

The Hereditarily Finite Sets

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Abstract

The theory of hereditarily finite sets is formalised, following the development of Świerczkowski [2]. An HF set is a finite collection of other HF sets; they enjoy an induction principle and satisfy all the axioms of ZF set theory apart from the axiom of infinity, which is negated. All constructions that are possible in ZF set theory (Cartesian products, disjoint sums, natural numbers, functions) without using infinite sets are possible here. The definition of addition for the HF sets follows Kirby [1].

This development forms the foundation for the Isabelle proof of Gödel's incompleteness theorems, which has been formalised separately.

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Chapter 1

The Hereditarily Finite Sets

```
theory HF
imports HOL-Library.Nat-Bijection
abbrevs <: = ∈
       and ~<: = ∉
begin
```

From "Finite sets and Gödel's Incompleteness Theorems" by S. Swierczkowski. Thanks for Brian Huffman for this development, up to the cases and induct rules.

1.1 Basic Definitions and Lemmas

```
typedef hf = UNIV :: nat set ..
```

```
definition hfset :: hf ⇒ hf set
  where hfset a = Abs-hf ' set-decode (Rep-hf a)
```

```
definition HF :: hf set ⇒ hf
  where HF A = Abs-hf (set-encode (Rep-hf ' A))
```

```
definition hinsert :: hf ⇒ hf ⇒ hf
  where hinsert a b = HF (insert a (hfset b))
```

```
definition hmem :: hf ⇒ hf ⇒ bool (infixl ∈ 50)
  where hmem a b ⇔ a ∈ hfset b
```

```
abbreviation not-hmem :: hf ⇒ hf ⇒ bool (infixl ∉ 50)
  where a ∉ b ≡ ¬ a ∈ b
```

```
notation (ASCII)
  hmem (infixl <: 50)
```

```
instantiation hf :: zero
begin
```

definition *Zero-hf-def*: $0 = HF \{\}$
instance ..
end

lemma *Abs-hf-0* [*simp*]: $Abs\text{-}hf\ 0 = 0$
by (*simp add: HF-def Zero-hf-def*)

HF Set enumerations

abbreviation *inserthf* :: $hf \Rightarrow hf \Rightarrow hf$ (**infixl** \triangleleft 60)
where $y \triangleleft x \equiv hinsert\ x\ y$

syntax (*ASCII*)
 $-HF\inset :: args \Rightarrow hf \quad (\{|(-)|\})$

syntax
 $-HF\inset :: args \Rightarrow hf \quad (\{\!-\!\})$

translations
 $\{\!x, y\!\} \rightleftharpoons \{\!y\!\} \triangleleft x$
 $\{\!x\!\} \rightleftharpoons 0 \triangleleft x$

lemma *finite-hfset* [*simp*]: $finite\ (hfset\ a)$
unfolding *hfset-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *HF-hfset* [*simp*]: $HF\ (hfset\ a) = a$
unfolding *HF-def hfset-def*
by (*simp add: image-image Abs-hf-inverse Rep-hf-inverse*)

lemma *hfset-HF* [*simp*]: $finite\ A \Longrightarrow hfset\ (HF\ A) = A$
unfolding *HF-def hfset-def*
by (*simp add: image-image Abs-hf-inverse Rep-hf-inverse*)

lemma *inj-on-HF*: $inj\text{-}on\ HF\ (Collect\ finite)$
by (*metis hfset-HF inj-onI mem-Collect-eq*)

lemma *hmem-hempty* [*simp*]: $a \notin 0$
unfolding *hmem-def Zero-hf-def* **by** *simp*

lemmas *hemptyE* [*elim!*] = *hmem-hempty* [*THEN notE*]

lemma *hmem-hinsert* [*iff*]:
 $hmem\ a\ (c \triangleleft b) \longleftrightarrow a = b \vee a \in c$
unfolding *hmem-def hinsert-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *hf-ext*: $a = b \longleftrightarrow (\forall x. x \in a \longleftrightarrow x \in b)$
unfolding *hmem-def set-eq-iff* [*symmetric*]
by (*metis HF-hfset*)

lemma *finite-cases* [*consumes 1, case-names empty insert*]:
 $\llbracket finite\ F; F = \{\} \rrbracket \Longrightarrow P; \bigwedge A\ x. \llbracket F = insert\ x\ A; x \notin A; finite\ A \rrbracket \Longrightarrow P \Longrightarrow P$
by (*induct F rule: finite-induct, simp-all*)

lemma *hf-cases* [*cases type: hf, case-names 0 hinsert*]:
obtains $y = 0 \mid a \ b$ **where** $y = b \triangleleft a$ **and** $a \notin b$
proof –
have *finite* (*hfset* y) **by** (*rule finite-hfset*)
thus *thesis*
by (*metis Zero-hf-def finite-cases hf-ext hfset-HF hinsert-def hmem-def that*)
qed

lemma *Rep-hf-hinsert*:
assumes $a \notin b$ **shows** $\text{Rep-hf } (\text{hinsert } a \ b) = 2 \wedge (\text{Rep-hf } a) + \text{Rep-hf } b$
proof –
have $\text{Rep-hf } a \notin \text{set-decode } (\text{Rep-hf } b)$
by (*metis Rep-hf-inverse hfset-def hmem-def image-eqI assms*)
then show *?thesis*
by (*simp add: hinsert-def HF-def hfset-def image-image Abs-hf-inverse Rep-hf-inverse*)
qed

1.2 Verifying the Axioms of HF

HF1

lemma *empty-iff*: $z=0 \iff (\forall x. x \notin z)$
by (*simp add: hf-ext*)

HF2

lemma *hinsert-iff*: $z = x \triangleleft y \iff (\forall u. u \in z \iff u \in x \vee u = y)$
by (*auto simp: hf-ext*)

HF induction

lemma *hf-induct* [*induct type: hf, case-names 0 hinsert*]:
assumes [*simp*]: $P \ 0$
 $\bigwedge x \ y. \llbracket P \ x; P \ y; x \notin y \rrbracket \implies P \ (y \triangleleft x)$
shows $P \ z$
proof (*induct z rule: wf-induct [where r=measure Rep-hf, OF wf-measure]*)
case ($1 \ x$) **show** *?case*
proof (*cases x rule: hf-cases*)
case 0 **thus** *?thesis* **by** *simp*
next
case ($\text{hinsert } a \ b$)
thus *?thesis* **using** 1
by (*simp add: Rep-hf-hinsert less-le-trans [OF less-exp le-add1]*)
qed

qed

HF3

lemma *hf-induct-ax*: $\llbracket P \ 0; \forall x. P \ x \longrightarrow (\forall y. P \ y \longrightarrow P \ (x \triangleleft y)) \rrbracket \implies P \ x$
by (*induct x, auto*)

lemma *hf-equalityI* [*intro*]: $(\bigwedge x. x \in a \longleftrightarrow x \in b) \implies a = b$
by (*simp add: hf-ext*)

lemma *hinsert-nonempty* [*simp*]: $A \triangleleft a \neq 0$
by (*auto simp: hf-ext*)

lemma *hinsert-commute*: $(z \triangleleft y) \triangleleft x = (z \triangleleft x) \triangleleft y$
by (*auto simp: hf-ext*)

lemma *hmem-HF-iff* [*simp*]: $x \in HF\ A \longleftrightarrow x \in A \wedge finite\ A$
by (*metis Abs-hf-0 HF-def Rep-hf-inverse finite-imageD hemptyE hfset-HF hmem-def inj-onI set-encode-inf*)

1.3 Ordered Pairs, from ZF/ZF.thy

lemma *singleton-eq-iff* [*iff*]: $\{a\} = \{b\} \longleftrightarrow a=b$
by (*metis hmem-hempty hmem-hinsert*)

lemma *doubleton-eq-iff*: $\{a,b\} = \{c,d\} \longleftrightarrow (a=c \wedge b=d) \vee (a=d \wedge b=c)$
by *auto* (*metis hmem-hempty hmem-hinsert*)⁺

definition *hpair* :: $hf \Rightarrow hf \Rightarrow hf$
where *hpair* $a\ b = \{\{a\}, \{a,b\}\}$

definition *hfst* :: $hf \Rightarrow hf$
where *hfst* $p \equiv THE\ x. \exists y. p = hpair\ x\ y$

definition *hsnd* :: $hf \Rightarrow hf$
where *hsnd* $p \equiv THE\ y. \exists x. p = hpair\ x\ y$

definition *hsplit* :: $[[hf, hf] \Rightarrow 'a, hf] \Rightarrow 'a::\{\}$ — for pattern-matching
where *hsplit* $c \equiv \lambda p. c\ (hfst\ p)\ (hsnd\ p)$

Ordered Pairs, from ZF/ZF.thy

nonterminal *hfs*

syntax (*ASCII*)

-*Tuple* :: $[hf, hfs] \Rightarrow hf$ ($\langle(-, / -)\rangle$)

-*hpattern* :: $[pttrn, patterns] \Rightarrow pttrn$ ($\langle(-, / -)\rangle$)

syntax

:: $hf \Rightarrow hfs$ (-)

-*Enum* :: $[hf, hfs] \Rightarrow hfs$ ($\langle(-, / -)\rangle$)

-*Tuple* :: $[hf, hfs] \Rightarrow hf$ ($\langle\langle(-, / -)\rangle\rangle$)

-*hpattern* :: $[pttrn, patterns] \Rightarrow pttrn$ ($\langle\langle(-, / -)\rangle\rangle$)

translations

$\langle x, y, z \rangle \rightleftharpoons \langle x, \langle y, z \rangle \rangle$

$\langle x, y \rangle \rightleftharpoons CONST\ hpair\ x\ y$

$\langle x, y, z \rangle \rightleftharpoons \langle x, \langle y, z \rangle \rangle$

$\lambda \langle x, y, zs \rangle. b \rightleftharpoons CONST\ hsplit(\lambda x\ \langle y, zs \rangle. b)$

