} I. g(i) \circ_A \mathfrak{A}_i f(i))$
{proof}

lemma smc-prod-Comp-app-component[smc-CS-simps]:

assumes $g : b \mapsto_{\prod_{SMC} i \in_{\circ} I. \mathfrak{A} i} c$
and $f : a \mapsto_{\prod_{SMC} i \in_{\circ} I. \mathfrak{A} i} b$
and $i \in_{\circ} I$
shows $(g \circ_A (\prod_{SMC} i \in_{\circ} I. \mathfrak{A} i) f)(i) = g(i) \circ_A \mathfrak{A}_i f(i)$
{proof}

lemma (in psemicategory-base) smc-prod-Comp-vrange:

$\mathcal{R}_{\circ} ((\prod_{SMC} i \in_{\circ} I. \mathfrak{A} i)(\text{Comp})) \subseteq_{\circ} (\prod_{SMC} i \in_{\circ} I. \mathfrak{A} i)(\text{Arr})$
{proof}

lemma smc-prod-Comp-app-vdomain[smc-CS-simps]:

assumes $g : b \mapsto_{\prod_{SMC} i \in_{\circ} I. \mathfrak{A} i} c$ **and** $f : a \mapsto_{\prod_{SMC} i \in_{\circ} I. \mathfrak{A} i} b$
shows $\mathcal{D}_{\circ} (g \circ_A (\prod_{SMC} i \in_{\circ} I. \mathfrak{A} i) f) = I$
{proof}

A product α -semicategory is a tiny β -semicategory

```
lemma (in psemicategory-base) psmc-tiny-semicategory-smc-prod:
  assumes Z β and α ∈₀ β
  shows tiny-semicategory β (ΠSMC i ∈₀ I. ℙ i)
{proof}
```

4.8.4 Further local assumptions for product semicategories

Definition and elementary properties

```
locale psemicategory = psemicategory-base α I ℙ for α I ℙ +
  assumes psmc-Obj-vsubset-Vset:
    J ⊆₀ I ⟹ (ΠSMC i ∈₀ J. ℙ i)(Obj) ⊆₀ Vset α
  and psmc-Hom-vifunction-in-Vset:
    [[
      J ⊆₀ I;
      A ⊆₀ (ΠSMC i ∈₀ J. ℙ i)(Obj);
      B ⊆₀ (ΠSMC i ∈₀ J. ℙ i)(Obj);
      A ∈₀ Vset α;
      B ∈₀ Vset α
    ]] ⟹ (∪₀ a ∈₀ A. ∪₀ b ∈₀ B. Hom (ΠSMC i ∈₀ J. ℙ i) a b) ∈₀ Vset α
```

Rules.

```
lemma (in psemicategory) psemicategory-axioms'[smc-prod-CS-intros]:
  assumes α' = α and I' = I
  shows psemicategory α' I' ℙ
{proof}
```

```
mk-ide rf psemicategory-def[unfolded psemicategory-axioms-def]
| intro psemicategoryI|
| dest psemicategoryD[dest]|
| elim psemicategoryE[elim]|
```

```
lemmas [smc-prod-CS-intros] = psemicategoryD(1)
```

```
lemma psemicategory-pdigraphI:
  assumes pdigraph α I (λi. smc-dg (ℙ i))
  and ∧i. i ∈₀ I ⟹ semicategory α (ℙ i)
  shows psemicategory α I ℙ
{proof}
```

Product semicategory is a product digraph.

```
context psemicategory
begin
```

```
lemma psnc-pdigraph: pdigraph α I (λi. smc-dg (ℙ i))
{proof}
```

```
interpretation pdg: pdigraph α I ⟨λi. smc-dg (ℙ i)⟩ {proof}
```

```
lemmas-with [unfolded slicing-simps slicing-commute]:
  psnc-Obj-vsubset-Vset' = pdg.pdg-Obj-vsubset-Vset'
  and psnc-Hom-vifunction-in-Vset' = pdg.pdg-Hom-vifunction-in-Vset'
  and psnc-smc-prod-vunion-is-arr = pdg.pdg-dg-prod-vunion-is-arr
  and psnc-smc-prod-vdiff-vunion-is-arr = pdg.pdg-dg-prod-vdiff-vunion-is-arr
```

```
end
```

Elementary properties.

```
lemma (in psemicategory) psmc-vsubset-index-psemicategory:
  assumes  $J \subseteq_{\circ} I$ 
  shows psemicategory  $\alpha J \mathfrak{A}$ 
  {proof}
```

A product α -semicategory is an α -semicategory

```
lemma (in psemicategory) psmc-semicategory-smc-prod:
  semicategory  $\alpha (\prod_{SMC} i \in_{\circ} I. \mathfrak{A} i)$ 
  {proof}
```

4.8.5 Local assumptions for a finite product semicategory

Definition and elementary properties

```
locale finite-psemicategory = psemicategory-base  $\alpha I \mathfrak{A}$  for  $\alpha I \mathfrak{A}$  +
  assumes fin-psmc-index-vfinite: vfinite  $I$ 
```

Rules.

```
lemma (in finite-psemicategory) finite-psemicategory-axioms[smc-prod-cs-intros]:
  assumes  $\alpha' = \alpha$  and  $I' = I$ 
  shows finite-psemicategory  $\alpha' I' \mathfrak{A}$ 
  {proof}
```

```
mk-ide rf finite-psemicategory-def[unfolded finite-psemicategory-axioms-def]
| intro finite-psemicategoryI
| dest finite-psemicategoryD[dest]
| elim finite-psemicategoryE[elim]|
```

```
lemmas [smc-prod-cs-intros] = finite-psemicategoryD(1)
```

```
lemma finite-psemicategory-finite-pdigraphI:
  assumes finite-pdigraph  $\alpha I (\lambda i. smc-dg (\mathfrak{A} i))$ 
    and  $\wedge i. i \in_{\circ} I \implies$  semicategory  $\alpha (\mathfrak{A} i)$ 
  shows finite-psemicategory  $\alpha I \mathfrak{A}$ 
  {proof}
```

Local assumptions for a finite product semicategory and local assumptions for an arbitrary product semicategory

```
sublocale finite-psemicategory  $\sqsubseteq$  psemicategory  $\alpha I \mathfrak{A}$ 
  {proof}
```

4.8.6 Binary union and complement

```
lemma (in psemicategory) psmc-smc-prod-vunion-Comp:
  assumes vdisjnt  $J K$ 
    and  $J \subseteq_{\circ} I$ 
    and  $K \subseteq_{\circ} I$ 
    and  $g : b \mapsto (\prod_{SMC} j \in_{\circ} J. \mathfrak{A} j)^c$ 
    and  $g' : b' \mapsto (\prod_{SMC} k \in_{\circ} K. \mathfrak{A} k)^{c'}$ 
    and  $f : a \mapsto (\prod_{SMC} j \in_{\circ} J. \mathfrak{A} j)^b$ 
    and  $f' : a' \mapsto (\prod_{SMC} k \in_{\circ} K. \mathfrak{A} k)^{b'}$ 
  shows  $(g \circ_A (\prod_{SMC} j \in_{\circ} J. \mathfrak{A} j) f) \cup_{\circ} (g' \circ_A (\prod_{SMC} j \in_{\circ} K. \mathfrak{A} j) f') =$ 
     $g \cup_{\circ} g' \circ_A (\prod_{SMC} j \in_{\circ} J \cup_{\circ} K. \mathfrak{A} j) f \cup_{\circ} f'$ 
  {proof}
```

lemma (in psemicategory) psmc-smc-prod-vdiff-vunion-Comp:
assumes $J \subseteq_{\circ} I$
and $g : b \mapsto (\prod_{SMC} j \in_{\circ} I \multimap J. \mathfrak{A}(j))^c$
and $g' : b' \mapsto (\prod_{SMC} k \in_{\circ} J. \mathfrak{A}(k))^{c'}$
and $f : a \mapsto (\prod_{SMC} j \in_{\circ} I \multimap J. \mathfrak{A}(j))^b$
and $f' : a' \mapsto (\prod_{SMC} k \in_{\circ} J. \mathfrak{A}(k))^{b'}$
shows $(g \circ_A (\prod_{SMC} j \in_{\circ} I \multimap J. \mathfrak{A}(j))^f) \cup_{\circ} (g' \circ_A (\prod_{SMC} j \in_{\circ} J. \mathfrak{A}(j))^f') =$
 $g \cup_{\circ} g' \circ_A (\prod_{SMC} j \in_{\circ} I. \mathfrak{A}(j))^f \cup_{\circ} f'$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

4.8.7 Projection

Definition and elementary properties

See Chapter II-3 in [39].

definition smcf-proj :: $V \Rightarrow (V \Rightarrow V) \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V (\langle \pi_{SMC} \rangle)$

where $\pi_{SMC} I \mathfrak{A} i =$

[

$(\lambda a \in_{\circ} (\prod_{\circ} i \in_{\circ} I. \mathfrak{A}(i)) \langle Obj \rangle). a(i)),$
 $(\lambda f \in_{\circ} (\prod_{\circ} i \in_{\circ} I. \mathfrak{A}(i)) \langle Arr \rangle). f(i)),$
 $(\prod_{SMC} i \in_{\circ} I. \mathfrak{A}(i)),$
 $\mathfrak{A}(i)$

]. $_{\circ}$

Components.

lemma smcf-proj-components:

shows $(\pi_{SMC} I \mathfrak{A} i) \langle ObjMap \rangle = (\lambda a \in_{\circ} (\prod_{\circ} i \in_{\circ} I. \mathfrak{A}(i)) \langle Obj \rangle). a(i))$
and $(\pi_{SMC} I \mathfrak{A} i) \langle ArrMap \rangle = (\lambda f \in_{\circ} (\prod_{\circ} i \in_{\circ} I. \mathfrak{A}(i)) \langle Arr \rangle). f(i))$
and $(\pi_{SMC} I \mathfrak{A} i) \langle HomDom \rangle = (\prod_{SMC} i \in_{\circ} I. \mathfrak{A}(i))$
and $(\pi_{SMC} I \mathfrak{A} i) \langle HomCod \rangle = \mathfrak{A}(i)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Slicing

lemma smcf-dghm-smcf-proj[slicing-commute]:

$\pi_{DG} I (\lambda i. smc-dg(\mathfrak{A}(i))) i = smcf-dghm(\pi_{SMC} I \mathfrak{A} i)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

context psemicategory
begin

interpretation pdg: pdigraph α $I \langle \lambda i. smc-dg(\mathfrak{A}(i)) \rangle \langle proof \rangle$

lemmas-with [unfolded slicing-simps slicing-commute]:

$smcf\text{-}proj\text{-}is\text{-}dghm = pdg.pdg\text{-}dghm\text{-}proj\text{-}is\text{-}dghm$

end

Projection semifunctor is a semifunctor

lemma (in psemicategory) psmc-smcf-proj-is-semifunctor:

assumes $i \in_{\circ} I$

shows $\pi_{SMC} I \mathfrak{A} i : (\prod_{SMC} i \in_{\circ} I. \mathfrak{A}(i)) \mapsto_{SMC \alpha} \mathfrak{A}(i)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in psemicategory) psmc-smcf-proj-is-semifunctor':

assumes $i \in_0 I$ **and** $\mathfrak{C} = (\prod_{SMC} i \in_0 I. \mathfrak{A} i)$ **and** $\mathfrak{D} = \mathfrak{A} i$
shows $\pi_{SMC} I \mathfrak{A} i : \mathfrak{C} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{D}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas [*smc*-cs-intros] = *psemicategory.psmc-smcf-proj-is-semifunctor'*

4.8.8 Semicategory product universal property semifunctor

Definition and elementary properties

The following semifunctor is used in the proof of the universal property of the product semicategory later in this work.

definition *smcf-up* :: $V \Rightarrow (V \Rightarrow V) \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow (V \Rightarrow V) \Rightarrow V$

where *smcf-up* $I \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{C} \varphi =$

[
 $(\lambda a \in_0 \mathfrak{C}(\text{Obj}). (\lambda i \in_0 I. \varphi i(\text{ObjMap})(a))),$
 $(\lambda f \in_0 \mathfrak{C}(\text{Arr}). (\lambda i \in_0 I. \varphi i(\text{ArrMap})(f))),$
 $\mathfrak{C},$
 $(\prod_{SMC} i \in_0 I. \mathfrak{A} i)$
] $_0$

Components.

lemma *smcf-up-components*:

shows *smcf-up* $I \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{C} \varphi(\text{ObjMap}) = (\lambda a \in_0 \mathfrak{C}(\text{Obj}). (\lambda i \in_0 I. \varphi i(\text{ObjMap})(a)))$
and *smcf-up* $I \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{C} \varphi(\text{ArrMap}) = (\lambda f \in_0 \mathfrak{C}(\text{Arr}). (\lambda i \in_0 I. \varphi i(\text{ArrMap})(f)))$
and *smcf-up* $I \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{C} \varphi(\text{HomDom}) = \mathfrak{C}$
and *smcf-up* $I \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{C} \varphi(\text{HomCod}) = (\prod_{SMC} i \in_0 I. \mathfrak{A} i)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

Slicing.

lemma *smcf-dghm-smcf-up*[*slicing-commute*]:

dghm-up $I (\lambda i. \text{smc-dg } (\mathfrak{A} i)) (\text{smc-dg } \mathfrak{C}) (\lambda i. \text{smcf-dghm } (\varphi i)) =$
smcf-dghm (*smcf-up* $I \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{C} \varphi)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

context

fixes $\mathfrak{A} \varphi :: V \Rightarrow V$
and $\mathfrak{C} :: V$

begin

lemmas-with

[
where $\mathfrak{A} = \langle \lambda i. \text{smc-dg } (\mathfrak{A} i) \rangle$ **and** $\varphi = \langle \lambda i. \text{smcf-dghm } (\varphi i) \rangle$ **and** $\mathfrak{C} = \langle \text{smc-dg } \mathfrak{C} \rangle$,
unfolded slicing-simps slicing-commute
]:
smcf-up-ObjMap-vdomain[*smc*-cs-simps] = *dghm-up-ObjMap-vdomain*
and *smcf-up-ObjMap-app* = *dghm-up-ObjMap-app*
and *smcf-up-ObjMap-app-vdomain*[*smc*-cs-simps] = *dghm-up-ObjMap-app-vdomain*
and *smcf-up-ObjMap-app-component*[*smc*-cs-simps] = *dghm-up-ObjMap-app-component*
and *smcf-up-ArrMap-vdomain*[*smc*-cs-simps] = *dghm-up-ArrMap-vdomain*
and *smcf-up-ArrMap-app* = *dghm-up-ArrMap-app*
and *smcf-up-ArrMap-app-vdomain*[*smc*-cs-simps] = *dghm-up-ArrMap-app-vdomain*
and *smcf-up-ArrMap-app-component*[*smc*-cs-simps] = *dghm-up-ArrMap-app-component*

lemma *smcf-up-ObjMap-vrange*:

assumes $\wedge i. i \in_0 I \implies \varphi i : \mathfrak{C} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{A} i$
shows $\mathcal{R}_0 (\text{smcf-up } I \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{C} \varphi(\text{ObjMap})) \subseteq_0 (\prod_{SMC} i \in_0 I. \mathfrak{A} i)(\text{Obj})$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *smcf-up-ObjMap-app-vrange*:
assumes $a \in_{\circ} \mathfrak{C}(\text{Obj})$ **and** $\bigwedge i. i \in_{\circ} I \implies \varphi i : \mathfrak{C} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{A} i$
shows $\mathcal{R}_{\circ} (\text{smcf-up } I \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{C} \varphi(\text{ObjMap})(a)) \subseteq_{\circ} (\bigcup_{i \in_{\circ} I} \mathfrak{A} i(\text{Obj}))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *smcf-up-ArrMap-vrange*:
assumes $\bigwedge i. i \in_{\circ} I \implies \varphi i : \mathfrak{C} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{A} i$
shows $\mathcal{R}_{\circ} (\text{smcf-up } I \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{C} \varphi(\text{ArrMap})) \subseteq_{\circ} (\prod_{SMC} i \in_{\circ} I. \mathfrak{A} i)(\text{Arr})$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *smcf-up-ArrMap-app-vrange*:
assumes $a \in_{\circ} \mathfrak{C}(\text{Arr})$ **and** $\bigwedge i. i \in_{\circ} I \implies \varphi i : \mathfrak{C} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{A} i$
shows $\mathcal{R}_{\circ} (\text{smcf-up } I \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{C} \varphi(\text{ArrMap})(a)) \subseteq_{\circ} (\bigcup_{i \in_{\circ} I} \mathfrak{A} i)(\text{Arr})$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

