

Formalization of Forcing in Isabelle/ZF

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March 17, 2025

Abstract

We formalize the theory of forcing in the set theory framework of Isabelle/ZF. Under the assumption of the existence of a countable transitive model of *ZFC*, we construct a proper generic extension and show that the latter also satisfies *ZFC*.

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1 Introduction

We formalize the theory of forcing. We work on top of the Isabelle/ZF framework developed by Paulson and Grabczewski [4]. Our mechanization is described in more detail in our papers [1] (LSFA 2018), [2], and [3] (IJCAR 2020).

Release notes

We have improved several aspects of our development before submitting it to the AFP:

1. Our session `Forcing` depends on the new release of `ZF-Constructible`.
2. We streamlined the commands for synthesizing renames and formulas.
3. The command that synthesizes formulas produces the lemmas for them (the synthesized term is a formula and the equivalence between the satisfaction of the synthesized term and the relativized term).
4. Consistently use of structured proofs using Isar (except for one coming from a schematic goal command).

A cross-linked HTML version of the development can be found at <https://cs.famaf.unc.edu.ar/~pedro/forcing/>.

2 Forcing notions

This theory defines a locale for forcing notions, that is, preorders with a distinguished maximum element.

```
theory Forcing_Notions
  imports ZF-Constructible.Relative
begin
```

2.1 Basic concepts

We say that two elements p, q are *compatible* if they have a lower bound in P

```
definition compat_in ::  $i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow o$  where
  compat_in( $A, r, p, q$ )  $\equiv \exists d \in A . \langle d, p \rangle \in r \wedge \langle d, q \rangle \in r$ 

definition
  is_compat_in ::  $[i \Rightarrow o, i, i, i, i] \Rightarrow o$  where
  is_compat_in( $M, A, r, p, q$ )  $\equiv \exists d[M] . d \in A \wedge (\exists dp[M] . pair(M, d, p, dp) \wedge dp \in r \wedge$ 
     $(\exists dq[M] . pair(M, d, q, dq) \wedge dq \in r))$ 
```

```

lemma compat_inI :
   $\llbracket d \in A ; \langle d,p \rangle \in r ; \langle d,g \rangle \in r \rrbracket \implies \text{compat\_in}(A,r,p,g)$ 
  by (auto simp add: compat_in_def)

lemma refl_compat:
   $\llbracket \text{refl}(A,r) ; \langle p,q \rangle \in r \mid p=q \mid \langle q,p \rangle \in r ; p \in A ; q \in A \rrbracket \implies \text{compat\_in}(A,r,p,q)$ 
  by (auto simp add: refl_def compat_inI)

lemma chain_compat:
   $\text{refl}(A,r) \implies \text{linear}(A,r) \implies (\forall p \in A. \forall q \in A. \text{compat\_in}(A,r,p,q))$ 
  by (simp add: refl_compatible linear_def)

lemma subset_fun_image:  $f:N \rightarrow P \implies f``N \subseteq P$ 
  by (auto simp add: image_fun apply_funtype)

lemma refl_monot_domain:  $\text{refl}(B,r) \implies A \subseteq B \implies \text{refl}(A,r)$ 
  unfolding refl_def by blast

definition
  antichain ::  $i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow o$  where
   $\text{antichain}(P,\text{leq},A) \equiv A \subseteq P \wedge (\forall p \in A. \forall q \in A. (\neg \text{compat\_in}(P,\text{leq},p,q)))$ 

definition
  ccc ::  $i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow o$  where
   $\text{ccc}(P,\text{leq}) \equiv \forall A. \text{antichain}(P,\text{leq},A) \longrightarrow |A| \leq \text{nat}$ 

locale forcing_notion =
  fixes  $P$   $\text{leq}$   $\text{one}$ 
  assumes  $\text{one\_in\_P}: \text{one} \in P$ 
  and  $\text{leq\_preord}: \text{preorder\_on}(P,\text{leq})$ 
  and  $\text{one\_max}: \forall p \in P. \langle p,\text{one} \rangle \in \text{leq}$ 
begin

abbreviation Leq ::  $[i, i] \Rightarrow o$  (infixl  $\trianglelefteq$  50)
  where  $x \trianglelefteq y \equiv \langle x,y \rangle \in \text{leq}$ 

lemma refl_leq:
   $r \in P \implies r \trianglelefteq r$ 
  using leq_preord unfolding preorder_on_def refl_def by simp

```

A set D is *dense* if every element $p \in P$ has a lower bound in D .

```

definition
  dense ::  $i \Rightarrow o$  where
   $\text{dense}(D) \equiv \forall p \in P. \exists d \in D. d \trianglelefteq p$ 

```

There is also a weaker definition which asks for a lower bound in D only for the elements below some fixed element q .

definition

```

dense_below ::  $i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow o$  where
dense_below( $D, q$ )  $\equiv \forall p \in P. p \leq q \rightarrow (\exists d \in D. d \in P \wedge d \leq p)$ 

lemma  $P\_dense$ :  $dense(P)$ 
  by (insert  $leq\_preord$ , auto simp add: preorder_on_def refl_def dense_def)

definition
increasing ::  $i \Rightarrow o$  where
increasing( $F$ )  $\equiv \forall x \in F. \forall p \in P. x \leq p \rightarrow p \in F$ 

definition
compat ::  $i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow o$  where
compat( $p, q$ )  $\equiv compat\_in(P, leq, p, q)$ 

lemma  $leq\_transD$ :  $a \leq b \Rightarrow b \leq c \Rightarrow a \in P \Rightarrow b \in P \Rightarrow c \in P \Rightarrow a \leq c$ 
  using  $leq\_preord trans\_onD unfolding preorder\_on\_def$  by blast

lemma  $leq\_transD'$ :  $A \subseteq P \Rightarrow a \leq b \Rightarrow b \leq c \Rightarrow a \in A \Rightarrow b \in P \Rightarrow c \in P \Rightarrow a \leq c$ 
  using  $leq\_preord trans\_onD subsetD unfolding preorder\_on\_def$  by blast

lemma  $leq\_reflI$ :  $p \in P \Rightarrow p \leq p$ 
  using  $leq\_preord unfolding preorder\_on\_def refl\_def$  by blast

lemma  $compatD[dest!]$ :  $compat(p, q) \Rightarrow \exists d \in P. d \leq p \wedge d \leq q$ 
  unfolding compat_def compat_in_def .

abbreviation Incompatible ::  $[i, i] \Rightarrow o$  (infixl  $\perp\!\!\!\perp$  50)
  where  $p \perp q \equiv \neg compat(p, q)$ 

lemma  $compatI[intro!]$ :  $d \in P \Rightarrow d \leq p \Rightarrow d \leq q \Rightarrow compat(p, q)$ 
  unfolding compat_def compat_in_def by blast

lemma  $denseD[dest]$ :  $dense(D) \Rightarrow p \in P \Rightarrow \exists d \in D. d \leq p$ 
  unfolding dense_def by blast

lemma  $denseI[intro!]$ :  $\llbracket \bigwedge p. p \in P \Rightarrow \exists d \in D. d \leq p \rrbracket \Rightarrow dense(D)$ 
  unfolding dense_def by blast

lemma  $dense\_belowD[dest]$ :
  assumes  $dense\_below(D, p)$   $q \in P$   $q \leq p$ 
  shows  $\exists d \in D. d \in P \wedge d \leq q$ 
  using assms unfolding dense_below_def by simp

lemma  $dense\_belowI[intro!]$ :
  assumes  $\bigwedge q. q \in P \Rightarrow q \leq p \Rightarrow \exists d \in D. d \in P \wedge d \leq q$ 
  shows  $dense\_below(D, p)$ 

```

```

using assms unfolding dense_below_def by simp

lemma dense_below_cong: p ∈ P ==> D = D' ==> dense_below(D,p) <=> dense_below(D',p)
by blast

lemma dense_below_cong': p ∈ P ==> [A x. x ∈ P ==> Q(x) <=> Q'(x)] ==>
dense_below({q ∈ P. Q(q)},p) <=> dense_below({q ∈ P. Q'(q)},p)
by blast

lemma dense_below_mono: p ∈ P ==> D ⊆ D' ==> dense_below(D,p) ==> dense_below(D',p)
by blast

lemma dense_below_under:
assumes dense_below(D,p) p ∈ P q ∈ P q ≤ p
shows dense_below(D,q)
using assms leq_transD by blast

lemma ideal_dense_below:
assumes A q. q ∈ P ==> q ≤ p ==> q ∈ D
shows dense_below(D,p)
using assms leq_reflI by blast

lemma dense_below_dense_below:
assumes dense_below({q ∈ P. dense_below(D,q)},p) p ∈ P
shows dense_below(D,p)
using assms leq_transD leq_reflI by blast

```

definition

```

antichain :: i => o where
antichain(A) ≡ A ⊆ P ∧ (∀ p ∈ A. ∀ q ∈ A. (¬compat(p,q)))

```

A filter is an increasing set G with all its elements being compatible in G .

definition

```

filter :: i => o where
filter(G) ≡ G ⊆ P ∧ increasing(G) ∧ (∀ p ∈ G. ∀ q ∈ G. compat_in(G, leq, p, q))

```

```

lemma filterD : filter(G) ==> x ∈ G ==> x ∈ P
by (auto simp add : subsetD filter_def)

```

```

lemma filter_leqD : filter(G) ==> x ∈ G ==> y ∈ P ==> x ≤ y ==> y ∈ G
by (simp add: filter_def increasing_def)

```

```

lemma filter_imp_compat: filter(G) ==> p ∈ G ==> q ∈ G ==> compat(p,q)
unfolding filter_def compat_in_def compat_def by blast

```

```

lemma low_bound_filter: — says the compatibility is attained inside G
assumes filter(G) and p ∈ G and q ∈ G

```

```

shows  $\exists r \in G. r \leq p \wedge r \leq q$ 
using assms
unfolding compat_in_def filter_def by blast

```

We finally introduce the upward closure of a set and prove that the closure of A is a filter if its elements are compatible in A .

definition

```

upclosure ::  $i \Rightarrow i$  where
upclosure( $A$ )  $\equiv \{p \in P. \exists a \in A. a \leq p\}$ 

```

```

lemma upclosureI [intro] :  $p \in P \implies a \in A \implies a \leq p \implies p \in \text{upclosure}(A)$ 
by (simp add:upclosure_def, auto)

```

```

lemma upclosureE [elim] :
 $p \in \text{upclosure}(A) \implies (\bigwedge x. x \in P \implies a \in A \implies a \leq x \implies R) \implies R$ 
by (auto simp add:upclosure_def)

```

```

lemma upclosureD [dest] :
 $p \in \text{upclosure}(A) \implies \exists a \in A. (a \leq p) \wedge p \in P$ 
by (simp add:upclosure_def)

```

```

lemma upclosure_increasing :
assumes  $A \subseteq P$ 
shows increasing(upclosure( $A$ ))
unfolding increasing_def upclosure_def
using leq_transD'[OF ‹ $A \subseteq P$ ›] by auto

```

```

lemma upclosure_in_P:  $A \subseteq P \implies \text{upclosure}(A) \subseteq P$ 
using subsetI upclosure_def by simp

```

```

lemma A_sub_upclosure:  $A \subseteq P \implies A \subseteq \text{upclosure}(A)$ 
using subsetI leq_preord
unfolding upclosure_def preorder_on_def refl_def by auto

```

```

lemma elem_upclosure:  $A \subseteq P \implies x \in A \implies x \in \text{upclosure}(A)$ 
by (blast dest:A_sub_upclosure)

```

```

lemma closure_compat_filter:
assumes  $A \subseteq P$  ( $\forall p \in A. \forall q \in A. \text{compat\_in}(A, \text{leq}, p, q)$ )
shows filter(upclosure( $A$ ))
unfolding filter_def
proof(auto)
show increasing(upclosure( $A$ ))
using assms upclosure_increasing by simp

```

next

```

let ?UA = upclosure( $A$ )
show compat_in(upclosure( $A$ ), leq, p, q) if  $p \in ?UA$   $q \in ?UA$  for  $p$   $q$ 
proof -
from that

```

```

obtain a b where 1:a∈A b∈A a≤p b≤q p∈P q∈P
  using upclosureD[OF ⟨p∈?UA⟩] upclosureD[OF ⟨q∈?UA⟩] by auto
with assms(2)
obtain d where d∈A d≤a d≤b
  unfolding compat_in_def by auto
with 1
have 2:d≤p d≤q d∈?UA
  using A_sub_upclosure[THEN subsetD] ⟨A⊆P⟩
    leq_transD'[of A d a] leq_transD'[of A d b] by auto
then
  show ?thesis unfolding compat_in_def by auto
qed
qed

lemma aux_RS1: f ∈ N → P ⇒ n∈N ⇒ f‘n ∈ upclosure(f “N)
  using elem_upclosure[OF subset_fun_image] image_fun
  by (simp, blast)

lemma decr_succ_decr:
  assumes f ∈ nat → P preorder_on(P,leq)
    ∀ n∈nat. ⟨f ‘ succ(n), f ‘ n⟩ ∈ leq
    m∈nat
  shows n∈nat ⇒ n≤m ⇒ ⟨f ‘ m, f ‘ n⟩ ∈ leq
  using ⟨m∈_⟩
  proof(induct m)
    case 0
    then show ?case using assms leq_reflI by simp
  next
    case (succ x)
    then
      have 1:f‘succ(x) ≤ f‘x f‘n∈P f‘x∈P f‘succ(x)∈P
        using assms by simp_all
      consider (lt) n<succ(x) | (eq) n=succ(x)
        using succ_le_succ_iff by auto
      then
        show ?case
      proof(cases)
        case lt
        with 1 show ?thesis using leI succ leq_transD by auto
      next
        case eq
        with 1 show ?thesis using leq_reflI by simp
      qed
    qed
  qed

lemma decr_seq_linear:
  assumes refl(P,leq) f ∈ nat → P
    ∀ n∈nat. ⟨f ‘ succ(n), f ‘ n⟩ ∈ leq
    trans[P](leq)

```

```

shows linear(f `` nat, leq)
proof -
  have preorder_on(P,leq)
    unfolding preorder_on_def using assms by simp
  {
    fix n m
    assume n∈nat m∈nat
    then
      have f‘m ≤ f‘n ∨ f‘n ≤ f‘m
      proof(cases m≤n)
        case True
        with ⟨n∈_⟩ ⟨m∈_⟩
        show ?thesis
          using decr_succ_decr[of f n m] assms leI ⟨preorder_on(P,leq)⟩ by simp
      next
        case False
        with ⟨n∈_⟩ ⟨m∈_⟩
        show ?thesis
          using decr_succ_decr[of f m n] assms leI not_le_iff_lt ⟨preorder_on(P,leq)⟩
        by simp
      qed
    }
    then
    show ?thesis
      unfolding linear_def using ball_image_simp assms by auto
  qed
end

```

2.2 Towards Rasiowa-Sikorski Lemma (RSL)

```

locale countable_generic = forcing_notion +
  fixes D
  assumes countable_subs_of_P: D ∈ nat→Pow(P)
  and seq_of_denses: ∀ n ∈ nat. dense(D‘n)

```

begin

definition

```

D_generic :: i⇒o where
D_generic(G) ≡ filter(G) ∧ (∀ n ∈ nat. (D‘n) ∩ G ≠ 0)

```

The next lemma identifies a sufficient condition for obtaining RSL.

```

lemma RS_sequence_imp_rasiowa_sikorski:
  assumes
    p∈P f : nat→P f ` 0 = p
    ∧ n. n∈nat ==> f ` succ(n) ≤ f ` n ∧ f ` succ(n) ∈ D ` n
  shows
    ∃ G. p∈G ∧ D_generic(G)

```

```

proof -
  note assms
  moreover from this
  have  $f``nat \subseteq P$ 
    by (simp add:subset_fun_image)
  moreover from calculation
  have  $refl(f``nat, leq) \wedge trans[P](leq)$ 
    using leq_preord unfolding preorder_on_def by (blast intro:refl_monot_domain)
  moreover from calculation
  have  $\forall n \in nat. f ` succ(n) \preceq f ` n$  by (simp)
  moreover from calculation
  have  $linear(f``nat, leq)$ 
    using leq_preord and decr_seq_linear unfolding preorder_on_def by (blast)
  moreover from calculation
  have  $(\forall p \in f``nat. \forall q \in f``nat. compat_in(f``nat, leq, p, q))$ 
    using chain_compat by (auto)
  ultimately
  have  $filter(upclosure(f``nat)) (\text{is } filter(?G))$ 
    using closure_compat_filter by (simp)
  moreover
  have  $\forall n \in nat. \mathcal{D} ` n \cap ?G \neq \emptyset$ 
  proof
    fix  $n$ 
    assume  $n \in nat$ 
    with assms
    have  $f ` succ(n) \in ?G \wedge f ` succ(n) \in \mathcal{D} ` n$ 
      using aux_RS1 by (simp)
    then
      show  $\mathcal{D} ` n \cap ?G \neq \emptyset$  by blast
    qed
    moreover from assms
    have  $p \in ?G$ 
      using aux_RS1 by (auto)
    ultimately
    show thesis unfolding D_generic_def by (auto)
  qed

  end

Now, the following recursive definition will fulfill the requirements of lemma
RS_sequence_imp_rasiowa_sikorski

consts RS_seq ::  $[i, i, i, i, i] \Rightarrow i$ 
primrec
   $RS\_seq(0, P, leq, p, enum, \mathcal{D}) = p$ 
   $RS\_seq(succ(n), P, leq, p, enum, \mathcal{D}) = enum`(\mu m. \langle enum`m, RS\_seq(n, P, leq, p, enum, \mathcal{D}) \rangle \in leq \wedge enum`m \in \mathcal{D} ` n)$ 

context countable_generic
begin

```

```

lemma preimage_rangeD:
  assumes  $f \in Pi(A, B)$   $b \in range(f)$ 
  shows  $\exists a \in A. f'a = b$ 
  using assms apply_equality[ $OF\_assms(1)$ ,  $of\_b$ ] domain_type[ $OF\_assms(1)$ ]
  by auto

lemma countable_RS_sequence_aux:
  fixes  $p$  enum
  defines  $f(n) \equiv RS\_seq(n, P, leq, p, enum, \mathcal{D})$ 
  and  $Q(q, k, m) \equiv enum^m \leq q \wedge enum^m \in \mathcal{D}^k$ 
  assumes  $n \in nat$   $p \in P$   $P \subseteq range(enum)$   $enum: nat \rightarrow M$ 
   $\wedge x. x \in P \implies k \in nat \implies \exists q \in P. q \leq x \wedge q \in \mathcal{D}^k$ 
  shows
     $f(succ(n)) \in P \wedge f(succ(n)) \leq f(n) \wedge f(succ(n)) \in \mathcal{D}^n$ 
  using ⟨ $n \in nat$ ⟩
  proof (induct)
    case 0
    from assms
    obtain  $q$  where  $q \in P$   $q \leq p$   $q \in \mathcal{D}^0$  by blast
    moreover from this and ⟨ $P \subseteq range(enum)$ ⟩
    obtain  $m$  where  $m \in nat$   $enum^m = q$ 
    using preimage_rangeD[ $OF \langle enum: nat \rightarrow M \rangle$ ] by blast
    moreover
    have  $\mathcal{D}^0 \subseteq P$ 
    using apply_funtypes[ $OF \text{countable\_subs\_of } P$ ] by simp
    moreover note ⟨ $p \in P$ ⟩
    ultimately
    show ?case
    using LeastI[of  $Q(p, 0)$   $m$ ] unfolding Q_def f_def by auto
  next
    case (succ  $n$ )
    with assms
    obtain  $q$  where  $q \in P$   $q \leq f(succ(n))$   $q \in \mathcal{D}^n$   $succ(n)$  by blast
    moreover from this and ⟨ $P \subseteq range(enum)$ ⟩
    obtain  $m$  where  $m \in nat$   $enum^m \leq f(succ(n))$   $enum^m \in \mathcal{D}^n$   $succ(n)$ 
    using preimage_rangeD[ $OF \langle enum: nat \rightarrow M \rangle$ ] by blast
    moreover note succ
    moreover from calculation
    have  $\mathcal{D}^n \subseteq P$ 
    using apply_funtypes[ $OF \text{countable\_subs\_of } P$ ] by auto
    ultimately
    show ?case
    using LeastI[of  $Q(f(succ(n)), succ(n))$   $m$ ] unfolding Q_def f_def by auto
  qed

lemma countable_RS_sequence:
  fixes  $p$  enum
  defines  $f \equiv \lambda n \in nat. RS\_seq(n, P, leq, p, enum, \mathcal{D})$ 

```

```

and    $Q(q,k,m) \equiv \text{enum}^{\cdot}m \preceq q \wedge \text{enum}^{\cdot}m \in \mathcal{D}^{\cdot}k$ 
assumes  $n \in \text{nat}$   $p \in P$   $P \subseteq \text{range}(\text{enum})$   $\text{enum} : \text{nat} \rightarrow M$ 
shows
 $f^{\cdot}0 = p$   $f^{\cdot}\text{succ}(n) \preceq f^{\cdot}n \wedge f^{\cdot}\text{succ}(n) \in \mathcal{D}^{\cdot}n$   $f^{\cdot}\text{succ}(n) \in P$ 
proof -
from assms
show  $f^{\cdot}0 = p$  by simp
{
fix  $x k$ 
assume  $x \in P$   $k \in \text{nat}$ 
then
have  $\exists q \in P. q \preceq x \wedge q \in \mathcal{D}^{\cdot}k$ 
using seq_of_denses apply_funtype[OF countable_subsets_of_P]
unfolding dense_def by blast
}
with assms
show  $f^{\cdot}\text{succ}(n) \preceq f^{\cdot}n \wedge f^{\cdot}\text{succ}(n) \in \mathcal{D}^{\cdot}n$   $f^{\cdot}\text{succ}(n) \in P$ 
unfolding f_def using countable_RS_sequence_aux by simp_all
qed

```

```

lemma RS_seq_type:
assumes  $n \in \text{nat}$   $p \in P$   $P \subseteq \text{range}(\text{enum})$   $\text{enum} : \text{nat} \rightarrow M$ 
shows  $RS\_seq(n, P, leq, p, \text{enum}, \mathcal{D}) \in P$ 
using assms countable_RS_sequence(1,3)
by (induct; simp)

lemma RS_seq_funtype:
assumes  $p \in P$   $P \subseteq \text{range}(\text{enum})$   $\text{enum} : \text{nat} \rightarrow M$ 
shows  $(\lambda n \in \text{nat}. RS\_seq(n, P, leq, p, \text{enum}, \mathcal{D})) : \text{nat} \rightarrow P$ 
using assms lam_type RS_seq_type by auto

lemmas countable_rasiowa_sikorski =
RS_sequence_imp_rasiowa_sikorski[OF RS_seq_funtype countable_RS_sequence(1,2)]
end

end

```

3 A pointed version of DC

theory Pointed_DC imports ZF.AC

begin

This proof of DC is from Moschovakis "Notes on Set Theory"

consts dc_witness :: $i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow i$

primrec

wit0 : $dc_witness(0, A, a, s, R) = a$

witrec : $dc_witness(succ(n), A, a, s, R) = s^{\cdot}\{x \in A. \langle dc_witness(n, A, a, s, R), x \rangle \in R\}$

```

lemma witness_into_A [TC]:
assumes a ∈ A
  ( $\forall X . X \neq 0 \wedge X \subseteq A \longrightarrow s^*X \in X$ )
   $\forall y \in A . \{x \in A . \langle y, x \rangle \in R\} \neq 0$  n ∈ nat
shows dc_witness(n, A, a, s, R) ∈ A
using ⟨n ∈ nat⟩
proof(induct n)
  case 0
  then show ?case using ⟨a ∈ A⟩ by simp
next
  case (succ x)
  then
  show ?case using assms by auto
qed

lemma witness_related :
assumes a ∈ A
  ( $\forall X . X \neq 0 \wedge X \subseteq A \longrightarrow s^*X \in X$ )
   $\forall y \in A . \{x \in A . \langle y, x \rangle \in R\} \neq 0$  n ∈ nat
shows ⟨dc_witness(n, A, a, s, R), dc_witness(succ(n), A, a, s, R)⟩ ∈ R
proof -
  from assms
  have dc_witness(n, A, a, s, R) ∈ A (is ?x ∈ A)
  using witness_into_A[of __ s R n] by simp
  with assms
  show ?thesis by auto
qed

lemma witness_funtype:
assumes a ∈ A
  ( $\forall X . X \neq 0 \wedge X \subseteq A \longrightarrow s^*X \in X$ )
   $\forall y \in A . \{x \in A . \langle y, x \rangle \in R\} \neq 0$ 
shows (λn ∈ nat. dc_witness(n, A, a, s, R)) ∈ nat → A (is ?f ∈ __ → __)
proof -
  have ?f ∈ nat → {dc_witness(n, A, a, s, R). n ∈ nat} (is __ ∈ __ → ?B)
  using lam_funtype assms by simp
  then
  have ?B ⊆ A
  using witness_into_A assms by auto
  with ⟨?f ∈ __⟩
  show ?thesis
  using fun_weaken_type
  by simp
qed

lemma witness_to_fun: assumes a ∈ A
  ( $\forall X . X \neq 0 \wedge X \subseteq A \longrightarrow s^*X \in X$ )
   $\forall y \in A . \{x \in A . \langle y, x \rangle \in R\} \neq 0$ 
shows ∃f ∈ nat → A. ∀n ∈ nat. f^n = dc_witness(n, A, a, s, R)

```

```

using assms bexI[of _ λn∈nat. dc_witness(n,A,a,s,R)] witness_funtype
by simp

```

theorem pointed_DC :

assumes (forall x:A. ∃ y∈A. ⟨x,y⟩ ∈ R)

shows ∀ a∈A. (exists f ∈ nat→A. f‘0 = a ∧ (∀ n ∈ nat. ⟨f‘n,f‘succ(n)⟩ ∈ R))

proof -

have 0:forall y∈A. {x ∈ A . ⟨y, x⟩ ∈ R} ≠ 0

using assms **by** auto

from AC_func_Pow[of A]

obtain g

where 1: g ∈ Pow(A) - {0} → A

 forall X. X ≠ 0 ∧ X ⊆ A → g ‘ X ∈ X

by auto

let ?f = λa.λn∈nat. dc_witness(n,A,a,g,R)

{

fix a

assume a∈A

from ⟨a∈A⟩

have f0: ?f(a)‘0 = a **by** simp

with ⟨a∈A⟩

have ⟨?f(a) ‘ n, ?f(a) ‘ succ(n)⟩ ∈ R **if** n∈nat **for** n

using witness_related[OF ⟨a∈A⟩ 1(2) 0] beta that **by** simp

then

have ∃f∈nat → A. f ‘ 0 = a ∧ (∀ n∈nat. ⟨f ‘ n, f ‘ succ(n)⟩ ∈ R) (**is** ∃x∈_.?P(x))

using f0 witness_funtype 0 1 ⟨a∈_⟩ **by** blast

}

then show ?thesis **by** auto

qed

lemma aux_DC_on_AxNat2 : ∀ x∈A×nat. ∃ y∈A. ⟨x,⟨y,succ(snd(x))⟩⟩ ∈ R →
 ∀ x∈A×nat. ∃ y∈A×nat. ⟨x,y⟩ ∈ {⟨a,b⟩∈R. snd(b) = succ(snd(a))} **by** (rule ballI, erule_tac x=x **in** ballE, simp_all)

lemma infer_snd : c∈ A×B → snd(c) = k → c=⟨fst(c),k⟩
 by auto

corollary DC_on_A_x_nat :

assumes (forall x∈A×nat. ∃ y∈A. ⟨x,⟨y,succ(snd(x))⟩⟩ ∈ R) a∈A

shows ∃f ∈ nat→A. f‘0 = a ∧ (∀ n ∈ nat. ⟨⟨f‘n,n⟩,⟨f‘succ(n),succ(n)⟩⟩ ∈ R) (**is** ∃x∈_.?P(x))

proof -

let ?R'={⟨a,b⟩∈R. snd(b) = succ(snd(a))}

from assms(1)

have ∀ x∈A×nat. ∃ y∈A×nat. ⟨x,y⟩ ∈ ?R'

using aux_DC_on_AxNat2 **by** simp

with ⟨a∈_⟩

obtain f **where**

```

 $F : f \in \text{nat} \rightarrow A \times \text{nat}$   $f' 0 = \langle a, 0 \rangle$   $\forall n \in \text{nat}. \langle f' n, f' \text{succ}(n) \rangle \in ?R'$ 
using pointed_DC[of  $A \times \text{nat}$   $?R'$ ] by blast
let  $?f = \lambda x \in \text{nat}. \text{fst}(f'x)$ 
from  $F$ 
have  $?f \in \text{nat} \rightarrow A$   $?f' 0 = a$  by auto
have  $1 : n \in \text{nat} \implies f'n = \langle ?f'n, n \rangle$  for  $n$ 
proof(induct n set:nat)
  case  $0$ 
    then show  $?case$  using  $F$  by  $\text{simp}$ 
next
  case  $(\text{succ } x)$ 
  then
    have  $\langle f'x, f'\text{succ}(x) \rangle \in ?R'$   $f'x \in A \times \text{nat}$   $f'\text{succ}(x) \in A \times \text{nat}$ 
    using  $F$  by  $\text{simp\_all}$ 
  then
    have  $\text{snd}(f'\text{succ}(x)) = \text{succ}(\text{snd}(f'x))$  by  $\text{simp}$ 
    with  $\text{succ } f'x \in \_$ 
    show  $?case$  using  $\text{infer\_snd}[OF \langle f'\text{succ}(\_) \in \_ \rangle]$  by  $\text{auto}$ 
qed
have  $\langle \langle ?f'n, n \rangle, \langle ?f'\text{succ}(n), \text{succ}(n) \rangle \rangle \in R$  if  $n \in \text{nat}$  for  $n$ 
  using  $\text{that } 1[\text{of succ}(n)] 1[OF \langle n \in \_ \rangle] F(3)$  by  $\text{simp}$ 
  with  $\langle f'0 = \langle a, 0 \rangle \rangle$ 
  show  $?thesis$  using  $\text{rev\_bexI}[OF \langle ?f \in \_ \rangle]$  by  $\text{simp}$ 
qed

lemma  $\text{aux\_sequence\_DC} :$ 
  assumes  $\forall x \in A. \forall n \in \text{nat}. \exists y \in A. \langle x, y \rangle \in S^n$ 
   $R = \{ \langle \langle x, n \rangle, \langle y, m \rangle \rangle \in (A \times \text{nat}) \times (A \times \text{nat}). \langle x, y \rangle \in S^m \}$ 
  shows  $\forall x \in A \times \text{nat}. \exists y \in A. \langle x, \langle y, \text{succ}(\text{snd}(x)) \rangle \rangle \in R$ 
  using assms  $\text{Pair\_fst\_snd\_eq}$  by  $\text{auto}$ 

lemma  $\text{aux\_sequence\_DC2} : \forall x \in A. \forall n \in \text{nat}. \exists y \in A. \langle x, y \rangle \in S^n \implies$ 
   $\forall x \in A \times \text{nat}. \exists y \in A. \langle x, \langle y, \text{succ}(\text{snd}(x)) \rangle \rangle \in \{ \langle \langle x, n \rangle, \langle y, m \rangle \rangle \in (A \times \text{nat}) \times (A \times \text{nat}).$ 
   $\langle x, y \rangle \in S^m \}$ 
  by  $\text{auto}$ 

lemma  $\text{sequence\_DC} :$ 
  assumes  $\forall x \in A. \forall n \in \text{nat}. \exists y \in A. \langle x, y \rangle \in S^n$ 
  shows  $\forall a \in A. (\exists f \in \text{nat} \rightarrow A. f'0 = a \wedge (\forall n \in \text{nat}. \langle f'n, f'\text{succ}(n) \rangle \in S^{\text{succ}(n)}))$ 
  by  $(\text{rule ballI}, \text{insert assms}, \text{drule aux\_sequence\_DC2}, \text{drule DC\_on\_A\_x\_nat}, \text{auto})$ 

end

```

4 The general Rasiowa-Sikorski lemma

```

theory  $\text{Rasiowa\_Sikorski}$  imports  $\text{Forcing\_Notions}$   $\text{Pointed\_DC}$  begin

context  $\text{countable\_generic}$ 

```

```

begin

lemma RS_relation:
assumes p∈P n∈nat
shows ∃y∈P. ⟨p,y⟩ ∈ (λm∈nat. {⟨x,y⟩∈P×P. y≤x ∧ y∈D‘(pred(m))})‘n
proof -
  from seq_of_denses ⟨n∈nat⟩
  have dense(D ‘ pred(n)) by simp
  with ⟨p∈P⟩
  have ∃d∈D ‘ Arith.pred(n). d≤ p
    unfolding dense_def by simp
  then obtain d where 3: d ∈ D ‘ Arith.pred(n) ∧ d≤ p
    by blast
  from countable_sub_of_P ⟨n∈nat⟩
  have D ‘ Arith.pred(n) ∈ Pow(P)
    by (blast dest:apply_funtype intro:pred_type)
  then
  have D ‘ Arith.pred(n) ⊆ P
    by (rule PowD)
  with 3
  have d ∈ P ∧ d≤ p ∧ d ∈ D ‘ Arith.pred(n)
    by auto
  with ⟨p∈P⟩ ⟨n∈nat⟩
  show ?thesis by auto
qed

lemma DC_imp_RS_sequence:
assumes p∈P
shows ∃f. f: nat→P ∧ f‘0 = p ∧
          (∀n∈nat. f‘succ(n)≤ f‘n ∧ f‘succ(n) ∈ D‘n)
proof -
  let ?S=(λm∈nat. {⟨x,y⟩∈P×P. y≤x ∧ y∈D‘(pred(m))})
  have ∀x∈P. ∀n∈nat. ∃y∈P. ⟨x,y⟩ ∈ ?S‘n
    using RS_relation by (auto)
  then
  have ∀a∈P. (∃f ∈ nat→P. f‘0 = a ∧ (∀n ∈ nat. ⟨f‘n,f‘succ(n)⟩ ∈ ?S‘succ(n)))
    using sequence_DC by (blast)
  with ⟨p∈P⟩
  show ?thesis by auto
qed

theorem rasiowa_sikorski:
p∈P ⇒ ∃G. p∈G ∧ D_generic(G)
using RS_sequence_imp_rasiowa_sikorski by (auto dest:DC_imp_RS_sequence)

end
end

```

5 Auxiliary results on arithmetic

```
theory Nat_Miscellanea imports ZF begin
```

Most of these results will get used at some point for the calculation of arities.

```
lemmas nat_succI = Ord_succ_mem_iff [THEN iffD2,OF nat_into_Ord]
```

```
lemma nat_succD : m ∈ nat ⇒ succ(n) ∈ succ(m) ⇒ n ∈ m
  by (drule_tac j=succ(m) in ltI,auto elim:ltD)
```

```
lemmas zero_in = ltD [OF nat_0_le]
```

```
lemma in_n_in_nat : m ∈ nat ⇒ n ∈ m ⇒ n ∈ nat
  by (drule ltI[of n],auto simp add: lt_nat_in_nat)
```

```
lemma in_succ_in_nat : m ∈ nat ⇒ n ∈ succ(m) ⇒ n ∈ nat
  by (auto simp add:in_n_in_nat)
```

```
lemma ltI_neg : x ∈ nat ⇒ j ≤ x ⇒ j ≠ x ⇒ j < x
  by (simp add: le_iff)
```

```
lemma succ_pred_eq : m ∈ nat ⇒ m ≠ 0 ⇒ succ(pred(m)) = m
  by (auto elim: natE)
```

```
lemma succ_ltI : succ(j) < n ⇒ j < n
  by (simp add: succ_leE[OF leI])
```

```
lemma succ_In : n ∈ nat ⇒ succ(j) ∈ n ⇒ j ∈ n
  by (rule succ_ltI[THEN ltD], auto intro: ltI)
```

```
lemmas succ_leD = succ_leE[OF leI]
```

```
lemma succpred_leI : n ∈ nat ⇒ n ≤ succ(pred(n))
  by (auto elim: natE)
```

```
lemma succpred_n0 : succ(n) ∈ p ⇒ p ≠ 0
  by (auto)
```

```
lemma funcI : f ∈ A → B ⇒ a ∈ A ⇒ b = f ` a ⇒ ⟨a, b⟩ ∈ f
  by (simp_all add: apply_Pair)
```

```
lemmas natEin = natE [OF lt_nat_in_nat]
```

```
lemma succ_in : succ(x) ≤ y ⇒ x ∈ y
  by (auto dest:ltD)
```

```
lemmas Un_least_lt_ifn = Un_least_lt_iff [OF nat_into_Ord nat_into_Ord]
```

```

lemma pred_le2 :  $n \in \text{nat} \implies m \in \text{nat} \implies \text{pred}(n) \leq m \implies n \leq \text{succ}(m)$ 
  by(subgoal_tac  $n \in \text{nat}$ ,rule_tac  $n = n$  in natE,auto)

lemma pred_le :  $n \in \text{nat} \implies m \in \text{nat} \implies n \leq \text{succ}(m) \implies \text{pred}(n) \leq m$ 
  by(subgoal_tac  $\text{pred}(n) \in \text{nat}$ ,rule_tac  $n = n$  in natE,auto)

lemma Un_leD1 :  $\text{Ord}(i) \implies \text{Ord}(j) \implies \text{Ord}(k) \implies i \cup j \leq k \implies i \leq k$ 
  by (rule Un_least_lt_iff[THEN iffD1[THEN conjunct1]],simp_all)

lemma Un_leD2 :  $\text{Ord}(i) \implies \text{Ord}(j) \implies \text{Ord}(k) \implies i \cup j \leq k \implies j \leq k$ 
  by (rule Un_least_lt_iff[THEN iffD1[THEN conjunct2]],simp_all)

lemma gt1 :  $n \in \text{nat} \implies i \in n \implies i \neq 0 \implies i \neq 1 \implies 1 < i$ 
  by(rule_tac  $n = i$  in natE,erule in_n_in_nat,auto intro: Ord_0_lt)

lemma pred_mono :  $m \in \text{nat} \implies n \leq m \implies \text{pred}(n) \leq \text{pred}(m)$ 
  by(rule_tac  $n = n$  in natE,auto simp add:le_in_nat,erule_tac n = m in natE,auto)

lemma succ_mono :  $m \in \text{nat} \implies n \leq m \implies \text{succ}(n) \leq \text{succ}(m)$ 
  by auto

lemma pred2_Un:
  assumes  $j \in \text{nat}$   $m \leq j$   $n \leq j$ 
  shows  $\text{pred}(\text{pred}(m \cup n)) \leq \text{pred}(\text{pred}(j))$ 
  using assms pred_mono[of j] le_in_nat Un_least_lt pred_mono by simp

lemma nat_union_abs1 :
   $\llbracket \text{Ord}(i) ; \text{Ord}(j) ; i \leq j \rrbracket \implies i \cup j = j$ 
  by (rule Un_absorb1,erule le_imp_subset)

lemma nat_union_abs2 :
   $\llbracket \text{Ord}(i) ; \text{Ord}(j) ; i \leq j \rrbracket \implies j \cup i = j$ 
  by (rule Un_absorb2,erule le_imp_subset)

lemma nat_un_max :  $\text{Ord}(i) \implies \text{Ord}(j) \implies i \cup j = \max(i,j)$ 
  using max_def nat_union_abs1 not_lt_iff_le leI nat_union_abs2
  by auto

lemma nat_max_ty :  $\text{Ord}(i) \implies \text{Ord}(j) \implies \text{Ord}(\max(i,j))$ 
  unfoldng max_def by simp

lemma le_not_lt_nat :  $\text{Ord}(p) \implies \text{Ord}(q) \implies \neg p \leq q \implies q \leq p$ 
  by (rule ltE,rule not_le_iff_lt[THEN iffD1],auto,drule ltI[of q p],auto,erule leI)

lemmas nat_simp_union = nat_un_max nat_max_ty max_def

lemma le_succ :  $x \in \text{nat} \implies x \leq \text{succ}(x)$  by simp
lemma le_pred :  $x \in \text{nat} \implies \text{pred}(x) \leq x$ 
  using pred_le[OF __ le_succ] pred_succ_eq

```

by simp

```
lemma Un_le_compat : o ≤ p ⇒ q ≤ r ⇒ Ord(o) ⇒ Ord(p) ⇒ Ord(q) ⇒
  Ord(r) ⇒ o ∪ q ≤ p ∪ r
  using le_trans[of q r p ∪ r, OF _ Un_upper2_le] le_trans[of o p p ∪ r, OF _
  Un_upper1_le]
  nat_simp_union
  by auto

lemma Un_le : p ≤ r ⇒ q ≤ r ⇒
  Ord(p) ⇒ Ord(q) ⇒ Ord(r) ⇒
  p ∪ q ≤ r
using nat_simp_union by auto

lemma Un_leI3 : o ≤ r ⇒ p ≤ r ⇒ q ≤ r ⇒
  Ord(o) ⇒ Ord(p) ⇒ Ord(q) ⇒ Ord(r) ⇒
  o ∪ p ∪ q ≤ r
using nat_simp_union by auto

lemma diff_mono :
  assumes m ∈ nat n ∈ nat p ∈ nat m < n p ≤ m
  shows m#-p < n#-p
proof -
  from assms
  have m#-p ∈ nat m#-p #+p = m
    using add_diff_inverse2 by simp_all
  with assms
  show ?thesis
    using less_diff_conv[of n p m #-p, THEN iffD2] by simp
qed

lemma pred_Un:
  x ∈ nat ⇒ y ∈ nat ⇒ Arith.pred(succ(x) ∪ y) = x ∪ Arith.pred(y)
  x ∈ nat ⇒ y ∈ nat ⇒ Arith.pred(x ∪ succ(y)) = Arith.pred(x) ∪ y
  using pred_Un_distrib pred_succ_eq by simp_all

lemma le_nati : j ≤ n ⇒ n ∈ nat ⇒ j ∈ nat
  by(drule ltD, rule in_n_in_nat, rule nat_succ_iff[THEN iffD2, of n], simp_all)

lemma le_natE : n ∈ nat ⇒ j < n ⇒ j ∈ n
  by(rule ltE[of j n], simp+)

lemma diff_cancel :
  assumes m ∈ nat n ∈ nat m < n
  shows m#-n = 0
  using assms diff_is_0_lemma leI by simp

lemma leD : assumes n ∈ nat j ≤ n
  shows j < n ∣ j = n
```

using $leE[OF \langle j \leq n \rangle, of j < n \mid j = n]$ **by** auto

5.1 Some results in ordinal arithmetic

The following results are auxiliary to the proof of wellfoundedness of the relation $frecR$

```

lemma max_cong :
  assumes  $x \leq y$   $Ord(y)$   $Ord(z)$  shows  $\max(x,y) \leq \max(y,z)$ 
  using assms
proof (cases  $y \leq z$ )
  case True
  then show ?thesis
    unfolding max_def using assms by simp
next
  case False
  then have  $z \leq y$  using assms not_le_iff_lt leI by simp
  then show ?thesis
    unfolding max_def using assms by simp
qed

lemma max_commutes :
  assumes  $Ord(x)$   $Ord(y)$ 
  shows  $\max(x,y) = \max(y,x)$ 
  using assms Un_commute nat_simp_union(1) nat_simp_union(1)[symmetric]
  by auto

lemma max_cong2 :
  assumes  $x \leq y$   $Ord(y)$   $Ord(z)$   $Ord(x)$ 
  shows  $\max(x,z) \leq \max(y,z)$ 
proof -
  from assms
  have  $x \cup z \leq y \cup z$ 
  using lt_Ord Ord_Un Un_mono[ $OF \text{ le\_imp\_subset}[OF \langle x \leq y \rangle]$ ] subset_imp_le
  by auto
  then show ?thesis
    using nat_simp_union ⟨ $Ord(x)$ ⟩ ⟨ $Ord(z)$ ⟩ ⟨ $Ord(y)$ ⟩ by simp
qed

lemma max_D1 :
  assumes  $x = y$   $w < z$   $Ord(x)$   $Ord(w)$   $Ord(z)$   $\max(x,w) = \max(y,z)$ 
  shows  $z \leq y$ 
proof -
  from assms
  have  $w < x \cup w$  using Un_upper2_lt[ $OF \langle w < z \rangle$ ] assms nat_simp_union by
  simp
  then
  have  $w < x$  using assms lt_Un_iff[of x w w] lt_not_refl by auto
  then
  have  $y = y \cup z$  using assms max_commutes nat_simp_union assms leI by

```

```

simp
then
show ?thesis using Un_leD2 assms by simp
qed

lemma max_D2 :
assumes w = y ∨ w = z x < y Ord(x) Ord(w) Ord(y) Ord(z) max(x,w) =
max(y,z)
shows x < w
proof -
from assms
have x < z ∪ y using Un_upper2_lt[OF {x < y}] by simp
then
consider (a) x < y | (b) x = w
using assms nat_simp_union by simp
then show ?thesis proof (cases)
case a
consider (c) w = y | (d) w = z
using assms by auto
then show ?thesis proof (cases)
case c
with a show ?thesis by simp
next
case d
with a
show ?thesis
proof (cases y < w)
case True
then show ?thesis using lt_trans[OF {x < y}] by simp
next
case False
then
have w ≤ y
using not_lt_iff_le[OF assms(5) assms(4)] by simp
with {w=z}
have max(z,y) = y unfolding max_def using assms by simp
with assms
have ... = x ∪ w using nat_simp_union max_commutes by simp
then show ?thesis using le_Un_iff assms by blast
qed
qed
next
case b
then show ?thesis .
qed
qed

lemma oadd_lt_mono2 :
assumes Ord(n) Ord(α) Ord(β) α < β x < n y < n 0 < n

```

```

shows  $n \star\star \alpha ++ x < n \star\star \beta ++ y$ 
proof -
  consider (0)  $\beta = 0 \mid (s) \gamma$  where  $Ord(\gamma) \beta = succ(\gamma) \mid (l) Limit(\beta)$ 
  using Ord_cases[ $OF \langle Ord(\beta) \rangle$ , of ?thesis] by force
  then show ?thesis
  proof cases
    case 0
    then show ?thesis using  $\langle \alpha < \beta \rangle$  by auto
  next
    case s
    then
      have  $\alpha \leq \gamma$  using  $\langle \alpha < \beta \rangle$  using leI by auto
      then
        have  $n \star\star \alpha \leq n \star\star \gamma$  using omult_le_mono[ $OF \langle \alpha \leq \gamma \rangle$ ] by simp
        then
          have  $n \star\star \alpha ++ x < n \star\star \gamma ++ n$  using oadd_lt_mono[ $OF \langle x < n \rangle$ ] by simp
        also
        have ... =  $n \star\star \beta$  using  $\langle \beta = succ(\_) \rangle$  omult_succ[ $Ord(\beta) \langle Ord(n) \rangle$ ] by simp
        finally
        have  $n \star\star \alpha ++ x < n \star\star \beta$  by auto
        then
          show ?thesis using oadd_le_self[ $Ord(\beta) \langle Ord(n) \rangle$ ] lt_trans2[ $Ord(n) \langle Ord(n) \rangle$ ] by auto
        next
        case l
        have  $Ord(x)$  using  $\langle x < n \rangle$  lt_Ord by simp
        with l
        have  $succ(\alpha) < \beta$  using Limit_has_succ[ $\langle \alpha < \beta \rangle$ ] by simp
        have  $n \star\star \alpha ++ x < n \star\star \alpha ++ n$ 
          using oadd_lt_mono[ $OF le_refl[OF Ord_{omult}[OF \langle Ord(\alpha) \rangle]] \langle x < n \rangle$ ] by simp
        also
        have ... =  $n \star\star succ(\alpha)$  using omult_succ[ $Ord(\alpha) \langle Ord(n) \rangle$ ] by simp
        finally
        have  $n \star\star \alpha ++ x < n \star\star succ(\alpha)$  by simp
        with  $\langle succ(\alpha) < \beta \rangle$ 
        have  $n \star\star \alpha ++ x < n \star\star \beta$  using lt_trans[ $omult_{lt\_mono} \langle Ord(n) \rangle \langle 0 < n \rangle$ ] by auto
        then show ?thesis using oadd_le_self[ $Ord(\beta) \langle Ord(n) \rangle$ ] lt_trans2[ $Ord(n) \langle Ord(n) \rangle$ ] by auto
      qed
    qed
  end

```

6 Aids to internalize formulas

```

theory Internalizations
imports
  ZF-Constructible.DPow_absolute
begin

```

We found it useful to have slightly different versions of some results in ZF-Constructible:

```

lemma nth_closed :
  assumes 0 ∈ A env ∈ list(A)
  shows nth(n, env) ∈ A
  using assms(2,1) unfolding nth_def by (induct env; simp)

lemmas FOL_sats_iff = sats_Nand_iff sats_Forall_iff sats_Neg_iff sats_And_iff
  sats_Or_iff sats_Implies_iff sats_Iff_iff sats_Exists_iff

lemma nth_ConsI: [ninth(n,l) = x; n ∈ nat]  $\implies$  nth(succ(n), Cons(a,l)) = x
  by simp

lemmas nth_rules = nth_0 nth_ConsI nat_0I nat_succI
lemmas sep_rules = nth_0 nth_ConsI FOL_iff_sats function_iff_sats
  fun_plus_iff_sats successor_iff_sats
  omega_iff_sats FOL_sats_iff Replace_iff_sats

Also a different compilation of lemmas (termsep_rules) used in formula
synthesis

lemmas fm_defs = omega_fm_def limit_ordinal_fm_def empty_fm_def typed_function_fm_def
  pair_fm_def upair_fm_def domain_fm_def function_fm_def
  succ_fm_def
  cons_fm_def fun_apply_fm_def image_fm_def big_union_fm_def
  union_fm_def
  relation_fm_def composition_fm_def field_fm_def ordinal_fm_def
  range_fm_def
  transset_fm_def subset_fm_def Replace_fm_def

end

```

7 Some enhanced theorems on recursion

```
theory Recursion_Thms imports ZF.Epsilon begin
```

We prove results concerning definitions by well-founded recursion on some relation R and its transitive closure R^*

```

lemma fld_restrict_eq : a ∈ A  $\implies$  (r ∩ A × A)-“{a} = (r - “{a}) ∩ A
  by(force)

lemma fld_restrict_mono : relation(r)  $\implies$  A ⊆ B  $\implies$  r ∩ A × A ⊆ r ∩ B × B
  by(auto)

lemma fld_restrict_dom :
  assumes relation(r) domain(r) ⊆ A range(r) ⊆ A
  shows r ∩ A × A = r
  proof (rule equalityI,blast,rule subsetI)

```

```

{ fix x
  assume xr:  $x \in r$ 
  from xr assms have  $\exists a b . x = \langle a,b \rangle$  by (simp add: relation_def)
  then obtain a b where  $\langle a,b \rangle \in r$   $\langle a,b \rangle \in r \cap A \times A$   $x \in r \cap A \times A$ 
    using assms xr
    by force
  then have  $x \in r \cap A \times A$  by simp
}
then show  $x \in r \implies x \in r \cap A \times A$  for x .
qed

definition tr_down ::  $[i,i] \Rightarrow i$ 
  where  $tr\_down(r,a) = (r^+)^{-\{\{a\}\}}$ 

lemma tr_downD :  $x \in tr\_down(r,a) \implies \langle x,a \rangle \in r^+$ 
  by (simp add: tr_down_def vimage_singleton_iff)

lemma pred_down : relation(r)  $\implies r^{-\{\{a\}\}} \subseteq tr\_down(r,a)$ 
  by (simp add: tr_down_def vimage_mono r_subset_tranc)

lemma tr_down_mono : relation(r)  $\implies x \in r^{-\{\{a\}\}} \implies tr\_down(r,x) \subseteq tr\_down(r,a)$ 
  by (rule subsetI, simp add: tr_down_def, auto dest: underD, force simp add: underI
    r_into_tranc tranc_trans)

lemma rest_eq :
  assumes relation(r) and  $r^{-\{\{a\}\}} \subseteq B$  and  $a \in B$ 
  shows  $r^{-\{\{a\}\}} = (r \cap B \times B)^{-\{\{a\}\}}$ 
proof (intro equalityI subsetI)
  fix x
  assume  $x \in r^{-\{\{a\}\}}$ 
  then
    have  $x \in B$  using assms by (simp add: subsetD)
    from  $\langle x \in r^{-\{\{a\}\}} \rangle$ 
    have  $\langle x,a \rangle \in r$  using underD by simp
    then
      show  $x \in (r \cap B \times B)^{-\{\{a\}\}}$  using  $\langle x \in B \rangle \langle a \in B \rangle$  underI by simp
next
  from assms
  show  $x \in r^{-\{\{a\}\}}$  if  $x \in (r \cap B \times B)^{-\{\{a\}\}}$  for x
    using vimage_mono that by auto
qed

lemma wfrec_restr_eq :  $r' = r \cap A \times A \implies wfrec[A](r,a,H) = wfrec(r',a,H)$ 
  by (simp add: wfrec_on_def)

lemma wfrec_restr :
  assumes rr: relation(r) and wfr: wf(r)
  shows  $a \in A \implies tr\_down(r,a) \subseteq A \implies wfrec(r,a,H) = wfrec[A](r,a,H)$ 
proof (induct a arbitrary:A rule: wf_induct_raw[OF wfr])

```

```

case (1 a)
have wfRa : wf[A](r)
  using wf_subset wfr wf_on_def Int_lower1 by simp
from pred_down rr
have r-“{a} ⊆ tr_down(r, a) .
with 1
have r-“{a} ⊆ A by (force simp add: subset_trans)
{
  fix x
  assume x_a : x ∈ r-“{a}
  with ⟨r-“{a} ⊆ A⟩
  have x ∈ A ..
  from pred_down rr
  have b : r-“{x} ⊆ tr_down(r,x) .
  then
  have tr_down(r,x) ⊆ tr_down(r,a)
    using tr_down_mono x_a rr by simp
  with 1
  have tr_down(r,x) ⊆ A using subset_trans by force
  have ⟨x,a⟩ ∈ r using x_a underD by simp
  with 1 ⟨tr_down(r,x) ⊆ A⟩ ⟨x ∈ A⟩
  have wfrec(r,x,H) = wfrec[A](r,x,H) by simp
}
then
have x ∈ r-“{a} ==> wfrec(r,x,H) = wfrec[A](r,x,H) for x .
then
have Eq1 : (λ x ∈ r-“{a} . wfrec(r,x,H)) = (λ x ∈ r-“{a} . wfrec[A](r,x,H))
  using lam_cong by simp

from assms
have wfrec(r,a,H) = H(a, λ x ∈ r-“{a} . wfrec(r,x,H)) by (simp add:wfrec)
also
have ... = H(a, λ x ∈ r-“{a} . wfrec[A](r,x,H))
  using assms Eq1 by simp
also from 1 ⟨r-“{a} ⊆ A⟩
have ... = H(a, λ x ∈ (r ∩ A) - “{a} . wfrec[A](r,x,H))
  using assms rest_eq by simp
also from ⟨a ∈ A⟩
have ... = H(a, λ x ∈ (r-“{a}) ∩ A . wfrec[A](r,x,H))
  using fld_restrict_eq by simp
also from ⟨a ∈ A⟩ ⟨wf[A](r)⟩
have ... = wfrec[A](r,a,H) using wfrec_on by simp
finally show ?case .
qed

```

lemmas wfrec_tr_down = wfrec_restr[*OF* _ _ _ _ *subset_refl*]

lemma wfrec_trans_restr : relation(*r*) ==> wf(*r*) ==> trans(*r*) ==> *r*-“{a} ⊆ A ==> *a* ∈ A ==>

```
wfrec(r, a, H) = wfrec[A](r, a, H)
  by (subgoal_tac tr_down(r,a) ⊆ A, auto simp add : wfrec_restr tr_down_def
  trancl_eq_r)
```

```
lemma field_trancl : field(r^+) = field(r)
  by (blast intro: r_into_trancl dest!: trancl_type [THEN subsetD])
```

definition

```
Rrel :: [i⇒i⇒o,i] ⇒ i where
Rrel(R,A) ≡ {z ∈ A × A. ∃ x y. z = ⟨x, y⟩ ∧ R(x,y)}
```

```
lemma RrelI : x ∈ A ⇒ y ∈ A ⇒ R(x,y) ⇒ ⟨x,y⟩ ∈ Rrel(R,A)
  unfolding Rrel_def by simp
```

```
lemma Rrel_mem: Rrel(mem,x) = Memrel(x)
  unfolding Rrel_def Memrel_def ..
```

```
lemma relation_Rrel: relation(Rrel(R,d))
  unfolding Rrel_def relation_def by simp
```

```
lemma field_Rrel: field(Rrel(R,d)) ⊆ d
  unfolding Rrel_def by auto
```

```
lemma Rrel_mono : A ⊆ B ⇒ Rrel(R,A) ⊆ Rrel(R,B)
  unfolding Rrel_def by blast
```

```
lemma Rrel_restr_eq : Rrel(R,A) ∩ B × B = Rrel(R,A ∩ B)
  unfolding Rrel_def by blast
```

```
lemma field_Memrel : field(Memrel(A)) ⊆ A
```

```
  using Rrel_mem field_Rrel by blast
```

```
lemma restrict_trancl_Rrel:
  assumes R(w,y)
  shows restrict(f,Rrel(R,d)-“{y}) ‘w
    = restrict(f,(Rrel(R,d)^+)-“{y}) ‘w
proof (cases y ∈ d)
  let ?r=Rrel(R,d) and ?s=(Rrel(R,d))^+
  case True
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases w ∈ d)
    case True
    with ⟨y ∈ d⟩ assms
    have ⟨w,y⟩ ∈ ?r
      unfolding Rrel_def by blast
    then
```

```

have ⟨w,y⟩ ∈ ?s
  using r_subset_trancl[of ?r] relation_Rrel[of R d] by blast
with ⟨⟨w,y⟩ ∈ ?r⟩
have w ∈ ?r-“{y} w ∈ ?s-“{y}
  using vimage_singleton_iff by simp_all
then
show ?thesis by simp
next
case False
then
have w ∉ domain(restrict(f,?r-“{y}))
  using subsetD[OF field_Rrel[of R d]] by auto
moreover from ⟨w ∉ d⟩
have w ∉ domain(restrict(f,?s-“{y}))
  using subsetD[OF field_Rrel[of R d], of w] field_trancl[of ?r]
    fieldI1[of w y ?s] by auto
ultimately
have restrict(f,?r-“{y}) ` w = 0 restrict(f,?s-“{y}) ` w = 0
  unfolding apply_def by auto
then show ?thesis by simp
qed
next
let ?r=Rrel(R,d)
let ?s=?r +
case False
then
have ?r-“{y}=0
  unfolding Rrel_def by blast
then
have w ∉ ?r-“{y} by simp
with ⟨y ∉ d⟩ assms
have y ∉ field(?s)
  using field_trancl_subsetD[OF field_Rrel[of R d]] by force
then
have w ∉ ?s-“{y}
  using vimage_singleton_iff by blast
with ⟨w ∉ ?r-“{y}⟩
show ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma restrict_trans_eq:
assumes w ∈ y
shows restrict(f,Memrel(eclose({x}))-“{y}) ` w
  = restrict(f,(Memrel(eclose({x})) ^+)-“{y}) ` w
using assms restrict_trancl_Rrel[of mem ] Rrel_mem by (simp)

lemma wf_eq_trancl:
assumes ⋀ f y . H(y,restrict(f,R-“{y})) = H(y,restrict(f,R ^+-“{y}))
shows wfrec(R, x, H) = wfrec(R ^+, x, H) (is wfrec(?r, __, __) = wfrec(?r', __, __))

```

```

proof -
  have wfrec(R, x, H) = wftrec(?r^+, x, λy f. H(y, restrict(f, ?r- ``{y})))
    unfolding wfrec_def ..
  also
  have ... = wftrec(?r^+, x, λy f. H(y, restrict(f, (?r^+)- ``{y})))
    using assms by simp
  also
  have ... = wfrec(?r^+, x, H)
    unfolding wfrec_def using tranc_eq_r[OF relation_tranc trans_tranc] by
    simp
  finally
  show ?thesis .
qed

end

```

8 Relativization of the cumulative hierarchy

```

theory Relative_Univ
imports
  ZF-Constructible.Rank
  Internalizations
  Recursion_Thms

```

```
begin
```

```

lemma (in M_trivial) powerset_abs' [simp]:
assumes
  M(x) M(y)
shows
  powerset(M,x,y) ←→ y = {a ∈ Pow(x) . M(a)}
  using powerset_abs assms by simp

```

```

lemma Collect_inter_Transset:
assumes
  Transset(M) b ∈ M
shows
  {x ∈ b . P(x)} = {x ∈ b . P(x)} ∩ M
  using assms unfolding Transset_def
  by (auto)

```

```

lemma (in M_trivial) family_union_closed: [[strong_replacement(M, λx y. y =
  f(x)); M(A); ∀x ∈ A. M(f(x))]]
  ⇒ M(⋃x ∈ A. f(x))
  using RepFun_closed ..

```

definition

$HVfrom :: [i \Rightarrow o, i, i, i] \Rightarrow i \text{ where}$
 $HVfrom(M, A, x, f) \equiv A \cup (\bigcup_{y \in x} \{a \in Pow(f'y). M(a)\})$

definition

$is_powapply :: [i \Rightarrow o, i, i, i] \Rightarrow o \text{ where}$
 $is_powapply(M, f, y, z) \equiv M(z) \wedge (\exists fy[M]. fun_apply(M, f, y, fy) \wedge powerset(M, fy, z))$

lemma $is_powapply_closed$: $is_powapply(M, f, y, z) \implies M(z)$
unfolding $is_powapply_def$ **by** $simp$

definition

$is_HVfrom :: [i \Rightarrow o, i, i, i] \Rightarrow o \text{ where}$
 $is_HVfrom(M, A, x, f, h) \equiv \exists U[M]. \exists R[M]. union(M, A, U, h)$
 $\wedge big_union(M, R, U) \wedge is_Replace(M, x, is_powapply(M, f), R)$

definition

$is_Vfrom :: [i \Rightarrow o, i, i, i] \Rightarrow o \text{ where}$
 $is_Vfrom(M, A, i, V) \equiv is_transrec(M, is_HVfrom(M, A), i, V)$

definition

$is_Vset :: [i \Rightarrow o, i, i] \Rightarrow o \text{ where}$
 $is_Vset(M, i, V) \equiv \exists z[M]. empty(M, z) \wedge is_Vfrom(M, z, i, V)$

8.1 Formula synthesis

schematic_goal $sats_is_powapply_fm_auto$:
assumes
 $f \in nat \ y \in nat \ z \in nat \ env \in list(A) \ 0 \in A$
shows
 $is_powapply(\#\#A, nth(f, env), nth(y, env), nth(z, env))$
 $\longleftrightarrow sats(A, ?ipa_fm(f, y, z), env)$
unfolding $is_powapply_def$ $is_Collect_def$ $powerset_def$ $subset_def$
using nth_closed **assms**
by ($simp$) (**rule** sep_rules **||** $simp$) +

schematic_goal $is_powapply_iff_sats$:
assumes
 $nth(f, env) = ff \ nth(y, env) = yy \ nth(z, env) = zz \ 0 \in A$
 $f \in nat \ y \in nat \ z \in nat \ env \in list(A)$
shows
 $is_powapply(\#\#A, ff, yy, zz) \longleftrightarrow sats(A, ?is_one_fm(a, r), env)$
unfolding $\langle nth(f, env) = ff \rangle [symmetric]$ $\langle nth(y, env) = yy \rangle [symmetric]$
 $\langle nth(z, env) = zz \rangle [symmetric]$
by (**rule** $sats_is_powapply_fm_auto(1)$; $simp$ **add:assms**)

definition

$$\begin{aligned} Hrank :: [i,i] \Rightarrow i &\text{ where} \\ Hrank(x,f) &= (\bigcup_{y \in x} succ(f'y)) \end{aligned}$$

definition

$$\begin{aligned} P\text{Hrank} :: [i \Rightarrow o, i, i, i] \Rightarrow o &\text{ where} \\ P\text{Hrank}(M, f, y, z) &\equiv M(z) \wedge (\exists fy[M]. \text{fun_apply}(M, f, y, fy) \wedge \text{successor}(M, fy, z)) \end{aligned}$$

definition

$$\begin{aligned} is_Hrank :: [i \Rightarrow o, i, i, i] \Rightarrow o &\text{ where} \\ is_Hrank(M, x, f, hc) &\equiv (\exists R[M]. \text{big_union}(M, R, hc) \wedge is_Replace(M, x, P\text{Hrank}(M, f), R)) \end{aligned}$$

definition

$$\begin{aligned} rrank :: i \Rightarrow i &\text{ where} \\ rrank(a) &\equiv \text{Memrel}(\text{eclose}(\{a\}))^+ \end{aligned}$$

lemma (in M_eclose) $wf_rrank : M(x) \implies wf(rrank(x))$
unfolding $rrank_def$ using $wf_tranci[OF wf_Memrel]$.

lemma (in M_eclose) $trans_rrank : M(x) \implies trans(rrank(x))$
unfolding $rrank_def$ using $trans_tranci$.

lemma (in M_eclose) $relation_rrank : M(x) \implies relation(rrank(x))$
unfolding $rrank_def$ using $relation_tranci$.

lemma (in M_eclose) $rrank_in_M : M(x) \implies M(rrank(x))$
unfolding $rrank_def$ by $simp$

8.2 Absoluteness results

locale $M_\text{eclose_pow} = M_\text{eclose} +$
assumes
 $\text{power_ax} : \text{power_ax}(M)$ **and**
 $\text{powapply_replacement} : M(f) \implies \text{strong_replacement}(M, is_powapply(M, f))$
and
 $HVfrom_replacement : \llbracket M(i) ; M(A) \rrbracket \implies$
 $\text{transrec_replacement}(M, is_HVfrom(M, A), i)$ **and**
 $P\text{Hrank_replacement} : M(f) \implies \text{strong_replacement}(M, P\text{Hrank}(M, f))$ **and**
 $is_Hrank_replacement : M(x) \implies wfrec_replacement(M, is_Hrank(M), rrank(x))$

begin

lemma $is_powapply_abs : \llbracket M(f) ; M(y) \rrbracket \implies is_powapply(M, f, y, z) \longleftrightarrow M(z) \wedge z = \{x \in Pow(f'y). M(x)\}$
unfolding $is_powapply_def$ by $simp$

lemma $\llbracket M(A) ; M(x) ; M(f) ; M(h) \rrbracket \implies$

```

is_HVfrom(M,A,x,f,h)  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
(  $\exists R[M].\ h = A \cup \bigcup R \wedge \text{is\_Replace}(M, x, \lambda x. y. y = \{x \in \text{Pow}(f' x) . M(x)\},$ 
R))
using is_powapply_abs unfolding is_HVfrom_def by auto

lemma Replace_is_powapply:
assumes
M(R) M(A) M(f)
shows
is_Replace(M, A, is_powapply(M, f), R)  $\longleftrightarrow$  R = Replace(A, is_powapply(M, f))
proof -
have univalent(M, A, is_powapply(M, f))
using <M(A)> <M(f)> unfolding univalent_def is_powapply_def by simp
moreover
have  $\bigwedge x y. [\![x \in A; \text{is\_powapply}(M, f, x, y)]\!] \implies M(y)$ 
using <M(A)> <M(f)> unfolding is_powapply_def by simp
ultimately
show ?thesis using <M(A)> <M(R)> Replace_abs by simp
qed

lemma powapply_closed:
 $[\![M(y) ; M(f)]\!] \implies M(\{x \in \text{Pow}(f' y) . M(x)\})$ 
using apply_closed power_ax unfolding power_ax_def by simp

lemma RepFun_is_powapply:
assumes
M(R) M(A) M(f)
shows
Replace(A, is_powapply(M, f)) = RepFun(A,  $\lambda y. \{x \in \text{Pow}(f' y) . M(x)\}$ )
proof -
have  $\{y . x \in A, M(y) \wedge y = \{x \in \text{Pow}(f' x) . M(x)\}\} = \{y . x \in A, y = \{x \in \text{Pow}(f' x) . M(x)\}\}$ 
using assms powapply_closed transM[of _ A] by blast
also
have ... =  $\{\{x \in \text{Pow}(f' y) . M(x)\} . y \in A\}$  by auto
finally
show ?thesis using assms is_powapply_abs transM[of _ A] by simp
qed

lemma RepFun_powapply_closed:
assumes
M(f) M(A)
shows
M(Replace(A, is_powapply(M, f)))
proof -
have univalent(M, A, is_powapply(M, f))
using <M(A)> <M(f)> unfolding univalent_def is_powapply_def by simp
moreover
have  $[\![x \in A ; \text{is\_powapply}(M, f, x, y)]\!] \implies M(y)$  for x y

```

```

using assms unfolding is_powapply_def by simp
ultimately
show ?thesis using assms powapply_replacement by simp
qed

lemma Union_powapply_closed:
assumes
  M(x) M(f)
shows
  M(Union y in x. {a in Pow(f`y). M(a)})
proof -
  have M({a in Pow(f`y). M(a)}) if y in x for y
    using that assms transM[of _ x] powapply_closed by simp
  then
    have M({{a in Pow(f`y). M(a)}. y in x})
      using assms transM[of _ x] RepFun_powapply_closed RepFun_is_powapply
    by simp
  then show ?thesis using assms by simp
qed

lemma relation2_HVfrom: M(A) ==> relation2(M, is_HVfrom(M, A), HVfrom(M, A))
unfolding is_HVfrom_def HVfrom_def relation2_def
using Replace_is_powapply RepFun_is_powapply
Union_powapply_closed RepFun_powapply_closed by auto

lemma HVfrom_closed :
M(A) ==> ∀ x[M]. ∀ g[M]. function(g) —> M(HVfrom(M, A, x, g))
unfolding HVfrom_def using Union_powapply_closed by simp

lemma transrec_HVfrom:
assumes M(A)
shows Ord(i) ==> {x in Vfrom(A, i). M(x)} = transrec(i, HVfrom(M, A))
proof (induct rule:trans_induct)
  case (step i)
  have Vfrom(A, i) = A ∪ (Union y in i. Pow((λx in i. Vfrom(A, x)) ` y))
    using def_transrec[OF Vfrom_def, of A i] by simp
  then
  have Vfrom(A, i) = A ∪ (Union y in i. Pow(Vfrom(A, y)))
    by simp
  then
  have {x in Vfrom(A, i). M(x)} = {x in A. M(x)} ∪ (Union y in i. {x in Pow(Vfrom(A, y)). M(x)})
    by auto
  with ⟨M(A)⟩
  have {x in Vfrom(A, i). M(x)} = A ∪ (Union y in i. {x in Pow(Vfrom(A, y)). M(x)})
    by (auto intro:transM)
  also
  have ... = A ∪ (Union y in i. {x in Pow({z in Vfrom(A, y). M(z)}). M(x)})
  proof -

```

```

have { $x \in Pow(Vfrom(A, y))$ .  $M(x)$ } = { $x \in Pow(\{z \in Vfrom(A, y) . M(z)\})$ .  $M(x)$ }
  if  $y \in i$  for  $y$  by (auto intro:transM)
  then
    show ?thesis by simp
qed
also from step
have ... =  $A \cup (\bigcup_{y \in i} \{x \in Pow(transrec(y, HVfrom(M, A))). M(x)\})$  by auto
also
have ... = transrec(i, HVfrom(M, A))
using def_transrec[of  $\lambda y. transrec(y, HVfrom(M, A))$  HVfrom(M, A) i,symmetric]
  unfolding HVfrom_def by simp
finally
show ?case .
qed

lemma Vfrom_abs:  $\llbracket M(A); M(i); M(V); Ord(i) \rrbracket \implies is\_Vfrom(M, A, i, V) \longleftrightarrow V = \{x \in Vfrom(A, i) . M(x)\}$ 
  unfolding is_Vfrom_def
  using relation2_HVfrom HVfrom_closed HVfrom_replacement
  transrec_abs[of is_HVfrom(M,A) i HVfrom(M,A)] transrec_HVfrom by simp

lemma Vfrom_closed:  $\llbracket M(A); M(i); Ord(i) \rrbracket \implies M(\{x \in Vfrom(A, i) . M(x)\})$ 
  unfolding is_Vfrom_def
  using relation2_HVfrom HVfrom_closed HVfrom_replacement
  transrec_closed[of is_HVfrom(M,A) i HVfrom(M,A)] transrec_HVfrom by simp

lemma Vset_abs:  $\llbracket M(i); M(V); Ord(i) \rrbracket \implies is\_Vset(M, i, V) \longleftrightarrow V = \{x \in Vset(i) . M(x)\}$ 
  using Vfrom_abs unfolding is_Vset_def by simp

lemma Vset_closed:  $\llbracket M(i); Ord(i) \rrbracket \implies M(\{x \in Vset(i) . M(x)\})$ 
  using Vfrom_closed unfolding is_Vset_def by simp

lemma Hrank_tranci:  $Hrank(y, restrict(f, Memrel(eclose(\{x\})) - ``\{y\}))$ 
  =  $Hrank(y, restrict(f, (Memrel(eclose(\{x\}))^\wedge) - ``\{y\}))$ 
  unfolding Hrank_def
  using restrict_trans_eq by simp

lemma rank_tranci:  $rank(x) = wfrec(rrank(x), x, Hrank)$ 
proof -
  have rank(x) = wfrec(Memrel(eclose(\{x\})), x, Hrank)
    (is _ = wfrec(?r, _, _))
    unfolding rank_def transrec_def Hrank_def by simp
  also
  have ... = wfrec(?r^\wedge, x,  $\lambda y f. Hrank(y, restrict(f, ?r - ``\{y\}))$ )
    unfolding wfrec_def ..
  also

```

```

have ... = wftrec(?r^+, x, λy f. Hrank(y, restrict(f, (?r^+)-`{y})))
  using Hrank_tranc by simp
also
have ... = wfrec(?r^+, x, Hrank)
  unfolding wfrec_def using tranc_eq_r[OF relation_tranc trans_tranc] by
simp
finally
show ?thesis unfolding rrank_def .
qed

lemma univ_PHrank : [ M(z) ; M(f) ] ==> univalent(M,z,PHrank(M,f))
  unfolding univalent_def PHrank_def by simp

lemma PHrank_abs :
  [ M(f) ; M(y) ] ==> PHrank(M,f,y,z) ↔ M(z) ∧ z = succ(f'y)
  unfolding PHrank_def by simp

lemma PHrank_closed : PHrank(M,f,y,z) ==> M(z)
  unfolding PHrank_def by simp

lemma Replace_PHrank_abs:
assumes
  M(z) M(f) M(hr)
shows
  is_Replace(M,z,PHrank(M,f),hr) ↔ hr = Replace(z,PHrank(M,f))
proof -
  have ∀x y. [x ∈ z; PHrank(M,f,x,y)] ==> M(y)
    using ⟨M(z)⟩ ⟨M(f)⟩ unfolding PHrank_def by simp
  then
  show ?thesis using ⟨M(z)⟩ ⟨M(hr)⟩ ⟨M(f)⟩ univ_PHrank Replace_abs by simp
qed

lemma RepFun_PHrank:
assumes
  M(R) M(A) M(f)
shows
  Replace(A,PHrank(M,f)) = RepFun(A,λy. succ(f'y))
proof -
  have {z . y ∈ A, M(z) ∧ z = succ(f'y)} = {z . y ∈ A, z = succ(f'y)}
    using assms PHrank_closed transM[of _ A] by blast
  also
  have ... = {succ(f'y) . y ∈ A} by auto
  finally
  show ?thesis using assms PHrank_abs transM[of _ A] by simp
qed

lemma RepFun_PHrank_closed :
assumes

```

```

M(f) M(A)
shows
M(Replace(A,PHrank(M,f)))
proof -
have  $\llbracket x \in A ; PHrank(M,f,x,y) \rrbracket \implies M(y)$  for x y
using assms unfolding PHrank_def by simp
with univ PHrank
show ?thesis using assms PHrank_replacement by simp
qed

lemma relation2_Hrank :
relation2(M,is_Hrank(M),Hrank)
unfolding is_Hrank_def Hrank_def relation2_def
using Replace_PHrank_abs RepFun_PHrank RepFun_PHrank_closed by auto

lemma Union_PHrank_closed:
assumes
M(x) M(f)
shows
M( $\bigcup y \in x. succ(f'y)$ )
proof -
have M(succ(f'y)) if  $y \in x$  for y
using that assms transM[of _ x] by simp
then
have M({succ(f'y).  $y \in x$ })
using assms transM[of _ x] RepFun_PHrank_closed RepFun_PHrank by simp
then show ?thesis using assms by simp
qed

lemma is_Hrank_closed :
M(A)  $\implies \forall x[M]. \forall g[M]. function(g) \longrightarrow M(Hrank(x,g))$ 
unfolding Hrank_def using RepFun_PHrank_closed Union_PHrank_closed by simp

lemma rank_closed: M(a)  $\implies M(rank(a))$ 
unfolding rank_trancl
using relation2_Hrank is_Hrank_closed is_Hrank_replacement
wf_rrank relation_rrank trans_rrank rrank_in_M
trans_wfreq_closed[of rrank(a) a is_Hrank(M)] by simp

lemma M_into_Vset:
assumes M(a)
shows  $\exists i[M]. \exists V[M]. ordinal(M,i) \wedge is_Vfrom(M,0,i,V) \wedge a \in V$ 
proof -
let ?i=succ(rank(a))
from assms

```

```

have a ∈ {x ∈ V | from(0, ?i). M(x)} (is a ∈ ?V)
  using Vset_Ord_rank_iff by simp
moreover from assms
have M(?i)
  using rank_closed by simp
moreover
note ⟨M(a)⟩
moreover from calculation
have M(?V)
  using Vfrom_closed by simp
moreover from calculation
have ordinal(M, ?i) ∧ is_Vfrom(M, 0, ?i, ?V) ∧ a ∈ ?V
  using Ord_rank Vfrom_abs by simp
ultimately
show ?thesis by blast
qed

end
end

```

9 Automatic synthesis of formulas

```

theory Synthetic_Definition
imports Utils
keywords synthesize :: thy_decl % ML
  and synthesize_notc :: thy_decl % ML
  and from_schematic
begin

ML<
val $' = curry ((op $) o swap)
infix $'

fun pair f g x = (f x, g x)

fun print_theorem pos (thms, lthy) =
  (Proof_Display.print_theorem pos lthy thms; lthy)

fun prove_tc_form goal thms ctxt =
  Goal.prove ctxt [] [] goal
  (fn {context = ctxt', ...} =>
    rewrite_goal_tac ctxt' thms 1
    THEN TypeCheck.typecheck_tac ctxt')

fun prove_sats goal thms thm_auto ctxt =
  Goal.prove ctxt [] [] goal
  (fn {context = ctxt', ...} =>
    let val ctxt'' = ctxt' |> Simplifier.add_simp (thm_auto |> hd) in
      rewrite_goal_tac ctxt'' thms 1
    end)

```

```

THEN PARALLEL_ALLGOALS (asm_simp_tac ctxt'')
THEN TypeCheck.typecheck_tac ctxt''
end)

fun is_mem Const `mem for _ _` = true
| is_mem _ = false

fun synth_thm_sats def_name term lhs set env hyps vars vs pos thm_auto lthy =
let val (_,tm,ctxt1) = Utils.thm_concl_tm lthy term
  val (thm_refs,ctxt2) = Variable.import true [Proof_Context.get_thm lthy term]
  ctxt1 |>> #2
  val vs' = map (Thm.term_of o #2) vs
  val vars' = map (Thm.term_of o #2) vars
  val r_tm = tm |> Utils.dest_lhs_def |> fold (op \$) vs'
  val sats = Const `apply for Const `satisfies for set r_tm` env`
  val rhs = Const `IFOL.eq Type `i` for sats Const `succ for Const `zero`>`
  val concl = Const `iff for lhs rhs`
  val g_iff = Logic.list_implies(hyps, Utils.tp concl)
  val thm = prove_sats g_iff thm_refs thm_auto ctxt2
  val name = Binding.name (def_name ^ _iff_sats)
  val thm = Utils.fix_vars thm (map (#1 o dest_Free) vars') lthy
in
  Local_Theory.note ((name, []), [thm]) lthy |> print_theorem pos
end

fun synth_thm_tc def_name term hyps vars pos lthy =
let val (_,tm,ctxt1) = Utils.thm_concl_tm lthy term
  val (thm_refs,ctxt2) = Variable.import true [Proof_Context.get_thm lthy term]
  ctxt1 |>> #2
  val vars' = map (Thm.term_of o #2) vars
  val tc_attrib = @{attributes [TC]}
  val r_tm = tm |> Utils.dest_lhs_def |> fold (op \$) vars'
  val concl = Const `mem for r_tm Const `formula`>
  val g = Logic.list_implies(hyps, Utils.tp concl)
  val thm = prove_tc_form g thm_refs ctxt2
  val name = Binding.name (def_name ^ _type)
  val thm = Utils.fix_vars thm (map (#1 o dest_Free) vars') ctxt2
in
  Local_Theory.note ((name, tc_attrib), [thm]) lthy |> print_theorem pos
end

fun synthetic_def def_name thmref pos tc auto thy =
let
  val (thm_ref,_) = thmref |>> Facts.ref_name
  val thm = Proof_Context.get_thm thy thm_ref;
  val thm_vars = rev (Term.add_vars (Thm.full_prop_of thm) []);
  val (((_,inst),thm_tms),_) = Variable.import true [thm] thy

```

```

val vars = map (fn v => (v, the (Vars.lookup inst v))) thm_vars;
val (tm,hyps) = thm_tms |> hd |> pair Thm.concl_of Thm.prems_of
val (lhs,rhs) = tm |> Utils.dest_if_ tms o Utils.dest_trueprop
val ((set,t),env) = rhs |> Utils.dest_sats_frm
fun relevant ts Const_<mem for t _> = not (Term.is_Free t) orelse
    member (op =) ts (t |> Term.dest_Free |> #1)
| relevant _ _ = false
val t_vars = sort_strings (Term.add_free_names t [])
val vs = filter (member (op =) t_vars o #1 o #1 o #1) vars
val at = fold_rev (lambda o Thm.term_of o #2) vs t
val hyps' = filter (relevant t_vars o Utils.dest_trueprop) hyps
in
  Local_Theory.define ((Binding.name def_name, NoSyn),
    ((Binding.name (def_name ^ _def), []), at)) thy |> #2 |>
  (if tc then synth_thm_tc def_name (def_name ^ _def) hyps' vs pos else I) |>
  (if auto then synth_thm_sats def_name (def_name ^ _def) lhs set env hyps
  vars vs pos thm_tms else I)

end
>

ML<

local
  val synth_constdecl =
    Parse.position (Parse.string -- ((Parse.*** from_schematic |-- Parse.thm)));

  val _ =
    Outer_Syntax.local_theory command_keyword<synthesize> ML setup for
    synthetic definitions
    (synth_constdecl >> (fn ((bndg,thm),p) => synthetic_def bndg thm p true
    true))

  val _ =
    Outer_Syntax.local_theory command_keyword<synthesize_notc> ML setup
    for synthetic definitions
    (synth_constdecl >> (fn ((bndg,thm),p) => synthetic_def bndg thm p false
    false))

in

end
>

```

The **synthetic_def** function extracts definitions from schematic goals. A new definition is added to the context.

end

10 Interface between set models and Constructibility

This theory provides an interface between Paulson's relativization results and set models of ZFC. In particular, it is used to prove that the locale `forcing_data` is a sublocale of all relevant locales in ZF-Constructibility (`M_trivial`, `M_basic`, `M_eclose`, etc).

```

theory Interface
imports
  Nat_Miscellanea
  Relative_Univ
  Synthetic_Definition
begin

syntax
  _sats :: [i, i, i] ⇒ o (⟨_, _ = _⟩) [36,36,36] 60)
syntax_consts
  _sats ≡ sats
translations
  (M,env ⊨ φ) ⇌ CONST sats(M,φ,env)

abbreviation
dec10 :: i (⟨10⟩) where 10 ≡ succ(9)

abbreviation
dec11 :: i (⟨11⟩) where 11 ≡ succ(10)

abbreviation
dec12 :: i (⟨12⟩) where 12 ≡ succ(11)

abbreviation
dec13 :: i (⟨13⟩) where 13 ≡ succ(12)

abbreviation
dec14 :: i (⟨14⟩) where 14 ≡ succ(13)

definition
infinity_ax :: (i ⇒ o) ⇒ o where
infinity_ax(M) ≡
  (∃ I[M]. (∃ z[M]. empty(M,z) ∧ z ∈ I) ∧ (∀ y[M]. y ∈ I → (∃ sy[M]. successor(M,y,sy) ∧ sy ∈ I)))
choice_ax :: (i ⇒ o) ⇒ o where
choice_ax(M) ≡ ∀ x[M]. ∃ a[M]. ∃ f[M]. ordinal(M,a) ∧ surjection(M,a,x,f)

context M_basic begin

```

```

lemma choice_ax_abs :
  choice_ax(M)  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall x[M]. \exists a[M]. \exists f[M]. Ord(a) \wedge f \in surj(a,x)$ )
  unfoldng choice_ax_def
  by (simp)

end

definition
  wellfounded_trancl :: [i=>o,i,i,i] => o where
    wellfounded_trancl(M,Z,r,p)  $\equiv$ 
       $\exists w[M]. \exists wx[M]. \exists rp[M].$ 
       $w \in Z \wedge pair(M,w,p,wx) \wedge tran\_closure(M,r,wp) \wedge wx \in rp$ 

lemma empty_intf :
  infinity_ax(M)  $\implies$ 
  ( $\exists z[M]. empty(M,z)$ )
  by (auto simp add: empty_def infinity_ax_def)

lemma Transset_intf :
  Transset(M)  $\implies$  y $\in$ x  $\implies$  x  $\in$  M  $\implies$  y  $\in$  M
  by (simp add: Transset_def,auto)

locale M_ZF_trans =
  fixes M
  assumes
    upair_ax: upair_ax( $\#\#M$ )
    and Union_ax: Union_ax( $\#\#M$ )
    and power_ax: power_ax( $\#\#M$ )
    and extensionality: extensionality( $\#\#M$ )
    and foundation_ax: foundation_ax( $\#\#M$ )
    and infinity_ax: infinity_ax( $\#\#M$ )
    and separation_ax:  $\varphi \in formula \implies env \in list(M) \implies arity(\varphi) \leq 1 \# + length(env) \implies separation(\#\#M, \lambda x. sats(M, \varphi, [x] @ env))$ 
    and replacement_ax:  $\varphi \in formula \implies env \in list(M) \implies arity(\varphi) \leq 2 \# + length(env) \implies strong\_replacement(\#\#M, \lambda x y. sats(M, \varphi, [x,y] @ env))$ 
    and trans_M: Transset(M)
  begin

lemma TranssetI :
  ( $\bigwedge y x. y \in x \implies x \in M \implies y \in M$ )  $\implies$  Transset(M)
  by (auto simp add: Transset_def)

lemma zero_in_M:  $0 \in M$ 
proof -
  from infinity_ax have