$\lambda \langle x, y \rangle. b \quad \equiv \text{CONST } \text{hsplit}(\lambda x y. b)$

lemma *hpair-def'*: $\text{hpair } a \ b = \{\{a, a\}, \{a, b\}\}$
by (*auto simp: hf-ext hpair-def*)

lemma *hpair-iff* [*simp*]: $\text{hpair } a \ b = \text{hpair } a' \ b' \longleftrightarrow a = a' \wedge b = b'$
by (*auto simp: hpair-def' doubleton-eq-iff*)

lemmas *hpair-inject* = *hpair-iff* [*THEN iffD1, THEN conjE, elim!*]

lemma *hfst-conv* [*simp*]: $\text{hfst } \langle a, b \rangle = a$
by (*simp add: hfst-def*)

lemma *hsnd-conv* [*simp*]: $\text{hsnd } \langle a, b \rangle = b$
by (*simp add: hsnd-def*)

lemma *hsplit* [*simp*]: $\text{hsplit } c \ \langle a, b \rangle = c \ a \ b$
by (*simp add: hsplit-def*)

1.4 Unions, Comprehensions, Intersections

1.4.1 Unions

Theorem 1.5 (Existence of the union of two sets).

lemma *binary-union*: $\exists z. \forall u. u \in z \longleftrightarrow u \in x \vee u \in y$

proof (*induct x rule: hf-induct*)

case 0 thus ?case **by** *auto*

next

case (*hinsert a b*) **thus** ?case **by** (*metis hmem-hinsert*)

qed

Theorem 1.6 (Existence of the union of a set of sets).

lemma *union-of-set*: $\exists z. \forall u. u \in z \longleftrightarrow (\exists y. y \in x \wedge u \in y)$

proof (*induct x rule: hf-induct*)

case 0 thus ?case **by** (*metis hmem-empty*)

next

case (*hinsert a b*)

then show ?case

by (*metis hmem-hinsert binary-union [of a]*)

qed

1.4.2 Set comprehensions

Theorem 1.7, comprehension scheme

lemma *comprehension*: $\exists z. \forall u. u \in z \longleftrightarrow u \in x \wedge P \ u$

proof (*induct x rule: hf-induct*)

case 0 thus ?case **by** (*metis hmem-empty*)

```

next
  case (hinsert a b) thus ?case by (metis hmem-hinsert)
qed

definition HCollect :: (hf  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  hf  $\Rightarrow$  hf — comprehension
  where HCollect P A = (THE z.  $\forall u. u \in z = (P u \wedge u \in A)$ )

```

```

syntax (ASCII)
  -HCollect :: idt  $\Rightarrow$  hf  $\Rightarrow$  bool  $\Rightarrow$  hf  ((1 { - <:/ -./ - }) )
syntax
  -HCollect :: idt  $\Rightarrow$  hf  $\Rightarrow$  bool  $\Rightarrow$  hf  ((1 { -  $\in$ / -./ - }) )
translations
  {x  $\in$  A. P}  $\Leftrightarrow$  CONST HCollect ( $\lambda x. P$ ) A

```

```

lemma HCollect-iff [iff]: hmem x (HCollect P A)  $\longleftrightarrow$  P x  $\wedge$  x  $\in$  A
  using comprehension [of A P]
  apply (clarsimp simp: HCollect-def)
  apply (rule theI2, blast)
  apply (auto simp: hf-ext)
done

```

```

lemma HCollectI: a  $\in$  A  $\Longrightarrow$  P a  $\Longrightarrow$  hmem a {x  $\in$  A. P x}
  by simp

```

```

lemma HCollectE:
  assumes a  $\in$  {x  $\in$  A. P x} obtains a  $\in$  A P a
  using assms by auto

```

```

lemma HCollect-empty [simp]: HCollect P 0 = 0
  by (simp add: hf-ext)

```

1.4.3 Union operators

```

instantiation hf :: sup
begin
  definition sup a b = (THE z.  $\forall u. u \in z \longleftrightarrow u \in a \vee u \in b$ )
  instance ..
end

```

```

abbreviation hunion :: hf  $\Rightarrow$  hf  $\Rightarrow$  hf (infixl  $\sqcup$  65) where
  hunion  $\equiv$  sup

```

```

lemma hunion-iff [iff]: hmem x (a  $\sqcup$  b)  $\longleftrightarrow$  x  $\in$  a  $\vee$  x  $\in$  b
  using binary-union [of a b]
  apply (clarsimp simp: sup-hf-def)
  apply (rule theI2, auto simp: hf-ext)
done

```

```

definition HUnion :: hf  $\Rightarrow$  hf      ( $\sqcup$  - [900] 900)

```

where $HUnion\ A = (THE\ z.\ \forall u.\ u \in z \longleftrightarrow (\exists y.\ y \in A \wedge u \in y))$

lemma $HUnion\text{-iff}$ [iff]: $hmem\ x\ (\sqcup\ A) \longleftrightarrow (\exists y.\ y \in A \wedge x \in y)$
using $union\text{-of}\text{-set}$ [of A]
apply ($clarsimp\ simp: HUnion\text{-def}$)
apply ($rule\ theI2,\ auto\ simp: hf\text{-ext}$)
done

lemma $HUnion\text{-hempty}$ [simp]: $\sqcup\ 0 = 0$
by ($simp\ add: hf\text{-ext}$)

lemma $HUnion\text{-hinsert}$ [simp]: $\sqcup\ (A \triangleleft a) = a \sqcup \sqcup\ A$
by ($auto\ simp: hf\text{-ext}$)

lemma $HUnion\text{-hunion}$ [simp]: $\sqcup\ (A \sqcup B) = \sqcup\ A \sqcup \sqcup\ B$
by $blast$

1.4.4 Definition 1.8, Intersections

instantiation $hf :: inf$
begin
definition $inf\ a\ b = \{x \in a.\ x \in b\}$
instance ..
end

abbreviation $hinter :: hf \Rightarrow hf \Rightarrow hf$ (**infixl** \sqcap 70) **where**
 $hinter \equiv inf$

lemma $hinter\text{-iff}$ [iff]: $hmem\ u\ (x \sqcap y) \longleftrightarrow u \in x \wedge u \in y$
by ($metis\ HCollect\text{-iff}\ inf\text{-hf}\text{-def}$)

definition $HInter :: hf \Rightarrow hf$ (\sqcap -[900] 900)
where $HInter(A) = \{x \in HUnion(A).\ \forall y.\ y \in A \longrightarrow x \in y\}$

lemma $HInter\text{-hempty}$ [iff]: $\sqcap\ 0 = 0$
by ($metis\ HCollect\text{-hempty}\ HUnion\text{-hempty}\ HInter\text{-def}$)

lemma $HInter\text{-iff}$ [simp]: $A \neq 0 \Longrightarrow hmem\ x\ (\sqcap\ A) \longleftrightarrow (\forall y.\ y \in A \longrightarrow x \in y)$
by ($auto\ simp: HInter\text{-def}$)

lemma $HInter\text{-hinsert}$ [simp]: $A \neq 0 \Longrightarrow \sqcap\ (A \triangleleft a) = a \sqcap \sqcap\ A$
by ($auto\ simp: hf\text{-ext}\ HInter\text{-iff}\ [OF\ hinsert\text{-nonempty}]$)

1.4.5 Set Difference

instantiation $hf :: minus$
begin
definition $A - B = \{x \in A.\ x \notin B\}$
instance ..
end

lemma *hdiff-iff* [*iff*]: $hmem\ u\ (x - y) \longleftrightarrow u \in x \wedge u \notin y$
by (*auto simp: minus-hf-def*)

lemma *hdiff-zero* [*simp*]: **fixes** $x :: hf$ **shows** $(x - 0) = x$
by *blast*

lemma *zero-hdiff* [*simp*]: **fixes** $x :: hf$ **shows** $(0 - x) = 0$
by *blast*

lemma *hdiff-insert*: $A - (B \triangleleft a) = A - B - \{a\}$
by *blast*

lemma *hinsert-hdiff-if*:
 $(A \triangleleft x) - B = (if\ x \in B\ then\ A - B\ else\ (A - B) \triangleleft x)$
by *auto*

1.5 Replacement

Theorem 1.9 (Replacement Scheme).

lemma *replacement*:
 $(\forall u\ v\ v'.\ u \in x \longrightarrow R\ u\ v \longrightarrow R\ u\ v' \longrightarrow v'=v) \implies \exists z.\ \forall v.\ v \in z \longleftrightarrow (\exists u.\ u \in x \wedge R\ u\ v)$
proof (*induct x rule: hf-induct*)
case 0 **thus** ?*case*
by (*metis hmem-hempty*)
next
case (*hinsert a b*) **thus** ?*case*
by *simp (metis hmem-hinsert)*
qed

lemma *replacement-fun*: $\exists z.\ \forall v.\ v \in z \longleftrightarrow (\exists u.\ u \in x \wedge v = f\ u)$
by (*rule replacement [where R = $\lambda u\ v.\ v = f\ u$] auto*)

definition *PrimReplace* :: $hf \Rightarrow (hf \Rightarrow hf \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow hf$
where *PrimReplace* $A\ R = (THE\ z.\ \forall v.\ v \in z \longleftrightarrow (\exists u.\ u \in A \wedge R\ u\ v))$

definition *Replace* :: $hf \Rightarrow (hf \Rightarrow hf \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow hf$
where *Replace* $A\ R = PrimReplace\ A\ (\lambda x\ y.\ (\exists!z.\ R\ x\ z) \wedge R\ x\ y)$

definition *RepFun* :: $hf \Rightarrow (hf \Rightarrow hf) \Rightarrow hf$
where *RepFun* $A\ f = Replace\ A\ (\lambda x\ y.\ y = f\ x)$

syntax (*ASCII*)