context *psemicategory*
begin

interpretation *pdg*: *pdigraph* α $I \langle \lambda i. \text{smc-dg } (\mathfrak{A} i) \rangle \langle proof \rangle$

lemmas-with [*unfolded slicing-simps slicing-commute*]:
psmc-dghm-comp-dghm-proj-dghm-up = *pdg.pdg-dghm-comp-dghm-proj-dghm-up*
and *psmc-dghm-up-eq-dghm-proj* = *pdg.pdg-dghm-up-eq-dghm-proj*

end

Semicategory product universal property semifunctor is a semifunctor

lemma (in psemicategory) *psmc-smcf-up-is-semifunctor*:
assumes *semicategory* α \mathfrak{C} **and** $\bigwedge i. i \in_{\circ} I \implies \varphi i : \mathfrak{C} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{A} i$
shows $\text{smcf-up } I \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{C} \varphi : \mathfrak{C} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} (\prod_{SMC} i \in_{\circ} I. \mathfrak{A} i)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Further properties

lemma (in psemicategory) *psmc-Comp-smcf-proj-smcf-up*:
assumes *semicategory* α \mathfrak{C}
and $\bigwedge i. i \in_{\circ} I \implies \varphi i : \mathfrak{C} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{A} i$
and $i \in_{\circ} I$
shows $\varphi i = \pi_{SMC} I \mathfrak{A} i \circ_{SMCF} \text{smcf-up } I \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{C} \varphi$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in psemicategory) *psmc-smcf-up-eq-smcf-proj*:
assumes $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{C} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} (\prod_{SMC} i \in_{\circ} I. \mathfrak{A} i)$
and $\bigwedge i. i \in_{\circ} I \implies \varphi i = \pi_{SMC} I \mathfrak{A} i \circ_{SMCF} \mathfrak{F}$
shows $\text{smcf-up } I \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{C} \varphi = \mathfrak{F}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

4.8.9 Singleton semicategory

Slicing

context
fixes $\mathfrak{C} :: V$
begin

lemmas-with [where $\mathfrak{C} = \langle smc-dg \mathfrak{C} \rangle$, unfolded slicing-simps slicing-commute]:

smc-singleton-ObjI = *dg-singleton-ObjI*
and *smc-singleton-ObjE* = *dg-singleton-ObjE*
and *smc-singleton-ArrI* = *dg-singleton-ArrI*
and *smc-singleton-ArrE* = *dg-singleton-ArrE*

end

context *semicategory*
begin

interpretation *dg*: *digraph* $\alpha \langle smc-dg \mathfrak{C} \rangle \langle proof \rangle$

lemmas-with [unfolded slicing-simps slicing-commute]:

smc-finite-pdigraph-smc-singleton = *dg.dg-finite-pdigraph-dg-singleton*
and *smc-singleton-is-arrI* = *dg.dg-singleton-is-arrI*
and *smc-singleton-is-arrD* = *dg.dg-singleton-is-arrD*
and *smc-singleton-is-arrE* = *dg.dg-singleton-is-arrE*

end

Singleton semicategory is a semicategory

lemma (in *semicategory*) *smc-finite-psemicategory-smc-singleton*:

assumes $j \in_0 Vset \alpha$
shows *finite-psemicategory* α (*set* { j }) ($\lambda i. \mathfrak{C}$)
⟨proof⟩

lemma (in *semicategory*) *smc-semicategory-smc-singleton*:

assumes $j \in_0 Vset \alpha$
shows *semicategory* α ($\prod_{SMC} i \in_0 set \{j\}. \mathfrak{C}$)
⟨proof⟩

4.8.10 Singleton semifunctor

Definition and elementary properties

definition *smcf-singleton* :: $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V$

where *smcf-singleton j* \mathfrak{C} =
[
 $(\lambda a \in_0 \mathfrak{C}(\text{Obj}). \text{set } \{(j, a)\}),$
 $(\lambda f \in_0 \mathfrak{C}(\text{Arr}). \text{set } \{(j, f)\}),$
 $\mathfrak{C},$
 $(\prod_{SMC} i \in_0 set \{j\}. \mathfrak{C})$
].₀

Components.

lemma *smcf-singleton-components*:

shows *smcf-singleton j* $\mathfrak{C}(\text{ObjMap})$ = $(\lambda a \in_0 \mathfrak{C}(\text{Obj}). \text{set } \{(j, a)\})$
and *smcf-singleton j* $\mathfrak{C}(\text{ArrMap})$ = $(\lambda f \in_0 \mathfrak{C}(\text{Arr}). \text{set } \{(j, f)\})$
and *smcf-singleton j* $\mathfrak{C}(\text{HomDom})$ = \mathfrak{C}
and *smcf-singleton j* $\mathfrak{C}(\text{HomCod})$ = $(\prod_{SMC} i \in_0 set \{j\}. \mathfrak{C})$
⟨proof⟩

Slicing.

lemma *smcf-dghm-smcf-singleton*[slicing-commute]:

dghm-singleton j (*smc-dg* \mathfrak{C}) = *smcf-dghm* (*smcf-singleton j* \mathfrak{C})

{proof}

```

context
  fixes  $\mathfrak{C} :: V$ 
begin

lemmas-with [where  $\mathfrak{C} = \langle smc-dg \mathfrak{C} \rangle$ , unfolded slicing-simps slicing-commute]:
   $smcf-singleton-ObjMap-vsv[smc-cs-intros] = dghm-singleton-ObjMap-vsv$ 
  and  $smcf-singleton-ObjMap-vdomain[smc-cs-simps] =$ 
     $dghm-singleton-ObjMap-vdomain$ 
  and  $smcf-singleton-ObjMap-vrange = dghm-singleton-ObjMap-vrange$ 
  and  $smcf-singleton-ObjMap-app[smc-prod-cs-simps] = dghm-singleton-ObjMap-app$ 
  and  $smcf-singleton-ArrMap-vsv[smc-cs-intros] = dghm-singleton-ArrMap-vsv$ 
  and  $smcf-singleton-ArrMap-vdomain[smc-cs-simps] =$ 
     $dghm-singleton-ArrMap-vdomain$ 
  and  $smcf-singleton-ArrMap-vrange = dghm-singleton-ArrMap-vrange$ 
  and  $smcf-singleton-ArrMap-app[smc-prod-cs-simps] = dghm-singleton-ArrMap-app$ 

```

end

context *semicategory*

begin

interpretation $dg: digraph \alpha \langle smc-dg \mathfrak{C} \rangle \langle proof \rangle$

```

lemmas-with [unfolded slicing-simps slicing-commute]:
   $smc-smcf-singleton-is-dghm = dg.dg-dghm-singleton-is-dghm$ 

```

end

Singleton semifunctor is an isomorphism of semicategories

```

lemma (in semicategory) smc-smcf-singleton-is-iso-semifunctor:
  assumes  $j \in_0 Vset \alpha$ 
  shows  $smcf-singleton j \mathfrak{C} : \mathfrak{C} \mapsto_{SMC.iso\alpha} (\prod_{SMC} i \in_0 set \{j\}. \mathfrak{C})$ 
{proof}

```

lemmas [$smc-cs-intros$] = *semicategory.smc-smcf-singleton-is-iso-semifunctor*

4.8.11 Product of two semicategories

Definition and elementary properties.

See Chapter II-3 in [39].

```

definition  $smc-prod-2 :: V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V$  (infixr  $\times_{SMC}$  80)
  where  $\mathfrak{A} \times_{SMC} \mathfrak{B} \equiv smc-prod (2_N) (\lambda i. (i = 0 ? \mathfrak{A} : \mathfrak{B}))$ 

```

Slicing.

```

lemma  $smc-dg-smc-prod-2[slicing-commute]$ :
   $smc-dg \mathfrak{A} \times_{DG} smc-dg \mathfrak{B} = smc-dg (\mathfrak{A} \times_{SMC} \mathfrak{B})$ 
{proof}

```

```

context
  fixes  $\alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B}$ 
  assumes  $\mathfrak{A}: semicategory \alpha \mathfrak{A}$  and  $\mathfrak{B}: semicategory \alpha \mathfrak{B}$ 
begin

```

interpretation $\mathfrak{A}: semicategory \alpha \mathfrak{A} \langle proof \rangle$

interpretation \mathfrak{B} : semicategory $\alpha \mathfrak{B} \langle proof \rangle$

lemmas-with

[

where $\mathfrak{A} = \langle smc-dg \mathfrak{A} \rangle$ and $\mathfrak{B} = \langle smc-dg \mathfrak{B} \rangle$,
unfolded slicing-simps slicing-commute,
OF $\mathfrak{A}.smc-digraph \mathfrak{B}.smc-digraph$

]:

$smc\text{-prod-2-}ObjI = dg\text{-prod-2-}ObjI$
and $smc\text{-prod-2-}ObjI'[smc\text{-prod-}cs\text{-intros}] = dg\text{-prod-2-}ObjI'$
and $smc\text{-prod-2-}ObjE = dg\text{-prod-2-}ObjE$
and $smc\text{-prod-2-}ArrI = dg\text{-prod-2-}ArrI$
and $smc\text{-prod-2-}ArrI'[smc\text{-prod-}cs\text{-intros}] = dg\text{-prod-2-}ArrI'$
and $smc\text{-prod-2-}ArrE = dg\text{-prod-2-}ArrE$
and $smc\text{-prod-2-}is\text{-}arrI = dg\text{-prod-2-}is\text{-}arrI$
and $smc\text{-prod-2-}is\text{-}arrI'[smc\text{-prod-}cs\text{-intros}] = dg\text{-prod-2-}is\text{-}arrI'$
and $smc\text{-prod-2-}is\text{-}arrE = dg\text{-prod-2-}is\text{-}arrE$
and $smc\text{-prod-2-}Dom\text{-}vsv = dg\text{-prod-2-}Dom\text{-}vsv$
and $smc\text{-prod-2-}Dom\text{-}vdomain[smc\text{-}cs\text{-}simp] = dg\text{-prod-2-}Dom\text{-}vdomain$
and $smc\text{-prod-2-}Dom\text{-}app[smc\text{-prod-}cs\text{-}simp] = dg\text{-prod-2-}Dom\text{-}app$
and $smc\text{-prod-2-}Dom\text{-}vrange = dg\text{-prod-2-}Dom\text{-}vrange$
and $smc\text{-prod-2-}Cod\text{-}vsv = dg\text{-prod-2-}Cod\text{-}vsv$
and $smc\text{-prod-2-}Cod\text{-}vdomain[smc\text{-}cs\text{-}simp] = dg\text{-prod-2-}Cod\text{-}vdomain$
and $smc\text{-prod-2-}Cod\text{-}app[smc\text{-prod-}cs\text{-}simp] = dg\text{-prod-2-}Cod\text{-}app$
and $smc\text{-prod-2-}Cod\text{-}vrange = dg\text{-prod-2-}Cod\text{-}vrange$
and $smc\text{-prod-2-}op\text{-}smc\text{-}smc\text{-}Obj[smc\text{-}op\text{-}simp] = dg\text{-prod-2-}op\text{-}dg\text{-}dg\text{-}Obj$
and $smc\text{-prod-2-}smc\text{-}op\text{-}smc\text{-}Obj[smc\text{-}op\text{-}simp] = dg\text{-prod-2-}dg\text{-}op\text{-}dg\text{-}Obj$
and $smc\text{-prod-2-}op\text{-}smc\text{-}smc\text{-}Arr[smc\text{-}op\text{-}simp] = dg\text{-prod-2-}op\text{-}dg\text{-}dg\text{-}Arr$
and $smc\text{-prod-2-}smc\text{-}op\text{-}smc\text{-}Arr[smc\text{-}op\text{-}simp] = dg\text{-prod-2-}dg\text{-}op\text{-}dg\text{-}Arr$

end

Product of two semicategories is a semicategory

context

fixes $\alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B}$

assumes \mathfrak{A} : semicategory $\alpha \mathfrak{A}$ and \mathfrak{B} : semicategory $\alpha \mathfrak{B}$

begin

interpretation $\mathcal{Z} \alpha \langle proof \rangle$

interpretation \mathfrak{A} : semicategory $\alpha \mathfrak{A} \langle proof \rangle$

interpretation \mathfrak{B} : semicategory $\alpha \mathfrak{B} \langle proof \rangle$

lemma $finite\text{-}psemicategory-smc\text{-}prod\text{-}2$:

$finite\text{-}psemicategory \alpha (2_{\mathbb{N}}) \langle if2 \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \rangle$

$\langle proof \rangle$

interpretation $finite\text{-}psemicategory \alpha \langle 2_{\mathbb{N}} \rangle \langle if2 \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \rangle$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $semicategory-smc\text{-}prod\text{-}2[smc\text{-}cs\text{-}intros]$: semicategory $\alpha (\mathfrak{A} \times_{SMC} \mathfrak{B})$

$\langle proof \rangle$

end

Composition

context

```

fixes  $\alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B}$ 
assumes  $\mathfrak{A}$ : semicategory  $\alpha \mathfrak{A}$  and  $\mathfrak{B}$ : semicategory  $\alpha \mathfrak{B}$ 
begin

interpretation  $\mathcal{Z} \alpha \langle proof \rangle$ 

interpretation finite-psemicategory  $\alpha \langle 2_{\mathbb{N}} \rangle \langle if2 \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \rangle$ 
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma smc-prod-2-Comp-app[smc-prod-cs-simps]:
  assumes  $[g, g']_o : [b, b']_o \hookrightarrow_{\mathfrak{A} \times_{SMC} \mathfrak{B}} [c, c']_o$ 
    and  $[f, f']_o : [a, a']_o \hookrightarrow_{\mathfrak{A} \times_{SMC} \mathfrak{B}} [b, b']_o$ 
  shows  $[g, g']_o \circ_{A\mathfrak{A} \times_{SMC} \mathfrak{B}} [f, f']_o = [g \circ_{A\mathfrak{A}} f, g' \circ_{A\mathfrak{B}} f']_o$ 
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

end

```

Opposite product semicategory

```

context
fixes  $\alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B}$ 
assumes  $\mathfrak{A}$ : semicategory  $\alpha \mathfrak{A}$  and  $\mathfrak{B}$ : semicategory  $\alpha \mathfrak{B}$ 
begin

interpretation  $\mathfrak{A}$ : semicategory  $\alpha \mathfrak{A} \langle proof \rangle$ 
interpretation  $\mathfrak{B}$ : semicategory  $\alpha \mathfrak{B} \langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma op-smc-smc-prod-2[smc-op-simps]:
  op-smc  $(\mathfrak{A} \times_{SMC} \mathfrak{B}) = op-smc \mathfrak{A} \times_{SMC} op-smc \mathfrak{B}$ 
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

end

```

4.8.12 Projections for the product of two semicategories

Definition and elementary properties

See Chapter II-3 in [39].

```

definition smcf-proj-fst ::  $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \langle \pi_{SMC.1} \rangle$ 
  where  $\pi_{SMC.1} \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} = smcf-proj (2_{\mathbb{N}}) (\lambda i. (i = 0 ? \mathfrak{A} : \mathfrak{B})) 0$ 
definition smcf-proj-snd ::  $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \langle \pi_{SMC.2} \rangle$ 
  where  $\pi_{SMC.2} \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} = smcf-proj (2_{\mathbb{N}}) (\lambda i. (i = 0 ? \mathfrak{A} : \mathfrak{B})) (1_{\mathbb{N}})$ 