```

```

(∃ z[##M]. empty(##M,z))
  by (rule empty_intf)
then obtain z where
  zm: empty(##M,z) z∈M
  by auto
with trans_M have z=0
  by (simp add: empty_def, blast intro: Transset_intf )
with zm show ?thesis
  by simp
qed

```

10.1 Interface with $M_{trivial}$

```

lemma mtrans :
  M_trans(##M)
  using Transset_intf[OF trans_M] zero_in_M exI[of λx. x∈M]
  by unfold_locales auto

lemma mtriv :
  M_trivial(##M)
  using trans_M M_trivial.intro mtrans M_trivial_axioms.intro upair_ax Union_ax
  by simp

end

sublocale M_ZF_trans ⊆ M_trivial ##M
  by (rule mtriv)

context M_ZF_trans
begin

```

10.2 Interface with M_{basic}

```

schematic_goal inter_fm_auto:
assumes
  nth(i,env) = x nth(j,env) = B
  i ∈ nat j ∈ nat env ∈ list(A)
shows
  (∀ y ∈ A . y ∈ B → x ∈ y) ↔ sats(A,?ifm(i,j),env)
  by (insert assms ; (rule sep_rules | simp)+)

lemma inter_sep_intf :
assumes
  A ∈ M
shows
  separation(##M,λx . ∀ y ∈ M . y ∈ A → x ∈ y)
proof -
  obtain ifm where
    fmsats: ∧ env. env ∈ list(M) ⇒ (∀ y ∈ M. y ∈ (nth(1,env)) → nth(0,env) ∈ y)

```

```

 $\longleftrightarrow sats(M, ifm(0,1), env)$ 
and
 $ifm(0,1) \in formula$ 
and
 $arity(ifm(0,1)) = 2$ 
using  $\langle A \in M \rangle inter\_fm\_auto$ 
by ( $simp\ del:FOL\_sats\_iff\ add:nat\_simp\_union$ )
then
have  $\forall a \in M. separation(\#\#M, \lambda x. sats(M, ifm(0,1), [x, a]))$ 
using  $separation\_ax$  by  $simp$ 
moreover
have  $(\forall y \in M . y \in a \longrightarrow x \in y) \longleftrightarrow sats(M, ifm(0,1), [x, a])$ 
if  $a \in M$   $x \in M$  for  $a\ x$ 
using  $fmsats[of [x, a]]$  by  $simp$ 
ultimately
have  $\forall a \in M. separation(\#\#M, \lambda x . \forall y \in M . y \in a \longrightarrow x \in y)$ 
unfolding  $separation\_def$  by  $simp$ 
with  $\langle A \in M \rangle$  show ?thesis by  $simp$ 
qed

```

```

schematic_goal diff_fm_auto:
assumes
 $nth(i, env) = x\ nth(j, env) = B$ 
 $i \in nat\ j \in nat\ env \in list(A)$ 
shows
 $x \notin B \longleftrightarrow sats(A, ?dfm(i, j), env)$ 
by (insert assms ; (rule sep_rules | simp)+)

lemma diff_sep_intf :
assumes
 $B \in M$ 
shows
 $separation(\#\#M, \lambda x . x \notin B)$ 
proof -
obtain dfm where
 $fmsats: \bigwedge env. env \in list(M) \implies nth(0, env) \notin nth(1, env)$ 
 $\longleftrightarrow sats(M, dfm(0, 1), env)$ 
and
 $dfm(0, 1) \in formula$ 
and
 $arity(dfm(0, 1)) = 2$ 
using  $\langle B \in M \rangle diff\_fm\_auto$ 
by ( $simp\ del:FOL\_sats\_iff\ add:nat\_simp\_union$ )
then
have  $\forall b \in M. separation(\#\#M, \lambda x. sats(M, dfm(0, 1), [x, b]))$ 
using  $separation\_ax$  by  $simp$ 
moreover

```

```

have  $x \notin b \longleftrightarrow \text{sats}(M, \text{dfm}(0,1), [x,b])$ 
  if  $b \in M$   $x \in M$  for  $b$   $x$ 
  using that  $\text{fmsats}[\text{of } [x,b]]$  by simp
ultimately
have  $\forall b \in M. \text{separation}(\#\#M, \lambda x. x \notin b)$ 
  unfolding  $\text{separation\_def}$  by simp
with  $\langle B \in M \rangle$  show ?thesis by simp
qed

schematic_goal  $\text{cprod\_fm\_auto}$ :
assumes
 $\text{nth}(i, \text{env}) = z$   $\text{nth}(j, \text{env}) = B$   $\text{nth}(h, \text{env}) = C$ 
 $i \in \text{nat}$   $j \in \text{nat}$   $h \in \text{nat}$   $\text{env} \in \text{list}(A)$ 
shows
 $(\exists x \in A. x \in B \wedge (\exists y \in A. y \in C \wedge \text{pair}(\#\#A, x, y, z))) \longleftrightarrow \text{sats}(A, \text{?cpfm}(i, j, h), \text{env})$ 
by (insert assms ; (rule sep_rules | simp) +)

lemma  $\text{cartprod\_sep\_intf}$  :
assumes
 $A \in M$ 
and
 $B \in M$ 
shows
 $\text{separation}(\#\#M, \lambda z. \exists x \in M. x \in A \wedge (\exists y \in M. y \in B \wedge \text{pair}(\#\#M, x, y, z)))$ 
proof -
obtain  $\text{cpfm}$  where
 $\text{fmsats}: \bigwedge \text{env}. \text{env} \in \text{list}(M) \implies$ 
 $(\exists x \in M. x \in \text{nth}(1, \text{env}) \wedge (\exists y \in M. y \in \text{nth}(2, \text{env}) \wedge \text{pair}(\#\#M, x, y, \text{nth}(0, \text{env})))) \longleftrightarrow \text{sats}(M, \text{cpfm}(0, 1, 2), \text{env})$ 
and
 $\text{cpfm}(0, 1, 2) \in \text{formula}$ 
and
 $\text{arity}(\text{cpfm}(0, 1, 2)) = 3$ 
using  $\text{cprod\_fm\_auto}$  by (simp del:FOL_sats_iff add: fm_defs nat_simp_union)
then
have  $\forall a \in M. \forall b \in M. \text{separation}(\#\#M, \lambda z. \text{sats}(M, \text{cpfm}(0, 1, 2), [z, a, b]))$ 
  using separation_ax by simp
moreover
have  $(\exists x \in M. x \in a \wedge (\exists y \in M. y \in b \wedge \text{pair}(\#\#M, x, y, z))) \longleftrightarrow \text{sats}(M, \text{cpfm}(0, 1, 2), [z, a, b])$ 
  if  $a \in M$   $b \in M$   $z \in M$  for  $a$   $b$   $z$ 
  using that  $\text{fmsats}[\text{of } [z, a, b]]$  by simp
ultimately
have  $\forall a \in M. \forall b \in M. \text{separation}(\#\#M, \lambda z. (\exists x \in M. x \in a \wedge (\exists y \in M. y \in b \wedge \text{pair}(\#\#M, x, y, z))))$ 
  unfolding separation_def by simp
with  $\langle A \in M \rangle$   $\langle B \in M \rangle$  show ?thesis by simp
qed

```

```

schematic_goal im_fm_auto:
assumes
  nth(i,env) = y nth(j,env) = r nth(h,env) = B
  i ∈ nat j ∈ nat h ∈ nat env ∈ list(A)
shows
  (exists p ∈ A. p ∈ r & (exists x ∈ A. x ∈ B & pair(##A,x,y,p)))  $\longleftrightarrow$  sats(A,?imfm(i,j,h),env)
by (insert assms ; (rule sep_rules | simp)+)

lemma image_sep_intf :
assumes
  A ∈ M
  and
  r ∈ M
shows
  separation(##M, λy. exists p ∈ M. p ∈ r & (exists x ∈ M. x ∈ A & pair(##M,x,y,p)))
proof -
  obtain imfm where
    fmsats: ∀ env. env ∈ list(M)  $\Longrightarrow$ 
    (exists p ∈ M. p ∈ nth(1,env) & (exists x ∈ M. x ∈ nth(2,env) & pair(##M,x,nth(0,env),p)))
     $\longleftrightarrow$  sats(M,imfm(0,1,2),env)
    and
    imfm(0,1,2) ∈ formula
    and
    arity(imfm(0,1,2)) = 3
  using im_fm_auto by (simp del:FOL_sats_iff pair_abs add: fm_defs nat_simp_union)
  then
  have ∀ r ∈ M. ∀ a ∈ M. separation(##M, λy. sats(M,imfm(0,1,2) , [y,r,a]))
    using separation_ax by simp
  moreover
  have (exists p ∈ M. p ∈ k & (exists x ∈ M. x ∈ a & pair(##M,x,y,p)))  $\longleftrightarrow$  sats(M,imfm(0,1,2),[y,k,a])
    if k ∈ M a ∈ M y ∈ M for k a y
    using that fmsats[of [y,k,a]] by simp
  ultimately
  have ∀ k ∈ M. ∀ a ∈ M. separation(##M, λy . exists p ∈ M. p ∈ k & (exists x ∈ M. x ∈ a & pair(##M,x,y,p)))
    unfolding separation_def by simp
    with ⟨r ∈ M⟩ ⟨A ∈ M⟩ show ?thesis by simp
qed

schematic_goal con_fm_auto:
assumes
  nth(i,env) = z nth(j,env) = R
  i ∈ nat j ∈ nat env ∈ list(A)
shows
  (exists p ∈ A. p ∈ R & (exists x ∈ A. exists y ∈ A. pair(##A,x,y,p) & pair(##A,y,x,z)))
   $\longleftrightarrow$  sats(A,?cfm(i,j),env)
by (insert assms ; (rule sep_rules | simp)+)

```

```

lemma converse_sep_intf :
assumes
   $R \in M$ 
shows
  separation( $\#\#M, \lambda z. \exists p \in M. p \in R \ \& \ (\exists x \in M. \exists y \in M. pair(\#\#M, x, y, p) \ \&$ 
 $\ pair(\#\#M, y, x, z))$ )
proof -
  obtain cfm where
    fmsats:  $\bigwedge env. env \in list(M) \implies$ 
     $(\exists p \in M. p \in nth(1, env) \ \& \ (\exists x \in M. \exists y \in M. pair(\#\#M, x, y, p) \ \& \ pair(\#\#M, y, x, nth(0, env))))$ 
     $\iff sats(M, cfm(0, 1), env)$ 
  and
    cfm(0, 1)  $\in formula$ 
  and
    arity(cfm(0, 1)) = 2
  using con_fm_auto by (simp del:FOL_sats_iff pair_abs add: fm_defs nat_simp_union)
  then
    have  $\forall r \in M. separation(\#\#M, \lambda z. sats(M, cfm(0, 1), [z, r]))$ 
      using separation_ax by simp
    moreover
      have  $(\exists p \in M. p \in r \ \& \ (\exists x \in M. \exists y \in M. pair(\#\#M, x, y, p) \ \& \ pair(\#\#M, y, x, z)))$ 
       $\iff$ 
         $sats(M, cfm(0, 1), [z, r])$ 
        if  $z \in M$   $r \in M$  for  $z r$ 
        using that fmsats[of [z, r]] by simp
    ultimately
      have  $\forall r \in M. separation(\#\#M, \lambda z. \exists p \in M. p \in r \ \& \ (\exists x \in M. \exists y \in M. pair(\#\#M, x, y, p)$ 
       $\ \& \ pair(\#\#M, y, x, z)))$ 
        unfolding separation_def by simp
        with { $R \in M$ } show ?thesis by simp
  qed

```

```

schematic_goal rest_fm_auto:
assumes
   $nth(i, env) = z$   $nth(j, env) = C$ 
   $i \in nat$   $j \in nat$   $env \in list(A)$ 
shows
   $(\exists x \in A. x \in C \ \& \ (\exists y \in A. pair(\#\#A, x, y, z)))$ 
   $\iff sats(A, ?rfm(i, j), env)$ 
by (insert assms ; (rule sep_rules | simp)++)

```

```

lemma restrict_sep_intf :
assumes
   $A \in M$ 
shows
  separation( $\#\#M, \lambda z. \exists x \in M. x \in A \ \& \ (\exists y \in M. pair(\#\#M, x, y, z)))$ )
proof -

```

```

obtain rfm where
  fmsats: $\bigwedge \text{env. env} \in \text{list}(M) \implies$ 
   $(\exists x \in M. x \in \text{nth}(1, \text{env}) \ \& \ (\exists y \in M. \text{pair}(\#\#M, x, y, \text{nth}(0, \text{env}))))$ 
   $\iff \text{sats}(M, \text{rfm}(0, 1), \text{env})$ 
and
   $\text{rfm}(0, 1) \in \text{formula}$ 
and
   $\text{arity}(\text{rfm}(0, 1)) = 2$ 
using rest_fm_auto by (simp del:FOL_sats_iff pair_abs add: fm_defs nat_simp_union)
then
have  $\forall a \in M. \text{separation}(\#\#M, \lambda z. \text{sats}(M, \text{rfm}(0, 1), [z, a]))$ 
  using separation_ax by simp
moreover
have  $(\exists x \in M. x \in a \ \& \ (\exists y \in M. \text{pair}(\#\#M, x, y, z))) \iff$ 
   $\text{sats}(M, \text{rfm}(0, 1), [z, a])$ 
if  $z \in M$   $a \in M$  for  $z a$ 
using that fmsats[of [z,a]] by simp
ultimately
have  $\forall a \in M. \text{separation}(\#\#M, \lambda z. \exists x \in M. x \in a \ \& \ (\exists y \in M. \text{pair}(\#\#M, x, y, z)))$ 
  unfolding separation_def by simp
with  $\langle A \in M \rangle$  show ?thesis by simp
qed

schematic_goal comp_fm_auto:
assumes
   $\text{nth}(i, \text{env}) = xz$   $\text{nth}(j, \text{env}) = S$   $\text{nth}(h, \text{env}) = R$ 
   $i \in \text{nat}$   $j \in \text{nat}$   $h \in \text{nat}$   $\text{env} \in \text{list}(A)$ 
shows
   $(\exists x \in A. \exists y \in A. \exists z \in A. \exists xy \in A. \exists yz \in A.$ 
     $\text{pair}(\#\#A, x, z, xz) \ \& \ \text{pair}(\#\#A, x, y, xy) \ \& \ \text{pair}(\#\#A, y, z, yz) \ \& \ xy \in S \ \&$ 
     $yz \in R)$ 
   $\iff \text{sats}(A, ?cfm(i, j, h), \text{env})$ 
by (insert assms ; (rule sep_rules | simp)+)

lemma comp_sep_intf :
assumes
   $R \in M$ 
and
   $S \in M$ 
shows
   $\text{separation}(\#\#M, \lambda xz. \exists x \in M. \exists y \in M. \exists z \in M. \exists xy \in M. \exists yz \in M.$ 
     $\text{pair}(\#\#M, x, z, xz) \ \& \ \text{pair}(\#\#M, x, y, xy) \ \& \ \text{pair}(\#\#M, y, z, yz) \ \& \ xy \in S$ 
     $\& \ yz \in R)$ 
proof -
obtain cfm where
  fmsats: $\bigwedge \text{env. env} \in \text{list}(M) \implies$ 
   $(\exists x \in M. \exists y \in M. \exists z \in M. \exists xy \in M. \exists yz \in M. \text{pair}(\#\#M, x, z, \text{nth}(0, \text{env})) \ \&$ 
   $\text{pair}(\#\#M, x, y, xy) \ \& \ \text{pair}(\#\#M, y, z, yz) \ \& \ xy \in \text{nth}(1, \text{env}) \ \& \ yz \in \text{nth}(2, \text{env}))$ 

```

```

 $\longleftrightarrow sats(M, cfm(0,1,2), env)$ 
and
 $cfm(0,1,2) \in formula$ 
and
 $arity(cfm(0,1,2)) = 3$ 
using comp_fm_auto by (simp del:FOL_sats_iff pair_abs add: fm_defs
nat_simp_union)
then
have  $\forall r \in M. \forall s \in M. separation(\#M, \lambda y. sats(M, cfm(0,1,2), [y,s,r]))$ 
using separation_ax by simp
moreover
have  $(\exists x \in M. \exists y \in M. \exists z \in M. \exists xy \in M. \exists yz \in M.$ 
 $pair(\#M, x, z, xz) \& pair(\#M, x, y, xy) \& pair(\#M, y, z, yz) \& xy \in s$ 
 $\& yz \in r)$ 
 $\longleftrightarrow sats(M, cfm(0,1,2), [xz,s,r])$ 
if  $xz \in M$   $s \in M$   $r \in M$  for  $xz$   $s$   $r$ 
using that fmsats[of [xz,s,r]] by simp
ultimately
have  $\forall s \in M. \forall r \in M. separation(\#M, \lambda xz. \exists x \in M. \exists y \in M. \exists z \in M. \exists xy \in M.$ 
 $\exists yz \in M.$ 
 $pair(\#M, x, z, xz) \& pair(\#M, x, y, xy) \& pair(\#M, y, z, yz) \& xy \in s$ 
 $\& yz \in r)$ 
unfolding separation_def by simp
with  $\langle S \in M \rangle \langle R \in M \rangle$  show ?thesis by simp
qed

```

```

schematic_goal pred_fm_auto:
assumes
 $nth(i, env) = y$   $nth(j, env) = R$   $nth(h, env) = X$ 
 $i \in nat$   $j \in nat$   $h \in nat$   $env \in list(A)$ 
shows
 $(\exists p \in A. p \in R \& pair(\#A, y, X, p)) \longleftrightarrow sats(A, ?pfm(i, j, h), env)$ 
by (insert assms ; (rule sep_rules | simp)+)

```

```

lemma pred_sep_intf:
assumes
 $R \in M$ 
and
 $X \in M$ 
shows
 $separation(\#M, \lambda y. \exists p \in M. p \in R \& pair(\#M, y, X, p))$ 
proof -
obtain pfm where
 $fmsats: \bigwedge env. env \in list(M) \implies$ 
 $(\exists p \in M. p \in nth(1, env) \& pair(\#M, nth(0, env), nth(2, env), p)) \longleftrightarrow sats(M, pfm(0, 1, 2), env)$ 
and
 $pfm(0, 1, 2) \in formula$ 

```

and
 $\text{arity}(\text{pfm}(0,1,2)) = 3$
using `pred_fm_auto` **by** (`simp del:FOL_sats_iff pair_abs add: fm_defs nat_simp_union`)
then
have $\forall x \in M. \forall r \in M. \text{separation}(\#\#M, \lambda y. \text{sats}(M, \text{pfm}(0,1,2), [y,r,x]))$
using `separation_ax` **by** `simp`
moreover
have $(\exists p \in M. p \in r \And \text{pair}(\#\#M, y, x, p)) \longleftrightarrow \text{sats}(M, \text{pfm}(0,1,2), [y,r,x])$
if $y \in M$ $r \in M$ $x \in M$ **for** y x r
using `that fmsats[of [y,r,x]]` **by** `simp`
ultimately
have $\forall x \in M. \forall r \in M. \text{separation}(\#\#M, \lambda y. \exists p \in M. p \in r \And \text{pair}(\#\#M, y, x, p))$
unfolding `separation_def` **by** `simp`
with $\langle X \in M \rangle \langle R \in M \rangle$ **show** `?thesis` **by** `simp`
qed

schematic_goal `mem_fm_auto`:
assumes
 $\text{nth}(i, \text{env}) = z$ $i \in \text{nat}$ $\text{env} \in \text{list}(A)$
shows
 $(\exists x \in A. \exists y \in A. \text{pair}(\#\#A, x, y, z) \And x \in y) \longleftrightarrow \text{sats}(A, \text{?fmf}(i), \text{env})$
by (`insert assms ; (rule sep_rules | simp) +`)

lemma `memrel_sep_intf`:
 $\text{separation}(\#\#M, \lambda z. \exists x \in M. \exists y \in M. \text{pair}(\#\#M, x, y, z) \And x \in y)$
proof -
obtain `fmf` **where**
 $\text{fmsats}: \bigwedge \text{env}. \text{env} \in \text{list}(M) \implies$
 $(\exists x \in M. \exists y \in M. \text{pair}(\#\#M, x, y, \text{nth}(0, \text{env})) \And x \in y) \longleftrightarrow \text{sats}(M, \text{fmf}(0), \text{env})$
and
 $\text{fmf}(0) \in \text{formula}$
and
 $\text{arity}(\text{fmf}(0)) = 1$
using `mem_fm_auto` **by** (`simp del:FOL_sats_iff pair_abs add: fm_defs nat_simp_union`)
then
have $\text{separation}(\#\#M, \lambda z. \text{sats}(M, \text{fmf}(0), [z]))$
using `separation_ax` **by** `simp`
moreover
have $(\exists x \in M. \exists y \in M. \text{pair}(\#\#M, x, y, z) \And x \in y) \longleftrightarrow \text{sats}(M, \text{fmf}(0), [z])$
if $z \in M$ **for** z
using `that fmsats[of [z]]` **by** `simp`
ultimately
have $\text{separation}(\#\#M, \lambda z. \exists x \in M. \exists y \in M. \text{pair}(\#\#M, x, y, z) \And x \in y)$
unfolding `separation_def` **by** `simp`
then show `?thesis` **by** `simp`
qed

```

schematic_goal recfun_fm_auto:
assumes
  nth(i1,env) = x nth(i2,env) = r nth(i3,env) = f nth(i4,env) = g nth(i5,env)
  = a
  nth(i6,env) = b i1 ∈ nat i2 ∈ nat i3 ∈ nat i4 ∈ nat i5 ∈ nat i6 ∈ nat env ∈ list(A)
shows
  (exists xa ∈ A. exists xb ∈ A. pair(##A,x,a,xa) & xa ∈ r & pair(##A,x,b,xb) & xb ∈ r &
   (exists fx ∈ A. exists gx ∈ A. fun_apply(##A,f,x,fx) & fun_apply(##A,g,x,gx)
   & fx ≠ gx))
  ↔ sats(A,?rffm(i1,i2,i3,i4,i5,i6),env)
by (insert assms ; (rule sep_rules | simp)+)

lemma is_recfun_sep_intf :
assumes
  r ∈ M f ∈ M g ∈ M a ∈ M b ∈ M
shows
  separation(##M,λx. exists xa ∈ M. exists xb ∈ M.
    pair(##M,x,a,xa) & xa ∈ r & pair(##M,x,b,xb) & xb ∈ r &
    (exists fx ∈ M. exists gx ∈ M. fun_apply(##M,f,x,fx) & fun_apply(##M,g,x,gx)
    &
    fx ≠ gx))

proof -
obtain rffm where
  fmsats: ∧ env. env ∈ list(M) →
  (exists xa ∈ M. exists xb ∈ M. pair(##M,nth(0,env),nth(4,env),xa) & xa ∈ nth(1,env) &
   pair(##M,nth(0,env),nth(5,env),xb) & xb ∈ nth(1,env) & (exists fx ∈ M. exists gx ∈ M.
   fun_apply(##M,nth(2,env),nth(0,env),fx) & fun_apply(##M,nth(3,env),nth(0,env),gx)
   & fx ≠ gx))
  ↔ sats(M,rffm(0,1,2,3,4,5),env)
and
  rffm(0,1,2,3,4,5) ∈ formula
and
  arity(rffm(0,1,2,3,4,5)) = 6
using recfun_fm_auto by (simp del:FOL_sats_iff pair_abs add: fm_defs
  nat_simp_union)
then
have ∀ a1 ∈ M. ∀ a2 ∈ M. ∀ a3 ∈ M. ∀ a4 ∈ M. ∀ a5 ∈ M.
  separation(##M, λx. sats(M,rffm(0,1,2,3,4,5) , [x,a1,a2,a3,a4,a5]))
using separation_ax by simp
moreover
have (exists xa ∈ M. exists xb ∈ M. pair(##M,x,a4,xa) & xa ∈ a1 & pair(##M,x,a5,xb)
  & xb ∈ a1 &
  (exists fx ∈ M. exists gx ∈ M. fun_apply(##M,a2,x,fx) & fun_apply(##M,a3,x,gx)
  & fx ≠ gx))
  ↔ sats(M,rffm(0,1,2,3,4,5) , [x,a1,a2,a3,a4,a5])
if x ∈ M a1 ∈ M a2 ∈ M a3 ∈ M a4 ∈ M a5 ∈ M for x a1 a2 a3 a4 a5
using that fmsats[of [x,a1,a2,a3,a4,a5]] by simp
ultimately

```

```

have  $\forall a1 \in M. \forall a2 \in M. \forall a3 \in M. \forall a4 \in M. \forall a5 \in M. separation(\#\#M, \lambda x .$ 
 $\exists xa \in M. \exists xb \in M. pair(\#\#M, x, a4, xa) \& xa \in a1 \& pair(\#\#M, x, a5, xb)$ 
 $\& xb \in a1 \&$ 
 $(\exists fx \in M. \exists gx \in M. fun\_apply(\#\#M, a2, x, fx) \& fun\_apply(\#\#M, a3, x, gx)$ 
 $\& fx \neq gx))$ 
unfolding separation_def by simp
with  $\langle r \in M \rangle \langle f \in M \rangle \langle g \in M \rangle \langle a \in M \rangle \langle b \in M \rangle$  show ?thesis by simp
qed

```

schematic_goal funsp_fm_auto:

assumes

$nth(i, env) = p$ $nth(j, env) = z$ $nth(h, env) = n$
 $i \in nat$ $j \in nat$ $h \in nat$ $env \in list(A)$

shows

$(\exists f \in A. \exists b \in A. \exists nb \in A. \exists cnbf \in A. pair(\#\#A, f, b, p) \& pair(\#\#A, n, b, nb) \&$
 $is_cons(\#\#A, nb, f, cnbf) \&$
 $upair(\#\#A, cnbf, cnbf, z)) \longleftrightarrow sats(A, ?fsfm(i, j, h), env)$

by (insert assms ; (rule sep_rules | simp)+)

lemma funspace_succ_rep_intf :

assumes

$n \in M$

shows

$strong_replacement(\#\#M,$

$\lambda p z. \exists f \in M. \exists b \in M. \exists nb \in M. \exists cnbf \in M.$

$pair(\#\#M, f, b, p) \& pair(\#\#M, n, b, nb) \& is_cons(\#\#M, nb, f, cnbf)$

$\&$

$upair(\#\#M, cnbf, cnbf, z))$

proof -

obtain fsfm **where**

$fmsats: env \in list(M) \implies$

$(\exists f \in M. \exists b \in M. \exists nb \in M. \exists cnbf \in M. pair(\#\#M, f, b, nth(0, env)) \& pair(\#\#M, nth(2, env), b, nb)$
 $\& is_cons(\#\#M, nb, f, cnbf) \& upair(\#\#M, cnbf, cnbf, nth(1, env)))$

$\longleftrightarrow sats(M, fsfm(0, 1, 2), env)$

and $fsfm(0, 1, 2) \in formula$ **and** $arity(fsfm(0, 1, 2)) = 3$ **for** env

using funsp_fm_auto[*of concl:M*] **by** (simp del:FOL_sats_iff pair_abs add:

fm_defs nat_simp_union)

then

have $\forall n0 \in M. strong_replacement(\#\#M, \lambda p z. sats(M, fsfm(0, 1, 2), [p, z, n0]))$

using replacement_ax **by** simp

moreover

have $(\exists f \in M. \exists b \in M. \exists nb \in M. \exists cnbf \in M. pair(\#\#M, f, b, p) \& pair(\#\#M, n0, b, nb)$
 $\&$

$is_cons(\#\#M, nb, f, cnbf) \& upair(\#\#M, cnbf, cnbf, z))$
 $\longleftrightarrow sats(M, fsfm(0, 1, 2), [p, z, n0])$

```

if  $p \in M$   $z \in M$   $n0 \in M$  for  $p z n0$ 
  using that  $fmsats[\text{of } [p,z,n0]]$  by  $\text{simp}$ 
ultimately
have  $\forall n0 \in M$ .  $\text{strong\_replacement}(\#\#M, \lambda p z.$ 
   $\exists f \in M. \exists b \in M. \exists nb \in M. \exists cnbf \in M. \text{pair}(\#\#M, f, b, p) \& \text{pair}(\#\#M, n0, b, nb)$ 
&
   $\text{is\_cons}(\#\#M, nb, f, cnbf) \& \text{upair}(\#\#M, cnbf, cnbf, z))$ 
  unfolding  $\text{strong\_replacement\_def}$   $\text{univalent\_def}$  by  $\text{simp}$ 
  with  $\langle n \in M \rangle$  show ?thesis by  $\text{simp}$ 
qed

```

```

lemmas  $M_{\text{basic}}_{\text{sep}}_{\text{instances}} =$ 
   $\text{inter\_sep\_intf}$   $\text{diff\_sep\_intf}$   $\text{cartprod\_sep\_intf}$ 
   $\text{image\_sep\_intf}$   $\text{converse\_sep\_intf}$   $\text{restrict\_sep\_intf}$ 
   $\text{pred\_sep\_intf}$   $\text{memrel\_sep\_intf}$   $\text{comp\_sep\_intf}$   $\text{is\_recfun\_sep\_intf}$ 

lemma  $m_{\text{basic}} : M_{\text{basic}}(\#\#M)$ 
  using  $\text{trans\_M\_zero\_in\_M}$   $\text{power\_ax}$   $M_{\text{basic}}_{\text{sep}}_{\text{instances}}$   $\text{funspace\_succ\_rep\_intf}$ 
   $\text{mtriv}$ 
  by  $\text{unfold\_locales auto}$ 

end

sublocale  $M_{\text{ZF}}_{\text{trans}} \subseteq M_{\text{basic}} \#\#M$ 
  by (rule  $m_{\text{basic}}$ )

```

10.3 Interface with M_{trancl}

```

schematic_goal  $r_{\text{trancl}}_{\text{closure\_mem\_auto}}:$ 
assumes
   $\text{nth}(i, env) = p$   $\text{nth}(j, env) = r$   $\text{nth}(k, env) = B$ 
   $i \in \text{nat}$   $j \in \text{nat}$   $k \in \text{nat}$   $\text{env} \in \text{list}(A)$ 
shows
   $r_{\text{trancl}}_{\text{closure\_mem}}(\#\#A, B, r, p) \longleftrightarrow \text{sats}(A, \text{rcfm}(i, j, k), env)$ 
unfolding  $r_{\text{trancl}}_{\text{closure\_mem\_def}}$ 
by (insert assms ; (rule sep_rules | simp)+)

```

```

lemma (in  $M_{\text{ZF}}_{\text{trans}}$ )  $r_{\text{trancl}}_{\text{separation\_intf}}:$ 
assumes
   $r \in M$ 
  and
   $A \in M$ 
shows
   $\text{separation}(\#\#M, r_{\text{trancl}}_{\text{closure\_mem}}(\#\#M, A, r))$ 
proof -

```

```

obtain rcfm where
  fmsats: $\bigwedge \text{env. env} \in \text{list}(M) \implies$ 
  ( $rtran\_closure\_mem(\#\#M, nth(2, \text{env}), nth(1, \text{env}), nth(0, \text{env})) \longleftrightarrow sats(M, rcfm(0, 1, 2), \text{env})$ )
  and
   $rcfm(0, 1, 2) \in formula$ 
  and
   $arity(rcfm(0, 1, 2)) = 3$ 
  using  $rtran\_closure\_mem\_auto$  by ( $\text{simp del: FOL\_sats\_iff pair\_abs add: fm\_defs nat\_simp\_union}$ )
  then
  have  $\forall x \in M. \forall a \in M. separation(\#\#M, \lambda y. sats(M, rcfm(0, 1, 2), [y, x, a]))$ 
    using  $separation\_ax$  by  $\text{simp}$ 
  moreover
  have ( $rtran\_closure\_mem(\#\#M, a, x, y)$ )
     $\longleftrightarrow sats(M, rcfm(0, 1, 2), [y, x, a])$ 
  if  $y \in M$   $x \in M$  for  $y x a$ 
    using  $\text{that fmsats}[of [y, x, a]]$  by  $\text{simp}$ 
  ultimately
  have  $\forall x \in M. \forall a \in M. separation(\#\#M, rtran\_closure\_mem(\#\#M, a, x))$ 
    unfolding  $separation\_def$  by  $\text{simp}$ 
  with  $\langle r \in M \rangle \langle A \in M \rangle$  show ?thesis by  $\text{simp}$ 
qed

schematic_goal  $rtran\_closure\_fm\_auto$ :
assumes
   $nth(i, \text{env}) = r \ nth(j, \text{env}) = rp$ 
   $i \in \text{nat} \ j \in \text{nat} \ \text{env} \in \text{list}(A)$ 
shows
   $rtran\_closure(\#\#A, r, rp) \longleftrightarrow sats(A, ?rtc(i, j), \text{env})$ 
  unfolding  $rtran\_closure\_def$ 
  by ( $\text{insert assms} ; (\text{rule sep\_rules } rtran\_closure\_mem\_auto \mid \text{simp})^+$ )

schematic_goal  $trans\_closure\_fm\_auto$ :
assumes
   $nth(i, \text{env}) = r \ nth(j, \text{env}) = rp$ 
   $i \in \text{nat} \ j \in \text{nat} \ \text{env} \in \text{list}(A)$ 
shows
   $tran\_closure(\#\#A, r, rp) \longleftrightarrow sats(A, ?tc(i, j), \text{env})$ 
  unfolding  $tran\_closure\_def$ 
  by ( $\text{insert assms} ; (\text{rule sep\_rules } rtran\_closure\_fm\_auto \mid \text{simp})^+$ )

synthesize  $trans\_closure\_fm$  from_schematic  $trans\_closure\_fm\_auto$ 

schematic_goal  $wellfounded\_trancf\_fm\_auto$ :
assumes
   $nth(i, \text{env}) = p \ nth(j, \text{env}) = r \ nth(k, \text{env}) = B$ 
   $i \in \text{nat} \ j \in \text{nat} \ k \in \text{nat} \ \text{env} \in \text{list}(A)$ 
shows
   $wellfounded\_trancf(\#\#A, B, r, p) \longleftrightarrow sats(A, ?wtf(i, j, k), \text{env})$ 

```

```

unfolding wellfounded_trancl_def
by (insert assms ; (rule sep_rules trans_closure_fm_iff_sats | simp)+)

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) wftrancl_separation_intf:
assumes
  r ∈ M
  and
  Z ∈ M
shows
  separation (##M, wellfounded_trancl(##M,Z,r))
proof -
  obtain rcfm where
    fmsats: ∧ env. env ∈ list(M) ==>
    (wellfounded_trancl(##M,nth(2,env),nth(1,env),nth(0,env))) ←→ sats(M,rcfm(0,1,2),env)
  and
  rcfm(0,1,2) ∈ formula
  and
  arity(rcfm(0,1,2)) = 3
  using wellfounded_trancl_fm_auto[of concl:M nth(2,_)] unfolding fm_defs
  trans_closure_fm_def
  by (simp del:FOL_sats_iff pair_abs add: fm_defs nat_simp_union)
  then
  have ∀ x ∈ M. ∀ z ∈ M. separation(##M, λy. sats(M,rcfm(0,1,2) , [y,x,z]))
  using separation_ax by simp
  moreover
  have (wellfounded_trancl(##M,z,x,y))
    ←→ sats(M,rcfm(0,1,2) , [y,x,z])
  if y ∈ M x ∈ M z ∈ M for y x z
  using that fmsats[of [y,x,z]] by simp
  ultimately
  have ∀ x ∈ M. ∀ z ∈ M. separation(##M, wellfounded_trancl(##M,z,x))
  unfolding separation_def by simp
  with ⟨r ∈ M⟩ ⟨Z ∈ M⟩ show ?thesis by simp
qed

```

```

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) finite_sep_intf:
  separation(##M, λx. x ∈ nat)
proof -
  have arity(finite_ordinal_fm(0)) = 1
  unfolding finite_ordinal_fm_def limit_ordinal_fm_def empty_fm_def succ_fm_def
  cons_fm_def
  union_fm_def upair_fm_def
  by (simp add: nat_union_abs1 Un_commute)
  with separation_ax
  have (∀ v ∈ M. separation(##M,λx. sats(M,finite_ordinal_fm(0),[x,v])))
  by simp
  then have (∀ v ∈ M. separation(##M,finite_ordinal(##M)))

```

```

unfolding separation_def by simp
then have separation(##M,finite_ordinal(##M))
  using zero_in_M by auto
then show ?thesis unfolding separation_def by simp
qed

```

```

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) nat_subset_I' :
  [I ∈ M ; 0 ∈ I ; ∀x. x ∈ I → succ(x) ∈ I] → nat ⊆ I
  by (rule subsetI,induct_tac x,simp+)

```

```

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) nat_subset_I :
  ∃I ∈ M. nat ⊆ I
proof -
  have ∃I ∈ M. 0 ∈ I ∧ (∀x ∈ M. x ∈ I → succ(x) ∈ I)
    using infinity_ax unfolding infinity_ax_def by auto
  then obtain I where
    I ∈ M 0 ∈ I (∀x ∈ M. x ∈ I → succ(x) ∈ I)
    by auto
  then have ∀x. x ∈ I → succ(x) ∈ I
    using Transset_intf[OF trans_M] by simp
  then have nat ⊆ I
    using ⟨I ∈ M⟩ ⟨0 ∈ I⟩ nat_subset_I' by simp
  then show ?thesis using ⟨I ∈ M⟩ by auto
qed

```

```

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) nat_in_M :
  nat ∈ M
proof -
  have 1:{x ∈ B . x ∈ A} = A if A ⊆ B for A B
    using that by auto
  obtain I where
    I ∈ M nat ⊆ I
    using nat_subset_I by auto
  then have {x ∈ I . x ∈ nat} ∈ M
    using finite_sep_intf separation_closed[of λx . x ∈ nat] by simp
  then show ?thesis
    using ⟨nat ⊆ I⟩ 1 by simp
qed

```

```

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) mtranc : M_tranc(##M)
  using mbasic rtranc_separation_intf wftranc_separation_intf nat_in_M
    wellfounded_tranc_def
  by unfold_locales auto

```

```

sublocale M_ZF_trans ⊆ M_tranc ##M

```

by (rule mtranc1)

10.4 Interface with M_eclose

```

lemma repl_sats:
  assumes
    sat: $\bigwedge x z. x \in M \implies z \in M \implies sats(M, \varphi, Cons(x, Cons(z, env))) \longleftrightarrow P(x, z)$ 
  shows
    strong_replacement( $\#\#M, \lambda x z. sats(M, \varphi, Cons(x, Cons(z, env)))$ )  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
    strong_replacement( $\#\#M, P$ )
  by (rule strong_replacement_cong,simp add:sat)

lemma (in  $M\_ZF\_trans$ ) nat_trans_M :
  n $\in M$  if n $\in nat$  for n
  using that nat_in_M Transset_intf[OF trans_M] by simp

lemma (in  $M\_ZF\_trans$ ) list_repl1_intf:
  assumes
    A $\in M$ 
  shows
    iterates_replacement( $\#\#M, is\_list\_functor(\#\#M, A), 0$ )
  proof -
  {
    fix n
    assume n $\in nat$ 
    have succ(n) $\in M$ 
      using <math>n \in nat</math> nat_trans_M by simp
    then have 1:Memrel(succ(n)) $\in M$ 
      using <math>n \in nat</math> Memrel_closed by simp
    have 0 $\in M$ 
      using nat_0I nat_trans_M by simp
    then have is_list_functor( $\#\#M, A, a, b$ )
       $\longleftrightarrow sats(M, list\_functor\_fm(13, 1, 0), [b, a, c, d, a0, a1, a2, a3, a4, y, x, z, Memrel(succ(n)), A, 0])$ 
      if a $\in M$  b $\in M$  c $\in M$  d $\in M$  a0 $\in M$  a1 $\in M$  a2 $\in M$  a3 $\in M$  a4 $\in M$  y $\in M$  x $\in M$  z $\in M$ 
      for a b c d a0 a1 a2 a3 a4 y x z
      using that 1 <math>\langle A \in M \rangle list\_functor\_iff\_sats</math> by simp
    then have sats(iterates_MH_fm(list_functor_fm(13, 1, 0), 10, 2, 1, 0), [a0, a1, a2, a3, a4, y, x, z, Memrel(succ(n)), A, 0])
       $\longleftrightarrow iterates\_MH(\#\#M, is\_list\_functor(\#\#M, A), 0, a2, a1, a0)$ 
      if a0 $\in M$  a1 $\in M$  a2 $\in M$  a3 $\in M$  a4 $\in M$  y $\in M$  x $\in M$  z $\in M$ 
      for a0 a1 a2 a3 a4 y x z
      using that sats_iterates_MH_fm[of M is_list_functor(\#\#M, A)] 1 <math>\langle 0 \in M \rangle</math>
    <math>\langle A \in M \rangle</math> by simp
    then have 2:sats(M, is_wfrec_fm(iterates_MH_fm(list_functor_fm(13, 1, 0), 10, 2, 1, 0), 3, 1, 0),
      [y, x, z, Memrel(succ(n)), A, 0])
       $\longleftrightarrow is\_wfrec(\#\#M, iterates\_MH(\#\#M, is\_list\_functor(\#\#M, A), 0), Memrel(succ(n)), x, y)$ 
      if y $\in M$  x $\in M$  z $\in M$  for y x z
      using that sats_is_wfrec_fm 1 <math>\langle 0 \in M \rangle \langle A \in M \rangle</math> by simp
  
```

```

let
?f=Exists(And(pair_fm(1,0,2),
    is_wfrec_fm(iterates_MH_fm(list_functor_fm(13,1,0),10,2,1,0),3,1,0)))
have satsf:sats(M, ?f, [x,z,Memrel(succ(n)),A,0])
     $\longleftrightarrow$ 
    ( $\exists y \in M. \text{pair}(\#\#M, x, y, z) \ \&$ 
     is_wfrec(\#\#M, iterates_MH(\#\#M, is_list_functor(\#\#M, A), 0), Mem-
     rel(succ(n)), x, y))
if  $x \in M$   $z \in M$  for  $x z$ 
using that  $\lambda 1 \langle 0 \in M \rangle \langle A \in M \rangle$  by (simp del:pair_abs)
have arity(?f) = 5
unfolding iterates_MH_def is_wfrec_fm_def is_recfun_fm_def is_nat_case_fm_def
restriction_fm_def list_functor_fm_def number1_fm_def cartprod_fm_def
sum_fm_def quasinat_fm_def pre_image_fm_def fm_defs
by (simp add:nat_simp_union)
then
have strong_replacement(\#\#M,  $\lambda x z. \text{sats}(M, ?f, [x, z, \text{Memrel}(succ(n)), A, 0]))$ )
    using replacement_ax 1  $\langle A \in M \rangle \langle 0 \in M \rangle$  by simp
then
have strong_replacement(\#\#M,  $\lambda x z.$ 
 $\exists y \in M. \text{pair}(\#\#M, x, y, z) \ \& \text{is_wfrec}(\#\#M, \text{iterates}_M(\#\#M, \text{is_list}_M(\#\#M, A), 0)$ 
,
 $\text{Memrel}(succ(n)), x, y))$ 
using repl_sats[of M ?f [Memrel(succ(n)),A,0]] satsf by (simp del:pair_abs)
}
then
show ?thesis unfolding iterates_replacement_def wfrec_replacement_def by
simp
qed

```

```

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) iterates_repl_intf :
assumes
 $v \in M$  and
isfm:is_F_fm  $\in$  formula and
arty:arity(is_F_fm)=2 and
satsf:  $\bigwedge a b \text{ env}. \llbracket a \in M ; b \in M ; \text{env}' \in \text{list}(M) \rrbracket$ 
 $\implies \text{is\_F}(a, b) \longleftrightarrow \text{sats}(M, \text{is\_F\_fm}, [b, a] @ \text{env}')$ 
shows
iterates_replacement(\#\#M, is_F, v)
proof -
{
fix n
assume n:nat
have succ(n): $\in M$ 
using  $\langle n \in \text{nat} \rangle \text{ nat\_trans } M$  by simp
then have 1:Memrel(succ(n)): $\in M$ 

```

```

using ⟨n∈nat⟩ Memrel_closed by simp
{
fix a0 a1 a2 a3 a4 y x z
assume as:a0∈M a1∈M a2∈M a3∈M a4∈M y∈M x∈M z∈M
have sats(M, is_F_fm, Cons(b,Cons(a,Cons(c,Cons(d,[a0,a1,a2,a3,a4,y,x,z,Memrel(succ(n)),v])))))
    ←→ is_F(a,b)
if a∈M b∈M c∈M d∈M for a b c d
  using as that 1 satsf[of a b [c,d,a0,a1,a2,a3,a4,y,x,z,Memrel(succ(n)),v]]
  v∈M by simp
  then
  have sats(M, iterates_MH_fm(is_F_fm,9,2,1,0),[a0,a1,a2,a3,a4,y,x,z,Memrel(succ(n)),v])
    ←→ iterates_MH(##M,is_F,v,a2, a1, a0)
  using as
    sats_iterates_MH_fm[of M is_F is_F_fm] 1 ⟨v∈M⟩ by simp
}
then have 2:sats(M, is_wfrec_fm(iterates_MH_fm(is_F_fm,9,2,1,0),3,1,0),
[y,x,z,Memrel(succ(n)),v])
    ←→
    is_wfrec(##M, iterates_MH(##M,is_F,v),Memrel(succ(n)), x, y)
  if y∈M x∈M z∈M for y x z
  using that sats_is_wfrec_fm 1 ⟨v∈M⟩ by simp
let
?f=Exists(And(pair_fm(1,0,2),
  is_wfrec_fm(iterates_MH_fm(is_F_fm,9,2,1,0),3,1,0)))
have satsf:sats(M, ?f, [x,z,Memrel(succ(n)),v])
  ←→
  (exists y∈M. pair(##M,x,y,z) &
  is_wfrec(##M, iterates_MH(##M,is_F,v) , Memrel(succ(n)), x, y))
  if x∈M z∈M for x z
  using that 2 1 ⟨v∈M⟩ by (simp del:pair_abs)
have arity(?f) = 4
unfolding iterates_MH_fm_def is_wfrec_fm_def is_recfun_fm_def is_nat_case_fm_def
  restriction_fm_def pre_image_fm_def quasinat_fm_def fm_defs
  using arty by (simp add:nat_simp_union)
then
have strong_replacement(##M,λx z. sats(M,?f,[x,z,Memrel(succ(n)),v]))
  using replacement_ax 1 ⟨v∈M⟩ ⟨is_F_fm∈formula⟩ by simp
then
have strong_replacement(##M,λx z.
  exists y∈M. pair(##M,x,y,z) & is_wfrec(##M, iterates_MH(##M,is_F,v)
  ,
  Memrel(succ(n)), x, y))
  using repl_sats[of M ?f [Memrel(succ(n)),v]] satsf by (simp del:pair_abs)
}
then
show ?thesis unfolding iterates_replacement_def wfrec_replacement_def by
simp
qed

```

```

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) formula_repl1_intf :
  iterates_replacement(#M, is_formula_functor(#M), 0)
proof -
  have 0 ∈ M
    using nat_0I nat_trans_M by simp
  have 1:arity(formula_functor_fm(1,0)) = 2
    unfolding formula_functor_fm_def fm_defs sum_fm_def cartprod_fm_def
    number1_fm_def
    by (simp add:nat_simp_union)
  have 2:formula_functor_fm(1,0) ∈ formula by simp
  have is_formula_functor(#M,a,b) ←→
    sats(M, formula_functor_fm(1,0), [b,a])
    if a ∈ M b ∈ M for a b
    using that by simp
  then show ?thesis using <0 ∈ M> 1 2 iterates_repl_intf by simp
qed

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) nth_repl_intf:
assumes
  l ∈ M
shows
  iterates_replacement(#M, λl'. t. is_tl(#M,l',t),l)
proof -
  have 1:arity(tl_fm(1,0)) = 2
    unfolding tl_fm_def fm_defs quaselist_fm_def Cons_fm_def Nil_fm_def
    Inr_fm_def number1_fm_def
    Inl_fm_def by (simp add:nat_simp_union)
  have 2:tl_fm(1,0) ∈ formula by simp
  have is_tl(#M,a,b) ←→ sats(M, tl_fm(1,0), [b,a])
    if a ∈ M b ∈ M for a b
    using that by simp
  then show ?thesis using <l ∈ M> 1 2 iterates_repl_intf by simp
qed

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) eclose_repl1_intf:
assumes
  A ∈ M
shows
  iterates_replacement(#M, big_union(#M), A)
proof -
  have 1:arity(big_union_fm(1,0)) = 2
    unfolding big_union_fm_def fm_defs by (simp add:nat_simp_union)
  have 2:big_union_fm(1,0) ∈ formula by simp
  have big_union(#M,a,b) ←→ sats(M, big_union_fm(1,0), [b,a])
    if a ∈ M b ∈ M for a b
    using that by simp
  then show ?thesis using <A ∈ M> 1 2 iterates_repl_intf by simp
qed

```

```

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) list_repl2_intf:
assumes
  A ∈ M
shows
  strong_replacement(##M, λn y. n ∈ nat & is_iterates(##M, is_list_functor(##M, A),
  0, n, y))
proof -
  have 0 ∈ M
  using nat_0I nat_trans_M by simp
  have is_list_functor(##M, A, a, b) ←→
    sats(M, list_functor_fm(13, 1, 0), [b, a, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, n, y, A, 0, nat])
  if a ∈ M b ∈ M c ∈ M d ∈ M e ∈ M f ∈ Mg ∈ Mi ∈ Mj ∈ M k ∈ M n ∈ M y ∈ M
  for a b c d e f g h i j k n y
  using that ⟨0 ∈ M⟩ nat_in_M ⟨A ∈ M⟩ by simp
  then
  have 1 : sats(M, is_iterates_fm(list_functor_fm(13, 1, 0), 3, 0, 1), [n, y, A, 0, nat])
  ←→
    is_iterates(##M, is_list_functor(##M, A), 0, n, y)
  if n ∈ M y ∈ M for n y
  using that ⟨0 ∈ M⟩ ⟨A ∈ M⟩ nat_in_M
  sats_is_iterates_fm[of M is_list_functor(##M, A)] by simp
  let ?f = And(Member(0, 4), is_iterates_fm(list_functor_fm(13, 1, 0), 3, 0, 1))
  have satsf : sats(M, ?f, [n, y, A, 0, nat]) ←→
    n ∈ nat & is_iterates(##M, is_list_functor(##M, A), 0, n, y)
  if n ∈ M y ∈ M for n y
  using that ⟨0 ∈ M⟩ ⟨A ∈ M⟩ nat_in_M 1 by simp
  have arity(?f) = 5
  unfolding is_iterates_fm_def restriction_fm_def list_functor_fm_def number1_fm_def Memrel_fm_def
  cartprod_fm_def sum_fm_def quasinat_fm_def pre_image_fm_def fm_defs
  is_wfrec_fm_def
  is_recfun_fm_def iterates_MH_fm_def is_nat_case_fm_def
  by (simp add:nat_simp_union)
  then
  have strong_replacement(##M, λn y. sats(M, ?f, [n, y, A, 0, nat]))
  using replacement_ax 1 nat_in_M ⟨A ∈ M⟩ ⟨0 ∈ M⟩ by simp
  then
  show ?thesis using repl_sats[of M ?f [A, 0, nat]] satsf by simp
qed

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) formula_repl2_intf:
  strong_replacement(##M, λn y. n ∈ nat & is_iterates(##M, is_formula_functor(##M),
  0, n, y))
proof -
  have 0 ∈ M
  using nat_0I nat_trans_M by simp
  have is_formula_functor(##M, a, b) ←→

```

```

  sats(M,formula_functor_fm(1,0),[b,a,c,d,e,f,g,h,i,j,k,n,y,0,nat])
  if a∈M b∈M c∈M d∈M e∈M f∈Mg∈Mh∈Mi∈Mj∈M k∈M n∈M y∈M
  for a b c d e f g h i j k n y
  using that <0∈M> nat_in_M by simp
  then
  have 1:sats(M, is_iterates_fm(formula_functor_fm(1,0),2,0,1),[n,y,0,nat] )
  ↔
    is_iterates(#M, is_formula_functor(#M), 0, n , y)
  if n∈M y∈M for n y
  using that <0∈M> nat_in_M
    sats_is_iterates_fm[of M is_formula_functor(#M)] by simp
  let ?f = And(Member(0,3),is_iterates_fm(formula_functor_fm(1,0),2,0,1))
  have satsf:sats(M, ?f,[n,y,0,nat] ) ↔
    n∈nat & is_iterates(#M, is_formula_functor(#M), 0, n, y)
  if n∈M y∈M for n y
  using that <0∈M> nat_in_M 1 by simp
  have artyf:arity(?f) = 4
    unfolding is_iterates_fm_def formula_functor_fm_def fm_defs sum_fm_def
    quasinat_fm_def
      cartprod_fm_def number1_fm_def Memrel_fm_def ordinal_fm_def trans-
      set_fm_def
        is_wfrec_fm_def is_recfun_fm_def iterates_MH_fm_def is_nat_case_fm_def
        subset_fm_def
          pre_image_fm_def restriction_fm_def
          by (simp add:nat simp_union)
  then
  have strong_replacement(#M,λn y. sats(M,?f,[n,y,0,nat]))
    using replacement_ax 1 artyf <0∈M> nat_in_M by simp
  then
  show ?thesis using repl_sats[of M ?f [0,nat]] satsf by simp
qed

```

```

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) eclose_repl2_intf:
assumes
  A∈M
shows
  strong_replacement(#M,λn y. n∈nat & is_iterates(#M, big_union(#M),
A, n, y))
proof -
  have big_union(#M,a,b) ↔
    sats(M,big_union_fm(1,0),[b,a,c,d,e,f,g,h,i,j,k,n,y,A,nat])
  if a∈M b∈M c∈M d∈M e∈M f∈Mg∈Mh∈Mi∈Mj∈M k∈M n∈M y∈M
  for a b c d e f g h i j k n y
  using that <A∈M> nat_in_M by simp
  then
  have 1:sats(M, is_iterates_fm(big_union_fm(1,0),2,0,1),[n,y,A,nat] ) ↔

```

```

is_iterates(##M, big_union(##M), A, n , y)
if n∈M y∈M for n y
using that <A∈M> nat_in_M
sats_is_iterates_fm[of M big_union(##M)] by simp
let ?f = And(Member(0,3),is_iterates_fm(big_union_fm(1,0),2,0,1))
have satsf:sats(M, ?f,[n,y,A,nat] ) ↔
  n∈nat & is_iterates(##M, big_union(##M), A, n , y)
  if n∈M y∈M for n y
  using that <A∈M> nat_in_M 1 by simp
  have artyf:arity(?f) = 4
    unfolding is_iterates_fm_def formula_functor_fm_def fm_defs sum_fm_def
    quasinat_fm_def
    cartprod_fm_def number1_fm_def Memrel_fm_def ordinal_fm_def trans-
    set_fm_def
    is_wfrec_fm_def is_recfun_fm_def iterates_MH_fm_def is_nat_case_fm_def
    subset_fm_def
    pre_image_fm_def restriction_fm_def
    by (simp add:nat_simp_union)
then
have strong_replacement(##M,λn y. sats(M,?f,[n,y,A,nat]))
  using replacement_ax 1 artyf <A∈M> nat_in_M by simp
then
show ?thesis using repl_sats[of M ?f [A,nat]] satsf by simp
qed

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) mdatatypes : M_datatypes(##M)
  using mtranel list_repl1_intf list_repl2_intf formula_repl1_intf
  formula_repl2_intf nth_repl_intf
  by unfold_locales auto

sublocale M_ZF_trans ⊆ M_datatypes ##M
  by (rule mdatatypes)

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) meclose : M_eclose(##M)
  using mdatatypes eclose_repl1_intf eclose_repl2_intf
  by unfold_locales auto

sublocale M_ZF_trans ⊆ M_eclose ##M
  by (rule meclose)

```

definition

```

powerset_fm :: [i,i] ⇒ i where
powerset_fm(A,z) ≡ Forall(Iff(Member(0,succ(z)),subset_fm(0,succ(A))))

```

lemma powerset_type [TC]:

$$[x \in \text{nat}; y \in \text{nat}] \implies \text{powerset_fm}(x,y) \in \text{formula}$$

```

by (simp add:powerset_fm_def)

definition
is_powapply_fm :: [i,i,i] ⇒ i where
is_powapply_fm(f,y,z) ≡
  Exists(And(fun_apply_fm(succ(f), succ(y), 0),
    Forall(Iff(Member(0, succ(succ(z))),,
    Forall(Implies(Member(0, 1), Member(0, 2)))))))

lemma is_powapply_type [TC] :
  [f∈nat ; y∈nat; z∈nat] ⇒ is_powapply_fm(f,y,z)∈formula
  unfolding is_powapply_fm_def by simp

lemma sats_is_powapply_fm :
assumes
  f∈nat y∈nat z∈nat env∈list(A) 0∈A
shows
  is_powapply(##A,nth(f, env),nth(y, env),nth(z, env))
  ↔ sats(A,is_powapply_fm(f,y,z),env)
  unfolding is_powapply_def is_powapply_fm_def is_Collect_def powerset_def
subset_def
  using nth_closed assms by simp

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) powapply_repl :
assumes
  f∈M
shows
  strong_replacement(##M,is_powapply(##M,f))
proof -
have arity(is_powapply_fm(2,0,1)) = 3
  unfolding is_powapply_fm_def
  by (simp add: fm_defs nat_simp_union)
then
have ∀f0∈M. strong_replacement(##M, λp z. sats(M,is_powapply_fm(2,0,1)
, [p,z,f0]))
  using replacement_ax by simp
moreover
have is_powapply(##M,f0,p,z) ↔ sats(M,is_powapply_fm(2,0,1) , [p,z,f0])
  if p∈M z∈M f0∈M for p z f0
  using that_zero_in_M sats_is_powapply_fm[of 2 0 1 [p,z,f0] M] by simp
ultimately
have ∀f0∈M. strong_replacement(##M, is_powapply(##M,f0))
  unfolding strong_replacement_def univalent_def by simp
with ‹f∈M› show ?thesis by simp
qed

```

definition

$\text{PHrank_fm} :: [i,i,i] \Rightarrow i$ **where**
 $\text{PHrank_fm}(f,y,z) \equiv \text{Exists}(\text{And}(\text{fun_apply_fm}(\text{succ}(f),\text{succ}(y),0),$
 $\text{succ_fm}(0,\text{succ}(z))))$

lemma $\text{PHrank_type} [\text{TC}]$:

$\llbracket x \in \text{nat}; y \in \text{nat}; z \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \implies \text{PHrank_fm}(x,y,z) \in \text{formula}$
by (*simp add:PHrank_fm_def*)

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) sats_PHrank_fm [simp]:

$\llbracket x \in \text{nat}; y \in \text{nat}; z \in \text{nat}; \text{env} \in \text{list}(M) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{sats}(M, \text{PHrank_fm}(x,y,z), \text{env}) \longleftrightarrow$
 $\text{PHrank}(\#\#M, \text{nth}(x, \text{env}), \text{nth}(y, \text{env}), \text{nth}(z, \text{env}))$
using zero_in_M Internalizations.nth_closed **by** (*simp add: PHrank_def PHrank_fm_def*)

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) phrank_repl :

assumes

$f \in M$

shows

$\text{strong_replacement}(\#\#M, \text{PHrank}(\#\#M, f))$

proof -

have $\text{arity}(\text{PHrank_fm}(2,0,1)) = 3$

unfolding PHrank_fm_def

by (*simp add: fm_defs nat_simp_union*)

then

have $\forall f0 \in M. \text{strong_replacement}(\#\#M, \lambda p z. \text{sats}(M, \text{PHrank_fm}(2,0,1),$
 $[p,z,f0]))$

using replacement_ax **by** *simp*

then

have $\forall f0 \in M. \text{strong_replacement}(\#\#M, \text{PHrank}(\#\#M, f0))$

unfolding strong_replacement_def univalent_def **by** *simp*

with $\langle f \in M \rangle$ **show** ?thesis **by** *simp*

qed

definition

$\text{is_Hrank_fm} :: [i,i,i] \Rightarrow i$ **where**
 $\text{is_Hrank_fm}(x,f,hc) \equiv \text{Exists}(\text{And}(\text{big_union_fm}(0, \text{succ}(hc)),$
 $\text{Replace_fm}(\text{succ}(x), \text{PHrank_fm}(\text{succ}(\text{succ}(\text{succ}(f))), 0, 1), 0)))$

lemma $\text{is_Hrank_type} [\text{TC}]$:

$\llbracket x \in \text{nat}; y \in \text{nat}; z \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \implies \text{is_Hrank_fm}(x,y,z) \in \text{formula}$
by (*simp add:is_Hrank_fm_def*)

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) sats_is_Hrank_fm [simp]:

$\llbracket x \in \text{nat}; y \in \text{nat}; z \in \text{nat}; \text{env} \in \text{list}(M) \rrbracket$

```

 $\implies \text{sats}(M, \text{is\_Hrank\_fm}(x, y, z), \text{env}) \leftrightarrow$ 
 $\text{is\_Hrank}(\#\#M, \text{nth}(x, \text{env}), \text{nth}(y, \text{env}), \text{nth}(z, \text{env}))$ 
using zero_in_M is_Hrank_def is_Hrank_fm_def sats_Replace_fm
by simp

```

```

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) wfrec_rank :
assumes
 $X \in M$ 
shows
 $\text{wfrec\_replacement}(\#\#M, \text{is\_Hrank}(\#\#M), \text{rrank}(X))$ 
proof -
have
 $\text{is\_Hrank}(\#\#M, a2, a1, a0) \leftrightarrow$ 
 $\text{sats}(M, \text{is\_Hrank\_fm}(2, 1, 0), [a0, a1, a2, a3, a4, y, x, z, \text{rrank}(X)])$ 
if  $a4 \in M$   $a3 \in M$   $a2 \in M$   $a1 \in M$   $a0 \in M$   $y \in M$   $x \in M$  for  $a4 a3 a2 a1 a0 y x z$ 
using that rrank_in_M <X \in M> by simp
then
have
 $1 : \text{sats}(M, \text{is\_wfrec\_fm}(\text{is\_Hrank\_fm}(2, 1, 0), 3, 1, 0), [y, x, z, \text{rrank}(X)])$ 
 $\leftrightarrow \text{is\_wfrec}(\#\#M, \text{is\_Hrank}(\#\#M), \text{rrank}(X), x, y)$ 
if  $y \in M$   $x \in M$   $z \in M$  for  $y x z$ 
using that <X \in M> rrank_in_M sats_is_wfrec_fm by simp
let
 $?f = \text{Exists}(\text{And}(\text{pair\_fm}(1, 0, 2), \text{is\_wfrec\_fm}(\text{is\_Hrank\_fm}(2, 1, 0), 3, 1, 0)))$ 
have  $\text{satsf} : \text{sats}(M, ?f, [x, z, \text{rrank}(X)])$ 
 $\leftrightarrow (\exists y \in M. \text{pair}(\#\#M, x, y, z) \& \text{is\_wfrec}(\#\#M, \text{is\_Hrank}(\#\#M),$ 
 $\text{rrank}(X), x, y))$ 
if  $x \in M$   $z \in M$  for  $x z$ 
using that 1 <X \in M> rrank_in_M by (simp del:pair_abs)
have  $\text{arity}(?f) = 3$ 
unfolding  $\text{is\_wfrec\_fm\_def}$   $\text{is\_recfun\_fm\_def}$   $\text{is\_nat\_case\_fm\_def}$   $\text{is\_Hrank\_fm\_def}$ 
 $P\text{Hrank\_fm\_def}$ 
 $\text{restriction\_fm\_def}$   $\text{list\_functor\_fm\_def}$   $\text{number1\_fm\_def}$   $\text{cartprod\_fm\_def}$ 
 $\text{sum\_fm\_def}$   $\text{quasinat\_fm\_def}$   $\text{pre\_image\_fm\_def}$   $\text{fm\_defs}$ 
by (simp add:nat_simp_union)
then
have  $\text{strong\_replacement}(\#\#M, \lambda x z. \text{sats}(M, ?f, [x, z, \text{rrank}(X)]))$ 
using replacement_ax 1 <X \in M> rrank_in_M by simp
then
have  $\text{strong\_replacement}(\#\#M, \lambda x z.$ 
 $\exists y \in M. \text{pair}(\#\#M, x, y, z) \& \text{is\_wfrec}(\#\#M, \text{is\_Hrank}(\#\#M), \text{rrank}(X),$ 
 $x, y))$ 
using repl_sats[of M ?f [rrank(X)]] satsf by (simp del:pair_abs)
then
show ?thesis unfolding wfrec_replacement_def by simp
qed

```

```

definition
is_HVfrom_fm :: [i,i,i,i] ⇒ i where
is_HVfrom_fm(A,x,f,h) ≡ Exists(Exists(And(union_fm(A #+ 2,1,h #+ 2),
And(big_union_fm(0,1),
Replace_fm(x #+ 2,is_powapply_fm(f #+ 4,0,1),0)))))

lemma is_HVfrom_type [TC]:
[ A ∈ nat; x ∈ nat; f ∈ nat; h ∈ nat ] ⇒ is_HVfrom_fm(A,x,f,h) ∈ formula
by (simp add:is_HVfrom_fm_def)

lemma sats_is_HVfrom_fm :
[ a ∈ nat; x ∈ nat; f ∈ nat; h ∈ nat; env ∈ list(A); 0 ∈ A ]
⇒ sats(A,is_HVfrom_fm(a,x,f,h),env) ↔
is_HVfrom(##A,nth(a,env),nth(x,env),nth(f,env),nth(h,env))
using is_HVfrom_def is_HVfrom_fm_def sats_Replace_fm[OF sats_is_powapply_fm]
by simp

lemma is_HVfrom_iff_sats:
assumes
nth(a,env) = aa nth(x,env) = xx nth(f,env) = ff nth(h,env) = hh
a ∈ nat x ∈ nat f ∈ nat h ∈ nat env ∈ list(A) 0 ∈ A
shows
is_HVfrom(##A,aa,xx,ff,hh) ↔ sats(A, is_HVfrom_fm(a,x,f,h), env)
using assms sats_is_HVfrom_fm by simp

schematic_goal sats_is_Vset_fm_auto:
assumes
i ∈ nat v ∈ nat env ∈ list(A) 0 ∈ A
i < length(env) v < length(env)
shows
is_Vset(##A,nth(i, env),nth(v, env))
↔ sats(A,?ivs_fm(i,v),env)
unfolding is_Vset_def is_Vfrom_def
by (insert assms; (rule sep_rules is_HVfrom_iff_sats is_transrec_iff_sats |
simp)+)

schematic_goal is_Vset_iff_sats:
assumes
nth(i,env) = ii nth(v,env) = vv
i ∈ nat v ∈ nat env ∈ list(A) 0 ∈ A
i < length(env) v < length(env)
shows
is_Vset(##A,ii,vv) ↔ sats(A, ?ivs_fm(i,v), env)
unfolding <nth(i,env) = ii>[symmetric] <nth(v,env) = vv>[symmetric]
by (rule sats_is_Vset_fm_auto(1); simp add:assms)

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) memrel_eclose_sing :

```

$a \in M \implies \exists sa \in M. \exists esa \in M. \exists mesa \in M.$
 $\quad upair(\#\#M, a, a, sa) \& is_eclose(\#\#M, sa, esa) \& membership(\#\#M, esa, mesa)$
using `upair_ax eclose_closed Memrel_closed unfolding upair_ax_def`
by (`simp del:upair_abs`)

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) `trans_repl_HVFrom` :
assumes
 $A \in M$ $i \in M$
shows
 $transrec_replacement(\#\#M, is_HVfrom(\#\#M, A), i)$

proof -
{ fix $mesa$
assume $mesa \in M$
have
 $0: is_HVfrom(\#\#M, A, a2, a1, a0) \longleftrightarrow$
 $sats(M, is_HVfrom_fm(8, 2, 1, 0), [a0, a1, a2, a3, a4, y, x, z, A, mesa])$
if $a4 \in M$ $a3 \in M$ $a2 \in M$ $a1 \in M$ $a0 \in M$ $y \in M$ $x \in M$ $z \in M$ **for** $a4$ $a3$ $a2$ $a1$ $a0$ y x z
using that `zero_in_M sats_is_HVfrom_fm` $\langle mesa \in M \rangle \langle A \in M \rangle$ **by** `simp`
have
 $1: sats(M, is_wfrec_fm(is_HVfrom_fm(8, 2, 1, 0), 4, 1, 0), [y, x, z, A, mesa])$
 $\longleftrightarrow is_wfrec(\#\#M, is_HVfrom(\#\#M, A), mesa, x, y)$
if $y \in M$ $x \in M$ $z \in M$ **for** y x z
using that $\langle A \in M \rangle \langle mesa \in M \rangle$ `sats_is_wfrec_fm[OF 0]` **by** `simp`
let
 $?f = Exists(And(pair_fm(1, 0, 2), is_wfrec_fm(is_HVfrom_fm(8, 2, 1, 0), 4, 1, 0)))$
have `satsf:sats(M, ?f, [x, z, A, mesa])`
 $\longleftrightarrow (\exists y \in M. pair(\#\#M, x, y, z) \& is_wfrec(\#\#M, is_HVfrom(\#\#M, A), mesa, x, y))$
if $x \in M$ $z \in M$ **for** x z
using that $1 \langle A \in M \rangle \langle mesa \in M \rangle$ **by** (`simp del:pair_abs`)
have `arity(?f) = 4`
unfolding `is_HVfrom_fm_def is_wfrec_fm_def is_recfun_fm_def is_nat_case_fm_def`
 \quad `restriction_fm_def list_functor_fm_def number1_fm_def cartprod_fm_def`
 \quad `is_powapply_fm_def sum_fm_def quasinat_fm_def pre_image_fm_def`
`fm_defs`
by (`simp add:nat_simp_union`)
then
have `strong_replacement(\#\#M, \lambda x z. sats(M, ?f, [x, z, A, mesa]))`
using `replacement_ax 1 \langle A \in M \rangle \langle mesa \in M \rangle` **by** `simp`
then
have `strong_replacement(\#\#M, \lambda x z.`
 $\quad \exists y \in M. pair(\#\#M, x, y, z) \& is_wfrec(\#\#M, is_HVfrom(\#\#M, A), mesa, x, y))$
using `repl_sats[of M ?f [A, mesa]] satsf` **by** (`simp del:pair_abs`)
then
have `wfrec_replacement(\#\#M, is_HVfrom(\#\#M, A), mesa)`
unfolding `wfrec_replacement_def` **by** `simp`
}

```

then show ?thesis unfolding transrec_replacement_def
  using ⟨i∈M⟩ memrel_eclose_sing by simp
qed

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) meclose_pow : M_eclose_pow(##M)
  using meclose power_ax powapply_repl phrank_repl trans_repl_HVFrom wfrec_rank
  by unfold_locales auto

sublocale M_ZF_trans ⊆ M_eclose_pow ##M
  by (rule meclose_pow)

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) repl_gen :
  assumes
    f_abs:  $\bigwedge x y. \llbracket x \in M; y \in M \rrbracket \implies is\_F(\#M, x, y) \longleftrightarrow y = f(x)$ 
    and
    f_sats:  $\bigwedge x y. \llbracket x \in M; y \in M \rrbracket \implies sats(M, f\_fm, Cons(x, Cons(y, env))) \longleftrightarrow is\_F(\#M, x, y)$ 
    and
    f_form:  $f\_fm \in formula$ 
    and
    f_arty:  $arity(f\_fm) = 2$ 
    and
    env∈list(M)
  shows
    strong_replacement(##M,  $\lambda x y. y = f(x)$ )
  proof -
    have sats(M,f_fm,[x,y]@env)  $\longleftrightarrow is\_F(\#M, x, y)$  if  $x \in M$   $y \in M$  for  $x y$ 
    using that f_sats[of x y] by simp
    moreover
    from f_form f_arty
    have strong_replacement(##M,  $\lambda x y. sats(M, f\_fm, [x, y]@env)$ )
      using ⟨env∈list(M)⟩ replacement_ax by simp
    ultimately
    have strong_replacement(##M, is_F(##M))
      using strong_replacement_cong[of ##M λx y. sats(M,f_fm,[x,y]@env) is_F(##M)]
    by simp
    with f_abs show ?thesis
      using strong_replacement_cong[of ##M is_F(##M) λx y. y = f(x)] by simp
  qed

```

```

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) sep_in_M :
  assumes
    φ ∈ formula env∈list(M)
    arity(φ) ≤ 1 #+ length(env) A ∈ M and
    satsQ:  $\bigwedge x. x \in M \implies sats(M, \varphi, [x]@env) \longleftrightarrow Q(x)$ 
  shows
    {y ∈ A . Q(y)} ∈ M

```

```

proof -
  have separation( $\#\#M, \lambda x. sats(M, \varphi, [x] @ env)$ )
    using assms separation_ax by simp
  then show ?thesis using
     $\langle A \in M \rangle satsQ trans\_M$ 
    separation_cong[of  $\#\#M \lambda y. sats(M, \varphi, [y] @ env) Q$ ]
    separation_closed by simp
qed

end

```

11 Transitive set models of ZF

This theory defines the locale M_ZF_trans for transitive models of ZF, and the associated *forcing_data* that adds a forcing notion

```

theory Forcing_Data
imports
  Forcing_Notions
  Interface

begin

lemma Transset_M :
  Transset(M)  $\implies$   $y \in x \implies x \in M \implies y \in M$ 
  by (simp add: Transset_def, auto)

locale M_ZF =
  fixes M
  assumes
    upair_ax: upair_ax( $\#\#M$ )
    and Union_ax: Union_ax( $\#\#M$ )
    and power_ax: power_ax( $\#\#M$ )
    and extensionality: extensionality( $\#\#M$ )
    and foundation_ax: foundation_ax( $\#\#M$ )
    and infinity_ax: infinity_ax( $\#\#M$ )
    and separation_ax:  $\varphi \in formula \implies env \in list(M) \implies arity(\varphi) \leq 1 \ #+ length(env) \implies separation(\#\#M, \lambda x. sats(M, \varphi, [x] @ env))$ 
    and replacement_ax:  $\varphi \in formula \implies env \in list(M) \implies arity(\varphi) \leq 2 \ #+ length(env) \implies strong\_replacement(\#\#M, \lambda x y. sats(M, \varphi, [x, y] @ env))$ 

locale M_ctm = M_ZF +
  fixes enum
  assumes M_countable: enum  $\in bij(nat, M)$ 
  and trans_M: Transset(M)

```

```

begin
interpretation intf: M_ZF_trans M
  using M_ZF_trans.intro
    trans_M upair_ax Union_ax power_ax extensionality
    foundation_ax infinity_ax separation_ax[simplified]
    replacement_ax[simplified]
  by simp

lemmas transitivity = Transset_intf[OF trans_M]

lemma zero_in_M: 0 ∈ M
  by (rule intf.zero_in_M)

lemma tuples_in_M: A ∈ M ==> B ∈ M ==> ⟨A,B⟩ ∈ M
  by (simp flip:setclass_iff)

lemma nat_in_M : nat ∈ M
  by (rule intf.nat_in_M)

lemma n_in_M : n ∈ nat ==> n ∈ M
  using nat_in_M transitivity by simp

lemma mtriv: M_trivial(##M)
  by (rule intf.mtriv)

lemma mtrans: M_trans(##M)
  by (rule intf.mtrans)

lemma mbasic: M_basic(##M)
  by (rule intf.mbasic)

lemma mtrancl: M_trancl(##M)
  by (rule intf.mtrancl)

lemma mdatatypes: M_datatypes(##M)
  by (rule intf.mdatatypes)

lemma meclose: M_eclose(##M)
  by (rule intf.meclose)

lemma meclose_pow: M_eclose_pow(##M)
  by (rule intf.meclose_pow)

end

```

```

sublocale M_ctm ⊆ M_trivial ##M
by (rule mtriv)

sublocale M_ctm ⊆ M_trans ##M
by (rule mtrans)

sublocale M_ctm ⊆ M_basic ##M
by (rule mbasic)

sublocale M_ctm ⊆ M_trancl ##M
by (rule mtrancl)

sublocale M_ctm ⊆ M_datatypes ##M
by (rule mdatatype)

sublocale M_ctm ⊆ M_eclose ##M
by (rule meclose)

sublocale M_ctm ⊆ M_eclose_pow ##M
by (rule meclose_pow)

```

```

context M_ctm
begin

```

11.1 Collects in M

```

lemma Collect_in_M_0p :
assumes
  Qfm : Q_fm ∈ formula and
  Qarty : arity(Q_fm) = 1 and
  Qsats : ∀x. x ∈ M ⇒ sats(M, Q_fm, [x]) ↔ is_Q(##M, x) and
  Qabs : ∀x. x ∈ M ⇒ is_Q(##M, x) ↔ Q(x) and
  A ∈ M
shows
  Collect(A, Q) ∈ M
proof -
  have z ∈ A ⇒ z ∈ M for z
  using ⟨A ∈ M⟩ transitivity[of z A] by simp
  then
  have 1: Collect(A, is_Q(##M)) = Collect(A, Q)
  using Qabs Collect_cong[of A A is_Q(##M) Q] by simp
  have separation(##M, is_Q(##M))
  using separation_ax Qsats Qarty Qfm
  separation_cong[of ##M λy. sats(M, Q_fm, [y]) is_Q(##M)]
  by simp
  then
  have Collect(A, is_Q(##M)) ∈ M

```

```

using separation_closed ⟨A∈M⟩ by simp
then
show ?thesis using 1 by simp
qed

lemma Collect_in_M_2p :
assumes
Qfm : Q_fm ∈ formula and
Qarty : arity(Q_fm) = 3 and
params_M : y∈M z∈M and
Qsats : ∏x. x∈M ==> sats(M,Q_fm,[x,y,z]) ←→ is_Q(##M,x,y,z) and
Qabs : ∏x. x∈M ==> is_Q(##M,x,y,z) ←→ Q(x,y,z) and
A∈M
shows
Collect(A,λx. Q(x,y,z))∈M
proof -
have z∈A ==> z∈M for z
using ⟨A∈M⟩ transitivity[of z A] by simp
then
have 1:Collect(A,λx. is_Q(##M,x,y,z)) = Collect(A,λx. Q(x,y,z))
using Qabs Collect_cong[of A A λx. is_Q(##M,x,y,z) λx. Q(x,y,z)] by simp
have separation(##M,λx. is_Q(##M,x,y,z))
using separation_ax Qsats Qarty Qfm params_M
separation_cong[of ##M λx. sats(M,Q_fm,[x,y,z]) λx. is_Q(##M,x,y,z)]
by simp
then
have Collect(A,λx. is_Q(##M,x,y,z))∈M
using separation_closed ⟨A∈M⟩ by simp
then
show ?thesis using 1 by simp
qed

lemma Collect_in_M_4p :
assumes
Qfm : Q_fm ∈ formula and
Qarty : arity(Q_fm) = 5 and
params_M : a1∈M a2∈M a3∈M a4∈M and
Qsats : ∏x. x∈M ==> sats(M,Q_fm,[x,a1,a2,a3,a4]) ←→ is_Q(##M,x,a1,a2,a3,a4)
and
Qabs : ∏x. x∈M ==> is_Q(##M,x,a1,a2,a3,a4) ←→ Q(x,a1,a2,a3,a4) and
A∈M
shows
Collect(A,λx. Q(x,a1,a2,a3,a4))∈M
proof -
have z∈A ==> z∈M for z
using ⟨A∈M⟩ transitivity[of z A] by simp
then
have 1:Collect(A,λx. is_Q(##M,x,a1,a2,a3,a4)) = Collect(A,λx. Q(x,a1,a2,a3,a4))

```

```

using Qabs Collect_cong[of A A λx. is_Q(##M,x,a1,a2,a3,a4) λx. Q(x,a1,a2,a3,a4)]

  by simp
have separation(##M,λx. is_Q(##M,x,a1,a2,a3,a4))
  using separation_ax Qsats Qarty Qfm params_M
    separation_cong[of ##M λx. sats(M,Q_fm,[x,a1,a2,a3,a4])
      λx. is_Q(##M,x,a1,a2,a3,a4)]
  by simp
then
have Collect(A,λx. is_Q(##M,x,a1,a2,a3,a4)) ∈ M
  using separation_closed ⟨A ∈ M⟩ by simp
then
show ?thesis using 1 by simp
qed

lemma Repl_in_M :
assumes
  f_fm: f_fm ∈ formula and
  f_ar: arity(f_fm) ≤ 2 #+ length(env) and
  fsats: ∀x y. x ∈ M ⇒ y ∈ M ⇒ sats(M,f_fm,[x,y]@env) ↔ is_f(x,y) and
  fabs: ∀x y. x ∈ M ⇒ y ∈ M ⇒ is_f(x,y) ↔ y = f(x) and
  fclosed: ∀x. x ∈ A ⇒ f(x) ∈ M and
  A ∈ M env ∈ list(M)
shows {f(x). x ∈ A} ∈ M
proof -
  have strong_replacement(##M, λx y. sats(M,f_fm,[x,y]@env))
    using replacement_ax f_fm f_ar ⟨env ∈ list(M)⟩ by simp
  then
  have strong_replacement(##M, λx y. y = f(x))
    using fsats fabs
    strong_replacement_cong[of ##M λx y. sats(M,f_fm,[x,y]@env) λx y. y = f(x)]
    by simp
  then
  have {y . x ∈ A, y = f(x)} ∈ M
    using ⟨A ∈ M⟩ fclosed strong_replacement_closed by simp
  moreover
  have {f(x). x ∈ A} = {y . x ∈ A, y = f(x)}
    by auto
  ultimately show ?thesis by simp
qed

end

```

11.2 A forcing locale and generic filters

```

locale forcing_data = forcing_notion + M_ctm +
assumes P_in_M: P ∈ M
and leq_in_M: leq ∈ M

```

```

begin

lemma transD : Transset(M) ==> y ∈ M ==> y ⊆ M
  by (unfold Transset_def, blast)

lemmas P_sub_M = transD[OF trans_M P_in_M]

definition
  M_generic :: i⇒o where
    M_generic(G) ≡ filter(G) ∧ (∀ D∈M. D⊆P ∧ dense(D)→D∩G≠0)

lemma M_genericD [dest]: M_generic(G) ==> x∈G ==> x∈P
  unfolding M_generic_def by (blast dest:filterD)

lemma M_generic_leqD [dest]: M_generic(G) ==> p∈G ==> q∈P ==> p≤q ==>
  q∈G
  unfolding M_generic_def by (blast dest:filter_leqD)

lemma M_generic_compatD [dest]: M_generic(G) ==> p∈G ==> r∈G ==> ∃ q∈G.
  q≤p ∧ q≤r
  unfolding M_generic_def by (blast dest:low_bound_filter)

lemma M_generic_denseD [dest]: M_generic(G) ==> dense(D) ==> D⊆P ==>
  D∈M ==> ∃ q∈G. q∈D
  unfolding M_generic_def by blast

lemma G_nonempty: M_generic(G) ==> G≠0
proof -
  have P⊆P ..
  assume
    M_generic(G)
  with P_in_M P_dense ‹P⊆P› show
    G ≠ 0
    unfolding M_generic_def by auto
qed

lemma one_in_G :
  assumes M_generic(G)
  shows one ∈ G
proof -
  from assms have G⊆P
  unfolding M_generic_def and filter_def by simp
  from ‹M_generic(G)› have increasing(G)
  unfolding M_generic_def and filter_def by simp
  with ‹G⊆P› and ‹M_generic(G)›
  show ?thesis
  using G_nonempty and one_in_P and one_max

```

```

unfolding increasing_def by blast
qed

lemma G_subset_M: M_generic(G)  $\implies$  G  $\subseteq$  M
using transitivity[OF _ P_in_M] by auto

declare iff_trans [trans]

lemma generic_filter_existence:
p ∈ P  $\implies$  ∃ G. p ∈ G ∧ M_generic(G)
proof -
  assume p ∈ P
  let ?D =  $\lambda n \in \text{nat}.$  (if (enum `n ⊆ P ∧ dense(enum `n)) then enum `n else P)
  have ∀ n ∈ nat. ?D `n ∈ Pow(P)
    by auto
  then
  have ?D : nat → Pow(P)
    using lam_type by auto
  have Eq4: ∀ n ∈ nat. dense(?D `n)
  proof (intro ballI)
    fix n
    assume n ∈ nat
    then
    have dense(?D `n)  $\longleftrightarrow$  dense(if enum `n ⊆ P ∧ dense(enum `n) then enum `n else P)
      by simp
    also
    have ...  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\neg$ (enum `n ⊆ P ∧ dense(enum `n))  $\longrightarrow$  dense(P))
      using split_if by simp
    finally
    show dense(?D `n)
      using P_dense[n ∈ nat] by auto
  qed
  from ‹?D ∈ _› and Eq4
  interpret cg: countable_generic P leg one ?D
    by (unfold_locales, auto)
  from ‹p ∈ P›
  obtain G where Eq6: p ∈ G ∧ filter(G) ∧ (∀ n ∈ nat. (?D `n) ∩ G ≠ 0)
    using cg.countable_rasiowa_sikorski[where M =  $\lambda \_. M$ ] P_sub_M
    M_countable[THEN bij_is_fun] M_countable[THEN bij_is_surj, THEN surj_range]
    unfolding cg.D_generic_def by blast
  then
  have Eq7: (∀ D ∈ M. D ⊆ P ∧ dense(D)  $\longrightarrow$  D ∩ G ≠ 0)
  proof (intro ballI impI)
    fix D
    assume D ∈ M and Eq9: D ⊆ P ∧ dense(D)
    have ∀ y ∈ M. ∃ x ∈ nat. enum `x = y
      using M_countable and bij_is_surj unfolding surj_def by (simp)

```

```

with  $\langle D \in M \rangle$  obtain  $n$  where  $Eq10: n \in nat \wedge enum^n = D$ 
    by auto
with  $Eq9$  and  $if\_P$ 
have  $?D^n = D$  by (simp)
with  $Eq6$  and  $Eq10$ 
show  $D \cap G \neq \emptyset$  by auto
qed
with  $Eq6$ 
show  $?thesis$  unfolding  $M\_generic\_def$  by auto
qed