-HReplace :: [*pitrn, ptrn, hf, bool*] $\Rightarrow hf\ ((1\ \{-\ ./\ -<:\ -,\ -\})$
-HRepFun :: [*hf, ptrn, hf*] $\Rightarrow hf\ ((1\ \{-\ ./\ -<:\ -\})\ [51,0,51])$
-HINTER :: [*pitrn, hf, hf*] $\Rightarrow hf\ ((3INT\ -<:\ -/\ -)\ 10)$

-HUNION :: [pttrn, hf, hf] \Rightarrow hf ((3UN <-:/ -) 10)

syntax

-HReplace :: [pttrn, pttrn, hf, bool] \Rightarrow hf ((1{- ./ - \in -, -})

-HRepFun :: [hf, pttrn, hf] \Rightarrow hf ((1{- ./ - \in -}) [51,0,51])

-HINTER :: [pttrn, hf, hf] \Rightarrow hf ((3[- \in - / -) 10)

-HUNION :: [pttrn, hf, hf] \Rightarrow hf ((3[- \in - / -) 10)

translations

$\{y. x \in A, Q\} \Leftrightarrow \text{CONST Replace } A (\lambda x y. Q)$

$\{b. x \in A\} \Leftrightarrow \text{CONST RepFun } A (\lambda x. b)$

$\prod x \in A. B \Leftrightarrow \text{CONST HInter}(\text{CONST RepFun } A (\lambda x. B))$

$\prod x \in A. B \Leftrightarrow \text{CONST HUnion}(\text{CONST RepFun } A (\lambda x. B))$

lemma PrimReplace-iff:

assumes sv: $\forall u v v'. u \in A \longrightarrow R u v \longrightarrow R u v' \longrightarrow v'=v$

shows $v \in (\text{PrimReplace } A R) \longleftrightarrow (\exists u. u \in A \wedge R u v)$

using replacement [OF sv]

apply (clarsimp simp: PrimReplace-def)

apply (rule theI2, auto simp: hf-ext)

done

lemma Replace-iff [iff]:

$v \in \text{Replace } A R \longleftrightarrow (\exists u. u \in A \wedge R u v \wedge (\forall y. R u y \longrightarrow y=v))$

unfolding Replace-def

by (smt (verit, ccfv-threshold) PrimReplace-iff)

lemma Replace-0 [simp]: $\text{Replace } 0 R = 0$

by blast

lemma Replace-hunion [simp]: $\text{Replace } (A \sqcup B) R = \text{Replace } A R \sqcup \text{Replace } B R$

by blast

lemma Replace-cong [cong]:

$\llbracket A=B; \bigwedge x y. x \in B \Longrightarrow P x y \longleftrightarrow Q x y \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{Replace } A P = \text{Replace } B Q$

by (simp add: hf-ext cong: conj-cong)

lemma RepFun-iff [iff]: $v \in (\text{RepFun } A f) \longleftrightarrow (\exists u. u \in A \wedge v = f u)$

by (auto simp: RepFun-def)

lemma RepFun-cong [cong]:

$\llbracket A=B; \bigwedge x. x \in B \Longrightarrow f(x)=g(x) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{RepFun } A f = \text{RepFun } B g$

by (simp add: RepFun-def)

lemma triv-RepFun [simp]: $\text{RepFun } A (\lambda x. x) = A$

by blast

lemma RepFun-0 [simp]: $\text{RepFun } 0 f = 0$

by blast

lemma *RepFun-hinsert* [*simp*]: $\text{RepFun } (\text{hinsert } a \ b) \ f = \text{hinsert } (f \ a) \ (\text{RepFun } b \ f)$

by *blast*

lemma *RepFun-hunion* [*simp*]:

$\text{RepFun } (A \sqcup B) \ f = \text{RepFun } A \ f \sqcup \text{RepFun } B \ f$

by *blast*

lemma *HF-HUnion*: $\llbracket \text{finite } A; \bigwedge x. x \in A \implies \text{finite } (B \ x) \rrbracket \implies \text{HF } (\bigcup x \in A. B \ x)$
 $= (\bigsqcup_{x \in \text{HF } A. \text{HF } (B \ x)})$

by (*rule hf-equalityI*) (*auto*)

1.6 Subset relation and the Lattice Properties

Definition 1.10 (Subset relation).

instantiation *hf* :: *order*

begin

definition *less-eq-hf* **where** $A \leq B \longleftrightarrow (\forall x. x \in A \longrightarrow x \in B)$

definition *less-hf* **where** $A < B \longleftrightarrow A \leq B \wedge A \neq (B::\text{hf})$

instance *by standard* (*auto simp: less-eq-hf-def less-hf-def*)

end

1.6.1 Rules for subsets

lemma *hsubsetI* [*intro!*]:

$(\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies x \in B) \implies A \leq B$

by (*simp add: less-eq-hf-def*)

Classical elimination rule

lemma *hsubsetCE* [*elim*]: $\llbracket A \leq B; c \notin A \implies P; c \in B \implies P \rrbracket \implies P$

by (*auto simp: less-eq-hf-def*)

Rule in Modus Ponens style

lemma *hsubsetD* [*elim*]: $\llbracket A \leq B; c \in A \rrbracket \implies c \in B$

by *auto*

Sometimes useful with premises in this order

lemma *rev-hsubsetD*: $\llbracket c \in A; A \leq B \rrbracket \implies c \in B$

by *blast*

lemma *contra-hsubsetD*: $\llbracket A \leq B; c \notin B \rrbracket \implies c \notin A$

by *blast*

lemma *rev-contra-hsubsetD*: $\llbracket c \notin B; A \leq B \rrbracket \implies c \notin A$

by *blast*

lemma *hf-equalityE*:
fixes $A :: hf$ **shows** $A = B \implies (A \leq B \implies B \leq A \implies P) \implies P$
by (*metis order-refl*)

1.6.2 Lattice properties

instantiation $hf :: distrib-lattice$
begin
instance **by** *standard* (*auto simp: less-eq-hf-def less-hf-def inf-hf-def*)
end

instantiation $hf :: bounded-lattice-bot$
begin
definition $bot = (0::hf)$
instance **by** *standard* (*auto simp: less-eq-hf-def bot-hf-def*)
end

lemma *hinter-hempty-left* [*simp*]: $0 \sqcap A = 0$
by (*metis bot-hf-def inf-bot-left*)

lemma *hinter-hempty-right* [*simp*]: $A \sqcap 0 = 0$
by (*metis bot-hf-def inf-bot-right*)

lemma *hunion-hempty-left* [*simp*]: $0 \sqcup A = A$
by (*metis bot-hf-def sup-bot-left*)

lemma *hunion-hempty-right* [*simp*]: $A \sqcup 0 = A$
by (*metis bot-hf-def sup-bot-right*)

lemma *less-eq-hempty* [*simp*]: $u \leq 0 \longleftrightarrow u = (0::hf)$
by (*metis hempty-iff less-eq-hf-def*)

lemma *less-eq-insert1-iff* [*iff*]: $(hinsert\ x\ y) \leq z \longleftrightarrow x \in z \wedge y \leq z$
by (*auto simp: less-eq-hf-def*)

lemma *less-eq-insert2-iff*:
 $z \leq (hinsert\ x\ y) \longleftrightarrow z \leq y \vee (\exists u. hinsert\ x\ u = z \wedge x \notin u \wedge u \leq y)$

proof (*cases* $x \in z$)

case *True*

hence $u: hinsert\ x\ (z - \{x\}) = z$ **by** *auto*

show *?thesis*

proof

assume $z \leq (hinsert\ x\ y)$

thus $z \leq y \vee (\exists u. hinsert\ x\ u = z \wedge x \notin u \wedge u \leq y)$

by (*simp add: less-eq-hf-def*) (*metis u hdiff-iff hmem-hinsert*)

next

assume $z \leq y \vee (\exists u. hinsert\ x\ u = z \wedge x \notin u \wedge u \leq y)$

thus $z \leq (hinsert\ x\ y)$

by (*auto simp: less-eq-hf-def*)

```

    qed
next
  case False thus ?thesis
    by (metis hmem-hinsert less-eq-hf-def)
qed

```

```

lemma zero-le [simp]:  $0 \leq (x::hf)$ 
  by blast

```

```

lemma hinsert-eq-sup:  $b \triangleleft a = b \sqcup \{a\}$ 
  by blast

```

```

lemma hunion-hinsert-left:  $\text{hinsert } x \ A \sqcup B = \text{hinsert } x \ (A \sqcup B)$ 
  by blast

```

```

lemma hunion-hinsert-right:  $B \sqcup \text{hinsert } x \ A = \text{hinsert } x \ (B \sqcup A)$ 
  by blast

```

```

lemma hinter-hinsert-left:  $\text{hinsert } x \ A \sqcap B = (\text{if } x \in B \text{ then } \text{hinsert } x \ (A \sqcap B) \text{ else } A \sqcap B)$ 
  by auto

```

```

lemma hinter-hinsert-right:  $B \sqcap \text{hinsert } x \ A = (\text{if } x \in B \text{ then } \text{hinsert } x \ (B \sqcap A) \text{ else } B \sqcap A)$ 
  by auto

```

1.7 Foundation, Cardinality, Powersets

1.7.1 Foundation

Theorem 1.13: Foundation (Regularity) Property.

lemma *foundation*:

assumes $z: z \neq 0$ shows $\exists w. w \in z \wedge w \sqcap z = 0$

proof –

```

{ fix x
  assume  $z: (\forall w. w \in z \longrightarrow w \sqcap z \neq 0)$ 

```

```

  have  $x \notin z \wedge x \sqcap z = 0$ 

```

```

  proof (induction x rule: hf-induct)

```

```

    case 0 thus ?case

```

```

      by (metis hinter-hempty-left z)