```

Slicing

```

lemma smcf-dghm-smcf-proj-fst[slicing-commute]:
   $\pi_{DG.1} (smc-dg \mathfrak{A}) (smc-dg \mathfrak{B}) = smcf-dghm (\pi_{SMC.1} \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B})$ 
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma smcf-dghm-smcf-proj-snd[slicing-commute]:
   $\pi_{DG.2} (smc-dg \mathfrak{A}) (smc-dg \mathfrak{B}) = smcf-dghm (\pi_{SMC.2} \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B})$ 
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

context
fixes  $\alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B}$ 
assumes  $\mathfrak{A}$ : semicategory  $\alpha \mathfrak{A}$  and  $\mathfrak{B}$ : semicategory  $\alpha \mathfrak{B}$ 
begin

```

```

interpretation  $\mathcal{Z} \alpha \langle proof \rangle$ 

```

interpretation \mathfrak{A} : semicategory $\alpha \mathfrak{A}$ $\langle proof \rangle$
interpretation \mathfrak{B} : semicategory $\alpha \mathfrak{B}$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas-with

[

where $\mathfrak{A} = \langle smc-dg \mathfrak{A} \rangle$ and $\mathfrak{B} = \langle smc-dg \mathfrak{B} \rangle$,

unfolded slicing-simps slicing-commute,

OF $\mathfrak{A}.smc-digraph$ $\mathfrak{B}.smc-digraph$

]:

$smcf\text{-}proj\text{-}fst\text{-}ObjMap\text{-}app[smc\text{-}cs\text{-}simps] = dghm\text{-}proj\text{-}fst\text{-}ObjMap\text{-}app$

and $smcf\text{-}proj\text{-}snd\text{-}ObjMap\text{-}app[smc\text{-}cs\text{-}simps] = dghm\text{-}proj\text{-}snd\text{-}ObjMap\text{-}app$

and $smcf\text{-}proj\text{-}fst\text{-}ArrMap\text{-}app[smc\text{-}cs\text{-}simps] = dghm\text{-}proj\text{-}fst\text{-}ArrMap\text{-}app$

and $smcf\text{-}proj\text{-}snd\text{-}ArrMap\text{-}app[smc\text{-}cs\text{-}simps] = dghm\text{-}proj\text{-}snd\text{-}ArrMap\text{-}app$

end

Domain and codomain of a projection of a product of two semicategories

lemma $smcf\text{-}proj\text{-}fst\text{-}HomDom: \pi_{SMC.1} \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B}(\text{HomDom}) = \mathfrak{A} \times_{SMC} \mathfrak{B}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $smcf\text{-}proj\text{-}fst\text{-}HomCod: \pi_{SMC.1} \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B}(\text{HomCod}) = \mathfrak{A}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $smcf\text{-}proj\text{-}snd\text{-}HomDom: \pi_{SMC.2} \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B}(\text{HomDom}) = \mathfrak{A} \times_{SMC} \mathfrak{B}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $smcf\text{-}proj\text{-}snd\text{-}HomCod: \pi_{SMC.2} \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B}(\text{HomCod}) = \mathfrak{B}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Projection of a product of two semicategories is a semifunctor

context

fixes $\alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B}$

assumes \mathfrak{A} : semicategory $\alpha \mathfrak{A}$ and \mathfrak{B} : semicategory $\alpha \mathfrak{B}$

begin

interpretation $\mathcal{Z} \alpha \langle proof \rangle$

interpretation finite-psemicategory $\alpha \langle 2_N \rangle \langle if2 \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $smcf\text{-}proj\text{-}fst\text{-}is-semifunctor:$

assumes $i \in_0 I$

shows $\pi_{SMC.1} \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} : \mathfrak{A} \times_{SMC} \mathfrak{B} \mapsto \text{semifunctor}_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{A}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $smcf\text{-}proj\text{-}fst\text{-}is-semifunctor' [smc\text{-}cs\text{-}intros]:$

assumes $i \in_0 I$ and $\mathfrak{C} = \mathfrak{A} \times_{SMC} \mathfrak{B}$ and $\mathfrak{D} = \mathfrak{A}$

shows $\pi_{SMC.1} \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} : \mathfrak{C} \mapsto \text{semifunctor}_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{D}$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $smcf\text{-}proj\text{-}snd\text{-}is-semifunctor:$

assumes $i \in_0 I$

shows $\pi_{SMC.2} \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} : \mathfrak{A} \times_{SMC} \mathfrak{B} \mapsto \text{semifunctor}_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $smcf\text{-}proj\text{-}snd\text{-}is-semifunctor' [smc\text{-}cs\text{-}intros]:$

assumes $i \in_0 I$ and $\mathfrak{C} = \mathfrak{A} \times_{SMC} \mathfrak{B}$ and $\mathfrak{D} = \mathfrak{B}$

shows $\pi_{SMC.2} \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} : \mathfrak{C} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{D}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

4.8.13 Product of three semicategories

Definition and elementary properties.

definition $smc\text{-}prod\text{-}3 :: V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V$
 $(\langle \langle \cdot \times_{SMC3} \cdot \times_{SMC3} \cdot \rangle \rangle [81, 81, 81] 80)$
where $\mathfrak{A} \times_{SMC3} \mathfrak{B} \times_{SMC3} \mathfrak{C} = (\prod_{SMC} i \in 3_{\mathbb{N}}. if3 \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{C} i)$

Slicing.

lemma $smc\text{-}dg\text{-}smc\text{-}prod\text{-}3[slicing-commute]$:
 $smc\text{-}dg \mathfrak{A} \times_{DG3} smc\text{-}dg \mathfrak{B} \times_{DG3} smc\text{-}dg \mathfrak{C} = smc\text{-}dg (\mathfrak{A} \times_{SMC3} \mathfrak{B} \times_{SMC3} \mathfrak{C})$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

context

fixes $\alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{C}$
assumes $\mathfrak{A} : \text{semicategory } \alpha \mathfrak{A}$
and $\mathfrak{B} : \text{semicategory } \alpha \mathfrak{B}$
and $\mathfrak{C} : \text{semicategory } \alpha \mathfrak{C}$

begin

interpretation $\mathfrak{A} : \text{semicategory } \alpha \mathfrak{A} \langle proof \rangle$
interpretation $\mathfrak{B} : \text{semicategory } \alpha \mathfrak{B} \langle proof \rangle$
interpretation $\mathfrak{C} : \text{semicategory } \alpha \mathfrak{C} \langle proof \rangle$

lemmas-with

[
where $\mathfrak{A} = \langle smc\text{-}dg \mathfrak{A} \rangle$ **and** $\mathfrak{B} = \langle smc\text{-}dg \mathfrak{B} \rangle$ **and** $\mathfrak{C} = \langle smc\text{-}dg \mathfrak{C} \rangle$,
unfolded slicing-simps slicing-commute,
OF $\mathfrak{A}.smc\text{-}digraph \mathfrak{B}.smc\text{-}digraph \mathfrak{C}.smc\text{-}digraph$
]:
 $smc\text{-}prod\text{-}3\text{-}ObjI = dg\text{-}prod\text{-}3\text{-}ObjI$
and $smc\text{-}prod\text{-}3\text{-}ObjI'[smc\text{-}prod\text{-}cs\text{-}intros] = dg\text{-}prod\text{-}3\text{-}ObjI'$
and $smc\text{-}prod\text{-}3\text{-}ObjE = dg\text{-}prod\text{-}3\text{-}ObjE$
and $smc\text{-}prod\text{-}3\text{-}ArrI = dg\text{-}prod\text{-}3\text{-}ArrI$
and $smc\text{-}prod\text{-}3\text{-}ArrI'[smc\text{-}prod\text{-}cs\text{-}intros] = dg\text{-}prod\text{-}3\text{-}ArrI'$
and $smc\text{-}prod\text{-}3\text{-}ArrE = dg\text{-}prod\text{-}3\text{-}ArrE$
and $smc\text{-}prod\text{-}3\text{-}is\text{-}arrI = dg\text{-}prod\text{-}3\text{-}is\text{-}arrI$
and $smc\text{-}prod\text{-}3\text{-}is\text{-}arrI'[smc\text{-}prod\text{-}cs\text{-}intros] = dg\text{-}prod\text{-}3\text{-}is\text{-}arrI'$
and $smc\text{-}prod\text{-}3\text{-}is\text{-}arrE = dg\text{-}prod\text{-}3\text{-}is\text{-}arrE$
and $smc\text{-}prod\text{-}3\text{-}Dom\text{-}vsv = dg\text{-}prod\text{-}3\text{-}Dom\text{-}vsv$
and $smc\text{-}prod\text{-}3\text{-}Dom\text{-}vdomain[smc\text{-}cs\text{-}simps] = dg\text{-}prod\text{-}3\text{-}Dom\text{-}vdomain$
and $smc\text{-}prod\text{-}3\text{-}Dom\text{-}app[smc\text{-}prod\text{-}cs\text{-}simps] = dg\text{-}prod\text{-}3\text{-}Dom\text{-}app$
and $smc\text{-}prod\text{-}3\text{-}Dom\text{-}vrangle = dg\text{-}prod\text{-}3\text{-}Dom\text{-}vrangle$
and $smc\text{-}prod\text{-}3\text{-}Cod\text{-}vsv = dg\text{-}prod\text{-}3\text{-}Cod\text{-}vsv$
and $smc\text{-}prod\text{-}3\text{-}Cod\text{-}vdomain[smc\text{-}cs\text{-}simps] = dg\text{-}prod\text{-}3\text{-}Cod\text{-}vdomain$
and $smc\text{-}prod\text{-}3\text{-}Cod\text{-}app[smc\text{-}prod\text{-}cs\text{-}simps] = dg\text{-}prod\text{-}3\text{-}Cod\text{-}app$
and $smc\text{-}prod\text{-}3\text{-}Cod\text{-}vrangle = dg\text{-}prod\text{-}3\text{-}Cod\text{-}vrangle$

end

Product of three semicategories is a semicategory

context

fixes $\alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{C}$

```

assumes  $\mathfrak{A}$ : semicategory  $\alpha \mathfrak{A}$ 
and  $\mathfrak{B}$ : semicategory  $\alpha \mathfrak{B}$ 
and  $\mathfrak{C}$ : semicategory  $\alpha \mathfrak{C}$ 
begin

interpretation  $\mathcal{Z} \alpha \langle proof \rangle$ 
interpretation  $\mathfrak{A}$ : semicategory  $\alpha \mathfrak{A} \langle proof \rangle$ 
interpretation  $\mathfrak{B}$ : semicategory  $\alpha \mathfrak{B} \langle proof \rangle$ 
interpretation  $\mathfrak{C}$ : semicategory  $\alpha \mathfrak{C} \langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma finite-psemicategory-smc-prod-3:
  finite-psemicategory  $\alpha (3_N)$  (if3  $\mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{C}$ )
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

interpretation finite-psemicategory  $\alpha \langle 3_N \rangle \langle if3 \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{C} \rangle$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma semicategory-smc-prod-3[smc-cs-intros]:
  semicategory  $\alpha (\mathfrak{A} \times_{SMC3} \mathfrak{B} \times_{SMC3} \mathfrak{C})$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

end

```

Composition

```

context
  fixes  $\alpha \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{C}$ 
assumes  $\mathfrak{A}$ : semicategory  $\alpha \mathfrak{A}$ 
and  $\mathfrak{B}$ : semicategory  $\alpha \mathfrak{B}$ 
and  $\mathfrak{C}$ : semicategory  $\alpha \mathfrak{C}$ 
begin

interpretation  $\mathcal{Z} \alpha \langle proof \rangle$ 

interpretation finite-psemicategory  $\alpha \langle 3_N \rangle \langle if3 \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{C} \rangle$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma smc-prod-3-Comp-app[smc-prod-cs-simps]:
  assumes  $[g, g', g'']_\circ : [b, b', b'']_\circ \mapsto_{\mathfrak{A} \times_{SMC3} \mathfrak{B} \times_{SMC3} \mathfrak{C}} [c, c', c'']_\circ$ 
  and  $[f, f', f'']_\circ : [a, a', a'']_\circ \mapsto_{\mathfrak{A} \times_{SMC3} \mathfrak{B} \times_{SMC3} \mathfrak{C}} [b, b', b'']_\circ$ 
  shows
     $[g, g', g'']_\circ \circ_{A\mathfrak{A} \times_{SMC3} \mathfrak{B} \times_{SMC3} \mathfrak{C}} [f, f', f'']_\circ =$ 
     $[g \circ_{A\mathfrak{A}} f, g' \circ_{A\mathfrak{B}} f', g'' \circ_{A\mathfrak{C}} f'']_\circ$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

end

```

4.9 Subsemicategory

4.9.1 Background

```
named-theorems smc-sub-cs-intros
named-theorems smc-sub-bw-cs-intros
named-theorems smc-sub-fw-cs-intros
named-theorems smc-sub-bw-cs-simps
```

4.9.2 Simple subsemicategory

Definition and elementary properties

See Chapter I-3 in [39].

```
locale subsemicategory =
  sdg: semicategory α ℰ + dg: semicategory α ℰ for α ℰ +
  assumes subsmc-subdigraph[slicing-intros]: smc-dg ℰ ⊆DGα smc-dg ℰ
  and subsmc-Comp[smc-sub-fw-cs-intros]:
    [[ g : b ↪ℰ c; f : a ↪ℰ b ]] ⟶ g ∘Aℰ f = g ∘Aℰ f
```

```
abbreviation is-subsemicategory ((-/ ⊆SMC1 -) ) [51, 51] 50)
  where ℰ ⊆SMCα ℰ ≡ subsemicategory α ℰ
```

```
lemmas [smc-sub-fw-cs-intros] = subsemicategory.subsmc-Comp
```

Rules.

```
lemma (in subsemicategory) subsemicategory-axioms'[smc-cs-intros]:
  assumes α' = α and ℰ' = ℰ
  shows ℰ' ⊆SMCα' ℰ
  {proof}
```

```
lemma (in subsemicategory) subsemicategory-axioms''[smc-cs-intros]:
  assumes α' = α and ℰ' = ℰ
  shows ℰ ⊆SMCα' ℰ'
  {proof}
```

```
mk-ide rf subsemicategory-def[unfolded subsemicategory-axioms-def]
| intro subsemicategoryI |
| dest subsemicategoryD[dest] |
| elim subsemicategoryE[elim!] |
```

```
lemmas [smc-sub-cs-intros] = subsemicategoryD(1,2)
```

```
lemma subsemicategoryI':
  assumes semicategory α ℰ
  and semicategory α ℰ
  and ∀a. a ∈ℰ Obj ⟹ a ∈ℰ Obj
  and ∀a b f. f : a ↪ℰ b ⟹ f : a ↪ℰ b
  and ∀b c g a f. [[ g : b ↪ℰ c; f : a ↪ℰ b ]] ⟶
    g ∘Aℰ f = g ∘Aℰ f
  shows ℰ ⊆SMCα ℰ
  {proof}
```

Subsemicategory is a subdigraph.

```
context subsemicategory
begin
```

```
interpretation subdg: subdigraph α ⟨smc-dg ℰ⟩ ⟨smc-dg ℰ⟩
```