```

```

lemma  $compat\_in\_abs$  :
assumes
 $A \in M \ r \in M \ p \in M \ q \in M$ 
shows
 $is\_compat\_in(\#\#M, A, r, p, q) \longleftrightarrow compat\_in(A, r, p, q)$ 
proof -
have  $d \in A \implies d \in M$  for  $d$ 
    using transitivity  $\langle A \in M \rangle$  by simp
moreover from this
have  $d \in A \implies \langle d, t \rangle \in M$  if  $t \in M$  for  $t$   $d$ 
    using that pair_in_M_iff by simp
ultimately
show  $?thesis$ 
    unfolding  $is\_compat\_in\_def$   $compat\_in\_def$ 
    using assms pair_in_M_iff transitivity by auto
qed

definition
 $compat\_in\_fm :: [i, i, i, i] \Rightarrow i$  where
 $compat\_in\_fm(A, r, p, q) \equiv$ 
 $Exists(And(Member(0, succ(A)), Exists(And(pair\_fm(1, p\#+2, 0),$ 
 $And(Member(0, r\#+2),$ 
 $Exists(And(pair\_fm(2, q\#+3, 0), Member(0, r\#+3)))))))$ 

```

```

lemma  $compat\_in\_fm\_type[TC]$  :
 $\llbracket A \in nat; r \in nat; p \in nat; q \in nat \rrbracket \implies compat\_in\_fm(A, r, p, q) \in formula$ 
unfolding  $compat\_in\_fm\_def$  by simp

lemma  $sats\_compat\_in\_fm$ :
assumes
 $A \in nat \ r \in nat \ p \in nat \ q \in nat \ env \in list(M)$ 
shows
 $sats(M, compat\_in\_fm(A, r, p, q), env) \longleftrightarrow$ 
 $is\_compat\_in(\#\#M, nth(A, env), nth(r, env), nth(p, env), nth(q, env))$ 
unfolding  $compat\_in\_fm\_def$   $is\_compat\_in\_def$  using assms by simp

```

```
end
```

```
end
```

12 The ZFC axioms, internalized

```
theory Internal_ZFC_Axioms
```

```
imports
```

```
Forcing_Data
```

```
begin
```

```
schematic_goal ZF_union_auto:
```

```
  Union_ax(##A)  $\longleftrightarrow$  (A, []  $\models$  ?zfunion)
```

```
unfoldings Union_ax_def
```

```
by ((rule sep_rules | simp)+)
```

```
synthesize ZF_union_fm from_schematic ZF_union_auto
```

```
schematic_goal ZF_power_auto:
```

```
  power_ax(##A)  $\longleftrightarrow$  (A, []  $\models$  ?zfpow)
```

```
unfoldings power_ax_def powerset_def subset_def
```

```
by ((rule sep_rules | simp)+)
```

```
synthesize ZF_power_fm from_schematic ZF_power_auto
```

```
schematic_goal ZF_pairing_auto:
```

```
  upair_ax(##A)  $\longleftrightarrow$  (A, []  $\models$  ?zfpair)
```

```
unfoldings upair_ax_def
```

```
by ((rule sep_rules | simp)+)
```

```
synthesize ZF_pairing_fm from_schematic ZF_pairing_auto
```

```
schematic_goal ZF_foundation_auto:
```

```
  foundation_ax(##A)  $\longleftrightarrow$  (A, []  $\models$  ?zfpow)
```

```
unfoldings foundation_ax_def
```

```
by ((rule sep_rules | simp)+)
```

```
synthesize ZF.foundation_fm from_schematic ZF.foundation_auto
```

```
schematic_goal ZF_extensionality_auto:
```

```
  extensionality(##A)  $\longleftrightarrow$  (A, []  $\models$  ?zfpow)
```

```
unfoldings extensionality_def
```

```
by ((rule sep_rules | simp)+)
```

```
synthesize ZF_extensionality_fm from_schematic ZF_extensionality_auto
```

```
schematic_goal ZF_infinity_auto:
```

```
  infinity_ax(##A)  $\longleftrightarrow$  (A, []  $\models$  (? $\varphi(i,j,h)$ ))
```

```

unfolding infinity_ax_def
by ((rule sep_rules | simp)+)

synthesize ZF_infinity_fm from_schematic ZF_infinity_auto

schematic_goal ZF_choice_auto:
  choice_ax(##A)  $\longleftrightarrow$  (A, []  $\models$  (? $\varphi$ (i,j,h)))
unfolding choice_ax_def
by ((rule sep_rules | simp)+)

synthesize ZF_choice_fm from_schematic ZF_choice_auto

syntax
  _choice :: i (AC)
syntax_consts
  _choice  $\doteq$  ZF_choice_fm
translations
  AC  $\rightarrow$  CONST ZF_choice_fm

lemmas ZFC_fm_defs = ZF_extensionality_fm_def ZF.foundation_fm_def ZF_pairing_fm_def
ZF_union_fm_def ZF_infinity_fm_def ZF_power_fm_def ZF_choice_fm_def

lemmas ZFC_fm_sats = ZF_extensionality_auto ZF.foundation_auto ZF_pairing_auto
ZF_union_auto ZF_infinity_auto ZF_power_auto ZF_choice_auto

definition
  ZF_fin :: i where
  ZF_fin  $\equiv$  { ZF_extensionality_fm, ZF.foundation_fm, ZF_pairing_fm,
ZF_union_fm, ZF_infinity_fm, ZF_power_fm }

definition
  ZFC_fin :: i where
  ZFC_fin  $\equiv$  ZF_fin  $\cup$  { ZF_choice_fm }

lemma ZFC_fin_type : ZFC_fin  $\subseteq$  formula
unfolding ZFC_fin_def ZF_fin_def ZFC_fm_defs by (auto)

12.1 The Axiom of Separation, internalized

lemma iterates_Forall_type [TC]:
   $\llbracket n \in \text{nat}; p \in \text{formula} \rrbracket \implies \text{Forall}^n(p) \in \text{formula}$ 
by (induct set:nat, auto)

lemma last_init_eq :
  assumes l  $\in$  list(A) length(l) = succ(n)
  shows  $\exists a \in A. \exists l' \in \text{list}(A). l = l' @ [a]$ 
proof-
  from  $\langle l \in \_ \rangle \langle \text{length}(\_) = \_ \rangle$ 
  have rev(l)  $\in$  list(A) length(rev(l)) = succ(n)

```

```

    by simp_all
then
obtain a l' where a∈A l'∈list(A) rev(l) = Cons(a,l')
    by (cases;simp)
then
have l = rev(l') @ [a] rev(l') ∈ list(A)
    using rev_rev_ident[OF ‹l∈_›] by auto
with ‹a∈_›
show ?thesis by blast
qed

lemma take_drop_eq :
assumes l∈list(M)
shows ⋀ n . n < succ(length(l)) ⟹ l = take(n,l) @ drop(n,l)
using ‹l∈list(M)›
proof induct
case Nil
then show ?case by auto
next
case (Cons a l)
then show ?case
proof -
{
fix i
assume i<succ(succ(length(l)))
with ‹l∈list(M)›
consider (lt) i = 0 | (eq) ∃ k∈nat. i = succ(k) ∧ k < succ(length(l))
    using ‹l∈list(M)› le_nati nat_imp_quasinat
    by (cases rule:nat_cases[of i];auto)
then
have take(i,Cons(a,l)) @ drop(i,Cons(a,l)) = Cons(a,l)
    using Cons
    by (cases;auto)
}
then show ?thesis using Cons by auto
qed
qed

lemma list_split :
assumes n ≤ succ(length(rest)) rest ∈ list(M)
shows ∃ re∈list(M). ∃ st∈list(M). rest = re @ st ∧ length(re) = pred(n)
proof -
from assms
have pred(n) ≤ length(rest)
    using pred_mono[OF ‹n≤_›] pred_succ_eq by auto
with ‹rest∈_›
have pred(n)∈nat rest = take(pred(n),rest) @ drop(pred(n),rest) (is _ = ?re @
?st)
    using take_drop_eq[OF ‹rest∈_›] le_nati by auto

```

```

then
have  $\text{length}(\text{?re}) = \text{pred}(n)$   $\text{?re} \in \text{list}(M)$   $\text{?st} \in \text{list}(M)$ 
  using  $\text{length\_take}[\text{rule\_format}, \text{OF } \_\_ \langle \text{pred}(n) \in \_\_ \rangle \langle \text{pred}(n) \leq \_\_ \rangle \langle \text{rest} \in \_\_ \rangle]$ 
  unfolding  $\text{min\_def}$ 
  by auto
then
show  $\text{?thesis}$ 
using  $\text{rev\_bexI}[of \_\_ \lambda \text{re}. \exists \text{st} \in \text{list}(M). \text{rest} = \text{re} @ \text{st} \wedge \text{length}(\text{re}) = \text{pred}(n)]$ 
   $\langle \text{length}(\text{?re}) = \_\_ \rangle \langle \text{rest} = \_\_ \rangle$ 
  by auto
qed

lemma  $\text{sats\_nForall}:$ 
assumes
 $\varphi \in \text{formula}$ 
shows
 $n \in \text{nat} \implies ms \in \text{list}(M) \implies$ 
 $M, ms \models (\text{Forall}^{\sim} n(\varphi)) \iff$ 
 $(\forall \text{rest} \in \text{list}(M). \text{length}(\text{rest}) = n \longrightarrow M, \text{rest} @ ms \models \varphi)$ 
proof (induct n arbitrary:ms set:nat)
case 0
with assms
show  $\text{?case}$  by simp
next
case  $(\text{succ } n)$ 
have  $(\forall \text{rest} \in \text{list}(M). \text{length}(\text{rest}) = \text{succ}(n) \longrightarrow P(\text{rest}, n)) \iff$ 
 $(\forall t \in M. \forall res \in \text{list}(M). \text{length}(res) = n \longrightarrow P(res @ [t], n))$ 
if  $n \in \text{nat}$  for  $n P$ 
  using that last_init_eq by force
from this[ $\text{of } \lambda \text{rest } \_. (M, \text{rest} @ ms \models \varphi)$ ]  $\langle n \in \text{nat} \rangle$ 
have  $(\forall \text{rest} \in \text{list}(M). \text{length}(\text{rest}) = \text{succ}(n) \longrightarrow M, \text{rest} @ ms \models \varphi) \iff$ 
 $(\forall t \in M. \forall res \in \text{list}(M). \text{length}(res) = n \longrightarrow M, (res @ [t]) @ ms \models \varphi)$ 
by simp
with assms succ(1,3) succ(2)[of Cons(,ms)]
show  $\text{?case}$ 
using  $\text{arity\_sats\_iff}[\text{of } \varphi \_\_ M \text{ Cons}(\_, ms @ \_) \text{ app\_assoc}]$ 
by (simp)
qed

definition
 $\text{sep\_body\_fm} :: i \Rightarrow i \text{ where}$ 
 $\text{sep\_body\_fm}(p) \equiv \text{Forall}(\text{Exists}(\text{Forall}($ 
 $\text{Iff}(\text{Member}(0,1), \text{And}(\text{Member}(0,2),$ 
 $\text{incr\_bv1}^{\sim} 2(p))))))$ 

lemma  $\text{sep\_body\_fm\_type} [\text{TC}]: p \in \text{formula} \implies \text{sep\_body\_fm}(p) \in \text{formula}$ 
by (simp add: sep_body_fm_def)

lemma  $\text{sats\_sep\_body\_fm}:$ 

```

```

assumes
 $\varphi \in formula \ ms \in list(M) \ rest \in list(M)$ 
shows
 $M, rest @ ms \models sep\_body\_fm(\varphi) \longleftrightarrow$ 
 $separation(\#\#M, \lambda x. M, [x] @ rest @ ms \models \varphi)$ 
using assms formula_add_params1[of _ 2 __ [_,_] ]
unfolding sep_body_fm_def separation_def by simp

definition
ZF_separation_fm :: i ⇒ i where
ZF_separation_fm(p) ≡ Forall( pred(arity(p)))(sep_body_fm(p))

lemma ZF_separation_fm_type [TC]: p ∈ formula ⇒ ZF_separation_fm(p) ∈ formula
by (simp add: ZF_separation_fm_def)

lemma sats_ZF_separation_fm_iff:
assumes
 $\varphi \in formula$ 
shows
 $(M, [] \models (ZF\_separation\_fm(\varphi)))$ 
 $\longleftrightarrow$ 
 $(\forall env \in list(M). arity(\varphi) \leq 1 \ #+ length(env) \longrightarrow$ 
 $separation(\#\#M, \lambda x. M, [x] @ env \models \varphi))$ 
proof (intro iffI ballI impI)
let ?n=Arith.pred(arity(φ))
fix env
assume M, [] ⊨ ZF_separation_fm(φ)
assume arity(φ) ≤ 1 #+ length(env) env ∈ list(M)
moreover from this
have arity(φ) ≤ succ(length(env)) by simp
then
obtain some rest where some ∈ list(M) rest ∈ list(M)
env = some @ rest length(some) = Arith.pred(arity(φ))
using list_split[OF ⟨arity(φ) ≤ succ(_), env ∈ _⟩] by force
moreover from ⟨φ ∈ _⟩
have arity(φ) ≤ succ(Arith.pred(arity(φ)))
using succpred_leI by simp
moreover
note assms
moreover
assume M, [] ⊨ ZF_separation_fm(φ)
moreover from calculation
have M, some ⊨ sep_body_fm(φ)
using sats_nForall[of sep_body_fm(φ) ?n]
unfolding ZF_separation_fm_def by simp
ultimately
show separation(##M, λx. M, [x] @ env ⊨ φ)
unfolding ZF_separation_fm_def

```

```

using sats_sep_body_fm[of  $\varphi$  []  $M$  some]
  arity_sats_iff[of  $\varphi$  rest  $M$  [] @ some]
  separation_cong[of  $\#\#M \lambda x. M$ , Cons( $x$ , some @ rest)  $\models \varphi$  _]
by simp
next — almost equal to the previous implication
let ?n=Arith.pred(arity( $\varphi$ ))
assume asm: $\forall env : list(M)$ . arity( $\varphi$ )  $\leq 1 \#+ length(env) \rightarrow$ 
  separation( $\#\#M$ ,  $\lambda x. M$ , [x] @ env  $\models \varphi$ )
{
  fix some
  assume some $\in list(M)$  length(some) = Arith.pred(arity( $\varphi$ ))
  moreover
  note  $\langle \varphi \in \_ \rangle$ 
  moreover from calculation
  have arity( $\varphi$ )  $\leq 1 \#+ length(some)$ 
    using le_trans[OF succpred_leI] succpred_leI by simp
  moreover from calculation and asm
  have separation( $\#\#M$ ,  $\lambda x. M$ , [x] @ some  $\models \varphi$ ) by blast
  ultimately
  have  $M$ , some  $\models sep\_body\_fm(\varphi)$ 
  using sats_sep_body_fm[of  $\varphi$  []  $M$  some]
    arity_sats_iff[of  $\varphi$  _  $M$  [_,_] @ some]
    strong_replacement_cong[of  $\#\#M \lambda x y. M$ , Cons( $x$ , Cons( $y$ , some @ _))  $\models$ 
       $\varphi$  _]
    by simp
  }
  with  $\langle \varphi \in \_ \rangle$ 
  show  $M$ , []  $\models ZF\_separation\_fm(\varphi)$ 
  using sats_nForall[of sep_body_fm( $\varphi$ ) ?n]
  unfolding ZF_separation_fm_def
  by simp
qed

```

12.2 The Axiom of Replacement, internalized

schematic_goal sats_univalent_fm_auto:
assumes

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_iff_sats: & \forall x y z. x \in A \implies y \in A \implies z \in A \implies \\
 & Q(x, z) \longleftrightarrow (A, \text{Cons}(z, \text{Cons}(y, \text{Cons}(x, \text{env})))) \models Q1_fm \\
 & \forall x y z. x \in A \implies y \in A \implies z \in A \implies \\
 & Q(x, y) \longleftrightarrow (A, \text{Cons}(z, \text{Cons}(y, \text{Cons}(x, \text{env})))) \models Q2_fm
 \end{aligned}$$

and

$$asms: nth(i, env) = B \quad i \in nat \quad env \in list(A)$$

shows

$$univalent(\#\#A, B, Q) \longleftrightarrow A, env \models ?ufm(i)$$

unfolding univalent_def

by (insert asms; (rule sep_rules Q_ifs_sats | simp)+)

```

synthesize_notc univalent_fm from_schematic sats_univalent_fm_auto

lemma univalent_fm_type [TC]: q1 ∈ formula ⇒ q2 ∈ formula ⇒ i ∈ nat ⇒
  univalent_fm(q2, q1, i) ∈ formula
  by (simp add:univalent_fm_def)

lemma sats_univalent_fm :
assumes
  Q_iff_sats: ∀x y z. x ∈ A ⇒ y ∈ A ⇒ z ∈ A ⇒
    Q(x, z) ↔ (A, Cons(z, Cons(y, Cons(x, env)))) ⊨ Q1_fm
  ∀x y z. x ∈ A ⇒ y ∈ A ⇒ z ∈ A ⇒
    Q(x, y) ↔ (A, Cons(z, Cons(y, Cons(x, env)))) ⊨ Q2_fm
and
asms: nth(i, env) = B i ∈ nat env ∈ list(A)
shows
  A, env ⊨ univalent_fm(Q1_fm, Q2_fm, i) ↔ univalent(##A, B, Q)
  unfolding univalent_fm_def using asms sats_univalent_fm_auto[OF Q_iff_sats]
by simp

definition
swap_vars :: i ⇒ i where
  swap_vars(φ) ≡
    Exists(Exists(And(Equal(0,3), And(Equal(1,2), iterates(λp. incr_bv(p) `2 , 2,
  φ)))))

lemma swap_vars_type[TC] :
  φ ∈ formula ⇒ swap_vars(φ) ∈ formula
  unfolding swap_vars_def by simp

lemma sats_swap_vars :
  [x, y] @ env ∈ list(M) ⇒ φ ∈ formula ⇒
  M, [x, y] @ env ⊨ swap_vars(φ) ↔ M, [y, x] @ env ⊨ φ
  unfolding swap_vars_def
  using sats_incr_bv_iff [of __ M __ [y, x]] by simp

definition
  univalent_Q1 :: i ⇒ i where
  univalent_Q1(φ) ≡ incr_bv1(swap_vars(φ))

definition
  univalent_Q2 :: i ⇒ i where
  univalent_Q2(φ) ≡ incr_bv(swap_vars(φ)) `0

lemma univalent_Qs_type [TC]:
  assumes φ ∈ formula
  shows univalent_Q1(φ) ∈ formula univalent_Q2(φ) ∈ formula
  unfolding univalent_Q1_def univalent_Q2_def using asms by simp_all

lemma sats_univalent_fm_assm:

```

assumes
 $x \in A \ y \in A \ z \in A \ env \in list(A) \ \varphi \in formula$

shows
 $(A, ([x,z] @ env) \models \varphi) \longleftrightarrow (A, Cons(z, Cons(y, Cons(x, env)))) \models (univalent_Q1(\varphi))$
 $(A, ([x,y] @ env) \models \varphi) \longleftrightarrow (A, Cons(z, Cons(y, Cons(x, env)))) \models (univalent_Q2(\varphi))$

unfolding $univalent_Q1_def$ $univalent_Q2_def$
using
 $sats_incr_bv_iff[of __ A __ []] \text{ --- simplifies iterates of } \lambda x. incr_bv(x) ` 0$
 $sats_incr_bv1_iff[of __ Cons(x,env) A z y]$
 $sats_swap_vars assms$
by $simp_all$

definition
 $rep_body_fm :: i \Rightarrow i \text{ where}$
 $rep_body_fm(p) \equiv Forall(Implies($
 $univalent_fm(univalent_Q1(incr_bv(p)`2), univalent_Q2(incr_bv(p)`2), 0),$
 $Exists(Forall($
 $Iff(Member(0,1), Exists(And(Member(0,3), incr_bv(incr_bv(p)`2)`2)))))))$

lemma $rep_body_fm_type [TC]: p \in formula \implies rep_body_fm(p) \in formula$
by ($simp add: rep_body_fm_def$)

lemmas $ZF_replacement_simps = formula_add_params1[of \varphi \ 2 \ M \ [_,_]]$
 $sats_incr_bv_iff[of __ M __ []] \text{ --- simplifies iterates of } \lambda x. incr_bv(x) ` 0$
 $sats_incr_bv_iff[of __ M __ [_,_]] \text{ --- simplifies } \lambda x. incr_bv(x) ` 2$
 $sats_incr_bv1_iff[of __ M] sats_swap_vars for \varphi M$

lemma $sats_rep_body_fm:$
assumes
 $\varphi \in formula \ ms \in list(M) \ rest \in list(M)$
shows
 $M, rest @ ms \models rep_body_fm(\varphi) \longleftrightarrow$
 $strong_replacement(\#M, \lambda x y. M, [x,y] @ rest @ ms \models \varphi)$
using $assms ZF_replacement_simps$
unfolding $rep_body_fm_def$ $strong_replacement_def$ $univalent_def$
unfolding $univalent_fm_def$ $univalent_Q1_def$ $univalent_Q2_def$
by $simp$

definition
 $ZF_replacement_fm :: i \Rightarrow i \text{ where}$
 $ZF_replacement_fm(p) \equiv Forall^\wedge(pred(pred(arity(p)))(rep_body_fm(p)))$

lemma $ZF_replacement_fm_type [TC]: p \in formula \implies ZF_replacement_fm(p) \in formula$
by ($simp add: ZF_replacement_fm_def$)

lemma $sats_ZF_replacement_fm_iff:$
assumes
 $\varphi \in formula$

```

shows
 $(M, \emptyset \models (ZF\_replacement\_fm(\varphi)))$ 
 $\longleftrightarrow$ 
 $(\forall env \in list(M). arity(\varphi) \leq 2 \#+ length(env) \rightarrow$ 
 $strong\_replacement(\#\#M, \lambda x y. M, [x, y] @ env \models \varphi))$ 
proof (intro iffI ballI impI)
  let ?n=Arith.pred(Arith.pred(arity( $\varphi$ )))
  fix env
  assume  $M, \emptyset \models ZF\_replacement\_fm(\varphi)$   $arity(\varphi) \leq 2 \#+ length(env)$   $env \in list(M)$ 
  moreover from this
  have  $arity(\varphi) \leq succ(succ(length(env)))$  by (simp)
  moreover from calculation
  have  $pred(arity(\varphi)) \leq succ(length(env))$ 
    using pred_mono[OF  $\langle arity(\varphi) \leq succ(\_) \rangle$ ] pred_succ_eq by simp
  moreover from calculation
  obtain some rest where  $some \in list(M)$   $rest \in list(M)$ 
     $env = some @ rest$   $length(some) = Arith.pred(Arith.pred(arity(\varphi)))$ 
    using list_split[OF  $\langle pred(\_) \leq \_ \rangle$   $\langle env \in \_ \rangle$ ] by auto
  moreover
  note  $\langle \varphi \in \_ \rangle$ 
  moreover from this
  have  $arity(\varphi) \leq succ(succ(Arith.pred(Arith.pred(arity(\varphi)))))$ 
    using le_trans[OF succpred_leI] succpred_leI by simp
  moreover from calculation
  have  $M, some \models rep\_body\_fm(\varphi)$ 
    using sats_nForall[of rep_body_fm( $\varphi$ ) ?n]
    unfolding ZF_replacement_fm_def
    by simp
  ultimately
  show  $strong\_replacement(\#\#M, \lambda x y. M, [x, y] @ env \models \varphi)$ 
    using sats_rep_body_fm[of  $\varphi \emptyset M some$ ]
     $arity\_sats\_iff[\langle \varphi \text{ rest } M \_, \_ \rangle @ some]$ 
     $strong\_replacement\_cong[\langle \#\#M \lambda x y. M, Cons(x, Cons(y, some @ rest)) \rangle$ 
 $\models \varphi \_]$ 
    by simp
  next — almost equal to the previous implication
  let ?n=Arith.pred(Arith.pred(arity( $\varphi$ )))
  assume  $asm: \forall env \in list(M). arity(\varphi) \leq 2 \#+ length(env) \rightarrow$ 
     $strong\_replacement(\#\#M, \lambda x y. M, [x, y] @ env \models \varphi)$ 
  {
    fix some
    assume  $some \in list(M)$   $length(some) = Arith.pred(Arith.pred(arity(\varphi)))$ 
    moreover
    note  $\langle \varphi \in \_ \rangle$ 
    moreover from calculation
    have  $arity(\varphi) \leq 2 \#+ length(some)$ 
      using le_trans[OF succpred_leI] succpred_leI by simp
    moreover from calculation and asm
    have  $strong\_replacement(\#\#M, \lambda x y. M, [x, y] @ some \models \varphi)$  by blast
  
```

```

ultimately
have  $M, \text{some} \models \text{rep\_body\_fm}(\varphi)$ 
using  $\text{sats\_rep\_body\_fm}[\text{of } \varphi \sqcap M \text{ some}]$ 
 $\text{arity\_sats\_iff}[\text{of } \varphi \sqcap M \sqcup \text{some} @ \text{some}]$ 
 $\text{strong\_replacement\_cong}[\text{of } \#M \lambda x y. M, \text{Cons}(x, \text{Cons}(y, \text{some} @ \_)) \models$ 
 $\varphi \sqcup \_]$ 
by  $\text{simp}$ 
}
with  $\langle \varphi \in \_ \rangle$ 
show  $M, [] \models \text{ZF\_replacement\_fm}(\varphi)$ 
using  $\text{sats\_nForall}[\text{of } \text{rep\_body\_fm}(\varphi) ?n]$ 
unfolding  $\text{ZF\_replacement\_fm\_def}$ 
by  $\text{simp}$ 
qed

definition
 $ZF\_inf :: i \text{ where}$ 
 $ZF\_inf \equiv \{\text{ZF\_separation\_fm}(p) . p \in \text{formula}\} \cup \{\text{ZF\_replacement\_fm}(p) . p \in \text{formula}\}$ 

lemma  $\text{Un\_subset\_formula}: A \subseteq \text{formula} \wedge B \subseteq \text{formula} \implies A \cup B \subseteq \text{formula}$ 
by  $\text{auto}$ 

lemma  $\text{ZF\_inf\_subset\_formula} : ZF\_inf \subseteq \text{formula}$ 
unfolding  $ZF\_inf\_def$  by  $\text{auto}$ 

definition
 $ZFC :: i \text{ where}$ 
 $ZFC \equiv ZF\_inf \cup ZFC\_fin$ 

definition
 $ZF :: i \text{ where}$ 
 $ZF \equiv ZF\_inf \cup ZF\_fin$ 

definition
 $ZF\_minus\_P :: i \text{ where}$ 
 $ZF\_minus\_P \equiv ZF - \{ ZF\_power\_fm \}$ 

lemma  $\text{ZFC\_subset\_formula}: ZFC \subseteq \text{formula}$ 
by ( $\text{simp add:ZFC\_def Un\_subset\_formula ZF\_inf\_subset\_formula ZFC\_fin\_type}$ )

Satisfaction of a set of sentences

definition
 $satT :: [i,i] \Rightarrow o \ (\langle \_ \models \_ \rangle [36,36] 60) \text{ where}$ 
 $A \models \Phi \equiv \forall \varphi \in \Phi. (A,[]) \models \varphi$ 

lemma  $satTI [\text{intro!}]:$ 
assumes  $\bigwedge \varphi. \varphi \in \Phi \implies A, [] \models \varphi$ 
shows  $A \models \Phi$ 

```

```

using assms unfolding satT_def by simp

lemma satTD [dest] :A ⊨ Φ ⇒ φ∈Φ ⇒ A,[] ⊨ φ
  unfolding satT_def by simp

lemma sats_ZFC_iff_sats_ZF_AC:
  (N ⊨ ZFC) ↔ (N ⊨ ZF) ∧ (N, []) ⊨ AC)
  unfolding ZFC_def ZFC_fin_def ZF_def by auto

lemma M_ZF_iff_M_satT: M_ZF(M) ↔ (M ⊨ ZF)
proof
  assume M ⊨ ZF
  then
    have fin: upair_ax(##M) Union_ax(##M) power_ax(##M)
      extensionality(##M) foundation_ax(##M) infinity_ax(##M)
    unfolding ZF_def ZF_inf_def ZFC_fm_defs satT_def
    using ZFC_fm_sats[of M] by simp_all
  {
    fix φ env
    assume φ ∈ formula env∈list(M)
    moreover from ⟨M ⊨ ZF⟩
    have ∀ p∈formula. (M, [] ⊨ (ZF_separation_fm(p)))
      ∀ p∈formula. (M, [] ⊨ (ZF_replacement_fm(p)))
    unfolding ZF_def ZF_inf_def by auto
    moreover from calculation
    have arity(φ) ≤ succ(length(env)) ⇒ separation(##M, λx. (M, Cons(x, env))
    ⊨ φ))
      arity(φ) ≤ succ(succ(length(env))) ⇒ strong_replacement(##M, λx y.
      sats(M, φ, Cons(x, Cons(y, env))))
    using sats_ZF_separation_fm_iff sats_ZF_replacement_fm_iff by simp_all
  }
  with fin
  show M_ZF(M)
    unfolding M_ZF_def by simp
next
  assume ⟨M_ZF(M)⟩
  then
    have M ⊨ ZF_fin
    unfolding M_ZF_def ZF_fin_def ZFC_fm_defs satT_def
    using ZFC_fm_sats[of M] by blast
  moreover from ⟨M_ZF(M)⟩
  have ∀ p∈formula. (M, [] ⊨ (ZF_separation_fm(p)))
    ∀ p∈formula. (M, [] ⊨ (ZF_replacement_fm(p)))
  unfolding M_ZF_def using sats_ZF_separation_fm_iff
    sats_ZF_replacement_fm_iff by simp_all
ultimately
show M ⊨ ZF
  unfolding ZF_def ZF_inf_def by blast

```

```
qed
```

```
end
```

13 Renaming of variables in internalized formulas

```
theory Renaming
imports
  Nat_Miscellanea
  ZF-Constructible.Formula
begin

lemma app_nm :
  assumes n∈nat m∈nat f∈n→m x ∈ nat
  shows f‘x ∈ nat
proof(cases x∈n)
  case True
  then show ?thesis using assms in_n_in_nat apply_type by simp
next
  case False
  then show ?thesis using assms apply_0 domain_of_fun by simp
qed
```

13.1 Renaming of free variables

```
definition
```

```
union_fun :: [i,i,i,i] ⇒ i where
  union_fun(f,g,m,p) ≡ λj ∈ m ∪ p . if j ∈ m then f‘j else g‘j
```

```
lemma union_fun_type:
  assumes f ∈ m → n
  g ∈ p → q
  shows union_fun(f,g,m,p) ∈ m ∪ p → n ∪ q
proof -
  let ?h=union_fun(f,g,m,p)
  have
    D: ?h‘x ∈ n ∪ q if x ∈ m ∪ p for x
  proof (cases x ∈ m)
    case True
    then have
      x ∈ m ∪ p by simp
      with ⟨x∈m⟩
      have ?h‘x = f‘x
        unfolding union_fun_def beta by simp
      with ⟨f ∈ m → n⟩ ⟨x∈m⟩
      have ?h‘x ∈ n by simp
      then show ?thesis ..
  next
  case False
```

```

with ⟨x ∈ m ∪ p⟩
have x ∈ p
  by auto
with ⟨x∉m⟩
have ?h‘x = g‘x
  unfolding union_fun_def using beta by simp
with ⟨g ∈ p → q⟩ ⟨x∈p⟩
have ?h‘x ∈ q by simp
then show ?thesis ..
qed
have A:function(?h) unfolding union_fun_def using function_lam by simp
have x∈(m ∪ p) × (n ∪ q) if x∈?h for x
  using that lamE[of x m ∪ p _ x ∈ (m ∪ p) × (n ∪ q)] D unfolding
union_fun_def
  by auto
then have B:?h ⊆ (m ∪ p) × (n ∪ q) ..
have m ∪ p ⊆ domain(?h)
  unfolding union_fun_def using domain_lam by simp
with A B
show ?thesis using Pi_iff [THEN iffD2] by simp
qed

lemma union_fun_action :
assumes
  env ∈ list(M)
  env' ∈ list(M)
  length(env) = m ∪ p
  ∀ i . i ∈ m → nth(f‘i,env') = nth(i,env)
  ∀ j . j ∈ p → nth(g‘j,env') = nth(j,env)
shows ∀ i . i ∈ m ∪ p →
  nth(i,env) = nth(union_fun(f,g,m,p)‘i,env')
proof -
  let ?h = union_fun(f,g,m,p)
  have nth(x, env) = nth(?h‘x,env') if x ∈ m ∪ p for x
    using that
  proof (cases x∈m)
    case True
    with ⟨x∈m⟩
    have ?h‘x = f‘x
      unfolding union_fun_def beta by simp
    with assms ⟨x∈m⟩
    have nth(x,env) = nth(?h‘x,env') by simp
    then show ?thesis .
  next
    case False
    with ⟨x ∈ m ∪ p⟩
    have
      x ∈ p x∉m by auto
    then

```

```

have ?h'x = g'x
  unfolding union_fun_def beta by simp
with assms <x∈p>
have nth(x,env) = nth(?h'x,env') by simp
then show ?thesis .
qed
then show ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma id_fn_type :
assumes n ∈ nat
shows id(n) ∈ n → n
unfolding id_def using <n∈nat> by simp

lemma id_fn_action:
assumes n ∈ nat env∈list(M)
shows ∧ j . j < n ==> nth(j,env) = nth(id(n) `j,env)
proof -
  show nth(j,env) = nth(id(n) `j,env) if j < n for j using that <n∈nat> ltD by
simp
qed

definition
sum :: [i,i,i,i] ⇒ i where
sum(f,g,m,n,p) ≡ λj ∈ m#+p . if j < m then f`j else (g`j#-m))#+n

lemma sum_inl:
assumes m ∈ nat n∈nat
f ∈ m→n x ∈ m
shows sum(f,g,m,n,p)`x = f`x
proof -
  from <m∈nat>
  have m ≤ m#+p
    using add_le_self[of m] by simp
  with assms
  have x ∈ m#+p
    using ltI[of x m] lt_trans2[of x m m#+p] ltD by simp
  from assms
  have x < m
    using ltI by simp
  with <x ∈ m#+p>
  show ?thesis unfolding sum_def by simp
qed

lemma sum_inr:
assumes m ∈ nat n∈nat p∈nat
g ∈ p→q m ≤ x x < m#+p

```

```

shows sum(f,g,m,n,p) `x = g `x#-m)#+n
proof -
  from assms
  have x∈nat
    using in_n_in_nat[of m#+p] ltD
    by simp
  with assms
  have ¬ x<m
    using not_lt_iff_le[THEN iffD2] by simp
  from assms
  have x∈m#+p
    using ltD by simp
  with ⟨¬ x<m⟩
  show ?thesis unfolding sum_def by simp
qed

```

```

lemma sum_action :
  assumes m ∈ nat n∈nat p∈nat q∈nat
  f ∈ m→n g∈p→q
  env ∈ list(M)
  env' ∈ list(M)
  env1 ∈ list(M)
  env2 ∈ list(M)
  length(env) = m
  length(env1) = p
  length(env') = n
  ∧ i . i < m ==> nth(i,env) = nth(f `i,env')
  ∧ j . j < p ==> nth(j,env1) = nth(g `j,env2)
  shows ∀ i . i < m#+p →
    nth(i,env@env1) = nth(sum(f,g,m,n,p) `i,env'@env2)
proof -
  let ?h = sum(f,g,m,n,p)
  from ⟨m∈nat⟩ ⟨n∈nat⟩ ⟨q∈nat⟩
  have m≤m#+p n≤n#+q q≤n#+q
    using add_le_self[of m] add_le_self2[of n q] by simp_all
  from ⟨p∈nat⟩
  have p = (m#+p)#+-m using diff_add_inverse2 by simp
  have nth(x, env @ env1) = nth(?h `x,env'@env2) if x<m#+p for x
  proof (cases x<m)
    case True
    then
    have 2: ?h `x = f `x x∈m f `x ∈ n x∈nat
      using assms sum_inl ltD apply_type[of f m _ x] in_n_in_nat by simp_all
    with ⟨x<m⟩ assms
    have f `x < n f `x < length(env') f `x ∈ nat
      using ltI in_n_in_nat by simp_all
    with 2 ⟨x<m⟩ assms
    have nth(x,env@env1) = nth(x,env)
  
```

```

using nth_append[ $OF \langle env \in list(M) \rangle \langle x \in nat \rangle$  by simp]
also
have ...
... =  $nth(f'x, env')$ 
  using 2 ⟨ $x < m$ ⟩ assms by simp
also
have ... =  $nth(f'x, env' @ env2)$ 
  using nth_append[ $OF \langle env' \in list(M) \rangle \langle f'x < length(env') \rangle \langle f'x \in nat \rangle$  by simp]
also
have ... =  $nth(?h'x, env' @ env2)$ 
  using 2 by simp
finally
have  $nth(x, env @ env1) = nth(?h'x, env' @ env2)$  .
then show ?thesis .

next
case False
have  $x \in nat$ 
  using that in_n_in_nat[of  $m\# + p$  x] ltD ⟨ $p \in nat$ ⟩ ⟨ $m \in nat$ ⟩ by simp
with ⟨length(env) = m⟩
have  $m \leq x$  length(env) ≤ x
  using not_lt_iff_le ⟨ $m \in nat$ ⟩ ⟨ $\neg x < m$ ⟩ by simp_all
with ⟨ $\neg x < m$ ⟩ ⟨length(env) = m⟩
have 2 : ?h'x =  $g'(x\# - m)\# + n \neg x < length(env)$ 
  unfolding sum_def
  using sum_inr that beta ltD by simp_all
from assms ⟨ $x \in nat$ ⟩ ⟨ $p = m\# + p\# - m$ ⟩
have  $x\# - m < p$ 
  using diff_mono[ $OF \_ \_ \_ \langle x < m\# + p \rangle \langle m \leq x \rangle$ ] by simp
then have  $x\# - m \in p$  using ltD by simp
with ⟨ $g \in p \rightarrow q$ ⟩
have  $g'(x\# - m) \in q$  by simp
with ⟨ $q \in nat$ ⟩ ⟨length(env') = n⟩
have  $g'(x\# - m) < q$   $g'(x\# - m) \in nat$  using ltI in_n_in_nat by simp_all
with ⟨ $q \in nat$ ⟩ ⟨ $n \in nat$ ⟩
have  $(g'(x\# - m))\# + n < n\# + q$   $n \leq g'(x\# - m)\# + n \neg g'(x\# - m)\# + n < length(env')$ 
  using add_lt_mono1[of  $g'(x\# - m) \_ n$ ,  $OF \_ \langle q \in nat \rangle$ ]
    add_le_self2[of n] ⟨length(env') = n⟩
  by simp_all
from assms ⟨ $\neg x < length(env)$ ⟩ ⟨length(env) = m⟩
have  $nth(x, env @ env1) = nth(x\# - m, env1)$ 
  using nth_append[ $OF \langle env \in list(M) \rangle \langle x \in nat \rangle$  by simp]
also
have ... =  $nth(g'(x\# - m), env2)$ 
  using assms ⟨ $x\# - m < p$ ⟩ by simp
also
have ... =  $nth((g'(x\# - m)\# + n)\# - length(env'), env2)$ 
  using ⟨length(env') = n⟩
    diff_add_inverse2 ⟨ $g'(x\# - m) \in nat$ ⟩
  by simp

```

```

also
have ... = nth((g‘(x#-m)#+n),env’@env2)
using nth_append[OF ⟨env’∈list(M)⟩ ⟨n∈nat⟩ ⊢ g‘(x#-m)#+n < length(env’)]
  by simp
also
have ... = nth(?h‘x,env’@env2)
  using 2 by simp
finally
have nth(x, env @ env1) = nth(?h‘x,env’@env2) .
then show ?thesis .
qed
then show ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma sum_type :
assumes m ∈ nat n ∈ nat p ∈ nat q ∈ nat
f ∈ m → n g ∈ p → q
shows sum(f,g,m,n,p) ∈ (m#+p) → (n#+q)
proof -
let ?h = sum(f,g,m,n,p)
from ⟨m ∈ nat⟩ ⟨n ∈ nat⟩ ⟨q ∈ nat⟩
have m ≤ m#+p n ≤ n#+q q ≤ n#+q
  using add_le_self[of m] add_le_self2[of n q] by simp_all
from ⟨p ∈ nat⟩
have p = (m#+p)#+-m using diff_add_inverse2 by simp
{fix x
assume 1: x ∈ m#+p x < m
with 1 have ?h‘x = f‘x x ∈ m
  using assms sum_inl ltD by simp_all
with ⟨f ∈ m → n⟩
have ?h‘x ∈ n by simp
with ⟨n ∈ nat⟩ have ?h‘x < n using ltI by simp
with ⟨n ≤ n#+q⟩
have ?h‘x < n#+q using lt_trans2 by simp
then
have ?h‘x ∈ n#+q using ltD by simp
}
then have 1: ?h‘x ∈ n#+q if x ∈ m#+p x < m for x using that .
{fix x
assume 1: x ∈ m#+p m ≤ x
then have x < m#+p x ∈ nat using ltI_in_n_in_nat[of m#+p] ltD by simp_all
with 1
have 2: ?h‘x = g‘(x#-m)#+n
  using assms sum_inr ltD by simp_all
from assms ⟨x ∈ nat⟩ ⟨p = m#+p # - m⟩
have x#-m < p using diff_mono[OF _ _ _ _ ⟨x < m#+p⟩ ⟨m ≤ x⟩] by simp
then have x#-m ∈ p using ltD by simp
with ⟨g ∈ p → q⟩
have g‘(x#-m) ∈ q by simp

```

```

with ⟨q∈nat⟩ have g‘(x#-m) < q using ltI by simp
with ⟨q∈nat⟩
have (g‘(x#-m))#+n < n#+q using add_lt_mono1[of g‘(x#-m) _ n, OF _
⟨q∈nat⟩] by simp
with 2
have ?h‘x ∈ n#+q using ltD by simp
}
then have 2:?h‘x ∈ n#+q if x∈m#+p m≤x for x using that .
have
D: ?h‘x ∈ n#+q if x∈m#+p for x
using that
proof (cases x<m)
case True
then show ?thesis using 1 that by simp
next
case False
with ⟨m∈nat⟩ have m≤x using not_lt_iff_le that in_n_in_nat[of m#+p]
by simp
then show ?thesis using 2 that by simp
qed
have A:function(?h) unfolding sum_def using function_lam by simp
have x∈(m#+p) × (n#+q) if x∈?h for x
using that lamE[of x m#+p _ x ∈ (m#+p) × (n#+q)] D unfolding
sum_def
by auto
then have B:?h ⊆ (m#+p) × (n#+q) ..
have m#+p ⊆ domain(?h)
unfolding sum_def using domain_lam by simp
with A B
show ?thesis using Pi_iff [THEN iffD2] by simp
qed

lemma sum_type_id :
assumes
f ∈ length(env)→length(env')
env ∈ list(M)
env' ∈ list(M)
env1 ∈ list(M)
shows
sum(f,id(length(env1)),length(env),length(env'),length(env1)) ∈
(length(env)#+length(env1)) → (length(env')#+length(env1))
using assms length_type_id_fn_type sum_type
by simp

lemma sum_type_id_aux2 :
assumes
f ∈ m→n
m ∈ nat n ∈ nat
env1 ∈ list(M)

```

```

shows

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{sum}(f, \text{id}(\text{length}(\text{env}1)), m, n, \text{length}(\text{env}1)) \in \\ & \quad (m\# + \text{length}(\text{env}1)) \rightarrow (n\# + \text{length}(\text{env}1)) \end{aligned}$$

using assms id_fn_type sum_type
by auto

lemma sum_action_id :
assumes

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{env} \in \text{list}(M) \\ & \text{env}' \in \text{list}(M) \\ & f \in \text{length}(\text{env}) \rightarrow \text{length}(\text{env}') \\ & \text{env}1 \in \text{list}(M) \\ & \wedge i . i < \text{length}(\text{env}) \implies \text{nth}(i, \text{env}) = \text{nth}(f^i, \text{env}') \end{aligned}$$

shows  $\wedge i . i < \text{length}(\text{env}) \# + \text{length}(\text{env}1) \implies$ 

$$\text{nth}(i, \text{env}@\text{env}1) = \text{nth}(\text{sum}(f, \text{id}(\text{length}(\text{env}1)), \text{length}(\text{env}), \text{length}(\text{env}'), \text{length}(\text{env}1)) ^i, \text{env}'@\text{env}1)$$

proof -
from assms
have  $\text{length}(\text{env}) \in \text{nat}$  (is  $?m \in \_\_$ ) by simp
from assms have  $\text{length}(\text{env}') \in \text{nat}$  (is  $?n \in \_\_$ ) by simp
from assms have  $\text{length}(\text{env}1) \in \text{nat}$  (is  $?p \in \_\_$ ) by simp
note  $\text{lenv} = \text{id\_fn\_action}[\text{OF } \langle ?p \in \text{nat} \rangle \langle \text{env}1 \in \text{list}(M) \rangle]$ 
note  $\text{lenv\_ty} = \text{id\_fn\_type}[\text{OF } \langle ?p \in \text{nat} \rangle]$ 
{
fix  $i$ 
assume  $i < \text{length}(\text{env}) \# + \text{length}(\text{env}1)$ 
have  $\text{nth}(i, \text{env}@\text{env}1) = \text{nth}(\text{sum}(f, \text{id}(\text{length}(\text{env}1)), ?m, ?n, ?p) ^i, \text{env}'@\text{env}1)$ 
using  $\text{sum\_action}[\text{OF } \langle ?m \in \text{nat} \rangle \langle ?n \in \text{nat} \rangle \langle ?p \in \text{nat} \rangle \langle ?p \in \text{nat} \rangle \langle f \in ?m \rightarrow ?n \rangle$ 

$$\langle \text{lenv\_ty} \langle \text{env} \in \text{list}(M) \rangle \langle \text{env}' \in \text{list}(M) \rangle$$


$$\langle \text{env}1 \in \text{list}(M) \rangle \langle \text{env}1 \in \text{list}(M) \rangle \_\_$$


$$\_\_ \text{assms}(5) \text{lenv}$$


$$] \langle i < ?m\# + \text{length}(\text{env}1) \rangle \text{ by simp}$$

}
then show  $\wedge i . i < ?m\# + \text{length}(\text{env}1) \implies$ 

$$\text{nth}(i, \text{env}@\text{env}1) = \text{nth}(\text{sum}(f, \text{id}(?p), ?m, ?n, ?p) ^i, \text{env}'@\text{env}1) \text{ by simp}$$

qed

lemma sum_action_id_aux :
assumes

$$\begin{aligned} & f \in m \rightarrow n \\ & \text{env} \in \text{list}(M) \\ & \text{env}' \in \text{list}(M) \\ & \text{env}1 \in \text{list}(M) \\ & \text{length}(\text{env}) = m \\ & \text{length}(\text{env}') = n \\ & \text{length}(\text{env}1) = p \\ & \wedge i . i < m \implies \text{nth}(i, \text{env}) = \text{nth}(f^i, \text{env}') \end{aligned}$$

shows  $\wedge i . i < m\# + \text{length}(\text{env}1) \implies$ 

$$\text{nth}(i, \text{env}@\text{env}1) = \text{nth}(\text{sum}(f, \text{id}(\text{length}(\text{env}1)), m, n, \text{length}(\text{env}1)) ^i, \text{env}'@\text{env}1)$$

using assms length_type id_fn_type sum_action_id

```

by auto

definition

```
sum_id :: [i,i] ⇒ i where
sum_id(m,f) ≡ sum(λx∈1.x,f,1,1,m)
```

lemma sum_id0 : m∈nat ⇒ sum_id(m,f)‘0 = 0
by(unfold sum_id_def,subst sum_inl,auto)

lemma sum_ids : p∈nat ⇒ q∈nat ⇒ f∈p→q ⇒ x∈p ⇒ sum_id(p,f)‘(succ(x))
= succ(f‘x)
by(subgoal_tac x∈nat,unfold sum_id_def,subst sum_inr,
simp_all add:ltI,simp_all add: app_nm_in_n_in_nat)

lemma sum_id_tc_aux :
p ∈ nat ⇒ q ∈ nat ⇒ f ∈ p → q ⇒ sum_id(p,f) ∈ 1#+p → 1#+q
by (unfold sum_id_def,rule sum_type,simp_all)

lemma sum_id_tc :
n ∈ nat ⇒ m ∈ nat ⇒ f ∈ n → m ⇒ sum_id(n,f) ∈ succ(n) → succ(m)
by(rule ssubst[of succ(n) → succ(m) 1#+n → 1#+m],
simp,rule sum_id_tc_aux,simp_all)

13.2 Renaming of formulas

consts ren :: i⇒i

primrec

```
ren(Member(x,y)) =  

(λ n ∈ nat . λ m ∈ nat. λf ∈ n → m. Member (f‘x, f‘y))
```

```
ren(Equal(x,y)) =  

(λ n ∈ nat . λ m ∈ nat. λf ∈ n → m. Equal (f‘x, f‘y))
```

```
ren(Nand(p,q)) =  

(λ n ∈ nat . λ m ∈ nat. λf ∈ n → m. Nand (ren(p)‘n‘m‘f, ren(q)‘n‘m‘f))
```

```
ren(Forall(p)) =  

(λ n ∈ nat . λ m ∈ nat. λf ∈ n → m. Forall (ren(p)‘succ(n)‘succ(m)‘sum_id(n,f)))
```

lemma arity_meml : l ∈ nat ⇒ Member(x,y) ∈ formula ⇒ arity(Member(x,y))
≤ l ⇒ x ∈ l

by(simp,rule subsetD,rule le_imp_subset,assumption,simp)

lemma arity_memr : l ∈ nat ⇒ Member(x,y) ∈ formula ⇒ arity(Member(x,y))
≤ l ⇒ y ∈ l

by(simp,rule subsetD,rule le_imp_subset,assumption,simp)

lemma arity.eql : l ∈ nat ⇒ Equal(x,y) ∈ formula ⇒ arity(Equal(x,y)) ≤ l
⇒ x ∈ l

by(simp,rule subsetD,rule le_imp_subset,assumption,simp)

```

lemma arity_eqr : l ∈ nat ⇒ Equal(x,y) ∈ formula ⇒ arity(Equal(x,y)) ≤ l
⇒ y ∈ l
  by(simp,rule subsetD,rule le_imp_subset,assumption,simp)
lemma nand_ar1 : p ∈ formula ⇒ q ∈ formula ⇒ arity(p) ≤ arity(Nand(p,q))
  by (simp,rule Un_upper1_le,simp+)
lemma nand_ar2 : p ∈ formula ⇒ q ∈ formula ⇒ arity(q) ≤ arity(Nand(p,q))
  by (simp,rule Un_upper2_le,simp+)

lemma nand_ar1D : p ∈ formula ⇒ q ∈ formula ⇒ arity(Nand(p,q)) ≤ n ⇒
arity(p) ≤ n
  by(auto simp add: le_trans[OF Un_upper1_le[of arity(p) arity(q)]])
lemma nand_ar2D : p ∈ formula ⇒ q ∈ formula ⇒ arity(Nand(p,q)) ≤ n ⇒
arity(q) ≤ n
  by(auto simp add: le_trans[OF Un_upper2_le[of arity(p) arity(q)]])

lemma ren_tc : p ∈ formula ⇒
(¬ n m f . n ∈ nat ⇒ m ∈ nat ⇒ f ∈ n → m ⇒ ren(p) `n `m `f ∈ formula)
  by(induct set:formula,auto simp add: app_nm sum_id_tc)

lemma arity_ren :
  fixes p
  assumes p ∈ formula
  shows ¬ n m f . n ∈ nat ⇒ m ∈ nat ⇒ f ∈ n → m ⇒ arity(p) ≤ n ⇒
arity(ren(p) `n `m `f) ≤ m
  using assms
proof(induct set:formula)
  case(Member x y)
  then have f`x ∈ m f`y ∈ m
    using Member assms by(simp add: arity_meml apply_funtype,simp add:arity_memr
apply_funtype)
    then show ?case using Member by(simp add: Un_least_lt ltI)
  next
    case(Equal x y)
    then have f`x ∈ m f`y ∈ m
      using Equal assms by(simp add: arity_eql apply_funtype,simp add:arity_eqr
apply_funtype)
      then show ?case using Equal by(simp add: Un_least_lt ltI)
  next
    case(Nand p q)
    then have arity(p) ≤ arity(Nand(p,q))
      arity(q) ≤ arity(Nand(p,q))
      by(subst nand_ar1,simp,simp,simp,subst nand_ar2,simp+)
    then have arity(p) ≤ n
      and arity(q) ≤ n using Nand
      by(rule_tac j=arity(Nand(p,q)) in le_trans,simp,simp)+
    then have arity(ren(p) `n `m `f) ≤ m and arity(ren(q) `n `m `f) ≤ m
      using Nand by auto

```

```

then show ?case using Nand by (simp add:Un_least_lt)
next
  case (Forall p)
  from Forall have succ(n)∈nat succ(m)∈nat by auto
  from Forall have 2: sum_id(n,f) ∈ succ(n)→succ(m) by (simp add:sum_id_tc)
  from Forall have 3:arity(p) ≤ succ(n) by (rule_tac n=arity(p) in natE,simp+)
  then have arity(ren(p)‘succ(n)‘succ(m)‘sum_id(n,f))≤succ(m) using
    Forall ⟨succ(n)∈nat⟩ ⟨succ(m)∈nat⟩ 2 by force
  then show ?case using Forall 2 3 ren_tc arity_type pred_le by auto
qed

lemma arity_forallE : p ∈ formula ==> m ∈ nat ==> arity(Forall(p)) ≤ m ==>
arity(p) ≤ succ(m)
  by(rule_tac n=arity(p) in natE,erule arity_type,simp+)

lemma env_coincidence_sum_id :
  assumes m ∈ nat n ∈ nat
  ρ ∈ list(A) ρ' ∈ list(A)
  f ∈ n → m
  ⋀ i . i < n ==> nth(i,ρ) = nth(f‘i,ρ')
  a ∈ A j ∈ succ(n)
  shows nth(j,Cons(a,ρ)) = nth(sum_id(n,f)‘j,Cons(a,ρ'))
proof -
  let ?g=sum_id(n,f)
  have succ(n) ∈ nat using ⟨n∈nat⟩ by simp
  then have j ∈ nat using ⟨j∈succ(n)⟩ in_n_in_nat by blast
  then have nth(j,Cons(a,ρ)) = nth(?g‘j,Cons(a,ρ'))
  proof (cases rule:natE[OF ⟨j∈nat⟩])
    case 1
    then show ?thesis using assms sum_id0 by simp
  next
    case (2 i)
    with ⟨j∈succ(n)⟩ have succ(i)∈succ(n) by simp
    with ⟨n∈nat⟩ have i ∈ n using nat_succD assms by simp
    have f‘i ∈ m using ⟨f∈n→m⟩ apply_type ⟨i∈n⟩ by simp
    then have f‘i ∈ nat using in_n_in_nat ⟨m∈nat⟩ by simp
    have nth(succ(i),Cons(a,ρ)) = nth(i,ρ) using ⟨i∈nat⟩ by simp
    also have ... = nth(f‘i,ρ') using assms ⟨i∈n⟩ ltI by simp
    also have ... = nth(succ(f‘i),Cons(a,ρ')) using ⟨f‘i∈nat⟩ by simp
    also have ... = nth(?g‘succ(i),Cons(a,ρ'))
      using assms sum_idS[OF ⟨n∈nat⟩ ⟨m∈nat⟩ ⟨f∈n→m⟩ ⟨i ∈ n⟩] cases by
      simp
    finally have nth(succ(i),Cons(a,ρ)) = nth(?g‘succ(i),Cons(a,ρ')) .
    then show ?thesis using ⟨j=succ(i)⟩ by simp
  qed
  then show ?thesis .
qed

lemma sats_iff_sats_ren :

```

```

fixes  $\varphi$ 
assumes  $\varphi \in formula$ 
shows  $\llbracket n \in nat ; m \in nat ; \varrho \in list(M) ; \varrho' \in list(M) ; f \in n \rightarrow m ;$ 
 $arity(\varphi) \leq n ;$ 
 $\bigwedge i . i < n \implies nth(i,\varrho) = nth(f^i,\varrho') \rrbracket \implies$ 
 $sats(M,\varphi,\varrho) \longleftrightarrow sats(M,ren(\varphi)^{n'm'f},\varrho')$ 
using  $\langle \varphi \in formula \rangle$ 
proof(induct  $\varphi$  arbitrary:n m  $\varrho$   $\varrho'$  f)
  case (Member x y)
    have  $ren(Member(x,y))^{n'm'f} = Member(f^x,f^y)$  using Member assms arity_type
    by force
    moreover
      have  $x \in n$  using Member arity_meml by simp
    moreover
      have  $y \in n$  using Member arity_memr by simp
      ultimately
        show ?case using Member ltI by simp
  next
    case (Equal x y)
      have  $ren(Equal(x,y))^{n'm'f} = Equal(f^x,f^y)$  using Equal assms arity_type by
      force
    moreover
      have  $x \in n$  using Equal arity_eql by simp
    moreover
      have  $y \in n$  using Equal arity_eqr by simp
      ultimately show ?case using Equal ltI by simp
  next
    case (Nand p q)
      have  $ren(Nand(p,q))^{n'm'f} = Nand(ren(p)^{n'm'f},ren(q)^{n'm'f})$  using Nand by
      simp
    moreover
      have  $arity(p) \leq n$  using Nand nand_ar1D by simp
    moreover from this
      have  $i \in arity(p) \implies i \in n$  for i using subsetD[OF le_imp_subset[OF arity(p)
       $\leq n]]$  by simp
    moreover from this
      have  $i \in arity(p) \implies nth(i,\varrho) = nth(f^i,\varrho')$  for i using Nand ltI by simp
    moreover from this
      have  $sats(M,p,\varrho) \longleftrightarrow sats(M,ren(p)^{n'm'f},\varrho')$  using  $\langle arity(p) \leq n \rangle$  Nand by
      simp
      have  $arity(q) \leq n$  using Nand nand_ar2D by simp
    moreover from this
      have  $i \in arity(q) \implies i \in n$  for i using subsetD[OF le_imp_subset[OF arity(q)
       $\leq n]]$  by simp
    moreover from this
      have  $i \in arity(q) \implies nth(i,\varrho) = nth(f^i,\varrho')$  for i using Nand ltI by simp
    moreover from this
      have  $sats(M,q,\varrho) \longleftrightarrow sats(M,ren(q)^{n'm'f},\varrho')$  using assms  $\langle arity(q) \leq n \rangle$  Nand
      by simp

```

```

ultimately
show ?case using Nand by simp
next
  case (Forall p)
  have 0:ren(Forall(p)) `n `m `f = Forall(ren(p) `succ(n) `succ(m) `sum_id(n,f))
    using Forall by simp
  have 1:sum_id(n,f) ∈ succ(n) → succ(m) (is ?g ∈ _) using sum_id_tc Forall
  by simp
  then have 2: arity(p) ≤ succ(n)
    using Forall_le_trans[of _ succ(pred(arity(p)))] succpred_leI by simp
  have succ(n) ∈ nat succ(m) ∈ nat using Forall by auto
  then have A: ∀ j . j < succ(n) ⇒ nth(j, Cons(a, ρ)) = nth(?g'j, Cons(a, ρ'))
  if a ∈ M for a
    using that env_coincidence_sum_id Forall ltD by force
  have
    sats(M, p, Cons(a, ρ)) ↔ sats(M, ren(p) `succ(n) `succ(m) `?g, Cons(a, ρ')) if a ∈ M
  for a
    proof -
      have C: Cons(a, ρ) ∈ list(M) Cons(a, ρ') ∈ list(M) using Forall that by auto
      have sats(M, p, Cons(a, ρ)) ↔ sats(M, ren(p) `succ(n) `succ(m) `?g, Cons(a, ρ')) using Forall(2)[OF ⟨succ(n) ∈ nat⟩ ⟨succ(m) ∈ nat⟩ C(1) C(2) 1 2 A[OF ⟨a ∈ M⟩]] by simp
      then show ?thesis .
    qed
    then show ?case using Forall 0 1 2 by simp
qed

end
theory Renaming_Auto
imports
  Renaming
  Utils
  ZF.Finite
  ZF.List
keywords rename :: thy_decl % ML
and simple_rename :: thy_decl % ML
and src
and tgt
abbrevs simple_rename =
begin

lemmas app_fun = apply_iff[THEN iffD1]
lemmas nat_succI = nat_succ_iff[THEN iffD2]

ML_file <renaming.ML>
ML<
fun renaming_def mk_ren name from to ctxt =
  let val to = to |> Syntax.read_term ctxt
  val from = from |> Syntax.read_term ctxt

```

```

val (tc_lemma,action_lemma,fvs,r) = mk_ren from to ctxt
val (tc_lemma,action_lemma) =
  (Renaming.fix_vars tc_lemma fvs ctxt, Renaming.fix_vars action_lemma
fvs ctxt)
  val ren_fun_name = Binding.name (name ^ _fn)
  val ren_fun_def = Binding.name (name ^ _fn_def)
  val ren_thm = Binding.name (name ^ _thm)
in
  Local_Theory.note ((ren_thm, []), [tc_lemma,action_lemma]) ctxt |> snd
|>
  Local_Theory.define ((ren_fun_name, NoSyn), ((ren_fun_def, []), r)) |> snd
end;
>

ML<
local

val ren_parser = Parse.position (Parse.string --
  (Parse.$$$ src |-- Parse.string --| Parse.$$$ tgt -- Parse.string));

val _ =
  Outer_Syntax.local_theory command_keyword {rename} ML setup for syn-
thetic definitions
  (ren_parser >> (fn ((name,(from,to)),_) => renaming_def Renaming.sum_rename
name from to))

val _ =
  Outer_Syntax.local_theory command_keyword {simple_rename} ML setup
for synthetic definitions
  (ren_parser >> (fn ((name,(from,to)),_) => renaming_def Renaming.ren_thm
name from to))

in
end
|
end

```

14 Names and generic extensions

```

theory Names
imports
  Forcing_Data
  Interface
  Recursion_Thms
  Synthetic_Definition
begin

definition

```

```

SepReplace :: [i, i⇒i, i⇒ o] ⇒ i where
SepReplace(A,b,Q) ≡ {y . x∈A, y=b(x) ∧ Q(x)}

```

```

syntax
  _SepReplace :: [i, pttrn, i, o] ⇒ i ((1{_. /_. ∈ _, _}))>
syntax_consts
  _SepReplace == SepReplace
translations
  {b .. x∈A, Q} => CONST SepReplace(A, λx. b, λx. Q)

lemma Sep_and_Replace: {b(x) .. x∈A, P(x)} = {b(x) . x∈{y∈A. P(y)}}
  by (auto simp add:SepReplace_def)

lemma SepReplace_subset : A ⊆ A' ⟹ {b .. x∈A, Q} ⊆ {b .. x∈A', Q}
  by (auto simp add:SepReplace_def)

lemma SepReplace_iff [simp]: y ∈ {b(x) .. x∈A, P(x)} ↔ (∃x∈A. y=b(x) & P(x))
  by (auto simp add:SepReplace_def)

lemma SepReplace_dom_implies :
  (Λ x . x ∈ A ⟹ b(x) = b'(x)) ⟹ {b(x) .. x∈A, Q(x)} = {b'(x) .. x∈A, Q(x)}
  by (simp add:SepReplace_def)

lemma SepReplace_pred_implies :
  ∀x. Q(x) ⟹ b(x) = b'(x) ⟹ {b(x) .. x∈A, Q(x)} = {b'(x) .. x∈A, Q(x)}
  by (force simp add:SepReplace_def)

```

14.1 The well-founded relation *ed*

```

lemma eclose_sing : x ∈ eclose(a) ⟹ x ∈ eclose({a})
  by (rule subsetD[OF mem_eclose_subset], simp+)

lemma ecloseE :
  assumes x ∈ eclose(A)
  shows x ∈ A ∨ (∃ B ∈ A . x ∈ eclose(B))
  using assms
proof (induct rule:eclose_induct_down)
  case (1 y)
  then
  show ?case
    using arg_into_eclose by auto
next
  case (?y z)
  from ⟨y ∈ A ∨ (∃ B ∈ A. y ∈ eclose(B))⟩
  consider (inA) y ∈ A | (exB) (∃ B ∈ A. y ∈ eclose(B))
    by auto
  then show ?case
proof (cases)

```

```

case inA
then
show ?thesis using 2 arg_into_eclose by auto
next
case exB
then obtain B where y ∈ eclose(B) B ∈ A
by auto
then
show ?thesis using 2 ecloseD[of y B z] by auto
qed
qed

lemma eclose_singE : x ∈ eclose({a})  $\implies$  x = a ∨ x ∈ eclose(a)
by(blast dest: ecloseE)

lemma in_eclose_sing :
assumes x ∈ eclose({a}) a ∈ eclose(z)
shows x ∈ eclose({z})
proof -
from ⟨x ∈ eclose({a})⟩
consider (eq) x=a | (lt) x ∈ eclose(a)
using eclose_singE by auto
then
show ?thesis
using eclose_sing mem_eclose_trans assms
by (cases, auto)
qed

lemma in_dom_in_eclose :
assumes x ∈ domain(z)
shows x ∈ eclose(z)
proof -
from assms
obtain y where ⟨x,y⟩ ∈ z
unfolding domain_def by auto
then
show ?thesis
unfolding Pair_def
using eclosedD[of {x,x}] ecloseD[of {{x,x},{x,y}}] arg_into_eclose
by auto
qed

```

termed is the well-founded relation on which *val* is defined.

definition
ed :: [i,i] ⇒ o **where**
ed(x,y) ≡ *x* ∈ *domain(y)*

definition
edrel :: i ⇒ i **where**

$edrel(A) \equiv Rrel(ed, A)$

lemma $edI[intro!]: t \in domain(x) \implies ed(t, x)$
unfolding ed_def .

lemma $edD[dest!]: ed(t, x) \implies t \in domain(x)$
unfolding ed_def .

lemma $rank_ed:$
 assumes $ed(y, x)$
 shows $succ(rank(y)) \leq rank(x)$
proof
 from $assms$
 obtain p **where** $\langle y, p \rangle \in x$ **by** $auto$
 moreover
 obtain s **where** $y \in s$ $s \in \langle y, p \rangle$ **unfolding** $Pair_def$ **by** $auto$
 ultimately
 have $rank(y) < rank(s)$ $rank(s) < rank(\langle y, p \rangle)$ $rank(\langle y, p \rangle) < rank(x)$
 using $rank_lt$ **by** $blast+$
 then
 show $rank(y) < rank(x)$
 using lt_trans **by** $blast$
qed

lemma $edrel_dest [dest]: x \in edrel(A) \implies \exists a \in A. \exists b \in A. x = \langle a, b \rangle$
by ($auto simp add: ed_def edrel_def Rrel_def$)

lemma $edrelD : x \in edrel(A) \implies \exists a \in A. \exists b \in A. x = \langle a, b \rangle \wedge a \in domain(b)$
by ($auto simp add: ed_def edrel_def Rrel_def$)

lemma $edrelI [intro!]: x \in A \implies y \in A \implies x \in domain(y) \implies \langle x, y \rangle \in edrel(A)$
by ($simp add: ed_def edrel_def Rrel_def$)

lemma $edrel_trans: Transset(A) \implies y \in A \implies x \in domain(y) \implies \langle x, y \rangle \in edrel(A)$
by ($rule edrelI, auto simp add: Transset_def domain_def Pair_def$)

lemma $domain_trans: Transset(A) \implies y \in A \implies x \in domain(y) \implies x \in A$
by ($auto simp add: Transset_def domain_def Pair_def$)

lemma $relation_edrel : relation(edrel(A))$
by ($auto simp add: relation_def$)

lemma $field_edrel : field(edrel(A)) \subseteq A$
by $blast$

lemma $edrel_sub_memrel: edrel(A) \subseteq trancl(Memrel(eclose(A)))$
proof

```

fix z
assume
   $z \in edrel(A)$ 
then obtain x y where
  Eq1:  $x \in A$   $y \in A$   $z = \langle x, y \rangle$   $x \in domain(y)$ 
using edrelD
by blast
then obtain u v where
  Eq2:  $x \in u$   $u \in v$   $v \in y$ 
unfolding domain_def Pair_def by auto
with Eq1 have
  Eq3:  $x \in eclose(A)$   $y \in eclose(A)$   $u \in eclose(A)$   $v \in eclose(A)$ 
by (auto, rule_tac [3-4] ecloseD, rule_tac [3] ecloseD, simp_all add:arg_into_eclose)
let
  ?r=trancl(Memrel(eclose(A)))
from Eq2 and Eq3 have
   $\langle x, u \rangle \in ?r$   $\langle u, v \rangle \in ?r$   $\langle v, y \rangle \in ?r$ 
  by (auto simp add: r_into_trancl)
then have
   $\langle x, y \rangle \in ?r$ 
  by (rule_tac trancl_trans, rule_tac [2] trancl_trans, simp)
with Eq1 show  $z \in ?r$  by simp
qed

lemma wf_edrel : wf(edrel(A))
using wf_subset [of trancl(Memrel(eclose(A)))] edrel_sub_memrel
wf_trancl wf_Memrel
by auto

lemma ed_induction:
assumes  $\bigwedge x. [\bigwedge y. ed(y, x) \implies Q(y)] \implies Q(x)$ 
shows  $Q(a)$ 
proof(induct rule: wf_induct2[OF wf_edrel[of eclose({a})], of a eclose({a})])
case 1
then show ?case using arg_into_eclose by simp
next
case 2
then show ?case using field_edrel .
next
case (? x)
then
show ?case
using assms[of x] edrelI domain_trans[OF Transset_eclose 3(1)] by blast
qed

lemma dom_under_edrel_eclose: edrel(eclose({x})) - `` {x} = domain(x)
proof
show edrel(eclose({x})) - `` {x}  $\subseteq$  domain(x)
unfolding edrel_def Rrel_def ed_def

```

```

    by auto
next
  show domain(x) ⊆ edrel(eclose({x})) -“ {x}
  unfolding edrel_def Rrel_def
  using in_dom_in_eclose eclose_sing arg_into_eclose
  by blast
qed

lemma ed_eclose : ⟨y,z⟩ ∈ edrel(A) ⟹ y ∈ eclose(z)
by(drule edrelD,auto simp add:domain_def in_dom_in_eclose)

lemma tr_edrel_eclose : ⟨y,z⟩ ∈ edrel(eclose({x}))^+ ⟹ y ∈ eclose(z)
by(rule trancl_induct,(simp add: ed_eclose mem_eclose_trans)+)

lemma restrict_edrel_eq :
assumes z ∈ domain(x)
shows edrel(eclose({x})) ∩ eclose({z}) × eclose({z}) = edrel(eclose({z}))
proof(intro equalityI subsetI)
let ?ec=λ y . edrel(eclose({y}))
let ?ez=eclose({z})
let ?rr=?ec(x) ∩ ?ez × ?ez
fix y
assume yr:y ∈ ?rr
with yr obtain a b where 1:⟨a,b⟩ ∈ ?rr a ∈ ?ez b ∈ ?ez ⟨a,b⟩ ∈ ?ec(x) y=⟨a,b⟩
by blast
moreover
from this
have a ∈ domain(b) using edrelD by blast
ultimately
show y ∈ edrel(eclose({z})) by blast
next
let ?ec=λ y . edrel(eclose({y}))
let ?ez=eclose({z})
let ?rr=?ec(x) ∩ ?ez × ?ez
fix y
assume yr:y ∈ edrel(?ez)
then obtain a b where a ∈ ?ez b ∈ ?ez y=⟨a,b⟩ a ∈ domain(b)
using edrelD by blast
moreover
from this assms
have z ∈ eclose(x) using in_dom_in_eclose by simp
moreover
from assms calculation
have a ∈ eclose({x}) b ∈ eclose({x}) using in_eclose_sing by simp_all
moreover
from this ⟨a∈domain(b)⟩
have ⟨a,b⟩ ∈ edrel(eclose({x})) by blast
ultimately

```

```

show y ∈ ?rr by simp
qed

lemma tr_edrel_subset :
  assumes z ∈ domain(x)
  shows tr_down(edrel(eclose({x})),z) ⊆ eclose({z})
proof(intro subsetI)
  let ?r=λ x . edrel(eclose({x}))
  fix y
  assume y ∈ tr_down(?r(x),z)
  then
    have ⟨y,z⟩ ∈ ?r(x) ^+ using tr_downD by simp
    with assms
    show y ∈ eclose({z}) using tr_edrel_eclose_eclose_sing by simp
qed

```

```

context M_ctm
begin

lemma upairM : x ∈ M ==> y ∈ M ==> {x,y} ∈ M
  by (simp flip: setclass_iff)

lemma singletonM : a ∈ M ==> {a} ∈ M
  by (simp flip: setclass_iff)

lemma Rep_simp : Replace(u,λ y z . z = f(y)) = { f(y) . y ∈ u}
  by(auto)

end

```

14.2 Values and check-names

```

context forcing_data
begin

definition
  Hcheck :: [i,i] ⇒ i where
  Hcheck(z,f) ≡ { ⟨f'y,one⟩ . y ∈ z }

definition
  check :: i ⇒ i where
  check(x) ≡ transrec(x , Hcheck)

lemma checkD:
  check(x) = wfrec(Memrel(eclose({x})), x, Hcheck)
  unfolding check_def transrec_def ..

```

definition

```

rcheck ::  $i \Rightarrow i$  where
rcheck( $x$ )  $\equiv$  Memrel(eclose({ $x$ }))  $\wedge$ 

lemma Hcheck_tranc:  $Hcheck(y, \text{restrict}(f, \text{Memrel}(\text{eclose}(\{x\}))) - ``\{y\}))$ 
=  $Hcheck(y, \text{restrict}(f, (\text{Memrel}(\text{eclose}(\{x\}))) \wedge +) - ``\{y\}))$ 
unfolding Hcheck_def
using restrict_trans_eq by simp

lemma check_tranc:  $check(x) = wfrec(rcheck(x), x, Hcheck)$ 
using checkD wf_eq_tranc Hcheck_tranc unfolding rcheck_def by simp

lemma rcheck_in_M :
 $x \in M \implies rcheck(x) \in M$ 
unfolding rcheck_def by (simp flip: setclass_iff)

lemma aux_def_check:  $x \in y \implies$ 
 $wfrec(\text{Memrel}(\text{eclose}(\{y\})), x, Hcheck) =$ 
 $wfrec(\text{Memrel}(\text{eclose}(\{x\})), x, Hcheck)$ 
by (rule wfrec_eclose_eq, auto simp add: arg_into_eclose eclose_sing)

lemma def_check :  $check(y) = \{ \langle check(w), one \rangle . w \in y \}$ 
proof -
  let
     $?r = \lambda y. \text{Memrel}(\text{eclose}(\{y\}))$ 
  have wfr:  $\forall w. wf(?r(w))$ 
  using wf_Memrel ..
  then
  have check(y) =  $Hcheck(y, \lambda x \in ?r(y) . ``\{y\}. wfrec(?r(y), x, Hcheck))$ 
  using wfrec[of ?r(y) y Hcheck] checkD by simp
  also
  have ... =  $Hcheck(y, \lambda x \in y. wfrec(?r(y), x, Hcheck))$ 
  using under_Memrel_eclose arg_into_eclose by simp
  also
  have ... =  $Hcheck(y, \lambda x \in y. check(x))$ 
  using aux_def_check checkD by simp
  finally show ?thesis using Hcheck_def by simp
qed

lemma def_checkS :
  fixes n
  assumes n ∈ nat
  shows check(succ(n)) = check(n) ∪ {⟨check(n), one⟩}
proof -
  have check(succ(n)) = {⟨check(i), one⟩ . i ∈ succ(n)}
  using def_check by blast

```

```

also have ... = {⟨check(i),one⟩ . i ∈ n} ∪ {⟨check(n),one⟩}
  by blast
also have ... = check(n) ∪ {⟨check(n),one⟩}
  using def_check[of n,symmetric] by simp
finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma field_Memrel2 :
  assumes x ∈ M
  shows field(Memrel(eclose({x}))) ⊆ M
proof -
  have field(Memrel(eclose({x}))) ⊆ eclose({x}) eclose({x}) ⊆ M
  using Ordinal.Memrel_type field_rel_subset assms eclose_least[OF trans_M]
by auto
then
  show ?thesis using subset_trans by simp
qed

definition
Hv :: i⇒i⇒i where
Hv(G,x,f) ≡ { f‘y .. y ∈ domain(x), ∃ p∈P. ⟨y,p⟩ ∈ x ∧ p ∈ G }

The function val interprets a name in M according to a (generic) filter G.  

Note the definition in terms of the well-founded recursor.

definition
val :: i⇒i⇒i where
val(G,τ) ≡ wfrec(edrel(eclose({τ})), τ ,Hv(G))

lemma aux_def_val:
  assumes z ∈ domain(x)
  shows wfrec(edrel(eclose({x})),z,Hv(G)) = wfrec(edrel(eclose({z})),z,Hv(G))
proof -
let ?r=λx . edrel(eclose({x}))
have z∈eclose({z}) using arg_in_eclose_sing .
moreover
have relation(?r(x)) using relation_edrel .
moreover
have wf(?r(x)) using wf_edrel .
moreover from assms
have tr_down(?r(x),z) ⊆ eclose({z}) using tr_edrel_subset by simp
ultimately
have wfrec(?r(x),z,Hv(G)) = wfrec[eclose({z}])(?r(x),z,Hv(G))
  using wfrec_restr by simp
also from ⟨z∈domain(x)⟩
have ... = wfrec(?r(z),z,Hv(G))
  using restrict_edrel_eq wfrec_restr_eq by simp
finally show ?thesis .
qed

```

The next lemma provides the usual recursive expression for the definition of term val .

```

lemma def_val:  $\text{val}(G,x) = \{\text{val}(G,t) \dots t \in \text{domain}(x), \exists p \in P . \langle t,p \rangle \in x \wedge p \in G\}$ 
proof -
  let
     $?r = \lambda \tau . \text{edrel}(\text{eclose}(\{\tau\}))$ 
  let
     $?f = \lambda z \in ?r(x) - \{x\} . \text{wfrec}(\text{?r}(x), z, \text{Hv}(G))$ 
  have  $\forall \tau . \text{wf}(\text{?r}(\tau))$  using wf_edrel by simp
  with wfrec [of _ x]
  have  $\text{val}(G,x) = \text{Hv}(G,x,?f)$  using val_def by simp
  also
  have  $\dots = \text{Hv}(G,x, \lambda z \in \text{domain}(x) . \text{wfrec}(\text{?r}(x), z, \text{Hv}(G)))$ 
    using dom_under_edrel_eclose by simp
  also
  have  $\dots = \text{Hv}(G,x, \lambda z \in \text{domain}(x) . \text{val}(G,z))$ 
    using aux_def_val val_def by simp
  finally
  show ?thesis using Hv_def SepReplace_def by simp
qed

```

```

lemma val_mono :  $x \subseteq y \implies \text{val}(G,x) \subseteq \text{val}(G,y)$ 
  by (subst (1 2) def_val, force)

```

Check-names are the canonical names for elements of the ground model. Here we show that this is the case.

```

lemma valcheck :  $\text{one} \in G \implies \text{one} \in P \implies \text{val}(G, \text{check}(y)) = y$ 
proof (induct rule:eps_induct)
  case (1 y)
  then show ?case
proof -
  have  $\text{check}(y) = \{ \langle \text{check}(w), \text{one} \rangle . w \in y \}$  (is _ = ?C)
    using def_check .
  then
  have  $\text{val}(G, \text{check}(y)) = \text{val}(G, \{ \langle \text{check}(w), \text{one} \rangle . w \in y \})$ 
    by simp
  also
  have  $\dots = \{ \text{val}(G,t) \dots t \in \text{domain}(\text{?C}), \exists p \in P . \langle t, p \rangle \in \text{?C} \wedge p \in G \}$ 
    using def_val by blast
  also
  have  $\dots = \{ \text{val}(G,t) \dots t \in \text{domain}(\text{?C}), \exists w \in y . t = \text{check}(w) \}$ 
    using 1 by simp
  also
  have  $\dots = \{ \text{val}(G, \text{check}(w)) . w \in y \}$ 
    by force
  finally
  show  $\text{val}(G, \text{check}(y)) = y$ 
    using 1 by simp

```

```

qed
qed

lemma val_of_name :
  val(G,{x∈A×P. Q(x)}) = {val(G,t) .. t∈A , ∃ p∈P . Q⟨t,p⟩) ∧ p ∈ G }
proof -
  let
    ?n={x∈A×P. Q(x)} and
    ?r=λτ . edrel(eclose({τ}))
  let
    ?f=λz∈?r(?n)-“{?n}. val(G,z)
  have
    wfR : wf(?r(τ)) for τ
    by (simp add: wf_edrel)
  have domain(?n) ⊆ A by auto
  { fix t
    assume H:t ∈ domain({x ∈ A × P . Q(x)})
    then have ?f ` t = (if t ∈ ?r(?n)-“{?n} then val(G,t) else 0)
      by simp
    moreover have ... = val(G,t)
      using dom_under_edrel_eclose H if_P by auto
  }
  then
  have Eq1: t ∈ domain({x ∈ A × P . Q(x)}) ==> val(G,t) = ?f` t for t
    by simp
  have val(G,?n) = {val(G,t) .. t∈domain(?n), ∃ p ∈ P . ⟨t,p⟩ ∈ ?n ∧ p ∈ G}
    by (subst def_val,simp)
  also
  have ... = {?f`t .. t∈domain(?n), ∃ p ∈ P . ⟨t,p⟩ ∈ ?n ∧ p ∈ G}
    unfolding Hv_def
    by (subst SepReplace_dom_implies,auto simp add:Eq1)
  also
  have ... = { (if t ∈ ?r(?n)-“{?n} then val(G,t) else 0) .. t∈domain(?n), ∃ p ∈ P
    . ⟨t,p⟩ ∈ ?n ∧ p ∈ G}
    by (simp)
  also
  have Eq2: ... = { val(G,t) .. t∈domain(?n), ∃ p ∈ P . ⟨t,p⟩ ∈ ?n ∧ p ∈ G}
  proof -
    have domain(?n) ⊆ ?r(?n)-“{?n}
      using dom_under_edrel_eclose by simp
    then
    have ∀ t∈domain(?n). (if t ∈ ?r(?n)-“{?n} then val(G,t) else 0) = val(G,t)
      by auto
    then
    show { (if t ∈ ?r(?n)-“{?n} then val(G,t) else 0) .. t∈domain(?n), ∃ p ∈ P .
      . ⟨t,p⟩ ∈ ?n ∧ p ∈ G} =
      { val(G,t) .. t∈domain(?n), ∃ p ∈ P . ⟨t,p⟩ ∈ ?n ∧ p ∈ G}
      by auto
  qed

```

```

also
have ... = { val(G,t) .. t∈A, ∃ p∈P . ⟨t,p⟩∈?n ∧ p∈G}
  by force
finally
show val(G,?n) = { val(G,t) .. t∈A, ∃ p∈P . Q(⟨t,p⟩) ∧ p∈G}
  by auto
qed

lemma val_of_name_alt :
val(G,{x∈A×P. Q(x)}) = {val(G,t) .. t∈A , ∃ p∈P∩G . Q(⟨t,p⟩) }
  using val_of_name by force

lemma val_only_names: val(F,τ) = val(F,{x∈τ. ∃ t∈domain(τ). ∃ p∈P. x=⟨t,p⟩})
(is __ = val(F,?name))
proof -
have val(F,?name) = {val(F, t).. t∈domain(?name), ∃ p∈P. ⟨t, p⟩ ∈ ?name ∧
p ∈ F}
  using def_val by blast
also
have ... = {val(F, t). t∈{y∈domain(?name). ∃ p∈P. ⟨y, p⟩ ∈ ?name ∧ p ∈ F}}
  using Sep_and_Replace by simp
also
have ... = {val(F, t). t∈{y∈domain(τ). ∃ p∈P. ⟨y, p⟩ ∈ τ ∧ p ∈ F}}
  by blast
also
have ... = {val(F, t).. t∈domain(τ), ∃ p∈P. ⟨t, p⟩ ∈ τ ∧ p ∈ F}
  using Sep_and_Replace by simp
also
have ... = val(F, τ)
  using def_val[symmetric] by blast
finally
show ?thesis ..
qed

lemma val_only_pairs: val(F,τ) = val(F,{x∈τ. ∃ t p. x=⟨t,p⟩})
proof
have val(F,τ) = val(F,{x∈τ. ∃ t∈domain(τ). ∃ p∈P. x=⟨t,p⟩})
(is __ = val(F,?name))
  using val_only_names .
also
have ... ⊆ val(F,{x∈τ. ∃ t p. x=⟨t,p⟩})
  using val_mono[of ?name {x∈τ. ∃ t p. x=⟨t,p⟩}] by auto
finally
show val(F,τ) ⊆ val(F,{x∈τ. ∃ t p. x=⟨t,p⟩}) by simp
next
show val(F,{x∈τ. ∃ t p. x=⟨t,p⟩}) ⊆ val(F,τ)
  using val_mono[of {x∈τ. ∃ t p. x=⟨t,p⟩}] by auto
qed