```

```

  next

```

```

    case (hinsert x y) thus ?case

```

```

      by (metis hinter-hinsert-left z)

```

```

  qed

```

```

}

```

```

thus ?thesis using z

```

```

  by (metis z hempty-iff)

```

```

qed

```


lemma *hmem-not-refl*: $x \notin x$
using *foundation* [of $\{x\}$]
by (*metis hinter-iff hmem-empty hmem-hinsert*)

lemma *hmem-not-sym*: $\neg (x \in y \wedge y \in x)$
using *foundation* [of $\{x,y\}$]
by (*metis hinter-iff hmem-empty hmem-hinsert*)

lemma *hmem-ne*: $x \in y \implies x \neq y$
by (*metis hmem-not-refl*)

lemma *hmem-Sup-ne*: $x \in y \implies \sqcup x \neq y$
by (*metis HUnion-iff hmem-not-sym*)

lemma *hpair-neq-fst*: $\langle a,b \rangle \neq a$
by (*metis hpair-def hinsert-iff hmem-not-sym*)

lemma *hpair-neq-snd*: $\langle a,b \rangle \neq b$
by (*metis hpair-def hinsert-iff hmem-not-sym*)

lemma *hpair-nonzero* [*simp*]: $\langle x,y \rangle \neq 0$
by (*auto simp: hpair-def*)

lemma *zero-notin-hpair*: $0 \notin \langle x,y \rangle$
by (*auto simp: hpair-def*)

1.7.2 Cardinality

First we need to hack the underlying representation

lemma *hfset-0* [*simp*]: $hfset\ 0 = \{\}$
by (*metis Zero-hf-def finite.emptyI hfset-HF*)

lemma *hfset-hinsert*: $hfset\ (b \triangleleft a) = insert\ a\ (hfset\ b)$
by (*metis finite-insert hinsert-def HF.finite-hfset hfset-HF*)

lemma *hfset-hdiff*: $hfset\ (x - y) = hfset\ x - hfset\ y$

proof (*induct x arbitrary: y rule: hf-induct*)

case 0 **thus** *?case*

by *simp*

next

case (*hinsert a b*) **thus** *?case*

by (*simp add: hfset-hinsert Set.insert-Diff-if hinsert-hdiff-if hmem-def*)

qed

definition *hcard* :: $hf \Rightarrow nat$
where *hcard* $x = card\ (hfset\ x)$

lemma *hcard-0* [*simp*]: $hcard\ 0 = 0$
by (*simp add: hcard-def*)

lemma *hcard-hinsert-if*: $hcard (hinsert\ x\ y) = (if\ x \in y\ then\ hcard\ y\ else\ Suc\ (hcard\ y))$

by (*simp add: hcard-def hfset-hinsert card-insert-if hmem-def*)

lemma *hcard-union-inter*: $hcard (x \sqcup y) + hcard (x \sqcap y) = hcard\ x + hcard\ y$

proof (*induct x arbitrary: y rule: hf-induct*)

next

case (*hinsert x y*)

then show *?case*

by (*simp add: hcard-hinsert-if hinter-hinsert-left hunion-hinsert-left*)

qed *auto*

lemma *hcard-hdiff1-less*: $x \in z \implies hcard (z - \{x\}) < hcard\ z$

unfolding *hmem-def*

by (*metis card-Diff1-less finite-hfset hcard-def hfset-0 hfset-hdiff hfset-hinsert*)

1.7.3 Powerset Operator

Theorem 1.11 (Existence of the power set).

lemma *powerset*: $\exists z. \forall u. u \in z \longleftrightarrow u \leq x$

proof (*induction x rule: hf-induct*)

case 0 thus *?case*

by (*metis hmem-hempty hmem-hinsert less-eq-hempty*)

next

case (*hinsert a b*)

then obtain *Pb* **where** *Pb*: $\forall u. u \in Pb \longleftrightarrow u \leq b$

by *auto*

obtain *RPb* **where** *RPb*: $\forall v. v \in RPb \longleftrightarrow (\exists u. u \in Pb \wedge v = hinsert\ a\ u)$

using *replacement-fun ..*

thus *?case* **using** *Pb binary-union [of Pb RPb]*

unfolding *less-eq-insert2-iff*

by (*smt (verit, ccfv-threshold) hinsert.hyps less-eq-hf-def*)

qed

definition *HPow* :: *hf* \Rightarrow *hf*

where *HPow* *x* = (*THE* *z*. $\forall u. u \in z \longleftrightarrow u \leq x$)

lemma *HPow-iff [iff]*: $u \in HPow\ x \longleftrightarrow u \leq x$

using *powerset [of x]*

apply (*clarsimp simp: HPow-def*)

apply (*rule theI2, auto simp: hf-ext*)

done

lemma *HPow-mono*: $x \leq y \implies HPow\ x \leq HPow\ y$

by (*metis HPow-iff less-eq-hf-def order-trans*)

lemma *HPow-mono-strict*: $x < y \implies HPow\ x < HPow\ y$

by (*metis HPow-iff HPow-mono less-le-not-le order-eq-iff*)

lemma *HPow-mono-iff* [*simp*]: $HPow\ x \leq HPow\ y \longleftrightarrow x \leq y$
by (*metis HPow-iff HPow-mono hsubsetCE order-refl*)

lemma *HPow-mono-strict-iff* [*simp*]: $HPow\ x < HPow\ y \longleftrightarrow x < y$
by (*metis HPow-mono-iff less-le-not-le*)

1.8 Bounded Quantifiers

definition *HBall* :: $hf \Rightarrow (hf \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
HBall $A\ P \longleftrightarrow (\forall x. x \in A \longrightarrow P\ x)$ — bounded universal quantifiers

definition *HBex* :: $hf \Rightarrow (hf \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
HBex $A\ P \longleftrightarrow (\exists x. x \in A \wedge P\ x)$ — bounded existential quantifiers

syntax (*ASCII*)

-HBall :: $pttrn \Rightarrow hf \Rightarrow bool \Rightarrow bool$ ((*3ALL* -<:-./ -) [0, 0, 10] 10)
-HBex :: $pttrn \Rightarrow hf \Rightarrow bool \Rightarrow bool$ ((*3EX* -<:-./ -) [0, 0, 10] 10)
-HBex1 :: $pttrn \Rightarrow hf \Rightarrow bool \Rightarrow bool$ ((*3EX!* -<:-./ -) [0, 0, 10] 10)

syntax

-HBall :: $pttrn \Rightarrow hf \Rightarrow bool \Rightarrow bool$ ((*3V* -∈-./ -) [0, 0, 10] 10)
-HBex :: $pttrn \Rightarrow hf \Rightarrow bool \Rightarrow bool$ ((*3E* -∈-./ -) [0, 0, 10] 10)
-HBex1 :: $pttrn \Rightarrow hf \Rightarrow bool \Rightarrow bool$ ((*3E!* -∈-./ -) [0, 0, 10] 10)

translations

$\forall x \in A. P \Leftrightarrow CONST\ HBall\ A\ (\lambda x. P)$
 $\exists x \in A. P \Leftrightarrow CONST\ HBex\ A\ (\lambda x. P)$
 $\exists !x \in A. P \rightarrow \exists !x. x \in A \wedge P$

lemma *hball-cong* [*cong*]:

$\llbracket A=A'; \bigwedge x. x \in A' \Longrightarrow P(x) \longleftrightarrow P'(x) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow (\forall x \in A. P(x)) \longleftrightarrow (\forall x \in A'. P'(x))$

by (*simp add: HBall-def*)

lemma *hballI* [*intro!*]: $(\bigwedge x. x \in A \Longrightarrow P\ x) \Longrightarrow \forall x \in A. P\ x$

by (*simp add: HBall-def*)

lemma *hbspec* [*dest?*]: $\forall x \in A. P\ x \Longrightarrow x \in A \Longrightarrow P\ x$

by (*simp add: HBall-def*)

lemma *hballE* [*elim*]: $\forall x \in A. P\ x \Longrightarrow (P\ x \Longrightarrow Q) \Longrightarrow (x \notin A \Longrightarrow Q) \Longrightarrow Q$

by (*force simp add: HBall-def*)

lemma *hbex-cong* [*cong*]:

$\llbracket A=A'; \bigwedge x. x \in A' \Longrightarrow P(x) \longleftrightarrow P'(x) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow (\exists x \in A. P(x)) \longleftrightarrow (\exists x \in A'. P'(x))$

by (*simp add: HBex-def cong: conj-cong*)

lemma *hbexI* [*intro*]: $P\ x \Longrightarrow x \in A \Longrightarrow \exists x \in A. P\ x$

and *rev-hbexI* [*intro?*]: $x \in A \Longrightarrow P\ x \Longrightarrow \exists x \in A. P\ x$

and *bexCI*: $(\forall x \in A. \neg P x \implies P a) \implies a \in A \implies \exists x \in A. P x$
and *hbexE* [*elim!*]: $\exists x \in A. P x \implies (\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies P x \implies Q) \implies Q$
using *HBex-def* by *auto*

lemma *hball-triv* [*simp*]: $(\forall x \in A. P) = ((\exists x. x \in A) \longrightarrow P)$
and *hbex-triv* [*simp*]: $(\exists x \in A. P) = ((\exists x. x \in A) \wedge P)$
— Dual form for existentials.
by *blast+*

lemma *hbex-triv-one-point1* [*simp*]: $(\exists x \in A. x = a) = (a \in A)$
by *blast*

lemma *hbex-triv-one-point2* [*simp*]: $(\exists x \in A. a = x) = (a \in A)$
by *blast*

lemma *hbex-one-point1* [*simp*]: $(\exists x \in A. x = a \wedge P x) = (a \in A \wedge P a)$
by *blast*

lemma *hbex-one-point2* [*simp*]: $(\exists x \in A. a = x \wedge P x) = (a \in A \wedge P a)$
by *blast*