$\langle proof \rangle$

```
lemmas-with [unfolded slicing-simps]:
  subsmc-Obj-vsubset = subdg.subdg-Obj-vsubset
  and subsmc-is-arr-vsubset = subdg.subdg-is-arr-vsubset
  and subsmc-subdigraph-op-dg-op-dg = subdg.subdg-subdigraph-op-dg-op-dg
  and subsmc-objD = subdg.subdg-objD
  and subsmc-arrD = subdg.subdg-arrD
  and subsmc-dom-simp = subdg.subdg-dom-simp
  and subsmc-cod-simp = subdg.subdg-cod-simp
  and subsmc-is-arrD = subdg.subdg-is-arrD
  and subsmc-dghm-inc-op-dg-is-dghm = subdg.subdg-dghm-inc-op-dg-is-dghm
  and subsmc-op-dg-dghm-inc = subdg.subdg-op-dg-dghm-inc
  and subsmc-inc-is-ft-dghm-axioms = subdg.inc.is-ft-dghm-axioms
```

end

```
lemmas subsmc-subdigraph-op-dg-op-dg[intro] =
  subsemicategory.subsmc-subdigraph-op-dg-op-dg
```

```
lemmas [smc-sub-fw-cs-intros] =
  subsemicategory.subsmc-Obj-vsubset
  subsemicategory.subsmc-is-arr-vsubset
  subsemicategory.subsmc-objD
  subsemicategory.subsmc-arrD
  subsemicategory.subsmc-is-arrD
```

```
lemmas [smc-sub-bw-cs-simps] =
  subsemicategory.subsmc-dom-simp
  subsemicategory.subsmc-cod-simp
```

The opposite subsemicategory.

```
lemma (in subsemicategory) subsmc-subsemicategory-op-smc:
  op-smc  $\mathfrak{B} \subseteq_{SMC\alpha} op-smc \mathfrak{C}$ 
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemmas subsmc-subsemicategory-op-smc[intro, smc-op-intros] =
  subsemicategory.subsmc-subsemicategory-op-smc
```

Further rules.

```
lemma (in subsemicategory) subsmc-Comp-simp:
  assumes  $g : b \mapsto_{\mathfrak{B}} c$  and  $f : a \mapsto_{\mathfrak{B}} b$ 
  shows  $g \circ_{A\mathfrak{B}} f = g \circ_{A\mathfrak{C}} f$ 
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemmas [smc-sub-bw-cs-simps] = subsemicategory.subsmc-Comp-simp
```

```
lemma (in subsemicategory) subsmc-is-idem-arrD:
  assumes  $f : \mapsto_{ide\mathfrak{B}} b$ 
  shows  $f : \mapsto_{ide\mathfrak{C}} b$ 
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemmas [smc-sub-fw-cs-intros] = subsemicategory.subsmc-is-idem-arrD
```

Subsemicategory relation is a partial order

```
lemma subsmc-refl:
  assumes semicategory  $\alpha \mathfrak{A}$ 
```

shows $\mathfrak{A} \subseteq_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{A}$

(proof)

lemma *subsmc-trans*[*trans*]:

assumes $\mathfrak{A} \subseteq_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$ **and** $\mathfrak{B} \subseteq_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$

shows $\mathfrak{A} \subseteq_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$

(proof)

lemma *subsmc-antisym*:

assumes $\mathfrak{A} \subseteq_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$ **and** $\mathfrak{B} \subseteq_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{A}$

shows $\mathfrak{A} = \mathfrak{B}$

(proof)

4.9.3 Inclusion semifunctor

Definition and elementary properties

See Chapter I-3 in [39].

abbreviation (*input*) *smcf-inc* :: $V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V$

where *smcf-inc* \equiv *dghm-inc*

Slicing.

lemma *dghm-smcf-inc*[*slicing-commute*]:

dghm-inc (*smc-dg* \mathfrak{B}) (*smc-dg* \mathfrak{C}) = *smcf-dghm* (*smcf-inc* \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{C})

(proof)

Elementary properties.

lemmas [*smc-CS-simps*] =

dghm-inc-ObjMap-app

dghm-inc-ArrMap-app

Canonical inclusion semifunctor associated with a subsemicategory

sublocale *subsemicategory* \subseteq *inc*: *is-ft-semifunctor* α \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{C} *<smcf-inc* \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{C}

(proof)

lemmas (*in* *subsemicategory*) *subsmc-smcf-inc-is-ft-semifunctor* =

inc.is-ft-semifunctor-axioms

Inclusion semifunctor for the opposite semicategories

lemma (*in* *subsemicategory*)

subsemicategory-smcf-inc-op-smc-is-semifunctor[*smc-sub-CS-intros*]:

smcf-inc (*op-smc* \mathfrak{B}) (*op-smc* \mathfrak{C}) : *op-smc* \mathfrak{B} $\mapsto_{SMC.faithful\alpha}$ *op-smc* \mathfrak{C}

(proof)

lemmas [*smc-sub-CS-intros*] =

subsemicategory.subsemicategory-smcf-inc-op-smc-is-semifunctor

lemma (*in* *subsemicategory*) *subdg-op-smc-smcf-inc*[*smc-op-simps*]:

op-smcf (*smcf-inc* \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{C}) = *smcf-inc* (*op-smc* \mathfrak{B}) (*op-smc* \mathfrak{C})

(proof)

lemmas [*smc-op-simps*] = *subsemicategory.subdg-op-smc-smcf-inc*

4.9.4 Full subsemicategory

See Chapter I-3 in [39].

```

locale fl-subsemicategory = subsemicategory +
  assumes fl-subsemicategory-fl-subdigraph: smc-dg  $\mathcal{B} \subseteq_{DG.full\alpha} smc-dg \mathcal{C}$ 

abbreviation is-fl-subsemicategory ( $\langle \langle - / \subseteq_{SMC.full^1} - \rangle \rangle [51, 51] 50$ )
  where  $\mathcal{B} \subseteq_{SMC.full\alpha} \mathcal{C} \equiv fl\text{-subsemicategory } \alpha \mathcal{B} \mathcal{C}$ 

```

Rules.

```

lemma (in fl-subsemicategory) fl-subsemicategory-axioms'[smc-cs-intros]:
  assumes  $\alpha' = \alpha$  and  $\mathcal{B}' = \mathcal{B}$ 
  shows  $\mathcal{B}' \subseteq_{SMC.full\alpha'} \mathcal{C}$ 
  {proof}

```

```

lemma (in fl-subsemicategory) fl-subsemicategory-axioms''[smc-cs-intros]:
  assumes  $\alpha' = \alpha$  and  $\mathcal{C}' = \mathcal{C}$ 
  shows  $\mathcal{B} \subseteq_{SMC.full\alpha'} \mathcal{C}'$ 
  {proof}

```

```

mk-ide rf fl-subsemicategory-def[unfolded fl-subsemicategory-axioms-def]
  |intro fl-subsemicategoryI|
  |dest fl-subsemicategoryD[dest]|
  |elim fl-subsemicategoryE[elim!]|

```

```
lemmas [smc-sub-cs-intros] = fl-subsemicategoryD(1)
```

Full subsemicategory.

```

sublocale fl-subsemicategory  $\subseteq inc$ : is-fl-semifunctor  $\alpha \mathcal{B} \mathcal{C} \langle smcf-inc \mathcal{B} \mathcal{C} \rangle$ 
  {proof}

```

4.9.5 Wide subsemicategory

Definition and elementary properties

See [3]⁴).

```

locale wide-subsemicategory = subsemicategory +
  assumes wide-subsmc-wide-subdigraph: smc-dg  $\mathcal{B} \subseteq_{DG.wide\alpha} smc-dg \mathcal{C}$ 

abbreviation is-wide-subsemicategory ( $\langle \langle - / \subseteq_{SMC.wide^1} - \rangle \rangle [51, 51] 50$ )
  where  $\mathcal{B} \subseteq_{SMC.wide\alpha} \mathcal{C} \equiv wide\text{-subsemicategory } \alpha \mathcal{B} \mathcal{C}$ 

```

Rules.

```

lemma (in wide-subsemicategory) wide-subsemicategory-axioms'[smc-cs-intros]:
  assumes  $\alpha' = \alpha$  and  $\mathcal{B}' = \mathcal{B}$ 
  shows  $\mathcal{B}' \subseteq_{SMC.wide\alpha'} \mathcal{C}$ 
  {proof}

```

```

lemma (in wide-subsemicategory) wide-subsemicategory-axioms''[smc-cs-intros]:
  assumes  $\alpha' = \alpha$  and  $\mathcal{C}' = \mathcal{C}$ 
  shows  $\mathcal{B} \subseteq_{SMC.wide\alpha'} \mathcal{C}'$ 
  {proof}

```

```

mk-ide rf wide-subsemicategory-def[unfolded wide-subsemicategory-axioms-def]
  |intro wide-subsemicategoryI|
  |dest wide-subsemicategoryD[dest]|
  |elim wide-subsemicategoryE[elim!]|

```

⁴<https://ncatlab.org/nlab/show/wide+subcategory>

lemmas [*smc-sub-cs-intros*] = *wide-subsemicategoryD*(1)

Wide subsemicategory is wide subdigraph.

context *wide-subsemicategory*
begin

interpretation *wide-subdg*: *wide-subdigraph* $\alpha \langle smc-dg \mathfrak{B} \rangle \langle smc-dg \mathfrak{C} \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas-with [*unfolded slicing-simps*]:

wide-subsmc-Obj[*dg-sub-bw-cs-intros*] = *wide-subdg.wide-subdg-Obj*
and *wide-subsmc-obj-eq*[*dg-sub-bw-cs-simps*] = *wide-subdg.wide-subdg-obj-eq*

end

lemmas [*dg-sub-bw-cs-intros*] = *wide-subsemicategory.wide-subsmc-Obj*
lemmas [*dg-sub-bw-cs-simps*] = *wide-subsemicategory.wide-subsmc-obj-eq*

The wide subsemicategory relation is a partial order

lemma *wide-subsmc-refl*:

assumes semicategory $\alpha \mathfrak{A}$
shows $\mathfrak{A} \subseteq_{SMC.wide\alpha} \mathfrak{A}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *wide-subsmc-trans*[*trans*]:

assumes $\mathfrak{A} \subseteq_{SMC.wide\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$ **and** $\mathfrak{B} \subseteq_{SMC.wide\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$
shows $\mathfrak{A} \subseteq_{SMC.wide\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *wide-subsmc-antisym*:

assumes $\mathfrak{A} \subseteq_{SMC.wide\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$ **and** $\mathfrak{B} \subseteq_{SMC.wide\alpha} \mathfrak{A}$
shows $\mathfrak{A} = \mathfrak{B}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

4.10 Simple semicategories

4.10.1 Background

The section presents a variety of simple semicategories, such as the empty semicategory 0 and a semicategory with one object and one arrow 1. All of the entities presented in this section are generalizations of certain simple categories, whose definitions can be found in [39].

4.10.2 Empty semicategory 0

Definition and elementary properties

See Chapter I-2 in [39].

```
definition smc-0 :: V
  where smc-0 = [0, 0, 0, 0, 0].
```

Components.

```
lemma smc-0-components:
  shows smc-0(Obj) = 0
    and smc-0(Arr) = 0
    and smc-0(Dom) = 0
    and smc-0(Cod) = 0
    and smc-0(Comp) = 0
  {proof}
```

Slicing.

```
lemma smc-dg-smc-0: smc-dg smc-0 = dg-0
  {proof}
```

```
lemmas-with (in Z) [folded smc-dg-smc-0, unfolded slicing-simps]:
  smc-0-is-arr-iff = dg-0-is-arr-iff
```

0 is a semicategory

```
lemma (in Z) semicategory-smc-0[smc-cs-intros]: semicategory α smc-0
  {proof}
```

```
lemmas [smc-cs-intros] = Z.semicategory-smc-0
```

Opposite of the semicategory 0

```
lemma op-smc-smc-0[smc-op-simps]: op-smc (smc-0) = smc-0
  {proof}
```

A semicategory without objects is empty

```
lemma (in semicategory) smc-smc-0-if-Obj-0:
  assumes ℰ(Obj) = 0
  shows ℰ = smc-0
  {proof}
```

4.10.3 Empty semifunctor

An empty semifunctor is defined as a semifunctor between an empty semicategory and an arbitrary semicategory.

Definition and elementary properties

definition $smcf\text{-}0 :: V \Rightarrow V$
where $smcf\text{-}0 \mathfrak{A} = [0, 0, smc\text{-}0, \mathfrak{A}]_0$.

Components.

lemma $smcf\text{-}0\text{-components}$:
shows $smcf\text{-}0 \mathfrak{A}(\text{ObjMap}) = 0$
and $smcf\text{-}0 \mathfrak{A}(\text{ArrMap}) = 0$
and $smcf\text{-}0 \mathfrak{A}(\text{HomDom}) = smc\text{-}0$
and $smcf\text{-}0 \mathfrak{A}(\text{HomCod}) = \mathfrak{A}$
(proof)

Slicing.

lemma $smcf\text{-}dghm\text{-}smcf\text{-}0$: $smcf\text{-}dghm (smcf\text{-}0 \mathfrak{A}) = dghm\text{-}0 (smc\text{-}dg \mathfrak{A})$
(proof)

Opposite empty semicategory homomorphism.

lemma $op\text{-}smcf\text{-}smcf\text{-}0$: $op\text{-}smcf (smcf\text{-}0 \mathfrak{C}) = smcf\text{-}0 (op\text{-}smc \mathfrak{C})$
(proof)

Object map

lemma $smcf\text{-}0\text{-}ObjMap\text{-}vsv[smc\text{-}cs\text{-}intros]$: $vsv (smcf\text{-}0 \mathfrak{C}(\text{ObjMap}))$
(proof)

Arrow map

lemma $smcf\text{-}0\text{-}ArrMap\text{-}vsv[smc\text{-}cs\text{-}intros]$: $vsv (smcf\text{-}0 \mathfrak{C}(\text{ArrMap}))$
(proof)

Empty semifunctor is a faithful semifunctor

lemma (in \mathcal{Z}) $smcf\text{-}0\text{-is-ft-semifunctor}$:
assumes semicategory $\alpha \mathfrak{A}$
shows $smcf\text{-}0 \mathfrak{A} : smc\text{-}0 \leftrightarrow_{SMC.\text{faithful}\alpha} \mathfrak{A}$
(proof)

lemma (in \mathcal{Z}) $smcf\text{-}0\text{-is-ft-semifunctor}'[smcf\text{-}cs\text{-}intros]$:
assumes semicategory $\alpha \mathfrak{A}$
and $\mathfrak{B}' = \mathfrak{A}$
and $\mathfrak{A}' = smc\text{-}0$
shows $smcf\text{-}0 \mathfrak{A} : \mathfrak{A}' \leftrightarrow_{SMC.\text{faithful}\alpha} \mathfrak{B}'$
(proof)

lemmas [$smcf\text{-}cs\text{-}intros$] = $\mathcal{Z}.smcf\text{-}0\text{-is-ft-semifunctor}'$

lemma (in \mathcal{Z}) $smcf\text{-}0\text{-is-semifunctor}$:
assumes semicategory $\alpha \mathfrak{A}$
shows $smcf\text{-}0 \mathfrak{A} : smc\text{-}0 \leftrightarrow_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{A}$
(proof)

lemma (in \mathcal{Z}) $smcf\text{-}0\text{-is-semifunctor}'[smcf\text{-}cs\text{-}intros]$:
assumes semicategory $\alpha \mathfrak{A}$
and $\mathfrak{B}' = \mathfrak{A}$
and $\mathfrak{A}' = smc\text{-}0$
shows $smcf\text{-}0 \mathfrak{A} : \mathfrak{A}' \leftrightarrow_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}'$
(proof)

lemmas [*smc*-*cs*-*intros*] = $\mathcal{Z}.\text{smcf-0-is-semifunctor}'$

Further properties

lemma *is-semifunctor-is-smcf-0-if-smc-0*:
assumes $\mathfrak{F} : \text{smc-0} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$
shows $\mathfrak{F} = \text{smcf-0 } \mathfrak{C}$
(proof)