```

```

lemma val_subset_domain_times_range:  $\text{val}(F, \tau) \subseteq \text{val}(F, \text{domain}(\tau) \times \text{range}(\tau))$ 
  using val_only_pairs[THEN equalityD1]
    val_mono[of { $x \in \tau . \exists t p. x = \langle t, p \rangle\}$  domain( $\tau$ )  $\times$  range( $\tau$ )] by blast

lemma val_subset_domain_times_P:  $\text{val}(F, \tau) \subseteq \text{val}(F, \text{domain}(\tau) \times P)$ 
  using val_only_names[of  $F \tau$ ] val_mono[of { $x \in \tau . \exists t \in \text{domain}(\tau). \exists p \in P. x = \langle t, p \rangle\}$  domain( $\tau$ )  $\times$  P  $F$ ]
    by auto

definition
  GenExt ::  $i \Rightarrow i$  ( $\langle M[\_] \rangle$ )
  where GenExt( $G$ )  $\equiv \{\text{val}(G, \tau) . \tau \in M\}$ 

lemma val_of_elem:  $\langle \vartheta, p \rangle \in \pi \implies p \in G \implies p \in P \implies \text{val}(G, \vartheta) \in \text{val}(G, \pi)$ 
proof -
  assume  $\langle \vartheta, p \rangle \in \pi$ 
  then
    have  $\vartheta \in \text{domain}(\pi)$  by auto
    assume  $p \in G$   $p \in P$ 
    with  $\langle \vartheta \in \text{domain}(\pi) \rangle$   $\langle \langle \vartheta, p \rangle \in \pi \rangle$ 
    have  $\text{val}(G, \vartheta) \in \{\text{val}(G, t) . t \in \text{domain}(\pi), \exists p \in P . \langle t, p \rangle \in \pi \wedge p \in G\}$ 
      by auto
    then
      show ?thesis by (subst def_val)
  qed

lemma elem_of_val:  $x \in \text{val}(G, \pi) \implies \exists \vartheta \in \text{domain}(\pi). \text{val}(G, \vartheta) = x$ 
  by (subst (asm) def_val, auto)

lemma elem_of_val_pair:  $x \in \text{val}(G, \pi) \implies \exists \vartheta. \exists p \in G. \langle \vartheta, p \rangle \in \pi \wedge \text{val}(G, \vartheta) = x$ 
  by (subst (asm) def_val, auto)

lemma elem_of_val_pair':
  assumes  $\pi \in M$   $x \in \text{val}(G, \pi)$ 
  shows  $\exists \vartheta \in M. \exists p \in G. \langle \vartheta, p \rangle \in \pi \wedge \text{val}(G, \vartheta) = x$ 
proof -
  from assms
  obtain  $\vartheta p$  where  $p \in G$   $\langle \vartheta, p \rangle \in \pi$   $\text{val}(G, \vartheta) = x$ 
    using elem_of_val_pair by blast
  moreover from this  $\langle \pi \in M \rangle$ 
  have  $\vartheta \in M$ 
    using pair_in_M_iff[THEN iffD1, THEN conjunct1, simplified]
      transitivity by blast
  ultimately
    show ?thesis by blast
  qed

```

```

lemma GenExtD:
   $x \in M[G] \implies \exists \tau \in M. x = val(G, \tau)$ 
  by (simp add:GenExt_def)

lemma GenExtI:
   $x \in M \implies val(G, x) \in M[G]$ 
  by (auto simp add: GenExt_def)

lemma Transset_MG : Transset(M[G])
proof -
  { fix vc y
    assume vc  $\in M[G]$  and y  $\in vc$ 
    then obtain c where c  $\in M$   $val(G, c) \in M[G]$  y  $\in val(G, c)$ 
      using GenExtD by auto
      from  $\langle y \in val(G, c) \rangle$ 
      obtain v where v  $\in domain(c)$   $val(G, v) = y$ 
        using elem_of_val by blast
      with trans_M {c  $\in M$ }
      have y  $\in M[G]$ 
        using domain_trans GenExtI by blast
    }
    then
    show ?thesis using Transset_def by auto
  qed

lemmas transitivity_MG = Transset_intf[OF Transset_MG]

lemma check_n_M :
  fixes n
  assumes n  $\in nat$ 
  shows check(n)  $\in M$ 
  using {n  $\in nat$ }
  proof (induct n)
    case 0
    then show ?case using zero_in_M by (subst def_check,simp)
  next
    case (succ x)
    have one  $\in M$  using one_in_P P_sub_M subsetD by simp
    with {check(x)  $\in M$ }
    have {check(x),one}  $\in M$ 
      using tuples_in_M by simp
    then
    have {{check(x),one}}  $\in M$ 
      using singletonM by simp
    with {check(x)  $\in M$ }
    have check(x)  $\cup \{check(x),one\} \in M$ 
      using Un_closed by simp
    then show ?case using {x  $\in nat$ } def_checkS by simp
  
```

qed

definition

$PHcheck :: [i,i,i,i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**
 $PHcheck(o,f,y,p) \equiv p \in M \wedge (\exists fy[\#\#M]. fun_apply(\#\#M,f,y,fy) \wedge pair(\#\#M,fy,o,p))$

definition

$is_Hcheck :: [i,i,i,i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**
 $is_Hcheck(o,z,f,hc) \equiv is_Replace(\#\#M,z,PHcheck(o,f),hc)$

lemma $one_in_M: one \in M$

by (*insert one_in_P P_in_M, simp add: transitivity*)

lemma $def_PHcheck:$

assumes

$z \in M f \in M$

shows

$Hcheck(z,f) = Replace(z,PHcheck(one,f))$

proof -

from *assms*

have $\langle f'x, one \rangle \in M f'x \in M$ **if** $x \in z$ **for** x

using *tuples_in_M one_in_M transitivity that apply_closed by simp_all*

then

have $\{y . x \in z, y = \langle f'x, one \rangle\} = \{y . x \in z, y = \langle f'x, one \rangle \wedge y \in M \wedge f'x \in M\}$

by *simp*

then

show *?thesis*

using $\langle z \in M \rangle \langle f \in M \rangle$ *transitivity*

unfolding *Hcheck_def PHcheck_def RepFun_def*

by *auto*

qed

definition

$PHcheck_fm :: [i,i,i,i] \Rightarrow i$ **where**
 $PHcheck_fm(o,f,y,p) \equiv Exists(And(fun_apply_fm(succ(f),succ(y),0),$
 $,pair_fm(0,succ(o),succ(p))))$

lemma $PHcheck_type [TC]:$

$\llbracket x \in nat; y \in nat; z \in nat; u \in nat \rrbracket \implies PHcheck_fm(x,y,z,u) \in formula$
by (*simp add:PHcheck_fm_def*)

lemma $sats_PHcheck_fm [simp]:$

$\llbracket x \in nat; y \in nat; z \in nat; u \in nat ; env \in list(M) \rrbracket$

$\implies sats(M,PHcheck_fm(x,y,z,u),env) \longleftrightarrow$

$PHcheck(nth(x,env),nth(y,env),nth(z,env),nth(u,env))$

using *zero_in_M Internalizations.nth_closed by (simp add: PHcheck_def PHcheck_fm_def)*

```

definition
  is_Hcheck_fm :: [i,i,i,i]  $\Rightarrow$  i where
    is_Hcheck_fm(o,z,f,hc)  $\equiv$  Replace_fm(z,PHcheck_fm(succ(succ(o)),succ(succ(f)),0,1),hc)
lemma is_Hcheck_type [TC]:
  [x  $\in$  nat; y  $\in$  nat; z  $\in$  nat; u  $\in$  nat]  $\implies$  is_Hcheck_fm(x,y,z,u)  $\in$  formula
  by (simp add:is_Hcheck_fm_def)
lemma sats_is_Hcheck_fm [simp]:
  [x  $\in$  nat; y  $\in$  nat; z  $\in$  nat; u  $\in$  nat ; env  $\in$  list(M)]
   $\implies$  sats(M,is_Hcheck_fm(x,y,z,u,env)  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
    is_Hcheck(nth(x,env),nth(y,env),nth(z,env),nth(u,env))
  using sats_Replace_fm unfolding is_Hcheck_def is_Hcheck_fm_def
  by simp
lemma wfrec_Hcheck :
assumes
  X  $\in$  M
shows
  wfrec_replacement(##M,is_Hcheck(one),rcheck(X))
proof -
  have is_Hcheck(one,a,b,c)  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
    sats(M,is_Hcheck_fm(8,2,1,0),[c,b,a,d,e,y,x,z,one,rcheck(x)])
  if a  $\in$  M b  $\in$  M c  $\in$  M d  $\in$  M e  $\in$  M y  $\in$  M x  $\in$  M z  $\in$  M
  for a b c d e y x z
  using that one_in_M  $\langle X \in M \rangle rcheck_in_M by simp
  then have 1:sats(M,is_wfrec_fm(is_Hcheck_fm(8,2,1,0),4,1,0),
  [y,x,z,one,rcheck(X)]  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
    is_wfrec(##M, is_Hcheck(one),rcheck(X), x, y)
  if x  $\in$  M y  $\in$  M z  $\in$  M for x y z
  using that sats_is_wfrec_fm  $\langle X \in M \rangle rcheck_in_M one_in_M by simp
  let
    ?f=Exists(And(pair_fm(1,0,2),
      is_wfrec_fm(is_Hcheck_fm(8,2,1,0),4,1,0)))
  have satsf:sats(M, ?f, [x,z,one,rcheck(X)])  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
    ( $\exists$  y  $\in$  M. pair(##M,x,y,z) & is_wfrec(##M, is_Hcheck(one),rcheck(X),
    x, y))
  if x  $\in$  M z  $\in$  M for x z
  using that 1  $\langle X \in M \rangle rcheck_in_M one_in_M by (simp del:pair_abs)
  have artyf:arity(?f) = 4
  unfolding is_wfrec_fm_def is_Hcheck_fm_def Replace_fm_def PHcheck_fm_def
  pair_fm_def upair_fm_def is_recfun_fm_def fun_apply_fm_def big_union_fm_def
  pre_image_fm_def restriction_fm_def image_fm_def
  by (simp add:nat_simp_union)
then$$$ 
```

```

have strong_replacement(##M,λx z. sats(M,?f,[x,z,one,rcheck(X)]))
  using replacement_ax 1 arityf ‹X∈M› rcheck_in_M one_in_M by simp
  then
    have strong_replacement(##M,λx z.
      ∃y∈M. pair(##M,x,y,z) & is_wfrec(##M, is_Hcheck(one),rcheck(X),
      x, y))
      using repl_sats[of M ?f [one,rcheck(X)]] satsf by (simp del:pair_abs)
    then
      show ?thesis unfolding wfrec_replacement_def by simp
qed

lemma repl_PHcheck :
assumes
  f∈M
shows
  strong_replacement(##M,PHcheck(one,f))
proof -
  have arity(PHcheck_fm(2,3,0,1)) = 4
  unfolding PHcheck_fm_def fun_apply_fm_def big_union_fm_def pair_fm_def
  image_fm_def
  upair_fm_def
  by (simp add:nat_simp_union)
  with ‹f∈M›
  have strong_replacement(##M,λx y. sats(M,PHcheck_fm(2,3,0,1),[x,y,one,f]))
    using replacement_ax one_in_M by simp
    with ‹f∈M›
    show ?thesis using one_in_M unfolding strong_replacement_def univalent_def
  by simp
qed

lemma univ_PHcheck : [z∈M ; f∈M] ==> univalent(##M,z,PHcheck(one,f))
  unfolding univalent_def PHcheck_def by simp

lemma relation2_Hcheck :
relation2(##M,is_Hcheck(one),Hcheck)
proof -
  have 1:[x∈z; PHcheck(one,f,x,y)] ==> (##M)(y)
    if z∈M f∈M for z f x y
    using that unfolding PHcheck_def by simp
  have is_Replace(##M,z,PHcheck(one,f),hc) ↔ hc = Replace(z,PHcheck(one,f))
    if z∈M f∈M hc∈M for z f hc
    using that Replace_abs[OF __ univ_PHcheck 1] by simp
    with def_PHcheck
    show ?thesis
      unfolding relation2_def is_Hcheck_def Hcheck_def by simp
qed

lemma PHcheck_closed :
[z∈M ; f∈M ; x∈z; PHcheck(one,f,x,y)] ==> (##M)(y)

```

```

unfolding PHcheck_def by simp

lemma Hcheck_closed :
   $\forall y \in M. \forall g \in M. \text{function}(g) \longrightarrow \text{Hcheck}(y,g) \in M$ 
proof -
  have Replace(y,PHcheck(one,f)) ∈ M if f ∈ M y ∈ M for f y
  using that repl_PHcheck PHcheck_closed[of y f] univ_PHcheck
  strong_replacement_closed
  by (simp flip: setclass_iff)
  then show ?thesis using def_PHcheck by auto
qed

lemma wf_rcheck :  $x \in M \implies \text{wf}(\text{rcheck}(x))$ 
unfolding rcheck_def using wf_trancl[OF wf_Memrel] .

lemma trans_rcheck :  $x \in M \implies \text{trans}(\text{rcheck}(x))$ 
unfolding rcheck_def using trans_trancl .

lemma relation_rcheck :  $x \in M \implies \text{relation}(\text{rcheck}(x))$ 
unfolding rcheck_def using relation_trancl .

lemma check_in_M :  $x \in M \implies \text{check}(x) \in M$ 
unfolding transrec_def
using wfrec_Hcheck[of x] check_trancl wf_rcheck trans_rcheck relation_rcheck
rcheck_in_M
  Hcheck_closed relation2_Hcheck trans_wfrec_closed[of rcheck(x) x is_Hcheck(one)
Hcheck]
  by (simp flip: setclass_iff)

end

definition
  is_singleton ::  $[i \Rightarrow o, i, i] \Rightarrow o$  where
  is_singleton(A,x,z)  $\equiv \exists c[A]. \text{empty}(A,c) \wedge \text{is_cons}(A,x,c,z)$ 

lemma (in M_trivial) singleton_abs[simp] :  $\llbracket M(x) ; M(s) \rrbracket \implies \text{is_singleton}(M,x,s)$ 
 $\longleftrightarrow s = \{x\}$ 
unfolding is_singleton_def using nonempty by simp

definition
  singleton_fm ::  $[i, i] \Rightarrow i$  where
  singleton_fm(i,j)  $\equiv \text{Exists}(\text{And}(\text{empty_fm}(0), \text{cons_fm}(\text{succ}(i), 0, \text{succ}(j))))$ 

lemma singleton_type[TC] :  $\llbracket x \in \text{nat}; y \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \implies \text{singleton_fm}(x,y) \in \text{formula}$ 
unfolding singleton_fm_def by simp

lemma is_singleton_iff_sats:
   $\llbracket \text{nth}(i,\text{env}) = x; \text{nth}(j,\text{env}) = y; \dots \rrbracket$ 

```

$i \in \text{nat}; j \in \text{nat} ; \text{env} \in \text{list}(A) \llbracket$
 $\implies \text{is_singleton}(\#\#A, x, y) \longleftrightarrow \text{sats}(A, \text{singleton_fm}(i, j), \text{env})$
unfolding `is_singleton_def singleton_fm_def` **by** `simp`

context `forcing_data begin`

definition
`is_rcheck :: [i,i] ⇒ o where`
 $\text{is_rcheck}(x, z) \equiv \exists r \in M. \text{tran_closure}(\#\#M, r, z) \wedge (\exists ec \in M. \text{membership}(\#\#M, ec, r)$
 \wedge
 $(\exists s \in M. \text{is_singleton}(\#\#M, x, s) \wedge \text{is_eclose}(\#\#M, s, ec)))$

lemma `rcheck_abs :`
 $\llbracket x \in M ; r \in M \rrbracket \implies \text{is_rcheck}(x, r) \longleftrightarrow r = \text{rcheck}(x)$
unfolding `rcheck_def is_rcheck_def`
using `singletonM trancl_closed Memrel_closed eclose_closed` **by** `simp`

schematic_goal `rcheck_fm_auto:`
assumes
 $i \in \text{nat} j \in \text{nat} \text{ env} \in \text{list}(M)$
shows
 $\text{is_rcheck}(\text{nth}(i, \text{env}), \text{nth}(j, \text{env})) \longleftrightarrow \text{sats}(M, ?\text{rch}(i, j), \text{env})$
unfolding `is_rcheck_def`
by `(insert assms ; (rule sep_rules is_singleton_iff_sats is_eclose_iff_sats`
 $\text{trans_closure_fm_iff_sats} \mid \text{simp}) +)$

synthesize `rcheck_fm` **from_schematic** `rcheck_fm_auto`

definition
`is_check :: [i,i] ⇒ o where`
 $\text{is_check}(x, z) \equiv \exists rch \in M. \text{is_rcheck}(x, rch) \wedge \text{is_wfrec}(\#\#M, \text{is_Hcheck}(one), rch, x, z)$

lemma `check_abs :`
assumes
 $x \in M z \in M$
shows
 $\text{is_check}(x, z) \longleftrightarrow z = \text{check}(x)$

proof -
have
 $\text{is_check}(x, z) \longleftrightarrow \text{is_wfrec}(\#\#M, \text{is_Hcheck}(one), \text{rcheck}(x), x, z)$
unfolding `is_check_def` **using** `assms rcheck_abs rcheck_in_M`
unfolding `check_trancl is_check_def` **by** `simp`
then show `?thesis`
unfolding `check_trancl`
using `assms wfrec_Hcheck[of x] wf_rcheck trans_rcheck relation_rcheck rcheck_in_M`
 $Hcheck_closed relation2_Hcheck trans_wfrec_abs[\text{of } \text{rcheck}(x) x z \text{ is_Hcheck}(one)]$
 $Hcheck]$
by `(simp flip: setclass_iff)`

qed

definition

```
check_fm :: [i,i,i] ⇒ i where
check_fm(x,o,z) ≡ Exists(And(rcheck_fm(1#+x,0),
    is_wfrec_fm(is_Hcheck_fm(6#+o,2,1,0),0,1#+x,1#+z)))
```

lemma check_fm_type[TC] :

```
[[x∈nat; o∈nat; z∈nat]] ⇒ check_fm(x,o,z) ∈ formula
unfolding check_fm_def by simp
```

lemma sats_check_fm :

assumes

$\text{nth}(o, \text{env}) = \text{one}$ $x \in \text{nat}$ $z \in \text{nat}$ $o \in \text{nat}$ $\text{env} \in \text{list}(M)$ $x < \text{length}(\text{env})$ $z < \text{length}(\text{env})$

shows

$\text{sats}(M, \text{check_fm}(x,o,z), \text{env}) \longleftrightarrow \text{is_check}(\text{nth}(x,\text{env}), \text{nth}(z,\text{env}))$

proof -

have sats_is_Hcheck_fm:

$\bigwedge a_0 a_1 a_2 a_3 a_4. [[a_0 \in M; a_1 \in M; a_2 \in M; a_3 \in M; a_4 \in M]] \Rightarrow$

$\text{is_Hcheck}(\text{one}, a_2, a_1, a_0) \longleftrightarrow$

$\text{sats}(M, \text{is_Hcheck_fm}(6#+o,2,1,0), [a_0, a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, r] @ \text{env}) \text{ if } r \in M \text{ for } r$

r

using that one_in_M assms **by** simp

then

have sats(M, is_wfrec_fm(is_Hcheck_fm(6#+o,2,1,0),0,1#+x,1#+z), Cons(r, env))

$\longleftrightarrow \text{is_wfrec}(\#\#M, \text{is_Hcheck}(\text{one}), r, \text{nth}(x,\text{env}), \text{nth}(z,\text{env})) \text{ if } r \in M \text{ for } r$

using that assms one_in_M sats_is_wfrec_fm **by** simp

then

show ?thesis **unfolding** is_check_def check_fm_def

using assms rcheck_in_M one_in_M rcheck_fm_iff_sats[symmetric] **by** simp

qed

lemma check_replacement:

{check(x). $x \in P\} \in M$

proof -

have arity(check_fm(0,2,1)) = 3

unfolding check_fm_def rcheck_fm_def trans_closure_fm_def is_eclose_fm_def mem_eclose_fm_def

is_Hcheck_fm_def Replace_fm_def PHcheck_fm_def finite_ordinal_fm_def

is_iterates_fm_def

is_wfrec_fm_def is_recfun_fm_def restriction_fm_def pre_image_fm_def

eclose_n_fm_def

is_nat_case_fm_def quasinat_fm_def Memrel_fm_def singleton_fm_def

fm_defs iterates_MH_fm_def

by (simp add:nat_simp_union)

moreover

have check(x) ∈ M **if** $x \in P$ **for** x

```

using that Transset_intf[of M x P] trans_M check_in_M P_in_M by simp
ultimately
show ?thesis using sats_check_fm check_abs P_in_M check_in_M one_in_M
    Repl_in_M[of check_fm(0,2,1) [one] is_check check] by simp
qed

lemma pair_check : [p ∈ M ; y ∈ M] ⇒ (∃ c ∈ M. is_check(p,c) ∧ pair(#M,c,p,y))
↔ y = ⟨check(p),p⟩
using check_abs check_in_M tuples_in_M by simp

```

```

lemma M_subset_MG : one ∈ G ⇒ M ⊆ M[G]
using check_in_M one_in_P GenExtI
by (intro subsetI, subst valcheck [of G,symmetric], auto)

```

The name for the generic filter

definition

```

G_dot :: i where
G_dot ≡ {⟨check(p),p⟩ . p ∈ P}

```

```

lemma G_dot_in_M :
G_dot ∈ M
proof -
let ?is_pcheck = λx y. ∃ ch ∈ M. is_check(x,ch) ∧ pair(#M,ch,x,y)
let ?pcheck_fm = Exists(And(check_fm(1,3,0),pair_fm(0,1,2)))
have sats(M,?pcheck_fm,[x,y,one]) ↔ ?is_pcheck(x,y) if x ∈ M y ∈ M for x y
using sats_check_fm that one_in_M by simp
moreover
have ?is_pcheck(x,y) ↔ y = ⟨check(x),x⟩ if x ∈ M y ∈ M for x y
using that check_abs check_in_M by simp
moreover
have ?pcheck_fm ∈ formula by simp
moreover
have arity(?pcheck_fm)=3
unfolding check_fm_def rcheck_fm_def trans_closure_fm_def is_eclose_fm_def
mem_eclose_fm_def
is_Hcheck_fm_def Replace_fm_def PHcheck_fm_def finite_ordinal_fm_def
is_iterates_fm_def
is_wfrec_fm_def is_recfun_fm_def restriction_fm_def pre_image_fm_def
eclose_n_fm_def
is_nat_case_fm_def quasinat_fm_def Memrel_fm_def singleton_fm_def
fm_defs iterates_MH_fm_def
by (simp add:nat_simp_union)
moreover
from P_in_M check_in_M tuples_in_M P_sub_M
have ⟨check(p),p⟩ ∈ M if p ∈ P for p
using that by auto
ultimately
show ?thesis

```

```

unfolding G_dot_def
using one_in_M P_in_M Repl_in_M[of ?pcheck_fm [one]]
by simp
qed

lemma val_G_dot :
assumes G ⊆ P
    one ∈ G
shows val(G, G_dot) = G
proof (intro equalityI subsetI)
    fix x
    assume x ∈ val(G, G_dot)
    then obtain θ p where p ∈ G ⟨θ, p⟩ ∈ G_dot val(G, θ) = x θ = check(p)
        unfolding G_dot_def using elem_of_val_pair G_dot_in_M
        by force
    with ⟨one ∈ G⟩ ⟨G ⊆ P⟩ show
        x ∈ G
        using valcheck P_sub_M by auto
next
    fix p
    assume p ∈ G
    have ⟨check(q), q⟩ ∈ G_dot if q ∈ P for q
        unfolding G_dot_def using that by simp
    with ⟨p ∈ G⟩ ⟨G ⊆ P⟩
    have val(G, check(p)) ∈ val(G, G_dot)
        using val_of_elem G_dot_in_M by blast
    with ⟨p ∈ G⟩ ⟨G ⊆ P⟩ ⟨one ∈ G⟩
    show p ∈ val(G, G_dot)
        using P_sub_M valcheck by auto
qed

lemma G_in_Gen_Ext :
assumes G ⊆ P and one ∈ G
shows G ∈ M[G]
using assms val_G_dot GenExtI[of _ G] G_dot_in_M
by force

lemma fst_snd_closed: p ∈ M  $\implies$  fst(p) ∈ M ∧ snd(p) ∈ M
proof (cases ∃ a. ∃ b. p = ⟨a, b⟩)
    case False
    then
    show fst(p) ∈ M ∧ snd(p) ∈ M unfolding fst_def snd_def using zero_in_M
    by auto
next
    case True
    then

```

```

obtain a b where p = ⟨a, b⟩ by blast
with True
have fst(p) = a snd(p) = b unfolding fst_def snd_def by simp_all
moreover
assume p ∈ M
moreover from this
have a ∈ M
  unfolding ⟨p = ⟩ Pair_def by (force intro: Transset_M[OF trans_M])
moreover from ⟨p ∈ M⟩
have b ∈ M
  using Transset_M[OF trans_M, of {a,b} p] Transset_M[OF trans_M, of b
{a,b}]
  unfolding ⟨p = ⟩ Pair_def by (simp)
ultimately
show ?thesis by simp
qed

end

locale G_generic = forcing_data +
fixes G :: i
assumes generic : M_generic(G)
begin

lemma zero_in_MG :
  0 ∈ M[G]
proof -
  have 0 = val(G, 0)
  using zero_in_M elem_of_val by auto
  also
  have ... ∈ M[G]
  using GenExtI zero_in_M by simp
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma G_nonempty: G ≠ 0
proof -
  have P ⊆ P ..
  with P_in_M P_dense ⟨P ⊆ P⟩
  show G ≠ 0
  using generic unfolding M_generic_def by auto
qed

end
end

```

15 Well-founded relation on names

```
theory FrecR imports Names Synthetic_Definition begin
```

```
lemmas sep_rules' = nth_0 nth_ConsI FOL_iff_sats function_iff_sats
fun_plus_iff_sats omega_iff_sats FOL_sats_iff
```

frecR is the well-founded relation on names that allows us to define forcing for atomic formulas.

definition

```
is_hcomp :: [i⇒o,i⇒i⇒o,i⇒i⇒o,i,i] ⇒ o where
is_hcomp(M,is_f,is_g,a,w) ≡ ∃ z[M]. is_g(a,z) ∧ is_f(z,w)
```

lemma (in M_trivial) hcomp_abs:

assumes

```
is_f_abs: ∀ a z. M(a) ⇒ M(z) ⇒ is_f(a,z) ↔ z = f(a) and
is_g_abs: ∀ a z. M(a) ⇒ M(z) ⇒ is_g(a,z) ↔ z = g(a) and
g_closed: ∀ a. M(a) ⇒ M(g(a))
M(a) M(w)
```

shows

```
is_hcomp(M,is_f,is_g,a,w) ↔ w = f(g(a))
```

unfolding is_hcomp_def **using assms by simp**

definition

```
hcomp_fm :: [i⇒i⇒i,i⇒i⇒i,i,i] ⇒ i where
hcomp_fm(pf,pg,a,w) ≡ Exists(And(pg(succ(a),0),pf(0,succ(w))))
```

lemma sats_hcomp_fm:

assumes

```
f_iff_sats: ∀ a b z. a ∈ nat ⇒ b ∈ nat ⇒ z ∈ M ⇒
is_f(nth(a,Cons(z,env)),nth(b,Cons(z,env))) ↔ sats(M,pf(a,b),Cons(z,env))
```

and

```
g_iff_sats: ∀ a b z. a ∈ nat ⇒ b ∈ nat ⇒ z ∈ M ⇒
is_g(nth(a,Cons(z,env)),nth(b,Cons(z,env))) ↔ sats(M,pg(a,b),Cons(z,env))
```

and

```
a ∈ nat w ∈ nat env ∈ list(M)
```

shows

```
sats(M,hcomp_fm(pf,pg,a,w),env) ↔ is_hcomp(##M,is_f,is_g,nth(a,env),nth(w,env))
```

proof -

have sats(M, pf(0, succ(w)), Cons(x, env)) ↔ is_f(x,nth(w,env)) **if** x ∈ M
 $w \in \text{nat}$ **for** x w

using f_iff_sats[of 0 succ(w) x] **that by simp**

moreover

have sats(M, pg(succ(a), 0), Cons(x, env)) ↔ is_g(nth(a,env),x) **if** x ∈ M
 $a \in \text{nat}$ **for** x a

using g_iff_sats[of succ(a) 0 x] **that by simp**

ultimately

show ?thesis **unfolding** hcomp_fm_def is_hcomp_def **using assms by simp**

qed

```

definition
  ftype ::  $i \Rightarrow i$  where
    ftype  $\equiv$  fst

definition
  name1 ::  $i \Rightarrow i$  where
    name1(x)  $\equiv$  fst(snd(x))

definition
  name2 ::  $i \Rightarrow i$  where
    name2(x)  $\equiv$  fst(snd(snd(x)))

definition
  cond_of ::  $i \Rightarrow i$  where
    cond_of(x)  $\equiv$  snd(snd(snd((x)))))

lemma components_simp:
  ftype(⟨f,n1,n2,c⟩)  $= f$ 
  name1(⟨f,n1,n2,c⟩)  $= n1$ 
  name2(⟨f,n1,n2,c⟩)  $= n2$ 
  cond_of(⟨f,n1,n2,c⟩)  $= c$ 
  unfolding ftype_def name1_def name2_def cond_of_def
  by simp_all

definition eclose_n ::  $[i \Rightarrow i, i] \Rightarrow i$  where
  eclose_n(name,x)  $=$  eclose({name(x)})

definition
  ecloseN ::  $i \Rightarrow i$  where
    ecloseN(x)  $=$  eclose_n(name1,x)  $\cup$  eclose_n(name2,x)

lemma components_in_eclose :
   $n1 \in \text{eclose}_N(\langle f, n1, n2, c \rangle)$ 
   $n2 \in \text{eclose}_N(\langle f, n1, n2, c \rangle)$ 
  unfolding ecloseN_def eclose_n_def
  using components_simp arg_into_eclose by auto

lemmas names_simp = components_simp(2) components_simp(3)

lemma ecloseNI1 :
  assumes x  $\in$  eclose(n1)  $\vee$  x  $\in$  eclose(n2)
  shows x  $\in$  ecloseN(⟨f,n1,n2,c⟩)
  unfolding ecloseN_def eclose_n_def
  using assms eclose_sing names_simp
  by auto

lemmas ecloseNI = ecloseNI1

```

```

lemma ecloseN_mono :
  assumes u ∈ ecloseN(x) name1(x) ∈ ecloseN(y) name2(x) ∈ ecloseN(y)
  shows u ∈ ecloseN(y)
proof -
  from ⟨u ∈ _⟩
  consider (a) u ∈ eclose({name1(x)}) | (b) u ∈ eclose({name2(x)})
    unfolding ecloseN_def eclose_n_def by auto
  then
    show ?thesis
  proof cases
    case a
      with ⟨name1(x) ∈ _⟩
      show ?thesis
        unfolding ecloseN_def eclose_n_def
        using eclose_singE[OF a] mem_eclose_trans[of u name1(x)] by auto
    next
      case b
      with ⟨name2(x) ∈ _⟩
      show ?thesis
        unfolding ecloseN_def eclose_n_def
        using eclose_singE[OF b] mem_eclose_trans[of u name2(x)] by auto
    qed
  qed

```

```

definition
  is_fst :: (i ⇒ o) ⇒ i ⇒ i ⇒ o where
  is_fst(M, x, t) ≡ (exists z[M]. pair(M, t, z, x)) ∨
    (¬(exists z[M]. exists w[M]. pair(M, w, z, x)) ∧ empty(M, t))

definition
  fst_fm :: [i, i] ⇒ i ⇒ where
  fst_fm(x, t) ≡ Or(Exists(pair_fm(succ(t), 0, succ(x))),  

    And(Neg(Exists(Exists(pair_fm(0, 1, 2 #+ x)))), empty_fm(t)))

lemma sats_fst_fm :
  ⟦ x ∈ nat; y ∈ nat; env ∈ list(A) ⟦
  ⟹ sats(A, fst_fm(x, y), env) ↔
    is_fst(#A, nth(x, env), nth(y, env))
  by (simp add: fst_fm_def is_fst_def)

definition
  is_ftype :: (i ⇒ o) ⇒ i ⇒ i ⇒ o where
  is_ftype ≡ is_fst

definition
  ftype_fm :: [i, i] ⇒ i ⇒ where

```

```

 $f\text{type\_fm} \equiv f\text{st\_fm}$ 

lemma  $sats\_\text{ftype\_fm} :$ 
 $\llbracket x \in \text{nat}; y \in \text{nat}; \text{env} \in \text{list}(A) \rrbracket$ 
 $\implies sats(A, f\text{type\_fm}(x,y), \text{env}) \longleftrightarrow$ 
 $is\_\text{ftype}(\#\#A, nth(x,\text{env}), nth(y,\text{env}))$ 
unfolding  $f\text{type\_fm}\_\text{def}$   $is\_\text{ftype}\_\text{def}$ 
by ( $\text{simp add:} sats\_\text{fst\_fm}$ )

lemma  $is\_\text{ftype}\_\text{iff}\_sats:$ 
assumes
 $nth(a,\text{env}) = aa \ nth(b,\text{env}) = bb \ a \in \text{nat} \ b \in \text{nat} \ \text{env} \in \text{list}(A)$ 
shows
 $is\_\text{ftype}(\#\#A,aa,bb) \longleftrightarrow sats(A,f\text{type\_fm}(a,b), \text{env})$ 
using  $assms$ 
by ( $\text{simp add:} sats\_\text{ftype\_fm}$ )

definition
 $is\_\text{snd} :: (i \Rightarrow o) \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow o \ \text{where}$ 
 $is\_\text{snd}(M,x,t) \equiv (\exists z[M]. \ pair(M,z,t,x)) \vee$ 
 $(\neg(\exists z[M]. \ \exists w[M]. \ pair(M,z,w,x)) \wedge empty(M,t))$ 

definition
 $snd\_\text{fm} :: [i,i] \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow o \ \text{where}$ 
 $snd\_\text{fm}(x,t) \equiv Or(Exists(pair\_\text{fm}(0,succ(t),succ(x))),$ 
 $And(Neg(Exists(Exists(pair\_\text{fm}(1,0,2 \ \#+ \ x)))),empty\_\text{fm}(t)))$ 

lemma  $sats\_\text{snd\_fm} :$ 
 $\llbracket x \in \text{nat}; y \in \text{nat}; \text{env} \in \text{list}(A) \rrbracket$ 
 $\implies sats(A, snd\_\text{fm}(x,y), \text{env}) \longleftrightarrow$ 
 $is\_\text{snd}(\#\#A, nth(x,\text{env}), nth(y,\text{env}))$ 
by ( $\text{simp add:} snd\_\text{fm}\_\text{def} is\_\text{snd}\_\text{def}$ )

definition
 $is\_\text{name1} :: (i \Rightarrow o) \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow o \ \text{where}$ 
 $is\_\text{name1}(M,x,t2) \equiv is\_\text{hcomp}(M, is\_\text{fst}(M), is\_\text{snd}(M), x, t2)$ 

definition
 $name1\_\text{fm} :: [i,i] \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow o \ \text{where}$ 
 $name1\_\text{fm}(x,t) \equiv h\text{comp\_fm}(fst\_\text{fm}, snd\_\text{fm}, x, t)$ 

lemma  $sats\_\text{name1\_fm} :$ 
 $\llbracket x \in \text{nat}; y \in \text{nat}; \text{env} \in \text{list}(A) \rrbracket$ 
 $\implies sats(A, name1\_\text{fm}(x,y), \text{env}) \longleftrightarrow$ 
 $is\_\text{name1}(\#\#A, nth(x,\text{env}), nth(y,\text{env}))$ 
unfolding  $name1\_\text{fm}\_\text{def}$   $is\_\text{name1}\_\text{def}$  using  $sats\_\text{fst\_fm}$   $sats\_\text{snd\_fm}$ 
 $sats\_\text{hcomp\_fm}[of A is\_\text{fst}(\#\#A) \ _ fst\_\text{fm} is\_\text{snd}(\#\#A)]$  by  $\text{simp}$ 

lemma  $is\_\text{name1}\_\text{iff}\_sats:$ 

```

```

assumes
   $nth(a, env) = aa \ nth(b, env) = bb \ a \in nat \ b \in nat \ env \in list(A)$ 
shows
   $is\_name1(\#\#A, aa, bb) \longleftrightarrow sats(A, name1\_fm(a, b), env)$ 
using assms
by (simp add:sats_name1_fm)

definition
 $is\_snd\_snd :: (i \Rightarrow o) \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow o \text{ where}$ 
 $is\_snd\_snd(M, x, t) \equiv is\_hcomp(M, is\_snd(M), is\_snd(M), x, t)$ 

definition
 $snd\_snd\_fm :: [i, i] \Rightarrow i \text{ where}$ 
 $snd\_snd\_fm(x, t) \equiv hcomp\_fm(snd\_fm, snd\_fm, x, t)$ 

lemma  $sats\_snd2\_fm :$ 
 $\llbracket x \in nat; y \in nat; env \in list(A) \rrbracket$ 
 $\implies sats(A, snd\_snd\_fm(x, y), env) \longleftrightarrow$ 
 $is\_snd\_snd(\#\#A, nth(x, env), nth(y, env))$ 
unfolding  $snd\_snd\_fm\_def$   $is\_snd\_snd\_def$  using  $sats\_snd\_fm$ 
 $sats\_hcomp\_fm[of A is\_snd(\#\#A) \_ snd\_fm is\_snd(\#\#A)]$  by simp

definition
 $is\_name2 :: (i \Rightarrow o) \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow o \text{ where}$ 
 $is\_name2(M, x, t3) \equiv is\_hcomp(M, is\_fst(M), is\_snd\_snd(M), x, t3)$ 

definition
 $name2\_fm :: [i, i] \Rightarrow i \text{ where}$ 
 $name2\_fm(x, t3) \equiv hcomp\_fm(fst\_fm, snd\_snd\_fm, x, t3)$ 

lemma  $sats\_name2\_fm :$ 
 $\llbracket x \in nat; y \in nat; env \in list(A) \rrbracket$ 
 $\implies sats(A, name2\_fm(x, y), env) \longleftrightarrow$ 
 $is\_name2(\#\#A, nth(x, env), nth(y, env))$ 
unfolding  $name2\_fm\_def$   $is\_name2\_def$  using  $sats\_fst\_fm$   $sats\_snd2\_fm$ 
 $sats\_hcomp\_fm[of A is\_fst(\#\#A) \_ fst\_fm is\_snd\_snd(\#\#A)]$  by simp

lemma  $is\_name2\_iff\_sats:$ 
assumes
   $nth(a, env) = aa \ nth(b, env) = bb \ a \in nat \ b \in nat \ env \in list(A)$ 
shows
   $is\_name2(\#\#A, aa, bb) \longleftrightarrow sats(A, name2\_fm(a, b), env)$ 
using assms
by (simp add:sats_name2_fm)

definition
 $is\_cond\_of :: (i \Rightarrow o) \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow o \text{ where}$ 
 $is\_cond\_of(M, x, t4) \equiv is\_hcomp(M, is\_snd(M), is\_snd\_snd(M), x, t4)$ 

```

```

definition
  cond_of_fm :: [i,i] ⇒ i where
    cond_of_fm(x,t4) ≡ hcomp_fm(snd_fm,snd_snd_fm,x,t4)

lemma sats_cond_of_fm :
  [ x ∈ nat; y ∈ nat; env ∈ list(A) ]
  ⇒ sats(A,cond_of_fm(x,y), env) ↔
    is_cond_of(##A, nth(x,env), nth(y,env))
unfolding cond_of_fm_def is_cond_of_def using sats_snd_fm sats_snd2_fm
  sats_hcomp_fm[of A is_snd(##A) _ snd_fm is_snd_snd(##A)] by simp

lemma is_cond_of_iff_sats:
assumes
  nth(a,env) = aa nth(b,env) = bb a∈nat b∈nat env ∈ list(A)
shows
  is_cond_of(##A,aa,bb) ↔ sats(A,cond_of_fm(a,b), env)
using assms
by (simp add:sats_cond_of_fm)

lemma components_type[TC] :
assumes a∈nat b∈nat
shows
  ftype_fm(a,b)∈formula
  name1_fm(a,b)∈formula
  name2_fm(a,b)∈formula
  cond_of_fm(a,b)∈formula
using assms
unfolding ftype_fm_def fst_fm_def snd_fm_def snd_snd_fm_def name1_fm_def
name2_fm_def
  cond_of_fm_def hcomp_fm_def
by simp_all

lemmas sats_components_fm[simp] = sats_ftype_fm sats_name1_fm sats_name2_fm
sats_cond_of_fm

lemmas components_iff_sats = is_ftype_iff_sats is_name1_iff_sats is_name2_iff_sats
is_cond_of_iff_sats

lemmas components_defs = fst_fm_def ftype_fm_def snd_fm_def snd_snd_fm_def
hcomp_fm_def
  name1_fm_def name2_fm_def cond_of_fm_def

```

definition

$$\begin{aligned} is_eclose_n :: [i \Rightarrow o, [i \Rightarrow o, i, i] \Rightarrow o, i, i] \Rightarrow o \text{ where} \\ is_eclose_n(N, is_name, en, t) \equiv \\ \exists n1[N]. \exists s1[N]. is_name(N, t, n1) \wedge is_singleton(N, n1, s1) \wedge is_eclose(N, s1, en) \end{aligned}$$

definition

```


$$\text{eclose\_n1\_fm} :: [i,i] \Rightarrow i \text{ where}$$


$$\text{eclose\_n1\_fm}(m,t) \equiv \text{Exists}(\text{Exists}(\text{And}(\text{And}(\text{name1\_fm}(t\#+2,0), \text{singleton\_fm}(0,1)),$$


$$is\_eclose\_fm(1,m\#+2))))$$


```

definition

```


$$\text{eclose\_n2\_fm} :: [i,i] \Rightarrow i \text{ where}$$


$$\text{eclose\_n2\_fm}(m,t) \equiv \text{Exists}(\text{Exists}(\text{And}(\text{And}(\text{name2\_fm}(t\#+2,0), \text{singleton\_fm}(0,1)),$$


$$is\_eclose\_fm(1,m\#+2))))$$


```

definition

```


$$is\_ecloseN :: [i \Rightarrow o, i, i] \Rightarrow o \text{ where}$$


$$is\_ecloseN(N, en, t) \equiv \exists en1[N]. \exists en2[N].$$


$$is\_eclose\_n(N, is\_name1, en1, t) \wedge is\_eclose\_n(N, is\_name2, en2, t) \wedge$$


$$\text{union}(N, en1, en2, en)$$


```

definition

```


$$\text{ecloseN\_fm} :: [i,i] \Rightarrow i \text{ where}$$


$$\text{ecloseN\_fm}(en, t) \equiv \text{Exists}(\text{Exists}(\text{And}(\text{eclose\_n1\_fm}(1, t\#+2),$$


$$\text{And}(\text{eclose\_n2\_fm}(0, t\#+2), \text{union\_fm}(1, 0, en\#+2))))$$


```

lemma $\text{ecloseN_fm_type} [TC]$:

```


$$[\![ en \in \text{nat} ; t \in \text{nat} ]\!] \implies \text{ecloseN\_fm}(en, t) \in \text{formula}$$

unfolding  $\text{ecloseN\_fm\_def}$   $\text{eclose\_n1\_fm\_def}$   $\text{eclose\_n2\_fm\_def}$  by  $\text{simp}$ 

```

```

lemma  $\text{sats\_ecloseN\_fm} [\text{simp}]$ :

$$[\![ en \in \text{nat} ; t \in \text{nat} ; env \in \text{list}(A) ]\!]
\implies \text{sats}(A, \text{ecloseN\_fm}(en, t), env) \longleftrightarrow is\_ecloseN(\#\#A, \text{nth}(en, env), \text{nth}(t, env))$$

unfolding  $\text{ecloseN\_fm\_def}$   $is\_ecloseN\_def$   $\text{eclose\_n1\_fm\_def}$   $\text{eclose\_n2\_fm\_def}$ 

$$is\_eclose\_n\_def$$

using  $\text{nth\_0 nth\_ConsI}$   $\text{sats\_name1\_fm}$   $\text{sats\_name2\_fm}$ 

$$is\_singleton\_iff\_sats[\text{symmetric}]$$

by  $\text{auto}$ 

```

definition

```


$$\text{frecR} :: i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow o \text{ where}$$


$$\text{frecR}(x, y) \equiv$$


$$(f\text{type}(x) = 1 \wedge f\text{type}(y) = 0$$


$$\wedge (\text{name1}(x) \in \text{domain}(\text{name1}(y)) \cup \text{domain}(\text{name2}(y)) \wedge (\text{name2}(x) =$$


$$\text{name1}(y) \vee \text{name2}(x) = \text{name2}(y)))$$


$$\vee (f\text{type}(x) = 0 \wedge f\text{type}(y) = 1 \wedge \text{name1}(x) = \text{name1}(y) \wedge \text{name2}(x) \in$$


$$\text{domain}(\text{name2}(y)))$$


```

lemma $\text{frecR_ftypeD} :$

```

assumes  $\text{frecR}(x, y)$ 
shows  $(f\text{type}(x) = 0 \wedge f\text{type}(y) = 1) \vee (f\text{type}(x) = 1 \wedge f\text{type}(y) = 0)$ 
using assms unfolding  $\text{frecR\_def}$  by  $\text{auto}$ 

```

```

lemma  $\text{frecRI1}: s \in \text{domain}(n1) \vee s \in \text{domain}(n2) \implies \text{frecR}(\langle 1, s, n1, q \rangle, \langle 0,$ 

$$n1, n2, q' \rangle)$$


```

```

unfolding frecR_def by (simp add:components_simps)

lemma frecRI1':  $s \in \text{domain}(n1) \cup \text{domain}(n2) \implies \text{frecR}(\langle 1, s, n1, q \rangle, \langle 0, n1, n2, q' \rangle)$ 
  unfolding frecR_def by (simp add:components_simps)

lemma frecRI2:  $s \in \text{domain}(n1) \vee s \in \text{domain}(n2) \implies \text{frecR}(\langle 1, s, n2, q \rangle, \langle 0, n1, n2, q' \rangle)$ 
  unfolding frecR_def by (simp add:components_simps)

lemma frecRI2':  $s \in \text{domain}(n1) \cup \text{domain}(n2) \implies \text{frecR}(\langle 1, s, n2, q \rangle, \langle 0, n1, n2, q' \rangle)$ 
  unfolding frecR_def by (simp add:components_simps)

lemma frecRI3:  $\langle s, r \rangle \in n2 \implies \text{frecR}(\langle 0, n1, s, q \rangle, \langle 1, n1, n2, q' \rangle)$ 
  unfolding frecR_def by (auto simp add:components_simps)

lemma frecRI3':  $s \in \text{domain}(n2) \implies \text{frecR}(\langle 0, n1, s, q \rangle, \langle 1, n1, n2, q' \rangle)$ 
  unfolding frecR_def by (auto simp add:components_simps)

lemma frecR_iff :
  frecR(x,y)  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
     $(\text{ftype}(x) = 1 \wedge \text{ftype}(y) = 0 \wedge (\text{name1}(x) \in \text{domain}(\text{name1}(y)) \cup \text{domain}(\text{name2}(y)) \wedge (\text{name2}(x) = \text{name1}(y) \vee \text{name2}(x) = \text{name2}(y))))$ 
     $\vee (\text{ftype}(x) = 0 \wedge \text{ftype}(y) = 1 \wedge \text{name1}(x) = \text{name1}(y) \wedge \text{name2}(x) \in \text{domain}(\text{name2}(y)))$ 
  unfolding frecR_def ..

lemma frecR_D1 :
  frecR(x,y)  $\implies$   $\text{ftype}(y) = 0 \implies \text{ftype}(x) = 1 \wedge (\text{name1}(x) \in \text{domain}(\text{name1}(y)) \cup \text{domain}(\text{name2}(y)) \wedge (\text{name2}(x) = \text{name1}(y) \vee \text{name2}(x) = \text{name2}(y)))$ 
  using frecR_iff
  by auto

lemma frecR_D2 :
  frecR(x,y)  $\implies$   $\text{ftype}(y) = 1 \implies \text{ftype}(x) = 0 \wedge (\text{ftype}(x) = 0 \wedge \text{ftype}(y) = 1 \wedge \text{name1}(x) = \text{name1}(y) \wedge \text{name2}(x) \in \text{domain}(\text{name2}(y)))$ 
  using frecR_iff
  by auto

lemma frecR_DI :
  assumes frecR(a,b,c,d),ftype(y),name1(y),name2(y),cond_of(y))
  shows frecR(a,b,c,d),y)
  using assms unfolding frecR_def by (force simp add:components_simps)

```

```

definition
  is_frecR ::  $[i \Rightarrow o, i, i] \Rightarrow o$  where
    is_frecR( $M, x, y$ )  $\equiv \exists ftx[M]. \exists n1x[M]. \exists n2x[M]. \existsfty[M]. \exists n1y[M]. \exists n2y[M].$ 
     $\exists dn1[M]. \exists dn2[M].$ 
     $is\_ftype(M, x, ftx) \wedge is\_name1(M, x, n1x) \wedge is\_name2(M, x, n2x) \wedge$ 
     $is\_ftype(M, y,fty) \wedge is\_name1(M, y, n1y) \wedge is\_name2(M, y, n2y)$ 
     $\wedge is\_domain(M, n1y, dn1) \wedge is\_domain(M, n2y, dn2) \wedge$ 
     $((number1(M, ftx) \wedge empty(M,fty) \wedge (n1x \in dn1 \vee n1x \in dn2) \wedge (n2x$ 
     $= n1y \vee n2x = n2y))$ 
     $\vee (empty(M, ftx) \wedge number1(M,fty) \wedge n1x = n1y \wedge n2x \in dn2))$ 

schematic_goal sats_frecR_fm_auto:
assumes
   $i \in nat \ j \in nat \ env \in list(A) \ nth(i, env) = a \ nth(j, env) = b$ 
shows
   $is\_frecR(\#\#A, a, b) \longleftrightarrow sats(A, ?fr\_fm(i, j), env)$ 
unfolding is_frecR_def is_Collect_def
by (insert assms ; (rule sep_rules! cartprod_iff_sats components_iff_sats
  | simp del:sats_cartprod_fm+))

synthesize frecR_fm from_schematic sats_frecR_fm_auto

lemma eq_ftypep_not_frecrR:
assumes ftypep(x) = ftype(y)
shows  $\neg frecR(x, y)$ 
using assms frecR_ftypeD by force

definition
  rank_names ::  $i \Rightarrow i$  where
  rank_names( $x$ )  $\equiv max(rank(name1(x)), rank(name2(x)))$ 

lemma rank_names_types [TC]:
shows Ord(rank_names(x))
unfolding rank_names_def max_def using Ord_rank Ord_Un by auto

definition
  mtype_form ::  $i \Rightarrow i$  where
  mtype_form( $x$ )  $\equiv if rank(name1(x)) < rank(name2(x)) then 0 else 2$ 

definition
  type_form ::  $i \Rightarrow i$  where
  type_form( $x$ )  $\equiv if ftype(x) = 0 then 1 else mtype\_form(x)$ 

lemma type_form_tc [TC]:
shows type_form(x) ∈ 3
unfolding type_form_def mtype_form_def by auto

```

```

lemma freqR_le_rnk_names :
  assumes freqR(x,y)
  shows rank_names(x) ≤ rank_names(y)
proof -
  obtain a b c d where
    H: a = name1(x) b = name2(x)
    c = name1(y) d = name2(y)
    (a ∈ domain(c) ∪ domain(d) ∧ (b=c ∨ b=d)) ∨ (a = c ∧ b ∈ domain(d))
  using assms unfolding freqR_def by force
  then
  consider
    (m) a ∈ domain(c) ∧ (b = c ∨ b = d)
    | (n) a ∈ domain(d) ∧ (b = c ∨ b = d)
    | (o) b ∈ domain(d) ∧ a = c
  by auto
  then show ?thesis proof(cases)
    case m
    then
      have rank(a) < rank(c)
        using eclose_rank_lt_in_dom_in_eclose by simp
      with ⟨rank(a) < rank(c)⟩ H m
      show ?thesis unfolding rank_names_def using Ord_rank_max_cong max_cong2
    leI by auto
    next
    case n
    then
      have rank(a) < rank(d)
        using eclose_rank_lt_in_dom_in_eclose by simp
      with ⟨rank(a) < rank(d)⟩ H n
      show ?thesis unfolding rank_names_def
        using Ord_rank_max_cong2 max_cong max_commutes[of rank(c) rank(d)]
    leI by auto
    next
    case o
    then
      have rank(b) < rank(d) (is ?b < ?d) rank(a) = rank(c) (is ?a = _)
        using eclose_rank_lt_in_dom_in_eclose by simp_all
      with H
      show ?thesis unfolding rank_names_def
        using Ord_rank_max_commutes max_cong2[OF leI[OF ⟨?b < ?d⟩], of ?a]
    by simp
    qed
  qed

```

definition

$\Gamma :: i \Rightarrow i$ where
 $\Gamma(x) = \beta ** \text{rank_names}(x) ++ \text{type_form}(x)$

```

lemma  $\Gamma\_type$  [ $TC$ ]:
  shows  $Ord(\Gamma(x))$ 
  unfolding  $\Gamma\_def$  by  $simp$ 

lemma  $\Gamma\_mono$  :
  assumes  $frecR(x,y)$ 
  shows  $\Gamma(x) < \Gamma(y)$ 
proof -
  have  $F: type\_form(x) < 3$   $type\_form(y) < 3$ 
    using  $lH$  by  $simp\_all$ 
  from  $assms$ 
  have  $A: rank\_names(x) \leq rank\_names(y)$  (is  $?x \leq ?y$ )
    using  $frecR\_le\_rnk\_names$  by  $simp$ 
  then
  have  $Ord(?y)$  unfolding  $rank\_names\_def$  using  $Ord\_rank max\_def$  by  $simp$ 
  note  $leE[OF \langle ?x \leq ?y \rangle]$ 
  then
  show  $?thesis$ 
  proof(cases)
    case 1
    then
    show  $?thesis$  unfolding  $\Gamma\_def$  using  $oadd\_lt\_mono2 \langle ?x < ?y \rangle F$  by  $auto$ 
  next
    case 2
    consider (a)  $ftype(x) = 0 \wedge ftype(y) = 1$  | (b)  $ftype(x) = 1 \wedge ftype(y) = 0$ 
      using  $frecR\_ftypeD[OF \langle frecR(x,y) \rangle]$  by  $auto$ 
    then show  $?thesis$  proof(cases)
      case b
      then
      have  $type\_form(y) = 1$ 
        using  $type\_form\_def$  by  $simp$ 
      from b
      have  $H: name2(x) = name1(y) \vee name2(x) = name2(y)$  (is  $?{\tau} = ?{\sigma}' \vee ?{\tau}$ 
      =  $?{\tau}'$ )
         $name1(x) \in domain(name1(y)) \cup domain(name2(y))$ 
        (is  $?{\sigma} \in domain(?{\sigma}') \cup domain(?{\tau}')$ )
        using  $assms$  unfolding  $type\_form\_def$   $frecR\_def$  by  $auto$ 
      then
      have  $E: rank(?{\tau}) = rank(?{\sigma}') \vee rank(?{\tau}) = rank(?{\tau}')$  by  $auto$ 
      from H
      consider (a)  $rank(?{\sigma}) < rank(?{\sigma}')$  | (b)  $rank(?{\sigma}) < rank(?{\tau}')$ 
        using  $eclose\_rank\_lt in\_dom\_in\_eclose$  by  $force$ 
      then
      have  $rank(?{\sigma}) < rank(?{\tau})$  proof (cases)
        case a
        with  $\langle rank\_names(x) = rank\_names(y) \rangle$ 
        show  $?thesis$  unfolding  $rank\_names\_def$   $mtype\_form\_def$   $type\_form\_def$ 

```

```

using max_D2[OF E a]
E assms Ord_rank by simp
next
case b
with <rank_names(x) = rank_names(y) >
show ?thesis unfolding rank_names_def mtype_form_def type_form_def

using max_D2[OF _ b] max_commutes E assms Ord_rank disj_commute
by auto
qed
with b
have type_form(x) = 0 unfolding type_form_def mtype_form_def by simp
with <rank_names(x) = rank_names(y) > <type_form(y) = 1> <type_form(x)
= 0>
show ?thesis
unfolding Γ_def by auto
next
case a
then
have name1(x) = name1(y) (is ?σ = ?σ')
name2(x) ∈ domain(name2(y)) (is ?τ ∈ domain(?τ'))
type_form(x) = 1
using assms unfolding type_form_def frecR_def by auto
then
have rank(?σ) = rank(?σ') rank(?τ) < rank(?τ')
using eclose_rank_lt_in_dom_in_eclose by simp_all
with <rank_names(x) = rank_names(y) >
have rank(?τ') ≤ rank(?σ')
unfolding rank_names_def using Ord_rank max_D1 by simp
with a
have type_form(y) = 2
unfolding type_form_def mtype_form_def using not_lt_iff_le assms by
simp
with <rank_names(x) = rank_names(y) > <type_form(y) = 2> <type_form(x)
= 1>
show ?thesis
unfolding Γ_def by auto
qed
qed
qed

definition
frecrel :: i ⇒ i where
frecrel(A) ≡ Rrel(frecR,A)

lemma frecrelI :
assumes x ∈ A y ∈ A frecR(x,y)
shows ⟨x,y⟩ ∈ frecrel(A)
using assms unfolding frecrel_def Rrel_def by auto

```

```

lemma frecelD :
  assumes <x,y> ∈ frecel(A1 × A2 × A3 × A4)
  shows ftype(x) ∈ A1 ftype(x) ∈ A1
    name1(x) ∈ A2 name1(y) ∈ A2 name2(x) ∈ A3 name2(x) ∈ A3
    cond_of(x) ∈ A4 cond_of(y) ∈ A4
    frecR(x,y)
  using assms unfolding frecel_def Rrel_def ftype_def by (auto simp add:components_simp)

lemma wf_frecel :
  shows wf(frecel(A))
proof -
  have frecel(A) ⊆ measure(A,Γ)
  unfolding frecel_def Rrel_def measure_def
  using Γ_mono by force
  then show ?thesis using wf_subset wf_measure by auto
qed

lemma core_induction_aux:
  fixes A1 A2 :: i
  assumes
    Transset(A1)
     $\bigwedge \tau \vartheta p. p \in A2 \implies [\bigwedge q \sigma. [q \in A2 ; \sigma \in domain(\vartheta)] \implies Q(0, \tau, \sigma, q)] \implies Q(1, \tau, \vartheta, p)$ 
     $\bigwedge \tau \vartheta p. p \in A2 \implies [\bigwedge q \sigma. [q \in A2 ; \sigma \in domain(\tau) \cup domain(\vartheta)] \implies Q(1, \sigma, \tau, q) \wedge Q(1, \sigma, \vartheta, q)] \implies Q(0, \tau, \vartheta, p)$ 
    shows a ∈ 2 × A1 × A1 × A2 ⟹ Q(ftype(a), name1(a), name2(a), cond_of(a))
  proof (induct a rule:wf_induct[OF wf_frecel[of 2 × A1 × A1 × A2]])
    case (1 x)
    let ?τ = name1(x)
    let ?θ = name2(x)
    let ?D = 2 × A1 × A1 × A2
    assume x ∈ ?D
    then
    have cond_of(x) ∈ A2
      by (auto simp add:components_simp)
    from ⟨x ∈ ?D⟩
    consider (eq) ftype(x)=0 | (mem) ftype(x)=1
      by (auto simp add:components_simp)
    then
    show ?case
    proof cases
      case eq
      then
      have Q(1, σ, ?τ, q) ∧ Q(1, σ, ?θ, q) if σ ∈ domain(?τ) ∪ domain(?θ) and
        q ∈ A2 for q σ
      proof -
        from 1
        have A: ?τ ∈ A1 ?θ ∈ A1 ?τ ∈ eclose(A1) ?θ ∈ eclose(A1)
      qed
    qed
  qed

```

```

using arg_into_eclose by (auto simp add:components_simps)
with <Transset(A1)> that(1)
have σ∈eclose(?τ) ∪ eclose(?θ)
  using in_dom_in_eclose by auto
then
have σ∈A1
  using mem_eclose_subset[OF <?τ∈A1>] mem_eclose_subset[OF <?θ∈A1>]

  Transset_eclose_eq_arg[OF <Transset(A1)>]
  by auto
with <q∈A2> <?θ ∈ A1> <cond_of(x)∈A2> <?τ∈A1>
have frecR(<1, σ, ?τ, q>, x) (is frecR(?T,_))
  frecR(<1, σ, ?θ, q>, x) (is frecR(?U,_))
  using frecRI1'[OF that(1)] frecR_DI <ftype(x) = 0>
    frecRI2'[OF that(1)]
  by (auto simp add:components_simps)
with <x∈?D> <σ∈A1> <q∈A2>
have <?T,x>∈frecrel(?D) <?U,x>∈frecrel(?D)
using frecrelI[of ?T ?D x] frecrelI[of ?U ?D x] by (auto simp add:components_simps)
with <q∈A2> <σ∈A1> <?τ∈A1> <?θ∈A1>
have Q(1, σ, ?τ, q) using 1 by (force simp add:components_simps)
moreover from <q∈A2> <σ∈A1> <?τ∈A1> <?θ∈A1> <<?U,x>∈frecrel(?D)>
have Q(1, σ, ?θ, q) using 1 by (force simp add:components_simps)
ultimately
show ?thesis using A by simp
qed
then show ?thesis using assms(3) <ftype(x) = 0> <cond_of(x)∈A2> by auto
next
case mem
have Q(0, ?τ, σ, q) if σ ∈ domain(?θ) and q∈A2 for q σ
proof -
  from 1 assms
  have ?τ∈A1 ?θ∈A1 cond_of(x)∈A2 ?τ∈eclose(A1) ?θ∈eclose(A1)
    using arg_into_eclose by (auto simp add:components_simps)
  with <Transset(A1)> that(1)
  have σ∈eclose(?θ)
    using in_dom_in_eclose by auto
  then
  have σ∈A1
  using mem_eclose_subset[OF <?θ∈A1>] Transset_eclose_eq_arg[OF <Transset(A1)>]
    by auto
  with <q∈A2> <?θ ∈ A1> <cond_of(x)∈A2> <?τ∈A1>
  have frecR(<0, ?τ, σ, q>, x) (is frecR(?T,_))
    using frecRI3'[OF that(1)] frecR_DI <ftype(x) = 1>
    by (auto simp add:components_simps)
  with <x∈?D> <σ∈A1> <q∈A2> <?τ∈A1>
  have <?T,x>∈frecrel(?D) ?T∈?D
    using frecrelI[of ?T ?D x] by (auto simp add:components_simps)

```

```

with <math>\langle q \in A2 \rangle \langle \sigma \in A1 \rangle \langle ?\tau \in A1 \rangle \langle ?\vartheta \in A1 \rangle 1
show ?thesis by (force simp add:components_simps)
qed
then show ?thesis using assms(2) <math>\langle \text{ftype}(x) = 1 \rangle \langle \text{cond\_of}(x) \in A2 \rangle \text{ by auto}
qed
qed

lemma def_frecrel : frecrel(A) = {z ∈ A × A. ∃ x y. z = ⟨x, y⟩ ∧ freqR(x,y)}
  unfolding frecrel_def freqR_def ..

lemma frecrel_fst_snd:
  frecrel(A) = {z ∈ A × A .
    ftype(fst(z)) = 1 ∧
    ftype(snd(z)) = 0 ∧ name1(fst(z)) ∈ domain(name1(snd(z))) ∪ do-
    main(name2(snd(z))) ∧
    (name2(fst(z)) = name1(snd(z)) ∨ name2(fst(z)) = name2(snd(z)))
    ∨ (ftype(fst(z)) = 0 ∧
    ftype(snd(z)) = 1 ∧ name1(fst(z)) = name1(snd(z)) ∧ name2(fst(z)) ∈
    domain(name2(snd(z))))}
  unfolding def_frecrel freqR_def
  by (intro equalityI subsetI CollectI; elim CollectE; auto)

end

```

16 Arities of internalized formulas

```

theory Arities
  imports FreqR
begin

lemma arity_upair_fm : [[ t1 ∈ nat ; t2 ∈ nat ; up ∈ nat ]] ==>
  arity(upair_fm(t1,t2,up)) = ∪ {succ(t1),succ(t2),succ(up)}
  unfolding upair_fm_def
  using nat_union_abs1 nat_union_abs2 pred_Un
  by auto

lemma arity_pair_fm : [[ t1 ∈ nat ; t2 ∈ nat ; p ∈ nat ]] ==>
  arity(pair_fm(t1,t2,p)) = ∪ {succ(t1),succ(t2),succ(p)}
  unfolding pair_fm_def
  using arity_upair_fm nat_union_abs1 nat_union_abs2 pred_Un
  by auto

lemma arity_composition_fm :
  [[ r ∈ nat ; s ∈ nat ; t ∈ nat ]] ==> arity(composition_fm(r,s,t)) = ∪ {succ(r),
  succ(s), succ(t)}
  unfolding composition_fm_def
  using arity_pair_fm nat_union_abs1 nat_union_abs2 pred_Un_distrib
  by auto

```

```

lemma arity_domain_fm :
   $\llbracket r \in \text{nat} ; z \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \implies \text{arity}(\text{domain\_fm}(r, z)) = \text{succ}(r) \cup \text{succ}(z)$ 
  unfolding domain_fm_def
  using arity_pair_fm nat_union_abs1 nat_union_abs2 pred_Un_distrib
  by auto

lemma arity_range_fm :
   $\llbracket r \in \text{nat} ; z \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \implies \text{arity}(\text{range\_fm}(r, z)) = \text{succ}(r) \cup \text{succ}(z)$ 
  unfolding range_fm_def
  using arity_pair_fm nat_union_abs1 nat_union_abs2 pred_Un_distrib
  by auto

lemma arity_union_fm :
   $\llbracket x \in \text{nat} ; y \in \text{nat} ; z \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \implies \text{arity}(\text{union\_fm}(x, y, z)) = \bigcup \{\text{succ}(x), \text{succ}(y), \text{succ}(z)\}$ 
  unfolding union_fm_def
  using nat_union_abs1 nat_union_abs2 pred_Un_distrib
  by auto

lemma arity_image_fm :
   $\llbracket x \in \text{nat} ; y \in \text{nat} ; z \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \implies \text{arity}(\text{image\_fm}(x, y, z)) = \bigcup \{\text{succ}(x), \text{succ}(y), \text{succ}(z)\}$ 
  unfolding image_fm_def
  using arity_pair_fm nat_union_abs1 nat_union_abs2 pred_Un_distrib
  by auto

lemma arity_pre_image_fm :
   $\llbracket x \in \text{nat} ; y \in \text{nat} ; z \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \implies \text{arity}(\text{pre\_image\_fm}(x, y, z)) = \bigcup \{\text{succ}(x), \text{succ}(y), \text{succ}(z)\}$ 
  unfolding pre_image_fm_def
  using arity_pair_fm nat_union_abs1 nat_union_abs2 pred_Un_distrib
  by auto

lemma arity_big_union_fm :
   $\llbracket x \in \text{nat} ; y \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \implies \text{arity}(\text{big\_union\_fm}(x, y)) = \text{succ}(x) \cup \text{succ}(y)$ 
  unfolding big_union_fm_def
  using nat_union_abs1 nat_union_abs2 pred_Un_distrib
  by auto

lemma arity_fun_apply_fm :
   $\llbracket x \in \text{nat} ; y \in \text{nat} ; f \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \implies \text{arity}(\text{fun\_apply\_fm}(f, x, y)) = \text{succ}(f) \cup \text{succ}(x) \cup \text{succ}(y)$ 
  unfolding fun_apply_fm_def
  using arity_upair_fm arity_image_fm arity_big_union_fm nat_union_abs2
  pred_Un_distrib
  by auto

```

```

lemma arity_field_fm :
   $\llbracket r \in \text{nat} ; z \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \implies \text{arity}(\text{field\_fm}(r, z)) = \text{succ}(r) \cup \text{succ}(z)$ 
  unfolding field_fm_def
  using arity_pair_fm arity_domain_fm arity_range_fm arity_union_fm
    nat_union_abs1 nat_union_abs2 pred_Un_distrib
  by auto

lemma arity_empty_fm :
   $\llbracket r \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \implies \text{arity}(\text{empty\_fm}(r)) = \text{succ}(r)$ 
  unfolding empty_fm_def
  using nat_union_abs1 nat_union_abs2 pred_Un_distrib
  by simp

lemma arity_succ_fm :
   $\llbracket x \in \text{nat}; y \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \implies \text{arity}(\text{succ\_fm}(x, y)) = \text{succ}(x) \cup \text{succ}(y)$ 
  unfolding succ_fm_def cons_fm_def
  using arity_upair_fm arity_union_fm nat_union_abs1 nat_union_abs2 pred_Un_distrib
  by auto

lemma number1arity_fm :
   $\llbracket r \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \implies \text{arity}(\text{number1\_fm}(r)) = \text{succ}(r)$ 
  unfolding number1_fm_def
  using arity_empty_fm arity_succ_fm nat_union_abs1 nat_union_abs2 pred_Un_distrib
  by simp

lemma arity_function_fm :
   $\llbracket r \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \implies \text{arity}(\text{function\_fm}(r)) = \text{succ}(r)$ 
  unfolding function_fm_def
  using arity_pair_fm nat_union_abs1 nat_union_abs2 pred_Un_distrib
  by simp

lemma arity_relation_fm :
   $\llbracket r \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \implies \text{arity}(\text{relation\_fm}(r)) = \text{succ}(r)$ 
  unfolding relation_fm_def
  using arity_pair_fm nat_union_abs1 nat_union_abs2 pred_Un_distrib
  by simp

lemma arity_restriction_fm :
   $\llbracket r \in \text{nat} ; z \in \text{nat} ; A \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \implies \text{arity}(\text{restriction\_fm}(A, z, r)) = \text{succ}(A) \cup \text{succ}(r)$ 
   $\cup \text{succ}(z)$ 
  unfolding restriction_fm_def
  using arity_pair_fm nat_union_abs2 pred_Un_distrib
  by auto

lemma arity_typed_function_fm :
   $\llbracket x \in \text{nat} ; y \in \text{nat} ; f \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \implies \text{arity}(\text{typed\_function\_fm}(f, x, y)) = \bigcup \{\text{succ}(f), \text{succ}(x), \text{succ}(y)\}$ 

```

```

unfolding typed_function_fm_def
using arity_pair_fm arity_relation_fm arity_function_fm arity_domain_fm
  nat_union_abs2 pred_Un_distrib
by auto

lemma arity_subset_fm :
   $\llbracket x \in \text{nat} ; y \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \implies \text{arity}(\text{subset\_fm}(x, y)) = \text{succ}(x) \cup \text{succ}(y)$ 
unfolding subset_fm_def
using nat_union_abs2 pred_Un_distrib
by auto

lemma arity_transset_fm :
   $\llbracket x \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \implies \text{arity}(\text{transset\_fm}(x)) = \text{succ}(x)$ 
unfolding transset_fm_def
using arity_subset_fm nat_union_abs2 pred_Un_distrib
by auto

lemma arity_ordinal_fm :
   $\llbracket x \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \implies \text{arity}(\text{ordinal\_fm}(x)) = \text{succ}(x)$ 
unfolding ordinal_fm_def
using arity_transset_fm nat_union_abs2 pred_Un_distrib
by auto

lemma arity_limit_ordinal_fm :
   $\llbracket x \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \implies \text{arity}(\text{limit\_ordinal\_fm}(x)) = \text{succ}(x)$ 
unfolding limit_ordinal_fm_def
using arity_ordinal_fm arity_succ_fm arity_empty_fm nat_union_abs2 pred_Un_distrib
by auto

lemma arity_finite_ordinal_fm :
   $\llbracket x \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \implies \text{arity}(\text{finite\_ordinal\_fm}(x)) = \text{succ}(x)$ 
unfolding finite_ordinal_fm_def
using arity_ordinal_fm arity_limit_ordinal_fm arity_succ_fm arity_empty_fm
  nat_union_abs2 pred_Un_distrib
by auto

lemma arity_omega_fm :
   $\llbracket x \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \implies \text{arity}(\text{omega\_fm}(x)) = \text{succ}(x)$ 
unfolding omega_fm_def
using arity_limit_ordinal_fm nat_union_abs2 pred_Un_distrib
by auto

lemma arity_cartprod_fm :
   $\llbracket A \in \text{nat} ; B \in \text{nat} ; z \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \implies \text{arity}(\text{cartprod\_fm}(A, B, z)) = \text{succ}(A) \cup \text{succ}(B) \cup \text{succ}(z)$ 
unfolding cartprod_fm_def
using arity_pair_fm nat_union_abs2 pred_Un_distrib

```

by auto

```
lemma arity_fst_fm :  
  [x∈nat ; t∈nat] ==> arity(fst_fm(x,t)) = succ(x) ∪ succ(t)  
  unfolding fst_fm_def  
  using arity_pair_fm arity_empty_fm nat_union_abs2 pred_Un_distrib  
  by auto
```

```
lemma arity_snd_fm :  
  [x∈nat ; t∈nat] ==> arity(snd_fm(x,t)) = succ(x) ∪ succ(t)  
  unfolding snd_fm_def  
  using arity_pair_fm arity_empty_fm nat_union_abs2 pred_Un_distrib  
  by auto
```

```
lemma arity_snd_snd_fm :  
  [x∈nat ; t∈nat] ==> arity(snd_snd_fm(x,t)) = succ(x) ∪ succ(t)  
  unfolding snd_snd_fm_def hcomp_fm_def  
  using arity_snd_fm arity_empty_fm nat_union_abs2 pred_Un_distrib  
  by auto
```

```
lemma arity_ftype_fm :  
  [x∈nat ; t∈nat] ==> arity(ftype_fm(x,t)) = succ(x) ∪ succ(t)  
  unfolding ftype_fm_def  
  using arity_fst_fm  
  by auto
```

```
lemma name1arity_fm :  
  [x∈nat ; t∈nat] ==> arity(name1_fm(x,t)) = succ(x) ∪ succ(t)  
  unfolding name1_fm_def hcomp_fm_def  
  using arity_fst_fm arity_snd_fm nat_union_abs2 pred_Un_distrib  
  by auto
```

```
lemma name2arity_fm :  
  [x∈nat ; t∈nat] ==> arity(name2_fm(x,t)) = succ(x) ∪ succ(t)  
  unfolding name2_fm_def hcomp_fm_def  
  using arity_fst_fm arity_snd_snd_fm nat_union_abs2 pred_Un_distrib  
  by auto
```

```
lemma arity_cond_of_fm :  
  [x∈nat ; t∈nat] ==> arity(cond_of_fm(x,t)) = succ(x) ∪ succ(t)  
  unfolding cond_of_fm_def hcomp_fm_def  
  using arity_snd_fm arity_snd_snd_fm nat_union_abs2 pred_Un_distrib  
  by auto
```

```
lemma arity_singleton_fm :  
  [x∈nat ; t∈nat] ==> arity(singleton_fm(x,t)) = succ(x) ∪ succ(t)  
  unfolding singleton_fm_def cons_fm_def  
  using arity_union_fm arity_upair_fm arity_empty_fm nat_union_abs2 pred_Un_distrib  
  by auto
```

```

lemma arity_Memrel_fm :
   $\llbracket x \in \text{nat} ; t \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \implies \text{arity}(\text{Memrel\_fm}(x, t)) = \text{succ}(x) \cup \text{succ}(t)$ 
  unfoldings Memrel_fm_def
  using arity_pair_fm nat_union_abs2 pred_Un_distrib
  by auto

lemma arity_quasinat_fm :
   $\llbracket x \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \implies \text{arity}(\text{quasinat\_fm}(x)) = \text{succ}(x)$ 
  unfoldings quasinat_fm_def cons_fm_def
  using arity_succ_fm arity_empty_fm
    nat_union_abs2 pred_Un_distrib
  by auto

lemma arity_is_recfun_fm :
   $\llbracket p \in \text{formula} ; v \in \text{nat} ; n \in \text{nat} ; Z \in \text{nat} ; i \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \implies \text{arity}(p) = i \implies$ 
   $\text{arity}(\text{is\_recfun\_fm}(p, v, n, Z)) = \text{succ}(v) \cup \text{succ}(n) \cup \text{succ}(Z) \cup \text{pred}(\text{pred}(\text{pred}(\text{pred}(i))))$ 
  unfoldings is_recfun_fm_def
  using arity_upair_fm arity_pair_fm arity_pre_image_fm arity_restriction_fm
    nat_union_abs2 pred_Un_distrib
  by auto

lemma arity_is_wfrec_fm :
   $\llbracket p \in \text{formula} ; v \in \text{nat} ; n \in \text{nat} ; Z \in \text{nat} ; i \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \implies \text{arity}(p) = i \implies$ 
   $\text{arity}(\text{is\_wfrec\_fm}(p, v, n, Z)) = \text{succ}(v) \cup \text{succ}(n) \cup \text{succ}(Z) \cup \text{pred}(\text{pred}(\text{pred}(\text{pred}(\text{pred}(i))))$ 
  unfoldings is_wfrec_fm_def
  using arity_succ_fm arity_is_recfun_fm
    nat_union_abs2 pred_Un_distrib
  by auto

lemma arity_is_nat_case_fm :
   $\llbracket p \in \text{formula} ; v \in \text{nat} ; n \in \text{nat} ; Z \in \text{nat} ; i \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \implies \text{arity}(p) = i \implies$ 
   $\text{arity}(\text{is\_nat\_case\_fm}(v, p, n, Z)) = \text{succ}(v) \cup \text{succ}(n) \cup \text{succ}(Z) \cup \text{pred}(\text{pred}(i))$ 
  unfoldings is_nat_case_fm_def
  using arity_succ_fm arity_empty_fm arity_quasinat_fm
    nat_union_abs2 pred_Un_distrib
  by auto

lemma arity_iterates_MH_fm :
  assumes isF  $\in \text{formula}$  v  $\in \text{nat}$  n  $\in \text{nat}$  g  $\in \text{nat}$  z  $\in \text{nat}$  i  $\in \text{nat}$ 
   $\text{arity}(\text{isF}) = i$ 
  shows  $\text{arity}(\text{iterates\_MH\_fm}(\text{isF}, v, n, g, z)) =$ 
     $\text{succ}(v) \cup \text{succ}(n) \cup \text{succ}(g) \cup \text{succ}(z) \cup \text{pred}(\text{pred}(\text{pred}(\text{pred}(i))))$ 
  proof -
  let ? $\varphi$  =  $\text{Exists}(\text{And}(\text{fun\_apply\_fm}(\text{succ}(\text{succ}(\text{succ}(g))), 2, 0), \text{Forall}(\text{Implies}(\text{Equal}(0, 2), \text{isF}))))$ 
  let ?ar =  $\text{succ}(\text{succ}(\text{succ}(g))) \cup \text{pred}(\text{pred}(i))$ 
  from assms
  have  $\text{arity}(\text{?}\varphi) = \text{?ar}$   $\text{?}\varphi \in \text{formula}$ 

```

```

using arity_fun_apply_fm
nat_union_abs1 nat_union_abs2 pred_Un_distrib succ_Un_distrib Un_assoc[symmetric]
by simp_all
then
show ?thesis
unfolding iterates_MH_fm_def
using arity_is_nat_case_fm[OF ‹?φ∈_› _ _ _ _ ‹arity(?φ) = _›] assms
pred_succ_eq pred_Un_distrib
by auto
qed

lemma arity_is_iterates_fm :
assumes p∈formula v∈nat n∈nat Z∈nat i∈nat
arity(p) = i
shows arity(is_iterates_fm(p,v,n,Z)) = succ(v) ∪ succ(n) ∪ succ(Z) ∪
pred(pred(pred(pred(pred(pred(pred(pred(pred(i))))))))))
proof -
let ?φ = iterates_MH_fm(p, 7#+v, 2, 1, 0)
let ?ψ = is_wfrec_fm(?φ, 0, succ(succ(n)),succ(succ(Z)))
from ‹v∈_›
have arity(?φ) = (8#+v) ∪ pred(pred(pred(pred(i)))) ?φ∈formula
using assms arity_iterates_MH_fm nat_union_abs2
by simp_all
then
have arity(?ψ) = succ(succ(succ(n))) ∪ succ(succ(succ(Z))) ∪ (3#+v) ∪
pred(pred(pred(pred(pred(pred(pred(pred(i)))))))))
using assms arity_is_wfrec_fm[OF ‹?φ∈_› _ _ _ _ ‹arity(?φ) = _›]
nat_union_abs1 pred_Un_distrib
by auto
then
show ?thesis
unfolding is_iterates_fm_def
using arity_Memrel_fm arity_succ_fm assms nat_union_abs1 pred_Un_distrib
by auto
qed

lemma arity_eclose_n_fm :
assumes A∈nat x∈nat t∈nat
shows arity(eclose_n_fm(A,x,t)) = succ(A) ∪ succ(x) ∪ succ(t)
proof -
let ?φ = big_union_fm(1,0)
have arity(?φ) = 2 ?φ∈formula
using arity_big_union_fm nat_union_abs2
by simp_all
with assms
show ?thesis
unfolding eclose_n_fm_def
using arity_is_iterates_fm[OF ‹?φ∈_› _ _ _ ,of _ _ _ 2]
by auto

```

qed

```
lemma arity_mem_eclose_fm :  
  assumes x∈nat t∈nat  
  shows arity(mem_eclose_fm(x,t)) = succ(x) ∪ succ(t)  
proof -  
  let ?φ=eclose_n_fm(x #+ 2, 1, 0)  
  from ⟨x∈nat⟩  
  have arity(?φ) = x#+3  
    using arity_eclose_n_fm nat_union_abs2  
    by simp  
  with assms  
  show ?thesis  
    unfolding mem_eclose_fm_def  
    using arity_finite_ordinal_fm nat_union_abs2 pred_Un_distrib  
    by simp  
qed  
  
lemma arity_is_eclose_fm :  
  [x∈nat ; t∈nat] ⇒ arity(is_eclose_fm(x,t)) = succ(x) ∪ succ(t)  
  unfolding is_eclose_fm_def  
  using arity_mem_eclose_fm nat_union_abs2 pred_Un_distrib  
  by auto  
  
lemma eclose_n1arity_fm :  
  [x∈nat ; t∈nat] ⇒ arity(eclose_n1_fm(x,t)) = succ(x) ∪ succ(t)  
  unfolding eclose_n1_fm_def  
  using arity_is_eclose_fm arity_singleton_fm name1arity_fm nat_union_abs2  
pred_Un_distrib  
  by auto  
  
lemma eclose_n2arity_fm :  
  [x∈nat ; t∈nat] ⇒ arity(eclose_n2_fm(x,t)) = succ(x) ∪ succ(t)  
  unfolding eclose_n2_fm_def  
  using arity_is_eclose_fm arity_singleton_fm name2arity_fm nat_union_abs2  
pred_Un_distrib  
  by auto  
  
lemma arity_ecloseN_fm :  
  [x∈nat ; t∈nat] ⇒ arity(ecloseN_fm(x,t)) = succ(x) ∪ succ(t)  
  unfolding ecloseN_fm_def  
  using eclose_n1arity_fm eclose_n2arity_fm arity_union_fm nat_union_abs2  
pred_Un_distrib  
  by auto  
  
lemma arity_frecR_fm :  
  [a∈nat;b∈nat] ⇒ arity(frecR_fm(a,b)) = succ(a) ∪ succ(b)  
  unfolding frecR_fm_def  
  using arity_ftype_fm name1arity_fm name2arity_fm arity_domain_fm
```

```

number1arity_fm arity_empty_fm nat_union_abs2 pred_Un_distrib
by auto

```

```

lemma arity_Collect_fm :
assumes x ∈ nat y ∈ nat p ∈ formula
shows arity(Collect_fm(x,p,y)) = succ(x) ∪ succ(y) ∪ pred(arity(p))
unfolding Collect_fm_def
using assms pred_Un_distrib
by auto
end

```

17 The definition of forces

```
theory Forces_Definition imports Arities FrecR Synthetic_Definition begin
```

This is the core of our development.