lemma *hball-one-point1* [*simp*]: $(\forall x \in A. x = a \longrightarrow P x) = (a \in A \longrightarrow P a)$
by *blast*

lemma *hball-one-point2* [*simp*]: $(\forall x \in A. a = x \longrightarrow P x) = (a \in A \longrightarrow P a)$
by *blast*

lemma *hball-conj-distrib*:
 $(\forall x \in A. P x \wedge Q x) \longleftrightarrow ((\forall x \in A. P x) \wedge (\forall x \in A. Q x))$
by *blast*

lemma *hbex-disj-distrib*:
 $(\exists x \in A. P x \vee Q x) \longleftrightarrow ((\exists x \in A. P x) \vee (\exists x \in A. Q x))$
by *blast*

lemma *hb-all-simps* [*simp, no-atp*]:
 $\bigwedge A P Q. (\forall x \in A. P x \vee Q) \longleftrightarrow ((\forall x \in A. P x) \vee Q)$
 $\bigwedge A P Q. (\forall x \in A. P \vee Q x) \longleftrightarrow (P \vee (\forall x \in A. Q x))$
 $\bigwedge A P Q. (\forall x \in A. P \longrightarrow Q x) \longleftrightarrow (P \longrightarrow (\forall x \in A. Q x))$
 $\bigwedge A P Q. (\forall x \in A. P x \longrightarrow Q) \longleftrightarrow ((\exists x \in A. P x) \longrightarrow Q)$
 $\bigwedge P. (\forall x \in 0. P x) \longleftrightarrow \text{True}$
 $\bigwedge a B P. (\forall x \in B \triangleleft a. P x) \longleftrightarrow (P a \wedge (\forall x \in B. P x))$
 $\bigwedge P Q. (\forall x \in \text{HCollect } Q A. P x) \longleftrightarrow (\forall x \in A. Q x \longrightarrow P x)$
 $\bigwedge A P. (\neg (\forall x \in A. P x)) \longleftrightarrow (\exists x \in A. \neg P x)$
by *auto*

lemma *hb-ex-simps* [*simp, no-atp*]:
 $\bigwedge A P Q. (\exists x \in A. P x \wedge Q) \longleftrightarrow ((\exists x \in A. P x) \wedge Q)$
 $\bigwedge A P Q. (\exists x \in A. P \wedge Q x) \longleftrightarrow (P \wedge (\exists x \in A. Q x))$

$\bigwedge P. (\exists x \in 0. P x) \longleftrightarrow \text{False}$
 $\bigwedge a B P. (\exists x \in B \triangleleft a. P x) \longleftrightarrow (P a \vee (\exists x \in B. P x))$
 $\bigwedge P Q. (\exists x \in \text{HCollect } Q A. P x) \longleftrightarrow (\exists x \in A. Q x \wedge P x)$
 $\bigwedge A P. (\neg(\exists x \in A. P x)) \longleftrightarrow (\forall x \in A. \neg P x)$
by *auto*

lemma *le-HCollect-iff*: $A \leq \{x \in B. P x\} \longleftrightarrow A \leq B \wedge (\forall x \in A. P x)$
by *blast*

1.9 Relations and Functions

definition *is-hpair* :: $hf \Rightarrow bool$
where *is-hpair* $z = (\exists x y. z = \langle x, y \rangle)$

definition *hconverse* :: $hf \Rightarrow hf$
where *hconverse*(r) = $\{z. w \in r, \exists x y. w = \langle x, y \rangle \wedge z = \langle y, x \rangle\}$

definition *hdomain* :: $hf \Rightarrow hf$
where *hdomain*(r) = $\{x. w \in r, \exists y. w = \langle x, y \rangle\}$

definition *hrange* :: $hf \Rightarrow hf$
where *hrange*(r) = *hdomain*(*hconverse*(r))

definition *hrelation* :: $hf \Rightarrow bool$
where *hrelation*(r) = $(\forall z. z \in r \longrightarrow \text{is-hpair } z)$

definition *hrestrict* :: $hf \Rightarrow hf \Rightarrow hf$
— Restrict the relation r to the domain A
where *hrestrict* $r A = \{z \in r. \exists x \in A. \exists y. z = \langle x, y \rangle\}$

definition *nonrestrict* :: $hf \Rightarrow hf \Rightarrow hf$
where *nonrestrict* $r A = \{z \in r. \forall x \in A. \forall y. z \neq \langle x, y \rangle\}$

definition *hfunction* :: $hf \Rightarrow bool$
where *hfunction*(r) = $(\forall x y. \langle x, y \rangle \in r \longrightarrow (\forall y'. \langle x, y' \rangle \in r \longrightarrow y = y'))$

definition *app* :: $hf \Rightarrow hf \Rightarrow hf$
where *app* $f x = (\text{THE } y. \langle x, y \rangle \in f)$

lemma *hrestrict-iff* [*iff*]:
 $z \in \text{hrestrict } r A \longleftrightarrow z \in r \wedge (\exists x y. z = \langle x, y \rangle \wedge x \in A)$
by (*auto simp: hrestrict-def*)

lemma *hrelation-0* [*simp*]: *hrelation* 0
by (*force simp add: hrelation-def*)

lemma *hrelation-restr* [*iff*]: *hrelation* (*hrestrict* $r x$)
by (*metis hrelation-def hrestrict-iff is-hpair-def*)

lemma *hrelation-hunion* [simp]: $hrelation (f \sqcup g) \longleftrightarrow hrelation f \wedge hrelation g$
by (auto simp: hrelation-def)

lemma *hfunction-restr*: $hfunction r \implies hfunction (hrestrict r x)$
by (auto simp: hfunction-def hrestrict-def)

lemma *hdomain-restr* [simp]: $hdomain (hrestrict r x) = hdomain r \sqcap x$
by (force simp add: hdomain-def hrestrict-def)

lemma *hdomain-0* [simp]: $hdomain 0 = 0$
by (force simp add: hdomain-def)

lemma *hdomain-ins* [simp]: $hdomain (r \triangleleft \langle x, y \rangle) = hdomain r \triangleleft x$
by (force simp add: hdomain-def)

lemma *hdomain-hunion* [simp]: $hdomain (f \sqcup g) = hdomain f \sqcup hdomain g$
by (simp add: hdomain-def)

lemma *hdomain-not-mem* [iff]: $\langle hdomain r, a \rangle \notin r$
by (metis hdomain-ins hinter-hinsert-right hmem-hinsert hmem-not-refl
hunion-hinsert-right sup-inf-absorb)

lemma *app-singleton* [simp]: $app \{\langle x, y \rangle\} x = y$
by (simp add: app-def)

lemma *app-equality*: $hfunction f \implies \langle x, y \rangle \in f \implies app f x = y$
by (auto simp: app-def hfunction-def intro: the1I2)

lemma *app-ins2*: $x' \neq x \implies app (f \triangleleft \langle x, y \rangle) x' = app f x'$
by (simp add: app-def)

lemma *hfunction-0* [simp]: $hfunction 0$
by (force simp add: hfunction-def)

lemma *hfunction-ins*: $hfunction f \implies x \notin hdomain f \implies hfunction (f \triangleleft \langle x, y \rangle)$
by (auto simp: hfunction-def hdomain-def)

lemma *hdomainI*: $\langle x, y \rangle \in f \implies x \in hdomain f$
by (auto simp: hdomain-def)

lemma *hfunction-hunion*: $hdomain f \sqcap hdomain g = 0$
 $\implies hfunction (f \sqcup g) \longleftrightarrow hfunction f \wedge hfunction g$
by (auto simp: hfunction-def) (metis hdomainI hinter-iff hmem-hempty)+

lemma *app-hrestrict* [simp]: $x \in A \implies app (hrestrict f A) x = app f x$
by (simp add: hrestrict-def app-def)

1.10 Operations on families of sets

definition $HLambda :: hf \Rightarrow (hf \Rightarrow hf) \Rightarrow hf$
where $HLambda A b = RepFun A (\lambda x. \langle x, b x \rangle)$

definition $HSigma :: hf \Rightarrow (hf \Rightarrow hf) \Rightarrow hf$
where $HSigma A B = (\bigsqcup x \in A. \bigsqcup y \in B(x). \{\langle x, y \rangle\})$

definition $HPi :: hf \Rightarrow (hf \Rightarrow hf) \Rightarrow hf$
where $HPi A B = \{f \in HPow(HSigma A B). A \leq hdomain(f) \wedge hfunction(f)\}$

syntax (*ASCII*)

-*PROD* :: $[pttrn, hf, hf] \Rightarrow hf$ ($(\exists PROD \text{ -<:./ -}) 10$)
-*SUM* :: $[pttrn, hf, hf] \Rightarrow hf$ ($(\exists SUM \text{ -<:./ -}) 10$)
-*lam* :: $[pttrn, hf, hf] \Rightarrow hf$ ($(\exists lam \text{ -<:./ -}) 10$)

syntax

-*PROD* :: $[pttrn, hf, hf] \Rightarrow hf$ ($(\exists \prod \text{ -}\in\text{./ -}) 10$)
-*SUM* :: $[pttrn, hf, hf] \Rightarrow hf$ ($(\exists \sum \text{ -}\in\text{./ -}) 10$)
-*lam* :: $[pttrn, hf, hf] \Rightarrow hf$ ($(\exists \lambda \text{ -}\in\text{./ -}) 10$)

translations

$\prod x \in A. B \Leftrightarrow CONST HPi A (\lambda x. B)$
 $\sum x \in A. B \Leftrightarrow CONST HSigma A (\lambda x. B)$
 $\lambda x \in A. f \Leftrightarrow CONST HLambda A (\lambda x. f)$