4.10.4 Empty natural transformation of semifunctors

Definition and elementary properties

definition $\text{ntsmcf-0} :: V \Rightarrow V$
where $\text{ntsmcf-0 } \mathfrak{C} = [0, \text{smcf-0 } \mathfrak{C}, \text{smcf-0 } \mathfrak{C}, \text{smc-0}, \mathfrak{C}]_0$

Components.

lemma *ntsmcf-0-components*:
shows $\text{ntsmcf-0 } \mathfrak{C}(\text{NTMap}) = 0$
and [*smc*-*cs*-*simps*]: $\text{ntsmcf-0 } \mathfrak{C}(\text{NTDom}) = \text{smcf-0 } \mathfrak{C}$
and [*smc*-*cs*-*simps*]: $\text{ntsmcf-0 } \mathfrak{C}(\text{NTCod}) = \text{smcf-0 } \mathfrak{C}$
and [*smc*-*cs*-*simps*]: $\text{ntsmcf-0 } \mathfrak{C}(\text{NTDGDom}) = \text{smc-0}$
and [*smc*-*cs*-*simps*]: $\text{ntsmcf-0 } \mathfrak{C}(\text{NTDGCod}) = \mathfrak{C}$
(proof)

Slicing.

lemma *ntsmcf-tdghm-ntsmcf-0*: $\text{ntsmcf-tdghm } (\text{ntsmcf-0 } \mathfrak{A}) = \text{tdghm-0 } (\text{smc-dg } \mathfrak{A})$
(proof)

Duality.

lemma *op-ntsmcf-ntsmcf-0*: $\text{op-ntsmcf } (\text{ntsmcf-0 } \mathfrak{C}) = \text{ntsmcf-0 } (\text{op-smc } \mathfrak{C})$
(proof)

Natural transformation map

lemma *ntsmcf-0-NTMap-vsv*[*smc*-*cs*-*intros*]: $\text{vsv } (\text{ntsmcf-0 } \mathfrak{C}(\text{NTMap}))$
(proof)

lemma *ntsmcf-0-NTMap-vdomain*[*smc*-*cs*-*simps*]: $\mathcal{D}_\circ (\text{ntsmcf-0 } \mathfrak{C}(\text{NTMap})) = 0$
(proof)

lemma *ntsmcf-0-NTMap-vrange*[*smc*-*cs*-*simps*]: $\mathcal{R}_\circ (\text{ntsmcf-0 } \mathfrak{C}(\text{NTMap})) = 0$
(proof)

Empty natural transformation of semifunctors is a natural transformation of semi-functors

lemma (*in semicategory*) *smc-ntsmcf-0-is-ntsmcfI*:
 $\text{ntsmcf-0 } \mathfrak{C} : \text{smcf-0 } \mathfrak{C} \mapsto_{SMCF} \text{smcf-0 } \mathfrak{C} : \text{smc-0} \mapsto_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{C}$
(proof)

lemma (*in semicategory*) *smc-ntsmcf-0-is-ntsmcfI'*[*smc*-*cs*-*intros*]:
assumes $\mathfrak{F}' = \text{smcf-0 } \mathfrak{C}$
and $\mathfrak{G}' = \text{smcf-0 } \mathfrak{C}$
and $\mathfrak{A}' = \text{smc-0}$
and $\mathfrak{B}' = \mathfrak{C}$
and $\mathfrak{F}' = \mathfrak{F}$

and $\mathfrak{G}' = \mathfrak{G}$
shows $nts mcf-0 \mathfrak{C} : \mathfrak{F}' \mapsto_{SMCF} \mathfrak{G}' : \mathfrak{A}' \mapsto_{\mapsto_{SMC\alpha}} \mathfrak{B}'$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas [*smc*-*cs*-*intros*] = *semicategory*.*smc*-*nts mcf-0*-*is*-*nts mcfI'*

lemma *is*-*nts mcf*-*is*-*nts mcf-0*-*if*-*smc-0*:
assumes $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{SMCF} \mathfrak{G} : smc-0 \mapsto_{\mapsto_{SMC\alpha}} \mathfrak{C}$
shows $\mathfrak{N} = nts mcf-0 \mathfrak{C}$ **and** $\mathfrak{F} = smcf-0 \mathfrak{C}$ **and** $\mathfrak{G} = smcf-0 \mathfrak{C}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Further properties

lemma *nts mcf*-*vcomp*-*nts mcf*-*nts mcf-0*[*smc*-*cs*-*simps*]:
assumes $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{SMCF} \mathfrak{G} : smc-0 \mapsto_{\mapsto_{SMC\alpha}} \mathfrak{C}$
shows $\mathfrak{N} \cdot_{NTSMCF} nts mcf-0 \mathfrak{C} = nts mcf-0 \mathfrak{C}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *nts mcf*-*vcomp*-*nts mcf-0*-*nts mcf*[*smc*-*cs*-*simps*]:
assumes $\mathfrak{N} : \mathfrak{F} \mapsto_{SMCF} \mathfrak{G} : smc-0 \mapsto_{\mapsto_{SMC\alpha}} \mathfrak{C}$
shows $nts mcf-0 \mathfrak{C} \cdot_{NTSMCF} \mathfrak{N} = nts mcf-0 \mathfrak{C}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

4.10.5 10: semicategory with one object and no arrows

Definition and elementary properties

definition *smc-10* :: $V \Rightarrow V$
where *smc-10* $\mathfrak{a} = [set \{\mathfrak{a}\}, 0, 0, 0, 0]_\circ$

Components.

lemma *smc-10-components*:
shows *smc-10* $\mathfrak{a}(\text{Obj}) = set \{\mathfrak{a}\}$
and *smc-10* $\mathfrak{a}(\text{Arr}) = 0$
and *smc-10* $\mathfrak{a}(\text{Dom}) = 0$
and *smc-10* $\mathfrak{a}(\text{Cod}) = 0$
and *smc-10* $\mathfrak{a}(\text{Comp}) = 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Slicing.

lemma *smc-dg-smc-10*: $smc-dg (smc-10 \mathfrak{a}) = (dg-10 \mathfrak{a})$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas-with (in \mathcal{Z}) [*folded smc-dg-smc-10*, *unfolded slicing-simps*]:
smc-10-is-arr-iff = *dg-10-is-arr-iff*

10 is a semicategory

lemma (in \mathcal{Z}) *semicategory-smc-10*:
assumes $\mathfrak{a} \in_\circ Vset \alpha$
shows *semicategory* $\alpha (smc-10 \mathfrak{a})$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Arrow with a domain and a codomain

lemma *smc-10-is-arr-iff*: $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{smc-10} \mathfrak{a} \mathfrak{B} \leftrightarrow False$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

4.10.6 1: semicategory with one object and one arrow

Definition and elementary properties

definition $smc\text{-}1 :: V \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V$

where $smc\text{-}1 \alpha f = [set \{\alpha\}, set \{f\}, set \{\langle f, \alpha \rangle\}, set \{\langle f, \alpha \rangle\}, set \{\langle [f, f]_o, f \rangle\}]_o$

Components.

lemma $smc\text{-}1\text{-components}$:

shows $smc\text{-}1 \alpha f(\text{Obj}) = set \{\alpha\}$
and $smc\text{-}1 \alpha f(\text{Arr}) = set \{f\}$
and $smc\text{-}1 \alpha f(\text{Dom}) = set \{\langle f, \alpha \rangle\}$
and $smc\text{-}1 \alpha f(\text{Cod}) = set \{\langle f, \alpha \rangle\}$
and $smc\text{-}1 \alpha f(\text{Comp}) = set \{\langle [f, f]_o, f \rangle\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Slicing.

lemma $dg\text{-}smc\text{-}1: smc\text{-}dg (smc\text{-}1 \alpha f) = dg\text{-}1 \alpha f$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas-with [*folded dg-smc-1, unfolded slicing-simps*]:

$smc\text{-}1\text{-is-arrI} = dg\text{-}1\text{-is-arrI}$
and $smc\text{-}1\text{-is-arrD} = dg\text{-}1\text{-is-arrD}$
and $smc\text{-}1\text{-is-arrE} = dg\text{-}1\text{-is-arrE}$
and $smc\text{-}1\text{-is-arr-iff} = dg\text{-}1\text{-is-arr-iff}$

Composition

lemma $smc\text{-}1\text{-Comp-app[simp]}: f \circ_A smc\text{-}1 \alpha f = f$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

1 is a semicategory

lemma (in \mathcal{Z}) $semicategory-smc\text{-}1$:
assumes $\alpha \in_o Vset$ α **and** $f \in_o Vset$ α
shows $semicategory \alpha (smc\text{-}1 \alpha f)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

4.11 *Rel* as a semicategory

4.11.1 Background

The methodology chosen for the exposition of *Rel* as a semicategory is analogous to the one used in the previous chapter for the exposition of *Rel* as a digraph. The general references for this section are Chapter I-7 in [39] and nLab [3]⁵.

named-theorems *smc-Rel-CS-simps*
named-theorems *smc-Rel-CS-intros*

lemmas (in *arr-Rel*) [*smc-Rel-CS-simps*] =
dg-Rel-shared-CS-simps

lemmas (in *arr-Rel*) [*smc-CS-intros*, *smc-Rel-CS-intros*] =
arr-Rel-axioms'

lemmas [*smc-Rel-CS-simps*] =
dg-Rel-shared-CS-simps
arr-Rel.arr-Rel-length
arr-Rel-comp-Rel-id-Rel-left
arr-Rel-comp-Rel-id-Rel-right
arr-Rel.arr-Rel-converse-Rel-converse-Rel
arr-Rel-converse-Rel-eq-iff
arr-Rel-converse-Rel-comp-Rel
arr-Rel-comp-Rel-converse-Rel-left-if-v11
arr-Rel-comp-Rel-converse-Rel-right-if-v11

lemmas [*smc-Rel-CS-intros*] =
dg-Rel-shared-CS-intros
arr-Rel-comp-Rel
arr-Rel.arr-Rel-converse-Rel

4.11.2 *Rel* as a semicategory

Definition and elementary properties

definition *smc-Rel* :: $V \Rightarrow V$

where *smc-Rel* α =

[
Vset α ,
 $\text{set } \{T. \text{ arr-Rel } \alpha \ T\}$,
 $(\lambda T \in \circ \text{set } \{T. \text{ arr-Rel } \alpha \ T\}. \ T(\text{ArrDom}))$,
 $(\lambda T \in \circ \text{set } \{T. \text{ arr-Rel } \alpha \ T\}. \ T(\text{ArrCod}))$,
 $(\lambda ST \in \circ \text{composable-arrs } (\text{dg-Rel } \alpha). \ ST(\emptyset) \circ_{\text{Rel}} ST(\{1_N\}))$
].

Components.

lemma *smc-Rel-components*:

shows *smc-Rel* $\alpha(\text{Obj}) = \text{Vset } \alpha$
and *smc-Rel* $\alpha(\text{Arr}) = \text{set } \{T. \text{ arr-Rel } \alpha \ T\}$
and *smc-Rel* $\alpha(\text{Dom}) = (\lambda T \in \circ \text{set } \{T. \text{ arr-Rel } \alpha \ T\}. \ T(\text{ArrDom}))$
and *smc-Rel* $\alpha(\text{Cod}) = (\lambda T \in \circ \text{set } \{T. \text{ arr-Rel } \alpha \ T\}. \ T(\text{ArrCod}))$
and *smc-Rel* $\alpha(\text{Comp}) = (\lambda ST \in \circ \text{composable-arrs } (\text{dg-Rel } \alpha). \ ST(\emptyset) \circ_{\text{Rel}} ST(\{1_N\}))$
(proof)

Slicing.

⁵<https://ncatlab.org/nlab/show/Rel>

lemma *smc-dg-smc-Rel*: $\text{smc-dg}(\text{smc-Rel } \alpha) = \text{dg-Rel } \alpha$
(proof)

lemmas-with [*folded smc-dg-smc-Rel, unfolded slicing-simps*]:

smc-Rel-Obj-iff = dg-Rel-Obj-iff
and $\text{smc-Rel-Arr-iff}[\text{smc-Rel-CS-simps}] = \text{dg-Rel-Arr-iff}$
and $\text{smc-Rel-Dom-vsv}[\text{smc-Rel-CS-intros}] = \text{dg-Rel-Dom-vsv}$
and $\text{smc-Rel-Dom-vdomain}[\text{smc-Rel-CS-simps}] = \text{dg-Rel-Dom-vdomain}$
and $\text{smc-Rel-Dom-app}[\text{smc-Rel-CS-simps}] = \text{dg-Rel-Dom-app}$
and $\text{smc-Rel-Dom-vrange} = \text{dg-Rel-Dom-vrange}$
and $\text{smc-Rel-Cod-vsv}[\text{smc-Rel-CS-intros}] = \text{dg-Rel-Cod-vsv}$
and $\text{smc-Rel-Cod-vdomain}[\text{smc-Rel-CS-simps}] = \text{dg-Rel-Cod-vdomain}$
and $\text{smc-Rel-Cod-app}[\text{smc-Rel-CS-simps}] = \text{dg-Rel-Cod-app}$
and $\text{smc-Rel-Cod-vrange} = \text{dg-Rel-Cod-vrange}$
and $\text{smc-Rel-is-arrI}[\text{smc-Rel-CS-intros}] = \text{dg-Rel-is-arrI}$
and $\text{smc-Rel-is-arrD} = \text{dg-Rel-is-arrD}$
and $\text{smc-Rel-is-arrE} = \text{dg-Rel-is-arrE}$
and $\text{smc-Rel-is-arr-ArrValE} = \text{dg-Rel-is-arr-ArrValE}$

lemmas [*smc-CS-simps*] = $\text{smc-Rel-is-arrD}(2,3)$

lemmas-with (in \mathcal{Z}) [*folded smc-dg-smc-Rel, unfolded slicing-simps*]:

smc-Rel-Hom-vifunction-in-Vset = $\text{dg-Rel-Hom-vifunction-in-Vset}$
and $\text{smc-Rel-incl-Rel-is-arr} = \text{dg-Rel-incl-Rel-is-arr}$
and $\text{smc-Rel-incl-Rel-is-arr}'[\text{smc-Rel-CS-intros}] = \text{dg-Rel-incl-Rel-is-arr}'$

lemmas [*smc-Rel-CS-intros*] = $\mathcal{Z}.\text{smc-Rel-incl-Rel-is-arr}'$

Composable arrows

lemma *smc-Rel-composable-arrs-dg-Rel*:
composable-arrs ($\text{dg-Rel } \alpha$) = *composable-arrs* ($\text{smc-Rel } \alpha$)
(proof)

lemma *smc-Rel-Comp*:

$\text{smc-Rel } \alpha(\text{Comp}) = (\lambda ST \in \circ \text{composable-arrs}(\text{smc-Rel } \alpha). ST(\emptyset) \circ_{\text{Rel}} ST(1_N))$
(proof)

Composition

lemma *smc-Rel-Comp-app* [*smc-Rel-CS-simps*]:
assumes $S : b \mapsto \text{smc-Rel } \alpha c$ **and** $T : a \mapsto \text{smc-Rel } \alpha b$
shows $S \circ_A \text{smc-Rel } \alpha T = S \circ_{\text{Rel}} T$
(proof)

lemma *smc-Rel-Comp-vdomain*: $\mathcal{D}_\circ(\text{smc-Rel } \alpha(\text{Comp})) = \text{composable-arrs}(\text{smc-Rel } \alpha)$
(proof)

lemma (in \mathcal{Z}) *smc-Rel-Comp-vrange*: $\mathcal{R}_\circ(\text{smc-Rel } \alpha(\text{Comp})) \subseteq_\circ \text{set}\{T. \text{arr-Rel } \alpha T\}$
(proof)

Rel is a semicategory

lemma (in \mathcal{Z}) *semicategory-smc-Rel*: *semicategory* α ($\text{smc-Rel } \alpha$)
(proof)

4.11.3 Canonical dagger for Rel

Definition and elementary properties

definition $smcf\text{-dag-}Rel :: V \Rightarrow V (\dagger_{SMC.Rel})$

where $\dagger_{SMC.Rel} \alpha =$

[
 vid-on ($smc\text{-}Rel \alpha (Obj)$),
 $VLambda (smc\text{-}Rel \alpha (Arr))$ converse- Rel ,
 $op-smc (smc\text{-}Rel \alpha)$,
 $smc\text{-}Rel \alpha$
] $_o$.