17.1 The relation *frecrel*

definition

```

frecrelP :: [i ⇒ o, i] ⇒ o where
frecrelP(M,xy) ≡ (exists x[M]. exists y[M]. pair(M,x,y,xy) ∧ is_frecR(M,x,y)))

```

definition

```

frecrelP_fm :: i ⇒ i where
frecrelP_fm(a) ≡ Exists(Exists(And(pair_fm(1,0,a#+2),frecR_fm(1,0))))

```

lemma *arity_frecrelP_fm* :

```

a ∈ nat ⇒ arity(frecrelP_fm(a)) = succ(a)
unfolding frecrelP_fm_def
using arity_frecR_fm arity_pair_fm pred_Un_distrib
by simp

```

lemma *frecrelP_fm_type[TC]* :

```

a ∈ nat ⇒ frecrelP_fm(a) ∈ formula
unfolding frecrelP_fm_def by simp

```

lemma *sats_frecrelP_fm* :

```

assumes a ∈ nat env ∈ list(A)
shows sats(A,frecrelP_fm(a),env) ←→ frecrelP(#A,nth(a, env))
unfolding frecrelP_def frecrelP_fm_def
using assms by (auto simp add:frecR_fm_iff_sats[symmetric])

```

lemma *frecrelP_iff_sats*:

```

assumes nth(a,env) = aa a ∈ nat env ∈ list(A)
shows frecrelP(#A,aa) ←→ sats(A, frecrelP_fm(a), env)

```

```

using assms
by (simp add:sats_frecrelP_fm)

definition
  is_frecrel :: [i⇒o,i,i] ⇒ o where
  is_frecrel(M,A,r) ≡ ∃ A2[M]. cartprod(M,A,A2) ∧ is_Collect(M,A2,frecrelP(M),r)

definition
  frecrel_fm :: [i,i] ⇒ i where
  frecrel_fm(a,r) ≡ Exists(And(cartprod_fm(a#+1,a#+1,0),Collect_fm(0,frecrelP_fm(0),r#+1)))

lemma frecrel_fm_type[TC] :
  [a∈nat;b∈nat] ⇒ frecrel_fm(a,b)∈formula
  unfolding frecrel_fm_def by simp

lemma arity_frecrel_fm :
  assumes a∈nat b∈nat
  shows arity(frecrel_fm(a,b)) = succ(a) ∪ succ(b)
  unfolding frecrel_fm_def
  using assms arity_Collect_fm arity_cartprod_fm arity_frecrelP_fm pred_Un_distrib
  by auto

lemma sats_frecrel_fm :
  assumes
    a∈nat r∈nat env∈list(A)
  shows
    sats(A,frecrel_fm(a,r),env)
    ↔ is_frecrel(#A,nth(a, env),nth(r, env))
  unfolding is_frecrel_def frecrel_fm_def
  using assms
  by (simp add:sats_Collect_fm sats_frecrelP_fm)

lemma is_frecrel_iff_sats:
  assumes
    nth(a,env) = aa nth(r,env) = rr a∈ nat r∈ nat env ∈ list(A)
  shows
    is_frecrel(#A, aa,rr) ↔ sats(A, frecrel_fm(a,r), env)
  using assms
  by (simp add:sats_frecrel_fm)

definition
  names_below :: i ⇒ i ⇒ i where
  names_below(P,x) ≡ 2×ecloseN(x)×ecloseN(x)×P

lemma names_bellowD:
  assumes x ∈ names_below(P,z)
  obtains f n1 n2 p where
  x = ⟨f,n1,n2,p⟩ f∈2 n1∈ecloseN(z) n2∈ecloseN(z) p∈P

```

```
using assms unfolding names_below_def by auto
```

definition

```
is_names_below :: [i⇒o,i,i,i] ⇒ o where
is_names_below(M,P,x,nb) ≡ ∃ p1[M]. ∃ p0[M]. ∃ t[M]. ∃ ec[M].
  is_ecloseN(M,ec,x) ∧ number2(M,t) ∧ cartprod(M,ec,P,p0) ∧ cart-
  prod(M,ec,p0,p1)
  ∧ cartprod(M,t,p1,nb)
```

definition

```
number2_fm :: i⇒i where
number2_fm(a) ≡ Exists(And(number1_fm(0), succ_fm(0,succ(a))))
```

```
lemma number2_fm_type[TC] :
a∈nat ⇒ number2_fm(a) ∈ formula
unfolding number2_fm_def by simp
```

```
lemma number2arity_fm :
a∈nat ⇒ arity(number2_fm(a)) = succ(a)
unfolding number2_fm_def
using number1arity_fm arity_succ_fm nat_union_abs2 pred_Un_distrib
by simp
```

```
lemma sats_number2_fm [simp]:
[| x ∈ nat; env ∈ list(A) |]
  ⇒ sats(A, number2_fm(x), env) ↔ number2(#A, nth(x,env))
by (simp add: number2_fm_def number2_def)
```

definition

```
is_names_below_fm :: [i,i,i] ⇒ i where
is_names_below_fm(P,x,nb) ≡ Exists(Exists(Exists(Exists(
  And(ecloseN_fm(0,x #+ 4),And(number2_fm(1),
  And(cartprod_fm(0,P #+ 4,2),And(cartprod_fm(0,2,3),cartprod_fm(1,3,nb#+4))))))))))
```

```
lemma arity_is_names_below_fm :
[P∈nat;x∈nat;nb∈nat] ⇒ arity(is_names_below_fm(P,x,nb)) = succ(P) ∪
succ(x) ∪ succ(nb)
unfolding is_names_below_fm_def
using arity_cartprod_fm number2arity_fm arity_ecloseN_fm nat_union_abs2
pred_Un_distrib
by auto
```

```
lemma is_names_below_fm_type[TC]:
[P∈nat;x∈nat;nb∈nat] ⇒ is_names_below_fm(P,x,nb) ∈ formula
unfolding is_names_below_fm_def by simp
```

```
lemma sats_is_names_below_fm :
```

```

assumes
   $P \in \text{nat} \ x \in \text{nat} \ nb \in \text{nat} \ env \in \text{list}(A)$ 
shows
   $sats(A, \text{is\_names\_below\_fm}(P, x, nb), env) \longleftrightarrow \text{is\_names\_below}(\#\# A, \text{nth}(P, env), \text{nth}(x, env), \text{nth}(nb, env))$ 
unfolding  $\text{is\_names\_below\_fm\_def}$   $\text{is\_names\_below\_def}$  using  $\text{assms}$  by  $\text{simp}$ 

definition
 $\text{is\_tuple} :: [i \Rightarrow o, i, i, i, i] \Rightarrow o$  where
 $\text{is\_tuple}(M, z, t1, t2, p, t) \equiv \exists t1t2p[M]. \exists t2p[M]. \text{pair}(M, t2, p, t2p) \wedge \text{pair}(M, t1, t2p, t1t2p)$ 
 $\wedge$ 
 $\text{pair}(M, z, t1t2p, t)$ 

definition
 $\text{is\_tuple\_fm} :: [i, i, i, i, i] \Rightarrow i$  where
 $\text{is\_tuple\_fm}(z, t1, t2, p, tup) = \text{Exists}(\text{Exists}(\text{And}(\text{pair\_fm}(t2 \#+ 2, p \#+ 2, 0),$ 
 $\text{And}(\text{pair\_fm}(t1 \#+ 2, 0, 1), \text{pair\_fm}(z \#+ 2, 1, tup \#+ 2))))$ 

lemma  $\text{arity\_is\_tuple\_fm} : [\![ z \in \text{nat} ; t1 \in \text{nat} ; t2 \in \text{nat} ; p \in \text{nat} ; tup \in \text{nat} ]\!] \implies$ 
 $\text{arity}(\text{is\_tuple\_fm}(z, t1, t2, p, tup)) = \bigcup \{\text{succ}(z), \text{succ}(t1), \text{succ}(t2), \text{succ}(p), \text{succ}(tup)\}$ 
unfolding  $\text{is\_tuple\_fm\_def}$ 
using  $\text{arity\_pair\_fm}$   $\text{nat\_union\_abs1}$   $\text{nat\_union\_abs2}$   $\text{pred\_Un\_distrib}$ 
by  $\text{auto}$ 

lemma  $\text{is\_tuple\_fm\_type}[TC] :$ 
 $z \in \text{nat} \implies t1 \in \text{nat} \implies t2 \in \text{nat} \implies p \in \text{nat} \implies tup \in \text{nat} \implies \text{is\_tuple\_fm}(z, t1, t2, p, tup) \in \text{formula}$ 
unfolding  $\text{is\_tuple\_fm\_def}$  by  $\text{simp}$ 

lemma  $\text{sats\_is\_tuple\_fm} :$ 
assumes
 $z \in \text{nat} \ t1 \in \text{nat} \ t2 \in \text{nat} \ p \in \text{nat} \ tup \in \text{nat} \ env \in \text{list}(A)$ 
shows
   $sats(A, \text{is\_tuple\_fm}(z, t1, t2, p, tup), env) \longleftrightarrow \text{is\_tuple}(\#\# A, \text{nth}(z, env), \text{nth}(t1, env), \text{nth}(t2, env), \text{nth}(p, env), \text{nth}(tup, env))$ 
unfolding  $\text{is\_tuple\_def}$   $\text{is\_tuple\_fm\_def}$  using  $\text{assms}$  by  $\text{simp}$ 

lemma  $\text{is\_tuple\_iff\_sats}:$ 
assumes
 $\text{nth}(a, env) = aa \ \text{nth}(b, env) = bb \ \text{nth}(c, env) = cc \ \text{nth}(d, env) = dd \ \text{nth}(e, env) = ee$ 
 $a \in \text{nat} \ b \in \text{nat} \ c \in \text{nat} \ d \in \text{nat} \ e \in \text{nat} \ env \in \text{list}(A)$ 
shows
   $\text{is\_tuple}(\#\# A, aa, bb, cc, dd, ee) \longleftrightarrow \text{sats}(A, \text{is\_tuple\_fm}(a, b, c, d, e), env)$ 
using  $\text{assms}$  by ( $\text{simp add: sats\_is\_tuple\_fm}$ )

```

17.2 Definition of forces for equality and membership

definition

```
eq_case :: [i,i,i,i,i,i] ⇒ o where
eq_case(t1,t2,p,P,leq,f) ≡ ∀ s. s ∈ domain(t1) ∪ domain(t2) →
(∀ q. q ∈ P ∧ ⟨q,p⟩ ∈ leq → (f‘⟨1,s,t1,q⟩ = 1 ↔ f‘⟨1,s,t2,q⟩ = 1))
```

definition

```
is_eq_case :: [i⇒o,i,i,i,i,i] ⇒ o where
is_eq_case(M,t1,t2,p,P,leq,f) ≡
∀ s[M]. (∃ d[M]. is_domain(M,t1,d) ∧ s ∈ d) ∨ (∃ d[M]. is_domain(M,t2,d) ∧
s ∈ d)
→ (∀ q[M]. q ∈ P ∧ (∃ qp[M]. pair(M,q,p,qp) ∧ qp ∈ leq) →
(∃ ost1q[M]. ∃ ost2q[M]. ∃ o[M]. ∃ vf1[M]. ∃ vf2[M].
is_tuple(M,o,s,t1,q,ost1q) ∧
is_tuple(M,o,s,t2,q,ost2q) ∧ number1(M,o) ∧
fun_apply(M,f,ost1q,vf1) ∧ fun_apply(M,f,ost2q,vf2) ∧
(vf1 = o ↔ vf2 = o)))
```

definition

```
mem_case :: [i,i,i,i,i,i] ⇒ o where
mem_case(t1,t2,p,P,leq,f) ≡ ∀ v ∈ P. ⟨v,p⟩ ∈ leq →
(∃ q. ∃ s. ∃ r. r ∈ P ∧ q ∈ P ∧ ⟨q,v⟩ ∈ leq ∧ ⟨s,r⟩ ∈ t2 ∧ ⟨q,r⟩ ∈ leq ∧ f‘⟨0,t1,s,q⟩
= 1)
```

definition

```
is_mem_case :: [i⇒o,i,i,i,i,i] ⇒ o where
is_mem_case(M,t1,t2,p,P,leq,f) ≡ ∀ v[M]. ∀ vp[M]. v ∈ P ∧ pair(M,v,p,vp) ∧
vp ∈ leq →
(∃ q[M]. ∃ s[M]. ∃ r[M]. ∃ qv[M]. ∃ sr[M]. ∃ qr[M]. ∃ z[M]. ∃ zt1sq[M]. ∃ o[M].
r ∈ P ∧ q ∈ P ∧ pair(M,q,v,qv) ∧ pair(M,s,r,sr) ∧ pair(M,q,r,qr) ∧
empty(M,z) ∧ is_tuple(M,z,t1,s,q,zt1sq) ∧
number1(M,o) ∧ qv ∈ leq ∧ sr ∈ t2 ∧ qr ∈ leq ∧ fun_apply(M,f,zt1sq,o))
```

schematic_goal *sats_is_mem_case_fm_auto*:

assumes

n1 ∈ nat *n2* ∈ nat *p* ∈ nat *P* ∈ nat *leq* ∈ nat *f* ∈ nat *env* ∈ list(*A*)

shows

is_mem_case(#*A*, *nth*(*n1*, *env*), *nth*(*n2*, *env*), *nth*(*p*, *env*), *nth*(*P*, *env*), *nth*(*leq*, *env*), *nth*(*f*, *env*))

↔ *sats*(*A*, ?imc_fm(*n1*, *n2*, *p*, *P*, *leq*, *f*), *env*)

unfolding *is_mem_case_def*

by (*insert assms* ; (*rule sep_rules*' *is_tuple_iff_sats* | *simp*)+)

synthesize *mem_case_fm* **from_schematic** *sats_is_mem_case_fm_auto*

```

lemma arity_mem_case_fm :
assumes
  n1∈nat n2∈nat p∈nat P∈nat leq∈nat f∈nat
shows
  arity(mem_case_fm(n1,n2,p,P,leq,f)) =
  succ(n1) ∪ succ(n2) ∪ succ(p) ∪ succ(P) ∪ succ(leq) ∪ succ(f)
unfolding mem_case_fm_def
using assms arity_pair_fm arity_is_tuple_fm number1arity_fm arity_fun_apply_fm
arity_empty_fm
pred_Un_distrib
by auto

schematic_goal sats_is_eq_case_fm_auto:
assumes
  n1∈nat n2∈nat p∈nat P∈nat leq∈nat f∈nat env∈list(A)
shows
  is_eq_case(##A, nth(n1, env), nth(n2, env), nth(p, env), nth(P, env), nth(leq,
env), nth(f, env))
  ↔ sats(A, ?iec_fm(n1,n2,p,P,leq,f), env)
unfolding is_eq_case_def
by (insert assms ; (rule sep_rules' is_tuple_iff_sats | simp)+)

synthesize eq_case_fm from_schematic sats_is_eq_case_fm_auto

lemma arity_eq_case_fm :
assumes
  n1∈nat n2∈nat p∈nat P∈nat leq∈nat f∈nat
shows
  arity(eq_case_fm(n1,n2,p,P,leq,f)) =
  succ(n1) ∪ succ(n2) ∪ succ(p) ∪ succ(P) ∪ succ(leq) ∪ succ(f)
unfolding eq_case_fm_def
using assms arity_pair_fm arity_is_tuple_fm number1arity_fm arity_fun_apply_fm
arity_empty_fm
arity_domain_fm pred_Un_distrib
by auto

definition
Hfrc :: [i,i,i,i] ⇒ o where
Hfrc(P,leq,fnnc,f) ≡ ∃ ft. ∃ n1. ∃ n2. ∃ c. c∈P ∧ fnnc = ⟨ft,n1,n2,c⟩ ∧
( ft = 0 ∧ eq_case(n1,n2,c,P,leq,f)
∨ ft = 1 ∧ mem_case(n1,n2,c,P,leq,f))

definition
is_Hfrc :: [i⇒o,i,i,i,i] ⇒ o where
is_Hfrc(M,P,leq,fnnc,f) ≡
∃ ft[M]. ∃ n1[M]. ∃ n2[M]. ∃ co[M].
co∈P ∧ is_tuple(M,ft,n1,n2,co,fnnc) ∧
( (empty(M,ft) ∧ is_eq_case(M,n1,n2,co,P,leq,f))
∨ (number1(M,ft) ∧ is_mem_case(M,n1,n2,co,P,leq,f)))

```

definition

```
Hfrc_fm :: [i,i,i,i] ⇒ i where
Hfrc_fm(P,leq,fnnc,f) ≡
  Exists(Exists(Exists(Exists(
    And(Member(0,P #+ 4),And(is_tuple_fm(3,2,1,0,fnnc #+ 4),
    Or(And(empty_fm(3),eq_case_fm(2,1,0,P #+ 4,leq #+ 4,f #+ 4)),
      And(number1_fm(3),mem_case_fm(2,1,0,P #+ 4,leq #+ 4,f #+
    4))))))))))
```

```
lemma Hfrc_fm_type[TC] :
  [P ∈ nat; leq ∈ nat; fnnc ∈ nat; f ∈ nat] ⇒ Hfrc_fm(P,leq,fnnc,f) ∈ formula
  unfolding Hfrc_fm_def by simp
```

```
lemma arity_Hfrc_fm :
```

```
  assumes
    P ∈ nat leq ∈ nat fnnc ∈ nat f ∈ nat
  shows
    arity(Hfrc_fm(P,leq,fnnc,f)) = succ(P) ∪ succ(leq) ∪ succ(fnnc) ∪ succ(f)
  unfolding Hfrc_fm_def
  using assms arity_is_tuple_fm arity_mem_case_fm arity_eq_case_fm
    arity_empty_fm number1arity_fm pred_Un_distrib
  by auto
```

```
lemma sats_Hfrc_fm:
```

```
  assumes
    P ∈ nat leq ∈ nat fnnc ∈ nat f ∈ nat env ∈ list(A)
  shows
    sats(A,Hfrc_fm(P,leq,fnnc,f),env)
    ⇔ is_Hfrc(##A,nth(P, env), nth(leq, env), nth(fnnc, env),nth(f, env))
  unfolding is_Hfrc_def Hfrc_fm_def
  using assms
  by (simp add: sats_is_tuple_fm eq_case_fm_iff_sats[symmetric] mem_case_fm_iff_sats[symmetric])
```

```
lemma Hfrc_iff_sats:
```

```
  assumes
    P ∈ nat leq ∈ nat fnnc ∈ nat f ∈ nat env ∈ list(A)
    nth(P,env) = PP nth(leq,env) = lleq nth(fnnc,env) = fnnc nth(f,env) = ff
  shows
    is_Hfrc(##A, PP, lleq,fnnc,ff)
    ⇔ sats(A,Hfrc_fm(P,leq,fnnc,f),env)
  using assms
  by (simp add:sats_Hfrc_fm)
```

definition

```
is_Hfrc_at :: [i ⇒ o,i,i,i,i,i] ⇒ o where
is_Hfrc_at(M,P,leq,fnnc,f,z) ≡
  (empty(M,z) ∧ ¬ is_Hfrc(M,P,leq,fnnc,f))
  ∨ (number1(M,z) ∧ is_Hfrc(M,P,leq,fnnc,f))
```

definition

$Hfrc_at_fm :: [i,i,i,i] \Rightarrow i$ where
 $Hfrc_at_fm(P, leq, fnnc, f, z) \equiv Or(And(empty_fm(z), Neg(Hfrc_fm(P, leq, fnnc, f))), And(number1_fm(z), Hfrc_fm(P, leq, fnnc, f)))$

lemma $arity_Hfrc_at_fm :$

assumes

$P \in nat \quad leq \in nat \quad fnnc \in nat \quad f \in nat \quad z \in nat$

shows

$arity(Hfrc_at_fm(P, leq, fnnc, f, z)) = succ(P) \cup succ(leq) \cup succ(fnnc) \cup succ(f)$
 $\cup succ(z)$
unfolding $Hfrc_at_fm_def$
using $assms\ arity_Hfrc_fm\ arity_empty_fm\ number1arity_fm\ pred_Un_distrib$
by $auto$

lemma $Hfrc_at_fm_type[TC] :$

$\llbracket P \in nat; leq \in nat; fnnc \in nat; f \in nat; z \in nat \rrbracket \implies Hfrc_at_fm(P, leq, fnnc, f, z) \in formula$
unfolding $Hfrc_at_fm_def$ **by** $simp$

lemma $sats_Hfrc_at_fm:$

assumes

$P \in nat \quad leq \in nat \quad fnnc \in nat \quad f \in nat \quad z \in nat \quad env \in list(A)$

shows

$sats(A, Hfrc_at_fm(P, leq, fnnc, f, z), env)$
 $\longleftrightarrow is_Hfrc_at(\#\#A, nth(P, env), nth(leq, env), nth(fnnc, env), nth(f, env), nth(z, env))$
unfolding $is_Hfrc_at_def\ Hfrc_at_fm_def$ **using** $assms\ sats_Hfrc_fm$
by $simp$

lemma $is_Hfrc_at_iff_sats:$

assumes

$P \in nat \quad leq \in nat \quad fnnc \in nat \quad f \in nat \quad z \in nat \quad env \in list(A)$

$nth(P, env) = PP \quad nth(leq, env) = lleq \quad nth(fnnc, env) = ffnncc$

$nth(f, env) = ff \quad nth(z, env) = zz$

shows

$is_Hfrc_at(\#\#A, PP, lleq, ffnncc, ff, zz)$
 $\longleftrightarrow sats(A, Hfrc_at_fm(P, leq, fnnc, f, z), env)$
using $assms$ **by** ($simp\ add:sats_Hfrc_at_fm$)

lemma $arity_tran_closure_fm :$

$\llbracket x \in nat; f \in nat \rrbracket \implies arity(trans_closure_fm(x, f)) = succ(x) \cup succ(f)$

unfolding $trans_closure_fm_def$

using $arity_omega_fm\ arity_field_fm\ arity_typed_function_fm\ arity_pair_fm$
 $arity_empty_fm\ arity_fun_apply_fm$
 $arity_composition_fm\ arity_succ_fm\ nat_union_abs2\ pred_Un_distrib$
by $auto$

17.3 The well-founded relation *forcerel*

definition

forcerel :: $i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow i$ **where**
 $\text{forcerel}(P, x) \equiv \text{frecrel}(\text{names_below}(P, x)) \wedge$

definition

is_forcerel :: $[i \Rightarrow o, i, i, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**
 $\text{is_forcerel}(M, P, x, z) \equiv \exists r[M]. \exists nb[M]. \text{tran_closure}(M, r, z) \wedge$
 $(\text{is_names_below}(M, P, x, nb) \wedge \text{is_frecrel}(M, nb, r))$

definition

forcerel_fm :: $i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow i$ **where**
 $\text{forcerel_fm}(p, x, z) \equiv \text{Exists}(\text{Exists}(\text{And}(\text{trans_closure_fm}(1, z \#+ 2),$
 $\text{And}(\text{is_names_below_fm}(p \#+ 2, x \#+ 2, 0), \text{frecrel_fm}(0, 1))))$

lemma *arity_forcerel_fm*:

$\llbracket p \in \text{nat}; x \in \text{nat}; z \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \implies \text{arity}(\text{forcerel_fm}(p, x, z)) = \text{succ}(p) \cup \text{succ}(x) \cup \text{succ}(z)$
unfolding *forcerel_fm_def*
using *arity_frecrel_fm* *arity_tran_closure_fm* *arity_is_names_below_fm* *pred_Un_distrib*
by *auto*

lemma *forcerel_fm_type[TC]*:

$\llbracket p \in \text{nat}; x \in \text{nat}; z \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \implies \text{forcerel_fm}(p, x, z) \in \text{formula}$
unfolding *forcerel_fm_def* **by** *simp*

lemma *sats_forcerel_fm*:

assumes

$p \in \text{nat} \ x \in \text{nat} \ z \in \text{nat} \ \text{env} \in \text{list}(A)$

shows

$\text{sats}(A, \text{forcerel_fm}(p, x, z), \text{env}) \longleftrightarrow \text{is_forcerel}(\#\#A, \text{nth}(p, \text{env}), \text{nth}(x, \text{env}), \text{nth}(z, \text{env}))$

proof -

have $\text{sats}(A, \text{trans_closure_fm}(1, z \#+ 2), \text{Cons}(nb, \text{Cons}(r, \text{env}))) \longleftrightarrow$
 $\text{tran_closure}(\#\#A, r, \text{nth}(z, \text{env}))$ **if** $r \in A \ nb \in A$ **for** $r \ nb$

using that *assms* *trans_closure_fm_iff_sats* [of 1 $[nb, r] @ \text{env}$] $z \#+ 2, \text{symmetric}]$

by *simp*

moreover

have $\text{sats}(A, \text{is_names_below_fm}(\text{succ}(\text{succ}(p)), \text{succ}(\text{succ}(x)), 0), \text{Cons}(nb, \text{Cons}(r, \text{env}))) \longleftrightarrow$
 $\text{is_names_below}(\#\#A, \text{nth}(p, \text{env}), \text{nth}(x, \text{env}), nb)$

if $r \in A \ nb \in A$ **for** $nb \ r$

using *assms* that *sats_is_names_below_fm* [of $p \ #+ 2 \ x \ #+ 2 \ 0 \ [nb, r] @ \text{env}$]

by *simp*

moreover

have $\text{sats}(A, \text{frecrel_fm}(0, 1), \text{Cons}(nb, \text{Cons}(r, \text{env}))) \longleftrightarrow$
 $\text{is_frecrel}(\#\#A, nb, r)$

if $r \in A \ nb \in A$ **for** $r \ nb$

using *assms* that *sats_frecrel_fm* [of $0 \ 1 \ [nb, r] @ \text{env}$] **by** *simp*

```

ultimately
show ?thesis using assms unfolding is_forcerel_def forcerel_fm_def by simp
qed

```

17.4 *frc_at*, forcing for atomic formulas

definition

```

frc_at :: [i,i,i] ⇒ i where
frc_at(P,leq,fnnc) ≡ wfrec(frecrel(names_below(P,fnnc)),fnnc,
                           λx f. bool_of_o(Hfrc(P,leq,x,f)))

```

definition

```

is_frc_at :: [i⇒o,i,i,i,i] ⇒ o where
is_frc_at(M,P,leq,x,z) ≡ ∃ r[M]. is_forcerel(M,P,x,r) ∧
                           is_wfrec(M,is_Hfrc_at(M,P,leq),r,x,z)

```

definition

```

frc_at_fm :: [i,i,i,i] ⇒ i where
frc_at_fm(p,l,x,z) ≡ Exists(And(forcerel_fm(succ(p),succ(x),0),
                                    is_wfrec_fm(Hfrc_at_fm(6#+p,6#+l,2,1,0),0,succ(x),succ(z))))

```

```

lemma frc_at_fm_type [TC] :
  [p∈nat;l∈nat;x∈nat;z∈nat] ⇒ frc_at_fm(p,l,x,z)∈formula
  unfolding frc_at_fm_def by simp

```

lemma arity_frc_at_fm :

```

assumes p∈nat l∈nat x∈nat z∈nat
shows arity(frc_at_fm(p,l,x,z)) = succ(p) ∪ succ(l) ∪ succ(x) ∪ succ(z)

```

proof -

```

let ?φ = Hfrc_at_fm(6#+p, 6#+l, 2, 1, 0)
from assms
have arity(?φ) = (7#+p) ∪ (7#+l) ?φ ∈ formula
  using arity_Hfrc_at_fm nat_simp_union
  by auto
with assms
have W: arity(is_wfrec_fm(?φ, 0, succ(x), succ(z))) = 2#+p ∪ (2#+l) ∪
  (2#+x) ∪ (2#+z)
  using arity_is_wfrec_fm[OF _ _ _ _ arity(?φ) = _] pred_Un_distrib
pred_succ_eq
  nat_union_abs1
  by auto
from assms
have arity(forcerel_fm(succ(p),succ(x),0)) = succ(succ(p)) ∪ succ(succ(x))
  using arity_forcerel_fm nat_simp_union
  by auto
with W assms
show ?thesis
  unfolding frc_at_fm_def
  using arity_forcerel_fm pred_Un_distrib

```

```

    by auto
qed

lemma sats_frc_at_fm :
assumes
  p ∈ nat l ∈ nat i ∈ nat j ∈ nat env ∈ list(A) i < length(env) j < length(env)
shows
  sats(A,frc_at_fm(p,l,i,j),env) ↔
  is_frc_at(##A,nth(p,env),nth(l,env),nth(i,env),nth(j,env))

proof -
{
  fix r pp ll
  assume r ∈ A
  have 0:is_Hfrc_at(##A,nth(p,env),nth(l,env),a2, a1, a0) ↔
    sats(A, Hfrc_at_fm(6#+p,6#+l,2,1,0), [a0,a1,a2,a3,a4,r]@env)
  if a0 ∈ A a1 ∈ A a2 ∈ A a3 ∈ A a4 ∈ A for a0 a1 a2 a3 a4
  using that assms ⟨r ∈ A⟩
  is_Hfrc_at_ifs[of 6#+p 6#+l 2 1 0 [a0,a1,a2,a3,a4,r]@env A] by
simp
  have sats(A,is_wfrec_fm(Hfrc_at_fm(6#+p,6#+l,2,1,0), 0, succ(i),
succ(j)),[r]@env) ↔
    is_wfrec(##A, is_Hfrc_at(##A, nth(p,env), nth(l,env)), r,nth(i, env),
nth(j, env))
  using assms ⟨r ∈ A⟩
  sats_is_wfrec_fm[OF 0[simplified]]
  by simp
}
moreover
have sats(A, forcerel_fm(succ(p), succ(i), 0), Cons(r, env)) ↔
  is_forcerel(##A,nth(p,env),nth(i,env),r) if r ∈ A for r
using assms sats_forcerel_fm that by simp
ultimately
show ?thesis unfolding is_frc_at_def frc_at_fm_def
using assms by simp
qed

definition
forces_eq' :: [i,i,i,i,i] ⇒ o where
  forces_eq'(P,l,p,t1,t2) ≡ frc_at(P,l,⟨0,t1,t2,p⟩) = 1

definition
forces_mem' :: [i,i,i,i,i] ⇒ o where
  forces_mem'(P,l,p,t1,t2) ≡ frc_at(P,l,⟨1,t1,t2,p⟩) = 1

definition
forces_neq' :: [i,i,i,i,i] ⇒ o where
  forces_neq'(P,l,p,t1,t2) ≡ ¬ (exists q ∈ P. ⟨q,p⟩ ∈ l ∧ forces_eq'(P,l,q,t1,t2))

definition

```

forces_nmemp' :: [i,i,i,i,i] \Rightarrow o **where**
 $is_forces_nmemp'(P,l,p,t1,t2) \equiv \neg (\exists q \in P. \langle q,p \rangle \in l \wedge forces_mem'(P,l,q,t1,t2))$

definition

is_forces_eq' :: [i \Rightarrow o,i,i,i,i,i] \Rightarrow o **where**
 $is_forces_eq'(M,P,l,p,t1,t2) \equiv \exists o[M]. \exists z[M]. \exists t[M]. number1(M,o) \wedge empty(M,z)$
 \wedge
 $is_tuple(M,z,t1,t2,p,t) \wedge is_frc_at(M,P,l,t,o)$

definition

is_forces_mem' :: [i \Rightarrow o,i,i,i,i,i] \Rightarrow o **where**
 $is_forces_mem'(M,P,l,p,t1,t2) \equiv \exists o[M]. \exists t[M]. number1(M,o) \wedge$
 $is_tuple(M,o,t1,t2,p,t) \wedge is_frc_at(M,P,l,t,o)$

definition

is_forces_neq' :: [i \Rightarrow o,i,i,i,i,i] \Rightarrow o **where**
 $is_forces_neq'(M,P,l,p,t1,t2) \equiv$
 $\neg (\exists q[M]. q \in P \wedge (\exists qp[M]. pair(M,q,p,qp) \wedge qp \in l \wedge is_forces_eq'(M,P,l,q,t1,t2)))$

definition

is_forces_nmemp' :: [i \Rightarrow o,i,i,i,i,i] \Rightarrow o **where**
 $is_forces_nmemp'(M,P,l,p,t1,t2) \equiv$
 $\neg (\exists q[M]. \exists qp[M]. q \in P \wedge pair(M,q,p,qp) \wedge qp \in l \wedge is_forces_mem'(M,P,l,q,t1,t2))$

definition

forces_eq_fm :: [i,i,i,i,i] \Rightarrow i **where**
 $forces_eq_fm(p,l,q,t1,t2) \equiv$
 $Exists(Exists(Exists(And(number1_fm(2), And(empty_fm(1),$
 $And(is_tuple_fm(1,t1\#+3,t2\#+3,q\#+3,0), frc_at_fm(p\#+3,l\#+3,0,2)$
 $))))))$

definition

forces_mem_fm :: [i,i,i,i,i] \Rightarrow i **where**
 $forces_mem_fm(p,l,q,t1,t2) \equiv Exists(Exists(And(number1_fm(1),$
 $And(is_tuple_fm(1,t1\#+2,t2\#+2,q\#+2,0), frc_at_fm(p\#+2,l\#+2,0,1))))))$

definition

forces_neq_fm :: [i,i,i,i,i] \Rightarrow i **where**
 $forces_neq_fm(p,l,q,t1,t2) \equiv Neg(Exists(Exists(And(Member(1,p\#+2),$
 $And(pair_fm(1,q\#+2,0), And(Member(0,l\#+2), forces_eq_fm(p\#+2,l\#+2,1,t1\#+2,t2\#+2)))))))$

definition

forces_nmemp_fm :: [i,i,i,i,i] \Rightarrow i **where**
 $forces_nmemp_fm(p,l,q,t1,t2) \equiv Neg(Exists(Exists(And(Member(1,p\#+2),$
 $And(pair_fm(1,q\#+2,0), And(Member(0,l\#+2), forces_mem_fm(p\#+2,l\#+2,1,t1\#+2,t2\#+2)))))))$

lemma *forces_eq_fm_type* [TC]:

$\llbracket p \in nat; l \in nat; q \in nat; t1 \in nat; t2 \in nat \rrbracket \implies forces_eq_fm(p,l,q,t1,t2) \in formula$

```

unfolding forces_eq_fm_def
by simp

lemma forces_mem_fm_type [TC]:
 $\llbracket p \in \text{nat}; l \in \text{nat}; q \in \text{nat}; t1 \in \text{nat}; t2 \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \implies \text{forces\_mem\_fm}(p, l, q, t1, t2) \in \text{formula}$ 
unfolding forces_mem_fm_def
by simp

lemma forces_neq_fm_type [TC]:
 $\llbracket p \in \text{nat}; l \in \text{nat}; q \in \text{nat}; t1 \in \text{nat}; t2 \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \implies \text{forces\_neq\_fm}(p, l, q, t1, t2) \in \text{formula}$ 
unfolding forces_neq_fm_def
by simp

lemma forces_nmem_fm_type [TC]:
 $\llbracket p \in \text{nat}; l \in \text{nat}; q \in \text{nat}; t1 \in \text{nat}; t2 \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \implies \text{forces\_nmem\_fm}(p, l, q, t1, t2) \in \text{formula}$ 
unfolding forces_nmem_fm_def
by simp

lemma arity_forces_eq_fm :
 $p \in \text{nat} \implies l \in \text{nat} \implies q \in \text{nat} \implies t1 \in \text{nat} \implies t2 \in \text{nat} \implies$ 
 $\text{arity}(\text{forces\_eq\_fm}(p, l, q, t1, t2)) = \text{succ}(t1) \cup \text{succ}(t2) \cup \text{succ}(q) \cup \text{succ}(p) \cup$ 
 $\cup \text{succ}(l)$ 
unfolding forces_eq_fm_def
using number1arity_fm arity_empty_fm arity_is_tuple_fm arity_frc_at_fm
pred_Un_distrib
by auto

lemma arity_forces_mem_fm :
 $p \in \text{nat} \implies l \in \text{nat} \implies q \in \text{nat} \implies t1 \in \text{nat} \implies t2 \in \text{nat} \implies$ 
 $\text{arity}(\text{forces\_mem\_fm}(p, l, q, t1, t2)) = \text{succ}(t1) \cup \text{succ}(t2) \cup \text{succ}(q) \cup \text{succ}(p)$ 
 $\cup \text{succ}(l)$ 
unfolding forces_mem_fm_def
using number1arity_fm arity_empty_fm arity_is_tuple_fm arity_frc_at_fm
pred_Un_distrib
by auto

lemma sats_forces_eq'_fm:
assumes  $p \in \text{nat} \ l \in \text{nat} \ q \in \text{nat} \ t1 \in \text{nat} \ t2 \in \text{nat} \ \text{env} \in \text{list}(M)$ 
shows  $\text{sats}(M, \text{forces\_eq\_fm}(p, l, q, t1, t2), \text{env}) \longleftrightarrow$ 
 $\text{is\_forces\_eq}'(\#\# M, \text{nth}(p, \text{env}), \text{nth}(l, \text{env}), \text{nth}(q, \text{env}), \text{nth}(t1, \text{env}), \text{nth}(t2, \text{env}))$ 
unfolding forces_eq_fm_def is_forces_eq'_def using assms sats_is_tuple_fm
sats_frc_at_fm
by simp

lemma sats_forces_mem'_fm:
assumes  $p \in \text{nat} \ l \in \text{nat} \ q \in \text{nat} \ t1 \in \text{nat} \ t2 \in \text{nat} \ \text{env} \in \text{list}(M)$ 
shows  $\text{sats}(M, \text{forces\_mem\_fm}(p, l, q, t1, t2), \text{env}) \longleftrightarrow$ 
 $\text{is\_forces\_mem}'(\#\# M, \text{nth}(p, \text{env}), \text{nth}(l, \text{env}), \text{nth}(q, \text{env}), \text{nth}(t1, \text{env}), \text{nth}(t2, \text{env}))$ 

```

```

unfolding forces_mem_fm_def is_forces_mem'_def using assms sats_is_tuple_fm
sats_frc_at_fm
by simp

lemma sats_forces_neq'_fm:
assumes p ∈ nat l ∈ nat q ∈ nat t1 ∈ nat t2 ∈ nat env ∈ list(M)
shows sats(M,forces_neq_fm(p,l,q,t1,t2),env) ↔
is_forces_neq'(##M,nth(p,env),nth(l,env),nth(q,env),nth(t1,env),nth(t2,env))
unfolding forces_neq_fm_def is_forces_neq'_def
using assms sats_forces_eq'_fm sats_is_tuple_fm sats_frc_at_fm
by simp

lemma sats_forces_nmem'_fm:
assumes p ∈ nat l ∈ nat q ∈ nat t1 ∈ nat t2 ∈ nat env ∈ list(M)
shows sats(M,forces_nmem_fm(p,l,q,t1,t2),env) ↔
is_forces_nmem'(##M,nth(p,env),nth(l,env),nth(q,env),nth(t1,env),nth(t2,env))
unfolding forces_nmem_fm_def is_forces_nmem'_def
using assms sats_forces_mem'_fm sats_is_tuple_fm sats_frc_at_fm
by simp

context forcing_data
begin

lemma fst_abs [simp]:

$$[x \in M; y \in M] \implies \text{is\_fst}(\#\#M, x, y) \leftrightarrow y = \text{fst}(x)$$

unfolding fst_def is_fst_def using pair_in_M_iff zero_in_M
by (auto; rule_tac the_0 the_0[symmetric], auto)

lemma snd_abs [simp]:

$$[x \in M; y \in M] \implies \text{is\_snd}(\#\#M, x, y) \leftrightarrow y = \text{snd}(x)$$

unfolding snd_def is_snd_def using pair_in_M_iff zero_in_M
by (auto; rule_tac the_0 the_0[symmetric], auto)

lemma ftype_abs [simp] :

$$[x \in M; y \in M] \implies \text{is\_ftype}(\#\#M, x, y) \leftrightarrow y = \text{ftype}(x)$$

unfolding ftype_def by simp

lemma name1_abs [simp] :

$$[x \in M; y \in M] \implies \text{is\_name1}(\#\#M, x, y) \leftrightarrow y = \text{name1}(x)$$

unfolding name1_def is_name1_def
by (rule hcomp_abs[OF fst_abs]; simp_all add:fst_snd_closed)

lemma snd_snd_abs:

$$[x \in M; y \in M] \implies \text{is\_snd\_snd}(\#\#M, x, y) \leftrightarrow y = \text{snd}(\text{snd}(x))$$

unfolding is_snd_snd_def
by (rule hcomp_abs[OF snd_abs]; simp_all add:fst_snd_closed)

lemma name2_abs [simp]:

```

```

 $\llbracket x \in M; y \in M \rrbracket \implies \text{is\_name2}(\#\#M, x, y) \longleftrightarrow y = \text{name2}(x)$ 
unfolding  $\text{name2\_def}$   $\text{is\_name2\_def}$ 
by (rule  $\text{hcomp\_abs}[\text{OF } \text{fst\_abs } \text{snd\_snd\_abs}]; \text{simp\_all add:fst\_snd\_closed}$ )

lemma  $\text{cond\_of\_abs}[\text{simp}]$ :
 $\llbracket x \in M; y \in M \rrbracket \implies \text{is\_cond\_of}(\#\#M, x, y) \longleftrightarrow y = \text{cond\_of}(x)$ 
unfolding  $\text{cond\_of\_def}$   $\text{is\_cond\_of\_def}$ 
by (rule  $\text{hcomp\_abs}[\text{OF } \text{snd\_abs } \text{snd\_snd\_abs}]; \text{simp\_all add:fst\_snd\_closed}$ )

lemma  $\text{tuple\_abs}[\text{simp}]$ :
 $\llbracket z \in M; t1 \in M; t2 \in M; p \in M; t \in M \rrbracket \implies$ 
 $\text{is\_tuple}(\#\#M, z, t1, t2, p, t) \longleftrightarrow t = \langle z, t1, t2, p \rangle$ 
unfolding  $\text{is\_tuple\_def}$  using  $\text{tuples\_in\_M}$  by  $\text{simp}$ 

lemma  $\text{oneN\_in\_M}[\text{simp}]$ :  $1 \in M$ 
by ( $\text{simp flip: setclass\_iff}$ )

lemma  $\text{twoN\_in\_M}$  :  $2 \in M$ 
by ( $\text{simp flip: setclass\_iff}$ )

lemma  $\text{comp\_in\_M}$ :
 $p \preceq q \implies p \in M$ 
 $p \preceq q \implies q \in M$ 
using  $\text{leq\_in\_M transitivity}[of \_ \text{leq}]$   $\text{pair\_in\_M\_iff}$  by  $\text{auto}$ 

lemma  $\text{eq\_case\_abs} [\text{simp}]$ :
assumes
 $t1 \in M$   $t2 \in M$   $p \in M$   $f \in M$ 
shows
 $\text{is\_eq\_case}(\#\#M, t1, t2, p, P, \text{leq}, f) \longleftrightarrow \text{eq\_case}(t1, t2, p, P, \text{leq}, f)$ 
proof -
have  $q \preceq p \implies q \in M$  for  $q$ 
using  $\text{comp\_in\_M}$  by  $\text{simp}$ 
moreover
have  $\langle s, y \rangle \in t \implies s \in \text{domain}(t)$  if  $t \in M$  for  $s$   $y$   $t$ 
using that unfolding domain_def by auto
ultimately
have
 $(\forall s \in M. s \in \text{domain}(t1) \vee s \in \text{domain}(t2) \longrightarrow (\forall q \in M. q \in P \wedge q \preceq p \longrightarrow$ 
 $(f ' \langle 1, s, t1, q \rangle = 1 \longleftrightarrow f ' \langle 1, s, t2, q \rangle = 1))) \longleftrightarrow$ 
 $(\forall s. s \in \text{domain}(t1) \vee s \in \text{domain}(t2) \longrightarrow (\forall q. q \in P \wedge q \preceq p \longrightarrow$ 
 $(f ' \langle 1, s, t1, q \rangle = 1 \longleftrightarrow f ' \langle 1, s, t2, q \rangle = 1)))$ 
using assms domain_trans[ $\text{OF trans\_M, of } t1$ ]
domain_trans[ $\text{OF trans\_M, of } t2$ ] by  $\text{auto}$ 
then show ?thesis
unfolding  $\text{eq\_case\_def}$   $\text{is\_eq\_case\_def}$ 
using assms pair_in_M_iff n_in_M[of 1]  $\text{domain\_closed tuples\_in\_M}$ 

```

```

apply_closed leq_in_M
by simp
qed

lemma mem_case_abs [simp]:
assumes
t1 ∈ M t2 ∈ M p ∈ M f ∈ M
shows
is_mem_case(##M,t1,t2,p,P,leq,f) ←→ mem_case(t1,t2,p,P,leq,f)
proof
{
fix v
assume v ∈ P v ⊢ p is_mem_case(##M,t1,t2,p,P,leq,f)
moreover
from this
have v ∈ M ⟨v,p⟩ ∈ M (##M)(v)
using transitivity[OF _ P_in_M,of v] transitivity[OF _ leq_in_M]
by simp_all
moreover
from calculation assms
obtain q r s where
r ∈ P ∧ q ∈ P ∧ ⟨q, v⟩ ∈ M ∧ ⟨s, r⟩ ∈ M ∧ ⟨q, r⟩ ∈ M ∧ 0 ∈ M ∧
⟨0, t1, s, q⟩ ∈ M ∧ q ⊢ v ∧ ⟨s, r⟩ ∈ t2 ∧ q ⊢ r ∧ f ` ⟨0, t1, s, q⟩ = 1
unfolding is_mem_case_def by auto
then
have ∃ q s r. r ∈ P ∧ q ∈ P ∧ q ⊢ v ∧ ⟨s, r⟩ ∈ t2 ∧ q ⊢ r ∧ f ` ⟨0, t1, s, q⟩
= 1
by auto
}
then
show mem_case(t1, t2, p, P, leq, f) if is_mem_case(##M, t1, t2, p, P, leq,
f)
unfolding mem_case_def using that assms by auto
next
{
fix v
assume v ∈ M v ∈ P ⟨v, p⟩ ∈ M v ⊢ p mem_case(t1, t2, p, P, leq, f)
moreover
from this
obtain q s r where r ∈ P ∧ q ∈ P ∧ q ⊢ v ∧ ⟨s, r⟩ ∈ t2 ∧ q ⊢ r ∧ f ` ⟨0,
t1, s, q⟩ = 1
unfolding mem_case_def by auto
moreover
from this ⟨t2 ∈ M⟩
have r ∈ M q ∈ M s ∈ M r ∈ P ∧ q ∈ P ∧ q ⊢ v ∧ ⟨s, r⟩ ∈ t2 ∧ q ⊢ r ∧ f ` ⟨0,
t1, s, q⟩ = 1
using transitivity P_in_M domain_closed[of t2] by auto
moreover
note ⟨t1 ∈ M⟩
ultimately
}

```

```

have  $\exists q \in M . \exists s \in M . \exists r \in M .$ 
 $r \in P \wedge q \in P \wedge \langle q, v \rangle \in M \wedge \langle s, r \rangle \in M \wedge \langle q, r \rangle \in M \wedge 0 \in M \wedge$ 
 $\langle 0, t1, s, q \rangle \in M \wedge q \preceq v \wedge \langle s, r \rangle \in t2 \wedge q \preceq r \wedge f ` \langle 0, t1, s, q \rangle = 1$ 
using tuples_in_M zero_in_M by auto
}
then
show is_mem_case( $\#\#M, t1, t2, p, P, leq, f$ ) if mem_case( $t1, t2, p, P, leq, f$ )
unfold is_mem_case_def using assms that by auto
qed

lemma Hfrc_abs:
 $\llbracket fnnc \in M; f \in M \rrbracket \implies$ 
is_Hfrc( $\#\#M, P, leq, fnnc, f$ )  $\longleftrightarrow$  Hfrc( $P, leq, fnnc, f$ )
unfold is_Hfrc_def Hfrc_def using pair_in_M_iff
by auto

lemma Hfrc_at_abs:
 $\llbracket fnnc \in M; f \in M ; z \in M \rrbracket \implies$ 
is_Hfrc_at( $\#\#M, P, leq, fnnc, f, z$ )  $\longleftrightarrow$   $z = \text{bool\_of\_o}(\text{Hfrc}(P, leq, fnnc, f))$ 
unfold is_Hfrc_at_def using Hfrc_abs
by auto

lemma components_closed :
 $x \in M \implies \text{ftype}(x) \in M$ 
 $x \in M \implies \text{name1}(x) \in M$ 
 $x \in M \implies \text{name2}(x) \in M$ 
 $x \in M \implies \text{cond\_of}(x) \in M$ 
unfold ftype_def name1_def name2_def cond_of_def using fst_snd_closed
by simp_all

lemma ecloseN_closed:
 $(\#\#M)(A) \implies (\#\#M)(\text{ecloseN}(A))$ 
 $(\#\#M)(A) \implies (\#\#M)(\text{eclose\_n}(\text{name1}, A))$ 
 $(\#\#M)(A) \implies (\#\#M)(\text{eclose\_n}(\text{name2}, A))$ 
unfold ecloseN_def eclose_n_def
using components_closed eclose_closed singletonM Un_closed by auto

lemma is_eclose_n_abs :
assumes  $x \in M$   $ec \in M$ 
shows is_eclose_n( $\#\#M, \text{name1}, ec, x$ )  $\longleftrightarrow$   $ec = \text{eclose\_n}(\text{name1}, x)$ 
 $\text{is\_eclose\_n}(\#\#M, \text{name2}, ec, x) \longleftrightarrow ec = \text{eclose\_n}(\text{name2}, x)$ 
unfold is_eclose_n_def eclose_n_def
using assms name1_abs name2_abs eclose_abs singletonM components_closed
by auto

lemma is_ecloseN_abs :

```

```

 $\llbracket x \in M; ec \in M \rrbracket \implies is\_ecloseN(\#\#M, ec, x) \longleftrightarrow ec = ecloseN(x)$ 
unfolding is_ecloseN_def ecloseN_def
using is_eclose_n_abs Un_closed union_abs ecloseN_closed
by auto

lemma freqR_abs :
 $x \in M \implies y \in M \implies freqR(x, y) \longleftrightarrow is\_freqR(\#\#M, x, y)$ 
unfolding freqR_def is_freqR_def using components_closed domain_closed by
simp

lemma frecrelP_abs :
 $z \in M \implies frecrelP(\#\#M, z) \longleftrightarrow (\exists x y. z = \langle x, y \rangle \wedge freqR(x, y))$ 
using pair_in_M_iff freqR_abs unfolding frecrelP_def by auto

lemma frecrel_abs:
assumes
 $A \in M \quad r \in M$ 
shows
 $is\_frecrel(\#\#M, A, r) \longleftrightarrow r = frecrel(A)$ 
proof -
from  $\langle A \in M \rangle$ 
have  $z \in M$  if  $z \in A \times A$  for  $z$ 
using cartprod_closed transitivity that by simp
then
have  $Collect(A \times A, frecrelP(\#\#M)) = Collect(A \times A, \lambda z. (\exists x y. z = \langle x, y \rangle \wedge freqR(x, y)))$ 
using Collect_cong[of A × A A × A freqrelP(##M)] assms freqrelP_abs by simp
with assms
show ?thesis unfolding is_frecrel_def def_frecrel using cartprod_closed
by simp
qed

lemma frecrel_closed:
assumes
 $x \in M$ 
shows
 $frecrel(x) \in M$ 
proof -
have  $Collect(x \times x, \lambda z. (\exists x y. z = \langle x, y \rangle \wedge freqR(x, y))) \in M$ 
using Collect_in_M_0p[of freqrelP_fm(0)] arity_frecrelP_fm sats_frecrelP_fm
freqrelP_abs  $\langle x \in M \rangle$  cartprod_closed by simp
then show ?thesis
unfolding freqrel_def Rrel_def freqrelP_def by simp
qed

lemma field_frecrel :  $field(freqrel(names\_below(P, x))) \subseteq names\_below(P, x)$ 
unfolding freqrel_def
using field_Rrel by simp

```

```

lemma forcerelD :  $uv \in \text{forcerel}(P,x) \implies uv \in \text{names\_below}(P,x) \times \text{names\_below}(P,x)$ 
  unfolding forcerel_def
  using tranci_type field_frecrel by blast

lemma wf_forcerel :
  wf(forcerel(P,x))
  unfolding forcerel_def using wf_tranci wf_frecrel .

lemma restrict_tranci_forcerel:
  assumes frecR(w,y)
  shows restrict(f,frecrel(names_below(P,x))-“{y}) ‘w
    = restrict(f,forcerel(P,x)-“{y}) ‘w
  unfolding forcerel_def frecrel_def using assms restrict_tranci_Rrel[of frecR]
  by simp

lemma names_belowI :
  assumes frecR(⟨ft,n1,n2,p⟩,⟨a,b,c,d⟩) p ∈ P
  shows ⟨ft,n1,n2,p⟩ ∈ names_below(P,⟨a,b,c,d⟩) (is ?x ∈ names_below(__,?y))
proof -
  from assms
  have ft ∈ 2 a ∈ 2
    unfolding frecR_def by (auto simp add:components_simp)
  from assms
  consider (e) n1 ∈ domain(b) ∪ domain(c) ∧ (n2 = b ∨ n2 = c)
  | (m) n1 = b ∧ n2 ∈ domain(c)
    unfolding frecR_def by (auto simp add:components_simp)
  then show ?thesis
  proof cases
    case e
    then
      have n1 ∈ eclose(b) ∨ n1 ∈ eclose(c)
        using Un_iff_in_dom_in_eclose by auto
      with e
      have n1 ∈ ecloseN(?y) n2 ∈ ecloseN(?y)
        using ecloseNI_components_in_eclose by auto
      with ⟨ft ∈ 2⟩ ⟨p ∈ P⟩
      show ?thesis unfolding names_below_def by auto
    next
      case m
      then
        have n1 ∈ ecloseN(?y) n2 ∈ ecloseN(?y)
          using mem_eclose_trans_ecloseNI
            in_dom_in_eclose_components_in_eclose by auto
        with ⟨ft ∈ 2⟩ ⟨p ∈ P⟩
        show ?thesis unfolding names_below_def
          by auto
    qed
  qed

```

```

lemma names_below_tr :
  assumes x ∈ names_below(P,y)
    y ∈ names_below(P,z)
  shows x ∈ names_below(P,z)
proof -
  let ?A=λy . names_below(P,y)
  from assms
  obtain fx x1 x2 px where
    x = ⟨fx,x1,x2,px⟩ fx∈2 x1∈ecloseN(y) x2∈ecloseN(y) px∈P
    unfolding names_below_def by auto
  from assms
  obtain fy y1 y2 py where
    y = ⟨fy,y1,y2,py⟩ fy∈2 y1∈ecloseN(z) y2∈ecloseN(z) py∈P
    unfolding names_below_def by auto
  from ⟨x1=_⟩ ⟨x2=_⟩ ⟨y1=_⟩ ⟨y2=_⟩ ⟨x=_⟩ ⟨y=_⟩
  have x1∈ecloseN(z) x2∈ecloseN(z)
    using ecloseN_mono names_simp by auto
  with ⟨fx∈2⟩ ⟨px∈P⟩ ⟨x=_⟩
  have x ∈ ?A(z)
    unfolding names_below_def by simp
  then show ?thesis using subsetI by simp
qed

lemma arg_into_names_below2 :
  assumes ⟨x,y⟩ ∈ frecrel(names_below(P,z))
  shows x ∈ names_below(P,y)
proof -
  {
  from assms
  have x ∈ names_below(P,z) y ∈ names_below(P,z) freqR(x,y)
    unfolding frecrel_def Rrel_def
    by auto
  obtain f n1 n2 p where
    x = ⟨f,n1,n2,p⟩ f ∈ 2 n1 ∈ ecloseN(z) n2 ∈ ecloseN(z) p ∈ P
    using ⟨x ∈ names_below(P,z)⟩
    unfolding names_below_def by auto
  moreover
  obtain fy m1 m2 q where
    q ∈ P y = ⟨fy,m1,m2,q⟩
    using ⟨y ∈ names_below(P,z)⟩
    unfolding names_below_def by auto
  moreover
  note ⟨freqR(x,y)⟩
  ultimately
  have x ∈ names_below(P,y) using names_belowI by simp
}
then show ?thesis .
qed

```

```

lemma arg_into_names_below :
  assumes  $\langle x,y \rangle \in \text{frecrel}(\text{names\_below}(P,z))$ 
  shows  $x \in \text{names\_below}(P,x)$ 
proof -
{
  from assms
  have  $x \in \text{names\_below}(P,z)$ 
    unfolding frecrel_def Rrel_def
    by auto
  from  $\langle x \in \text{names\_below}(P,z) \rangle$ 
  obtain f n1 n2 p where
     $x = \langle f, n1, n2, p \rangle$   $f \in 2$   $n1 \in \text{ecloseN}(z)$   $n2 \in \text{ecloseN}(z)$   $p \in P$ 
    unfolding names_below_def by auto
  then
  have  $n1 \in \text{ecloseN}(x)$   $n2 \in \text{ecloseN}(x)$ 
    using components_in_eclose by simp_all
  with  $\langle f \in 2 \rangle$   $\langle p \in P \rangle$   $\langle x = \langle f, n1, n2, p \rangle \rangle$ 
  have  $x \in \text{names\_below}(P,x)$ 
    unfolding names_below_def by simp
}
then show ?thesis .
qed

lemma forcerel_arg_into_names_below :
  assumes  $\langle x,y \rangle \in \text{forcerel}(P,z)$ 
  shows  $x \in \text{names\_below}(P,x)$ 
  using assms
  unfolding forcerel_def
  by(rule trancl_induct;auto simp add: arg_into_names_below)

lemma names_below_mono :
  assumes  $\langle x,y \rangle \in \text{frecrel}(\text{names\_below}(P,z))$ 
  shows  $\text{names\_below}(P,x) \subseteq \text{names\_below}(P,y)$ 
proof -
  from assms
  have  $x \in \text{names\_below}(P,y)$ 
    using arg_into_names_below2 by simp
  then
  show ?thesis
    using names_below_tr subsetI by simp
qed

lemma frecrel_mono :
  assumes  $\langle x,y \rangle \in \text{frecrel}(\text{names\_below}(P,z))$ 
  shows  $\text{frecrel}(\text{names\_below}(P,x)) \subseteq \text{frecrel}(\text{names\_below}(P,y))$ 
  unfolding frecrel_def
  using Rrel_mono names_below_mono assms by simp

lemma forcerel_mono2 :

```

```

assumes  $\langle x,y \rangle \in \text{frecrel}(\text{names\_below}(P,z))$ 
shows  $\text{forcerel}(P,x) \subseteq \text{forcerel}(P,y)$ 
unfolding  $\text{forcerel\_def}$ 
using  $\text{tranc}_\text{mono} \text{ frecrel}_\text{mono} \text{ assms by simp}$ 

lemma  $\text{forcerel\_mono\_aux} :$ 
assumes  $\langle x,y \rangle \in \text{frecrel}(\text{names\_below}(P,w)) \wedge$ 
shows  $\text{forcerel}(P,x) \subseteq \text{forcerel}(P,y)$ 
using  $\text{assms}$ 
by (rule  $\text{tranc}_\text{induct}, \text{simp\_all add: subset\_trans forcerel\_mono2}$ )

lemma  $\text{forcerel\_mono} :$ 
assumes  $\langle x,y \rangle \in \text{forcerel}(P,z)$ 
shows  $\text{forcerel}(P,x) \subseteq \text{forcerel}(P,y)$ 
using  $\text{forcerel\_mono\_aux} \text{ assms unfolding forcerel\_def by simp}$ 

lemma  $\text{aux}: x \in \text{names\_below}(P,w) \implies \langle x,y \rangle \in \text{forcerel}(P,z) \implies$ 
 $(y \in \text{names\_below}(P,w) \longrightarrow \langle x,y \rangle \in \text{forcerel}(P,w))$ 
unfolding  $\text{forcerel\_def}$ 
proof(rule_tac a=x and b=y and P= $\lambda y . y \in \text{names\_below}(P,w) \longrightarrow \langle x,y \rangle \in \text{frecrel}(\text{names\_below}(P,w)) \wedge$  in  $\text{tranc}_\text{induct}, \text{simp}$ )
let ?A= $\lambda a . \text{names\_below}(P,a)$ 
let ?R= $\lambda a . \text{frecrel}(\text{?A}(a))$ 
let ?fR= $\lambda a . \text{forcerel}(a)$ 
show  $u \in \text{?A}(w) \longrightarrow \langle x,u \rangle \in \text{?R}(w) \wedge$  if  $x \in \text{?A}(w)$   $\langle x,y \rangle \in \text{?R}(z) \wedge$   $\langle x,u \rangle \in \text{?R}(z)$ 
for  $u$ 
using that  $\text{frecrelD} \text{ frecrelI} \text{ r\_into\_tranc} \text{ unfolding names\_below\_def by simp}$ 
{
fix  $u v$ 
assume  $x \in \text{?A}(w)$ 
 $\langle x, y \rangle \in \text{?R}(z) \wedge$ 
 $\langle x, u \rangle \in \text{?R}(z) \wedge$ 
 $\langle u, v \rangle \in \text{?R}(z)$ 
 $u \in \text{?A}(w) \implies \langle x, u \rangle \in \text{?R}(w) \wedge$ 
then
have  $v \in \text{?A}(w) \implies \langle x, v \rangle \in \text{?R}(w) \wedge$ 
proof -
assume  $v \in \text{?A}(w)$ 
from  $\langle u,v \rangle \in \_$ 
have  $u \in \text{?A}(v)$ 
using  $\text{arg\_into\_names\_below2 by simp}$ 
with  $\langle v \in \text{?A}(w) \rangle$ 
have  $u \in \text{?A}(w)$ 
using  $\text{names\_below\_tr by simp}$ 
with  $\langle v \in \_ \rangle \langle u,v \rangle \in \_$ 
have  $\langle u,v \rangle \in \text{?R}(w)$ 
using  $\text{frecrelD} \text{ frecrelI} \text{ r\_into\_tranc} \text{ unfolding names\_below\_def by simp}$ 
with  $\langle u \in \text{?A}(w) \implies \langle x, u \rangle \in \text{?R}(w) \wedge \langle u \in \text{?A}(w) \rangle$ 

```

```

have  $\langle x, u \rangle \in ?R(w) \wedge$  by simp
with  $\langle u, v \rangle \in ?R(w)$ 
show  $\langle x, v \rangle \in ?R(w) \wedge$  using tranci_trans r_into_tranci
    by simp
qed
}
then show  $v \in ?A(w) \rightarrow \langle x, v \rangle \in ?R(w) \wedge$ 
if  $x \in ?A(w)$ 
 $\langle x, y \rangle \in ?R(z) \wedge$ 
 $\langle x, u \rangle \in ?R(z) \wedge$ 
 $\langle u, v \rangle \in ?R(z)$ 
 $u \in ?A(w) \rightarrow \langle x, u \rangle \in ?R(w) \wedge$  for  $u v$ 
using that by simp
qed

lemma forcerel_eq :
assumes  $\langle z, x \rangle \in \text{forcerel}(P, x)$ 
shows  $\text{forcerel}(P, z) = \text{forcerel}(P, x) \cap \text{names\_below}(P, z) \times \text{names\_below}(P, z)$ 
using assms aux forcerelD forcerel_mono[of z x x] subsetI
by auto

lemma forcerel_below_aux :
assumes  $\langle z, x \rangle \in \text{forcerel}(P, x)$   $\langle u, z \rangle \in \text{forcerel}(P, x)$ 
shows  $u \in \text{names\_below}(P, z)$ 
using assms(2)
unfolding forcerel_def
proof(rule tranci_induct)
show  $u \in \text{names\_below}(P, y)$  if  $\langle u, y \rangle \in \text{frecrel}(\text{names\_below}(P, x))$  for  $y$ 
using that vimage_singleton_iff arg_into_names_below2 by simp
next
show  $u \in \text{names\_below}(P, z)$ 
if  $\langle u, y \rangle \in \text{frecrel}(\text{names\_below}(P, x)) \wedge$ 
 $\langle y, z \rangle \in \text{frecrel}(\text{names\_below}(P, x))$ 
 $u \in \text{names\_below}(P, y)$ 
for  $y z$ 
using that arg_into_names_below2[of y z x] names_below_tr by simp
qed

lemma forcerel_below :
assumes  $\langle z, x \rangle \in \text{forcerel}(P, x)$ 
shows  $\text{forcerel}(P, x) - \{z\} \subseteq \text{names\_below}(P, z)$ 
using vimage_singleton_iff assms forcerel_below_aux by auto

lemma relation_forcerel :
shows relation(forcerel(P, z)) trans(forcerel(P, z))
unfolding forcerel_def using relation_tranci_trans_tranci by simp_all

lemma Hfrc_restrict_tranci : bool_of_o(Hfrc(P, leq, y, restrict(f, frecrel(names_below(P, x)) - {y})))
= bool_of_o(Hfrc(P, leq, y, restrict(f, (frecrel(names_below(P, x)) \wedge) - {y})))

```

```

unfolding Hfrc_def bool_of_o_def eq_case_def mem_case_def
using restrict_tranc_forcerel freqRI1 freqRI2 freqRI3
unfolding forcerel_def
by simp

```

```

lemma frc_at_tranc: frc_at(P,leq,z) = wfrec(forcerel(P,z),z,λx f. bool_of_o(Hfrc(P,leq,x,f)))
  unfolding frc_at_def forcerel_def using wf_eq_tranc Hfrc_restrict_tranc by
simp

```

```

lemma forcerelI1 :
  assumes n1 ∈ domain(b) ∨ n1 ∈ domain(c) p ∈ P d ∈ P
  shows ⟨⟨1, n1, b, p⟩, ⟨0, b, c, d⟩⟩ ∈ forcerel(P,⟨0, b, c, d⟩)
proof -
  let ?x=⟨1, n1, b, p⟩
  let ?y=⟨0, b, c, d⟩
  from assms
  have freqR(?x,?y)
    using freqRI1 by simp
  then
  have ?x∈names_below(P,?y) ?y ∈ names_below(P,?y)
    using names_belowI assms components_in_eclose
    unfolding names_below_def by auto
  with ⟨freqR(?x,?y)⟩
  show ?thesis
    unfolding forcerel_def freqrel_def
    using subsetD[OF r_subset_tranc[OF relation_Rrel]] RrelI
    by auto
qed

```

```

lemma forcerelI2 :
  assumes n1 ∈ domain(b) ∨ n1 ∈ domain(c) p ∈ P d ∈ P
  shows ⟨⟨1, n1, c, p⟩, ⟨0, b, c, d⟩⟩ ∈ forcerel(P,⟨0, b, c, d⟩)
proof -
  let ?x=⟨1, n1, c, p⟩
  let ?y=⟨0, b, c, d⟩
  from assms
  have freqR(?x,?y)
    using freqRI2 by simp
  then
  have ?x∈names_below(P,?y) ?y ∈ names_below(P,?y)
    using names_belowI assms components_in_eclose
    unfolding names_below_def by auto
  with ⟨freqR(?x,?y)⟩
  show ?thesis
    unfolding forcerel_def freqrel_def
    using subsetD[OF r_subset_tranc[OF relation_Rrel]] RrelI
    by auto

```

qed

```
lemma forcerelI3 :  
  assumes ⟨n2, r⟩ ∈ c p∈P d∈P r ∈ P  
  shows ⟨⟨0, b, n2, p⟩, ⟨1, b, c, d⟩⟩ ∈ forcerel(P, ⟨1, b, c, d⟩)  
proof -  
  let ?x=⟨0, b, n2, p⟩  
  let ?y=⟨1, b, c, d⟩  
  from assms  
  have freqR(?x,?y)  
    using assms freqRI3 by simp  
  then  
  have ?x∈names_below(P,?y) ?y ∈ names_below(P,?y)  
    using names_belowI assms components_in_eclose  
    unfolding names_below_def by auto  
  with ⟨freqR(?x,?y)⟩  
  show ?thesis  
    unfolding forcerel_def freqrel_def  
    using subsetD[OF r_subset_trancl[OF relation_Rrel]] RrelI  
    by auto  
qed
```

```
lemmas forcerelI = forcerelI1[THEN vimage_singleton_iff[THEN iffD2]]  
  forcerelI2[THEN vimage_singleton_iff[THEN iffD2]]  
  forcerelI3[THEN vimage_singleton_iff[THEN iffD2]]
```

```
lemma aux_def_frc_at:  
  assumes z ∈ forcerel(P,x) -“ {x}  
  shows wfrec(forcerel(P,x), z, H) = wfrec(forcerel(P,z), z, H)  
proof -  
  let ?A=names_below(P,z)  
  from assms  
  have ⟨z,x⟩ ∈ forcerel(P,x)  
    using vimage_singleton_iff by simp  
  then  
  have z ∈ ?A  
    using forcerel_arg_into_names_below by simp  
  from ⟨⟨z,x⟩ ∈ forcerel(P,x)⟩  
  have E:forcerel(P,z) = forcerel(P,x) ∩ (?A × ?A)  
    forcerel(P,x) -“ {z} ⊆ ?A  
    using forcerel_eq forcerel_below  
    by auto  
  with ⟨z ∈ ?A⟩  
  have wfrec(forcerel(P,x), z, H) = wfrec[?A](forcerel(P,x), z, H)  
    using wfrec_trans_restr[OF relation_forcerel(1) wf_forcerel_relation_forcerel(2),  
    of x z ?A]  
    by simp  
  then show ?thesis  
    using E wfrec_restr_eq by simp
```

qed

17.5 Recursive expression of frc_at

```

lemma def_frc_at :
  assumes p ∈ P
  shows
    frc_at(P, leq, ⟨ft, n1, n2, p⟩) =
    bool_of_o( p ∈ P ∧
    ( ft = 0 ∧ ( ∀ s. s ∈ domain(n1) ∪ domain(n2) →
      ( ∀ q. q ∈ P ∧ q ≤ p → (frc_at(P, leq, ⟨1, s, n1, q⟩) = 1 ←→ frc_at(P, leq, ⟨1, s, n2, q⟩)
      = 1)) )
      ∨ ft = 1 ∧ ( ∀ v ∈ P. v ≤ p →
      ( ∃ q. ∃ s. ∃ r. r ∈ P ∧ q ∈ P ∧ q ≤ v ∧ ⟨s, r⟩ ∈ n2 ∧ q ≤ r ∧ frc_at(P, leq, ⟨0, n1, s, q⟩)
      = 1)))) )
  proof -
    let ?r=λy. forcerel(P,y) and ?Hf=λx f. bool_of_o(Hfrc(P,leq,x,f))
    let ?t=λy. ?r(y) -“ {y}
    let ?arg=⟨ft,n1,n2,p⟩
    from wf_forcerel
    have wfr: ∀ w . wf(?r(w)) ..
    with wfrec [of ?r(?arg) ?arg ?Hf]
    have frc_at(P, leq, ?arg) = ?Hf( ?arg, λx∈?r(?arg) -“ {?arg}. wfrec(?r(?arg), x,
    ?Hf))
    using frc_at_tranc by simp
    also
    have ... = ?Hf( ?arg, λx∈?r(?arg) -“ {?arg}. frc_at(P, leq, x))
    using aux_def_frc_at frc_at_tranc by simp
    finally
    show ?thesis
    unfolding Hfrc_def mem_case_def eq_case_def
    using forcerelI assms
    by auto
  qed

```

17.6 Absoluteness of frc_at

```

lemma trans_forcerel_t : trans(forcerel(P,x))
  unfolding forcerel_def using trans_tranc .

lemma relation_forcerel_t : relation(forcerel(P,x))
  unfolding forcerel_def using relation_tranc .

```

```

lemma forcerel_in_M :
  assumes
    x ∈ M
  shows
    forcerel(P,x) ∈ M
  unfolding forcerel_def def_frcrel names_below_def

```

```

proof -
let ?Q = 2 × ecloseN(x) × ecloseN(x) × P
have ?Q × ?Q ∈ M
  using ⟨x∈M⟩ P_in_M twoN_in_M ecloseN_closed cartprod_closed by simp
moreover
have separation(##M, λz. ∃ x y. z = ⟨x, y⟩ ∧ freqR(x, y))
proof -
have arity(freqrelP_fm(0)) = 1
  unfolding number1_fm_def freqrelP_fm_def
  by (simp del:FOL_sats_iff pair_abs empty_abs
    add: fm_defs freqR_fm_def number1_fm_def components_defs nat_simp_union)
then
have separation(##M, λz. sats(M,freqrelP_fm(0),[z]))
  using separation_ax by simp
moreover
have freqrelP(##M,z) ←→ sats(M,freqrelP_fm(0),[z])
  if z ∈ M for z
  using that sats_freqrelP_fm[of 0 [z]] by simp
ultimately
have separation(##M,freqrelP(##M))
  unfolding separation_def by simp
then
show ?thesis using freqrelP_abs
  separation_cong[of ##M freqrelP(##M) λz. ∃ x y. z = ⟨x, y⟩ ∧ freqR(x,
y)]
  by simp
qed
ultimately
show {z ∈ ?Q × ?Q . ∃ x y. z = ⟨x, y⟩ ∧ freqR(x, y)} ^+ ∈ M
  using separation_closed freqrelP_abs trancl_closed by simp
qed

lemma relation2_Hfrc_at_abs:
relation2(##M,is_Hfrc_at(##M,P,leq),λx f. bool_of_o(Hfrc(P,leq,x,f)))
  unfolding relation2_def using Hfrc_at_abs
  by simp

lemma Hfrc_at_closed :
  ∀ x ∈ M. ∀ g ∈ M. function(g) → bool_of_o(Hfrc(P,leq,x,g)) ∈ M
  unfolding bool_of_o_def using zero_in_M n_in_M[of 1] by simp

lemma wfrec_Hfrc_at :
assumes
  X ∈ M
shows
  wfrec_replacement(##M,is_Hfrc_at(##M,P,leq),forcerel(P,X))
proof -
have 0:is_Hfrc_at(##M,P,leq,a,b,c) ←→
  sats(M,Hfrc_at_fm(8,9,2,1,0),[c,b,a,d,e,y,x,z,P,leq,forcerel(P,X)])

```

```

if a∈M b∈M c∈M d∈M e∈M y∈M x∈M z∈M
for a b c d e y x z
using that P_in_M leq_in_M ⟨X∈M⟩ forcerel_in_M
is_Hfrc_at_iff_sats[of concl:M P leq a b c 8 9 2 1 0
[c,b,a,d,e,y,x,z,P,leq,forcerel(P,X)]] by simp
have 1:sats(M,is_wfrec_fm(Hfrc_at_fm(8,9,2,1,0),5,1,0),[y,x,z,P,leq,forcerel(P,X)])
 $\longleftrightarrow$ 
is_wfrec(##M, is_Hfrc_at(##M,P,leq), forcerel(P,X), x, y)
if x∈M y∈M z∈M for x y z
using that ⟨X∈M⟩ forcerel_in_M P_in_M leq_in_M
sats_is_wfrec_fm[OF 0]
by simp
let
?f=Exists(And(pair_fm(1,0,2),is_wfrec_fm(Hfrc_at_fm(8,9,2,1,0),5,1,0)))
have satsf:sats(M, ?f, [x,z,P,leq,forcerel(P,X)])  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
(∃y∈M. pair(##M,x,y,z) & is_wfrec(##M, is_Hfrc_at(##M,P,leq), forcerel(P,X),
x, y))
if x∈M z∈M for x z
using that 1 ⟨X∈M⟩ forcerel_in_M P_in_M leq_in_M by (simp del:pair_abs)
have artyf:arity(?f) = 5
unfolding is_wfrec_fm_def Hfrc_at_fm_def Hfrc_fm_def Replace_fm_def
PHcheck_fm_def
pair_fm_def upair_fm_def is_recfun_fm_def fun_apply_fm_def big_union_fm_def
pre_image_fm_def restriction_fm_def image_fm_def fm_defs number1_fm_def
eq_case_fm_def mem_case_fm_def is_tuple_fm_def
by (simp add:nat_simp_union)
moreover
have ?f∈formula
unfolding fm_defs Hfrc_at_fm_def by simp
ultimately
have strong_replacement(##M,λx z. sats(M,?f,[x,z,P,leq,forcerel(P,X)]))
using replacement_ax 1 artyf ⟨X∈M⟩ forcerel_in_M P_in_M leq_in_M by
simp
then
have strong_replacement(##M,λx z.
∃y∈M. pair(##M,x,y,z) & is_wfrec(##M, is_Hfrc_at(##M,P,leq), forcerel(P,X),
x, y))
using repl_sats[of M ?f [P,leq,forcerel(P,X)]] satsf by (simp del:pair_abs)
then
show ?thesis unfolding wfrec_replacement_def by simp
qed

lemma names_below_abs :
[Q∈M;x∈M;nb∈M]  $\implies$  is_names_below(##M,Q,x,nb)  $\longleftrightarrow$  nb = names_below(Q,x)
unfolding is_names_below_def names_below_def
using succ_in_M_iff_zero_in_M cartprod_closed is_ecloseN_abs ecloseN_closed
by auto

lemma names_below_closed:

```

```

 $\llbracket Q \in M ; x \in M \rrbracket \implies \text{names\_below}(Q, x) \in M$ 
unfolding names_below_def
using zero_in_M cartprod_closed ecloseN_closed succ_in_M_if
by simp

lemma names_below_productE :
  assumes  $Q \in M$   $x \in M$ 
   $\wedge A1 A2 A3 A4. A1 \in M \implies A2 \in M \implies A3 \in M \implies A4 \in M \implies R(A1 \times A2 \times A3 \times A4)$ 
  shows  $R(\text{names\_below}(Q, x))$ 
  unfolding names_below_def using assms zero_in_M ecloseN_closed[of x] twoN_in_M
  by auto

lemma forcerel_abs :
   $\llbracket x \in M ; z \in M \rrbracket \implies \text{is_forcerel}(\#\#M, P, x, z) \longleftrightarrow z = \text{forcerel}(P, x)$ 
  unfolding is_forcerel_def forcerel_def
  using frecrel_abs names_below_abs trancr_abs P_in_M twoN_in_M ecloseN_closed
  names_below_closed
   $\text{names\_below\_productE}[\text{of concl: } \lambda p. \text{is\_frecrel}(\#\#M, p, \_) \longleftrightarrow \_ = \text{frecrel}(p)]$ 
  frecrel_closed
  by simp

lemma frc_at_abs:
  assumes  $fnnc \in M$   $z \in M$ 
  shows  $\text{is\_frc\_at}(\#\#M, P, \text{leq}, fnnc, z) \longleftrightarrow z = \text{frc\_at}(P, \text{leq}, fnnc)$ 
proof -
  from assms
  have  $(\exists r \in M. \text{is\_forcerel}(\#\#M, P, fnnc, r) \wedge \text{is\_wfrec}(\#\#M, \text{is\_Hfrc\_at}(\#\#M, P, \text{leq}, r, fnnc, z)) \longleftrightarrow \text{is\_wfrec}(\#\#M, \text{is\_Hfrc\_at}(\#\#M, P, \text{leq}), \text{forcerel}(P, fnnc), fnnc, z))$ 
  using forcerel_abs forcerel_in_M by simp
  then
  show ?thesis
    unfolding frc_at_trancr is_frc_at_def
    using assms wfrec_Hfrc_at[of fnnc] wf_forcerel_trans_forcerel_t relation_forcerel_t
    forcerel_in_M
     $Hfrc\_at\_closed \text{ relation2\_Hfrc\_at\_abs}$ 
     $\text{trans\_wfrec\_abs}[\text{of forcerel}(P, fnnc) \text{ fnnc } z \text{ is\_Hfrc\_at}(\#\#M, P, \text{leq}) \lambda x f.$ 
    bool_of_o(Hfrc(P, leq, x, f))]
    by (simp flip:setclass_iff)
qed

lemma forces_eq'_abs:
   $\llbracket p \in M ; t1 \in M ; t2 \in M \rrbracket \implies \text{is\_forces\_eq}'(\#\#M, P, \text{leq}, p, t1, t2) \longleftrightarrow \text{forces\_eq}'(P, \text{leq}, p, t1, t2)$ 
  unfolding is_forces_eq'_def forces_eq'_def
  using frc_at_abs zero_in_M tuples_in_M by auto

lemma forces_mem'_abs:
   $\llbracket p \in M ; t1 \in M ; t2 \in M \rrbracket \implies \text{is\_forces\_mem}'(\#\#M, P, \text{leq}, p, t1, t2) \longleftrightarrow \text{forces\_mem}'(P, \text{leq}, p, t1, t2)$ 

```

```

unfolding is_forces_mem'_def forces_mem'_def
using frc_at_abs zero_in_M tuples_in_M by auto

lemma forces_neq'_abs :
assumes
  p ∈ M t1 ∈ M t2 ∈ M
shows
  is_forces_neq'(##M,P,leq,p,t1,t2) ↔ forces_neq'(P,leq,p,t1,t2)
proof -
  have q ∈ M if q ∈ P for q
    using that transitivity P_in_M by simp
  then show ?thesis
    unfolding is_forces_neq'_def forces_neq'_def
    using assms forces_eq'_abs pair_in_M_iff
    by (auto,blast)
qed

lemma forces_nmem'_abs :
assumes
  p ∈ M t1 ∈ M t2 ∈ M
shows
  is_forces_nmem'(##M,P,leq,p,t1,t2) ↔ forces_nmem'(P,leq,p,t1,t2)
proof -
  have q ∈ M if q ∈ P for q
    using that transitivity P_in_M by simp
  then show ?thesis
    unfolding is_forces_nmem'_def forces_nmem'_def
    using assms forces_mem'_abs pair_in_M_iff
    by (auto,blast)
qed

end

```

17.7 Forcing for general formulas

definition

```

ren_forces_nand :: i ⇒ i where
  ren_forces_nand(φ) ≡ Exists(And(Equal(0,1),iterates(λp. incr_bv(p)`1,2,φ)))

```

```

lemma ren_forces_nand_type[TC] :
  φ ∈ formula ==> ren_forces_nand(φ) ∈ formula
  unfolding ren_forces_nand_def
  by simp

```

```

lemma arity_ren_forces_nand :
  assumes φ ∈ formula
  shows arity(ren_forces_nand(φ)) ≤ succ(arity(φ))
proof -

```

```

consider (lt)  $1 < \text{arity}(\varphi) \mid (\text{ge}) \neg 1 < \text{arity}(\varphi)$ 
  by auto
then
show ?thesis
proof cases
  case lt
  with  $\varphi \in \_$ 
  have  $2 < \text{succ}(\text{arity}(\varphi)) \ 2 < \text{arity}(\varphi) \# + 2$ 
    using succ_ltI by auto
  with  $\varphi \in \_$ 
  have  $\text{arity}(\text{iterates}(\lambda p. \text{incr\_bv}(p) \cdot 1, 2, \varphi)) = 2\# + \text{arity}(\varphi)$ 
    using arity_incr_bv Lemma lt
    by auto
  with  $\varphi \in \_$ 
  show ?thesis
    unfolding ren_forces_nand_def
    using lt pred_Un_distrib nat_union_abs1 Un_assoc[symmetric] Un_le_compat
    by simp
next
  case ge
  with  $\varphi \in \_$ 
  have  $\text{arity}(\varphi) \leq 1 \ \text{pred}(\text{arity}(\varphi)) \leq 1$ 
    using not_lt_iff_le_le_trans[OF le_pred]
    by simp_all
  with  $\varphi \in \_$ 
  have  $\text{arity}(\text{iterates}(\lambda p. \text{incr\_bv}(p) \cdot 1, 2, \varphi)) = (\text{arity}(\varphi))$ 
    using arity_incr_bv Lemma ge
    by simp
  with  $\text{arity}(\varphi) \leq 1 \wedge \varphi \in \_ \wedge \text{pred}(\_) \leq 1$ 
  show ?thesis
    unfolding ren_forces_nand_def
    using pred_Un_distrib nat_union_abs1 Un_assoc[symmetric] nat_union_abs2
    by simp
qed
qed

lemma sats_ren_forces_nand:
   $[q, P, \text{leq}, o, p] @ \text{env} \in \text{list}(M) \implies \varphi \in \text{formula} \implies$ 
   $\text{sats}(M, \text{ren\_forces\_nand}(\varphi), [q, p, P, \text{leq}, o] @ \text{env}) \longleftrightarrow \text{sats}(M, \varphi, [q, P, \text{leq}, o] @ \text{env})$ 
  unfolding ren_forces_nand_def
  using sats_incr_bv_iff [of __ M __ [q]]
  by simp

```

definition

```

ren_forces_forall ::  $i \Rightarrow i$  where
ren_forces_forall( $\varphi$ ) ≡
  Exists(Exists(Exists(Exists(Exists(

```

```

And(Equal(0,6),And(Equal(1,7),And(Equal(2,8),And(Equal(3,9),
And(Equal(4,5),iterates(λp. incr_bv(p)‘5 , 5, φ)))))))

```

lemma *arity_ren_forces_all* :

assumes $\varphi \in formula$

shows $arity(\text{ren_forces_forall}(\varphi)) = 5 \cup arity(\varphi)$

proof -

consider (*lt*) $5 < arity(\varphi) \mid (ge) \neg 5 < arity(\varphi)$

by auto

then

show ?*thesis*

proof cases

case *lt*

with $\langle \varphi \in \rangle$

have $5 < succ(arity(\varphi))$ $5 < arity(\varphi) \# + 2$ $5 < arity(\varphi) \# + 3$ $5 < arity(\varphi) \# + 4$

using *succ_ltI* **by auto**

with $\langle \varphi \in \rangle$

have $arity(\text{iterates}(\lambda p. \text{incr_bv}(p)‘5, 5, \varphi)) = 5 \# + arity(\varphi)$

using *arity_incr_bv_lemma_lt* **by simp**

with $\langle \varphi \in \rangle$

show ?*thesis*

unfolding *ren_forces_forall_def*

using *pred_Un_distrib nat_union_abs1 Un_assoc[symmetric] nat_union_abs2*

by *simp*

next

case *ge*

with $\langle \varphi \in \rangle$

have $arity(\varphi) \leq 5$ $\text{pred}^{\wedge} 5(arity(\varphi)) \leq 5$

using *not_lt_iff_le_le_trans[OF le_pred]* **by simp_all**

with $\langle \varphi \in \rangle$

have $arity(\text{iterates}(\lambda p. \text{incr_bv}(p)‘5, 5, \varphi)) = arity(\varphi)$

using *arity_incr_bv_lemma_ge* **by simp**

with $\langle arity(\varphi) \leq 5 \rangle \langle \varphi \in \rangle \langle \text{pred}^{\wedge} 5(_) \leq 5 \rangle$

show ?*thesis*

unfolding *ren_forces_forall_def*

using *pred_Un_distrib nat_union_abs1 Un_assoc[symmetric] nat_union_abs2*

by *simp*

qed

qed

lemma *ren_forces_forall_type[TC]* :

$\varphi \in formula \implies \text{ren_forces_forall}(\varphi) \in formula$

unfolding *ren_forces_forall_def* **by simp**

lemma *sats_ren_forces_forall* :

$[x, P, \text{leq}, o, p] @ env \in list(M) \implies \varphi \in formula \implies$

```

  sats(M, ren_forces_forall(φ), [x,p,P,leq,o] @ env)  $\longleftrightarrow$  sats(M, φ, [p,P,leq,o,x]
@ env)
unfolding ren_forces_forall_def
using sats_incr_bv_if [of __ M __ [p,P,leq,o,x]]
by simp

```

definition

```

is_leq :: [i⇒o,i,i,i] ⇒ o where
is_leq(A,l,q,p) ≡ ∃ qp[A]. (pair(A,q,p,qp) ∧ qp ∈ l)

```

```

lemma (in forcing_data) leq_abs[simp]:
[ l ∈ M ; q ∈ M ; p ∈ M ]  $\implies$  is_leq(#M,l,q,p)  $\longleftrightarrow$  ⟨q,p⟩ ∈ l
unfolding is_leq_def using pair_in_M_if by simp

```

definition

```

leq_fm :: [i,i,i] ⇒ i where
leq_fm(leq,q,p) ≡ Exists(And(pair_fm(q#+1,p#+1,0),Member(0,leq#+1)))

```

```

lemma arity_leq_fm :
[leq ∈ nat; q ∈ nat; p ∈ nat]  $\implies$  arity(leq_fm(leq,q,p)) = succ(q) ∪ succ(p) ∪ succ(leq)
unfolding leq_fm_def
using arity_pair_fm pred_Un_distrib nat_simp_union
by auto

```

```

lemma leq_fm_type[TC] :
[leq ∈ nat; q ∈ nat; p ∈ nat]  $\implies$  leq_fm(leq,q,p) ∈ formula
unfolding leq_fm_def by simp

```

```

lemma sats_leq_fm :
[ leq ∈ nat; q ∈ nat; p ∈ nat; env ∈ list(A) ]  $\implies$ 
  sats(A,leq_fm(leq,q,p),env)  $\longleftrightarrow$  is_leq(#A,nth(leq,env),nth(q,env),nth(p,env))
unfolding leq_fm_def is_leq_def by simp

```

17.7.1 The primitive recursion

```

consts forces' :: i⇒i
primrec
  forces'(Member(x,y)) = forces_mem_fm(1,2,0,x#+4,y#+4)
  forces'(Equal(x,y)) = forces_eq_fm(1,2,0,x#+4,y#+4)
  forces'(Nand(p,q)) =
    Neg(Exists(And(Member(0,2),And(leq_fm(3,0,1),And(ren_forces_nand(forces'(p)),
      ren_forces_nand(forces'(q)))))))
  forces'(Forall(p)) = Forall(ren_forces_forall(forces'(p)))

```

definition

```

forces :: i⇒i where

```

```

 $\text{forces}(\varphi) \equiv \text{And}(\text{Member}(0,1), \text{forces}'(\varphi))$ 

lemma  $\text{forces}'\_\text{type}$  [ $\text{TC}$ ]:  $\varphi \in \text{formula} \implies \text{forces}'(\varphi) \in \text{formula}$ 
  by (induct  $\varphi$  set: formula; simp)

lemma  $\text{forces}\_\text{type}$  [ $\text{TC}$ ]:  $\varphi \in \text{formula} \implies \text{forces}(\varphi) \in \text{formula}$ 
  unfolding  $\text{forces}\_\text{def}$  by simp

context  $\text{forcing}\_\text{data}$ 
begin