1.10.1 Rules for Unions and Intersections of families

lemma *HUN-iff* [*simp*]: $b \in (\bigsqcup x \in A. B(x)) \longleftrightarrow (\exists x \in A. b \in B(x))$
by *auto*

lemma *HUN-I*: $\llbracket a \in A; b \in B(a) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow b \in (\bigsqcup x \in A. B(x))$
by *auto*

lemma *HUN-E* [*elim!*]: **assumes** $b \in (\bigsqcup x \in A. B(x))$ **obtains** x **where** $x \in A$ $b \in B(x)$
using *assms* **by** *blast*

lemma *HINT-iff*: $b \in (\prod x \in A. B(x)) \longleftrightarrow (\forall x \in A. b \in B(x)) \wedge A \neq 0$
by (*simp add: HInter-def HBall-def*) (*metis foundation hmem-hempty*)

lemma *HINT-I*: $\llbracket \bigwedge x. x \in A \Longrightarrow b \in B(x); A \neq 0 \rrbracket \Longrightarrow b \in (\prod x \in A. B(x))$
by (*simp add: HINT-iff*)

lemma *HINT-E*: $\llbracket b \in (\prod x \in A. B(x)); a \in A \rrbracket \Longrightarrow b \in B(a)$
by (*auto simp: HINT-iff*)

1.10.2 Generalized Cartesian product

lemma *HSigma-iff* [*simp*]: $\langle a, b \rangle \in HSigma A B \longleftrightarrow a \in A \wedge b \in B(a)$

by (*force simp add: HSigma-def*)

lemma *HSigmaI* [*intro!*]: $\llbracket a \in A; b \in B(a) \rrbracket \implies \langle a, b \rangle \in HSigma\ A\ B$
by *simp*

lemmas *HSigmaD1* = *HSigma-iff* [*THEN iffD1, THEN conjunct1*]
lemmas *HSigmaD2* = *HSigma-iff* [*THEN iffD1, THEN conjunct2*]

The general elimination rule

lemma *HSigmaE* [*elim!*]:
assumes $c \in HSigma\ A\ B$
obtains $x\ y$ **where** $x \in A\ y \in B(x)\ c = \langle x, y \rangle$
using *assms* **by** (*force simp add: HSigma-def*)

lemma *HSigmaE2* [*elim!*]:
assumes $\langle a, b \rangle \in HSigma\ A\ B$ **obtains** $a \in A$ **and** $b \in B(a)$
using *assms* **by** *auto*

lemma *HSigma-empty1* [*simp*]: $HSigma\ 0\ B = 0$
by *blast*

instantiation *hf* :: *times*

begin

definition $A * B = HSigma\ A\ (\lambda x. B)$

instance ..

end

lemma *times-iff* [*simp*]: $\langle a, b \rangle \in A * B \longleftrightarrow a \in A \wedge b \in B$
by (*simp add: times-hf-def*)

lemma *timesI* [*intro!*]: $\llbracket a \in A; b \in B \rrbracket \implies \langle a, b \rangle \in A * B$
by *simp*

lemmas *timesD1* = *times-iff* [*THEN iffD1, THEN conjunct1*]
lemmas *timesD2* = *times-iff* [*THEN iffD1, THEN conjunct2*]

The general elimination rule

lemma *timesE* [*elim!*]:
assumes $c \in A * B$
obtains $x\ y$ **where** $x \in A\ y \in B\ c = \langle x, y \rangle$ **using** c
by (*auto simp: times-hf-def*)

...and a specific one

lemma *timesE2* [*elim!*]:
assumes $\langle a, b \rangle \in A * B$ **obtains** $a \in A$ **and** $b \in B$
using *assms*
by *auto*

lemma *times-empty1* [*simp*]: $0 * B = (0::hf)$

by *auto*

lemma *times-empty2* [*simp*]: $A * 0 = (0 :: hf)$
by *blast*

lemma *times-empty-iff*: $A * B = 0 \longleftrightarrow A = 0 \vee B = (0 :: hf)$
by (*auto simp: times-hf-def hf-ext*)

instantiation *hf* :: *mult-zero*
begin
 instance by *standard auto*
end

1.11 Disjoint Sum

instantiation *hf* :: *zero-neq-one*
begin
 definition *One-hf-def*: $1 = \{0\}$
 instance by *standard (auto simp: One-hf-def)*
end

instantiation *hf* :: *plus*
begin
 definition $A + B = (\{0\} * A) \sqcup (\{1\} * B)$
 instance ..
end

definition *Inl* :: $hf \Rightarrow hf$ **where**
 $Inl(a) \equiv \langle 0, a \rangle$

definition *Inr* :: $hf \Rightarrow hf$ **where**
 $Inr(b) \equiv \langle 1, b \rangle$

lemmas *sum-defs* = *plus-hf-def Inl-def Inr-def*

lemma *Inl-nonzero* [*simp*]: $Inl\ x \neq 0$
by (*metis Inl-def hpair-nonzero*)

lemma *Inr-nonzero* [*simp*]: $Inr\ x \neq 0$
by (*metis Inr-def hpair-nonzero*)

Introduction rules for the injections (as equivalences)

lemma *Inl-in-sum-iff* [*iff*]: $Inl(a) \in A + B \longleftrightarrow a \in A$
by (*auto simp: sum-defs*)

lemma *Inr-in-sum-iff* [*iff*]: $Inr(b) \in A + B \longleftrightarrow b \in B$
by (*auto simp: sum-defs*)

Elimination rule

lemma *sumE* [*elim!*]:

assumes $u: u \in A+B$

obtains x **where** $x \in A \ u=Inl(x) \mid y$ **where** $y \in B \ u=Inr(y)$ **using** u

by (*auto simp: sum-defs*)

Injection and freeness equivalences, for rewriting

lemma *Inl-iff* [*iff*]: $Inl(a)=Inl(b) \longleftrightarrow a=b$

by (*simp add: sum-defs*)

lemma *Inr-iff* [*iff*]: $Inr(a)=Inr(b) \longleftrightarrow a=b$

by (*simp add: sum-defs*)

lemma *Inl-Inr-iff* [*iff*]: $Inl(a)=Inr(b) \longleftrightarrow False$

by (*simp add: sum-defs*)

lemma *Inr-Inl-iff* [*iff*]: $Inr(b)=Inl(a) \longleftrightarrow False$

by (*simp add: sum-defs*)

lemma *sum-empty* [*simp*]: $0+0 = (0::hf)$

by (*auto simp: sum-defs*)

lemma *sum-iff*: $u \in A+B \longleftrightarrow (\exists x. x \in A \wedge u=Inl(x)) \vee (\exists y. y \in B \wedge u=Inr(y))$

by *blast*

lemma *sum-subset-iff*:

fixes $A :: hf$ **shows** $A+B \leq C+D \longleftrightarrow A \leq C \wedge B \leq D$

by *blast*

lemma *sum-equal-iff*:

fixes $A :: hf$ **shows** $A+B = C+D \longleftrightarrow A=C \wedge B=D$

by (*auto simp: hf-ext sum-subset-iff*)

definition *is-hsum* :: $hf \Rightarrow bool$

where $is-hsum\ z = (\exists x. z = Inl\ x \vee z = Inr\ x)$

definition *sum-case* :: $(hf \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow (hf \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow hf \Rightarrow 'a$

where

$sum-case\ f\ g\ a \equiv$

THE $z. (\forall x. a = Inl\ x \longrightarrow z = f\ x) \wedge (\forall y. a = Inr\ y \longrightarrow z = g\ y) \wedge (\neg is-hsum\ a \longrightarrow z = undefined)$

lemma *sum-case-Inl* [*simp*]: $sum-case\ f\ g\ (Inl\ x) = f\ x$

by (*simp add: sum-case-def is-hsum-def*)

lemma *sum-case-Inr* [*simp*]: $sum-case\ f\ g\ (Inr\ y) = g\ y$

by (*simp add: sum-case-def is-hsum-def*)

lemma *sum-case-non* [*simp*]: $\neg is-hsum\ a \Longrightarrow sum-case\ f\ g\ a = undefined$

by (*simp add: sum-case-def is-hsum-def*)

lemma *is-hsum-cases*: $(\exists x. z = \text{Inl } x \vee z = \text{Inr } x) \vee \neg \text{is-hsum } z$
by (*auto simp: is-hsum-def*)

lemma *sum-case-split*:

$P (\text{sum-case } f \ g \ a) \longleftrightarrow (\forall x. a = \text{Inl } x \longrightarrow P(f \ x)) \wedge (\forall y. a = \text{Inr } y \longrightarrow P(g \ y)) \wedge (\neg \text{is-hsum } a \longrightarrow P \ \text{undefined})$

by (*cases is-hsum a auto simp: is-hsum-def*)

lemma *sum-case-split-asm*:

$P (\text{sum-case } f \ g \ a) \longleftrightarrow \neg ((\exists x. a = \text{Inl } x \wedge \neg P(f \ x)) \vee (\exists y. a = \text{Inr } y \wedge \neg P(g \ y)) \vee (\neg \text{is-hsum } a \wedge \neg P \ \text{undefined}))$

by (*auto simp add: sum-case-split*)

end

Chapter 2

Ordinals, Sequences and Ordinal Recursion

theory *Ordinal* imports *HF*
begin

2.1 Ordinals

2.1.1 Basic Definitions

Definition 2.1. We say that x is transitive if every element of x is a subset of x .

definition

Transset :: *hf* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**
 $Transset(x) \equiv \forall y. y \in x \longrightarrow y \leq x$

lemma *Transset-sup*: $Transset\ x \Longrightarrow Transset\ y \Longrightarrow Transset\ (x \sqcup y)$
by (*auto simp: Transset-def*)

lemma *Transset-inf*: $Transset\ x \Longrightarrow Transset\ y \Longrightarrow Transset\ (x \sqcap y)$
by (*auto simp: Transset-def*)

lemma *Transset-hinsert*: $Transset\ x \Longrightarrow y \leq x \Longrightarrow Transset\ (x \triangleleft y)$
by (*auto simp: Transset-def*)