Components.

lemma $smcf\text{-dag-}Rel\text{-components}$:

shows $\dagger_{SMC.Rel} \alpha (ObjMap) = vid\text{-}on (smc\text{-}Rel \alpha (Obj))$
and $\dagger_{SMC.Rel} \alpha (ArrMap) = VLambda (smc\text{-}Rel \alpha (Arr))$ converse- Rel
and $\dagger_{SMC.Rel} \alpha (HomDom) = op-smc (smc\text{-}Rel \alpha)$
and $\dagger_{SMC.Rel} \alpha (HomCod) = smc\text{-}Rel \alpha$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Slicing.

lemma $smcf\text{-dghm-}smcf\text{-dag-}Rel : smcf\text{-dghm} (\dagger_{SMC.Rel} \alpha) = \dagger_{DG.Rel} \alpha$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas-with [

folded smc-dg-smc-Rel smcf-dghm-smcf-dag-Rel, unfolded slicing-simps
]:

$smcf\text{-dag-}Rel\text{-}ObjMap\text{-}vsv [smc\text{-}Rel\text{-}cs\text{-}intros] = dghm\text{-}dag\text{-}Rel\text{-}ObjMap\text{-}vsv$
and $smcf\text{-dag-}Rel\text{-}ObjMap\text{-}vdomain [smc\text{-}Rel\text{-}cs\text{-}simps] =$
 $dghm\text{-}dag\text{-}Rel\text{-}ObjMap\text{-}vdomain$
and $smcf\text{-dag-}Rel\text{-}ObjMap\text{-}app [smc\text{-}Rel\text{-}cs\text{-}simps] = dghm\text{-}dag\text{-}Rel\text{-}ObjMap\text{-}app$
and $smcf\text{-dag-}Rel\text{-}ObjMap\text{-}vrange [smc\text{-}Rel\text{-}cs\text{-}simps] = dghm\text{-}dag\text{-}Rel\text{-}ObjMap\text{-}vrange$
and $smcf\text{-dag-}Rel\text{-}ArrMap\text{-}vsv [smc\text{-}Rel\text{-}cs\text{-}intros] = dghm\text{-}dag\text{-}Rel\text{-}ArrMap\text{-}vsv$
and $smcf\text{-dag-}Rel\text{-}ArrMap\text{-}vdomain [smc\text{-}Rel\text{-}cs\text{-}simps] =$
 $dghm\text{-}dag\text{-}Rel\text{-}ArrMap\text{-}vdomain$
and $smcf\text{-dag-}Rel\text{-}ArrMap\text{-}app [smc\text{-}Rel\text{-}cs\text{-}simps] = dghm\text{-}dag\text{-}Rel\text{-}ArrMap\text{-}app$
and $smcf\text{-dag-}Rel\text{-}ArrMap\text{-}app\text{-}vdomain [smc\text{-}cs\text{-}simps] =$
 $dghm\text{-}dag\text{-}Rel\text{-}ArrMap\text{-}app\text{-}vdomain$
and $smcf\text{-dag-}Rel\text{-}ArrMap\text{-}app\text{-}vrange [smc\text{-}cs\text{-}simps] =$
 $dghm\text{-}dag\text{-}Rel\text{-}ArrMap\text{-}app\text{-}vrange$
and $smcf\text{-dag-}Rel\text{-}ArrMap\text{-}vrange [smc\text{-}Rel\text{-}cs\text{-}simps] = dghm\text{-}dag\text{-}Rel\text{-}ArrMap\text{-}vrange$
and $smcf\text{-dag-}Rel\text{-}ArrMap\text{-}app\text{-}iff [smc\text{-}cs\text{-}simps] = dghm\text{-}dag\text{-}Rel\text{-}ArrMap\text{-}app\text{-}iff$
and $smcf\text{-dag-}Rel\text{-}app\text{-}is\text{-}arr = dghm\text{-}dag\text{-}Rel\text{-}ArrMap\text{-}app\text{-}is\text{-}arr$

Canonical dagger is a contravariant isomorphism of Rel

lemma (in \mathcal{Z}) $smcf\text{-dag-}Rel\text{-is-iso-semifunctor}$:

$\dagger_{SMC.Rel} \alpha : op-smc (smc\text{-}Rel \alpha) \leftrightarrow_{SMC.iso\alpha} smc\text{-}Rel \alpha$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Further properties of the canonical dagger

lemma (in \mathcal{Z}) $smcf\text{-cn-comp-smcf-dag-}Rel\text{-smcf-dag-}Rel$:

$\dagger_{SMC.Rel} \alpha \circ SMCF \circ \dagger_{SMC.Rel} \alpha = smcf\text{-id} (smc\text{-}Rel \alpha)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $smcf\text{-dag-}Rel\text{-}ArrMap\text{-}smc\text{-}Rel\text{-}Comp$:

assumes $S : b \mapsto_{smc\text{-}Rel \alpha} c$ **and** $T : a \mapsto_{smc\text{-}Rel \alpha} b$

shows $\dagger_{SMC.Rel} \alpha (ArrMap)(S \circ_{A smc-Rel \alpha} T) = \dagger_{SMC.Rel} \alpha (ArrMap)(T) \circ_{A smc-Rel \alpha} \dagger_{SMC.Rel} \alpha (ArrMap)(S)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

4.11.4 Monic arrow and epic arrow

The conditions for an arrow of Rel to be either monic or epic are outlined in nLab [3]⁶.

context

begin

private lemma $smc\text{-}Rel\text{-}is\text{-}monic\text{-}arr\text{-}vsubset$:

```
assumes T : A ↪smc-Rel α B
and R : A' ↪smc-Rel α A
and S : A' ↪smc-Rel α A
and T ∘A smc-Rel α R = T ∘A smc-Rel α S
and ⋀y z X.
[[ y ⊆o A; z ⊆o A; T(ArrVal) ‘ y = X; T(ArrVal) ‘ z = X ]] ==> y = z
shows R(ArrVal) ⊆o S(ArrVal)
⟨proof⟩
```

lemma $smc\text{-}Rel\text{-}is\text{-}monic\text{-}arrI$:

```
assumes T : A ↪smc-Rel α B
and ⋀y z X. [[ y ⊆o A; z ⊆o A; T(ArrVal) ‘ y = X; T(ArrVal) ‘ z = X ]] ==>
y = z
shows T : A ↪mons smc-Rel α B
⟨proof⟩
```

end

lemma $smc\text{-}Rel\text{-}is\text{-}monic\text{-}arrD[dest]$:

```
assumes T : A ↪mons smc-Rel α B
and y ⊆o A
and z ⊆o A
and T(ArrVal) ‘ y = X
and T(ArrVal) ‘ z = X
shows y = z
⟨proof⟩
```

lemma $smc\text{-}Rel\text{-}is\text{-}monic\text{-}arr$:

```
T : A ↪mons smc-Rel α B ↔
T : A ↪smc-Rel α B ∧
(
  ⋀y z X.
    y ⊆o A —>
    z ⊆o A —>
    (T(ArrVal)) ‘ y = X —>
    (T(ArrVal)) ‘ z = X —>
    y = z
)
⟨proof⟩
```

lemma $smc\text{-}Rel\text{-}is\text{-}monic\text{-}arr\text{-}is\text{-}epic\text{-}arr$:

```
assumes T : A ↪smc-Rel α B
and (daggerSMC.Rel α(ArrMap)(T)) : B ↪mons smc-Rel α A
shows T : A ↪epi smc-Rel α B
⟨proof⟩
```

⁶<https://ncatlab.org/nlab/show/Rel>

```

lemma smc-Rel-is-epic-arr-is-monic-arr:
  assumes  $T : A \xrightarrow{\text{epi}}_{\text{smc-Rel } \alpha} B$ 
  shows  $\dagger_{\text{SMC.Rel } \alpha}(\text{ArrMap})(T) : B \xrightarrow{\text{mono}}_{\text{smc-Rel } \alpha} A$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma smc-Rel-is-epic-arrI:
  assumes  $T : A \xrightarrow{\text{smc-Rel } \alpha} B$ 
  and  $\wedge y z X. [[y \subseteq_0 B; z \subseteq_0 B; T(\text{ArrVal}) -'_{\circ} y = X; T(\text{ArrVal}) -'_{\circ} z = X]] \implies y = z$ 
  shows  $T : A \xrightarrow{\text{epi}}_{\text{smc-Rel } \alpha} B$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma smc-Rel-is-epic-arrD[dest]:
  assumes  $T : A \xrightarrow{\text{epi}}_{\text{smc-Rel } \alpha} B$ 
  and  $y \subseteq_0 B$ 
  and  $z \subseteq_0 B$ 
  and  $T(\text{ArrVal}) -'_{\circ} y = X$ 
  and  $T(\text{ArrVal}) -'_{\circ} z = X$ 
  shows  $y = z$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma smc-Rel-is-epic-arr:
   $T : A \xrightarrow{\text{epi}}_{\text{smc-Rel } \alpha} B \leftrightarrow$ 
   $T : A \xrightarrow{\text{smc-Rel } \alpha} B \wedge$ 
  (
     $\forall y z X.$ 
     $y \subseteq_0 B \longrightarrow$ 
     $z \subseteq_0 B \longrightarrow$ 
     $T(\text{ArrVal}) -'_{\circ} y = X \longrightarrow$ 
     $T(\text{ArrVal}) -'_{\circ} z = X \longrightarrow$ 
     $y = z$ 
  )
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

```

4.11.5 Terminal object, initial object and null object

An object in the semicategory Rel is terminal/initial/null if and only if it is the empty set (see nLab [3])⁷.

```

lemma (in  $\mathcal{Z}$ ) smc-Rel-obj-terminal: obj-terminal (smc-Rel  $\alpha$ )  $A \leftrightarrow A = 0$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma (in  $\mathcal{Z}$ ) smc-Rel-obj-initial: obj-initial (smc-Rel  $\alpha$ )  $A \leftrightarrow A = 0$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma (in  $\mathcal{Z}$ ) smc-Rel-obj-terminal-obj-initial:
  obj-initial (smc-Rel  $\alpha$ )  $A \leftrightarrow$  obj-terminal (smc-Rel  $\alpha$ )  $A$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma (in  $\mathcal{Z}$ ) smc-Rel-obj-null: obj-null (smc-Rel  $\alpha$ )  $A \leftrightarrow A = 0$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

```

⁷<https://ncatlab.org/nlab/show/database+of+categories>

4.11.6 Zero arrow

A zero arrow for Rel is any admissible V -arrow, such that its value is the empty set. A reference for this result is not given, but the result is not expected to be original.

lemma (in \mathcal{Z}) $smc\text{-}Rel\text{-}is\text{-}zero\text{-}arr$:

assumes $A \in_{\circ} smc\text{-}Rel \alpha(\text{Obj})$ **and** $B \in_{\circ} smc\text{-}Rel \alpha(\text{Obj})$

shows $T : A \mapsto_{0smc\text{-}Rel} B \longleftrightarrow T = [0, A, B]_{\circ}$

{proof}

4.12 *Par* as a semicategory

4.12.1 Background

The methodology chosen for the exposition of *Par* as a semicategory is analogous to the one used in the previous chapter for the exposition of *Par* as a digraph.

named-theorems *smc-Par-CS-simps*

named-theorems *smc-Par-CS-intros*

lemmas (in arr-Par) [*smc-Par-CS-simps*] =
dg-Rel-shared-CS-simps

lemmas (in arr-Par) [*smc-CS-intros*, *smc-Par-CS-intros*] =
arr-Par-axioms'

lemmas [*smc-Par-CS-simps*] =
dg-Rel-shared-CS-simps
arr-Par.arr-Par-length
arr-Par-comp-Par-id-Par-left
arr-Par-comp-Par-id-Par-right

lemmas [*smc-Par-CS-intros*] =
dg-Rel-shared-CS-intros
arr-Par-comp-Par

4.12.2 *Par* as a semicategory

Definition and elementary properties

definition *smc-Par* :: $V \Rightarrow V$

where *smc-Par* α =

```
[  
  Vset  $\alpha$ ,  
  set { $T$ . arr- $\alpha$   $T$ },  
  ( $\lambda T \in \circ$  set { $T$ . arr- $\alpha$   $T$ }.  $T(\text{ArrDom})$ ),  
  ( $\lambda T \in \circ$  set { $T$ . arr- $\alpha$   $T$ }.  $T(\text{ArrCod})$ ),  
  ( $\lambda ST \in \circ$  composable-arrs (dg- $\alpha$ ).  $ST(0) \circ_{\text{Rel}} ST(1_N)$ )  
]
```

Components.

lemma *smc-Par-components*:

shows *smc-Par* $\alpha(\text{Obj})$ = *Vset* α

and *smc-Par* $\alpha(\text{Arr})$ = *set* { T . arr- α T }

and *smc-Par* $\alpha(\text{Dom})$ = ($\lambda T \in \circ$ set { T . arr- α T }. $T(\text{ArrDom})$)

and *smc-Par* $\alpha(\text{Cod})$ = ($\lambda T \in \circ$ set { T . arr- α T }. $T(\text{ArrCod})$)

and *smc-Par* $\alpha(\text{Comp})$ = ($\lambda ST \in \circ$ composable-arrs (dg- α). $ST(0) \circ_{\text{Rel}} ST(1_N)$)

{*proof*}

Slicing.

lemma *smc-dg-smc-Par*: *smc-dg* (*smc-Par* α) = *dg-Par* α
{*proof*}

lemmas-with [*folded smc-dg-smc-Par*, *unfolded slicing-simps*]:

smc-Par-Obj-iff = *dg-Par-Obj-iff*

and *smc-Par-Arr-iff* [*smc-Par-CS-simps*] = *dg-Par-Arr-iff*

and *smc-Par-Dom-vsv* [*smc-Par-CS-intros*] = *dg-Par-Dom-vsv*

and *smc-Par-Dom-vdomain* [*smc-Par-CS-simps*] = *dg-Par-Dom-vdomain*

and *smc-Par-Dom-vrange* = *dg-Par-Dom-vrange*

```

and smc-Par-Dom-app[smc-Par-CS-simps] = dg-Par-Dom-app
and smc-Par-Cod-vsv[smc-Par-CS-intros] = dg-Par-Cod-vsv
and smc-Par-Cod-vdomain[smc-Par-CS-simps] = dg-Par-Cod-vdomain
and smc-Par-Cod-vrange = dg-Par-Cod-vrange
and smc-Par-Cod-app[smc-Par-CS-simps] = dg-Par-Cod-app
and smc-Par-is-arrI = dg-Par-is-arrI
and smc-Par-is-arrD = dg-Par-is-arrD
and smc-Par-is-arrE = dg-Par-is-arrE