```

17.8 Forcing for atomic formulas in context

definition

```

 $\text{forces}\_\text{eq} :: [i,i,i] \Rightarrow o \text{ where}$ 
 $\text{forces}\_\text{eq} \equiv \text{forces}\_\text{eq}'(P,\text{leg})$ 

```

definition

```

 $\text{forces}\_\text{mem} :: [i,i,i] \Rightarrow o \text{ where}$ 
 $\text{forces}\_\text{mem} \equiv \text{forces}\_\text{mem}'(P,\text{leg})$ 

```

definition

```

 $\text{is}\_\text{forces}\_\text{eq} :: [i,i,i] \Rightarrow o \text{ where}$ 
 $\text{is}\_\text{forces}\_\text{eq} \equiv \text{is}\_\text{forces}\_\text{eq}'(\#\#M,P,\text{leg})$ 

```

definition

```

 $\text{is}\_\text{forces}\_\text{mem} :: [i,i,i] \Rightarrow o \text{ where}$ 
 $\text{is}\_\text{forces}\_\text{mem} \equiv \text{is}\_\text{forces}\_\text{mem}'(\#\#M,P,\text{leg})$ 

```

```

lemma  $\text{def}\_\text{forces}\_\text{eq}: p \in P \implies \text{forces}\_\text{eq}(p,t1,t2) \longleftrightarrow$ 
   $(\forall s \in \text{domain}(t1) \cup \text{domain}(t2). \forall q. q \in P \wedge q \preceq p \longrightarrow$ 
     $(\text{forces}\_\text{mem}(q,s,t1) \longleftrightarrow \text{forces}\_\text{mem}(q,s,t2)))$ 
  unfolding  $\text{forces}\_\text{eq}\_\text{def}$   $\text{forces}\_\text{mem}\_\text{def}$   $\text{forces}\_\text{eq}'\_\text{def}$   $\text{forces}\_\text{mem}'\_\text{def}$ 
  using  $\text{def}\_\text{frc}\_\text{at}[\text{of } p \ 0 \ t1 \ t2]$  unfolding  $\text{bool}\_\text{of}\_o\_\text{def}$ 
  by auto

```

```

lemma  $\text{def}\_\text{forces}\_\text{mem}: p \in P \implies \text{forces}\_\text{mem}(p,t1,t2) \longleftrightarrow$ 
   $(\forall v \in P. v \preceq p \longrightarrow$ 
     $(\exists q. \exists s. \exists r. r \in P \wedge q \in P \wedge q \preceq v \wedge \langle s,r \rangle \in t2 \wedge q \preceq r \wedge \text{forces}\_\text{eq}(q,t1,s)))$ 
  unfolding  $\text{forces}\_\text{eq}'\_\text{def}$   $\text{forces}\_\text{mem}'\_\text{def}$   $\text{forces}\_\text{eq}\_\text{def}$   $\text{forces}\_\text{mem}\_\text{def}$ 
  using  $\text{def}\_\text{frc}\_\text{at}[\text{of } p \ 1 \ t1 \ t2]$  unfolding  $\text{bool}\_\text{of}\_o\_\text{def}$ 
  by auto

```

```

lemma  $\text{forces}\_\text{eq}\_\text{abs}:$ 
   $\llbracket p \in M ; t1 \in M ; t2 \in M \rrbracket \implies \text{is}\_\text{forces}\_\text{eq}(p,t1,t2) \longleftrightarrow \text{forces}\_\text{eq}(p,t1,t2)$ 
  unfolding  $\text{is}\_\text{forces}\_\text{eq}\_\text{def}$   $\text{forces}\_\text{eq}\_\text{def}$ 

```

```

using forces_eq'_abs by simp

lemma forces_mem_abs :
   $\llbracket p \in M ; t1 \in M ; t2 \in M \rrbracket \implies \text{is\_forces\_mem}(p, t1, t2) \longleftrightarrow \text{forces\_mem}(p, t1, t2)$ 
  unfolding is_forces_mem_def forces_mem_def
  using forces_mem'_abs by simp

lemma sats_forces_eq_fm:
  assumes p ∈ nat l ∈ nat q ∈ nat t1 ∈ nat t2 ∈ nat env ∈ list(M)
  nth(p, env) = P nth(l, env) = leq
  shows sats(M, forces_eq_fm(p, l, q, t1, t2), env)  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
    is_forces_eq(nth(q, env), nth(t1, env), nth(t2, env))
  unfolding forces_eq_fm_def is_forces_eq_def is_forces_eq'_def
  using assms sats_is_tuple_fm sats_frc_at_fm
  by simp

lemma sats_forces_mem_fm:
  assumes p ∈ nat l ∈ nat q ∈ nat t1 ∈ nat t2 ∈ nat env ∈ list(M)
  nth(p, env) = P nth(l, env) = leq
  shows sats(M, forces_mem_fm(p, l, q, t1, t2), env)  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
    is_forces_mem(nth(q, env), nth(t1, env), nth(t2, env))
  unfolding forces_mem_fm_def is_forces_mem_def is_forces_mem'_def
  using assms sats_is_tuple_fm sats_frc_at_fm
  by simp

definition
  forces_neq :: [i, i, i]  $\Rightarrow$  o where
  forces_neq(p, t1, t2)  $\equiv$   $\neg (\exists q \in P. q \leq p \wedge \text{forces\_eq}(q, t1, t2))$ 

definition
  forces_nmem :: [i, i, i]  $\Rightarrow$  o where
  forces_nmem(p, t1, t2)  $\equiv$   $\neg (\exists q \in P. q \leq p \wedge \text{forces\_mem}(q, t1, t2))$ 

lemma forces_neq :
  forces_neq(p, t1, t2)  $\longleftrightarrow$  forces_neq'(P, leq, p, t1, t2)
  unfolding forces_neq_def forces_neq'_def forces_eq_def by simp

lemma forces_nmem :
  forces_nmem(p, t1, t2)  $\longleftrightarrow$  forces_nmem'(P, leq, p, t1, t2)
  unfolding forces_nmem_def forces_nmem'_def forces_mem_def by simp

lemma sats_forces_Member :
  assumes x ∈ nat y ∈ nat env ∈ list(M)
  nth(x, env) = xx nth(y, env) = yy q ∈ M
  shows sats(M, forces(Member(x, y)), [q, P, leq, one]@env)  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
    (q ∈ P  $\wedge$  is_forces_mem(q, xx, yy))

```

```

unfolding forces_def
using assms sats_forces_mem_fm P_in_M leq_in_M one_in_M
by simp

lemma sats_forces_Equal :
assumes x $\in$ nat y $\in$ nat env $\in$ list(M)
nth(x,env)=xx nth(y,env)=yy q $\in$ M
shows sats(M,forces(Equal(x,y)),[q,P,leq,one]@env)  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
(q $\in$ P  $\wedge$  is_forces_eq(q,xx,yy))
unfolding forces_def
using assms sats_forces_eq_fm P_in_M leq_in_M one_in_M
by simp

lemma sats_forces_Nand :
assumes  $\varphi \in$ formula  $\psi \in$ formula env $\in$ list(M) p $\in$ M
shows sats(M,forces(Nand( $\varphi, \psi$ )),[p,P,leq,one]@env)  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
(p $\in$ P  $\wedge$   $\neg(\exists q \in M. q \in P \wedge \text{is\_leq}(\#\#M, leq, q, p) \wedge$ 
(sats(M,forces'( $\varphi$ ),[q,P,leq,one]@env)  $\wedge$  sats(M,forces'( $\psi$ ),[q,P,leq,one]@env))))
unfolding forces_def using sats_leq_fm assms sats_ren_forces_nand P_in_M
leq_in_M one_in_M
by simp

lemma sats_forces_Neg :
assumes  $\varphi \in$ formula env $\in$ list(M) p $\in$ M
shows sats(M,forces(Neg( $\varphi$ )),[p,P,leq,one]@env)  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
(p $\in$ P  $\wedge$   $\neg(\exists q \in M. q \in P \wedge \text{is\_leq}(\#\#M, leq, q, p) \wedge$ 
(sats(M,forces'( $\varphi$ ),[q,P,leq,one]@env)))
unfolding Neg_def using assms sats_forces_Nand
by simp

lemma sats_forces_Forall :
assumes  $\varphi \in$ formula env $\in$ list(M) p $\in$ M
shows sats(M,forces(Forall( $\varphi$ )),[p,P,leq,one]@env)  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
p $\in$ P  $\wedge$  ( $\forall x \in M.$  sats(M,forces'( $\varphi$ ),[p,P,leq,one,x]@env))
unfolding forces_def using assms sats_ren_forces_forall P_in_M leq_in_M
one_in_M
by simp

end

```

17.9 The arity of forces

```

lemma arity_forces_at:
assumes x  $\in$  nat y  $\in$  nat
shows arity(forces(Member(x, y))) = (succ(x)  $\cup$  succ(y)) #+ 4
arity(forces(Equal(x, y))) = (succ(x)  $\cup$  succ(y)) #+ 4
unfolding forces_def
using assms arity_forces_mem_fm arity_forces_eq_fm succ_Un_distrib nat_simp_union
by auto

```

```

lemma arity_forces':
  assumes φ∈formula
  shows arity(forces'(φ)) ≤ arity(φ) #+ 4
  using assms
proof (induct set:formula)
  case (Member x y)
  then
  show ?case
    using arity_forces_mem_fm succ_Un_distrib nat_simp_union
    by simp
  next
  case (Equal x y)
  then
  show ?case
    using arity_forces_eq_fm succ_Un_distrib nat_simp_union
    by simp
  next
  case (Nand φ ψ)
  let ?φ' = ren_forces_nand(forces'(φ))
  let ?ψ' = ren_forces_nand(forces'(ψ))
  have arity(leq_fm(3, 0, 1)) = 4
    using arity_leq_fm succ_Un_distrib nat_simp_union
    by simp
  have 3 ≤ (4#+arity(φ)) ∪ (4#+arity(ψ)) (is _ ≤ ?rhs)
    using nat_simp_union by simp
  from ⟨φ∈_⟩ Nand
  have pred(arity(?φ')) ≤ ?rhs pred(arity(?ψ')) ≤ ?rhs
  proof -
    from ⟨φ∈_⟩ ⟨ψ∈_⟩
    have A:pred(arity(?φ')) ≤ arity(forces'(φ))
      pred(arity(?ψ')) ≤ arity(forces'(ψ))
      using pred_mono[OF _ arity_ren_forces_nand] pred_succ_eq
      by simp_all
    from Nand
    have 3 ∪ arity(forces'(φ)) ≤ arity(φ) #+ 4
      3 ∪ arity(forces'(ψ)) ≤ arity(ψ) #+ 4
      using Un_le by simp_all
    with Nand
    show pred(arity(?φ')) ≤ ?rhs
      pred(arity(?ψ')) ≤ ?rhs
      using le_trans[OF A(1)] le_trans[OF A(2)] le_Un_iff
      by simp_all
  qed
  with Nand ⟨_=4⟩
  show ?case
    using pred_Un_distrib Un_assoc[symmetric] succ_Un_distrib nat_union_abs1
    Un_leI3[OF ⟨3 ≤ ?rhs⟩]
    by simp

```

```

next
  case (Forall  $\varphi$ )
  let ? $\varphi'$  = ren_forces_forall(forces'( $\varphi$ ))
  show ?case
  proof (cases arity( $\varphi$ ) = 0)
    case True
    with Forall
    show ?thesis
    proof -
      from Forall True
      have arity(forces'( $\varphi$ )) ≤ 5
        using le_trans[of _ 4 5] by auto
      with ⟨ $\varphi \in \_$ ⟩
      have arity(? $\varphi'$ ) ≤ 5
        using arity_ren_forces_all[OF forces'_type[OF ⟨ $\varphi \in \_$ ⟩]] nat_union_abs2
        by auto
      with Forall True
      show ?thesis
        using pred_mono[OF _ ⟨arity(? $\varphi')$  ≤ 5⟩]
        by simp
    qed
  next
    case False
    with Forall
    show ?thesis
    proof -
      from Forall False
      have arity(? $\varphi')$  = 5 ∪ arity(forces'( $\varphi$ ))
        arity(forces'( $\varphi$ )) ≤ 5 #+ arity( $\varphi$ )
        4 ≤ succ(succ(succ(arity( $\varphi$ ))))
      using Ord_0_lt arity_ren_forces_all
        le_trans[OF _ add_le_mono[of 4 5, OF _ le_refl]]
        by auto
      with ⟨ $\varphi \in \_$ ⟩
      have 5 ∪ arity(forces'( $\varphi$ )) ≤ 5 #+ arity( $\varphi$ )
        using nat_simp_union by auto
      with ⟨ $\varphi \in \_$ ⟩ ⟨arity(? $\varphi')$  = 5 ∪ ⟩
      show ?thesis
        using pred_Un_distrib_succ_pred_eq[OF _ ⟨arity( $\varphi$ ) ≠ 0⟩]
          pred_mono[OF Forall(2)] Un_le[OF ⟨4 ≤ succ(_)|⟩]
        by simp
    qed
  qed
  qed
lemma arity_forces :
  assumes  $\varphi \in formula$ 
  shows arity(forces( $\varphi$ )) ≤ 4 #+ arity( $\varphi$ )
  unfolding forces_def

```

```

using assms arity_forces' le_trans nat_simp_union by auto

lemma arity_forces_le :
assumes φ∈formula n∈nat arity(φ) ≤ n
shows arity(forces(φ)) ≤ 4#n
using assms le_trans[OF _ add_le_mono[OF le_refl[of 5] <arity(φ)≤_>]] arity_forces
by auto
end

```

18 The Forcing Theorems

```

theory Forcing_Theorems
imports
Forces_Definition

```

```
begin
```

```

context forcing_data
begin

```

18.1 The forcing relation in context

```

abbreviation Forces :: [i, i, i] ⇒ o (⟨_ ⊢ _ _⟩ [36,36,36] 60) where
p ⊢ φ env ≡ M, ([p,P,leq,one] @ env) ⊨ forces(φ)

```

```

lemma Collect_forces :
assumes
fty: φ∈formula and
far: arity(φ)≤length(env) and
envty: env∈list(M)
shows
{p∈P . p ⊢ φ env} ∈ M
proof -
have z∈P ==> z∈M for z
using P_in_M transitivity[of z P] by simp
moreover
have separation(##M,λp. (p ⊢ φ env))
using separation_ax arity_forces far fty P_in_M leq_in_M one_in_M
envty arity_forces_le
by simp
then
have Collect(P,λp. (p ⊢ φ env)) ∈ M
using separation_closed P_in_M by simp
then show ?thesis by simp
qed

```

```

lemma forces_mem_iff_dense_below: p∈P ==> forces_mem(p,t1,t2) ↔ dense_below(

```

$\{q \in P. \exists s. \exists r. r \in P \wedge \langle s, r \rangle \in t2 \wedge q \leq r \wedge \text{forces_eq}(q, t1, s)\}$
 $, p)$
using *def_forces_mem*[of *p t1 t2*] **by** *blast*

18.2 Kunen 2013, Lemma IV.2.37(a)

```

lemma strengthening_eq:
assumes p ∈ P r ∈ P r ≤ p forces_eq(p, t1, t2)
shows forces_eq(r, t1, t2)
using assms def_forces_mem[of t1 t2] leq_transD by blast

```

18.3 Kunen 2013, Lemma IV.2.37(a)

```

lemma strengthening_mem:
assumes p ∈ P r ∈ P r ≤ p forces_mem(p, t1, t2)
shows forces_mem(r, t1, t2)
using assms forces_mem_iff_dense_below dense_below_under by auto

```

18.4 Kunen 2013, Lemma IV.2.37(b)

```

lemma density_mem:
assumes p ∈ P
shows forces_mem(p, t1, t2)  $\longleftrightarrow$  dense_below( $\{q \in P. \text{forces\_mem}(q, t1, t2)\}$ , p)
proof
assume forces_mem(p, t1, t2)
with assms
show dense_below( $\{q \in P. \text{forces\_mem}(q, t1, t2)\}$ , p)
using forces_mem_iff_dense_below strengthening_mem[of p] ideal_dense_below
by auto
next
assume dense_below( $\{q \in P. \text{forces\_mem}(q, t1, t2)\}$ , p)
with assms
have dense_below( $\{q \in P.$ 
dense_below( $\{q' \in P. \exists s. r. r \in P \wedge \langle s, r \rangle \in t2 \wedge q' \leq r \wedge \text{forces\_eq}(q', t1, s)\}$ , q)  

 $\}, p)$ 
using forces_mem_iff_dense_below by simp
with assms
show forces_mem(p, t1, t2)
using dense_below_dense_below forces_mem_iff_dense_below[of p t1 t2] by  

blast
qed

```

```

lemma aux_density_eq:
assumes
dense_below( $\{q' \in P. \forall q. q \in P \wedge q \leq q' \longrightarrow \text{forces\_mem}(q, s, t1) \longleftrightarrow \text{forces\_mem}(q, s, t2)\}$ , p)
forces_mem(q, s, t1) q ∈ P p ∈ P q ≤ p
shows
dense_below( $\{r \in P. \text{forces\_mem}(r, s, t2)\}$ , q)

```

```

proof
  fix r
  assume r ∈ P r ≤ q
  moreover from this and ⟨p ∈ P⟩ ⟨q ≤ p⟩ ⟨q ∈ P⟩
  have r ≤ p
    using leq_transD by simp
  moreover
    note ⟨forces_mem(q,s,t1)⟩ ⟨dense_below( _,p)⟩ ⟨q ∈ P⟩
    ultimately
      obtain q1 where q1 ≤ r q1 ∈ P forces_mem(q1,s,t2)
        using strengthening_mem[of q _ s t1] leq_reflI leq_transD[of _ r q] by blast
      then
        show ∃ d ∈ {r ∈ P . forces_mem(r, s, t2)}. d ∈ P ∧ d ≤ r
          by blast
    qed

```

```

lemma density_eq:
  assumes p ∈ P
  shows forces_eq(p,t1,t2) ←→ dense_below({q ∈ P. forces_eq(q,t1,t2)},p)
proof
  assume forces_eq(p,t1,t2)
  with ⟨p ∈ P⟩
  show dense_below({q ∈ P. forces_eq(q,t1,t2)},p)
    using strengthening_eq ideal_dense_below by auto
next
  assume dense_below({q ∈ P. forces_eq(q,t1,t2)},p)
  {
    fix s q
    let ?D1 = {q' ∈ P. ∀ s ∈ domain(t1) ∪ domain(t2). ∀ q. q ∈ P ∧ q ≤ q' →
      forces_mem(q,s,t1) ←→ forces_mem(q,s,t2)}
    let ?D2 = {q' ∈ P. ∀ q. q ∈ P ∧ q ≤ q' → forces_mem(q,s,t1) ←→ forces_mem(q,s,t2)}
    assume s ∈ domain(t1) ∪ domain(t2)
    then
      have ?D1 ⊆ ?D2 by blast
      with ⟨dense_below( _,p)⟩
      have dense_below({q' ∈ P. ∀ s ∈ domain(t1) ∪ domain(t2). ∀ q. q ∈ P ∧ q ≤ q' →
        forces_mem(q,s,t1) ←→ forces_mem(q,s,t2)}},p)
        using dense_below_cong'[OF ⟨p ∈ P⟩ def_forces_eq[of _ t1 t2]] by simp
      with ⟨p ∈ P⟩ ⟨?D1 ⊆ ?D2⟩
      have dense_below({q' ∈ P. ∀ q. q ∈ P ∧ q ≤ q' →
        forces_mem(q,s,t1) ←→ forces_mem(q,s,t2)}},p)
        using dense_below_mono by simp
    moreover from this
    have dense_below({q' ∈ P. ∀ q. q ∈ P ∧ q ≤ q' →
      forces_mem(q,s,t2) ←→ forces_mem(q,s,t1)}},p)
        by blast
    moreover

```

```

assume  $q \in P$   $q \leq p$ 
moreover
note  $\langle p \in P \rangle$ 
ultimately
have  $\text{forces\_mem}(q, s, t1) \implies \text{dense\_below}(\{r \in P. \text{forces\_mem}(r, s, t2)\}, q)$ 
     $\text{forces\_mem}(q, s, t2) \implies \text{dense\_below}(\{r \in P. \text{forces\_mem}(r, s, t1)\}, q)$ 
    using aux_density_eq by simp_all
then
have  $\text{forces\_mem}(q, s, t1) \longleftrightarrow \text{forces\_mem}(q, s, t2)$ 
    using density_mem[OF ⟨q ∈ P⟩] by blast
}
with  $\langle p \in P \rangle$ 
show  $\text{forces\_eq}(p, t1, t2)$  using def_forces_eq by blast
qed

```

18.5 Kunen 2013, Lemma IV.2.38

```

lemma  $\text{not\_forces\_neq}$ :
assumes  $p \in P$ 
shows  $\text{forces\_eq}(p, t1, t2) \longleftrightarrow \neg (\exists q \in P. q \leq p \wedge \text{forces\_neq}(q, t1, t2))$ 
using assms density_eq unfolding forces_neq_def by blast

lemma  $\text{not\_forces\_nmem}$ :
assumes  $p \in P$ 
shows  $\text{forces\_mem}(p, t1, t2) \longleftrightarrow \neg (\exists q \in P. q \leq p \wedge \text{forces\_nmem}(q, t1, t2))$ 
using assms density_mem unfolding forces_nmem_def by blast

```

```

lemma  $\text{sats\_forces\_Nand}'$ :
assumes
 $p \in P \quad \varphi \in \text{formula} \quad \psi \in \text{formula} \quad \text{env} \in \text{list}(M)$ 
shows
 $M, [p, P, \text{leq}, \text{one}] @ \text{env} \models \text{forces}(\text{Nand}(\varphi, \psi)) \longleftrightarrow$ 
 $\neg (\exists q \in M. q \in P \wedge \text{is\_leq}(\#M, \text{leq}, q, p) \wedge$ 
 $M, [q, P, \text{leq}, \text{one}] @ \text{env} \models \text{forces}(\varphi) \wedge$ 
 $M, [q, P, \text{leq}, \text{one}] @ \text{env} \models \text{forces}(\psi))$ 
using assms sats_forces_Nand[OF assms(2-4) transitivity[OF ⟨p ∈ P⟩]]
P_in_M leq_in_M one_in_M unfolding forces_def by simp

```

```

lemma  $\text{sats\_forces\_Neg}'$ :
assumes
 $p \in P \quad \text{env} \in \text{list}(M) \quad \varphi \in \text{formula}$ 
shows
 $M, [p, P, \text{leq}, \text{one}] @ \text{env} \models \text{forces}(\text{Neg}(\varphi)) \longleftrightarrow$ 

```

```

 $\neg(\exists q \in M. q \in P \wedge is\_leq(\#M, leq, q, p) \wedge$ 
 $M, [q, P, leq, one]@env \models forces(\varphi))$ 
using assms sats_forces_Neg transitivity
P_in_M leq_in_M one_in_M unfolding forces_def
by (simp, blast)

lemma sats_forces_Forall':
assumes
 $p \in P \text{ env} \in list(M) \varphi \in formula$ 
shows
 $M, [p, P, leq, one] @ env \models forces(Forall(\varphi)) \longleftrightarrow$ 
 $(\forall x \in M. M, [p, P, leq, one, x] @ env \models forces(\varphi))$ 
using assms sats_forces_Forall transitivity
P_in_M leq_in_M one_in_M sats_ren_forces_forall unfolding forces_def
by simp

```

18.6 The relation of forcing and atomic formulas

```

lemma Forces_Equal:
assumes
 $p \in P t1 \in M t2 \in M env \in list(M) nth(n, env) = t1 nth(m, env) = t2 n \in nat m \in nat$ 
shows
 $(p \Vdash Equal(n, m) env) \longleftrightarrow forces_eq(p, t1, t2)$ 
using assms sats_forces_Equal forces_eq_abs transitivity P_in_M
by simp

```

```

lemma Forces_Member:
assumes
 $p \in P t1 \in M t2 \in M env \in list(M) nth(n, env) = t1 nth(m, env) = t2 n \in nat m \in nat$ 
shows
 $(p \Vdash Member(n, m) env) \longleftrightarrow forces_mem(p, t1, t2)$ 
using assms sats_forces_Member forces_mem_abs transitivity P_in_M
by simp

```

```

lemma Forces_Neg:
assumes
 $p \in P env \in list(M) \varphi \in formula$ 
shows
 $(p \Vdash Neg(\varphi) env) \longleftrightarrow \neg(\exists q \in M. q \in P \wedge q \leq p \wedge (q \Vdash \varphi env))$ 
using assms sats_forces_Neg' transitivity
P_in_M pair_in_M_iff leq_in_M leq_abs by simp

```

18.7 The relation of forcing and connectives

```

lemma Forces_Nand:
assumes
 $p \in P env \in list(M) \varphi \in formula \psi \in formula$ 
shows
 $(p \Vdash Nand(\varphi, \psi) env) \longleftrightarrow \neg(\exists q \in M. q \in P \wedge q \leq p \wedge (q \Vdash \varphi env) \wedge (q \Vdash \psi env))$ 
using assms sats_forces_Nand' transitivity

```

```

P_in_M pair_in_M_iff leq_in_M leq_abs by simp

lemma Forces_And_aux:
assumes
  p ∈ P env ∈ list(M) φ ∈ formula ψ ∈ formula
shows
  p ⊢ And(φ,ψ) env ↔ ( ∀ q ∈ M. q ⊣ p → ( ∃ r ∈ M. r ⊣ p ∧ r ⊣ q ∧ (r ⊢ φ env) ∧ (r ⊢ ψ env)) )
  unfolding And_def using assms Forces_Neg Forces_Nand by (auto simp only:)

lemma Forces_And_iff_dense_below:
assumes
  p ∈ P env ∈ list(M) φ ∈ formula ψ ∈ formula
shows
  (p ⊢ And(φ,ψ) env) ↔ dense_below({r ∈ P. (r ⊢ φ env) ∧ (r ⊢ ψ env)},p)
  unfolding dense_below_def using Forces_And_aux assms
  by (auto dest:transitivity[OF _ P_in_M]; rename_tac q; drule_tac x=q in bspec)+

lemma Forces_Forall:
assumes
  p ∈ P env ∈ list(M) φ ∈ formula
shows
  (p ⊢ Forall(φ) env) ↔ ( ∀ x ∈ M. (p ⊢ φ ([x] @ env)) )
  using sats_forces_Forall' assms by simp

bundle some_rules = elem_of_val_pair [dest] SepReplace_iff [simp del] SepReplace_iff[iff]

context
  includes some_rules
begin

lemma elem_of_val: ∃ θ. ∃ p ∈ P. p ∈ G ∧ ⟨θ, p⟩ ∈ π ∧ val(G, θ) = x ⇒ x ∈ val(G, π)
  by (subst def_val, auto)

lemma GenExtD: x ∈ M[G] ↔ ( ∃ τ ∈ M. x = val(G, τ) )
  unfolding GenExt_def by simp

lemma left_in_M : tau ∈ M ⇒ ⟨a, b⟩ ∈ tau ⇒ a ∈ M
  using fst_snd_closed[of ⟨a, b⟩] transitivity by auto

```

18.8 Kunen 2013, Lemma IV.2.29

```

lemma generic_inter_dense_below:
assumes D ∈ M M_generic(G) dense_below(D, p) p ∈ G
shows D ∩ G ≠ ∅
proof -

```

```

let ?D={q∈P. p⊥q ∨ q∈D}
have dense(?D)
proof
fix r
assume r∈P
show ∃ d∈{q ∈ P . p ⊥ q ∨ q ∈ D}. d ≤ r
proof (cases p ⊥ r)
case True
with ⟨r∈P⟩

show ?thesis using leq_refl[of r] by (intro bexI) (blast+)
next
case False
then
obtain s where s∈P s≤p s≤r by blast
with assms ⟨r∈P⟩
show ?thesis
using dense_belowD[OF assms(3), of s] leq_transD[of _ s r]
by blast
qed
qed
have ?D⊆P by auto

let ?d_fm=Or(Neg(compat_in_fm(1,2,3,0)),Member(0,4))
have 1:p∈M
using ⟨M_generic(G)⟩ M_genericD transitivity[OF _ P_in_M]
⟨p∈G⟩ by simp
moreover
have ?d_fm∈formula by simp
moreover
have arity(?d_fm) = 5 unfolding compat_in_fm_def pair_fm_def upair_fm_def
by (simp add: nat_union_abs1 Un_commute)
moreover
have (M, [q,P,leq,p,D] ⊢ ?d_fm) ←→ (¬ is_compat_in(##M,P,leq,p,q) ∨
q∈D)
if q∈M for q
using that sats_compat_in_fm P_in_M leq_in_M 1 ⟨D∈M⟩ by simp
moreover
have (¬ is_compat_in(##M,P,leq,p,q) ∨ q∈D) ←→ p⊥q ∨ q∈D if q∈M for q
unfolding compat_def using that compat_in_abs P_in_M leq_in_M 1 by
simp
ultimately
have ?D∈M using Collect_in_M_4p[of ?d_fm _ _ _ _ λx y z w h. w⊥x ∨
x∈h]
P_in_M leq_in_M ⟨D∈M⟩ by simp
note asm = ⟨M_generic(G)⟩ ⟨dense(?D)⟩ ⟨?D⊆P⟩ ⟨?D∈M⟩
obtain x where x∈G x∈?D using M_generic_denseD[OF asm]
by force
moreover from this and ⟨M_generic(G)⟩

```

```

have  $x \in D$ 
  using  $M\_generic\_compatD[OF \langle p \in G \rangle, of x]$ 
     $leq\_reflI compatI[of \_ p \_ x] \text{ by } force$ 
ultimately
show ?thesis by auto
qed

```

18.9 Auxiliary results for Lemma IV.2.40(a)

```

lemma IV240a_mem_Collect:
assumes
 $\pi \in M \quad \tau \in M$ 
shows
 $\{q \in P. \exists \sigma. \exists r. r \in P \wedge \langle \sigma, r \rangle \in \tau \wedge q \leq r \wedge forces\_eq(q, \pi, \sigma)\} \in M$ 
proof -
  let ?rel_pred =  $\lambda M x a1 a2 a3 a4. \exists \sigma[M]. \exists r[M]. \exists \sigma r[M].$ 
     $r \in a1 \wedge pair(M, \sigma, r, \sigma r) \wedge \sigma r \in a4 \wedge is\_leq(M, a2, x, r) \wedge is\_forces\_eq'(M, a1, a2, x, a3, \sigma)$ 
  let ?φ =  $Exists(Exists(Exists(And(Member(1, 4), And(pair_fm(2, 1, 0),
    And(Member(0, 7), And(leq_fm(5, 3, 1), forces_eq_fm(4, 5, 3, 6, 2)))))))$ 
  have  $\sigma \in M \wedge r \in M \text{ if } \langle \sigma, r \rangle \in \tau \text{ for } \sigma r$ 
    using that  $\langle \tau \in M \rangle \text{ pair\_in\_M\_iff transitivity}[of \langle \sigma, r \rangle \tau] \text{ by } simp$ 
  then
    have ?rel_pred( $\# \# M, q, P, leq, \pi, \tau$ )  $\longleftrightarrow (\exists \sigma. \exists r. r \in P \wedge \langle \sigma, r \rangle \in \tau \wedge q \leq r \wedge forces\_eq(q, \pi, \sigma))$ 
    if  $q \in M \text{ for } q$ 
    unfolding forces_eq_def using assms that  $P\_in\_M leq\_in\_M leq\_abs forces\_eq'\_abs$ 
     $pair\_in\_M\_iff$ 
    by auto
  moreover
  have  $(M, [q, P, leq, \pi, \tau]) \models ?\varphi \longleftrightarrow ?rel\_pred(\# \# M, q, P, leq, \pi, \tau) \text{ if } q \in M \text{ for } q$ 
    using assms that  $sats\_forces\_eq'\_fm sats\_leq\_fm P\_in\_M leq\_in\_M$  by simp
  moreover
  have ?φ ∈ formula by simp
  moreover
  have arity(?φ) = 5
    unfolding leq_fm_def pair_fm_def upair_fm_def
    using arity_forces_eq_fm by (simp add:nat_simp_union Un_commute)
  ultimately
  show ?thesis
    unfolding forces_eq_def using P_in_M_leq_in_M_assms
      Collect_in_M_4p[of ?φ]
         $\lambda q a1 a2 a3 a4. \exists \sigma. \exists r. r \in a1 \wedge \langle \sigma, r \rangle \in \tau \wedge q \leq r \wedge forces\_eq'(a1, a2, q, a3, \sigma)]$ 
  by simp
qed

```

```

lemma IV240a_mem:
assumes
 $M\_generic(G) \quad p \in G \quad \pi \in M \quad \tau \in M \quad forces\_mem(p, \pi, \tau)$ 

```

$\bigwedge q \sigma. q \in P \implies q \in G \implies \sigma \in \text{domain}(\tau) \implies \text{forces_eq}(q, \pi, \sigma) \implies$
 $\text{val}(G, \pi) = \text{val}(G, \sigma)$
shows
 $\text{val}(G, \pi) \in \text{val}(G, \tau)$
proof (*intro elem_of_valI*)
let ?D = { $q \in P. \exists \sigma. \exists r. r \in P \wedge \langle \sigma, r \rangle \in \tau \wedge q \leq r \wedge \text{forces_eq}(q, \pi, \sigma)$ }
from ⟨M_generic(G)⟩ ⟨p ∈ G⟩
have p ∈ P by blast
moreover
note ⟨π ∈ M⟩ ⟨τ ∈ M⟩
ultimately
have ?D ∈ M using IV240a_mem_Collect by simp
moreover from assms ⟨p ∈ P⟩
have dense_below(?D, p)
using forces_mem_iff_dense_below by simp
moreover
note ⟨M_generic(G)⟩ ⟨p ∈ G⟩
ultimately
obtain q where q ∈ G q ∈ ?D using generic_inter_dense_below by blast
then
obtain σ r where r ∈ P ⟨σ, r⟩ ∈ τ q ≤ r forces_eq(q, π, σ) by blast
moreover from this and ⟨q ∈ G⟩ assms
have r ∈ G val(G, π) = val(G, σ) by blast+
ultimately
show ∃ σ. ∃ p ∈ P. p ∈ G ∧ ⟨σ, p⟩ ∈ τ ∧ val(G, σ) = val(G, π) by auto
qed

lemma refl_forces_eq:p ∈ P \implies forces_eq(p, x, x)
using def_forces_eq by simp

lemma forces_memI: ⟨σ, r⟩ ∈ τ \implies p ∈ P \implies r ∈ P \implies p ≤ r \implies forces_mem(p, σ, τ)
using refl_forces_eq[of _ σ] leq_transD leq_reflI
by (blast intro: forces_mem_iff_dense_below[THEN iffD2])

lemma IV240a_eq_1st_incl:
assumes
M_generic(G) p ∈ G forces_eq(p, τ, θ)
and
IH: $\bigwedge q \sigma. q \in P \implies q \in G \implies \sigma \in \text{domain}(\tau) \cup \text{domain}(\vartheta) \implies$
 $(\text{forces_mem}(q, \sigma, \tau) \longrightarrow \text{val}(G, \sigma) \in \text{val}(G, \tau)) \wedge$
 $(\text{forces_mem}(q, \sigma, \vartheta) \longrightarrow \text{val}(G, \sigma) \in \text{val}(G, \vartheta))$

shows
 $\text{val}(G, \tau) \subseteq \text{val}(G, \vartheta)$
proof
fix x

```

assume  $x \in val(G, \tau)$ 
then
obtain  $\sigma r$  where  $\langle \sigma, r \rangle \in \tau$   $r \in G$   $val(G, \sigma) = x$  by blast
moreover from this and  $\langle p \in G \rangle \langle M\_generic(G) \rangle$ 
obtain  $q$  where  $q \in G$   $q \leq p$   $q \leq r$  by force
moreover from this and  $\langle p \in G \rangle \langle M\_generic(G) \rangle$ 
have  $q \in P$   $p \in P$  by blast+
moreover from calculation and  $\langle M\_generic(G) \rangle$ 
have forces_mem( $q, \sigma, \tau$ )
using forces_memI by blast
moreover
note  $\langle forces\_eq(p, \tau, \vartheta) \rangle$ 
ultimately
have forces_mem( $q, \sigma, \vartheta$ )
using def_forces_eq by blast
with  $\langle q \in P \rangle \langle q \in G \rangle IH[\text{of } q \sigma] \langle \langle \sigma, r \rangle \in \tau \rangle \langle val(G, \sigma) = x \rangle$ 
show  $x \in val(G, \vartheta)$  by (blast)
qed

```

lemma IV240a_eq_2nd_incl:

assumes

$M_generic(G)$ $p \in G$ forces_eq(p, τ, ϑ)

and

$IH: \bigwedge q \sigma. q \in P \implies q \in G \implies \sigma \in domain(\tau) \cup domain(\vartheta) \implies$

$(forces_mem(q, \sigma, \tau) \implies val(G, \sigma) \in val(G, \tau)) \wedge$

$(forces_mem(q, \sigma, \vartheta) \implies val(G, \sigma) \in val(G, \vartheta))$

shows

$val(G, \vartheta) \subseteq val(G, \tau)$

proof

fix x

assume $x \in val(G, \vartheta)$

then

obtain σr where $\langle \sigma, r \rangle \in \vartheta$ $r \in G$ $val(G, \sigma) = x$ **by** blast

moreover from this and $\langle p \in G \rangle \langle M_generic(G) \rangle$

obtain q where $q \in G$ $q \leq p$ $q \leq r$ **by** force

moreover from this and $\langle p \in G \rangle \langle M_generic(G) \rangle$

have $q \in P$ $p \in P$ **by** blast+

moreover from calculation and $\langle M_generic(G) \rangle$

have forces_mem(q, σ, ϑ)
 using forces_memI **by** blast
moreover
note $\langle forces_eq(p, \tau, \vartheta) \rangle$
ultimately
have forces_mem(q, σ, τ)
 using def_forces_eq **by** blast
with $\langle q \in P \rangle \langle q \in G \rangle IH[\text{of } q \sigma] \langle \langle \sigma, r \rangle \in \vartheta \rangle \langle val(G, \sigma) = x \rangle$
show $x \in val(G, \tau)$ **by** (blast)
qed

lemma *IV240a_eq*:
assumes
 $M_{\text{generic}}(G) \ p \in G \text{ forces_eq}(p, \tau, \vartheta)$
and
 $IH: \bigwedge q \sigma. q \in P \implies q \in G \implies \sigma \in \text{domain}(\tau) \cup \text{domain}(\vartheta) \implies$
 $(\text{forces_mem}(q, \sigma, \tau) \longrightarrow \text{val}(G, \sigma) \in \text{val}(G, \tau)) \wedge$
 $(\text{forces_mem}(q, \sigma, \vartheta) \longrightarrow \text{val}(G, \sigma) \in \text{val}(G, \vartheta))$
shows
 $\text{val}(G, \tau) = \text{val}(G, \vartheta)$
using *IV240a_eq_1st_incl[OF assms]* *IV240a_eq_2nd_incl[OF assms]* *IH* **by**
blast

18.10 Induction on names

lemma *core_induction*:
assumes
 $\bigwedge \tau \vartheta p. p \in P \implies [\bigwedge q \sigma. [q \in P ; \sigma \in \text{domain}(\vartheta)] \implies Q(0, \tau, \sigma, q)] \implies Q(1, \tau, \vartheta, p)$
 $\bigwedge \tau \vartheta p. p \in P \implies [\bigwedge q \sigma. [q \in P ; \sigma \in \text{domain}(\tau) \cup \text{domain}(\vartheta)] \implies Q(1, \sigma, \tau, q)]$
 $\wedge Q(1, \sigma, \vartheta, q)] \implies Q(0, \tau, \vartheta, p)$
 $ft \in \mathcal{Z} p \in P$
shows
 $Q(ft, \tau, \vartheta, p)$
proof -
{
fix $ft p \tau \vartheta$
have *Transset(eclose({\tau, \vartheta}))* (**is** *Transset(?e)*)
using *Transset_eclose* **by** *simp*
have $\tau \in ?e \vartheta \in ?e$
using *arg_into_eclose* **by** *simp_all*
moreover
assume $ft \in \mathcal{Z} p \in P$
ultimately
have $\langle ft, \tau, \vartheta, p \rangle \in \mathcal{Z} \times ?e \times ?e \times P$ (**is** $?a \in \mathcal{Z} \times ?e \times ?e \times P$) **by** *simp*
then
have $Q(\text{ftype}(?a), \text{name1}(?a), \text{name2}(?a), \text{cond_of} (?a))$
using *core_induction_aux[of ?e P Q ?a, OF Transset(?e)] assms(1,2)*
 $\langle ?a \in \mathcal{Z} \rangle$
by (*clarify*) (*blast*)
then have $Q(ft, \tau, \vartheta, p)$ **by** (*simp add:components_simp*)
}
then show *?thesis* **using** *assms* **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *forces_induction_with_cons*:
assumes
 $\bigwedge \tau \vartheta p. p \in P \implies [\bigwedge q \sigma. [q \in P ; \sigma \in \text{domain}(\vartheta)] \implies Q(q, \tau, \sigma)] \implies R(p, \tau, \vartheta)$
 $\bigwedge \tau \vartheta p. p \in P \implies [\bigwedge q \sigma. [q \in P ; \sigma \in \text{domain}(\tau) \cup \text{domain}(\vartheta)] \implies R(q, \sigma, \tau) \wedge$

$R(q, \sigma, \vartheta) \Rightarrow Q(p, \tau, \vartheta)$
 $p \in P$
shows
 $Q(p, \tau, \vartheta) \wedge R(p, \tau, \vartheta)$
proof -
let $?Q = \lambda ft \tau \vartheta p. (ft = 0 \rightarrow Q(p, \tau, \vartheta)) \wedge (ft = 1 \rightarrow R(p, \tau, \vartheta))$
from assms(1)
have $\bigwedge \tau \vartheta p. p \in P \Rightarrow [\bigwedge q \sigma. [q \in P ; \sigma \in domain(\vartheta)] \Rightarrow ?Q(0, \tau, \sigma, q)] \Rightarrow$
 $?Q(1, \tau, \vartheta, p)$
by simp
moreover from assms(2)
have $\bigwedge \tau \vartheta p. p \in P \Rightarrow [\bigwedge q \sigma. [q \in P ; \sigma \in domain(\tau) \cup domain(\vartheta)] \Rightarrow$
 $?Q(1, \sigma, \tau, q) \wedge ?Q(1, \sigma, \vartheta, q)] \Rightarrow ?Q(0, \tau, \vartheta, p)$
by simp
moreover
note $\langle p \in P \rangle$
ultimately
have $?Q(ft, \tau, \vartheta, p)$ if $ft \in 2$ for ft
by (rule core_induction[*OF* __ that, of $?Q$])
then
show $?thesis$ **by** auto
qed

lemma forces_induction:
assumes
 $\bigwedge \tau \vartheta. [\bigwedge \sigma. \sigma \in domain(\vartheta) \Rightarrow Q(\tau, \sigma)] \Rightarrow R(\tau, \vartheta)$
 $\bigwedge \tau \vartheta. [\bigwedge \sigma. \sigma \in domain(\tau) \cup domain(\vartheta) \Rightarrow R(\sigma, \tau) \wedge R(\sigma, \vartheta)] \Rightarrow Q(\tau, \vartheta)$
shows
 $Q(\tau, \vartheta) \wedge R(\tau, \vartheta)$
proof (*intro forces_induction_with_conds*[*OF* __ *one_in_P*])
fix $\tau \vartheta p$
assume $q \in P \Rightarrow \sigma \in domain(\vartheta) \Rightarrow Q(\tau, \sigma)$ **for** $q \sigma$
with assms(1)
show $R(\tau, \vartheta)$
using *one_in_P* **by** simp
next
fix $\tau \vartheta p$
assume $q \in P \Rightarrow \sigma \in domain(\tau) \cup domain(\vartheta) \Rightarrow R(\sigma, \tau) \wedge R(\sigma, \vartheta)$ **for** $q \sigma$
with assms(2)
show $Q(\tau, \vartheta)$
using *one_in_P* **by** simp
qed

18.11 Lemma IV.2.40(a), in full

lemma IV240a:
assumes
 $M_generic(G)$
shows

$(\tau \in M \longrightarrow \vartheta \in M \longrightarrow (\forall p \in G. \text{forces_eq}(p, \tau, \vartheta) \longrightarrow \text{val}(G, \tau) = \text{val}(G, \vartheta))) \wedge$
 $(\tau \in M \longrightarrow \vartheta \in M \longrightarrow (\forall p \in G. \text{forces_mem}(p, \tau, \vartheta) \longrightarrow \text{val}(G, \tau) \in \text{val}(G, \vartheta)))$
 $(\text{is } ?Q(\tau, \vartheta) \wedge ?R(\tau, \vartheta))$
proof (*intro forces_induction[of ?Q ?R] impI*)
fix $\tau \vartheta$
assume $\tau \in M \vartheta \in M \sigma \in \text{domain}(\vartheta) \implies ?Q(\tau, \sigma)$ **for** σ
moreover from this
have $\sigma \in \text{domain}(\vartheta) \implies \text{forces_eq}(q, \tau, \sigma) \implies \text{val}(G, \tau) = \text{val}(G, \sigma)$
if $q \in P q \in G$ **for** $q \sigma$
using *that domain_closed[of ϑ] transitivity by auto*
moreover
note assms
ultimately
show $\forall p \in G. \text{forces_mem}(p, \tau, \vartheta) \longrightarrow \text{val}(G, \tau) \in \text{val}(G, \vartheta)$
using *IV240a_mem domain_closed transitivity by (simp)*
next
fix $\tau \vartheta$
assume $\tau \in M \vartheta \in M \sigma \in \text{domain}(\tau) \cup \text{domain}(\vartheta) \implies ?R(\sigma, \tau) \wedge ?R(\sigma, \vartheta)$ **for** σ
moreover from this
have $IH': \sigma \in \text{domain}(\tau) \cup \text{domain}(\vartheta) \implies q \in G \implies$
 $(\text{forces_mem}(q, \sigma, \tau) \longrightarrow \text{val}(G, \sigma) \in \text{val}(G, \tau)) \wedge$
 $(\text{forces_mem}(q, \sigma, \vartheta) \longrightarrow \text{val}(G, \sigma) \in \text{val}(G, \vartheta))$ **for** $q \sigma$
by (*auto intro: transitivity[OF _ domain_closed[simplified]]*)
ultimately
show $\forall p \in G. \text{forces_eq}(p, \tau, \vartheta) \longrightarrow \text{val}(G, \tau) = \text{val}(G, \vartheta)$
using *IV240a_eq[OF assms(1) __ IH'] by (simp)*
qed

18.12 Lemma IV.2.40(b)

lemma *IV240b_mem*:
assumes
 $M_{\text{generic}}(G) \text{ val}(G, \pi) \in \text{val}(G, \tau) \pi \in M \tau \in M$
and
 $IH: \bigwedge \sigma. \sigma \in \text{domain}(\tau) \implies \text{val}(G, \pi) = \text{val}(G, \sigma) \implies$
 $\exists p \in G. \text{forces_eq}(p, \pi, \sigma)$
shows
 $\exists p \in G. \text{forces_mem}(p, \pi, \tau)$
proof -
from $\langle \text{val}(G, \pi) \in \text{val}(G, \tau) \rangle$
obtain σr **where** $r \in G \langle \sigma, r \rangle \in \tau \text{ val}(G, \pi) = \text{val}(G, \sigma)$ **by** *auto*
moreover from this and IH
obtain p' **where** $p' \in G \text{ forces_eq}(p', \pi, \sigma)$ **by** *blast*
moreover
note $\langle M_{\text{generic}}(G) \rangle$
ultimately
obtain p **where** $p \leq r p \in G \text{ forces_eq}(p, \pi, \sigma)$
using *M_generic_compatD strengthening_eq[of p'] by blast*
moreover

```

note ‹ $M\_generic(G)$ ›
moreover from calculation
have forces_eq( $q, \pi, \sigma$ ) if  $q \in P$   $q \leq p$  for  $q$ 
  using that strengthening_eq by blast
moreover
note ‹ $\langle\sigma, r\rangle \in \tau$ › ‹ $r \in G$ ›
ultimately
have  $r \in P \wedge \langle\sigma, r\rangle \in \tau \wedge q \leq r \wedge \text{forces\_eq}(q, \pi, \sigma)$  if  $q \in P$   $q \leq p$  for  $q$ 
  using that leq_transD[of _ p r] by blast
then
have dense_below({ $q \in P. \exists s. r. r \in P \wedge \langle s, r \rangle \in \tau \wedge q \leq r \wedge \text{forces\_eq}(q, \pi, s)$ },  $p$ )
  using leq_reflI by blast
moreover
note ‹ $M\_generic(G)$ › ‹ $p \in G$ ›
moreover from calculation
have forces_mem( $p, \pi, \tau$ )
  using forces_mem_if dense_below by blast
ultimately
show ?thesis by blast
qed

end

lemma Collect_forces_eq_in_M:
assumes  $\tau \in M$   $\vartheta \in M$ 
shows { $p \in P. \text{forces\_eq}(p, \tau, \vartheta)$ }  $\in M$ 
using assms Collect_in_M_4p[of forces_eq_fm(1,2,0,3,4) P leq τ θ]
   $\lambda A x p l t1 t2. \text{is\_forces\_eq}(x, t1, t2)$ 
   $\lambda x p l t1 t2. \text{forces\_eq}(x, t1, t2) P]$ 
  arity_forces_eq_fm P_in_M leq_in_M sats_forces_eq_fm forces_eq_abs
  forces_eq_fm_type
  by (simp add: nat_union_abs1 Un_commute)

lemma IV240b_eq_Collects:
assumes  $\tau \in M$   $\vartheta \in M$ 
shows { $p \in P. \exists \sigma \in \text{domain}(\tau) \cup \text{domain}(\vartheta). \text{forces\_mem}(p, \sigma, \tau) \wedge \text{forces\_nmem}(p, \sigma, \vartheta)$ }  $\in M$ 
and
  { $p \in P. \exists \sigma \in \text{domain}(\tau) \cup \text{domain}(\vartheta). \text{forces\_nmem}(p, \sigma, \tau) \wedge \text{forces\_mem}(p, \sigma, \vartheta)$ }  $\in M$ 
proof -
let ?rel_pred=λM x a1 a2 a3 a4 .
   $\exists \sigma[M]. \exists u[M]. \exists da3[M]. \exists da4[M]. \text{is\_domain}(M, a3, da3) \wedge \text{is\_domain}(M, a4, da4)$ 
 $\wedge$ 
  union(M, da3, da4, u)  $\wedge$  σ∈u  $\wedge$  is_forces_mem'(M, a1, a2, x, σ, a3)  $\wedge$ 
  is_forces_nmem'(M, a1, a2, x, σ, a4)
let ?φ=Exists(Exists(Exists(Exists(And(domain_fm(7,1), And(domain_fm(8,0),
  And(union_fm(1,0,2), And(Member(3,2), And(forces_mem_fm(5,6,4,3,7),
  forces_nmem_fm(5,6,4,3,8))))))))))
have 1:σ∈M if ⟨σ,y⟩∈δ δ∈M for σ δ y
  using that pair_in_M_iff transitivity[of ⟨σ,y⟩ δ] by simp

```

```

have abs1:?rel_pred(##M,p,P,leq,τ,θ) ←→
  (exists σ ∈ domain(τ) ∪ domain(θ). forces_mem'(P,leq,p,σ,τ) ∧ forces_nmem'(P,leq,p,σ,θ))

  if p ∈ M for p
  unfolding forces_mem_def forces_nmem_def
  using assms that forces_mem'_abs forces_nmem'_abs P_in_M leq_in_M
  domain_closed Un_closed
  by (auto simp add:1[of _ _ τ] 1[of _ _ θ])
have abs2:?rel_pred(##M,p,P,leq,θ,τ) ←→ (exists σ ∈ domain(τ) ∪ domain(θ).
  forces_nmem'(P,leq,p,σ,τ) ∧ forces_mem'(P,leq,p,σ,θ)) if p ∈ M for p
  unfolding forces_mem_def forces_nmem_def
  using assms that forces_mem'_abs forces_nmem'_abs P_in_M leq_in_M
  domain_closed Un_closed
  by (auto simp add:1[of _ _ τ] 1[of _ _ θ])
have fsats1:(M,[p,P,leq,τ,θ] ⊨ ?φ) ←→ ?rel_pred(##M,p,P,leq,τ,θ) if p ∈ M
for p
  using that assms sats_forces_mem'_fm sats_forces_nmem'_fm P_in_M
  leq_in_M
  domain_closed Un_closed by simp
have fsats2:(M,[p,P,leq,θ,τ] ⊨ ?φ) ←→ ?rel_pred(##M,p,P,leq,θ,τ) if p ∈ M
for p
  using that assms sats_forces_mem'_fm sats_forces_nmem'_fm P_in_M
  leq_in_M
  domain_closed Un_closed by simp
have fty:?φ ∈ formula by simp
have farit:arity(?φ)=5
  unfolding forces_nmem_fm_def domain_fm_def pair_fm_def upair_fm_def
  union_fm_def
  using arity_forces_mem_fm by (simp add:nat_simp_union Un_commute)
  show
    {p ∈ P . exists σ ∈ domain(τ) ∪ domain(θ). forces_mem(p,σ,τ) ∧ forces_nmem(p,σ,θ)} ∈ M
    and {p ∈ P . exists σ ∈ domain(τ) ∪ domain(θ). forces_nmem(p,σ,τ) ∧ forces_mem(p,σ,θ)} ∈ M
  unfolding forces_mem_def
  using abs1 fty fsats1 farit P_in_M leq_in_M assms forces_nmem
  Collect_in_M_4p[of ?φ _ _ _ _]
  λx p l a1 a2. (exists σ ∈ domain(a1) ∪ domain(a2). forces_mem'(p,l,x,σ,a1) ∧
  forces_nmem'(p,l,x,σ,a2))]
  using abs2 fty fsats2 farit P_in_M leq_in_M assms forces_nmem domain_closed
  Un_closed
  Collect_in_M_4p[of ?φ P leq θ τ ?rel_pred]
  λx p l a2 a1. (exists σ ∈ domain(a1) ∪ domain(a2). forces_nmem'(p,l,x,σ,a1) ∧
  forces_mem'(p,l,x,σ,a2)) P]
  by simp_all
qed

```

lemma *IV240b_eq*:

assumes

M_generic(G) val(G,τ) = val(G,θ) τ∈M θ∈M

and

IH: ∏σ. σ ∈ domain(τ) ∪ domain(θ) ⇒ (val(G,σ) ∈ val(G,τ) → (∃q ∈ G. forces_mem(q,σ,τ))) ∧ (val(G,σ) ∈ val(G,θ) → (∃q ∈ G. forces_mem(q,σ,θ)))

shows

∃p ∈ G. forces_eq(p,τ,θ)

proof -

let ?D1 = {p ∈ P. forces_eq(p,τ,θ)}

let ?D2 = {p ∈ P. ∃σ ∈ domain(τ) ∪ domain(θ). forces_mem(p,σ,τ) ∧ forces_nmem(p,σ,θ)}

let ?D3 = {p ∈ P. ∃σ ∈ domain(τ) ∪ domain(θ). forces_nmem(p,σ,τ) ∧ forces_mem(p,σ,θ)}

let ?D = ?D1 ∪ ?D2 ∪ ?D3

note assms

moreover from this

have domain(τ) ∪ domain(θ) ∈ M (is ?B ∈ M) using domain_closed Un_closed

by auto

moreover from calculation

have ?D2 ∈ M and ?D3 ∈ M using *IV240b_eq_Collects* by simp_all

ultimately

have ?D ∈ M using *Collect_forces_eq_in_M* Un_closed by auto

moreover

have dense(?D)

proof

fix p

assume p ∈ P

have ∃d ∈ P. (forces_eq(d, τ, θ) ∨ (exists σ ∈ domain(τ) ∪ domain(θ). forces_mem(d, σ, τ) ∧ forces_nmem(d, σ, θ)) ∨ (exists σ ∈ domain(τ) ∪ domain(θ). forces_nmem(d, σ, τ) ∧ forces_mem(d, σ, θ))) ∧ d ⊢ p

proof (cases forces_eq(p, τ, θ))

case True

with ⟨p ∈ P⟩

show ?thesis using *leg_reflI* by blast

next

case False

moreover note ⟨p ∈ P⟩

moreover from calculation

obtain σ q where σ ∈ domain(τ) ∪ domain(θ) q ∈ P q ⊢ p

(forces_mem(q, σ, τ) ∧ ¬ forces_mem(q, σ, θ)) ∨ (¬ forces_mem(q, σ, τ) ∧ forces_mem(q, σ, θ))

using *def_forces_eq* by blast

moreover from this

obtain r where r ⊢ q r ∈ P

(forces_mem(r, σ, τ) ∧ forces_nmem(r, σ, θ)) ∨

```

(forces_nmem(r, σ, τ) ∧ forces_mem(r, σ, θ))
  using not_forces_nmem strengthening_mem by blast
ultimately
  show ?thesis using leq_transD by blast
qed
then
  show ∃ d ∈ ?D1 ∪ ?D2 ∪ ?D3. d ⊢ p by blast
qed
moreover
have ?D ⊆ P
  by auto
moreover
note ⟨M_generic(G)⟩
ultimately
obtain p where p ∈ G p ∈ ?D
  unfolding M_generic_def by blast
then
consider
  (1) forces_eq(p, τ, θ) |
  (2) ∃σ ∈ domain(τ) ∪ domain(θ). forces_mem(p, σ, τ) ∧ forces_nmem(p, σ, θ) |
  (3) ∃σ ∈ domain(τ) ∪ domain(θ). forces_nmem(p, σ, τ) ∧ forces_mem(p, σ, θ)
    by blast
then
  show ?thesis
proof (cases)
  case 1
  with ⟨p ∈ G⟩
  show ?thesis by blast
next
  case 2
  then
  obtain σ where σ ∈ domain(τ) ∪ domain(θ) forces_mem(p, σ, τ) forces_nmem(p, σ, θ)
    by blast
  moreover from this and ⟨p ∈ G⟩ and assms
  have val(G, σ) ∈ val(G, τ)
    using IV240a[of G σ τ] transitivity[OF _ domain_closed[simplified]] by blast
  moreover note IH ⟨val(G, τ) = ⟩
  ultimately
  obtain q where q ∈ G forces_mem(q, σ, θ) by auto
  moreover from this and ⟨p ∈ G⟩ ⟨M_generic(G)⟩
  obtain r where r ∈ P r ⊢ p r ⊢ q
    by blast
  moreover
  note ⟨M_generic(G)⟩
  ultimately
  have forces_mem(r, σ, θ)
    using strengthening_mem by blast
  with ⟨r ⊢ p⟩ ⟨forces_nmem(p, σ, θ)⟩ ⟨r ∈ P⟩

```

```

have False
  unfolding forces_nmem_def by blast
then
  show ?thesis by simp
next
  case 3
  then
  obtain σ where σ∈domain(τ) ∪ domain(ϑ) forces_mem(p,σ,ϑ) forces_nmem(p,σ,τ)
    by blast
  moreover from this and ⟨p∈G⟩ and assms
  have val(G,σ)=val(G,ϑ)
    using IV240a[of G σ ϑ] transitivity[OF _ domain_closed[simplified]] by blast
  moreover note IH ⟨val(G,τ)=_⟩
  ultimately
  obtain q where q∈G forces_mem(q, σ, τ) by auto
  moreover from this and ⟨p∈G⟩ ⟨M_generic(G)⟩
  obtain r where r∈P r≤p r≤q
    by blast
  moreover
  note ⟨M_generic(G)⟩
  ultimately
  have forces_mem(r, σ, τ)
    using strengthening_mem by blast
  with ⟨r≤p⟩ ⟨forces_nmem(p,σ,τ)⟩ ⟨r∈P⟩
  have False
    unfolding forces_nmem_def by blast
  then
    show ?thesis by simp
qed
qed

```

lemma IV240b:

assumes

$$M_generic(G)$$

shows

$$(\tau \in M \longrightarrow \vartheta \in M \longrightarrow val(G, \tau) = val(G, \vartheta) \longrightarrow (\exists p \in G. forces_eq(p, \tau, \vartheta))) \wedge$$

$$(\tau \in M \longrightarrow \vartheta \in M \longrightarrow val(G, \tau) \in val(G, \vartheta) \longrightarrow (\exists p \in G. forces_mem(p, \tau, \vartheta)))$$

$$(\text{is } ?Q(\tau, \vartheta) \wedge ?R(\tau, \vartheta))$$

proof (intro forces_induction)

fix $\tau \vartheta p$

assume $\sigma \in domain(\vartheta) \implies ?Q(\tau, \sigma)$ for σ

with assms

show $?R(\tau, \vartheta)$

using IV240b_mem domain_closed transitivity by (simp)

next

fix $\tau \vartheta p$

assume $\sigma \in domain(\tau) \cup domain(\vartheta) \implies ?R(\sigma, \tau) \wedge ?R(\sigma, \vartheta)$ for σ

moreover from this

have $IH': \tau \in M \implies \vartheta \in M \implies \sigma \in domain(\tau) \cup domain(\vartheta) \implies$
 $(val(G, \sigma) \in val(G, \tau)) \longrightarrow (\exists q \in G. forces_mem(q, \sigma, \tau)) \wedge$
 $(val(G, \sigma) \in val(G, \vartheta)) \longrightarrow (\exists q \in G. forces_mem(q, \sigma, \vartheta))$ **for** σ
by (blast intro:left_in_M)
ultimately
show $?Q(\tau, \vartheta)$
using IV240b_eq[*OF assms(1)*] **by** (auto)
qed

lemma map_val_in_MG:
assumes
 $env \in list(M)$
shows
 $map(val(G), env) \in list(M[G])$
unfolding GenExt_def **using** assms map_type2 **by** simp

lemma truth_lemma_mem:
assumes
 $env \in list(M)$ $M_generic(G)$
 $n \in nat$ $m \in nat$ $n < length(env)$ $m < length(env)$
shows
 $(\exists p \in G. p \Vdash Member(n, m) env) \longleftrightarrow M[G], map(val(G), env) \models Member(n, m)$
using assms IV240a[*OF assms(2)*, of nth(n, env) nth(m, env)]
IV240b[*OF assms(2)*, of nth(n, env) nth(m, env)]
P_in_M leq_in_M one_in_M
Forces_Member[of _ nth(n, env) nth(m, env) env n m] map_val_in_MG
by (auto)

lemma truth_lemma_eq:
assumes
 $env \in list(M)$ $M_generic(G)$
 $n \in nat$ $m \in nat$ $n < length(env)$ $m < length(env)$
shows
 $(\exists p \in G. p \Vdash Equal(n, m) env) \longleftrightarrow M[G], map(val(G), env) \models Equal(n, m)$
using assms IV240a(1)[*OF assms(2)*, of nth(n, env) nth(m, env)]
IV240b(1)[*OF assms(2)*, of nth(n, env) nth(m, env)]
P_in_M leq_in_M one_in_M
Forces_Equal[of _ nth(n, env) nth(m, env) env n m] map_val_in_MG
by (auto)

lemma arities_at_aux:
assumes
 $n \in nat$ $m \in nat$ $env \in list(M)$ $succ(n) \cup succ(m) \leq length(env)$
shows
 $n < length(env)$ $m < length(env)$
using assms succ_leE[*OF Un_leD1*, of n succ(m) length(env)]
succ_leE[*OF Un_leD2*, of succ(n) m length(env)] **by** auto

18.13 The Strenghtening Lemma

```

lemma strengthening_lemma:
assumes
  p ∈ P φ ∈ formula r ∈ P r ⊢ p
shows
  ⋀ env. env ∈ list(M) ⟹ arity(φ) ≤ length(env) ⟹ p ⊢ φ env ⟹ r ⊢ φ env
  using assms(2)
proof (induct)
  case (Member n m)
  then
    have n < length(env) m < length(env)
    using arities_at_aux by simp_all
  moreover
    assume env ∈ list(M)
  moreover
    note assms Member
    ultimately
    show ?case
    using Forces_Member[of _ nth(n,env) nth(m,env) env n m]
    strengthening_mem[of p r nth(n,env) nth(m,env)] by simp
next
  case (Equal n m)
  then
    have n < length(env) m < length(env)
    using arities_at_aux by simp_all
  moreover
    assume env ∈ list(M)
  moreover
    note assms Equal
    ultimately
    show ?case
    using Forces_Equal[of _ nth(n,env) nth(m,env) env n m]
    strengthening_eq[of p r nth(n,env) nth(m,env)] by simp
next
  case (Nand φ ψ)
  with assms
  show ?case
  using Forces_Nand_transitivity[OF _ P_in_M] pair_in_M_iff
  transitivity[OF _ leq_in_M] leq_transD by auto
next
  case (Forall φ)
  with assms
  have p ⊢ φ ([x] @ env) if x ∈ M for x
    using that Forces_Forall by simp
  with Forall
  have r ⊢ φ ([x] @ env) if x ∈ M for x
    using that pred_le2 by (simp)
  with assms Forall
  show ?case

```

```

    using Forces_Forall by simp
qed

```

18.14 The Density Lemma

```

lemma arity_Nand_le:
  assumes  $\varphi \in formula \psi \in formula$   $arity(Nand(\varphi, \psi)) \leq length(env)$   $env \in list(A)$ 
  shows  $arity(\varphi) \leq length(env)$   $arity(\psi) \leq length(env)$ 
  using assms
  by (rule_tac Un_leD1, rule_tac [5] Un_leD2, auto)

lemma dense_below_imp_forces:
  assumes  $p \in P$   $\varphi \in formula$ 
  shows  $\bigwedge env. env \in list(M) \implies arity(\varphi) \leq length(env) \implies$ 
     $dense\_below(\{q \in P. (q \Vdash \varphi env)\}, p) \implies (p \Vdash \varphi env)$ 
  using assms(2)
  proof (induct)
    case (Member n m)
    then have  $n < length(env)$   $m < length(env)$ 
      using arities_at_aux by simp_all
    moreover assume  $env \in list(M)$ 
    moreover note assms Member
    ultimately show ?case
      using Forces_Member[of _ nth(n,env) nth(m,env) env n m]
        density_mem[of p nth(n,env) nth(m,env)] by simp
  next
    case (Equal n m)
    then have  $n < length(env)$   $m < length(env)$ 
      using arities_at_aux by simp_all
    moreover assume  $env \in list(M)$ 
    moreover note assms Equal
    ultimately show ?case
      using Forces_Equal[of _ nth(n,env) nth(m,env) env n m]
        density_eq[of p nth(n,env) nth(m,env)] by simp
  next
    case (Nand  $\varphi \psi$ )
    {
      fix q
      assume  $q \in M$   $q \in P$   $q \preceq p$   $q \Vdash \varphi env$ 

```

```

moreover
note Nand
moreover from calculation
obtain d where d ∈ P d ⊢ Nand( $\varphi$ ,  $\psi$ ) env d ≤ q
  using dense_belowI by auto
moreover from calculation
have  $\neg(d \vdash \psi \text{ env})$  if d ⊢  $\varphi$  env
  using that Forces_Nand_leq_reflI transitivity[OF _ P_in_M, of d] by auto
moreover
note arity_Nand_le[of  $\varphi$   $\psi$ ]
moreover from calculation
have d ⊢  $\varphi$  env
  using strengthening_lemma[of q  $\varphi$  d env] Un_leD1 by auto
ultimately
have  $\neg(q \vdash \psi \text{ env})$ 
  using strengthening_lemma[of q  $\psi$  d env] by auto
}
with  $\langle p \in P \rangle$ 
show ?case
  using Forces_Nand[symmetric, OF _ Nand(5,1,3)] by blast
next
  case (Forall  $\varphi$ )
  have dense_below( $\{q \in P. q \vdash \varphi ([a]@\text{env})\}, p$ ) if a ∈ M for a
    proof
      fix r
      assume r ∈ P r ≤ p
      with  $\langle \text{dense\_below}(\_, p) \rangle$ 
      obtain q where q ∈ P q ≤ r q ⊢ Forall( $\varphi$ ) env
        by blast
      moreover
      note Forall  $\langle a \in M \rangle$ 
      moreover from calculation
      have q ⊢  $\varphi ([a]@\text{env})$ 
        using Forces_Forall by simp
      ultimately
      show  $\exists d \in \{q \in P. q \vdash \varphi ([a]@\text{env})\}. d \in P \wedge d \leq r$ 
        by auto
    qed
    moreover
    note Forall(2)[of Cons(⟨⟩, env)] Forall(1,3-5)
    ultimately
    have p ⊢  $\varphi ([a]@\text{env})$  if a ∈ M for a
      using that pred_le2 by simp
    with assms Forall
    show ?case using Forces_Forall by simp
  qed

lemma density_lemma:
  assumes

```

```

 $p \in P \varphi \in formula \text{ env} \in list(M) \text{ arity}(\varphi) \leq length(env)$ 
shows
 $p \Vdash \varphi \text{ env} \longleftrightarrow dense\_below(\{q \in P. (q \Vdash \varphi \text{ env})\}, p)$ 
proof
assume  $dense\_below(\{q \in P. (q \Vdash \varphi \text{ env})\}, p)$ 
with assms
show  $(p \Vdash \varphi \text{ env})$ 
using  $dense\_below\_imp\_forces$  by simp
next
assume  $p \Vdash \varphi \text{ env}$ 
with assms
show  $dense\_below(\{q \in P. q \Vdash \varphi \text{ env}\}, p)$ 
using  $strengthening\_lemma leq\_reflI$  by auto
qed

```

18.15 The Truth Lemma

```

lemma Forces_And:
assumes
 $p \in P \text{ env} \in list(M) \varphi \in formula \psi \in formula$ 
 $\text{arity}(\varphi) \leq length(env) \text{ arity}(\psi) \leq length(env)$ 
shows
 $p \Vdash And(\varphi, \psi) \text{ env} \longleftrightarrow (p \Vdash \varphi \text{ env}) \wedge (p \Vdash \psi \text{ env})$ 
proof
assume  $p \Vdash And(\varphi, \psi) \text{ env}$ 
with assms
have  $dense\_below(\{r \in P. (r \Vdash \varphi \text{ env}) \wedge (r \Vdash \psi \text{ env})\}, p)$ 
using  $Forces\_And\_iff\_dense\_below$  by simp
then
have  $dense\_below(\{r \in P. (r \Vdash \varphi \text{ env})\}, p) \ dense\_below(\{r \in P. (r \Vdash \psi \text{ env})\}, p)$ 
by blast+
with assms
show  $(p \Vdash \varphi \text{ env}) \wedge (p \Vdash \psi \text{ env})$ 
using  $density\_lemma[symmetric]$  by simp
next
assume  $(p \Vdash \varphi \text{ env}) \wedge (p \Vdash \psi \text{ env})$ 
have  $dense\_below(\{r \in P. (r \Vdash \varphi \text{ env}) \wedge (r \Vdash \psi \text{ env})\}, p)$ 
proof (intro dense_belowI bexI conjI, assumption)
fix  $q$ 
assume  $q \in P \ q \preceq p$ 
with assms  $\langle (p \Vdash \varphi \text{ env}) \wedge (p \Vdash \psi \text{ env}) \rangle$ 
show  $q \in \{r \in P. (r \Vdash \varphi \text{ env}) \wedge (r \Vdash \psi \text{ env})\} \ q \preceq q$ 
using  $strengthening\_lemma leq\_reflI$  by auto
qed
with assms
show  $p \Vdash And(\varphi, \psi) \text{ env}$ 
using  $Forces\_And\_iff\_dense\_below$  by simp
qed

```

```

lemma Forces_Nand_alt:
  assumes
     $p \in P$   $env \in list(M)$   $\varphi \in formula$   $\psi \in formula$ 
     $arity(\varphi) \leq length(env)$   $arity(\psi) \leq length(env)$ 
  shows
     $(p \Vdash Nand(\varphi, \psi) env) \longleftrightarrow (p \Vdash Neg(And(\varphi, \psi)) env)$ 
  using assms Forces_Nand Forces_Neg by auto

lemma truth_lemma_Neg:
  assumes
     $\varphi \in formula$   $M\_generic(G)$   $env \in list(M)$   $arity(\varphi) \leq length(env)$  and
     $IH: (\exists p \in G. p \Vdash \varphi env) \longleftrightarrow M[G], map(val(G), env) \models \varphi$ 
  shows
     $(\exists p \in G. p \Vdash Neg(\varphi) env) \longleftrightarrow M[G], map(val(G), env) \models Neg(\varphi)$ 
  proof (intro iffI, elim bexE, rule ccontr)

  fix  $p$ 
  assume  $p \in G$   $p \Vdash Neg(\varphi) env \neg (M[G], map(val(G), env) \models Neg(\varphi))$ 
  moreover
  note assms
  moreover from calculation
  have  $M[G], map(val(G), env) \models \varphi$ 
    using map_val_in_MG by simp
  with IH
  obtain  $r$  where  $r \Vdash \varphi env r \in G$  by blast
  moreover from this and  $\langle M\_generic(G) \rangle \langle p \in G \rangle$ 
  obtain  $q$  where  $q \sqsubseteq p$   $q \sqsubseteq r$   $q \in G$ 
    by blast
  moreover from calculation
  have  $q \Vdash \varphi env$ 
    using strengthening_lemma[where  $\varphi = \varphi$ ] by blast
  ultimately
  show False
    using Forces_Neg[where  $\varphi = \varphi$ ] transitivity[OF _ P_in_M] by blast
  next
  assume  $M[G], map(val(G), env) \models Neg(\varphi)$ 
  with assms
  have  $\neg (M[G], map(val(G), env) \models \varphi)$ 
    using map_val_in_MG by simp
  let ?D = { $p \in P. (p \Vdash \varphi env) \vee (p \Vdash Neg(\varphi) env)$ }
  have separation( $\#M, \lambda p. (p \Vdash \varphi env)$ )
    using separation_ax arity_forces assms P_in_M leq_in_M one_in_M arity_forces_le
    by simp
  moreover
  have separation( $\#M, \lambda p. (p \Vdash Neg(\varphi) env)$ )
    using separation_ax arity_forces assms P_in_M leq_in_M one_in_M arity_forces_le

```

```

by simp
ultimately
have separation(##M,λp. (p ⊢ φ env) ∨ (p ⊢ Neg(φ) env))
  using separation_disj by simp
then
have ?D ∈ M
  using separation_closed P_in_M by simp
moreover
have ?D ⊆ P by auto
moreover
have dense(?D)
proof
  fix q
  assume q∈P
  show ∃d∈{p ∈ P . (p ⊢ φ env) ∨ (p ⊢ Neg(φ) env)}. d ⊲ q
  proof (cases q ⊢ Neg(φ) env)
    case True
    with ⟨q∈P⟩
    show ?thesis using leq_reflI by blast
  next
    case False
    with ⟨q∈P⟩ and assms
    show ?thesis using Forces_Neg by auto
  qed
qed
moreover
note ⟨M_generic(G)⟩
ultimately
obtain p where p∈G (p ⊢ φ env) ∨ (p ⊢ Neg(φ) env)
  by blast
then
consider (1) p ⊢ φ env | (2) p ⊢ Neg(φ) env by blast
then
show ∃p∈G. (p ⊢ Neg(φ) env)
proof (cases)
  case 1
  with ⟨(M[G], map(val(G), env) ⊨ φ)⟩ ⟨p∈G⟩ IH
  show ?thesis
    by blast
  next
    case 2
    with ⟨p∈G⟩
    show ?thesis by blast
  qed
qed

lemma truth_lemma_And:
assumes
  env∈list(M) φ∈formula ψ∈formula

```

$\text{arity}(\varphi) \leq \text{length}(\text{env})$ $\text{arity}(\psi) \leq \text{length}(\text{env})$ $M_generic(G)$
and
 $IH: (\exists p \in G. p \Vdash \varphi \text{ env}) \longleftrightarrow M[G], \text{map}(\text{val}(G), \text{env}) \models \varphi$
 $(\exists p \in G. p \Vdash \psi \text{ env}) \longleftrightarrow M[G], \text{map}(\text{val}(G), \text{env}) \models \psi$
shows
 $(\exists p \in G. (p \Vdash \text{And}(\varphi, \psi) \text{ env})) \longleftrightarrow M[G], \text{map}(\text{val}(G), \text{env}) \models \text{And}(\varphi, \psi)$
using assms map_val_in_MG Forces_And[OF M_genericD assms(1-5)]
proof (intro iffI, elim bxE)
fix p
assume $p \in G$ $p \Vdash \text{And}(\varphi, \psi) \text{ env}$
with assms
show $M[G], \text{map}(\text{val}(G), \text{env}) \models \text{And}(\varphi, \psi)$
using Forces_And[OF M_genericD, of __ __ φ ψ] map_val_in_MG by auto
next
assume $M[G], \text{map}(\text{val}(G), \text{env}) \models \text{And}(\varphi, \psi)$
moreover
note assms
moreover from calculation
obtain q r where $q \Vdash \varphi \text{ env}$ $r \Vdash \psi \text{ env}$ $q \in G$ $r \in G$
using map_val_in_MG Forces_And[OF M_genericD assms(1-5)] by auto
moreover from calculation
obtain p where $p \preceq q$ $p \preceq r$ $p \in G$
by blast
moreover from calculation
have $(p \Vdash \varphi \text{ env}) \wedge (p \Vdash \psi \text{ env})$
using strengthening_lemma by (blast)
ultimately
show $\exists p \in G. (p \Vdash \text{And}(\varphi, \psi) \text{ env})$
using Forces_And[OF M_genericD assms(1-5)] by auto
qed

definition
ren_truth_lemma :: i ⇒ i where
ren_truth_lemma(φ) ≡

$$\text{Exists}(\text{Exists}(\text{Exists}(\text{Exists}(\text{Exists}(\text{And}(\text{Equal}(0, 5), \text{And}(\text{Equal}(1, 8), \text{And}(\text{Equal}(2, 9), \text{And}(\text{Equal}(3, 10), \text{And}(\text{Equal}(4, 6), \text{iterates}(\lambda p. \text{incr_bv}(p) ^{‘5, 6, φ)))))))))))$$

lemma ren_truth_lemma_type[TC] :
 $\varphi \in \text{formula} \implies \text{ren_truth_lemma}(\varphi) \in \text{formula}$
unfolding ren_truth_lemma_def
by simp

lemma arity_ren_truth :
assumes $\varphi \in \text{formula}$
shows $\text{arity}(\text{ren_truth_lemma}(\varphi)) \leq 6 \cup \text{succ}(\text{arity}(\varphi))$
proof -
consider (lt) $5 < \text{arity}(\varphi) \mid (ge) \neg 5 < \text{arity}(\varphi)$
by auto

```

then
show ?thesis
proof cases
case lt
consider (a)  $5 < \text{arity}(\varphi) \# + 5$  | (b)  $\text{arity}(\varphi) \# + 5 \leq 5$ 
  using not_lt_iff_le  $\varphi \in \_$  by force
then
show ?thesis
proof cases
case a
with  $\varphi \in \_$  lt
have  $5 < \text{succ}(\text{arity}(\varphi))$   $5 < \text{arity}(\varphi) \# + 2$   $5 < \text{arity}(\varphi) \# + 3$   $5 < \text{arity}(\varphi) \# + 4$ 
  using succ_ltI by auto
with  $\varphi \in \_$ 
have  $c : \text{arity}(\text{iterates}(\lambda p. \text{incr\_bv}(p) '5, 5, \varphi)) = 5 \# + \text{arity}(\varphi)$  (is  $\text{arity}(\varphi') = \_$ )
  using arity_incr_bv_lemma lt a
  by simp
with  $\varphi \in \_$ 
have  $\text{arity}(\text{incr\_bv}(\varphi) '5) = 6 \# + \text{arity}(\varphi)$ 
  using arity_incr_bv_lemma [of  $\varphi' 5$ ] a by auto
with  $\varphi \in \_$ 
show ?thesis
  unfolding ren_truth_lemma_def
  using pred_Un_distrib nat_union_abs1 Un_assoc[symmetric] a c nat_union_abs2
  by simp
next
case b
with  $\varphi \in \_$  lt
have  $5 < \text{succ}(\text{arity}(\varphi))$   $5 < \text{arity}(\varphi) \# + 2$   $5 < \text{arity}(\varphi) \# + 3$   $5 < \text{arity}(\varphi) \# + 4$ 
 $5 < \text{arity}(\varphi) \# + 5$ 
  using succ_ltI by auto
with  $\varphi \in \_$ 
have  $\text{arity}(\text{iterates}(\lambda p. \text{incr\_bv}(p) '5, 6, \varphi)) = 6 \# + \text{arity}(\varphi)$  (is  $\text{arity}(\varphi') = \_$ )
  using arity_incr_bv_lemma lt
  by simp
with  $\varphi \in \_$ 
show ?thesis
  unfolding ren_truth_lemma_def
  using pred_Un_distrib nat_union_abs1 Un_assoc[symmetric] nat_union_abs2
  by simp
qed
next
case ge
with  $\varphi \in \_$ 
have  $\text{arity}(\varphi) \leq 5$   $\text{pred}^{\sim 5}(\text{arity}(\varphi)) \leq 5$ 
  using not_lt_iff_le le_trans[OF le_pred]
  by auto

```

```

with  $\varphi \in \_$ 
have  $\text{arity}(\text{iterates}(\lambda p. \text{incr\_bv}(p) \wedge 5, 6, \varphi)) = \text{arity}(\varphi)$   $\text{arity}(\varphi) \leq 6$   $\text{pred}^{\wedge} 5(\text{arity}(\varphi)) \leq 6$ 
using  $\text{arity\_incr\_bv\_lemma}$   $\text{ge le\_trans}[OF \langle \text{arity}(\varphi) \leq 5 \rangle] \text{ le\_trans}[OF \langle \text{pred}^{\wedge} 5(\text{arity}(\varphi)) \leq 5 \rangle]$ 
by auto
with  $\langle \text{arity}(\varphi) \leq 5 \rangle \langle \varphi \in \_ \rangle \langle \text{pred}^{\wedge} 5(\_) \leq 5 \rangle$ 
show ?thesis
unfolding  $\text{ren\_truth\_lemma\_def}$ 
using  $\text{pred\_Un\_distrib nat\_union\_abs1 Un\_assoc[symmetric] nat\_union\_abs2}$ 
by simp
qed
qed

lemma  $\text{sats\_ren\_truth\_lemma}:$ 
 $[q, b, d, a1, a2, a3] @ env \in \text{list}(M) \implies \varphi \in \text{formula} \implies$ 
 $(M, [q, b, d, a1, a2, a3] @ env \models \text{ren\_truth\_lemma}(\varphi)) \longleftrightarrow$ 
 $(M, [q, a1, a2, a3, b] @ env \models \varphi)$ 
unfolding  $\text{ren\_truth\_lemma\_def}$ 
by ( $\text{insert sats\_incr\_bv\_iff [of } \dots M \dots [q, a1, a2, a3, b]]$ ,  $\text{simp}$ )

lemma  $\text{truth\_lemma}' :$ 
assumes
 $\varphi \in \text{formula}$   $env \in \text{list}(M)$   $\text{arity}(\varphi) \leq \text{succ}(\text{length}(env))$ 
shows
 $\text{separation}(\#\#M, \lambda d. \exists b \in M. \forall q \in P. q \leq d \implies \neg(q \Vdash \varphi ([b] @ env)))$ 
proof -
let ?rel_pred =  $\lambda M x a1 a2 a3. \exists b \in M. \forall q \in M. q \in a1 \wedge \text{is\_leq}(\#\#M, a2, q, x) \implies$ 
 $\neg(M, [q, a1, a2, a3, b] @ env \models \text{forces}(\varphi))$ 
let ?psi =  $\text{Exists}(\text{Forall}(\text{Implies}(\text{And}(\text{Member}(0, 3), \text{leq\_fm}(4, 0, 2)),$ 
 $\text{Neg}(\text{ren\_truth\_lemma}(\text{forces}(\varphi)))))$ 
have  $q \in M$  if  $q \in P$  for  $q$  using that  $\text{transitivity}[OF \_ P\_in\_M]$  by simp
then
have  $1: \forall q \in M. q \in P \wedge R(q) \implies Q(q) \implies (\forall q \in P. R(q) \implies Q(q)) \text{ for } R \ Q$ 
by auto
then
have  $\llbracket b \in M; \forall q \in M. q \in P \wedge q \leq d \implies \neg(q \Vdash \varphi ([b] @ env)) \rrbracket \implies$ 
 $\exists c \in M. \forall q \in P. q \leq d \implies \neg(q \Vdash \varphi ([c] @ env)) \text{ for } b \ d$ 
by ( $\text{rule bexI}, \text{simp\_all}$ )
then
have ?rel_pred( $M, d, P, \text{leq}, \text{one}$ )  $\longleftrightarrow (\exists b \in M. \forall q \in P. q \leq d \implies \neg(q \Vdash \varphi ([b] @ env)))$ 
if  $d \in M$  for  $d$ 
using that  $\text{leq\_abs leq\_in\_M P\_in\_M one\_in\_M assms}$ 
by auto
moreover
have ?psi using  $\text{assms}$  by simp
moreover

```

```

have (M, [d,P,leq,one]@env ⊨ ?ψ) ←→ ?rel_pred(M,d,P,leq,one) if d ∈ M for
d
  using assms that P_in_M leq_in_M one_in_M sats_leq_fm sats_ren_truth_lemma
  by simp
moreover
have arity(?ψ) ≤ 4 #+length(env)
proof -
  have eq:arity(leq_fm(4, 0, 2)) = 5
    using arity_leq_fm succ_Un_distrib nat_simp_union
    by simp
  with ⟨φ∈_⟩
  have arity(?ψ) = 3 ∪ (pred^2(arity(ren_truth_lemma(forces(φ)))))
    using nat_union_abs1 pred_Un_distrib by simp
  moreover
  have ... ≤ 3 ∪ (pred(pred(6 ∪ succ(arity(forces(φ)))))) (is _ ≤ ?r)
    using ⟨φ∈_⟩ Un_le_compat[OF le_refl[of 3]]
      le_imp_subset arity_ren_truth[of forces(φ)]
      pred_mono
    by auto
  finally
  have arity(?ψ) ≤ ?r by simp
  have i:?r ≤ 4 ∪ pred(arity(forces(φ)))
  using pred_Un_distrib pred_succ_eq ⟨φ∈_⟩ Un_assoc[symmetric] nat_union_abs1
by simp
  have h:4 ∪ pred(arity(forces(φ))) ≤ 4 ∪ (4 #+length(env))
    using ⟨env∈_⟩ add_commute ⟨φ∈_⟩
      Un_le_compat[of 4 4,OF _ pred_mono[OF _ arity_forces_le[OF _ _
arity(φ)≤_]]]
    ⟨env∈_⟩ by auto
  with ⟨φ∈_⟩ ⟨env∈_⟩
  show ?thesis
    using le_trans[OF ⟨arity(?ψ) ≤ ?r⟩ le_trans[OF i h]] nat_simp_union by
simp
qed
ultimately
show ?thesis using assms P_in_M leq_in_M one_in_M
  separation_ax[of ?ψ [P,leq,one]@env]
  separation_cong[of ##M λy. (M, [y,P,leq,one]@env ⊨ ?ψ)]
by simp
qed