In HF, the ordinals are simply the natural numbers. But the definitions are the same as for transfinite ordinals.

definition

Ord :: *hf* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**
 $Ord(k) \equiv Transset(k) \wedge (\forall x \in k. Transset(x))$

2.1.2 Definition 2.2 (Successor).

definition

$succ :: hf \Rightarrow hf$ **where**
 $succ(x) \equiv hinsert\ x\ x$

lemma *succ-iff* [simp]: $x \in succ\ y \longleftrightarrow x=y \vee x \in y$
by (*simp add: succ-def*)

lemma *succ-ne-self* [simp]: $i \neq succ\ i$
by (*metis hmem-ne succ-iff*)

lemma *succ-notin-self*: $succ\ i \notin i$
by (*metis hmem-ne succ-iff*)

lemma *succE* [elim[?]]: **assumes** $x \in succ\ y$ **obtains** $x=y \mid x \in y$
by (*metis assms succ-iff*)

lemma *hmem-succ-ne*: $succ\ x \in y \Longrightarrow x \neq y$
by (*metis hmem-not-refl succ-iff*)

lemma *hball-succ* [simp]: $(\forall x \in succ\ k. P\ x) \longleftrightarrow P\ k \wedge (\forall x \in k. P\ x)$
by (*auto simp: HBall-def*)

lemma *hbex-succ* [simp]: $(\exists x \in succ\ k. P\ x) \longleftrightarrow P\ k \vee (\exists x \in k. P\ x)$
by (*auto simp: HBex-def*)

lemma *One-hf-eq-succ*: $1 = succ\ 0$
by (*metis One-hf-def succ-def*)

lemma *zero-hmem-one* [iff]: $x \in 1 \longleftrightarrow x = 0$
by (*metis One-hf-eq-succ hmem-empty succ-iff*)

lemma *hball-One* [simp]: $(\forall x \in 1. P\ x) = P\ 0$
by (*simp add: One-hf-eq-succ*)

lemma *hbex-One* [simp]: $(\exists x \in 1. P\ x) = P\ 0$
by (*simp add: One-hf-eq-succ*)

lemma *hpair-neq-succ* [simp]: $\langle x,y \rangle \neq succ\ k$
by (*auto simp: succ-def hpair-def*) (*metis emptyE hmem-hinsert hmem-ne*)

lemma *succ-neq-hpair* [simp]: $succ\ k \neq \langle x,y \rangle$
by (*metis hpair-neq-succ*)

lemma *hpair-neq-one* [simp]: $\langle x,y \rangle \neq 1$
by (*metis One-hf-eq-succ hpair-neq-succ*)

lemma *one-neq-hpair* [simp]: $1 \neq \langle x,y \rangle$
by (*metis hpair-neq-one*)

lemma *hmem-succ-self* [simp]: $k \in succ\ k$

by (metis succ-iff)

lemma *hmem-succ*: $l \in k \implies l \in \text{succ } k$
by (metis succ-iff)

Theorem 2.3.

lemma *Ord-0 [iff]*: *Ord 0*
by (simp add: Ord-def Transset-def)

lemma *Ord-succ*: $\text{Ord}(k) \implies \text{Ord}(\text{succ}(k))$
by (simp add: Ord-def Transset-def succ-def less-eq-insert2-iff HBall-def)

lemma *Ord-1 [iff]*: *Ord 1*
by (metis One-hf-def Ord-0 Ord-succ succ-def)

lemma *OrdmemD*: $\text{Ord}(k) \implies j \in k \implies j \leq k$
by (simp add: Ord-def Transset-def HBall-def)

lemma *Ord-trans*: $\llbracket i \in j; j \in k; \text{Ord}(k) \rrbracket \implies i \in k$
by (blast dest: OrdmemD)

lemma *hmem-0-Ord*:
assumes *k*: $\text{Ord}(k)$ and *knz*: $k \neq 0$ shows $0 \in k$
by (metis foundation [OF knz] Ord-trans empty-iff hinter-iff k)

lemma *Ord-in-Ord*: $\llbracket \text{Ord}(k); m \in k \rrbracket \implies \text{Ord}(m)$
by (auto simp: Ord-def Transset-def)

2.1.3 Induction, Linearity, etc.

lemma *Ord-induct [consumes 1, case-names step]*:
assumes *k*: $\text{Ord}(k)$
and *step*: $\bigwedge x. \llbracket \text{Ord}(x); \bigwedge y. y \in x \implies P(y) \rrbracket \implies P(x)$
shows $P(k)$

proof –

have $\forall m \in k. \text{Ord}(m) \longrightarrow P(m)$

proof (*induct k rule: hf-induct*)

case 0 thus ?case by *simp*

next

case (*hinsert a b*)

thus ?case

by (*auto intro: Ord-in-Ord step*)

qed

thus ?thesis using k

by (*auto intro: Ord-in-Ord step*)

qed

Theorem 2.4 (Comparability of ordinals).

lemma *Ord-linear*: $\text{Ord}(k) \implies \text{Ord}(l) \implies k \in l \vee k = l \vee l \in k$

proof (*induct k arbitrary: l rule: Ord-induct*)

```

case (step k)
note step-k = step
show ?case using ‹Ord(l)›
  proof (induct l rule: Ord-induct)
    case (step l)
    thus ?case using step-k
    by (metis Ord-trans hf-equalityI)
  qed
qed

```

The trichotomy law for ordinals

```

lemma Ord-linear-lt:
  assumes o: Ord(k) Ord(l)
  obtains (lt) k ∈ l | (eq) k = l | (gt) l ∈ k
by (metis Ord-linear o)

```

```

lemma Ord-linear2:
  assumes o: Ord(k) Ord(l)
  obtains (lt) k ∈ l | (ge) l ≤ k
by (metis Ord-linear OrdmemD order-eq-refl o)

```

```

lemma Ord-linear-le:
  assumes o: Ord(k) Ord(l)
  obtains (le) k ≤ l | (ge) l ≤ k
by (metis Ord-linear2 OrdmemD o)

```

```

lemma hunion-less-iff [simp]: [[Ord i; Ord j]] ⇒ i ⊔ j < k ⇔ i < k ∧ j < k
by (metis Ord-linear-le le-iff-sup sup.order-iff sup.strict-boundedE)

```

Theorem 2.5

```

lemma Ord-mem-iff-lt: Ord(k) ⇒ Ord(l) ⇒ k ∈ l ⇔ k < l
by (metis Ord-linear OrdmemD hmem-not-refl less-hf-def less-le-not-le)

```

```

lemma le-succE: succ i ≤ succ j ⇒ i ≤ j
by (simp add: less-eq-hf-def) (metis hmem-not-sym)

```

```

lemma le-succ-iff: Ord i ⇒ Ord j ⇒ succ i ≤ succ j ⇔ i ≤ j
by (metis Ord-linear-le Ord-succ le-succE order-antisym)

```

```

lemma succ-inject-iff [iff]: succ i = succ j ⇔ i = j
by (metis succ-def hmem-hinsert hmem-not-sym)

```

```

lemma mem-succ-iff [simp]: Ord j ⇒ succ i ∈ succ j ⇔ i ∈ j
by (metis Ord-in-Ord Ord-mem-iff-lt Ord-succ succ-def less-eq-insert1-iff less-hf-def
succ-iff)

```

```

lemma Ord-mem-succ-cases:
  assumes Ord(k) l ∈ k
  shows succ l = k ∨ succ l ∈ k
by (metis assms mem-succ-iff succ-iff)

```

2.1.4 Supremum and Infimum

lemma *Ord-Union* [*intro,simp*]: $\llbracket \bigwedge i. i \in A \implies \text{Ord}(i) \rrbracket \implies \text{Ord}(\bigsqcup A)$
by (*auto simp: Ord-def Transset-def*) *blast*

lemma *Ord-Inter* [*intro,simp*]:
assumes $\bigwedge i. i \in A \implies \text{Ord}(i)$ **shows** $\text{Ord}(\bigsqcap A)$
proof (*cases A=0*)
case *False*
with *assms show ?thesis*
by (*fastforce simp add: Ord-def Transset-def*)
qed *auto*

Theorem 2.7. Every set x of ordinals is ordered by the binary relation $<$. Moreover if $x = 0$ then x has a smallest and a largest element.

lemma *hmem-Sup-Ords*: $\llbracket A \neq 0; \bigwedge i. i \in A \implies \text{Ord}(i) \rrbracket \implies \bigsqcup A \in A$

proof (*induction A rule: hf-induct*)
case *0* **thus** *?case* **by** *simp*
next
case (*hinsert x A*)
show *?case*
proof (*cases A rule: hf-cases*)
case *0* **thus** *?thesis* **by** *simp*
next
case (*hinsert y A'*)
hence *UA*: $\bigsqcup A \in A$
by (*metis hinsert.IH(2) hinsert.prem(2) hinsert-nonempty hmem-hinsert*)
hence $\bigsqcup A \leq x \vee x \leq \bigsqcup A$
by (*metis Ord-linear2 OrdmemD hinsert.prem(2) hmem-hinsert*)
thus *?thesis*
by (*metis HUnion-hinsert UA le-iff-sup less-eq-insert1-iff order-refl sup commute*)
qed
qed

lemma *hmem-Inf-Ords*: $\llbracket A \neq 0; \bigwedge i. i \in A \implies \text{Ord}(i) \rrbracket \implies \bigsqcap A \in A$

proof (*induction A rule: hf-induct*)
case *0* **thus** *?case* **by** *simp*
next
case (*hinsert x A*)
show *?case*
proof (*cases A rule: hf-cases*)
case *0* **thus** *?thesis* **by** *auto*
next
case (*hinsert y A'*)
hence *IA*: $\bigsqcap A \in A$
by (*metis hinsert.IH(2) hinsert.prem(2) hinsert-nonempty hmem-hinsert*)
hence $\bigsqcap A \leq x \vee x \leq \bigsqcap A$
by (*metis Ord-linear2 OrdmemD hinsert.prem(2) hmem-hinsert*)
thus *?thesis*
by (*metis HInter-hinsert IA hmem-hempty hmem-hinsert inf-absorb2 le-iff-inf*)