```

lemmas [smc-CS-simps] = smc-Par-is-arrD(2,3)

lemmas [smc-Par-CS-intros] = smc-Par-is-arrI

lemmas-with (in \mathcal{Z}) [folded smc-dg-smc-Par, unfolded slicing-simps]:
 smc-Par-Hom-vifunction-in-Vset = dg-Par-Hom-vifunction-in-Vset
and smc-Par-incl-Par-is-arr = dg-Par-incl-Par-is-arr
and smc-Par-incl-Par-is-arr'[smc-Par-CS-intros] = dg-Par-incl-Par-is-arr'

lemmas [smc-Par-CS-intros] = $\mathcal{Z}.\text{smc-Par-incl-Par-is-arr}'$

Composable arrows

lemma smc-Par-composable-arrs-dg-Par:
 composable-arrs (dg-Par α) = composable-arrs (smc-Par α)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma smc-Par-Comp:
 smc-Par $\alpha(\text{Comp}) = (\lambda ST \in \circ \text{composable-arrs } (\text{smc-Par } \alpha). ST(\emptyset) \circ_{\text{Rel}} ST(\mathbb{1}_N))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Composition

lemma smc-Par-Comp-app[smc-Par-CS-simps]:
assumes $S : B \mapsto_{\text{smc-Par } \alpha} C$ **and** $T : A \mapsto_{\text{smc-Par } \alpha} B$
shows $S \circ_A \text{smc-Par } \alpha T = S \circ_{\text{Rel}} T$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma smc-Par-Comp-vdomain: $\mathcal{D}_\circ (\text{smc-Par } \alpha(\text{Comp})) = \text{composable-arrs } (\text{smc-Par } \alpha)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (in \mathcal{Z}) smc-Par-Comp-vrange: $\mathcal{R}_\circ (\text{smc-Par } \alpha(\text{Comp})) \subseteq \text{set } \{T. \text{arr-Par } \alpha T\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Par is a semicategory

lemma (in \mathcal{Z}) semicategory-smc-Par: semicategory α (smc-Par α)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Par is a wide subsemicategory of Rel

lemma (in \mathcal{Z}) wide-subsemicategory-smc-Par-smc-Rel:
 $\text{smc-Par } \alpha \subseteq_{SMC.wide\alpha} \text{smc-Rel } \alpha$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

4.12.3 Monic arrow and epic arrow

lemma smc-Par-is-monnic-arrI[intro]:
assumes $T : A \mapsto_{\text{smc-Par } \alpha} B$ **and** $v11(T(\text{ArrVal}))$ **and** $\mathcal{D}_\circ (T(\text{ArrVal})) = A$
shows $T : A \mapsto_{\text{monsmc-Par } \alpha} B$

{proof}

lemma *smc-Par-is-monic-arrD*:

assumes $T : A \xrightarrow{\text{mon smc-Par } \alpha} B$
shows $T : A \xrightarrow{\text{smc-Par } \alpha} B$ **and** $v11(T(\text{ArrVal})) \text{ and } \mathcal{D}_\circ(T(\text{ArrVal})) = A$
{proof}

lemma *smc-Par-is-monic-arr*:

$T : A \xrightarrow{\text{mon smc-Par } \alpha} B \leftrightarrow$
 $T : A \xrightarrow{\text{smc-Par } \alpha} B \wedge v11(T(\text{ArrVal})) \wedge \mathcal{D}_\circ(T(\text{ArrVal})) = A$
{proof}

context

begin

private lemma *smc-Par-is-epic-arr-vsubset*:

assumes $T : A \xrightarrow{\text{smc-Par } \alpha} B$
and $\mathcal{R}_\circ(T(\text{ArrVal})) = B$
and $R : B \xrightarrow{\text{smc-Par } \alpha} C$
and $S : B \xrightarrow{\text{smc-Par } \alpha} C$
and $R \circ_A \text{smc-Par } \alpha T = S \circ_A \text{smc-Par } \alpha T$
shows $R(\text{ArrVal}) \subseteq_\circ S(\text{ArrVal})$
{proof}

lemma *smc-Par-is-epic-arrI*:

assumes $T : A \xrightarrow{\text{smc-Par } \alpha} B$ **and** $\mathcal{R}_\circ(T(\text{ArrVal})) = B$
shows $T : A \xrightarrow{\text{epi smc-Par } \alpha} B$
{proof}

lemma *smc-Par-is-epic-arrD*:

assumes $T : A \xrightarrow{\text{epi smc-Par } \alpha} B$
shows $T : A \xrightarrow{\text{smc-Par } \alpha} B$ **and** $\mathcal{R}_\circ(T(\text{ArrVal})) = B$
{proof}

end

lemma *smc-Par-is-epic-arr*:

$T : A \xrightarrow{\text{epi smc-Par } \alpha} B \leftrightarrow T : A \xrightarrow{\text{smc-Par } \alpha} B \wedge \mathcal{R}_\circ(T(\text{ArrVal})) = B$
{proof}

4.12.4 Terminal object, initial object and null object

lemma (in \mathcal{Z}) *smc-Par-obj-terminal*: *obj-terminal* (*smc-Par* α) $A \leftrightarrow A = 0$
{proof}

lemma (in \mathcal{Z}) *smc-Par-obj-initial*: *obj-initial* (*smc-Par* α) $A \leftrightarrow A = 0$
{proof}

lemma (in \mathcal{Z}) *smc-Par-obj-terminal-obj-initial*:
obj-initial (*smc-Par* α) $A \leftrightarrow \text{obj-terminal } (\text{smc-Par } \alpha) A$
{proof}

lemma (in \mathcal{Z}) *smc-Par-obj-null*: *obj-null* (*smc-Par* α) $A \leftrightarrow A = 0$
{proof}

4.12.5 Zero arrow

lemma (in \mathcal{Z}) *smc-Par-is-zero-arr*:

assumes $A \in_{\circ} smc\text{-Par } \alpha(\text{Obj})$ **and** $B \in_{\circ} smc\text{-Par } \alpha(\text{Obj})$
shows $T : A \mapsto_{smc\text{-Par } \alpha} B \leftrightarrow T = [0, A, B]_{\circ}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

4.13 Set as a semicategory

4.13.1 Background

The methodology chosen for the exposition of *Set* as a semicategory is analogous to the one used in the previous chapter for the exposition of *Set* as a digraph.

named-theorems *smc-Set-CS-simps*
named-theorems *smc-Set-CS-intros*

lemmas (in arr-Set) [*smc-Set-CS-simps*] =
dg-Rel-shared-CS-simps

lemmas (in arr-Set) [*smc-CS-intros*, *smc-Set-CS-intros*] =
arr-Set-axioms'

lemmas [*smc-Set-CS-simps*] =
dg-Rel-shared-CS-simps
arr-Set.arr-Set-ArrVal-vdomain
arr-Set-comp-Set-id-Set-left
arr-Set-comp-Set-id-Set-right

lemmas [*smc-Set-CS-intros*] =
dg-Rel-shared-CS-intros
arr-Set-comp-Set

4.13.2 Set as a semicategory

Definition and elementary properties

definition *smc-Set* :: $V \Rightarrow V$
where *smc-Set* α =
[
Vset α ,
set { T . *arr-Set* α T },
 $(\lambda T \in \circ \text{set} \{T\}. \text{arr-Set } \alpha \ T). \ T(\text{ArrDom})$),
 $(\lambda T \in \circ \text{set} \{T\}. \text{arr-Set } \alpha \ T). \ T(\text{ArrCod})$),
 $(\lambda ST \in \circ \text{composable-arrs} \ (dg\text{-Set } \alpha). \ ST([0]) \circ_{Rel} ST([1_N]))$
]. \circ

Components.

lemma *smc-Set-components*:
shows *smc-Set* $\alpha([Obj]) = Vset \alpha$
and *smc-Set* $\alpha([Arr]) = set \{T. \text{arr-Set } \alpha \ T\}$
and *smc-Set* $\alpha([Dom]) = (\lambda T \in \circ \text{set} \{T\}. \text{arr-Set } \alpha \ T). \ T(\text{ArrDom})$
and *smc-Set* $\alpha([Cod]) = (\lambda T \in \circ \text{set} \{T\}. \text{arr-Set } \alpha \ T). \ T(\text{ArrCod})$
and *smc-Set* $\alpha([Comp]) = (\lambda ST \in \circ \text{composable-arrs} \ (dg\text{-Set } \alpha). \ ST([0]) \circ_{Rel} ST([1_N]))$
{proof}

Slicing.

lemma *smc-dg-smc-Set*: *smc-dg* (*smc-Set* α) = *dg-Set* α
{proof}

lemmas-with [*folded smc-dg-smc-Set*, *unfolded slicing-simps*]:
smc-Set-Obj-iff = *dg-Set-Obj-iff*
and *smc-Set-Arr-iff*[*smc-Set-CS-simps*] = *dg-Set-Arr-iff*
and *smc-Set-Dom-vsv*[*smc-Set-CS-intros*] = *dg-Set-Dom-vsv*
and *smc-Set-Dom-vdomain*[*smc-Set-CS-simps*] = *dg-Set-Dom-vdomain*
and *smc-Set-Dom-vrange* = *dg-Set-Dom-vrange*

```

and smc-Set-Dom-app[smc-Set-CS-simps] = dg-Set-Dom-app
and smc-Set-Cod-vsv[smc-Set-CS-intros] = dg-Set-Cod-vsv
and smc-Set-Cod-vdomain[smc-Set-CS-simps] = dg-Set-Cod-vdomain
and smc-Set-Cod-vrange = dg-Set-Cod-vrange
and smc-Set-Cod-app[smc-Set-CS-simps] = dg-Set-Cod-app
and smc-Set-is-arrI = dg-Set-is-arrI
and smc-Set-is-arrD = dg-Set-is-arrD
and smc-Set-is-arrE = dg-Set-is-arrE
and smc-Set-ArrVal-vdomain[smc-Set-CS-simps] = dg-Set-ArrVal-vdomain
and smc-Set-ArrVal-app-vrange[smc-Set-CS-intros] = dg-Set-ArrVal-app-vrange

```

lemmas [smc-CS-simps] = smc-Set-is-arrD(2,3)

lemmas-with (in \mathcal{Z}) [folded smc-dg-smc-Set, unfolded slicing-simps]:
 smc-Set-Hom-vifunction-in-Vset = dg-Set-Hom-vifunction-in-Vset
and smc-Set-incl-Set-is-arr = dg-Set-incl-Set-is-arr

lemmas [smc-Set-CS-intros] =
 smc-Set-is-arrI

lemma (in \mathcal{Z}) smc-Set-incl-Set-is-arr'[smc-CS-intros, smc-Set-CS-intros]:
assumes $A \in_{\circ} \text{smc-Set } \alpha(\text{Obj})$
and $B \in_{\circ} \text{smc-Set } \alpha(\text{Obj})$
and $A \subseteq_{\circ} B$
and $A' = A$
and $B' = B$
and $\mathfrak{C}' = \text{smc-Set } \alpha$
shows incl-Set $A B : A' \mapsto_{\mathfrak{C}'} B'$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemmas [smc-Set-CS-intros] = $\mathcal{Z}.\text{smc-Set-incl-Set-is-arr}'$

Composable arrows

lemma smc-Set-composable-arrs-dg-Set:
 composable-arrs (dg-Set α) = composable-arrs (smc-Set α)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma smc-Set-Comp:
 smc-Set $\alpha(\text{Comp}) =$
 $V\text{Lambda} (\text{composable-arrs } (\text{smc-Set } \alpha)) (\lambda ST. ST(\emptyset) \circ_{\text{Rel}} ST(\mathbb{1}_N))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Composition

lemma smc-Set-Comp-app[smc-Set-CS-simps]:
assumes $S : b \mapsto_{\text{smc-Set } \alpha} c$ **and** $T : a \mapsto_{\text{smc-Set } \alpha} b$
shows $S \circ_{A \text{smc-Set } \alpha} T = S \circ_{\text{Set}} T$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma smc-Set-Comp-vdomain: $\mathcal{D}_{\circ} (\text{smc-Set } \alpha(\text{Comp})) = \text{composable-arrs } (\text{smc-Set } \alpha)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (in \mathcal{Z}) smc-Set-Comp-vrange:
 $\mathcal{R}_{\circ} (\text{smc-Set } \alpha(\text{Comp})) \subseteq_{\circ} \text{set } \{T. \text{arr-Set } \alpha T\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma smc-Set-composable-vrange-vdomain[smc-Set-CS-intros]:

assumes $g : b \mapsto_{smc\text{-}Set} \alpha c$ **and** $f : a \mapsto_{smc\text{-}Set} \alpha b$
shows $\mathcal{R}_o(f(\text{ArrVal})) \subseteq_o \mathcal{D}_o(g(\text{ArrVal}))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *smc-Set-Comp-ArrVal[smc-CS-simps]*:
assumes $S : y \mapsto_{smc\text{-}Set} \alpha z$ **and** $T : x \mapsto_{smc\text{-}Set} \alpha y$ **and** $a \in_o x$
shows $(S \circ_{smc\text{-}Set} \alpha T)(\text{ArrVal})(a) = S(\text{ArrVal})(T(\text{ArrVal})(a))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Set is a semicategory

lemma *(in Z) semicategory-smc-Set: semicategory α (smc-Set α)*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Set is a wide subsemicategory of Par

lemma *(in Z) wide-subsemicategory-smc-Set-smc-Par:*
 $smc\text{-}Set \alpha \subseteq_{SMC.wide\alpha} smc\text{-}Par \alpha$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

4.13.3 Monic arrow and epic arrow

lemma *smc-Set-is-monic-arrI:*
— See Chapter I-5 in [39]).
assumes $T : A \mapsto_{smc\text{-}Set} \alpha B$ **and** $v11(T(\text{ArrVal}))$ **and** $\mathcal{D}_o(T(\text{ArrVal})) = A$
shows $T : A \mapsto_{monsmc\text{-}Set} \alpha B$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *smc-Set-is-monic-arrD:*
assumes $T : A \mapsto_{monsmc\text{-}Set} \alpha B$
shows $T : A \mapsto_{smc\text{-}Set} \alpha B$ **and** $v11(T(\text{ArrVal}))$ **and** $\mathcal{D}_o(T(\text{ArrVal})) = A$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *smc-Set-is-monic-arr:*
 $T : A \mapsto_{monsmc\text{-}Set} \alpha B \leftrightarrow$
 $T : A \mapsto_{smc\text{-}Set} \alpha B \wedge v11(T(\text{ArrVal})) \wedge \mathcal{D}_o(T(\text{ArrVal})) = A$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

An epic arrow in *Set* is a total surjective function (see Chapter I-5 in [39]).

lemma *smc-Set-is-epic-arrI:*
assumes $T : A \mapsto_{smc\text{-}Set} \alpha B$ **and** $\mathcal{R}_o(T(\text{ArrVal})) = B$
shows $T : A \mapsto_{epismc\text{-}Set} \alpha B$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *smc-Set-is-epic-arrD:*
assumes $T : A \mapsto_{epismc\text{-}Set} \alpha B$
shows $T : A \mapsto_{smc\text{-}Set} \alpha B$ **and** $\mathcal{R}_o(T(\text{ArrVal})) = B$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *smc-Set-is-epic-arr:*
 $T : A \mapsto_{epismc\text{-}Set} \alpha B \leftrightarrow T : A \mapsto_{smc\text{-}Set} \alpha B \wedge \mathcal{R}_o(T(\text{ArrVal})) = B$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

4.13.4 Terminal object, initial object and null object

An object in *Set* is terminal if and only if it is a singleton set (see Chapter I-5 in [39]).

lemma *(in Z) smc-Set-obj-terminal:*
 $obj\text{-terminal } (smc\text{-}Set \alpha) A \leftrightarrow (\exists B \in_o Vset \alpha. A = set \{B\})$

{proof}

An object in Set is initial if and only if it is the empty set (see Chapter I-5 in [39]).

lemma (in \mathcal{Z}) $\text{smc-Set-obj-initial}: \text{obj-initial } (\text{smc-Set } \alpha) A \leftrightarrow A = 0$
{proof}

There are no null objects in Set (this is a trivial corollary of the above).

lemma (in \mathcal{Z}) $\text{smc-Set-obj-null}: \text{obj-null } (\text{smc-Set } \alpha) A \leftrightarrow \text{False}$
{proof}

4.13.5 Zero arrow

There are no zero arrows in Set (this result is a trivial corollary of the absence of null objects).