```

```

lemma truth_lemma:
assumes
  φ∈formula M_generic(G)
shows
  ⋀ env. env∈list(M) ⟹ arity(φ)≤length(env) ⟹
    (∃ p∈G. p ⊨ φ env) ←→ M[G], map(val(G),env) ⊨ φ
using assms(1)

```

```

proof (induct)
  case (Member x y)
    then
      show ?case
        using assms truth_lemma_mem[OF ‹env∈list(M)› assms(2) ‹x∈nat› ‹y∈nat›]

        arities_at_aux by simp
  next
    case (Equal x y)
      then
        show ?case
          using assms truth_lemma_eq[OF ‹env∈list(M)› assms(2) ‹x∈nat› ‹y∈nat›]
            arities_at_aux by simp
  next
    case (Nand φ ψ)
    moreover
      note ‹M_generic(G)›
    ultimately
      show ?case
        using truth_lemma_And truth_lemma_Neg Forces_Nand_alt
          M_genericD map_val_in_MG arity_Nand_le[of φ ψ] by auto
  next
    case (Forall φ)
    with ‹M_generic(G)›
    show ?case
      proof (intro iffI)
        assume  $\exists p \in G. (p \Vdash \text{Forall}(\varphi) \text{ env})$ 
        with ‹M_generic(G)›
        obtain p where  $p \in G \ p \in M \ p \in P \ p \Vdash \text{Forall}(\varphi) \text{ env}$ 
          using transitivity[OF _ P_in_M] by auto
        with ‹env∈list(M)› ‹φ∈formula›
        have  $p \Vdash \varphi ([x]@\text{env}) \text{ if } x \in M \text{ for } x$ 
          using that Forces_Forall by simp
        with ‹p∈G› ‹φ∈formula› ‹env∈_› ‹arity(Forall(φ)) ≤ length(env)›
          Forall(2)[of Cons(,env)]
        show M[G], map(val(G),env)  $\models \text{Forall}(\varphi)$ 
          using pred_le2 map_val_in_MG
          by (auto iff:GenExtD)
  next
    assume M[G], map(val(G),env)  $\models \text{Forall}(\varphi)$ 
    let ?D1={d∈P. (d  $\Vdash \text{Forall}(\varphi) \text{ env}$ )}  

    let ?D2={d∈P.  $\exists b \in M. \forall q \in P. q \leq d \longrightarrow \neg(q \Vdash \varphi ([b]@\text{env}))$ }
    define D where D ≡ ?D1 ∪ ?D2
    have arφ:arity(φ) ≤ succ(length(env))
      using assms arity(Forall(φ)) ≤ length(env), ‹φ∈formula› ‹env∈list(M)›
      pred_le2
        by simp
    then
      have arity(Forall(φ)) ≤ length(env)

```

```

using pred_le ⟨φ∈formula⟩ ⟨env∈list(M)⟩ by simp
then
have ?D1∈M using Collect_forces arφ ⟨φ∈formula⟩ ⟨env∈list(M)⟩ by simp
moreover
have ?D2∈M using ⟨env∈list(M)⟩ ⟨φ∈formula⟩ truth_lemma' separation_closed
arφ
P_in_M
by simp
ultimately
have D∈M unfolding D_def using Un_closed by simp
moreover
have D ⊆ P unfolding D_def by auto
moreover
have dense(D)
proof
fix p
assume p∈P
show ∃ d∈D. d≤ p
proof (cases p ⊢ Forall(φ) env)
case True
with ⟨p∈P⟩
show ?thesis unfolding D_def using leq_reflI by blast
next
case False
with Forall ⟨p∈P⟩
obtain b where b∈M ¬(p ⊢ φ ([b]@env))
using Forces_Forall by blast
moreover from this ⟨p∈P⟩ Forall
have ¬dense_below({q∈P. q ⊢ φ ([b]@env)},p)
using density_lemma pred_le2 by auto
moreover from this
obtain d where d≤ p ∀ q∈P. q≤ d → ¬(q ⊢ φ ([b] @ env))
d∈P by blast
ultimately
show ?thesis unfolding D_def by auto
qed
qed
moreover
note ⟨M_generic(G)⟩
ultimately
obtain d where d ∈ D d ∈ G by blast
then
consider (1) d∈?D1 | (2) d∈?D2 unfolding D_def by blast
then
show ∃ p∈G. (p ⊢ Forall(φ) env)
proof (cases)
case 1
with ⟨d∈G⟩
show ?thesis by blast

```

```

next
  case 2
  then
    obtain b where b ∈ M ∀ q ∈ P. q ⊢ d →¬(q ⊢ φ ([b] @ env))
      by blast
    moreover from this(1) and ⟨M[G], _ ⊨ Forall(φ)⟩ and
      Forall(2)[of Cons(b,env)] Forall(1,3-4) ⟨M_generic(G)⟩
    obtain p where p ∈ G p ∈ P p ⊢ φ ([b] @ env)
      using pred_le2 using map_val_in_MG by (auto iff:GenExtD)
    moreover
      note ⟨d ∈ G⟩ ⟨M_generic(G)⟩
      ultimately
        obtain q where q ∈ G q ∈ P q ⊢ d q ⊢ p by blast
      moreover from this and ⟨p ⊢ φ ([b] @ env)⟩
        Forall ⟨b ∈ M⟩ ⟨p ∈ P⟩
        have q ⊢ φ ([b] @ env)
          using pred_le2 strengthening_lemma by simp
      moreover
        note ⟨∀ q ∈ P. q ⊢ d →¬(q ⊢ φ ([b] @ env))⟩
        ultimately
          show ?thesis by simp
      qed
    qed
  qed

```

18.16 The “Definition of forcing”

```

lemma definition_of_forcing:
assumes
  p ∈ P φ ∈ formula env ∈ list(M) arity(φ) ≤ length(env)
shows
  (p ⊢ φ env) ←→
    ( ∀ G. M_generic(G) ∧ p ∈ G → M[G], map(val(G),env) ⊨ φ )
proof (intro iffI allI impI, elim conjE)
  fix G
  assume (p ⊢ φ env) M_generic(G) p ∈ G
  with assms
  show M[G], map(val(G),env) ⊨ φ
    using truth_lemma by blast
next
  assume 1: ∀ G.(M_generic(G) ∧ p ∈ G) → M[G] , map(val(G),env) ⊨ φ
  {
    fix r
    assume 2: r ∈ P r ⊢ p
    then
      obtain G where r ∈ G M_generic(G)
        using generic_filter_existence by auto
      moreover from calculation 2 ⟨p ∈ P⟩
      have p ∈ G

```

```

unfolding M_generic_def using filter_leqD by simp
moreover note 1
ultimately
have M[G], map(val(G),env) ⊨ φ
  by simp
with assms ‹M_generic(G)›
obtain s where s ∈ G (s ⊨ φ env)
  using truth_lemma by blast
moreover from this and ‹M_generic(G)› ‹r ∈ G›
obtain q where q ∈ G q ⊲ s q ⊲ r
  by blast
moreover from calculation ‹s ∈ G› ‹M_generic(G)›
have s ∈ P q ∈ P
  unfolding M_generic_def filter_def by auto
moreover
note assms
ultimately
have ∃ q ∈ P. q ⊲ r ∧ (q ⊨ φ env)
  using strengthening_lemma by blast
}
then
have dense_below({q ∈ P. (q ⊨ φ env)}, p)
  unfolding dense_below_def by blast
with assms
show (p ⊨ φ env)
  using density_lemma by blast
qed

lemmas definability = forces_type
end

end

```

19 Auxiliary renamings for Separation

```

theory Separation_Rename
  imports Interface Renaming
begin

lemmas apply_fun = apply_iff[THEN iffD1]

lemma nth_concat : [p,t] ∈ list(A) ⟹ env ∈ list(A) ⟹ nth(1 #+ length(env), [p] @
env @ [t]) = t
  by(auto simp add:nth_append)

lemma nth_concat2 : env ∈ list(A) ⟹ nth(length(env), env @ [p,t]) = p
  by(auto simp add:nth_append)

lemma nth_concat3 : env ∈ list(A) ⟹ u = nth(succ(length(env)), env @ [p, u])

```

```

by(auto simp add:nth_append)

definition
sep_var :: i ⇒ i where
sep_var(n) ≡ {⟨0,1⟩,⟨1,3⟩,⟨2,4⟩,⟨3,5⟩,⟨4,0⟩,⟨5#+n,6⟩,⟨6#+n,2⟩}

definition
sep_env :: i ⇒ i where
sep_env(n) ≡ λ i ∈ (5#+n)-5 . i#+2

definition weak :: [i, i] ⇒ i where
weak(n,m) ≡ {i#+m . i ∈ n}

lemma weakD :
assumes n ∈ nat k ∈ nat x ∈ weak(n,k)
shows ∃ i ∈ n . x = i#+k
using assms unfolding weak_def by blast

lemma weak_equal :
assumes n ∈ nat m ∈ nat
shows weak(n,m) = (m#+n) - m
proof -
have weak(n,m) ⊆ (m#+n) - m
proof(intro subsetI)
fix x
assume x ∈ weak(n,m)
with assms
obtain i where
i ∈ n x = i#+m
using weakD by blast
then
have m ≤ i#+m i < n
using add_le_self2[of m i] ⟨m ∈ nat⟩ ⟨n ∈ nat⟩ ltI[OF ⟨i ∈ n⟩] by simp_all
then
have ¬i#+m < m
using not_lt_iff_le in_n_in_nat[OF ⟨n ∈ nat⟩ ⟨i ∈ n⟩] ⟨m ∈ nat⟩ by simp
with ⟨x = i#+m⟩
have x ≠ m
using ltI ⟨m ∈ nat⟩ by auto
moreover
from assms ⟨x = i#+m⟩ ⟨i < n⟩
have x < m#+n
using add_lt_mono1[OF ⟨i < n⟩ ⟨n ∈ nat⟩] by simp
ultimately
show x ∈ (m#+n) - m
using ltD DiffI by simp
qed
moreover
have (m#+n) - m ⊆ weak(n,m)

```

```

proof (intro subsetI)
  fix  $x$ 
  assume  $x \in (m\# + n) - m$ 
  then
    have  $x \in m\# + n$   $x \notin m$ 
    using DiffD1[of x n\# + m m] DiffD2[of x n\# + m m] by simp_all
  then
    have  $x < m\# + n$   $x \in \text{nat}$ 
    using ltI in_n_in_nat[OF add_type[of m n]] by simp_all
  then
    obtain  $i$  where
       $m\# + n = \text{succ}(x\# + i)$ 
      using less_iff_succ_add[OF <x\in\text{nat}>, of m\# + n] add_type by auto
  then
    have  $x\# + i < m\# + n$  using succ_le_iff by simp
    with  $\langle x \notin m \rangle$ 
    have  $\neg x < m$  using ltD by blast
    with  $\langle m \in \text{nat} \rangle$   $\langle x \in \text{nat} \rangle$ 
    have  $m \leq x$  using not_lt_iff_le by simp
    with  $\langle x < m\# + n \rangle$   $\langle n \in \text{nat} \rangle$ 
    have  $x\# - m < m\# + n\# - m$ 
    using diff_mono[OF <x\in\text{nat}> _ <m\in\text{nat}>] by simp
    have  $m\# + n\# - m = n$  using diff_cancel2 [ $\langle m \in \text{nat} \rangle$   $\langle n \in \text{nat} \rangle$ ] by simp
    with  $\langle x\# - m < m\# + n\# - m \rangle$   $\langle x \in \text{nat} \rangle$ 
    have  $x\# - m \in n$   $x = x\# - m\# + m$ 
    using ltD add_diff_inverse2[OF <m \leq x>] by simp_all
  then
    show  $x \in \text{weak}(n, m)$ 
    unfolding weak_def by auto
  qed
  ultimately
  show ?thesis by auto
qed

lemma weak_zero:
  shows  $\text{weak}(0, n) = 0$ 
  unfolding weak_def by simp

lemma weakening_diff :
  assumes  $n \in \text{nat}$ 
  shows  $\text{weak}(n, 7) - \text{weak}(n, 5) \subseteq \{5\# + n, 6\# + n\}$ 
  unfolding weak_def using assms
proof(auto)
  {
    fix  $i$ 
    assume  $i \in n$   $\text{succ}(\text{succ}(\text{natify}(i))) \neq n$   $\forall w \in n.$   $\text{succ}(\text{succ}(\text{natify}(i))) \neq \text{natify}(w)$ 
    then
    have  $i < n$ 
    using ltI [ $\langle n \in \text{nat} \rangle$ ] by simp

```

```

from <n∈nat> <i∈n> <succ(succ(natify(i)))≠n>
have i∈nat succ(succ(i))≠n using in_n_in_nat by simp_all
from <i<n>
have succ(i)≤n using succ_leI by simp
with <n∈nat>
consider (a) succ(i) = n | (b) succ(i) < n
  using leD by auto
then have succ(i) = n
proof cases
  case a
  then show ?thesis .
next
  case b
  then
    have succ(succ(i))≤n using succ_leI by simp
    with <n∈nat>
    consider (a) succ(succ(i)) = n | (b) succ(succ(i)) < n
      using leD by auto
    then have succ(i) = n
    proof cases
      case a
      with <succ(succ(i))≠n> show ?thesis by blast
    next
      case b
      then
        have succ(succ(i))∈n using ltD by simp
        with <i∈nat>
        have succ(succ(natify(i))) ≠ natify(succ(succ(i)))
          using <∀ w∈n. succ(succ(natify(i))) ≠ natify(w)> by auto
        then
          have False using <i∈nat> by auto
          then show ?thesis by blast
        qed
        then show ?thesis .
      qed
      with <i∈nat> have succ(natify(i)) = n by simp
    }
    then
    show n ∈ nat ==>
      succ(succ(natify(y))) ≠ n ==>
      ∀ x∈n. succ(succ(natify(y))) ≠ natify(x) ==>
      y ∈ n ==> succ(natify(y)) = n for y
      by blast
    qed
  lemma in_add_del :
    assumes x∈j#+n n∈nat j∈nat
    shows x < j ∨ x ∈ weak(n,j)
  proof (cases x<j)

```

```

case True
then show ?thesis ..
next
case False
have  $x \in \text{nat}$   $j \#+ n \in \text{nat}$ 
  using in_n_in_nat[ $\text{OF} \langle x \in j \#+ n \rangle$ ] assms by simp_all
then
have  $j \leq x$   $x < j \#+ n$ 
  using not_lt_iff_le  $\text{False} \langle j \in \text{nat} \rangle \langle n \in \text{nat} \rangle$   $\text{ltI}[\text{OF} \langle x \in j \#+ n \rangle]$  by auto
then
have  $x \#- j < (j \#+ n) \#- j$   $x = j \#+ (x \#- j)$ 
  using diff_mono  $\langle x \in \text{nat} \rangle \langle j \#+ n \in \text{nat} \rangle \langle j \in \text{nat} \rangle \langle n \in \text{nat} \rangle$ 
    add_diff_inverse[ $\text{OF} \langle j \leq x \rangle$ ] by simp_all
then
have  $x \#- j < n$   $x = (x \#- j) \#+ j$ 
  using diff_add_inverse  $\langle n \in \text{nat} \rangle$  add_commute by simp_all
then
have  $x \#- j \in n$  using ltD by simp
then
have  $x \in \text{weak}(n, j)$ 
  unfolding weak_def
  using  $\langle x = (x \#- j) \#+ j \rangle$  RepFunI[ $\text{OF} \langle x \#- j \in n \rangle$ ] add_commute by force
then show ?thesis ..
qed

```

```

lemma sep_env_action:
assumes
   $[t, p, u, P, \text{leq}, o, pi] \in \text{list}(M)$ 
   $\text{env} \in \text{list}(M)$ 
shows  $\forall i . i \in \text{weak}(\text{length}(\text{env}), 5) \longrightarrow$ 
   $\text{nth}(\text{sep\_env}(\text{length}(\text{env})), i, [t, p, u, P, \text{leq}, o, pi] @ \text{env}) = \text{nth}(i, [p, P, \text{leq}, o, t] @ \text{env}$ 
   $@ [pi, u])$ 
proof -
from assms
have  $A: 5 \#+ \text{length}(\text{env}) \in \text{nat}$   $[p, P, \text{leq}, o, t] \in \text{list}(M)$ 
  by simp_all
let ?f=sep_env(length(env))
have EQ:  $\text{weak}(\text{length}(\text{env}), 5) = 5 \#+ \text{length}(\text{env}) - 5$ 
  using weak_equal_length_type[ $\text{OF} \langle \text{env} \in \text{list}(M) \rangle$ ] by simp
let ?tgt=[ $t, p, u, P, \text{leq}, o, pi$ ]@env
let ?src=[ $p, P, \text{leq}, o, t$ ] @ env @ [pi, u]
have  $\text{nth}(\text{?f}^i, [t, p, u, P, \text{leq}, o, pi] @ \text{env}) = \text{nth}(i, [p, P, \text{leq}, o, t] @ \text{env} @ [pi, u])$ 
  if  $i \in (5 \#+ \text{length}(\text{env}) - 5)$  for i
proof -
from that
have ?2:  $i \in 5 \#+ \text{length}(\text{env}) \quad i \notin 5 \quad i \in \text{nat} \quad i \#- 5 \in \text{nat} \quad i \#+ 2 \in \text{nat}$ 
  using in_n_in_nat[ $\text{OF} \langle 5 \#+ \text{length}(\text{env}) \in \text{nat} \rangle$ ] by simp_all
then

```

```

have  $\exists i : \neg i < 5$  using  $ltD$  by force
then
have  $5 \leq i \leq 5$ 
  using  $\text{not\_lt\_iff\_le } \langle i \in \text{nat} \rangle$  by  $\text{simp\_all}$ 
then have  $2 \leq i$  using  $\text{le\_trans}[OF \langle 2 \leq 5 \rangle]$  by  $\text{simp}$ 
from  $A \langle i \in 5\# + \text{length}(\text{env}) \rangle$ 
have  $i < 5\# + \text{length}(\text{env})$  using  $ltI$  by  $\text{simp}$ 
with  $\langle i \in \text{nat} \rangle \langle 2 \leq i \rangle A$ 
have  $C : i\# + 2 < 7\# + \text{length}(\text{env})$  by  $\text{simp}$ 
with that
have  $B : ?f'i = i\# + 2$  unfolding  $\text{sep\_env\_def}$  by  $\text{simp}$ 
from  $\exists \text{assms}(1) \langle i \in \text{nat} \rangle$ 
have  $\neg i\# + 2 < 7$  using  $\text{not\_lt\_iff\_le add\_le\_mono}$  by  $\text{simp}$ 
from  $\langle i < 5\# + \text{length}(\text{env}) \rangle \exists \langle i \in \text{nat} \rangle$ 
have  $i\# - 5 < 5\# + \text{length}(\text{env}) \# - 5$ 
  using  $\text{diff\_mono}[of i 5\# + \text{length}(\text{env}) 5, OF \dots \langle i < 5\# + \text{length}(\text{env}) \rangle]$ 
     $\text{not\_lt\_iff\_le}[\text{THEN iffD1}]$  by  $\text{force}$ 
with  $\text{assms}(2)$ 
have  $i\# - 5 < \text{length}(\text{env})$  using  $\text{diff\_add\_inverse\_length\_type}$  by  $\text{simp}$ 
have  $\text{nth}(i, ?src) = \text{nth}(i\# - 5, \text{env} @ [pi, u])$ 
  using  $\text{nth\_append}[OF A(2) \langle i \in \text{nat} \rangle] \exists$  by  $\text{simp}$ 
also
have ... =  $\text{nth}(i\# - 5, \text{env})$ 
  using  $\text{nth\_append}[OF \langle \text{env} \in \text{list}(M) \rangle \langle i\# - 5 \in \text{nat} \rangle] \langle i\# - 5 < \text{length}(\text{env}) \rangle$  by
 $\text{simp}$ 
also
have ... =  $\text{nth}(i\# + 2, ?tgt)$ 
  using  $\text{nth\_append}[OF \text{assms}(1) \langle i\# + 2 \in \text{nat} \rangle] \langle \neg i\# + 2 < 7 \rangle$  by  $\text{simp}$ 
ultimately
have  $\text{nth}(i, ?src) = \text{nth}(\text{?f'i}, ?tgt)$ 
  using  $B$  by  $\text{simp}$ 
then show  $?thesis$  using that by  $\text{simp}$ 
qed
then show  $?thesis$  using  $EQ$  by  $\text{force}$ 
qed

lemma  $\text{sep\_env\_type} :$ 
  assumes  $n \in \text{nat}$ 
  shows  $\text{sep\_env}(n) : (5\# + n)\# - 5 \rightarrow (7\# + n)\# - 7$ 
proof -
  let  $?h = \text{sep\_env}(n)$ 
  from  $\langle n \in \text{nat} \rangle$ 
  have  $(5\# + n)\# + 2 = 7\# + n$   $7\# + n \in \text{nat}$   $5\# + n \in \text{nat}$  by  $\text{simp\_all}$ 
  have
    D:  $\text{sep\_env}(n) \cdot x \in (7\# + n)\# - 7$  if  $x \in (5\# + n)\# - 5$  for  $x$ 
  proof -
    from  $\langle x \in 5\# + n - 5 \rangle$ 
    have  $?h \cdot x = x\# + 2$   $x < 5\# + n$   $x \in \text{nat}$ 
    unfolding  $\text{sep\_env\_def}$  using  $ltI \text{in\_n\_in\_nat}[OF \langle 5\# + n \in \text{nat} \rangle]$  by  $\text{simp\_all}$ 
  
```

```

then
have  $x\#+2 < 7\#+n$  by simp
then
have  $x\#+2 \in 7\#+n$  using ltD by simp
from ⟨ $x \in 5\#+n-5$ ⟩
have  $x \notin 5$  by simp
then have  $\neg x < 5$  using ltD by blast
then have  $5 \leq x$  using not_lt_iff_le ⟨ $x \in \text{nat}$ ⟩ by simp
then have  $7 \leq x\#+2$  using add_le_mono ⟨ $x \in \text{nat}$ ⟩ by simp
then have  $\neg x\#+2 < 7$  using not_lt_iff_le ⟨ $x \in \text{nat}$ ⟩ by simp
then have  $x\#+2 \notin 7$  using ltI ⟨ $x \in \text{nat}$ ⟩ by force
with ⟨ $x\#+2 \in 7\#+n$ ⟩ show ?thesis using ⟨?h‘ $x = x\#+2$ ⟩ DiffI by simp
qed
then show ?thesis unfolding sep_env_def using lam_type by simp
qed

lemma sep_var_fin_type :
assumes  $n \in \text{nat}$ 
shows  $\text{sep\_var}(n) : 7\#+n -||> 7\#+n$ 
unfolding sep_var_def
using consI ltD emptyI by force

lemma sep_var_domain :
assumes  $n \in \text{nat}$ 
shows  $\text{domain}(\text{sep\_var}(n)) = 7\#+n - \text{weak}(n, 5)$ 
proof -
let ?A =  $\text{weak}(n, 5)$ 
have  $A : \text{domain}(\text{sep\_var}(n)) \subseteq 7\#+n$ 
unfolding sep_var_def
by (auto simp add: le_natE)
have  $C : x = 5\#+n \vee x = 6\#+n \vee x \leq 4$  if  $x \in \text{domain}(\text{sep\_var}(n))$  for  $x$ 
using that unfolding sep_var_def by auto
have  $D : x < n\#+7$  if  $x \in 7\#+n$  for  $x$ 
using that ⟨ $n \in \text{nat}$ ⟩ ltI by simp
have  $\neg 5\#+n < 5\#+n$  using ⟨ $n \in \text{nat}$ ⟩ lt_irrefl[of _ False] by force
have  $\neg 6\#+n < 5\#+n$  using ⟨ $n \in \text{nat}$ ⟩ by force
have  $R : x < 5\#+n$  if  $x \in ?A$  for  $x$ 
proof -
from that
obtain  $i$  where
 $i < n$   $x = 5\#+i$ 
unfolding weak_def
using ltI ⟨ $n \in \text{nat}$ ⟩ RepFun_iff by force
with ⟨ $n \in \text{nat}$ ⟩
have  $5\#+i < 5\#+n$  using add_lt_mono2 by simp
with ⟨ $x = 5\#+i$ ⟩
show  $x < 5\#+n$  by simp
qed
then

```

```

have 1:xnotin?A if ~x < 5#+n for x using that by blast
have 5#+nnotin?A 6#+nnotin?A
proof -
  show 5#+nnotin?A using 1 <~5#+n<5#+n by blast
  with 1 show 6#+nnotin?A using ~6#+n<5#+n by blast
qed
then
have E:xnotin?A if xin domain(sep_var(n)) for x
  unfolding weak_def
  using C that by force
then
have F: domain(sep_var(n)) ⊆ 7#+n - ?A using A by auto
from assms
have x<7 ∨ xin weak(n, 7) if xin 7#+n for x
  using in_add_del[OF <xin 7#+n>] by simp
moreover
{
  fix x
  assume asm:xin 7#+n xnotin?A xin weak(n, 7)
  then
  have xin domain(sep_var(n))
proof -
  from <nin nat>
  have weak(n, 7)-weak(n, 5) ⊆ {n#+5, n#+6}
    using weakening_diff by simp
  with <xnotin?A> asm
  have xin {n#+5, n#+6} using subsetD DiffI by blast
  then
  show ?thesis unfolding sep_var_def by simp
qed
}
moreover
{
  fix x
  assume asm:xin 7#+n xnotin?A x<7
  then have xin domain(sep_var(n))
proof (cases 2 ≤ n)
  case True
  moreover
  have 0<n using leD[OF <nin nat> <2≤n>] lt_imp_0_lt by auto
  ultimately
  have x<5
    using <x<7> <xnotin?A> <nin nat> in_n_in_nat
    unfolding weak_def
    by (clarsimp simp add:not_lt_iff_le, auto simp add:lt_def)
  then
  show ?thesis unfolding sep_var_def
    by (clarsimp simp add:not_lt_iff_le, auto simp add:lt_def)
next

```

```

case False
then
show ?thesis
proof (cases n=0)
  case True
  then show ?thesis
    unfolding sep_var_def using ltD asm <n∈nat> by auto
next
  case False
  then
  have n < 2 using <n∈nat> not_lt_iff_le ← 2 ≤ n by force
  then
  have ¬ n < 1 using <n≠0> by simp
  then
  have n=1 using not_lt_iff_le <n<2> le_iff by auto
  then show ?thesis
    using <xnotinA>
    unfolding weak_def sep_var_def
    using ltD asm <n∈nat> by force
qed
qed
}
ultimately
have w ∈ domain(sep_var(n)) if w ∈ 7#+n - ?A for w
  using that by blast
then
have 7#+n - ?A ⊆ domain(sep_var(n)) by blast
with F
  show ?thesis by auto
qed

lemma sep_var_type :
assumes n ∈ nat
shows sep_var(n) : (7#+n)-weak(n,5) → 7#+n
using FiniteFun_is_fun[OF sep_var_fin_type[OF <n∈nat>]]
sep_var_domain[OF <n∈nat>] by simp

lemma sep_var_action :
assumes
  [t,p,u,P,leq,o,pi] ∈ list(M)
  env ∈ list(M)
shows ∀ i . i ∈ (7#+length(env)) - weak(length(env),5) →
  nth(sep_var(length(env)) `i,[t,p,u,P,leq,o,pi]@env) = nth(i,[p,P,leq,o,t] @ env
@ [pi,u])
  using assms
proof (subst sep_var_domain[OF length_type[OF <env∈list(M)>],symmetric],auto)
fix i y
assume ⟨i, y⟩ ∈ sep_var(length(env))
with assms

```

```

show nth(sep_var(length(env)) ` i,
          Cons(t, Cons(p, Cons(u, Cons(P, Cons(leq, Cons(o, Cons(pi, env))))))))
=
nth(i, Cons(p, Cons(P, Cons(leq, Cons(o, Cons(t, env @ [pi, u]))))))
using apply_fun[OF sep_var_type] assms
unfolding sep_var_def
using nth_concat2[OF <env∈list(M)>] nth_concat3[OF <env∈list(M)>,symmetric]
by force
qed

definition
rensep :: i ⇒ i where
rensep(n) ≡ union_fun(sep_var(n),sep_env(n),7#+n-weak(n,5),weak(n,5))

lemma rensep_aux :
assumes n∈nat
shows (7#+n-weak(n,5)) ∪ weak(n,5) = 7#+n 7#+n ∪ ( 7 #+ n - 7) =
7#+n
proof -
  from <n∈nat>
  have weak(n,5) = n#+5-5
  using weak_equal by simp
  with <n∈nat>
  show (7#+n-weak(n,5)) ∪ weak(n,5) = 7#+n 7#+n ∪ ( 7 #+ n - 7) =
7#+n
  using Diff_partition le_imp_subset by auto
qed

lemma rensep_type :
assumes n∈nat
shows rensep(n) ∈ 7#+n → 7#+n
proof -
  from <n∈nat>
  have rensep(n) ∈ (7#+n-weak(n,5)) ∪ weak(n,5) → 7#+n ∪ (7#+n - 7)
  unfolding rensep_def
  using union_fun_type sep_var_type <n∈nat> sep_env_type weak_equal
  by force
  then
  show ?thesis using rensep_aux <n∈nat> by auto
qed

lemma rensep_action :
assumes [t,p,u,P,leq,o,pi] @ env ∈ list(M)
shows ∀ i . i < 7#+length(env) → nth(rensep(length(env)) ` i, [t,p,u,P,leq,o,pi]@env)
= nth(i, [p,P,leq,o,t] @ env @ [pi,u])
proof -
  let ?tgt=[t,p,u,P,leq,o,pi]@env
  let ?src=[p,P,leq,o,t] @ env @ [pi,u]
  let ?m=7 #+ length(env) - weak(length(env),5)

```

```

let ?p=weak(length(env),5)
let ?f=sep_var(length(env))
let ?g=sep_env(length(env))
let ?n=length(env)
from assms
have 1 : [t,p,u,P,leq,o,pi] ∈ list(M) env ∈ list(M)
?src ∈ list(M) ?tgt ∈ list(M)
7#+?n = (7#+?n-weak(?n,5)) ∪ weak(?n,5)
length(?src) = (7#+?n-weak(?n,5)) ∪ weak(?n,5)
using Diff_partition le_imp_subset rensep_aux by auto
then
have nth(i, ?src) = nth(union_fun(?f, ?g, ?m, ?p) ` i, ?tgt) if i < 7#+length(env)
for i
proof -
from <i<7#+?n>
have i ∈ (7#+?n-weak(?n,5)) ∪ weak(?n,5)
using ltD by simp
then show ?thesis
unfolding rensep_def using
union_fun_action[OF <?src∈list(M)> <?tgt∈list(M)> <length(?src) = (7#+?n-weak(?n,5)) ∪ weak(?n,5)>]
sep_var_action[OF <[t,p,u,P,leq,o,pi] ∈ list(M)> <env∈list(M)>]
sep_env_action[OF <[t,p,u,P,leq,o,pi] ∈ list(M)> <env∈list(M)>]
] that
by simp
qed
then show ?thesis unfolding rensep_def by simp
qed

definition sep_ren :: [i,i] ⇒ i where
sep_ren(n,φ) ≡ ren(φ)`(7#+n)`(7#+n)`rensep(n)

lemma arity_rensep: assumes φ∈formula env ∈ list(M)
arity(φ) ≤ 7#+length(env)
shows arity(sep_ren(length(env),φ)) ≤ 7#+length(env)
unfolding sep_ren_def
using arity_ren rensep_type assms
by simp

lemma type_rensep [TC]:
assumes φ∈formula env∈list(M)
shows sep_ren(length(env),φ) ∈ formula
unfolding sep_ren_def
using ren_tc rensep_type assms
by simp

lemma sepren_action:
assumes arity(φ) ≤ 7#+length(env)
[t,p,u,P,leq,o,pi] ∈ list(M)

```

```

 $env \in list(M)$ 
 $\varphi \in formula$ 
shows  $sats(M, sep\_ren(length(env), \varphi), [t, p, u, P, leq, o, pi] @ env) \longleftrightarrow sats(M, \varphi, [p, P, leq, o, t] @ env @ [pi, u])$ 
proof -
  from assms
  have 1:  $[t, p, u, P, leq, o, pi] @ env \in list(M)$ 
     $[P, leq, o, p, t] \in list(M)$ 
     $[pi, u] \in list(M)$ 
  by simp_all
  then
  have 2:  $[p, P, leq, o, t] @ env @ [pi, u] \in list(M)$  using app_type by simp
  show ?thesis
    unfolding sep_ren_def
    using sats_iff_sats_ren[ $OF \langle \varphi \in formula \rangle$ 
      add_type[of 7 length(env)]
      add_type[of 7 length(env)]
      2 1(1)
      rensep_type[ $OF length\_type[OF \langle env \in list(M) \rangle]$ ]
       $\langle arity(\varphi) \leq 7 \#+ length(env) \rangle$ 
      rensep_action[ $OF 1(1), rule\_format, symmetric$ ]
    by simp
  qed
end

```

20 The Axiom of Separation in $M[G]$

```

theory Separation_Axiom
  imports Forcing_Theorems Separation_Rename
  begin

  context G_generic
  begin

  lemma map_val :
    assumes  $env \in list(M[G])$ 
    shows  $\exists nenv \in list(M). env = map(val(G), nenv)$ 
    using assms
    proof(induct env)
      case Nil
      have  $map(val(G), Nil) = Nil$  by simp
      then show ?case by force
    next
      case (Cons a l)
      then obtain a' l' where
         $l' \in list(M) l = map(val(G), l') a = val(G, a')$ 
         $Cons(a, l) = map(val(G), Cons(a', l')) Cons(a', l') \in list(M)$ 
      using  $\langle a \in M[G] \rangle$  GenExtD
    
```

```

    by force
  then show ?case by force
qed

lemma Collect_sats_in_MG :
assumes
  c ∈ M[G]
  φ ∈ formula env ∈ list(M[G]) arity(φ) ≤ 1 #+ length(env)
shows
  {x ∈ c. (M[G], [x] @ env ⊨ φ)} ∈ M[G]
proof -
  from ⟨c ∈ M[G]⟩
  obtain π where π ∈ M val(G, π) = c
  using GenExt_def by auto
  let ?χ = And(Member(0, 1 #+ length(env)), φ) and ?Pl1 = [P, leq, one]
  let ?new_form = sep_ren(length(env), forces(?χ))
  let ?ψ = Exists(Exists(And(pair_fm(0, 1, 2), ?new_form)))
  note phi = ⟨φ ∈ formula⟩ ⟨arity(φ) ≤ 1 #+ length(env)⟩
  then
  have ?χ ∈ formula by simp
  with ⟨env ∈ _⟩ phi
  have arity(?χ) ≤ 2 #+ length(env)
  using nat_simp_union leI by simp
  with ⟨env ∈ list(_)⟩ phi
  have arity(forces(?χ)) ≤ 6 #+ length(env)
  using arity_forces_le by simp
  then
  have arity(forces(?χ)) ≤ 7 #+ length(env)
  using nat_simp_union arity_forces leI by simp
  with ⟨arity(forces(?χ)) ≤ 7 #+ _⟩ ⟨env ∈ _⟩ ⟨φ ∈ formula⟩
  have arity(?new_form) ≤ 7 #+ length(env) ?new_form ∈ formula
  using arity_rensep[OF definability[of ?χ]] definability[of ?χ] type_rensep
  by auto
  then
  have pred(pred(arity(?new_form))) ≤ 5 #+ length(env) ?ψ ∈ formula
  unfolding pair_fm_def upair_fm_def
  using nat_simp_union length_type[OF ⟨env ∈ list(M[G])⟩]
  pred_mono[OF _ pred_mono[OF _ ⟨arity(?new_form) ≤ _⟩]]
  by auto
  with ⟨arity(?new_form) ≤ _⟩ ⟨?new_form ∈ formula⟩
  have arity(?ψ) ≤ 5 #+ length(env)
  unfolding pair_fm_def upair_fm_def
  using nat_simp_union arity_forces
  by auto
  from ⟨φ ∈ formula⟩
  have forces(?χ) ∈ formula
  using definability by simp
  from ⟨π ∈ M⟩ P_in_M

```

```

have domain( $\pi$ ) $\in M$  domain( $\pi$ )  $\times P \in M$ 
  by (simp_all flip:setclass_iff)
from ⟨env ∈ _⟩
obtain nenv where nenv $\in$ list( $M$ ) env = map(val( $G$ ),nenv) length(nenv) =
length(env)
  using map_val by auto
from ⟨arity( $\varphi$ ) ≤ _⟩ ⟨env ∈ _⟩ ⟨ $\varphi \in _\varphi$ ) ≤ 2#+ length(env)
  using le_trans[OF ⟨arity( $\varphi$ ) ≤ _⟩] add_le_mono[of 1 2,OF _ le_refl]
  by auto
with ⟨nenv ∈ _⟩ ⟨env ∈ _⟩ ⟨ $\pi \in M$ ⟩ ⟨ $\varphi \in _\chi$ ) ≤ length([ $\vartheta$ ] @ nenv @ [ $\pi$ ]) for  $\vartheta$ 
  using nat_union_abs2[OF _ _ ⟨arity( $\varphi$ ) ≤ 2#+ _⟩] nat_simp_union
  by simp
note in_M = ⟨ $\pi \in M$ ⟩ ⟨domain( $\pi$ )  $\times P \in M$ ⟩ P_in_M one_in_M leq_in_M
{
fix u
assume u ∈ domain( $\pi$ )  $\times P$  u ∈ M
with in_M ⟨?new_form ∈ formula⟩ ⟨? $\psi \in formula$ ⟩ ⟨nenv ∈ _⟩
have Eq1: ( $M$ , [u] @ ?Pl1 @ [ $\pi$ ] @ nenv ⊨ ? $\psi$ )  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
  ( $\exists \vartheta \in M$ .  $\exists p \in P$ . u =⟨ $\vartheta, p$ ⟩  $\wedge$ 
   M, [ $\vartheta, p, u$ ] @ ?Pl1 @ [ $\pi$ ] @ nenv ⊨ ?new_form)
  by (auto simp add: transitivity)
have Eq3:  $\vartheta \in M \implies p \in P \implies$ 
  ( $M$ , [ $\vartheta, p, u$ ] @ ?Pl1 @ [ $\pi$ ] @ nenv ⊨ ?new_form)  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
  ( $\forall F$ . M_generic( $F$ )  $\wedge p \in F \implies (M[F], map(val(F), [\vartheta] @ nenv @ [\pi]))$ 
  ⊨ ? $\chi$ ))
  for  $\vartheta$  p
proof -
fix p  $\vartheta$ 
assume  $\vartheta \in M$  p $\in P$ 
then
have p $\in M$  using P_in_M by (simp add: transitivity)
note in_M' = in_M ⟨ $\vartheta \in M$ ⟩ ⟨p $\in M$ ⟩ ⟨u ∈ domain( $\pi$ )  $\times P$ ⟩ ⟨u ∈ M⟩
⟨nenv ∈ _⟩
then
have [ $\vartheta, u$ ] ∈ list( $M$ ) by simp
let ?env=[p]@?Pl1@[ $\vartheta$ ] @ nenv @ [ $\pi, u$ ]
let ?new_env=[ $\vartheta, p, u, P, leq, one, \pi$ ] @ nenv
let ?ψ=Exists(Exists(And(pair_fm(0,1,2),?new_form)))
have [ $\vartheta, p, u, \pi, leq, one, \pi$ ] ∈ list( $M$ )
  using in_M' by simp
have ? $\chi \in formula$  forces(? $\chi$ ) $\in formula$ 
  using phi by simp_all
from in_M'
have ?Pl1 ∈ list( $M$ ) by simp
from in_M' have ?env ∈ list( $M$ ) by simp
have Eq1': ?new_env ∈ list( $M$ ) using in_M' by simp
then

```

```

have (M, [θ,p,u]@?Pl1@[π] @ nenv ⊨ ?new_form) ↔ (M, ?new_env ⊨
?new_form)
by simp
from in_M' <env ∈ _> Eq1' <length(nenv) = length(env)>
<arity(forces(?χ)) ≤ 7 #+ length(env) & forces(?χ) ∈ formula>
<[θ, p, u, π, leq, one, π] ∈ list(M)>
have ... ↔ M, ?env ⊨ forces(?χ)
using sepren_action[of forces(?χ)] nenv, OF __ <nenv ∈ list(M)>]
by simp
also from in_M'
have ... ↔ M, ([p,P, leq, one, θ]@nenv@ [π])@[u] ⊨ forces(?χ)
using app_assoc by simp
also
from in_M' <env ∈ _> phi <length(nenv) = length(env)>
<arity(forces(?χ)) ≤ 6 #+ length(env) & forces(?χ) ∈ formula>
have ... ↔ M, [p,P, leq, one, θ]@ nenv @ [π] ⊨ forces(?χ)
by (rule_tac arity_sats_iff, auto)
also
from <arity(forces(?χ)) ≤ 6 #+ length(env) & forces(?χ) ∈ formula> in_M'
phi
have ... ↔ (forall F. M_generic(F) ∧ p ∈ F →
M[F], map(val(F), [θ] @ nenv @ [π]) ⊨ ?χ)
using definition_of_forcing
proof (intro iffI)
assume a1: M, [p,P, leq, one, θ] @ nenv @ [π] ⊨ forces(?χ)
note definition_of_forcing <arity(φ) ≤ 1 #+_>
with <nenv ∈ _> <arity(?χ) ≤ length([θ] @ nenv @ [π])> <env ∈ _>
have p ∈ P ==> ?χ ∈ formula ==> [θ, π] ∈ list(M) ==>
M, [p,P, leq, one] @ [θ] @ nenv @ [π] ⊨ forces(?χ) ==>
forall G. M_generic(G) ∧ p ∈ G → M[G], map(val(G), [θ] @ nenv @ [π])
⊐ ?χ
by auto
then
show ∀ F. M_generic(F) ∧ p ∈ F →
M[F], map(val(F), [θ] @ nenv @ [π]) ⊨ ?χ
using <?χ ∈ formula> <p ∈ P> a1 <θ ∈ M> <π ∈ M> by simp
next
assume ∀ F. M_generic(F) ∧ p ∈ F →
M[F], map(val(F), [θ] @ nenv @ [π]) ⊨ ?χ
with definition_of_forcing [THEN iffD2] <arity(?χ) ≤ length([θ] @ nenv
@ [π])>
show M, [p, P, leq, one, θ] @ nenv @ [π] ⊨ forces(?χ)
using <?χ ∈ formula> <p ∈ P> in_M'
by auto
qed
finally
show (M, [θ,p,u]@?Pl1@[π]@nenv ⊨ ?new_form) ↔ (forall F. M_generic(F)
∧ p ∈ F →
M[F], map(val(F), [θ] @ nenv @ [π]) ⊨ ?χ)

```

```

    by simp
qed
with Eq1
have (M, [u] @ ?Pl1 @ [\pi] @ nenv ⊨ ?ψ) ←→
  (exists var in M. exists p in P. u =⟨var, p⟩ ∧
    (forall F. M-generic(F) ∧ p ∈ F → M[F], map(val(F), [var] @ nenv @ [\pi])) ⊨ ?χ))
  by auto
}
then
have Equivalence: u ∈ domain(π) × P ⇒ u ∈ M ⇒
  (M, [u] @ ?Pl1 @ [\pi] @ nenv ⊨ ?ψ) ←→
  (exists var in M. exists p in P. u =⟨var, p⟩ ∧
    (forall F. M-generic(F) ∧ p ∈ F → M[F], map(val(F), [var] @ nenv @ [\pi])) ⊨ ?χ))
  by auto
moreover from ⟨env = _⟩ ⟨π ∈ M⟩ ⟨nenv ∈ list(M)⟩
have map_nenv:map(val(G), nenv@[π]) = env @ [val(G, π)]
  using map_app_distrib append1_eq_iff by auto
ultimately
have aux:(exists var in M. exists p in P. u =⟨var, p⟩ ∧ (p ∈ G → M[G], [val(G, var)] @ env @ [val(G, π)]) ⊨ ?χ))
  (is (exists var in M. exists p in P. _ ( _ → _, ?vals(var)) ⊨ _))
  if u ∈ domain(π) × P u ∈ M M, [u] @ ?Pl1 @ [\pi] @ nenv ⊨ ?ψ for u
  using Equivalence[THEN iffD1, OF that] generic by force
moreover
have var ∈ M ⇒ val(G, var) ∈ M[G] for var
  using GenExt_def by auto
moreover
have var ∈ M ⇒ [val(G, var)] @ env @ [val(G, π)] ∈ list(M[G]) for var
proof -
  from ⟨π ∈ M⟩
  have val(G, π) ∈ M[G] using GenExtI by simp
  moreover
  assume var ∈ M
  moreover
  note ⟨env ∈ list(M[G])⟩
  ultimately
  show ?thesis
    using GenExtI by simp
qed
ultimately
have (exists var in M. exists p in P. u =⟨var, p⟩ ∧ (p ∈ G → val(G, var) ∈ nth(1 #+ length(env), [val(G, var)] @ env @ [val(G, π)])) ∧ M[G], ?vals(var) ⊨ ϕ))
  if u ∈ domain(π) × P u ∈ M M, [u] @ ?Pl1 @ [\pi] @ nenv ⊨ ?ψ for u
  using aux[OF that] by simp
moreover from ⟨env = _⟩ ⟨π ∈ M⟩

```

```

have nth:nth(1 #+ length(env),[val(G, θ)] @ env @ [val(G, π)]) = val(G,π)
  if θ∈M for θ
  using nth_concat[of val(G,θ) val(G,π) M[G]] using that GenExtI by simp
  ultimately
have (∃θ∈M. ∃p∈P. u=⟨θ,p⟩ ∧ (p∈G → val(G,θ)∈val(G,π) ∧ M[G], ?vals(θ)
  ⊨ φ))
  if u ∈ domain(π) × P u ∈ M M, [u] @ ?Pl1 @[π] @ nenv ⊨ ?ψ for u
  using that ⟨π∈M⟩ ⟨env ∈ ⟶ by simp
  with ⟨domain(π)×P∈M⟩
have ∀u∈domain(π)×P . (M, [u] @ ?Pl1 @[π] @ nenv ⊨ ?ψ) → (∃θ∈M.
  ∃p∈P. u=⟨θ,p⟩ ∧
    (p ∈ G → val(G, θ)∈val(G, π) ∧ M[G], ?vals(θ) ⊨ φ))
  by (simp add:transitivity)
then
have {u∈domain(π)×P . (M,[u] @ ?Pl1 @[π] @ nenv ⊨ ?ψ) } ⊆
  {u∈domain(π)×P . ∃θ∈M. ∃p∈P. u=⟨θ,p⟩ ∧
    (p ∈ G → val(G, θ)∈val(G, π) ∧ (M[G], ?vals(θ) ⊨ φ))} (is ?n⊆?m)
  by auto
with val_mono
have first_incl: val(G,?n) ⊆ val(G,?m)
  by simp
note ⟨val(G,π) = c⟩
with ⟨?ψ∈formula⟩ ⟨arity(?ψ) ≤ ⟶ in_M ⟨nenv ∈ ⟶ ⟨env ∈ ⟶ ⟨length(nenv)
  = ⟶
have ?n∈M
  using separation_ax leI separation_iff by auto
from generic
have filter(G) G⊆P
  unfolding M_generic_def filter_def by simp_all
from ⟨val(G,π) = c⟩
have val(G,?m) =
  {val(G,t) .. t∈domain(π) , ∃q∈P .
    (∃θ∈M. ∃p∈P. ⟨t,q⟩ = ⟨θ, p⟩ ∧
      (p ∈ G → val(G, θ) ∈ c ∧ (M[G], [val(G, θ)] @ env @ [c] ⊨ φ)) ∧ q
      ∈ G)}
  using val_of_name by auto
also
have ... = {val(G,t) .. t∈domain(π) , ∃q∈P.
  val(G, t) ∈ c ∧ (M[G], [val(G, t)] @ env @ [c] ⊨ φ) ∧ q ∈ G}
proof -
  have t∈M →
    (∃q∈P. (∃θ∈M. ∃p∈P. ⟨t,q⟩ = ⟨θ, p⟩ ∧
      (p ∈ G → val(G, θ) ∈ c ∧ (M[G], [val(G, θ)] @ env @ [c] ⊨ φ)) ∧
      q ∈ G))
  ↔
  (∃q∈P. val(G, t) ∈ c ∧ (M[G], [val(G, t)] @ env @ [c] ⊨ φ) ∧ q ∈ G) for t
  by auto

```

```

then show ?thesis using <domain( $\pi$ ) $\in M$  by (auto simp add:transitivity)
qed
also
have ... = { $x \dots x \in c, \exists q \in P. x \in c \wedge (M[G], [x] @ env @ [c] \models \varphi) \wedge q \in G\}$ 
proof

show ...  $\subseteq$  { $x \dots x \in c, \exists q \in P. x \in c \wedge (M[G], [x] @ env @ [c] \models \varphi) \wedge q \in G\}$ 
  by auto
next

  {
    fix  $x$ 
    assume  $x \in \{x \dots x \in c, \exists q \in P. x \in c \wedge (M[G], [x] @ env @ [c] \models \varphi) \wedge q \in G\}$ 
    then
    have  $\exists q \in P. x \in c \wedge (M[G], [x] @ env @ [c] \models \varphi) \wedge q \in G$ 
      by simp
      with <val( $G, \pi$ ) =  $chave  $\exists q \in P. \exists t \in domain(\pi). val(G, t) = x \wedge (M[G], [val(G, t)] @ env @ [c] \models \varphi) \wedge q \in G$ 
    using Sep_and_Replace_elem_of_val by auto
  }
  then
  show { $x \dots x \in c, \exists q \in P. x \in c \wedge (M[G], [x] @ env @ [c] \models \varphi) \wedge q \in G\} \subseteq$ 
  ...
    using SepReplace_iff by force
qed
also
have ... = { $x \in c. (M[G], [x] @ env @ [c] \models \varphi)\}$ 
  using < $G \subseteq P$ >  $G\_nonempty$  by force
finally
have val_m:  $val(G, ?m) = \{x \in c. (M[G], [x] @ env @ [c] \models \varphi)\}$  by simp
have  $val(G, ?m) \subseteq val(G, ?n)$ 
proof
  fix  $x$ 
  assume  $x \in val(G, ?m)$ 
  with val_m
  have Eq4:  $x \in \{x \in c. (M[G], [x] @ env @ [c] \models \varphi)\}$  by simp
  with <val( $G, \pi$ ) =  $c$ >
  have  $x \in val(G, \pi)$  by simp
  then
  have  $\exists \vartheta. \exists q \in G. \langle \vartheta, q \rangle \in \pi \wedge val(G, \vartheta) = x$ 
    using elem_of_val_pair by auto
  then obtain  $\vartheta q$  where
     $\langle \vartheta, q \rangle \in \pi \quad q \in G \quad val(G, \vartheta) = x$  by auto
  from < $\langle \vartheta, q \rangle \in \pi$ >
  have  $\vartheta \in M$ 
    using domain_trans[OF trans_M < $\pi \in \_$ >] by auto
  with < $\pi \in M$ > < $nenv \in \_$ > < $env = \_$ >$ 
```

```

have [val(G,θ), val(G,π)] @ env ∈ list(M[G])
  using GenExt_def by auto
with Eq4 <val(G,θ)=x> <val(G,π) = c> <x ∈ val(G,π)> nth <θ∈M>
  have Eq5: M[G], [val(G,θ)] @ env @ [val(G,π)] ⊨ And(Member(0,1 #+
length(env)),φ)
    by auto

  with <θ∈M> <π∈M> Eq5 <M_generic(G)> <φ∈formula> <nenv ∈ __> <env =
  map_nenv
    <arity(?χ) ≤ length([θ] @ nenv @ [π])>
    have (∃ r∈G. M, [r,P,leq,one,θ] @ nenv @ [π] ⊨ forces(?χ))
      using truth_lemma
      by auto
  then obtain r where
    r∈G M, [r,P,leq,one,θ] @ nenv @ [π] ⊨ forces(?χ) by auto
  with <filter(G)> and <q∈G> obtain p where
    p∈G p≤q p≤r
    unfolding filter_def compat_in_def by force
  with <r∈G> <q∈G> <G⊆P>
  have p∈P r∈P q∈P p∈M
    using P_in_M by (auto simp add:transitivity)
  with <φ∈formula> <θ∈M> <π∈M> <p≤r> <nenv ∈ __> <arity(?χ) ≤ length([θ] @
nenv @ [π])>
    <M, [r,P,leq,one,θ] @ nenv @ [π] ⊨ forces(?χ)> <env∈__>
    have M, [p,P,leq,one,θ] @ nenv @ [π] ⊨ forces(?χ)
      using strengthening_lemma
      by simp
  with <p∈P> <φ∈formula> <θ∈M> <π∈M> <nenv ∈ __> <arity(?χ) ≤ length([θ] @
nenv @ [π])>
    have ∀ F. M_generic(F) ∧ p ∈ F →
      M[F], map(val(F), [θ] @ nenv @ [π]) ⊨ ?χ
    using definition_of_forcing
    by simp
  with <p∈P> <θ∈M>
  have Eq6: ∃ θ'∈M. ∃ p'∈P. <θ,p> = <θ',p'> ∧ (∀ F. M_generic(F) ∧ p' ∈ F
  →
    M[F], map(val(F), [θ'] @ nenv @ [π]) ⊨ ?χ) by auto
  from <π∈M> <(θ,q)∈π>
  have <θ,q> ∈ M by (simp add:transitivity)
  from <(θ,q)∈π> <θ∈M> <p∈P> <p∈M>
  have <θ,p> ∈ M <θ,p> ∈ domain(π) × P
    using tuples_in_M by auto
  with <θ∈M> Eq6 <p∈P>
  have M, [<θ,p>] @ ?Pl1 @ [π] @ nenv ⊨ ?ψ
    using Equivalence by auto
  with <(θ,p)∈domain(π) × P>
  have <θ,p> ∈ ?n by simp
  with <p∈G> <p∈P>
  have val(G,θ) ∈ val(G,?n)

```

```

using val_of_elem[of θ p] by simp
with `val(G,θ)=x`
show x∈val(G,?n) by simp
qed
with val_m first_incl
have val(G,?n) = {x∈c. (M[G], [x] @ env @ [c] ⊨ φ)} by auto
also
have ... = {x∈c. (M[G], [x] @ env ⊨ φ)}
proof -
{
fix x
assume x∈c
moreover from assms
have c∈M[G]
  unfolding GenExt_def by auto
moreover from this and `x∈c`
have x∈M[G]
  using transitivity_MG
  by simp
ultimately
have (M[G], ([x] @ env) @ [c] ⊨ φ) ↔ (M[G], [x] @ env ⊨ φ)
  using phi `env ∈ _` by (rule_tac arity_sats_iff, simp_all)
}
then show ?thesis by auto
qed
finally
show {x∈c. (M[G], [x] @ env ⊨ φ)} ∈ M[G]
  using `?n∈M` GenExt_def by force
qed

theorem separation_in_MG:
assumes
  φ∈formula and arity(φ) ≤ 1 #+ length(env) and env∈list(M[G])
shows
  separation(##M[G], λx. (M[G], [x] @ env ⊨ φ))
proof -
{
fix c
assume c∈M[G]
moreover from `env ∈ _`
obtain nenv where nenv∈list(M)
  env = map(val(G), nenv) length(env) = length(nenv)
  using GenExt_def map_val[of env] by auto
moreover note `φ ∈ _` `arity(φ) ≤ _` `env ∈ _`
ultimately
have Eq1: {x∈c. (M[G], [x] @ env ⊨ φ)} ∈ M[G]
  using Collect_sats_in_MG by auto
}
then

```

```

show ?thesis
  using separation_iff rev_bexI unfolding is_Collect_def by force
qed

end

end

```

21 The Axiom of Pairing in $M[G]$

```

theory Pairing_Axiom imports Names begin

context forcing_data
begin

lemma val_Upair :
  one ∈ G ⟹ val(G, {⟨τ, one⟩, ⟨ρ, one⟩}) = {val(G, τ), val(G, ρ)}
  by (insert one_in_P, rule trans, subst def_val, auto simp add: Sep_and_Replace)

lemma pairing_in_MG :
  assumes M_generic(G)
  shows upair_ax(##M[G])
proof -
  {
    fix x y
    have one ∈ G using assms one_in_G by simp
    from assms
    have G ⊆ P unfolding M_generic_def and filter_def by simp
    with ⟨one ∈ G⟩
    have one ∈ P using subsetD by simp
    then
    have one ∈ M using transitivity[OF _ P_in_M] by simp
    assume x ∈ M[G] y ∈ M[G]
    then
    obtain τ ρ where
      0 : val(G, τ) = x val(G, ρ) = y ρ ∈ M τ ∈ M
      using GenExtD by blast
    with ⟨one ∈ M⟩
    have ⟨τ, one⟩ ∈ M ⟨ρ, one⟩ ∈ M using pair_in_M_iff by auto
    then
    have 1: {⟨τ, one⟩, ⟨ρ, one⟩} ∈ M (is ?σ ∈ _) using upair_in_M_iff by simp
    then
    have val(G, ?σ) ∈ M[G] using GenExtI by simp
    with 1
    have {val(G, τ), val(G, ρ)} ∈ M[G] using val_Upair assms one_in_G by simp
    with 0
    have {x, y} ∈ M[G] by simp
  }
  then show ?thesis unfolding upair_ax_def upair_def by auto

```

```
qed
```

```
end  
end
```

22 The Axiom of Unions in $M[G]$

```
theory Union_Axiom
```

```
imports Names
```

```
begin
```

```
context forcing_data  
begin
```

```
definition Union_name_body :: [i,i,i,i] ⇒ o where
```

```
Union_name_body( $P', leq', \tau, \vartheta p$ ) ≡ ( $\exists \sigma[\#\# M]$ .
```

```
   $\exists q[\#\# M]. (q \in P' \wedge (\langle \sigma, q \rangle \in \tau \wedge$ 
```

```
     $(\exists r[\#\# M]. r \in P' \wedge (\langle \text{fst}(\vartheta p), r \rangle \in \sigma \wedge \langle \text{snd}(\vartheta p), r \rangle \in leq' \wedge \langle \text{snd}(\vartheta p), q \rangle \in leq'))))$ 
```

```
definition Union_name_fm :: i where
```

```
Union_name_fm ≡
```

```
Exists(
```

```
Exists(And(pair_fm(1,0,2)),
```

```
Exists(
```

```
Exists(And(Member(0,7),
```

```
Exists(And(And(pair_fm(2,1,0), Member(0,6)),
```

```
Exists(And(Member(0,9),
```

```
Exists(And(And(pair_fm(6,1,0), Member(0,4)),
```

```
Exists(And(And(pair_fm(6,2,0), Member(0,10)),
```

```
Exists(And(pair_fm(7,5,0), Member(0,11)))))))))))))))
```

```
lemma Union_name_fm_type [TC]:
```

```
Union_name_fm ∈ formula
```

```
unfolding Union_name_fm_def by simp
```

```
lemma arity_Union_name_fm :
```

```
arity(Union_name_fm) = 4
```

```
unfolding Union_name_fm_def upair_fm_def pair_fm_def
```

```
by(auto simp add: nat_simp_union)
```

```
lemma sats_Union_name_fm :
```

```
[[ a ∈ M ; b ∈ M ; P' ∈ M ; p ∈ M ; θ ∈ M ; τ ∈ M ; leq' ∈ M ]] ⇒
```

```
sats(M, Union_name_fm, [⟨θ, p⟩, τ, leq', P'@[a, b]]) ↔
```

```
Union_name_body(P', leq', τ, ⟨θ, p⟩)
```

```
unfolding Union_name_fm_def Union_name_body_def tuples_in_M
```

```
by(subgoal_tac ⟨θ, p⟩ ∈ M, auto simp add: tuples_in_M)
```

```

lemma domD :
  assumes  $\tau \in M$   $\sigma \in \text{domain}(\tau)$ 
  shows  $\sigma \in M$ 
  using assms Transset_M trans_M
  by (simp flip: setclass_iff)

definition Union_name ::  $i \Rightarrow i$  where
  Union_name( $\tau$ )  $\equiv$ 
     $\{u \in \text{domain}(\bigcup(\text{domain}(\tau))) \times P . \text{Union\_name\_body}(P, \text{leq}, \tau, u)\}$ 

lemma Union_name_M : assumes  $\tau \in M$ 
  shows  $\{u \in \text{domain}(\bigcup(\text{domain}(\tau))) \times P . \text{Union\_name\_body}(P, \text{leq}, \tau, u)\} \in M$ 
  unfolding Union_name_def
  proof -
    let  $?P = \lambda x . \text{sats}(M, \text{Union\_name\_fm}, [x, \tau, \text{leq}] @ [P, \tau, \text{leq}])$ 
    let  $?Q = \lambda x . \text{Union\_name\_body}(P, \text{leq}, \tau, x)$ 
    from  $\langle \tau \in M \rangle$ 
    have domain( $\bigcup(\text{domain}(\tau)) \in M$  (is  $?d \in \_$ ) using domain_closed Union_closed
    by simp
    then
      have  $?d \times P \in M$  using cartprod_closed P_in_M by simp
      have arity(Union_name_fm)  $\leq 6$  using arity_Union_name_fm by simp
      from assms P_in_M leq_in_M arity_Union_name_fm
      have  $[\tau, \text{leq}] \in \text{list}(M)$   $[P, \tau, \text{leq}] \in \text{list}(M)$  by auto
      with assms assms P_in_M leq_in_M arity(Union_name_fm)  $\leq 6$ 
      have separation(# $\#M, ?P$ )
        using separation_ax by simp
      with  $\langle ?d \times P \in M \rangle$ 
      have A:  $\{u \in ?d \times P . ?P(u)\} \in M$ 
        using separation_iff by force
      have  $?P(x) \longleftrightarrow ?Q(x)$  if  $x \in ?d \times P$  for  $x$ 
      proof -
        from  $\langle x \in ?d \times P \rangle$ 
        have  $x = \langle \text{fst}(x), \text{snd}(x) \rangle$  using Pair_fst_snd_eq by simp
        with  $\langle x \in ?d \times P \rangle \langle ?d \in M \rangle$ 
        have  $\text{fst}(x) \in M$   $\text{snd}(x) \in M$ 
          using mtrans fst_type snd_type P_in_M unfolding M_trans_def by auto
        then
          have  $?P(\langle \text{fst}(x), \text{snd}(x) \rangle) \longleftrightarrow ?Q(\langle \text{fst}(x), \text{snd}(x) \rangle)$ 
            using P_in_M sats_Union_name_fm P_in_M  $\langle \tau \in M \rangle$  leq_in_M by simp
          with  $\langle x = \langle \text{fst}(x), \text{snd}(x) \rangle \rangle$ 
            show  $?P(x) \longleftrightarrow ?Q(x)$  using that by simp
        qed
      then show ?thesis using Collect_cong A by simp
    qed

```

```

lemma Union_MG_Eq :
  assumes a ∈ M[G] and a = val(G,τ) and filter(G) and τ ∈ M
  shows ∪ a = val(G,Union_name(τ))
proof -
  {
    fix x
    assume x ∈ ∪ (val(G,τ))
    then obtain i where i ∈ val(G,τ) x ∈ i by blast
    with ⟨τ ∈ M⟩ obtain σ q where
      q ∈ G ⟨σ,q⟩ ∈ τ val(G,σ) = i σ ∈ M
      using elem_of_val_pair domD by blast
    with ⟨x ∈ i⟩ obtain θ r where
      r ∈ G ⟨θ,r⟩ ∈ σ val(G,θ) = x θ ∈ M
      using elem_of_val_pair domD by blast
    with ⟨⟨σ,q⟩ ∈ τ⟩ have θ ∈ domain(∪(domain(τ))) by auto
    with ⟨filter(G)⟩ ⟨q ∈ G⟩ ⟨r ∈ G⟩ obtain p where
      A: p ∈ G ⟨p,r⟩ ∈ leq ⟨p,q⟩ ∈ leq p ∈ P r ∈ P q ∈ P
      using low_bound_filter filterD by blast
    then have p ∈ M q ∈ M r ∈ M
    using mtrans P_in_M unfolding M_trans_def by auto
    with A ⟨⟨θ,r⟩ ∈ σ⟩ ⟨⟨σ,q⟩ ∈ τ⟩ ⟨θ ∈ M⟩ ⟨θ ∈ domain(∪(domain(τ)))⟩ ⟨σ ∈ M⟩
    have
      ⟨θ,p⟩ ∈ Union_name(τ) unfolding Union_name_def Union_name_body_def
      by auto
    with ⟨p ∈ P⟩ ⟨p ∈ G⟩ have val(G,θ) ∈ val(G,Union_name(τ))
      using val_of_elem by simp
    with ⟨val(G,θ) = x⟩ have x ∈ val(G,Union_name(τ)) by simp
  }
  with ⟨a = val(G,τ)⟩ have 1: x ∈ ∪ a ==> x ∈ val(G,Union_name(τ)) for x by
  simp
  {
    fix x
    assume x ∈ (val(G,Union_name(τ)))
    then obtain θ p where
      p ∈ G ⟨θ,p⟩ ∈ Union_name(τ) val(G,θ) = x
      using elem_of_val_pair by blast
    with ⟨filter(G)⟩ have p ∈ P using filterD by simp
    from ⟨⟨θ,p⟩ ∈ Union_name(τ)⟩ obtain σ q r where
      σ ∈ domain(τ) ⟨σ,q⟩ ∈ τ ⟨θ,r⟩ ∈ σ r ∈ P q ∈ P ⟨p,r⟩ ∈ leq ⟨p,q⟩ ∈ leq
      unfolding Union_name_def Union_name_body_def by force
    with ⟨p ∈ G⟩ ⟨filter(G)⟩ have r ∈ G q ∈ G
      using filter_leqD by auto
    with ⟨⟨θ,r⟩ ∈ σ⟩ ⟨⟨σ,q⟩ ∈ τ⟩ ⟨q ∈ P⟩ ⟨r ∈ P⟩ have
      val(G,σ) ∈ val(G,τ) val(G,θ) ∈ val(G,σ)
      using val_of_elem by simp+
    then have val(G,θ) ∈ ∪ val(G,τ) by blast
    with ⟨val(G,θ) = x⟩ ⟨a = val(G,τ)⟩ have
  }

```

```


$$x \in \bigcup a \text{ by } \mathit{simp}$$

}
with  $\langle a = \text{val}(G, \tau) \rangle$ 
have  $x \in \text{val}(G, \text{Union\_name}(\tau)) \implies x \in \bigcup a$  for  $x$  by  $\mathit{blast}$ 
then
show ?thesis using 1 by blast
qed

lemma union_in_MG : assumes filter(G)
  shows Union_ax(##M[G])
proof -
  { fix a
    assume a ∈ M[G]
    then
    interpret mgtrans : M_trans ##M[G]
      using transitivity_MG by (unfold_locales; auto)
    from ⟨a ∈ _⟩ obtain τ where τ ∈ M a = val(G, τ) using GenExtD by blast
    then
    have Union_name(τ) ∈ M (is ?π ∈ _) using Union_name_M unfolding
      Union_name_def by simp
    then
    have val(G, ?π) ∈ M[G] (is ?U ∈ _) using GenExtI by simp
    with ⟨a ∈ _⟩
    have (##M[G])(a) (##M[G])(?U) by auto
    with ⟨τ ∈ M⟩ ⟨filter(G)⟩ ⟨?U ∈ M[G]⟩ ⟨a = val(G, τ)⟩
    have big_union(##M[G], a, ?U)
      using Union_MG_Eq Union_abs by simp
    with ⟨?U ∈ M[G]⟩
    have ∃z[##M[G]]. big_union(##M[G], a, z) by force
  }
  then
  have Union_ax(##M[G]) unfolding Union_ax_def by force
  then
  show ?thesis by simp
qed

theorem Union_MG : M_generic(G) ⟹ Union_ax(##M[G])
  by (simp add:M_generic_def union_in_MG)

end
end

```

23 The Powerset Axiom in $M[G]$

```

theory Powerset_Axiom
  imports Renaming_Auto Separation_Axiom Pairing_Axiom Union_Axiom
begin

simple_rename perm_pow src [ss,p,l,o,fs,χ] tgt [fs,ss,sp,p,l,o,χ]

```

```

lemma Collect_inter_Transset:
assumes
  Transset(M) b ∈ M
shows
  {x ∈ b . P(x)} = {x ∈ b . P(x)} ∩ M
using assms unfolding Transset_def
by (auto)

context G_generic begin

lemma name_components_in_M:
assumes <σ,p> ∈ θ σ ∈ M
shows σ ∈ M p ∈ M
proof -
  from assms obtain a where
    σ ∈ a p ∈ a a ∈ <σ,p>
    unfolding Pair_def by auto
  moreover from assms
  have <σ,p> ∈ M
    using transitivity by simp
  moreover from calculation
  have a ∈ M
    using transitivity by simp
    ultimately
    show σ ∈ M p ∈ M
      using transitivity by simp_all
qed

lemma sats fst snd in_M:
assumes
  A ∈ M B ∈ M φ ∈ formula p ∈ M l ∈ M o ∈ M χ ∈ M
  arity(φ) ≤ 6
shows
  {sq ∈ A × B . sats(M, φ, [snd(sq), p, l, o, fst(sq), χ])} ∈ M
  (is ?θ ∈ M)
proof -
  have 6 ∈ nat 7 ∈ nat by simp_all
  let ?φ' = ren(φ) ‘6‘7‘perm_pow_fn
  from ⟨A ∈ M⟩ ⟨B ∈ M⟩ have
    A × B ∈ M
    using cartprod_closed by simp
  from ⟨arity(φ) ≤ 6⟩ ⟨φ ∈ formula⟩ ⟨6 ∈ _⟩ ⟨7 ∈ _⟩
  have ?φ' ∈ formula arity(?φ') ≤ 7
    unfolding perm_pow_fn_def
    using perm_pow_thm arity_ren ren_tc Nil_type
    by auto
  with ⟨?φ' ∈ formula⟩
  have 1: arity(Exists(Exists(And(pair_fm(0,1,2), ?φ')))) ≤ 5 (is arity(?ψ) ≤ 5)

```

```

unfolding pair_fm_def upair_fm_def
using nat_simp_union pred_le arity_type by auto
{
fix sp
note ⟨A×B ∈ M⟩
moreover
assume sp ∈ A×B
moreover from calculation
have fst(sp) ∈ A snd(sp) ∈ B
  using fst_type snd_type by simp_all
ultimately
have sp ∈ M fst(sp) ∈ M snd(sp) ∈ M
  using ⟨A∈M⟩ ⟨B∈M⟩ transitivity
  by simp_all
note inM = ⟨A∈M⟩ ⟨B∈M⟩ ⟨p∈M⟩ ⟨l∈M⟩ ⟨o∈M⟩ ⟨χ∈M⟩
  ⟨sp∈M⟩ ⟨fst(sp)∈M⟩ ⟨snd(sp)∈M⟩
with 1 ⟨sp ∈ M⟩ ⟨?φ' ∈ formula⟩
have M, [sp,p,l,o,χ]@[p] ⊨ ?ψ ↔ M,[sp,p,l,o,χ] ⊨ ?ψ (is M,?env0@ _⊨_
↔_)
  using arity_sats_iff[of ?ψ [p] M ?env0] by auto
also from inM ⟨sp ∈ A×B⟩
have ... ↔ sats(M,?φ',[fst(sp),snd(sp),sp,p,l,o,χ])
  by auto
also from inM ⟨φ ∈ formula⟩ ⟨arity(φ) ≤ 6⟩
have ... ↔ sats(M,φ,[snd(sp),p,l,o,fst(sp),χ])
  (is sats(_,_,?env1) ↔ sats(_,_,?env2))
using sats_iff_sats_ren[of φ 6 7 ?env2 M ?env1 perm_pow_fn] perm_pow_thm
  unfolding perm_pow_fn_def by simp
finally
have sats(M,?ψ,[sp,p,l,o,χ,p]) ↔ sats(M,φ,[snd(sp),p,l,o,fst(sp),χ])
  by simp
}
then have
?θ = {sp ∈ A×B . sats(M,?ψ,[sp,p,l,o,χ,p])}
  by auto
also from assms ⟨A×B ∈ M⟩ have
... ∈ M
proof -
from 1
have arity(?ψ) ≤ 6
  using leI by simp
moreover from ⟨?φ' ∈ formula⟩
have ?ψ ∈ formula
  by simp
moreover note assms ⟨A×B ∈ M⟩
ultimately
show {x ∈ A×B . sats(M, ?ψ, [x, p, l, o, χ, p])} ∈ M
  using separation_ax separation_iff
  by simp

```

```

qed
finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma Pow_inter_MG:
assumes
  a ∈ M[G]
shows
  Pow(a) ∩ M[G] ∈ M[G]
proof -
  from assms obtain τ where
    τ ∈ M val(G, τ) = a
    using GenExtD by auto
  let ?Q = Pow(domain(τ) × P) ∩ M
  from ⟨τ ∈ M⟩
  have domain(τ) × P ∈ M domain(τ) ∈ M
    using domain_closed cartprod_closed P_in_M
    by simp_all
  then
  have ?Q ∈ M
  proof -
    from power_ax ⟨domain(τ) × P ∈ M⟩ obtain Q where
      powerset(##M, domain(τ) × P, Q) Q ∈ M
      unfolding power_ax_def by auto
    moreover from calculation
    have z ∈ Q ⟹ z ∈ M for z
      using transitivity by blast
    ultimately
    have Q = {a ∈ Pow(domain(τ) × P) . a ∈ M}
      using ⟨domain(τ) × P ∈ M⟩ powerset_abs[of domain(τ) × P Q]
      by (simp flip: setclass_iff)
    also
    have ... = ?Q
      by auto
    finally
    show ?thesis using ⟨Q ∈ M⟩ by simp
  qed
  let
    ?π = ?Q × {one}
  let
    ?b = val(G, ?π)
  from ⟨?Q ∈ M⟩
  have ?π ∈ M
    using one_in_P P_in_M transitivity
    by (simp flip: setclass_iff)
  from ⟨?π ∈ M⟩
  have ?b ∈ M[G]
    using GenExtI by simp
  have Pow(a) ∩ M[G] ⊆ ?b

```

```

proof
fix c
assume c ∈ Pow(a) ∩ M[G]
then obtain χ where
  c ∈ M[G] χ ∈ M val(G,χ) = c
  using GenExtD by auto
let ?θ = {sp ∈ domain(τ) × P . snd(sp) ⊢ (Member(0,1)) [fst(sp),χ]} }
have arity(forces(Member(0,1))) = 6
  using arity_forces_at by auto
with ⟨domain(τ) ∈ M⟩ ⟨χ ∈ M⟩
have ?θ ∈ M
  using P_in_M one_in_M leq_in_M sats fst_snd_in_M
  by simp
then
have ?θ ∈ ?Q
  by auto
then
have val(G,?θ) ∈ ?b
  using one_in_G one_in_P generic val_of_elem [of ?θ one ?π G]
  by auto
have val(G,?θ) = c
proof(intro equalityI subsetI)
fix x
assume x ∈ val(G,?θ)
then obtain σ p where
  1: <σ,p> ∈ ?θ p ∈ G val(G,σ) = x
  using elem_of_val_pair
  by blast
moreover from <<σ,p> ∈ ?θ> ⟨?θ ∈ M⟩
have σ ∈ M
  using name_components_in_M[of __ ?θ] by auto
moreover from 1
have (p ⊢ (Member(0,1)) [σ,χ]) p ∈ P
  by simp_all
moreover
note ⟨val(G,χ) = c⟩
ultimately
have sats(M[G],Member(0,1),[x,c])
  using ⟨χ ∈ M⟩ generic definition_of_forcing nat_simp_union
  by auto
moreover
have x ∈ M[G]
  using ⟨val(G,σ) = x⟩ ⟨σ ∈ M⟩ ⟨χ ∈ M⟩ GenExtI by blast
ultimately
show x ∈ c
  using ⟨c ∈ M[G]⟩ by simp
next
fix x
assume x ∈ c

```

```

with < $c \in Pow(a) \cap M[G]$ >
have  $x \in a$   $c \in M[G]$   $x \in M[G]$ 
  using transitivity_MG
  by auto
with < $val(G, \tau) = a$ >
obtain  $\sigma$  where
   $\sigma \in domain(\tau)$   $val(G, \sigma) = x$ 
  using elem_of_val
  by blast
moreover note < $x \in c$ > < $val(G, \chi) = c$ >
moreover from calculation
have  $val(G, \sigma) \in val(G, \chi)$ 
  by simp
moreover note < $c \in M[G]$ > < $x \in M[G]$ >
moreover from calculation
have sats( $M[G]$ , Member(0,1), [ $x, c$ ])
  by simp
moreover
have Member(0,1) ∈ formula by simp
moreover
have  $\sigma \in M$ 
proof -
  from < $\sigma \in domain(\tau)$ >
  obtain  $p$  where < $\sigma, p$ > ∈  $\tau$ 
    by auto
  with < $\tau \in M$ >
  show ?thesis
    using name_components_in_M by blast
qed
moreover note < $\chi \in M$ >
ultimately
obtain  $p$  where  $p \in G$  ( $p \Vdash Member(0,1) [\sigma, \chi]$ )
  using generic_truth_lemma[of Member(0,1) G [ $\sigma, \chi$ ] ] nat_simp_union
  by auto
moreover from < $p \in G$ >
have  $p \in P$ 
  using generic_unfolding M_generic_def filter_def by blast
ultimately
have < $\sigma, p$ > ∈ ?θ
  using < $\sigma \in domain(\tau)$ > by simp
with < $val(G, \sigma) = x$ > < $p \in G$ >
show  $x \in val(G, ?\theta)$ 
  using val_of_elem [of __ ?θ] by auto
qed
with < $val(G, ?\theta) \in ?b$ >
show  $c \in ?b$  by simp
qed
then
have Pow( $a$ ) ∩ M[G] = { $x \in ?b . x \subseteq a \& x \in M[G]$ }

```

```

    by auto
also from <a∈M[G]>
have ... = {x∈?b . sats(M[G],subset_fm(0,1),[x,a]) & x∈M[G]}
  using Transset_MG by force
also
have ... = {x∈?b . sats(M[G],subset_fm(0,1),[x,a])} ∩ M[G]
  by auto
also from <?b∈M[G]>
have ... = {x∈?b . sats(M[G],subset_fm(0,1),[x,a])}
  using Collect_inter_Transset Transset_MG
  by simp
also from <?b∈M[G]> <a∈M[G]>
have ... ∈ M[G]
  using Collect_sats_in_MG GenExtI nat simp_union by simp
  finally show ?thesis .
qed
end

```

```

context G_generic begin

interpretation mgtriv: M_trivial ## M[G]
  using generic Union_MG pairing_in_MG zero_in_MG transitivity_MG
  unfolding M_trivial_def M_trans_def M_trivial_axioms_def by (simp; blast)

theorem power_in_MG : power_ax(##(M[G]))
  unfolding power_ax_def
proof (intro rallI, simp only:setclass_iff rex_setclass_is_bex)

fix a
assume a ∈ M[G]
then
have (##M[G])(a) by simp
have {x∈Pow(a) . x ∈ M[G]} = Pow(a) ∩ M[G]
  by auto
also from <a∈M[G]>
have ... ∈ M[G]
  using Pow_inter_MG by simp
finally
have {x∈Pow(a) . x ∈ M[G]} ∈ M[G] .
moreover from <a∈M[G]> <{x∈Pow(a) . x ∈ M[G]} ∈ _>
have powerset(##M[G], a, {x∈Pow(a) . x ∈ M[G]})
  using mgtriv.powerset_abs[OF <(##M[G])(a)>]
  by simp
ultimately
show ∃x∈M[G] . powerset(##M[G], a, x)
  by auto
qed

```

```
end  
end
```

24 The Axiom of Extensionality in $M[G]$

```
theory Extensionality_Axiom
imports
  Names
begin

context forcing_data
begin

lemma extensionality_in_MG : extensionality(##(M[G]))
proof -
  {
    fix x y z
    assume
      asms:  $x \in M[G] \ y \in M[G] \ (\forall w \in M[G] . w \in x \longleftrightarrow w \in y)$ 
    from ⟨ $x \in M[G]$ ⟩ have
       $z \in x \longleftrightarrow z \in M[G] \wedge z \in x$ 
      using transitivity_MG by auto
    also have
      ...  $\longleftrightarrow z \in y$ 
      using asms transitivity_MG by auto
    finally have
       $z \in x \longleftrightarrow z \in y .$ 
  }
  then have
     $\forall x \in M[G] . \forall y \in M[G] . (\forall z \in M[G] . z \in x \longleftrightarrow z \in y) \longrightarrow x = y$ 
    by blast
  then show ?thesis unfolding extensionality_def by simp
qed

end
end
```

25 The Axiom of Foundation in $M[G]$

```
theory Foundation_Axiom
imports
  Names
begin

context forcing_data
begin
```

```

lemma foundation_in_MG : foundation_ax(##(M[G]))
  unfolding foundation_ax_def
  by (rule rallI, cut_tac A=x in foundation, auto intro: transitivity_MG)

lemma foundation_ax(##(M[G]))
proof -
  {
    fix x
    assume x∈M[G] ∃ y∈M[G] . y∈x
    then
      have ∃ y∈M[G] . y∈x∩M[G] by simp
    then
      obtain y where y∈x∩M[G] ∀ z∈y. z ∉ x∩M[G]
        using foundation[of x∩M[G]] by blast
    then
      have ∃ y∈M[G] . y ∈ x ∧ (∀ z∈M[G] . z ∉ x ∨ z ∉ y) by auto
  }
  then show ?thesis
    unfolding foundation_ax_def by auto
qed

end
end

```

26 The binder *Least*

```

theory Least
imports
  Names

```

```
begin
```

We have some basic results on the least ordinal satisfying a predicate.

```

lemma Least_Ord: (μ α. R(α)) = (μ α. Ord(α) ∧ R(α))
  unfolding Least_def by (simp add:lt_Ord)

```

```

lemma Ord_Least_cong:
  assumes ∀y. Ord(y) ⟹ R(y) ↔ Q(y)
  shows (μ α. R(α)) = (μ α. Q(α))
proof -
  from assms
  have (μ α. Ord(α) ∧ R(α)) = (μ α. Ord(α) ∧ Q(α))
    by simp
  then
    show ?thesis using Least_Ord by simp
qed

```

```
definition
```

```

least :: [ $i \Rightarrow o, i \Rightarrow o, i]$   $\Rightarrow o$  where
least( $M, Q, i$ )  $\equiv$  ordinal( $M, i$ )  $\wedge$  (
  ( $\text{empty}(M, i) \wedge (\forall b[M]. \text{ordinal}(M, b) \rightarrow \neg Q(b))$ )
   $\vee (Q(i) \wedge (\forall b[M]. \text{ordinal}(M, b) \wedge b \in i \rightarrow \neg Q(b)))$ 
)

definition
least_fm :: [ $i, i$ ]  $\Rightarrow i$  where
least_fm( $q, i$ )  $\equiv$  And(ordinal_fm( $i$ ),
Or(And(empty_fm( $i$ ), Forall(Implies(ordinal_fm( $0$ ), Neg( $q$ )))),  

And(Exists(And( $q$ , Equal( $0$ , succ( $i$ )))),  

Forall(Implies(And(ordinal_fm( $0$ ), Member( $0$ , succ( $i$ ))), Neg( $q$ ))))))

lemma least_fm_type[TC] :  $i \in \text{nat} \implies q \in \text{formula} \implies \text{least\_fm}(q, i) \in \text{formula}$ 
unfolding least_fm_def
by simp

lemmas basic_fm_simps = sats_subset_fm' sats_transset_fm' sats_ordinal_fm'

lemma sats_least_fm :
assumes p_iff_sats:
 $\wedge a. a \in A \implies P(a) \longleftrightarrow \text{sats}(A, p, \text{Cons}(a, env))$ 
shows
 $\llbracket y \in \text{nat}; env \in \text{list}(A) ; 0 \in A \rrbracket$ 
 $\implies \text{sats}(A, \text{least\_fm}(p, y), env) \longleftrightarrow$ 
 $\text{least}(\#\#A, P, \text{nth}(y, env))$ 
using nth_closed p_iff_sats unfolding least_def least_fm_def
by (simp add:basic_fm_simps)

lemma least_iff_sats:
assumes is_Q_iff_sats:
 $\wedge a. a \in A \implies \text{is\_Q}(a) \longleftrightarrow \text{sats}(A, q, \text{Cons}(a, env))$ 
shows
 $\llbracket \text{nth}(j, env) = y; j \in \text{nat}; env \in \text{list}(A); 0 \in A \rrbracket$ 
 $\implies \text{least}(\#\#A, \text{is\_Q}, y) \longleftrightarrow \text{sats}(A, \text{least\_fm}(q, j), env)$ 
using sats_least_fm [OF is_Q_iff_sats, of j, symmetric]
by simp

lemma least_conj:  $a \in M \implies \text{least}(\#\#M, \lambda x. x \in M \wedge Q(x), a) \longleftrightarrow \text{least}(\#\#M, Q, a)$ 
unfolding least_def by simp

lemma (in M_ctm) unique_least:  $a \in M \implies b \in M \implies \text{least}(\#\#M, Q, a) \implies \text{least}(\#\#M, Q, b)$ 
 $\implies a = b$ 
unfolding least_def
by (auto, erule_tac i=a and j=b in Ord_linear_lt; (drule ltD | simp); auto
intro:Ord_in_Ord)

context M_trivial