lemma (in \mathcal{Z}) $\text{smc-Set-is-zero-arr}: T : A \mapsto_0 \text{smc-Set } \alpha B \leftrightarrow \text{False}$
{proof}

4.14 $GRPH$ as a semicategory

4.14.1 Background

The methodology for the exposition of $GRPH$ as a semicategory is analogous to the one used in the previous chapter for the exposition of $GRPH$ as a digraph.

named-theorems *smc-GRPH-CS-simps*
named-theorems *smc-GRPH-CS-intros*

4.14.2 Definition and elementary properties

definition *smc-GRPH* :: $V \Rightarrow V$

where *smc-GRPH* $\alpha =$

```
[  
  set {C. digraph α ∈ C},  
  all-dghms α,  
  (λF ∈ all-dghms α. F(HomDom)),  
  (λF ∈ all-dghms α. F(HomCod)),  
  (λG ∈ composable-arrs (dg-GRPH α). G(0) ∘_{DGHM} G(1_N))  
]
```

Components.

lemma *smc-GRPH-components*:

```
shows smc-GRPH α(Obj) = set {C. digraph α ∈ C}  
and smc-GRPH α(Arr) = all-dghms α  
and smc-GRPH α(Dom) = (λF ∈ all-dghms α. F(HomDom))  
and smc-GRPH α(Cod) = (λF ∈ all-dghms α. F(HomCod))  
and smc-GRPH α(Comp) =  
(λG ∈ composable-arrs (dg-GRPH α). G(0) ∘_{DGHM} G(1_N))  
{proof}
```

Slicing.

lemma *smc-dg-GRPH*: $smc-dg(smc-GRPH \alpha) = dg-GRPH \alpha$
{proof}

lemmas-with [*folded smc-dg-GRPH, unfolded slicing-simps*]:

```
smc-GRPH-ObjI = dg-GRPH-ObjI  
and smc-GRPH-ObjD = dg-GRPH-ObjD  
and smc-GRPH-ObjE = dg-GRPH-ObjE  
and smc-GRPH-Obj-iff[smc-GRPH-CS-simps] = dg-GRPH-Obj-iff  
and smc-GRPH-Dom-app[smc-GRPH-CS-simps] = dg-GRPH-Dom-app  
and smc-GRPH-Cod-app[smc-GRPH-CS-simps] = dg-GRPH-Cod-app  
and smc-GRPH-is-arrI = dg-GRPH-is-arrI  
and smc-GRPH-is-arrD = dg-GRPH-is-arrD  
and smc-GRPH-is-arrE = dg-GRPH-is-arrE  
and smc-GRPH-is-arr-iff[smc-GRPH-CS-simps] = dg-GRPH-is-arr-iff
```

4.14.3 Composable arrows

lemma *smc-GRPH-composable-arrs-dg-GRPH*:
composable-arrs ($dg-GRPH \alpha$) = *composable-arrs* ($smc-GRPH \alpha$)
{proof}

lemma *smc-GRPH-Comp*:

```
smc-GRPH α(Comp) = (λG ∈ composable-arrs (smc-GRPH α). G(0) ∘_{DGHM} G(1_N))  
{proof}
```

4.14.4 Composition

```
lemma smc-GRPH-Comp-app:
  assumes  $\mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{B} \hookrightarrow_{smc-GRPH \alpha} \mathfrak{C}$  and  $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \hookrightarrow_{smc-GRPH \alpha} \mathfrak{B}$ 
  shows  $\mathfrak{G} \circ_A smc-GRPH \alpha \mathfrak{F} = \mathfrak{G} \circ_{DGHM} \mathfrak{F}$ 
  {proof}
```

lemma smc-GRPH-Comp-vdomain:

```
 $D_\circ (smc-GRPH \alpha (Comp)) = composable-arrs (smc-GRPH \alpha)$ 
  {proof}
```

4.14.5 GRPH is a semicategory

```
lemma (in  $\mathcal{Z}$ ) tiny-semicategory-smc-GRPH:
  assumes  $\mathcal{Z} \beta$  and  $\alpha \in_0 \beta$ 
  shows tiny-semicategory  $\beta$  ( $smc-GRPH \alpha$ )
  {proof}
```

4.14.6 Initial object

```
lemma (in  $\mathcal{Z}$ ) smc-GRPH-obj-initialI: obj-initial ( $smc-GRPH \alpha$ ) dg-0
  {proof}
```

```
lemma (in  $\mathcal{Z}$ ) smc-GRPH-obj-initialD:
  assumes obj-initial ( $smc-GRPH \alpha$ )  $\mathfrak{A}$ 
  shows  $\mathfrak{A} = dg-0$ 
  {proof}
```

```
lemma (in  $\mathcal{Z}$ ) smc-GRPH-obj-initialE:
  assumes obj-initial ( $smc-GRPH \alpha$ )  $\mathfrak{A}$ 
  obtains  $\mathfrak{A} = dg-0$ 
  {proof}
```

```
lemma (in  $\mathcal{Z}$ ) smc-GRPH-obj-initial-iff[smc-GRPH-CS-simps]:
  obj-initial ( $smc-GRPH \alpha$ )  $\mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow \mathfrak{A} = dg-0$ 
  {proof}
```

4.14.7 Terminal object

```
lemma (in  $\mathcal{Z}$ ) smc-GRPH-obj-terminalI[smc-GRPH-CS-intros]:
  assumes  $a \in_0 Vset \alpha$  and  $f \in_0 Vset \alpha$ 
  shows obj-terminal ( $smc-GRPH \alpha$ ) ( $dg-1 a f$ )
  {proof}
```

```
lemma (in  $\mathcal{Z}$ ) smc-GRPH-obj-terminalE:
  assumes obj-terminal ( $smc-GRPH \alpha$ )  $\mathfrak{B}$ 
  obtains  $a f$  where  $a \in_0 Vset \alpha$  and  $f \in_0 Vset \alpha$  and  $\mathfrak{B} = dg-1 a f$ 
  {proof}
```

4.15 *SemiCAT* as a digraph

4.15.1 Background

SemiCAT is usually defined as a category of semicategories and semifunctors (e.g., see [3]⁸). However, there is little that can prevent one from exposing *SemiCAT* as a digraph and provide additional structure gradually in subsequent theories. Thus, in this section, α -*SemiCAT* is defined as a digraph of semicategories and semifunctors in V_α .

```
named-theorems dg-SemiCAT-simps
named-theorems dg-SemiCAT-intros
```

4.15.2 Definition and elementary properties

```
definition dg-SemiCAT :: V => V
```

```
where dg-SemiCAT α =
```

```
[  
  set {C. semicategory α C},  
  all-smcfs α,  
  (λF ∈ all-smcfs α. F(HomDom)),  
  (λF ∈ all-smcfs α. F(HomCod))  
]
```

Components.

```
lemma dg-SemiCAT-components:
```

```
shows dg-SemiCAT α(Obj) = set {C. semicategory α C}  
and dg-SemiCAT α(Arr) = all-smcfs α  
and dg-SemiCAT α(Dom) = (λF ∈ all-smcfs α. F(HomDom))  
and dg-SemiCAT α(Cod) = (λF ∈ all-smcfs α. F(HomCod))  
{proof}
```

4.15.3 Object

```
lemma dg-SemiCAT-ObjI:
```

```
assumes semicategory α A  
shows A ∈ dg-SemiCAT α(Obj)  
{proof}
```

```
lemma dg-SemiCAT-ObjD:
```

```
assumes A ∈ dg-SemiCAT α(Obj)  
shows semicategory α A  
{proof}
```

```
lemma dg-SemiCAT-ObjE:
```

```
assumes A ∈ dg-SemiCAT α(Obj)  
obtains semicategory α A  
{proof}
```

```
lemma dg-SemiCAT-Obj-iff[dg-SemiCAT-simps]:
```

```
A ∈ dg-SemiCAT α(Obj) ←→ semicategory α A  
{proof}
```

4.15.4 Domain and codomain

```
lemma [dg-SemiCAT-simps]:
```

```
assumes F ∈ all-smcfs α  
shows dg-SemiCAT-Dom-app: dg-SemiCAT α(Dom)(F) = F(HomDom)
```

⁸<https://ncatlab.org/nlab/show/semicategory>

and *dg-SemiCAT-Cod-app*: *dg-SemiCAT* $\alpha(\text{Cod})(\mathfrak{F}) = \mathfrak{F}(\text{HomCod})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

4.15.5 *SemiCAT* is a digraph

lemma (in \mathcal{Z}) *tiny-digraph-dg-SemiCAT*:
assumes $\mathcal{Z} \beta$ **and** $\alpha \epsilon_{\circ} \beta$
shows *tiny-digraph* β (*dg-SemiCAT* α)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

4.15.6 Arrow with a domain and a codomain

lemma *dg-SemiCAT-is-arrI*:
assumes $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
shows $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{dg\text{-SemiCAT } \alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *dg-SemiCAT-is-arrD*:
assumes $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{dg\text{-SemiCAT } \alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
shows $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *dg-SemiCAT-is-arrE*:
assumes $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{dg\text{-SemiCAT } \alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
obtains $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *dg-SemiCAT-is-arr-iff*[*dg-SemiCAT-simps*]:
 $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \mapsto_{dg\text{-SemiCAT } \alpha} \mathfrak{B} \longleftrightarrow \mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow_{SMC\alpha} \mathfrak{B}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

4.16 *SemiCAT* as a semicategory

4.16.1 Background

The subsection presents the theory of the semicategories of α -semicategories. It continues the development that was initiated in section 4.15.

named-theorems *smc-SemiCAT-simps*
named-theorems *smc-SemiCAT-intros*

4.16.2 Definition and elementary properties

definition *smc-SemiCAT* :: $V \Rightarrow V$

where *smc-SemiCAT* α =

```
[  
  set {C. semicategory α C},  
  all-smcfs α,  
  (λF ∈ all-smcfs α. F(HomDom)),  
  (λF ∈ all-smcfs α. F(HomCod)),  
  (λG ∈ composable-arrs (dg-SemiCAT α). G(0) ∘_{SMCF} G(1_N))  
].
```

Components.

lemma *smc-SemiCAT-components*:

```
shows smc-SemiCAT α(Obj) = set {C. semicategory α C}  
and smc-SemiCAT α(Arr) = all-smcfs α  
and smc-SemiCAT α(Dom) = (λF ∈ all-smcfs α. F(HomDom))  
and smc-SemiCAT α(Cod) = (λF ∈ all-smcfs α. F(HomCod))  
and smc-SemiCAT α(Comp) =  
  (λG ∈ composable-arrs (dg-SemiCAT α). G(0) ∘_{SMCF} G(1_N))  
{proof}
```

Slicing.

lemma *smc-dg-SemiCAT[smc-SemiCAT-simps]*: $smc\text{-}dg\text{-}(smc\text{-}SemiCAT \alpha) = dg\text{-}SemiCAT \alpha$
{proof}

lemmas-with [folded *smc-dg-SemiCAT*, unfolded *slicing-simps*]:

```
smc-SemiCAT-ObjI = dg-SemiCAT-ObjI  
and smc-SemiCAT-ObjD = dg-SemiCAT-ObjD  
and smc-SemiCAT-ObjE = dg-SemiCAT-ObjE  
and smc-SemiCAT-Obj-iff[smc-SemiCAT-simps] = dg-SemiCAT-Obj-iff  
and smc-SemiCAT-Dom-app[smc-SemiCAT-simps] = dg-SemiCAT-Dom-app  
and smc-SemiCAT-Cod-app[smc-SemiCAT-simps] = dg-SemiCAT-Cod-app  
and smc-SemiCAT-is-arrI = dg-SemiCAT-is-arrI  
and smc-SemiCAT-is-arrD = dg-SemiCAT-is-arrD  
and smc-SemiCAT-is-arrE = dg-SemiCAT-is-arrE  
and smc-SemiCAT-is-arr-iff[smc-SemiCAT-simps] = dg-SemiCAT-is-arr-iff
```

4.16.3 Composable arrows

lemma *smc-SemiCAT-composable-arrs-dg-SemiCAT*:

```
composable-arrs (dg-SemiCAT α) = composable-arrs (smc-SemiCAT α)  
{proof}
```

lemma *smc-SemiCAT-Comp*:

```
smc-SemiCAT α(Comp) =  
  (λG ∈ composable-arrs (smc-SemiCAT α). G(0) ∘_{DGHM} G(1_N))  
{proof}
```

4.16.4 Composition

```
lemma smc-SemiCAT-Comp-app[smc-SemiCAT-simps]:
  assumes  $\mathfrak{G} : \mathfrak{B} \hookrightarrow_{smc\text{-SemiCAT } \alpha} \mathfrak{C}$  and  $\mathfrak{F} : \mathfrak{A} \hookrightarrow_{smc\text{-SemiCAT } \alpha} \mathfrak{B}$ 
  shows  $\mathfrak{G} \circ_A smc\text{-SemiCAT } \alpha \mathfrak{F} = \mathfrak{G} \circ_{SMCF} \mathfrak{F}$ 
  {proof}
```

```
lemma smc-SemiCAT-Comp-vdomain[smc-SemiCAT-simps]:
   $D_\circ (smc\text{-SemiCAT } \alpha(\text{Comp})) = \text{composable-arrs } (smc\text{-SemiCAT } \alpha)$ 
  {proof}
```

```
lemma smc-SemiCAT-Comp-vrange:  $\mathcal{R}_\circ (smc\text{-SemiCAT } \alpha(\text{Comp})) \subseteq_\circ \text{all-smcfs } \alpha$ 
  {proof}
```

4.16.5 SemiCAT is a semicategory

```
lemma (in  $\mathcal{Z}$ ) tiny-semicategory-smc-SemiCAT:
  assumes  $\mathcal{Z} \beta$  and  $\alpha \in_\circ \beta$ 
  shows tiny-semicategory  $\beta$  ( $smc\text{-SemiCAT } \alpha$ )
  {proof}
```

4.16.6 Initial object

```
lemma (in  $\mathcal{Z}$ ) smc-SemiCAT-obj-initial: obj-initial ( $smc\text{-SemiCAT } \alpha$ )  $smc\text{-}0$ 
  {proof}
```

```
lemma (in  $\mathcal{Z}$ ) smc-SemiCAT-obj-initialD:
  assumes obj-initial ( $smc\text{-SemiCAT } \alpha$ )  $\mathfrak{A}$ 
  shows  $\mathfrak{A} = smc\text{-}0$ 
  {proof}
```

```
lemma (in  $\mathcal{Z}$ ) smc-SemiCAT-obj-initialE:
  assumes obj-initial ( $smc\text{-SemiCAT } \alpha$ )  $\mathfrak{A}$ 
  obtains  $\mathfrak{A} = smc\text{-}0$ 
  {proof}
```

```
lemma (in  $\mathcal{Z}$ ) smc-SemiCAT-obj-initial-iff[smc-SemiCAT-simps]:
  obj-initial ( $smc\text{-SemiCAT } \alpha$ )  $\mathfrak{A} \leftrightarrow \mathfrak{A} = smc\text{-}0$ 
  {proof}
```

4.16.7 Terminal object

```
lemma (in  $\mathcal{Z}$ ) smc-SemiCAT-obj-terminalI[smc-SemiCAT-intros]:
  assumes  $a \in_\circ Vset \alpha$  and  $f \in_\circ Vset \alpha$ 
  shows obj-terminal ( $smc\text{-SemiCAT } \alpha$ ) ( $smc\text{-}1 a f$ )
  {proof}
```

```
lemma (in  $\mathcal{Z}$ ) smc-SemiCAT-obj-terminalE:
  assumes obj-terminal ( $smc\text{-SemiCAT } \alpha$ )  $\mathfrak{B}$ 
  obtains  $a f$  where  $a \in_\circ Vset \alpha$  and  $f \in_\circ Vset \alpha$  and  $\mathfrak{B} = smc\text{-}1 a f$ 
  {proof}
```

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