```

begin

26.1 Absoluteness and closure under Least

```
lemma least_abs:
assumes "A x. Q(x) ==> M(x) M(a)"
shows least(M,Q,a) <=> a = (μ x. Q(x))
unfolding least_def
proof (cases ∀ b[M]. Ord(b) —> ¬ Q(b); intro iffI; simp add:assms)
case True
with 'A x. Q(x) ==> M(x)'
have ¬(∃ i. Ord(i) ∧ Q(i)) by blast
then
show θ = (μ x. Q(x)) using Least_θ by simp
then
show ordinal(M, μ x. Q(x)) ∧ (empty(M, Least(Q)) ∨ Q(Least(Q)))
by simp
next
assume ∃ b[M]. Ord(b) ∧ Q(b)
then
obtain i where M(i) Ord(i) Q(i) by blast
assume a = (μ x. Q(x))
moreover
note 'M(a)'
moreover from 'Q(i)' 'Ord(i)'
have Q(μ x. Q(x)) (is ?G)
by (blast intro:LeastI)
moreover
have (∀ b[M]. Ord(b) ∧ b ∈ (μ x. Q(x)) —> ¬ Q(b)) (is ?H)
using less_LeastE[of Q _ False]
by (auto, drule_tac ltI, simp, blast)
ultimately
show ordinal(M, μ x. Q(x)) ∧ (empty(M, μ x. Q(x)) ∧ (∀ b[M]. Ord(b) —> ¬ Q(b)) ∨ ?G ∧ ?H)
by simp
next
assume 1: ∃ b[M]. Ord(b) ∧ Q(b)
then
obtain i where M(i) Ord(i) Q(i) by blast
assume Ord(a) ∧ (a = θ ∧ (∀ b[M]. Ord(b) —> ¬ Q(b)) ∨ Q(a) ∧ (∀ b[M]. Ord(b) ∧ b ∈ a —> ¬ Q(b)))
with 1
have Ord(a) Q(a) ∵ b[M]. Ord(b) ∧ b ∈ a —> ¬ Q(b)
by blast+
moreover from this and 'A x. Q(x) ==> M(x)'
have Ord(b) ==> b ∈ a ==> ¬ Q(b) for b
by blast
moreover from this and 'Ord(a)'
have b < a ==> ¬ Q(b) for b
```

```

unfolding lt_def using Ord_in_Ord by blast
ultimately
show a = ( $\mu x. Q(x)$ )
  using Least_equality by simp
qed

lemma Least_closed:
assumes  $\bigwedge x. Q(x) \implies M(x)$ 
shows  $M(\mu x. Q(x))$ 
using assms LeastI[of Q] Least_0 by (cases  $(\exists i. Ord(i) \wedge Q(i))$ , auto)

end

end

```

27 The Axiom of Replacement in $M[G]$

```

theory Replacement_Axiom
imports
  Least Relative_Univ Separation_Axiom Renaming_Auto
begin

rename renrep1 src [p,P,leq,o, $\varrho$ , $\tau$ ] tgt [V, $\tau$ , $\varrho$ ,p, $\alpha$ ,P,leq,o]

definition renrep_fn ::  $i \Rightarrow i$  where
  renrep_fn(env)  $\equiv$  sum(renrep1_fn,id(length(env)),6,8,length(env))

definition
  renrep ::  $[i,i] \Rightarrow i$  where
  renrep( $\varphi$ ,env) =  $\varphi(6\# + length(env)) \dot{(} 8\# + length(env) \dot{)} renrep\_fn(env)$ 

lemma renrep_type [TC]:
assumes  $\varphi \in formula$  env  $\in list(M)$ 
shows renrep( $\varphi$ ,env)  $\in formula$ 
unfolding renrep_def renrep_fn_def renrep1_fn_def
using assms renrep1_thm(1) ren_tc
by simp

lemma arity_renrep:
assumes  $\varphi \in formula$  arity( $\varphi$ )  $\leq 6\# + length(env)$  env  $\in list(M)$ 
shows arity(renrep( $\varphi$ ,env))  $\leq 8\# + length(env)$ 
unfolding renrep_def renrep_fn_def renrep1_fn_def
using assms renrep1_thm(1) arity_ren
by simp

lemma renrep_sats :
assumes arity( $\varphi$ )  $\leq 6\# + length(env)$ 
[P,leq,o,p, $\varrho$ , $\tau$ ] @ env  $\in list(M)$ 
V  $\in M$   $\alpha \in M$ 

```

```

 $\varphi \in formula$ 
shows  $sats(M, \varphi, [p, P, leq, o, \varrho, \tau] @ env) \longleftrightarrow sats(M, renrep(\varphi, env), [V, \tau, \varrho, p, \alpha, P, leq, o] @ env)$ 
unfolding  $renrep\_def renrep\_fn\_def renrep1\_fn\_def$ 
by (rule  $sats\_iff\_sats\_ren, insert assms, auto simp add: renrep1\_thm(1)[of _ M, simplified]$ 
 $renrep1\_thm(2)[simplified, where p=p and \alpha=\alpha])$ 

rename  $renpbdy1$  src  $[\varrho, p, \alpha, P, leq, o]$  tgt  $[\varrho, p, x, \alpha, P, leq, o]$ 

definition  $renpbdy\_fn :: i \Rightarrow i$  where
 $renpbdy\_fn(env) \equiv sum(renpbdy1\_fn, id(length(env)), 6, 7, length(env))$ 

definition
 $renpbdy :: [i, i] \Rightarrow i$  where
 $renpbdy(\varphi, env) = ren(\varphi) \cdot (6 \# + length(env)) \cdot (7 \# + length(env)) \cdot renpbdy\_fn(env)$ 

lemma
 $renpbdy\_type [TC]: \varphi \in formula \implies env \in list(M) \implies renpbdy(\varphi, env) \in formula$ 
unfolding  $renpbdy\_def renpbdy\_fn\_def renpbdy1\_fn\_def$ 
using  $renpbdy1\_thm(1)$   $ren\_tc$ 
by  $simp$ 

lemma  $arity\_renpbdy: \varphi \in formula \implies arity(\varphi) \leq 6 \# + length(env) \implies env \in list(M)$ 
 $\implies arity(renpbdy(\varphi, env)) \leq 7 \# + length(env)$ 
unfolding  $renpbdy\_def renpbdy\_fn\_def renpbdy1\_fn\_def$ 
using  $renpbdy1\_thm(1)$   $arity\_ren$ 
by  $simp$ 

lemma
 $sats\_renpbdy: arity(\varphi) \leq 6 \# + length(nenv) \implies [\varrho, p, x, \alpha, P, leq, o, \pi] @ nenv \in list(M) \implies \varphi \in formula \implies$ 
 $sats(M, \varphi, [\varrho, p, \alpha, P, leq, o] @ nenv) \longleftrightarrow sats(M, renpbdy(\varphi, nenv), [\varrho, p, x, \alpha, P, leq, o] @ nenv)$ 
unfolding  $renpbdy\_def renpbdy\_fn\_def renpbdy1\_fn\_def$ 
by (rule  $sats\_iff\_sats\_ren, auto simp add: renpbdy1\_thm(1)[of _ M, simplified]$ 
 $renpbdy1\_thm(2)[simplified, where \alpha=\alpha and x=x])$ 

rename  $renbody1$  src  $[x, \alpha, P, leq, o]$  tgt  $[\alpha, x, m, P, leq, o]$ 

definition  $renbody\_fn :: i \Rightarrow i$  where
 $renbody\_fn(env) \equiv sum(renbody1\_fn, id(length(env)), 5, 6, length(env))$ 

definition
 $renbody :: [i, i] \Rightarrow i$  where
 $renbody(\varphi, env) = ren(\varphi) \cdot (5 \# + length(env)) \cdot (6 \# + length(env)) \cdot renbody\_fn(env)$ 

```

```

lemma renbody_type [TC]:  $\varphi \in formula \implies env \in list(M) \implies renbody(\varphi, env) \in formula$ 
  unfolding renbody_def renbody_fn_def renbody1_fn_def
  using renbody1_thm(1) ren_tc
  by simp

lemma arity_renbody:  $\varphi \in formula \implies arity(\varphi) \leq 5 \# + length(env) \implies env \in list(M)$ 
 $\implies$ 
   $arity(renbody(\varphi, env)) \leq 6 \# + length(env)$ 
  unfolding renbody_def renbody_fn_def renbody1_fn_def
  using renbody1_thm(1) arity_ren
  by simp

lemma sats_renbody:  $arity(\varphi) \leq 5 \# + length(nenv) \implies [\alpha, x, m, P, leq, o] @ nenv \in$ 
   $list(M) \implies \varphi \in formula \implies$ 
     $sats(M, \varphi, [x, \alpha, P, leq, o] @ nenv) \longleftrightarrow sats(M, renbody(\varphi, nenv), [\alpha, x, m, P, leq, o]$ 
     $@ nenv)$ 
  unfolding renbody_def renbody_fn_def renbody1_fn_def
  by (rule sats_iff_sats_ren, auto simp add:renbody1_thm(1)[of _ M,simplified]
    renbody1_thm(2)[where  $\alpha=\alpha$  and  $m=m$ ,simplified])

context G_generic
begin

lemma pow_inter_M:
  assumes
     $x \in M \ y \in M$ 
  shows
     $powerset(\#\#M, x, y) \longleftrightarrow y = Pow(x) \cap M$ 
  using assms by auto

schematic_goal sats_prebody_fm_auto:
  assumes
     $\varphi \in formula [P, leq, one, p, \rho, \pi] @ nenv \in list(M) \ \alpha \in M \ arity(\varphi) \leq 2 \# + length(nenv)$ 
  shows
     $(\exists \tau \in M. \exists V \in M. is_Vset(\#\#M, \alpha, V) \wedge \tau \in V \wedge sats(M, forces(\varphi), [p, P, leq, one, \rho, \tau]$ 
     $@ nenv)) \longleftrightarrow sats(M, ?prebody_fm, [\rho, p, \alpha, P, leq, one] @ nenv)$ 
  apply (insert assms; (rule sep_rules is_Vset_iff_sats[OF _____ nonempty[simplified]]+
  | simp))
  apply (rule sep_rules is_Vset_iff_sats is_Vset_iff_sats[OF _____ nonempty[simplified]]+
  | simp)+
  apply (rule nonempty[simplified])
  apply (simp_all)
  apply (rule length_type[THEN nat_into_Ord], blast)+
  apply ((rule sep_rules | simp)))

```

```

apply ((rule sep_rules | simp))
  apply ((rule sep_rules | simp))
    apply ((rule sep_rules | simp))
      apply ((rule sep_rules | simp))
        apply ((rule sep_rules | simp))
          apply ((rule sep_rules | simp))
            apply ((rule sep_rules | simp))
              apply ((rule sep_rules | simp))
                apply (rule renrep_sats[simplified])
                  apply (insert assms)
                    apply (auto simp add: renrep_type definability)
proof -
  from assms
  have nenv $\in$ list( $M$ ) by simp
  with  $\langle$ arity( $\varphi$ ) $\leq$  $\_$   $\rangle$   $\langle$  $\varphi\in$  $\_$ 
  show arity(forces( $\varphi$ ))  $\leq$  succ(succ(succ(succ(succ(length(nenv)))))))
    using arity_forces_le by simp
qed

```

synthesize_notc prebody_fm **from_schematic** sats_prebody_fm_auto

```

lemma prebody_fm_type [TC]:
  assumes  $\varphi\in$ formula
  env  $\in$  list( $M$ )
  shows prebody_fm( $\varphi$ , env)  $\in$  formula
proof -
  from  $\langle$  $\varphi\in$ formula $\rangle$ 
  have forces( $\varphi$ )  $\in$  formula by simp
  then
  have renrep(forces( $\varphi$ ), env)  $\in$  formula
    using  $\langle$ env $\in$ list( $M$ ) $\rangle$  by simp
  then show ?thesis unfolding prebody_fm_def by simp
qed

```

```

lemmas new_fm_defs = fm_defs is_transrec_fm_def is_eclose_fm_def mem_eclose_fm_def
finite_ordinal_fm_def is_wfrec_fm_def Memrel_fm_def eclose_n_fm_def is_recfun_fm_def
is_iterates_fm_def
iterates_MH_fm_def is_nat_case_fm_def quasinat_fm_def pre_image_fm_def
restriction_fm_def

```

```

lemma sats_prebody_fm:
  assumes
  [ $P, leq, one, p, \varrho$ ] @ nenv  $\in$  list( $M$ )  $\varphi\in$ formula  $\alpha\in M$  arity( $\varphi$ )  $\leq$  2 #+ length(nenv)
  shows
  sats( $M, prebody_fm(\varphi, nenv), [\varrho, p, \alpha, P, leq, one]$ ) @ nenv  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
  ( $\exists \tau\in M. \exists V\in M. is\_Vset(\#\# M, \alpha, V)$   $\wedge \tau\in V \wedge sats(M, forces(\varphi), [p, P, leq, one, \varrho, \tau])$ 
  @ nenv))
  unfolding prebody_fm_def using assms sats_prebody_fm_auto by force

```

```

lemma arity_prebody_fm:
  assumes
     $\varphi \in formula \alpha \in M env \in list(M) \text{ arity}(\varphi) \leq 2 \# + \text{length}(env)$ 
  shows
     $\text{arity}(\text{prebody\_fm}(\varphi, env)) \leq 6 \# + \text{length}(env)$ 
  unfolding prebody_fm_def is HVfrom_fm_def is powapply_fm_def
  using assms new_fm_defs nat_simp_union
  arity_renrep[of forces( $\varphi$ )] arity_forces_le[simplified] pred_le by auto

definition
  body_fm' ::  $[i,i] \Rightarrow i$  where
  body_fm'( $\varphi, env$ )  $\equiv$  Exists(Exists(And(pair_fm(0,1,2), renpbdy(prebody_fm( $\varphi, env$ ), env))))
  lemma body_fm'_type[TC]:  $\varphi \in formula \Rightarrow env \in list(M) \Rightarrow body\_fm'(\varphi, env) \in formula$ 
  unfolding body_fm'_def using prebody_fm_type
  by simp

lemma arity_body_fm':
  assumes
     $\varphi \in formula \alpha \in M env \in list(M) \text{ arity}(\varphi) \leq 2 \# + \text{length}(env)$ 
  shows
     $\text{arity}(\text{body\_fm}'(\varphi, env)) \leq 5 \# + \text{length}(env)$ 
  unfolding body_fm'_def
  using assms new_fm_defs nat_simp_union arity_prebody_fm pred_le arity_renbody[of
  prebody_fm( $\varphi, env$ )]
  by auto

lemma sats_body_fm':
  assumes
     $\exists t p. x = \langle t, p \rangle x \in M [\alpha, P, leq, one, p, \varrho] @ nenv \in list(M) \varphi \in formula \text{ arity}(\varphi) \leq 2 \# + \text{length}(nenv)$ 
  shows
     $sats(M, \text{body\_fm}'(\varphi, nenv), [x, \alpha, P, leq, one] @ nenv) \longleftrightarrow$ 
     $sats(M, \text{renpbdy}(\text{prebody\_fm}(\varphi, nenv), nenv), [fst(x), snd(x), x, \alpha, P, leq, one] @ nenv)$ 
  using assms fst_snd_closed[OF  $\langle x \in M \rangle$ ] unfolding body_fm'_def
  by (auto)

definition
  body_fm ::  $[i,i] \Rightarrow i$  where
  body_fm( $\varphi, env$ )  $\equiv$  renbody(body_fm'( $\varphi, env$ ), env)

lemma body_fm_type[TC]:  $env \in list(M) \Rightarrow \varphi \in formula \Rightarrow body\_fm(\varphi, env) \in formula$ 
  unfolding body_fm_def by simp

lemma sats_body_fm:
  assumes
     $\exists t p. x = \langle t, p \rangle [\alpha, x, m, P, leq, one] @ nenv \in list(M)$ 
     $\varphi \in formula \text{ arity}(\varphi) \leq 2 \# + \text{length}(nenv)$ 

```

shows

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{sats}(M, \text{body_fm}(\varphi, nenv), [\alpha, x, m, P, \text{leq}, \text{one}] @ nenv) \longleftrightarrow \\ & \text{sats}(M, \text{renpbdy}(\text{prebody_fm}(\varphi, nenv), nenv), [\text{fst}(x), \text{snd}(x), x, \alpha, P, \text{leq}, \text{one}] @ nenv) \\ & \text{using assms sats_body_fm' sats_renbody[OF_assms(2), symmetric] arity_body_fm'} \\ & \text{unfolding body_fm_def} \\ & \text{by auto} \end{aligned}$$

lemma *sats_renpbdy_prebody_fm*:

assumes

$$\begin{aligned} & \exists t p. x = \langle t, p \rangle x \in M [\alpha, m, P, \text{leq}, \text{one}] @ nenv \in \text{list}(M) \\ & \varphi \in \text{formula} \text{ arity}(\varphi) \leq 2 \# + \text{length}(nenv) \end{aligned}$$

shows

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{sats}(M, \text{renpbdy}(\text{prebody_fm}(\varphi, nenv), nenv), [\text{fst}(x), \text{snd}(x), x, \alpha, P, \text{leq}, \text{one}] @ nenv) \\ & \longleftrightarrow \\ & \text{sats}(M, \text{prebody_fm}(\varphi, nenv), [\text{fst}(x), \text{snd}(x), \alpha, P, \text{leq}, \text{one}] @ nenv) \\ & \text{using assms fst_snd_closed[OF } \langle x \in M \rangle \\ & \text{sats_renpbdy[OF arity_prebody_fm } _ \text{ prebody_fm_type, of concl: } M, \text{ symmetric]} \\ & \text{by force} \end{aligned}$$

lemma *body_lemma*:

assumes

$$\begin{aligned} & \exists t p. x = \langle t, p \rangle x \in M [x, \alpha, m, P, \text{leq}, \text{one}] @ nenv \in \text{list}(M) \\ & \varphi \in \text{formula} \text{ arity}(\varphi) \leq 2 \# + \text{length}(nenv) \end{aligned}$$

shows

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{sats}(M, \text{body_fm}(\varphi, nenv), [\alpha, x, m, P, \text{leq}, \text{one}] @ nenv) \longleftrightarrow \\ & (\exists \tau \in M. \exists V \in M. \text{is_Vset}(\lambda a. (\#\# M)(a), \alpha, V) \wedge \tau \in V \wedge (\text{snd}(x) \Vdash \varphi ([\text{fst}(x), \tau] @ nenv))) \\ & \text{using assms sats_body_fm[of } x \alpha m nenv \text{] sats_renpbdy_prebody_fm[of } x \alpha \text{]} \\ & \text{sats_prebody_fm[of } \text{snd}(x) \text{ fst}(x) \text{] fst_snd_closed[OF } \langle x \in M \rangle \\ & \text{by (simp, simp flip: setclass_iff,simp)}} \end{aligned}$$

lemma *Replace_sats_in_MG*:

assumes

$$\begin{aligned} & c \in M[G] \text{ env} \in \text{list}(M[G]) \\ & \varphi \in \text{formula} \text{ arity}(\varphi) \leq 2 \# + \text{length}(\text{env}) \\ & \text{univalent}(\#\# M[G], c, \lambda x v. (M[G], [x, v] @ \text{env} \models \varphi)) \end{aligned}$$

shows

$$\{v. x \in c, v \in M[G] \wedge (M[G], [x, v] @ \text{env} \models \varphi)\} \in M[G]$$

proof -

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{let } ?R = \lambda x v. v \in M[G] \wedge (M[G], [x, v] @ \text{env} \models \varphi) \\ & \text{from } \langle c \in M[G] \rangle \\ & \text{obtain } \pi' \text{ where } \text{val}(G, \pi') = c \pi' \in M \\ & \text{using GenExt_def by auto} \\ & \text{then} \\ & \text{have domain}(\pi') \times P \in M \text{ (is } ?\pi \in M) \\ & \text{using cartprod_closed } P \text{ in } M \text{ domain_closed by simp} \\ & \text{from } \langle \text{val}(G, \pi') = c \rangle \\ & \text{have } c \subseteq \text{val}(G, ?\pi) \\ & \text{using def_val[of } G ?\pi] \text{ one_in_P one_in_G[OF generic] elem_of_val} \end{aligned}$$

```

domain_of_prod[OF one_in_P, of domain(π')] by force
from ⟨env ∈ _⟩
obtain nenv where nenv ∈ list(M) env = map(val(G),nenv)
  using map_val by auto
then
have length(nenv) = length(env) by simp
define f where f(qp) ≡ μ α. α ∈ M ∧ (∃ τ ∈ M. τ ∈ Vset(α) ∧
  (snd(qp) ⊢ φ ([fst(qp),τ] @ nenv))) (is _ ≡ μ α. ?P(qp,α)) for qp
have f(qp) = (μ α. α ∈ M ∧ (∃ τ ∈ M. ∃ V ∈ M. is_Vset(##M,α,V) ∧ τ ∈ V ∧
  (snd(qp) ⊢ φ ([fst(qp),τ] @ nenv)))) (is _ = (μ α. α ∈ M ∧ ?Q(qp,α))) for
qp
  unfolding f_def using Vset_abs Vset_closed Ord_Least_cong[of ?P(qp) λ α.
  α ∈ M ∧ ?Q(qp,α)]
  by (simp, simp del:setclass_iff)
moreover
have f(qp) ∈ M for qp
  unfolding f_def using Least_closed[of ?P(qp)] by simp
ultimately
have 1:least(##M,λα. ?Q(qp,α),f(qp)) for qp
  using least_abs[of λα. α ∈ M ∧ ?Q(qp,α) f(qp)] least_conj
  by (simp flip: setclass_iff)
have Ord(f(qp)) for qp unfolding f_def by simp
define QQ where QQ ≡ ?Q
from 1
have least(##M,λα. QQ(qp,α),f(qp)) for qp
  unfolding QQ_def .
from ⟨arity(φ) ≤ _⟩ ⟨length(nenv) = _⟩
have arity(φ) ≤ 2 #+ length(nenv)
  by simp
moreover
note assms ⟨nenv ∈ list(M)⟩ ⟨?π ∈ M⟩
moreover
have qp ∈ ?π ==> ∃ t p. qp = ⟨t,p⟩ for qp
  by auto
ultimately
have body:M , [α,qp,m,P,leq,one] @ nenv ⊢ body_fm(φ,nenv) ↔ ?Q(qp,α)
  if qp ∈ ?π qp ∈ M m ∈ M α ∈ M for α qp m
  using that P_in_M leq_in_M one_in_M body_lemma[of qp α m nenv φ] by
simp
let ?f_fm=least_fm(body_fm(φ,nenv),1)
{
  fix qp m
  assume asm: qp ∈ M qp ∈ ?π m ∈ M
  note inM = this P_in_M leq_in_M one_in_M ⟨nenv ∈ list(M)⟩
  with body
  have body': ∀ α. α ∈ M ==> (∃ τ ∈ M. ∃ V ∈ M. is_Vset(λa. (##M)(a), α, V) ∧
    τ ∈ V ∧
    (snd(qp) ⊢ φ ([fst(qp),τ] @ nenv))) ↔
    M, Cons(α, [qp, m, P, leq, one] @ nenv) ⊢ body_fm(φ,nenv) by simp

```

```

from inM
have M , [op,m,P,leq,one] @ nenv ⊨ ?f_fm ↔ least(#M, QQ(op), m)
  using sats_least_fm[OF body', of 1] unfolding QQ_def
  by (simp, simp flip: setclass_iff)
}
then
have M, [op,m,P,leq,one] @ nenv ⊨ ?f_fm ↔ least(#M, QQ(op), m)
  if qp ∈ M qp ∈ ?π m ∈ M for qp m using that by simp
then
have univalent(#M, ?π, λqp m. M , [op,m] @ ([P,leq,one] @ nenv) ⊨ ?f_fm)
  unfolding univalent_def by (auto intro:unique_least)
moreover from <length(_) = _> <env ∈ _>
have length([P,leq,one] @ nenv) = 3 #+ length(env) by simp
moreover from <arity(_) ≤ 2 #+ length(nenv)>
<length(_) = length(_)>[symmetric] <nenv ∈ _> <φ ∈ _>
have arity(?f_fm) ≤ 5 #+ length(env)
  unfolding body_fm_def new_fm_defs least_fm_def
  using arity_forces arity_renrep arity_renbody arity_body_fm' nonempty
  by (simp add: pred_Un Un_assoc, simp add: Un_assoc[symmetric] nat_union_abs1
pred_Un)
  (auto simp add: nat_simp_union, rule pred_le, auto intro:leI)
moreover from <φ ∈ formula> <nenv ∈ list(M)>
have ?f_fm ∈ formula by simp
moreover
note inM = P_in_M leq_in_M one_in_M <nenv ∈ list(M)> <?π ∈ M>
ultimately
obtain Y where Y ∈ M
  ∀m ∈ M. m ∈ Y ↔ (∃qp ∈ M. qp ∈ ?π ∧ M, [qp,m] @ ([P,leq,one] @ nenv)
  ⊨ ?f_fm)
  using replacement_ax[of ?f_fm [P,leq,one] @ nenv]
  unfolding strong_replacement_def by auto
  with <least(_, QQ(_), f(_))> <f(_) ∈ M> <?π ∈ M>
  '_ ⇒ _ ⇒ _ ⇒ M, _ ⊨ ?f_fm ↔ least(_, _, _)
have f(qp) ∈ Y if qp ∈ ?π for qp
  using that transitivity[OF _ <?π ∈ M>]
  by (clarsimp, rule_tac x=⟨x,y⟩ in bexI, auto)
moreover
have {y ∈ Y. Ord(y)} ∈ M
  using <Y ∈ M> separation_ax sats_ordinal_fm trans_M
  separation_cong[of #M λy. sats(M, ordinal_fm(0), [y]) Ord]
  separation_closed by simp
then
have ∪ {y ∈ Y. Ord(y)} ∈ M (is ?sup ∈ M)
  using Union_closed by simp
then
have {x ∈ Vset(?sup). x ∈ M} ∈ M
  using Vset_closed by simp
moreover
have {one} ∈ M

```

```

using one_in_M singletonM by simp
ultimately
have {x∈Vset(?sup). x ∈ M} × {one} ∈ M (is ?big_name ∈ M)
  using cartprod_closed by simp
then
have val(G,?big_name) ∈ M[G]
  by (blast intro:GenExtI)
{
  fix v x
  assume x∈c
  moreover
  note ⟨val(G,π')=c⟩ ⟨π'∈M⟩
  moreover
  from calculation
  obtain ρ p where ⟨ρ,p⟩∈π' val(G,ρ) = x p∈G ρ∈M
    using elem_of_val_pair'[of π' x G] by blast
  moreover
  assume v∈M[G]
  then
  obtain σ where val(G,σ) = v σ∈M
    using GenExtD by auto
  moreover
  assume sats(M[G], φ, [x,v] @ env)
  moreover
  note ⟨φ∈_⟩ ⟨nenv∈_⟩ ⟨env = _⟩ ⟨arity(φ)≤ 2 #+ length(env)⟩
  ultimately
  obtain q where q∈G q ⊢ φ ([ρ,σ]@nenv)
    using truth_lemma[OF ⟨φ∈_⟩ generic, symmetric, of [ρ,σ] @ nenv]
    by auto
  with ⟨⟨ρ,p⟩∈π'⟩ ⟨⟨ρ,q⟩∈?π ⟹ f(⟨ρ,q⟩)∈Y⟩
  have f(⟨ρ,q⟩)∈Y
    using generic_unfolding M_generic_def filter_def by blast
let ?α=succ(rank(σ))
note ⟨σ∈M⟩
moreover from this
have ?α ∈ M
  using rank_closed cons_closed by (simp flip: setclass_iff)
moreover
have σ ∈ Vset(?α)
  using Vset_Ord_rank_iff by auto
moreover
note ⟨q ⊢ φ ([ρ,σ] @ nenv)⟩
ultimately
have ?P(⟨ρ,q⟩,?α) by (auto simp del: Vset_rank_iff)
moreover
have (μ α. ?P(⟨ρ,q⟩,α)) = f(⟨ρ,q⟩)
  unfolding f_def by simp
ultimately
obtain τ where τ∈M τ ∈ Vset(f(⟨ρ,q⟩)) q ⊢ φ ([ρ,τ] @ nenv)

```

```

using LeastI[of  $\lambda \alpha. ?P(\langle \varrho, q \rangle, \alpha)$ ] by auto
with  $\langle q \in G \rangle \langle \varrho \in M \rangle \langle nenv \in \_ \rangle \langle \text{arity}(\varphi) \leq 2 \# + \text{length}(nenv) \rangle$ 
have  $M[G], \text{map}(\text{val}(G), [\varrho, \tau] @ nenv) \models \varphi$ 
  using truth_lemma[ $OF \langle \varphi \in \_ \rangle$  generic, of  $[\varrho, \tau] @ nenv$ ] by auto
moreover from  $\langle x \in c \rangle \langle c \in M[G] \rangle$ 
have  $x \in M[G]$  using transitivity_MG by simp
moreover
note  $\langle M[G], [x, v] @ env \models \varphi \rangle \langle env = \text{map}(\text{val}(G), nenv) \rangle \langle \tau \in M \rangle \langle \text{val}(G, \varrho) = x \rangle$ 
   $\langle \text{univalent}(\#\#M[G], \_, \_) \rangle \langle x \in c \rangle \langle v \in M[G] \rangle$ 
ultimately
have  $v = \text{val}(G, \tau)$ 
  using GenExtI[of  $\tau$  G] unfolding univalent_def by (auto)
from  $\langle \tau \in Vset(f(\langle \varrho, q \rangle)) \rangle \langle \text{Ord}(f(\_)) \rangle \langle f(\langle \varrho, q \rangle) \in Y \rangle$ 
have  $\tau \in Vset(?sup)$ 
  using Vset_Ord_rank_iff lt_Union_iff[of _ rank( $\tau$ )] by auto
with  $\langle \tau \in M \rangle$ 
have  $\text{val}(G, \tau) \in \text{val}(G, ?big\_name)$ 
  using domain_of_prod[of one {one} { $x \in Vset(?sup)$ .  $x \in M$ }] def_val[of G ?big_name]
    one_in_G[ $OF$  generic] one_in_P by (auto simp del: Vset_rank_iff)
  with  $\langle v = \text{val}(G, \tau) \rangle$ 
  have  $v \in \text{val}(G, \{x \in Vset(?sup). x \in M\} \times \{\text{one}\})$ 
    by simp
}
then
have  $\{v. x \in c, ?R(x, v)\} \subseteq \text{val}(G, ?big\_name)$  (is ?repl  $\subseteq ?big$ )
  by blast
with  $\langle ?big\_name \in M \rangle$ 
have ?repl =  $\{v \in ?big. \exists x \in c. \text{sats}(M[G], \varphi, [x, v] @ env)\}$  (is __ = ?rhs)
proof(intro equalityI subsetI)
  fix v
  assume  $v \in ?repl$ 
  with  $\langle ?repl \subseteq ?big \rangle$ 
  obtain x where  $x \in c M[G], [x, v] @ env \models \varphi v \in ?big$ 
    using subsetD by auto
  with  $\langle \text{univalent}(\#\#M[G], \_, \_) \rangle \langle c \in M[G] \rangle$ 
  show  $v \in ?rhs$ 
    unfolding univalent_def
    using transitivity_MG ReplaceI[of  $\lambda x v. \exists x \in c. M[G], [x, v] @ env \models \varphi$ ] by
blast
next
  fix v
  assume  $v \in ?rhs$ 
  then
  obtain x where
     $v \in \text{val}(G, ?big\_name) M[G], [x, v] @ env \models \varphi x \in c$ 
    by blast
moreover from this  $\langle c \in M[G] \rangle$ 
have  $v \in M[G] x \in M[G]$ 

```

```

using transitivity_MG GenExtI[OF ‹?big_name=_›,of G] by auto
moreover from calculation ‹univalent(##M[G],_,_)›
have ?R(x,y) ==> y = v for y
  unfolding univalent_def by auto
ultimately
show v ∈ ?repl
  using ReplaceI[of ?R x v c]
  by blast
qed
moreover
let ?ψ = Exists(And(Member(0,2#+length(env)),φ))
have v ∈ M[G] ==> (exists x ∈ c. M[G], [x,v] @ env ⊨ φ) ↔ M[G], [v] @ env @ [c]
  ≡ ?ψ
  arity(?ψ) ≤ 2 #+ length(env) ?ψ ∈ formula
  for v
proof -
  fix v
  assume v ∈ M[G]
  with ‹c ∈ M[G]›
  have nth(length(env)#+1,[v]@env@[c]) = c
    using ‹env ∈ _› nth_concat[of v c M[G] env]
    by auto
  note inMG = ‹nth(length(env)#+1,[v]@env@[c]) = c› ‹c ∈ M[G]› ‹v ∈ M[G]›
  ‹env ∈ _›
  show (exists x ∈ c. M[G], [x,v] @ env ⊨ φ) ↔ M[G], [v] @ env @ [c] ⊨ ?ψ
  proof
    assume ∃x ∈ c. M[G], [x, v] @ env ⊨ φ
    then obtain x where
      x ∈ c M[G], [x, v] @ env ⊨ φ x ∈ M[G]
      using transitivity_MG[OF _ ‹c ∈ M[G]›]
      by auto
    with ‹φ ∈ _› ‹arity(φ) ≤ 2 #+ length(env)› inMG
    show M[G], [v] @ env @ [c] ⊨ Exists(And(Member(0, 2 #+ length(env)),
      φ)))
      using arity_sats_iff[of φ [c] _ [x,v]@env]
      by auto
  next
    assume M[G], [v] @ env @ [c] ⊨ Exists(And(Member(0, 2 #+ length(env)),
      φ)))
    with inMG
    obtain x where
      x ∈ M[G] x ∈ c M[G], [x,v]@env@[c] ⊨ φ
      by auto
    with ‹φ ∈ _› ‹arity(φ) ≤ 2 #+ length(env)› inMG
    show ∃x ∈ c. M[G], [x, v] @ env ⊨ φ
      using arity_sats_iff[of φ [c] _ [x,v]@env]
      by auto
  qed
next

```

```

from ⟨env∈_⟩ ⟨φ∈_⟩
show arity(?ψ) ≤ 2 # + length(env)
    using pred_mono[OF _ ⟨arity(φ) ≤ 2 # + length(env)⟩] lt_trans[OF _ le_refl]
    by (auto simp add:nat_simp_union)

next
    from ⟨φ∈_⟩
    show ?ψ∈formula by simp
    qed
    moreover from this
    have {v∈?big. ∃x∈c. M[G], [x,v] @ env ⊨ φ} = {v∈?big. M[G], [v] @ env @ [c]
     $\models$  ?ψ}
        using transitivity_MG[OF _ GenExtI, OF _ ⟨?big_name∈M⟩]
        by simp
    moreover from calculation and ⟨env∈_⟩ ⟨c∈_⟩ ⟨?big∈M[G]⟩
    have {v∈?big. M[G] , [v] @ env @ [c]  $\models$  ?ψ} ∈ M[G]
        using Collect_sats_in_MG by auto
    ultimately
        show ?thesis by simp
    qed

theorem strong_replacement_in_MG:
assumes
    φ∈formula and arity(φ) ≤ 2 # + length(env) env ∈ list(M[G])
shows
    strong_replacement(##M[G], λx v. sats(M[G], φ, [x, v] @ env))

proof -
    let ?R=λx y . M[G], [x, y] @ env ⊨ φ
    {
        fix A
        let ?Y={v . x ∈ A, v∈M[G]  $\wedge$  ?R(x, v)}
        assume 1: (##M[G])(A)
             $\forall$ x[##M[G]]. x ∈ A  $\longrightarrow$  ( $\forall$ y[##M[G]].  $\forall$ z[##M[G]]. ?R(x, y)  $\wedge$  ?R(x, z)
             $\longrightarrow$  y = z)
            then
                have univalent(##M[G], A, ?R) A∈M[G]
                    unfolding univalent_def by simp_all
                with assms ⟨A∈_⟩
                have (##M[G])(?Y)
                    using Replace_sats_in_MG by auto
                have b ∈ ?Y  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\exists$ x[##M[G]]. x ∈ A  $\wedge$  ?R(x, b)) if (##M[G])(b) for b
                proof(rule)
                    from ⟨A∈_⟩
                    show  $\exists$ x[##M[G]]. x ∈ A  $\wedge$  ?R(x, b) if b ∈ ?Y
                        using that transitivity_MG by auto
                next
                    show b ∈ ?Y if  $\exists$ x[##M[G]]. x ∈ A  $\wedge$  ?R(x, b)
                proof -
                    from ⟨(##M[G])(b)⟩
                    have b∈M[G] by simp

```

```

with that
obtain x where (##M[G])(x) x∈A b∈M[G] ∧ ?R(x,b)
  by blast
moreover from this 1 ⟨(##M[G])(b)⟩
have x∈M[G] z∈M[G] ∧ ?R(x,z) ==> b = z for z
  by auto
ultimately
show ?thesis
  using ReplaceI[of λ x y. y∈M[G] ∧ ?R(x,y)] by auto
qed
qed
then
have ∀ b[##M[G]]. b ∈ ?Y ↔ (∃ x[##M[G]]. x ∈ A ∧ ?R(x,b))
  by simp
with ⟨(##M[G])(?Y)⟩
have (∃ Y[##M[G]]. ∀ b[##M[G]]. b ∈ Y ↔ (∃ x[##M[G]]. x ∈ A ∧
?R(x,b)))
  by auto
}
then show ?thesis unfolding strong_replacement_def univalent_def
  by auto
qed

end

end

```

28 The Axiom of Infinity in $M[G]$

```

theory Infinity_Axiom
imports Pairing_Axiom Union_Axiom Separation_Axiom
begin

context G_generic begin

interpretation mg_triv: M_trivial##M[G]
  using transitivity_MG zero_in_MG generic Union_MG pairing_in_MG
  by unfold_locales auto

lemma infinity_in_MG : infinity_ax(##M[G])
proof -
  from infinity_ax obtain I where
    Eq1: I ∈ M 0 ∈ I ∀ y ∈ M. y ∈ I —> succ(y) ∈ I
    unfolding infinity_ax_def by auto
  then
  have check(I) ∈ M
    using check_in_M by simp
  then
  have I ∈ M[G]

```

```

using valcheck generic one_in_G one_in_P GenExtI[of check(I) G] by simp
with ⟨0∈I⟩
have 0∈M[G] using transitivity_MG by simp
with ⟨I∈M⟩
have y ∈ M if y ∈ I for y
  using transitivity[OF _ ⟨I∈M⟩] that by simp
with ⟨I∈M[G]⟩
have succ(y) ∈ I ∩ M[G] if y ∈ I for y
  using that Eq1 transitivity_MG by blast
with Eq1 ⟨I∈M[G]⟩ ⟨0∈M[G]⟩
show ?thesis
  unfolding infinity_ax_def by auto
qed

end
end

```

29 The Axiom of Choice in $M[G]$

```

theory Choice_Axiom
imports Powerset_Axiom Pairing_Axiom Union_Axiom Extensionality_Axiom
Foundation_Axiom Powerset_Axiom Separation_Axiom
Replacement_Axiom Interface Infinity_Axiom
begin

definition
induced_surj :: i⇒i⇒i⇒i where
induced_surj(f,a,e) ≡ f `` (range(f)-a) × {e} ∪ restrict(f,f `` a)

lemma domain_induced_surj: domain(induced_surj(f,a,e)) = domain(f)
  unfolding induced_surj_def using domain_restrict domain_of_prod by auto

lemma range_restrict_vimage:
  assumes function(f)
  shows range(restrict(f,f `` a)) ⊆ a
proof
  from assms
  have function(restrict(f,f `` a))
    using function_restrictI by simp
  fix y
  assume y ∈ range(restrict(f,f `` a))
  then
  obtain x where ⟨x,y⟩ ∈ restrict(f,f `` a) x ∈ f `` a x ∈ domain(f)
    using domain_restrict domainI[of _ _ restrict(f,f `` a)] by auto
  moreover
  note ⟨function(restrict(f,f `` a))⟩
  ultimately
  have y = restrict(f,f `` a) ` x

```

```

using function_apply_equality by blast
also from ⟨x ∈ f-“a⟩
have restrict(f,f-“a) ‘x = f‘x
  by simp
finally
have y=f‘x .
moreover from assms ⟨x∈domain(f)⟩
have ⟨x,f‘x⟩ ∈ f
  using function_apply_Pair by auto
moreover
note assms ⟨x ∈ f-“a⟩
ultimately
show y∈a
  using function_image_vimage[of f a] by auto
qed

lemma induced_surj_type:
assumes
  function(f)
shows
  induced_surj(f,a,e): domain(f) → {e} ∪ a
  and
  x ∈ f-“a ⟹ induced_surj(f,a,e) ‘x = f‘x
proof -
let ?f1=f-“(range(f)-a) × {e} and ?f2=restrict(f, f-“a)
have domain(?f2) = domain(f) ∩ f-“a
  using domain_restrict by simp
moreover from assms
have 1: domain(?f1) = f-“(range(f))-f-“a
  using domain_of_prod function_vimage_Diff by simp
ultimately
have domain(?f1) ∩ domain(?f2) = 0
  by auto
moreover
have function(?f1) relation(?f1) range(?f1) ⊆ {e}
  unfolding function_def relation_def range_def by auto
moreover from this and assms
have ?f1: domain(?f1) → range(?f1)
  using function_imp_Pi by simp
moreover from assms
have ?f2: domain(?f2) → range(?f2)
  using function_imp_Pi[of restrict(f, f -“ a)] function_restrictI by simp
moreover from assms
have range(?f2) ⊆ a
  using range_restrict_vimage by simp
ultimately
have induced_surj(f,a,e): domain(?f1) ∪ domain(?f2) → {e} ∪ a
  unfolding induced_surj_def using fun_is_function fun_disjoint_Un fun_weaken_type
by simp

```

```

moreover
have domain(?f1) ∪ domain(?f2) = domain(f)
  using domain_restrict domain_of_prod by auto
ultimately
show induced_surj(f,a,e): domain(f) → {e} ∪ a
  by simp
assume x ∈ f-“a
then
have ?f2 ` x = f ` x
  using restrict by simp
moreover from `x ∈ f-“a` and 1
have x ∉ domain(?f1)
  by simp
ultimately
show induced_surj(f,a,e) ` x = f ` x
  unfolding induced_surj_def using fun_disjoint_apply2[of x ?f1 ?f2] by simp
qed

lemma induced_surj_is_surj :
assumes
  e ∈ a function(f) domain(f) = α ∧ y. y ∈ a ⇒ ∃ x ∈ α. f ` x = y
shows
  induced_surj(f,a,e) ∈ surj(α,a)
  unfolding surj_def
proof (intro CollectI ballI)
from assms
show induced_surj(f,a,e): α → a
  using induced_surj_type[of f a e] cons_eq cons_absorb by simp
fix y
assume y ∈ a
with assms
have ∃ x ∈ α. f ` x = y
  by simp
then
obtain x where x ∈ α f ` x = y by auto
with `y ∈ a` assms
have x ∈ f-“a
  using vimage_iff function_apply_Pair[of f x] by auto
with `f ` x = y` assms
have induced_surj(f, a, e) ` x = y
  using induced_surj_type by simp
with `x ∈ α` show
  ∃ x ∈ α. induced_surj(f, a, e) ` x = y by auto
qed

context G_generic
begin

definition

```

```

upair_name :: i ⇒ i ⇒ i where
upair_name(τ,ρ) ≡ {⟨τ,one⟩,⟨ρ,one⟩}

definition
is_upair_name :: [i,i,i] ⇒ o where
is_upair_name(x,y,z) ≡ ∃ xo∈M. ∃ yo∈M. pair(##M,x,one,xo) ∧ pair(##M,y,one,yo)
∧
upair(##M,xo,yo,z)

lemma upair_name_abs :
assumes x∈M y∈M z∈M
shows is_upair_name(x,y,z) ↔ z = upair_name(x,y)
unfolding is_upair_name_def upair_name_def using assms one_in_M pair_in_M iff
by simp

lemma upair_name_closed :
[ x∈M; y∈M ] ⇒ upair_name(x,y)∈M
unfolding upair_name_def using upair_in_M_iff pair_in_M_iff one_in_M
by simp

definition
upair_name_fm :: [i,i,i,i] ⇒ i where
upair_name_fm(x,y,o,z) ≡ Exists(Exists(And(pair_fm(x#+2,o#+2,1),
And(pair_fm(y#+2,o#+2,0),upair_fm(1,0,z#+2)))))

lemma upair_name_fm_type[TC] :
[ s∈nat;x∈nat;y∈nat;o∈nat] ⇒ upair_name_fm(s,x,y,o)∈formula
unfolding upair_name_fm_def by simp

lemma sats_upair_name_fm :
assumes x∈nat y∈nat z∈nat o∈nat env∈list(M) nth(o,env)=one
shows
sats(M,upair_name_fm(x,y,o,z),env) ↔ is_upair_name(nth(x,env),nth(y,env),nth(z,env))
unfolding upair_name_fm_def is_upair_name_def using assms by simp

definition
opair_name :: i ⇒ i ⇒ i where
opair_name(τ,ρ) ≡ upair_name(upair_name(τ,τ),upair_name(τ,ρ))

definition
is_opair_name :: [i,i,i] ⇒ o where
is_opair_name(x,y,z) ≡ ∃ upxx∈M. ∃ upxy∈M. is_upair_name(x,x,upxx) ∧ is_upair_name(x,y,upxy)
∧ is_upair_name(upxx,upxy,z)

lemma opair_name_abs :
assumes x∈M y∈M z∈M
shows is_opair_name(x,y,z) ↔ z = opair_name(x,y)
unfolding is_opair_name_def opair_name_def using assms upair_name_abs

```

upair_name_closed by *simp*

lemma *opair_name_closed* :
 $\llbracket x \in M; y \in M \rrbracket \implies \text{opair_name}(x, y) \in M$
unfolding *opair_name_def* **using** *upair_name_closed* **by** *simp*

definition
opair_name_fm :: $[i, i, i, i] \Rightarrow i$ **where**
 $\text{opair_name_fm}(x, y, o, z) \equiv \text{Exists}(\text{Exists}(\text{And}(\text{upair_name_fm}(x\#+2, x\#+2, o\#+2, 1),
\text{And}(\text{upair_name_fm}(x\#+2, y\#+2, o\#+2, 0), \text{upair_name_fm}(1, 0, o\#+2, z\#+2))))$

lemma *opair_name_fm_type[TC]* :
 $\llbracket s \in \text{nat}; x \in \text{nat}; y \in \text{nat}; o \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \implies \text{opair_name_fm}(s, x, y, o) \in \text{formula}$
unfolding *opair_name_fm_def* **by** *simp*

lemma *sats_opair_name_fm* :
assumes $x \in \text{nat} y \in \text{nat} z \in \text{nat} o \in \text{nat} \text{ env} \in \text{list}(M) \text{ nth}(o, \text{env}) = \text{one}$
shows
 $\text{sats}(M, \text{opair_name_fm}(x, y, o, z), \text{env}) \longleftrightarrow \text{is_opair_name}(\text{nth}(x, \text{env}), \text{nth}(y, \text{env}), \text{nth}(z, \text{env}))$
unfolding *opair_name_fm_def* *is_opair_name_def* **using** *assms* *sats_upair_name_fm*
by *simp*

lemma *val_upair_name* : $\text{val}(G, \text{upair_name}(\tau, \varrho)) = \{\text{val}(G, \tau), \text{val}(G, \varrho)\}$
unfolding *upair_name_def* **using** *val_Upair generic one_in_G one_in_P* **by** *simp*

lemma *val_opair_name* : $\text{val}(G, \text{opair_name}(\tau, \varrho)) = \langle \text{val}(G, \tau), \text{val}(G, \varrho) \rangle$
unfolding *opair_name_def* *Pair_def* **using** *val_upair_name* **by** *simp*

lemma *val_RepFun_one*: $\text{val}(G, \{\langle f(x), \text{one} \rangle . x \in a\}) = \{\text{val}(G, f(x)) . x \in a\}$
proof -
let $?A = \{f(x) . x \in a\}$
let $?Q = \lambda \langle x, p \rangle . p = \text{one}$
have $\text{one} \in P \cap G$ **using** *generic one_in_G one_in_P* **by** *simp*
have $\{\langle f(x), \text{one} \rangle . x \in a\} = \{t \in ?A \times P . ?Q(t)\}$
using *one_in_P* **by** *force*
then
have $\text{val}(G, \{\langle f(x), \text{one} \rangle . x \in a\}) = \text{val}(G, \{t \in ?A \times P . ?Q(t)\})$
by *simp*
also
have ... = $\{\text{val}(G, t) . t \in ?A, \exists p \in P \cap G . ?Q(\langle t, p \rangle)\}$
using *val_of_name_alt* **by** *simp*
also
have ... = $\{\text{val}(G, t) . t \in ?A\}$
using $\langle \text{one} \in P \cap G \rangle$ **by** *force*
also
have ... = $\{\text{val}(G, f(x)) . x \in a\}$
by *auto*

```

finally show ?thesis by simp
qed

```

29.1 $M[G]$ is a transitive model of ZF

```

interpretation mgzf: M_ZF_trans M[G]
  using Transset_MG generic_pairing_in_MG Union_MG
  extensionality_in_MG power_in_MG foundation_in_MG
  strong_replacement_in_MG separation_in_MG infinity_in_MG
  by unfold_locales simp_all

```

definition

```

is_opname_check :: [i,i,i] ⇒ o where
  is_opname_check(s,x,y) ≡ ∃ chx ∈ M. ∃ sx ∈ M. is_check(x,chx) ∧ fun_apply(##M,s,x,sx)
  ∧
    is_opair_name(chx,sx,y)

```

definition

```

opname_check_fm :: [i,i,i,i] ⇒ i where
  opname_check_fm(s,x,y,o) ≡ Exists(Exists(And(check_fm(2#+x,2#+o,1),
  And(fun_apply_fm(2#+s,2#+x,0),opair_name_fm(1,0,2#+o,2#+y))))))

```

```

lemma opname_check_fm_type[TC]:
  [| s ∈ nat; x ∈ nat; y ∈ nat; o ∈ nat |] ⟹ opname_check_fm(s,x,y,o) ∈ formula
  unfolding opname_check_fm_def by simp

```

```

lemma sats_opname_check_fm:
  assumes x ∈ nat y ∈ nat z ∈ nat o ∈ nat env ∈ list(M) nth(o,env)=one
  y < length(env)
  shows
    sats(M,opname_check_fm(x,y,z,o),env) ↔ is_opname_check(nth(x,env),nth(y,env),nth(z,env))
  unfolding opname_check_fm_def is_opname_check_def
  using assms sats_check_fm sats_opair_name_fm one_in_M by simp

```

```

lemma opname_check_abs :
  assumes s ∈ M x ∈ M y ∈ M
  shows is_opname_check(s,x,y) ↔ y = opair_name(check(x),s'x)
  unfolding is_opname_check_def
  using assms check_abs check_in_M opair_name_abs apply_abs apply_closed
  by simp

```

```

lemma repl_opname_check :
  assumes
    A ∈ M f ∈ M
  shows
    {opair_name(check(x),f'x). x ∈ A} ∈ M
  proof -

```

```

have arity(opname_check_fm(3,0,1,2))= 4
  unfolding opname_check_fm_def opair_name_fm_def upair_name_fm_def
    check_fm_def rcheck_fm_def trans_closure_fm_def is_eclose_fm_def
mem_eclose_fm_def
  is_Hcheck_fm_def Replace_fm_def PHcheck_fm_def finite_ordinal_fm_def
is_iterates_fm_def
  is_wfrec_fm_def is_recfun_fm_def restriction_fm_def pre_image_fm_def
eclose_n_fm_def
  is_nat_case_fm_def quasinat_fm_def Memrel_fm_def singleton_fm_def
fm_defs iterates_MH_fm_def
  by (simp add:nat_simp_union)
moreover
have x∈A ==> opair_name(check(x), f ` x)∈M for x
  using assms opair_name_closed apply_closed transitivity check_in_M
  by simp
ultimately
show ?thesis using assms opname_check_abs[of f] sats_opname_check_fm
one_in_M
Repl_in_M[of opname_check_fm(3,0,1,2) [one,f] is_opname_check(f)
λx. opair_name(check(x),f`x)]
  by simp
qed

```

```

theorem choice_in_MG:
  assumes choice_ax(##M)
  shows choice_ax(##M[G])
proof -
{
  fix a
  assume a∈M[G]
  then
  obtain τ where τ∈M val(G,τ) = a
    using GenExt_def by auto
  with ⟨τ∈M⟩
  have domain(τ)∈M
    using domain_closed by simp
  then
  obtain s α where s∈surj(α,domain(τ)) Ord(α) s∈M α∈M
    using assms choice_ax_abs by auto
  then
  have α∈M[G]
    using M_subset_MG generic one_in_G subsetD by blast
  let ?A=domain(τ)×P
  let ?g = {opair_name(check(β),s`β). β∈α}
  have ?g ∈ M using ⟨s∈M⟩ ⟨α∈M⟩ repl_opname_check by simp
  let ?f_dot={opair_name(check(β),s`β),one}. β∈α
  have ?f_dot = ?g × {one} by blast

```

```

from one_in_M have {one} ∈ M using singletonM by simp
define f where
  f ≡ val(G,?f_dot)
from ⟨{one} ∈ M⟩ ⟨?g ∈ M⟩ ⟨?f_dot = ?g × {one}⟩
have ?f_dot ∈ M
  using cartprod_closed by simp
then
have f ∈ M[G]
  unfolding f_def by (blast intro:GenExtI)
have f = {val(G,opair_name(check(β),s'β)) . β ∈ α}
  unfolding f_def using val_RepFun_one by simp
also
have ... = {⟨β, val(G,s'β)⟩ . β ∈ α}
  using val_opair_name_valcheck generic one_in_G one_in_P by simp
finally
have f = {⟨β, val(G,s'β)⟩ . β ∈ α} .
then
have 1: domain(f) = α function(f)
  unfolding function_def by auto
have 2: y ∈ a ⟹ ∃x ∈ α. f ` x = y for y
proof -
fix y
assume
  y ∈ a
with ⟨val(G,τ) = a⟩
obtain σ where σ ∈ domain(τ) val(G,σ) = y
  using elem_of_val[of y _ τ] by blast
with ⟨s ∈ surj(α,domain(τ))⟩
obtain β where β ∈ α s'β = σ
  unfolding surj_def by auto
with ⟨val(G,σ) = y⟩
have val(G,s'β) = y
  by simp
with ⟨f = {⟨β, val(G,s'β)⟩ . β ∈ α}⟩ ⟨β ∈ α⟩
have ⟨β, y⟩ ∈ f
  by auto
with ⟨function(f)⟩
have f ` β = y
  using function_apply_equality by simp
with ⟨β ∈ α⟩ show
  ∃β ∈ α. f ` β = y
  by auto
qed
then
have ∃α ∈ (M[G]). ∃f' ∈ (M[G]). Ord(α) ∧ f' ∈ surj(α,a)
proof (cases a=0)
case True
then
have 0 ∈ surj(0,a)

```

```

unfolding surj_def by simp
then
show ?thesis using zero_in_MG by auto
next
case False
with ⟨a∈M[G]⟩
obtain e where e∈a e∈M[G]
  using transitivity_MG by blast
with 1 and 2
have induced_surj(f,a,e) ∈ surj(α,a)
  using induced_surj_is_surj by simp
moreover from ⟨f∈M[G]⟩ ⟨a∈M[G]⟩ ⟨e∈M[G]⟩
have induced_surj(f,a,e) ∈ M[G]
  unfolding induced_surj_def
  by (simp flip: setclass_iff)
moreover note
⟨α∈M[G]⟩ ⟨Ord(α)⟩
ultimately show ?thesis by auto
qed
}
then
show ?thesis using mgzf.choice_ax_abs by simp
qed

end

end

```

30 Ordinals in generic extensions

```

theory Ordinals_In_MG
imports
  Forcing_Theorems Relative_Univ
begin

context G_generic
begin

lemma rank_val: rank(val(G,x)) ≤ rank(x) (is ?Q(x))
proof (induct rule:ed_induction[of ?Q])
  case (1 x)
  have val(G,x) = {val(G,u). u∈{t∈domain(x). ∃ p∈P . ⟨t,p⟩∈x ∧ p ∈ G}}
    using def_val unfolding Sep_and_Replace by blast
  then
  have rank(val(G,x)) = (∪ u∈{t∈domain(x). ∃ p∈P . ⟨t,p⟩∈x ∧ p ∈ G}).
    succ(rank(val(G,u))))
    using rank[of val(G,x)] by simp
  moreover
  have succ(rank(val(G, y))) ≤ rank(x) if ed(y, x) for y

```

```

using 1[OF that] rank_ed[OF that] by (auto intro:lt_trans1)
moreover from this
have ( $\bigcup_{u \in \{t \in \text{domain}(x) \mid \exists p \in P. \langle t, p \rangle \in x \wedge p \in G\}} \text{succ}(\text{rank}(\text{val}(G, u)))$ )  $\leq \text{rank}(x)$ 
  by (rule_tac UN_least_le) (auto)
ultimately
show ?case by simp
qed

lemma Ord_MG_iff:
assumes Ord( $\alpha$ )
shows  $\alpha \in M \longleftrightarrow \alpha \in M[G]$ 
proof
show  $\alpha \in M \implies \alpha \in M[G]$ 
  using generic[THEN one_in_G, THEN M_subset_MG] ..
next
assume  $\alpha \in M[G]$ 
then
obtain x where  $x \in M \text{ val}(G, x) = \alpha$ 
  using GenExtD by auto
then
have  $\text{rank}(\alpha) \leq \text{rank}(x)$ 
  using rank_val by blast
with assms
have  $\alpha \leq \text{rank}(x)$ 
  using rank_of_Ord by simp
then
have  $\alpha \in \text{succ}(\text{rank}(x))$  using ltD by simp
with  $\langle x \in M \rangle$ 
show  $\alpha \in M$ 
  using cons_closed_transitivity[of  $\alpha \text{ succ}(\text{rank}(x))$ ]
  rank_closed unfolding succ_def by simp
qed

end
end

```

31 Separative notions and proper extensions

```

theory Proper_Extension
imports
Names

```

```

begin

```

The key ingredient to obtain a proper extension is to have a *separative preorder*:

```

locale separative_notion = forcing_notion +

```

```

assumes separative:  $p \in P \implies \exists q \in P. \exists r \in P. q \preceq p \wedge r \preceq p \wedge q \perp r$ 
begin

```

For separative preorders, the complement of every filter is dense. Hence an M -generic filter can't belong to the ground model.

```

lemma filter_complement_dense:
  assumes filter(G) shows dense(P - G)
proof
  fix p
  assume p ∈ P
  show ∃ d ∈ P - G. d ⊑ p
  proof (cases p ∈ G)
    case True
    note ⟨p ∈ P⟩ assms
    moreover
    obtain q r where q ⊑ p r ⊑ p q ⊥ r q ∈ P r ∈ P
      using separative[OF ⟨p ∈ P⟩]
      by force
    with ⟨filter(G)⟩
    obtain s where s ⊑ p s ∉ G s ∈ P
      using filter_imp_compat[of G q r]
      by auto
    then
    show ?thesis by blast
  next
    case False
    with ⟨p ∈ P⟩
    show ?thesis using leq_reflI unfolding Diff_def by auto
  qed
qed
end

```

```

locale ctm_separative = forcing_data + separative_notion
begin

```

```

lemma generic_not_in_M: assumes M_generic(G) shows G ∉ M
proof
  assume G ∈ M
  then
  have P - G ∈ M
    using P_in_M Diff_closed by simp
  moreover
  have ¬(∃ q ∈ G. q ∈ P - G) (P - G) ⊆ P
    unfolding Diff_def by auto
  moreover
  note assms
  ultimately
  show False

```

```

using filter_complement_dense[of G] M_generic_denseD[of G P-G]
M_generic_def by simp — need to put generic ==> filter in claset
qed

theorem proper_extension: assumes M_generic(G) shows M ≠ M[G]
using assms G_in_Gen_Ext[of G] one_in_G[of G] generic_not_in_M
by force

end

end

```

32 A poset of successions

```

theory Succession_Poset
imports
  Arities Proper_Extension Synthetic_Definition
  Names
begin

```

32.1 The set of finite binary sequences

We implement the poset for adding one Cohen real, the set $2^{<\omega}$ of finite binary sequences.

```

definition
  seqspace :: i ⇒ i ( $\wedge^{<\omega}$  [100] 100) where
    seqspace(B) ≡  $\bigcup_{n \in \text{nat}} (n \rightarrow B)$ 

```

```

lemma seqspaceI[intro]:  $n \in \text{nat} \implies f : n \rightarrow B \implies f \in \text{seqspace}(B)$ 
  unfolding seqspace_def by blast

```

```

lemma seqspaceD[dest]:  $f \in \text{seqspace}(B) \implies \exists n \in \text{nat}. f : n \rightarrow B$ 
  unfolding seqspace_def by blast

```

```

lemma seqspace_type:
   $f \in B^{<\omega} \implies \exists n \in \text{nat}. f : n \rightarrow B$ 
  unfolding seqspace_def by auto

```

```

schematic_goal seqspace_fm_auto:
  assumes
    nth(i, env) = n nth(j, env) = z nth(h, env) = B
    i ∈ nat j ∈ nat h ∈ nat env ∈ list(A)
  shows
     $(\exists om \in A. \text{omega}(\#\#A, om) \wedge n \in om \wedge \text{is\_funspace}(\#\#A, n, B, z)) \longleftrightarrow (A, env \models (?sqsprp(i, j, h)))$ 
    unfolding is_funspace_def
    by (insert assms ; (rule sep_rules | simp)+)

```

```

synthesize seqspace_rep_fm from_schematic seqspace_fm_auto

locale M_seqspace = M_trancl +
assumes
  seqspace_replacement: M(B) ==> strong_replacement(M, λn z. n ∈ nat ∧ is_funspace(M, n, B, z))
begin

lemma seqspace_closed:
  M(B) ==> M(B^<ω)
  unfolding seqspace_def using seqspace_replacement[of B] RepFun_closed2
  by simp

end

sublocale M_ctm ⊆ M_seqspace ## M
proof (unfold_locales, simp)
fix B
have arity(seqspace_rep_fm(0,1,2)) ≤ 3 seqspace_rep_fm(0,1,2) ∈ formula
  unfolding seqspace_rep_fm_def
  using arity_pair_fm arity_omega_fm arity_typed_function_fm nat_simp_union
  by auto
moreover
assume B ∈ M
ultimately
have strong_replacement(##M, λx y. M, [x, y, B] ⊨ seqspace_rep_fm(0, 1, 2))
  using replacement_ax[of seqspace_rep_fm(0,1,2)]
  by simp
moreover
note ⟨B ∈ M⟩
moreover from this
have univalent(##M, A, λx y. M, [x, y, B] ⊨ seqspace_rep_fm(0, 1, 2))
  if A ∈ M for A
  using that unfolding univalent_def seqspace_rep_fm_def
  by (auto, blast dest:transitivity)
ultimately
have strong_replacement(##M, λn z. ∃ om[##M]. omega(##M, om) ∧ n ∈ om ∧ is_funspace(##M, n, B, z))
  using seqspace_fm_auto[of 0 [_, _, B] _ 1 _ 2 B M] unfolding seqspace_rep_fm_def
  strong_replacement_def
  by simp
with ⟨B ∈ M⟩
show strong_replacement(##M, λn z. n ∈ nat ∧ is_funspace(##M, n, B, z))
  using M_nat by simp
qed

definition seq_upd :: i ⇒ i ⇒ i where

```

```

 $\text{seq\_upd}(f, a) \equiv \lambda j \in \text{succ}(\text{domain}(f)) . \text{ if } j < \text{domain}(f) \text{ then } f^j \text{ else } a$ 

lemma seq_upd_succ_type :
  assumes  $n \in \text{nat}$   $f \in n \rightarrow A$   $a \in A$ 
  shows  $\text{seq\_upd}(f, a) \in \text{succ}(n) \rightarrow A$ 
proof -
  from assms
  have equ:  $\text{domain}(f) = n$  using domain_of_fun by simp
  {
    fix  $j$ 
    assume  $j \in \text{succ}(\text{domain}(f))$ 
    with equ  $\langle n \in \_ \rangle$ 
    have  $j \leq n$  using ltI by auto
    with  $\langle n \in \_ \rangle$ 
    consider (lt)  $j < n \mid (eq) j = n$  using leD by auto
    then
      have ( $\text{if } j < n \text{ then } f^j \text{ else } a \in A$ )
      proof cases
        case lt
        with  $\langle f \in \_ \rangle$ 
        show ?thesis using apply_type ltD[OF lt] by simp
      next
        case eq
        with  $\langle a \in \_ \rangle$ 
        show ?thesis by auto
      qed
    }
    with equ
    show ?thesis
      unfolding seq_upd_def
      using lam_type[of succ(domain(f))]
      by auto
  qed

lemma seq_upd_type :
  assumes  $f \in A^{\hat{\wedge} \omega}$   $a \in A$ 
  shows  $\text{seq\_upd}(f, a) \in A^{\hat{\wedge} \omega}$ 
proof -
  from  $\langle f \in \_ \rangle$ 
  obtain  $y \text{ where } y \in \text{nat}$   $f \in y \rightarrow A$ 
    unfolding seqspace_def by blast
  with  $\langle a \in A \rangle$ 
  have  $\text{seq\_upd}(f, a) \in \text{succ}(y) \rightarrow A$ 
    using seq_upd_succ_type by simp
  with  $\langle y \in \_ \rangle$ 
  show ?thesis
    unfolding seqspace_def by auto
  qed

```

```

lemma seq_upd_apply_domain [simp]:
  assumes f:n→A n∈nat
  shows seq_upd(f,a)`n = a
  unfolding seq_upd_def using assms domain_of_fun by auto

lemma zero_in_seqsphere :
  shows 0 ∈ A^<ω
  unfolding seqsphere_def
  by force

definition
  seqleR :: i ⇒ i ⇒ o where
    seqleR(f,g) ≡ g ⊆ f

definition
  seqlerel :: i ⇒ i where
    seqlerel(A) ≡ Rrel(λx y. y ⊆ x, A^<ω)

definition
  seqle :: i where
    seqle ≡ seqlerel(2)

lemma seqleI[intro!]:
  ⟨f,g⟩ ∈ 2^<ω × 2^<ω ⇒ g ⊆ f ⇒ ⟨f,g⟩ ∈ seqle
  unfolding seqsphere_def seqle_def seqlerel_def Rrel_def
  by blast

lemma seqleD[dest!]:
  z ∈ seqle ⇒ ∃ x y. ⟨x,y⟩ ∈ 2^<ω × 2^<ω ∧ y ⊆ x ∧ z = ⟨x,y⟩
  unfolding seqle_def seqlerel_def Rrel_def
  by blast

lemma upd_leI :
  assumes f ∈ 2^<ω a ∈ 2
  shows ⟨seq_upd(f,a),f⟩ ∈ seqle (is ⟨?f, _⟩ ∈ _)
proof
  show ⟨?f, f⟩ ∈ 2^<ω × 2^<ω
  using assms seq_upd_type by auto
next
  show f ⊆ seq_upd(f,a)
  proof
    fix x
    assume x ∈ f
    moreover from ⟨f ∈ 2^<ω⟩
    obtain n where n ∈ nat f : n → 2
      using seqsphere_type by blast
    moreover from calculation
    obtain y where y ∈ n x = ⟨y,f`y⟩ using Pi_memberD[of f n λ_. 2]
      by blast

```

```

moreover from ⟨f:n→2⟩
have domain(f) = n using domain_of_fun by simp
ultimately
show x ∈ seq_upd(f,a)
  unfolding seq_upd_def lam_def
  by (auto intro:ltI)
qed
qed

lemma preorder_on_seqle: preorder_on(2^<ω,seqle)
  unfolding preorder_on_def refl_def trans_on_def by blast

lemma zero_seqle_max: x∈2^<ω ⟹ ⟨x,0⟩ ∈ seqle
  using zero_in_seqsphere
  by auto

interpretation forcing_notion 2^<ω seqle 0
  using preorder_on_seqle zero_seqle_max zero_in_seqsphere
  by unfold_locales simp_all

abbreviation SEQle :: [i, i] ⇒ o (infixl ⟨≤s⟩ 50)
  where x ≤s y ≡ Leq(x,y)

abbreviation SEQIncompatible :: [i, i] ⇒ o (infixl ⟨⊥s⟩ 50)
  where x ⊥s y ≡ Incompatible(x,y)

lemma seqspace_separative:
  assumes f∈2^<ω
  shows seq_upd(f,0) ⊥s seq_upd(f,1) (is ?f ⊥s ?g)
proof
  assume compat(?f, ?g)
  then
  obtain h where h ∈ 2^<ω ?f ⊆ h ?g ⊆ h
    by blast
  moreover from ⟨f∈_⟩
  obtain y where y∈nat f:y→2 by blast
  moreover from this
  have ?f: succ(y) → 2 ?g: succ(y) → 2
    using seq_upd_succ_type by blast+
  moreover from this
  have ⟨y,?f'y⟩ ∈ ?f ⟨y,?g'y⟩ ∈ ?g using apply_Pair by auto
  ultimately
  have ⟨y,0⟩ ∈ h ⟨y,1⟩ ∈ h by auto
  moreover from ⟨h ∈ 2^<ω⟩
  obtain n where n∈nat h:n→2 by blast
  ultimately
  show False
    using fun_is_function[of h n λ_. 2]
    unfolding seqspace_def function_def by auto

```

qed

definition *is_seqleR* :: $[i \Rightarrow o, i, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**
is_seqleR(*Q,f,g*) $\equiv g \subseteq f$

definition *seqleR_fm* :: $i \Rightarrow i$ **where**
seqleR_fm(*fg*) $\equiv \text{Exists}(\text{Exists}(\text{And}(\text{pair_fm}(0,1,fg\#+2),\text{subset_fm}(1,0))))$

lemma *type_seqleR_fm* :
 $fg \in \text{nat} \implies \text{seqleR_fm}(fg) \in \text{formula}$
unfolding *seqleR_fm_def*
by *simp*

lemma *arity_seqleR_fm* :
 $fg \in \text{nat} \implies \text{arity}(\text{seqleR_fm}(fg)) = \text{succ}(fg)$
unfolding *seqleR_fm_def*
using *arity_pair_fm arity_subset_fm nat_simp_union* **by** *simp*

lemma (in *M_basic*) *seqleR_abs*:
assumes *M(f) M(g)*
shows *seqleR(f,g) \longleftrightarrow is_seqleR(M,f,g)*
unfolding *seqleR_def is_seqleR_def*
using *assms apply_abs domain_abs domain_closed[OF <M(f)>] domain_closed[OF <M(g)>]*
by *auto*

definition
relP :: $[i \Rightarrow o, [i \Rightarrow o, i, i] \Rightarrow o, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**
relP(M,r,xy) $\equiv (\exists x[M]. \exists y[M]. \text{pair}(M,x,y,xy) \wedge r(M,x,y))$

lemma (in *M_ctm*) *seqleR_fm_sats* :
assumes *fg* \in *nat env* \in *list(M)*
shows *sats(M,seqleR_fm(fg),env) \longleftrightarrow relP(##M,is_seqleR,nth(fg, env))*
unfolding *seqleR_fm_def is_seqleR_def relP_def*
using *assms trans_M sats_subset_fm pair_iff_sats*
by *auto*

lemma (in *M_basic*) *is_related_abs* :
assumes $\bigwedge f g . M(f) \implies M(g) \implies \text{rel}(f,g) \longleftrightarrow \text{is_rel}(M,f,g)$
shows $\bigwedge z . M(z) \implies \text{relP}(M,\text{is_rel},z) \longleftrightarrow (\exists x y. z = \langle x,y \rangle \wedge \text{rel}(x,y))$
unfolding *relP_def* **using** *pair_in_M_iff assms* **by** *auto*

definition
is_RRel :: $[i \Rightarrow o, [i \Rightarrow o, i, i] \Rightarrow o, i, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**
is_RRel(M,is_r,A,r) $\equiv \exists A2[M]. \text{cartprod}(M,A,A,A2) \wedge \text{is_Collect}(M,A2, \text{relP}(M,\text{is_r}),r)$

lemma (in *M_basic*) *is_Rrel_abs* :
assumes *M(A) M(r)*

```

 $\bigwedge f g . M(f) \implies M(g) \implies rel(f,g) \longleftrightarrow is\_rel(M,f,g)$ 
shows  $is\_RRel(M,is\_rel,A,r) \longleftrightarrow r = Rrel(rel,A)$ 

proof -
from  $\langle M(A) \rangle$ 
have  $M(z)$  if  $z \in A \times A$  for  $z$ 
using  $cartprod\_closed\ transM[of\ z\ A \times A]$  that by simp
then
have  $A : relP(M, is\_rel, z) \longleftrightarrow (\exists x y. z = \langle x, y \rangle \wedge rel(x, y))$   $M(z)$  if  $z \in A \times A$ 
for  $z$ 
using that  $is\_related\_abs[of\ rel\ is\_rel, OF\ assms(3)]$  by auto
then
have  $Collect(A \times A, relP(M, is\_rel)) = Collect(A \times A, \lambda z. (\exists x y. z = \langle x, y \rangle \wedge rel(x, y)))$ 
using  $Collect\_cong[of\ A \times A\ A \times A\ relP(M, is\_rel), OF\_A(1)] assms(1) assms(2)$ 
by auto
with  $assms$ 
show ?thesis unfolding  $is\_RRel\_def\ Rrel\_def$  using  $cartprod\_closed$ 
by auto
qed

definition
 $is\_seqlerel :: [i \Rightarrow o, i, i] \Rightarrow o$  where
 $is\_seqlerel(M, A, r) \equiv is\_RRel(M, is\_seqleR, A, r)$ 

lemma (in  $M\_basic$ )  $seqlerel\_abs :$ 
assumes  $M(A) M(r)$ 
shows  $is\_seqlerel(M, A, r) \longleftrightarrow r = Rrel(seqleR, A)$ 
unfolding  $is\_seqlerel\_def$ 
using  $is\_Rrel\_abs[OF \langle M(A) \rangle \langle M(r) \rangle, of\ seqleR\ is\_seqleR] seqleR\_abs$ 
by auto

definition  $RrelP :: [i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow o, i] \Rightarrow i$  where
 $RrelP(R, A) \equiv \{z \in A \times A. \exists x y. z = \langle x, y \rangle \wedge R(x, y)\}$ 

lemma  $Rrel\_eq : RrelP(R, A) = Rrel(R, A)$ 
unfolding  $Rrel\_def\ RrelP\_def$  by auto

context  $M\_ctm$ 
begin

lemma  $Rrel\_closed :$ 
assumes  $A \in M$ 
 $\bigwedge a. a \in nat \implies rel\_fm(a) \in formula$ 
 $\bigwedge f g . (\#\# M)(f) \implies (\#\# M)(g) \implies rel(f, g) \longleftrightarrow is\_rel(\#\# M, f, g)$ 
 $arity(rel\_fm(0)) = 1$ 
 $\bigwedge a. a \in M \implies sats(M, rel\_fm(0), [a]) \longleftrightarrow relP(\#\# M, is\_rel, a)$ 
shows  $(\#\# M)(Rrel(rel, A))$ 

proof -
have  $z \in M \implies relP(\#\# M, is\_rel, z) \longleftrightarrow (\exists x y. z = \langle x, y \rangle \wedge rel(x, y))$  for  $z$ 
using  $assms(3) is\_related\_abs[of\ rel\ is\_rel]$ 

```

```

    by auto
  with assms
  have Collect(A×A,λz. (exists x y. z = ⟨x,y⟩ ∧ rel(x,y))) ∈ M
    using Collect_in_M_0p[of rel_fn(0) λ A z . relP(A,is_rel,z) λ z. exists x y. z = ⟨x,y⟩ ∧ rel(x,y)]
      cartprod_closed
    by simp
  then show ?thesis
  unfolding Rrel_def by simp
qed

```

lemma seqle_in_M: seqle ∈ M

```

using Rrel_closed seqspace_closed
transitivity[OF nat_in_M type_seqleR_fm[of 0] arity_seqleR_fm[of 0]
seqleR_fm_sats[of 0] seqleR_abs seqlerel_abs
unfolding seqle_def seqlerel_def seqleR_def
by auto

```

32.2 Cohen extension is proper

```

interpretation ctm_separative 2^<ω seqle 0
proof (unfold_locales)
fix f
let ?q=seq_upd(f,0) and ?r=seq_upd(f,1)
assume f ∈ 2^<ω
then
have ?q ⊑s f ∧ ?r ⊑s f ∧ ?q ⊥s ?r
  using upd_leI seqspace_separative by auto
moreover from calculation
have ?q ∈ 2^<ω ?r ∈ 2^<ω
  using seq_upd_type[of f 2] by auto
ultimately
show ∃ q∈2^<ω. ∃ r∈2^<ω. q ⊑s f ∧ r ⊑s f ∧ q ⊥s r
  by (rule_tac bexI)+ — why the heck auto-tools don't solve this?
next
show 2^<ω ∈ M using nat_into_M seqspace_closed by simp
next
show seqle ∈ M using seqle_in_M .
qed

```

```

lemma cohen_extension_is_proper: ∃ G. M_generic(G) ∧ M ≠ GenExt(G)
  using proper_extension_generic_filter_existence_zero_in_seqs
  by force

```

end

end

33 The main theorem

```

theory Forcing_Main
imports
  Internal_ZFC_Axioms
  Choice_Axiom
  Ordinals_In_MG
  Succession_Poset

begin

33.1 The generic extension is countable

definition
  minimum ::  $i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow i$  where
   $\text{minimum}(r, B) \equiv \text{THE } b. b \in B \wedge (\forall y \in B. y \neq b \rightarrow \langle b, y \rangle \in r)$ 

lemma well_ord_imp_min:
assumes
  well_ord(A, r)  $B \subseteq A$   $B \neq 0$ 
shows
   $\text{minimum}(r, B) \in B$ 
proof -
  from ⟨well_ord(A, r)⟩
  have wf[A](r)
    using well_ord_is_wf[OF ⟨well_ord(A, r)⟩] by simp
  with ⟨B ⊆ A⟩
  have wf[B](r)
    using Sigma_mono Int_mono wf_subset unfolding wf_on_def by simp
  then
  have  $\forall x. x \in B \rightarrow (\exists z \in B. \forall y. \langle y, z \rangle \in r \cap B \times B \rightarrow y \notin B)$ 
    unfolding wf_on_def using wf_eq_minimal
    by blast
  with ⟨B ≠ 0⟩
  obtain z where
    B:  $z \in B \wedge (\forall y. \langle y, z \rangle \in r \cap B \times B \rightarrow y \notin B)$ 
    by blast
  then
  have  $z \in B \wedge (\forall y \in B. y \neq z \rightarrow \langle z, y \rangle \in r)$ 
  proof -
    {
      fix y
      assume y ∈ B y ≠ z
      with ⟨well_ord(A, r)⟩ B ⊆ A
      have ⟨z, y⟩ ∈ r | ⟨y, z⟩ ∈ r | y = z
        unfolding well_ord_def tot_ord_def linear_def by auto
      with B ⟨y ∈ B⟩ ⟨y ≠ z⟩
      have ⟨z, y⟩ ∈ r
        by (cases; auto)
    }
  
```

```

with B
show ?thesis by blast
qed
have v = z if v ∈ B ∧ (∀y ∈ B. y ≠ v → ⟨v, y⟩ ∈ r) for v
    using that B by auto
with ⟨z ∈ B ∧ (∀y ∈ B. y ≠ z → ⟨z, y⟩ ∈ r)⟩
show ?thesis
    unfolding minimum_def
    using the_equality2[OF exI[of λx .x ∈ B ∧ (∀y ∈ B. y ≠ x → ⟨x, y⟩ ∈ r)] z]
        by auto
qed

lemma well_ord_surj_imp_lepoll:
assumes well_ord(A,r) h ∈ surj(A,B)
shows B ⪯ A
proof -
    let ?f=λb ∈ B. minimum(r, {a ∈ A. h‘a=b})
    have b ∈ B  $\implies$  minimum(r, {a ∈ A . h‘a=b}) ∈ {a ∈ A. h‘a=b} for b
    proof -
        fix b
        assume b ∈ B
        with ⟨h ∈ surj(A,B)⟩
        have ∃a ∈ A. h‘a=b
            unfolding surj_def by blast
        then
        have {a ∈ A. h‘a=b} ≠ 0
            by auto
        with assms
        show minimum(r, {a ∈ A. h‘a=b}) ∈ {a ∈ A. h‘a=b}
            using well_ord_imp_min by blast
    qed
    moreover from this
    have ?f : B → A
        using lam_type[OF B _ λ_.A] by simp
    moreover
    have ?f ‘ w = ?f ‘ x  $\implies$  w = x if w ∈ B x ∈ B for w x
    proof -
        from calculation(1)[OF that(1)] calculation(1)[OF that(2)]
        have w = h‘minimum(r, {a ∈ A . h‘a=w})
            x = h‘minimum(r, {a ∈ A . h‘a=x})
        by simp_all
    moreover
    assume ?f ‘ w = ?f ‘ x
    moreover from this and that
    have minimum(r, {a ∈ A . h‘a=w}) = minimum(r, {a ∈ A . h‘a=x})
        by simp_all
    moreover from calculation(1,2,4)
    show w=x by simp
    qed

```

```

ultimately
show ?thesis
unfolding lepoll_def inj_def by blast
qed

lemma (in forcing_data) surj_nat_MG :
  ∃f. f ∈ surj(nat, M[G])
proof -
  let ?f=λn∈nat. val(G, enum `n)
  have x ∈ nat ==> val(G, enum `x) ∈ M[G] for x
    using GenExtD[THEN iffD2, of _ G] bij_is_fun[OF M_countable] by force
  then
    have ?f: nat → M[G]
      using lam_type[of nat λn. val(G, enum `n) λ_.M[G]] by simp
  moreover
    have ∃n∈nat. ?f `n = x if x ∈ M[G] for x
      using that GenExtD[of _ G] bij_is_surj[OF M_countable]
      unfolding surj_def by auto
  ultimately
    show ?thesis
      unfolding surj_def by blast
qed

lemma (in G_generic) MG_eqpoll_nat: M[G] ≈ nat
proof -
  interpret MG: M_ZF_trans M[G]
  using Transset_MG generic_pairing_in_MG
    Union_MG_extensionality_in_MG power_in_MG
    foundation_in_MG strong_replacement_in_MG[simplified]
    separation_in_MG[simplified] infinity_in_MG
  by unfold_locales simp_all
  obtain f where f ∈ surj(nat, M[G])
    using surj_nat_MG by blast
  then
    have M[G] ≤ nat
      using well_ord_surj_imp_lepoll well_ord_Memrel[of nat]
      by simp
  moreover
    have nat ≤ M[G]
      using MG.nat_into_M_subset_imp_lepoll by auto
  ultimately
    show ?thesis using eqpollI
      by simp
qed

```

33.2 The main result

```

theorem extensions_of_ctms:
  assumes

```

$M \approx \text{nat} \text{ Transset}(M) M \models \text{ZF}$
shows
 $\exists N.$
 $M \subseteq N \wedge N \approx \text{nat} \wedge \text{Transset}(N) \wedge N \models \text{ZF} \wedge M \neq N \wedge$
 $(\forall \alpha. \text{Ord}(\alpha) \longrightarrow (\alpha \in M \longleftrightarrow \alpha \in N)) \wedge$
 $(M, [] \models \text{AC} \longrightarrow N \models \text{ZFC})$

proof -
from $\langle M \approx \text{nat} \rangle$
obtain enum **where** $\text{enum} \in \text{bij}(\text{nat}, M)$
using $\text{eqpoll_sym unfolding eqpoll_def by blast}$
with assms
interpret $M_{\text{ctm}} M \text{ enum}$
using $M_{\text{ZF}} \text{ iff } M_{\text{satT}}$
by $\text{intro_locales (simp_all add:M_ctm_axioms_def)}$
interpret $\text{ctm_separative } 2^{<\omega} \text{ seqle } 0 M \text{ enum}$
proof (unfold_locales)
fix f
let $?q = \text{seq_upd}(f, 0)$ **and** $?r = \text{seq_upd}(f, 1)$
assume $f \in 2^{<\omega}$
then
have $?q \preceq_s f \wedge ?r \preceq_s f \wedge ?q \perp_s ?r$
using $\text{upd_leI seqspace_separative by auto}$
moreover from calculation
have $?q \in 2^{<\omega} ?r \in 2^{<\omega}$
using $\text{seq_upd_type}[of f 2] \text{ by auto}$
ultimately
show $\exists q \in 2^{<\omega}. \exists r \in 2^{<\omega}. q \preceq_s f \wedge r \preceq_s f \wedge q \perp_s r$
by $(\text{rule_tac bexI})+ — \text{why the heck auto-tools don't solve this?}$
next
show $2^{<\omega} \in M$ **using** $\text{nat_into_M seqspace_closed by simp}$
next
show $\text{seqle} \in M$ **using** $\text{seqle_in_M} .$
qed
from $\text{cohen_extension_is_proper}$
obtain G **where** $M_{\text{generic}}(G)$
 $M \neq \text{GenExt}(G)$ (**is** $M \neq ?N$)
by blast
then
interpret $G_{\text{generic}} 2^{<\omega} \text{ seqle } 0 \text{ _ enum } G \text{ by unfold_locales}$
interpret $MG: M_{\text{ZF}} ?N$
using $\text{generic pairing_in_MG}$
 $\text{Union_MG extensionality_in_MG power_in_MG}$
 $\text{foundation_in_MG strong_replacement_in_MG[simplified]}$
 $\text{separation_in_MG[simplified] infinity_in_MG}$
by $\text{unfold_locales simp_all}$
have $?N \models \text{ZF}$
using $M_{\text{ZF}} \text{ iff } M_{\text{satT}}[\text{of } ?N] MG.M_{\text{ZF}} \text{ axioms by simp}$
moreover
have $M, [] \models \text{AC} \implies ?N \models \text{ZFC}$

```

proof -
  assume  $M$ ,  $\emptyset \models AC$ 
  then
  have choice_ax( $\#\#M$ )
    unfolding ZF_choice_fm_def using ZF_choice_auto by simp
  then
  have choice_ax( $\#\#?N$ ) using choice_in_MG by simp
  with  $\langle ?N \models ZF \rangle$ 
  show  $?N \models ZFC$ 
    using ZF_choice_auto_sats_ZFC_iff_sats_ZF_AC
    unfolding ZF_choice_fm_def by simp
qed
moreover
note  $\langle M \neq ?N \rangle$ 
moreover
have Transset(?N) using Transset_MG .
moreover
have  $M \subseteq ?N$  using M_subset_MG[OF one_in_G] generic by simp
ultimately
show ?thesis
  using Ord_MG_iff MG_eqpoll_nat
  by (rule_tac x=?N in exI, simp)
qed
end

```

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