qed
qed

lemma *Ord-pred*: $\llbracket \text{Ord}(k); k \neq 0 \rrbracket \implies \text{succ}(\sqcup k) = k$
by (*metis* (*full-types*) *HUnion-iff* *Ord-in-Ord* *Ord-mem-succ-cases* *hmem-Sup-Ords* *hmem-ne succ-iff*)

lemma *Ord-cases* [*cases type: hf, case-names 0 succ*]:
 assumes *Ok*: $\text{Ord}(k)$
 obtains $k = 0 \mid l$ **where** $\text{Ord } l \text{ succ } l = k$
by (*metis* *Ok* *Ord-in-Ord* *Ord-pred succ-iff*)

lemma *Ord-induct2* [*consumes 1, case-names 0 succ, induct type: hf*]:
 assumes *k*: $\text{Ord}(k)$
 and $P: P \ 0 \wedge k. \text{Ord } k \implies P \ k \implies P \ (\text{succ } k)$
 shows $P \ k$
using *k*
proof (*induction k rule: Ord-induct*)
 case (*step k*) **thus** ?*case*
 by (*metis* *Ord-cases* *P hmem-succ-self*)
qed

lemma *Ord-succ-iff* [*iff*]: $\text{Ord} \ (\text{succ } k) = \text{Ord } k$
by (*metis* *Ord-in-Ord* *Ord-succ less-eq-insert1-iff order-refl succ-def*)

lemma [*simp*]: $\text{succ } k \neq 0$
by (*metis* *hinsert-nonempty succ-def*)

lemma *Ord-Sup-succ-eq* [*simp*]: $\text{Ord } k \implies \sqcup (\text{succ } k) = k$
by (*metis* *Ord-pred* *Ord-succ-iff succ-inject-iff hinsert-nonempty succ-def*)

lemma *Ord-lt-succ-iff-le*: $\text{Ord } k \implies \text{Ord } l \implies k < \text{succ } l \iff k \leq l$
by (*metis* *Ord-mem-iff-lt* *Ord-succ-iff less-le-not-le order-eq-iff succ-iff*)

lemma *zero-in-Ord*: $\text{Ord } k \implies k=0 \vee 0 \in k$
by (*induct k*) *auto*

lemma *hpair-neq-Ord*: $\text{Ord } k \implies \langle x, y \rangle \neq k$
by (*cases k*) *auto*

lemma *hpair-neq-Ord'*: **assumes** *k*: $\text{Ord } k$ **shows** $k \neq \langle x, y \rangle$
by (*metis k hpair-neq-Ord*)

lemma *Not-Ord-hpair* [*iff*]: $\neg \text{Ord } \langle x, y \rangle$
by (*metis hpair-neq-Ord*)

lemma *is-hpair* [*simp*]: *is-hpair* $\langle x, y \rangle$
by (*force simp add: is-hpair-def*)

lemma *Ord-not-hpair*: $Ord\ x \implies \neg\ is_hpair\ x$
by (*metis Not-Ord-hpair is-hpair-def*)

lemma *zero-in-succ* [*simp,intro*]: $Ord\ i \implies 0 \in succ\ i$
by (*metis succ-iff zero-in-Ord*)

2.1.5 Converting Between Ordinals and Natural Numbers

fun *ord-of* :: $nat \Rightarrow hf$
where
ord-of 0 = 0
| *ord-of* (Suc k) = succ (*ord-of* k)

lemma *Ord-ord-of* [*simp*]: $Ord\ (ord-of\ k)$
by (*induct k, auto*)

lemma *ord-of-inject* [*iff*]: $ord-of\ i = ord-of\ j \longleftrightarrow i=j$
proof (*induct i arbitrary: j*)
case 0 **show** ?*case*
by (*metis Zero-neq-Suc hempty-iff hmem-succ-self ord-of.elims*)
next
case (Suc i) **show** ?*case*
by (*cases j*) (*auto simp: Suc*)
qed

lemma *ord-of-minus-1*: $n > 0 \implies ord-of\ n = succ\ (ord-of\ (n - 1))$
by (*metis Suc-diff-1 ord-of.simps(2)*)

definition *nat-of-ord* :: $hf \Rightarrow nat$
where *nat-of-ord* x = (*THE* n. x = *ord-of* n)

lemma *nat-of-ord-ord-of* [*simp*]: $nat-of-ord\ (ord-of\ n) = n$
by (*auto simp: nat-of-ord-def*)

lemma *nat-of-ord-0* [*simp*]: $nat-of-ord\ 0 = 0$
by (*metis (mono-tags) nat-of-ord-ord-of ord-of.simps(1)*)

lemma *ord-of-nat-of-ord* [*simp*]: $Ord\ x \implies ord-of\ (nat-of-ord\ x) = x$
proof (*induction x rule: Ord-induct2*)
case (succ k)
then show ?*case*
by (*metis nat-of-ord-ord-of ord-of.simps(2)*)
qed *auto*

lemma *nat-of-ord-inject*: $Ord\ x \implies Ord\ y \implies nat-of-ord\ x = nat-of-ord\ y \longleftrightarrow x = y$
by (*metis ord-of-nat-of-ord*)

lemma *nat-of-ord-succ* [*simp*]: $Ord\ x \implies nat-of-ord\ (succ\ x) = Suc\ (nat-of-ord\ x)$

by (*metis nat-of-ord-ord-of ord-of.simps(2) ord-of-nat-of-ord*)

lemma *inj-ord-of: inj-on ord-of A*
by (*simp add: inj-on-def*)

lemma *hfset-ord-of: hfset (ord-of n) = ord-of ‘ {0.. n }*
by (*induct n*) (*auto simp: hfset-hinsert succ-def*)

lemma *bij-betw-ord-of: bij-betw ord-of {0.. n } (hfset (ord-of n))*
by (*simp add: bij-betw-def inj-ord-of hfset-ord-of*)

lemma *bij-betw-ord-ofI:*
bij-betw h A {0.. n } \implies bij-betw (ord-of \circ h) A (hfset (ord-of n))
by (*blast intro: bij-betw-ord-of bij-betw-trans*)

2.2 Sequences and Ordinal Recursion

Definition 3.2 (Sequence).

definition *Seq :: hf \Rightarrow hf \Rightarrow bool*
where *Seq s k \longleftrightarrow hrelation s \wedge hfunction s \wedge k \leq hdomain s*

lemma *Seq-0 [iff]: Seq 0 0*
by (*auto simp: Seq-def hrelation-def hfunction-def*)

lemma *Seq-succ-D: Seq s (succ k) \implies Seq s k*
by (*simp add: Seq-def succ-def*)

lemma *Seq-Ord-D: Seq s k \implies l \in k \implies Ord k \implies Seq s l*
by (*auto simp: Seq-def intro: Ord-trans*)

lemma *Seq-restr: Seq s (succ k) \implies Seq (hrestrict s k) k*
by (*simp add: Seq-def hfunction-restr succ-def*)

lemma *Seq-Ord-restr: \llbracket Seq s k; l \in k; Ord k $\rrbracket \implies$ Seq (hrestrict s l) l*
by (*auto simp: Seq-def hfunction-restr intro: Ord-trans*)

lemma *Seq-ins: \llbracket Seq s k; k \notin hdomain s $\rrbracket \implies$ Seq (s \triangleleft \langle k, y \rangle) (succ k)*
by (*auto simp: Seq-def hrelation-def succ-def hfunction-def hdomainI*)

definition *insf :: hf \Rightarrow hf \Rightarrow hf \Rightarrow hf*
where *insf s k y \equiv nonrestrict s $\{\{k\}\} \triangleleft$ \langle k, y \rangle*

lemma *hrelation-insf: hrelation s \implies hrelation (insf s k y)*
by (*simp add: hrelation-def insf-def nonrestrict-def*)

lemma *hfunction-insf: hfunction s \implies hfunction (insf s k y)*
by (*auto simp: insf-def hfunction-def nonrestrict-def hmem-not-refl*)

lemma *hdomain-insf*: $k \leq \text{hdomain } s \implies \text{succ } k \leq \text{hdomain } (\text{insf } s \ k \ y)$
unfolding *insf-def*
using *hdomain-def hdomain-ins less-eq-hf-def nonrestrict-def* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *Seq-insf*: $\text{Seq } s \ k \implies \text{Seq } (\text{insf } s \ k \ y) \ (\text{succ } k)$
by (*simp add: Ordinal.Seq-def hdomain-insf hfunction-insf hrelation-insf*)

lemma *Seq-succ-iff*: $\text{Seq } s \ (\text{succ } k) \longleftrightarrow \text{Seq } s \ k \wedge (\exists y. \langle k, y \rangle \in s)$
using *Ordinal.Seq-def hdomain-def succ-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *nonrestrictD*: $a \in \text{nonrestrict } s \ X \implies a \in s$
by (*auto simp: nonrestrict-def*)

lemma *hpair-in-nonrestrict-iff* [*simp*]:
 $\langle a, b \rangle \in \text{nonrestrict } s \ X \longleftrightarrow \langle a, b \rangle \in s \wedge \neg a \in X$
by (*auto simp: nonrestrict-def*)

lemma *app-nonrestrict-Seq*: $\text{Seq } s \ k \implies z \notin X \implies \text{app } (\text{nonrestrict } s \ X) \ z = \text{app } s \ z$
by (*auto simp: Seq-def nonrestrict-def app-def HBall-def*) (*metis*)

lemma *app-insf-Seq*: $\text{Seq } s \ k \implies \text{app } (\text{insf } s \ k \ y) \ k = y$
by (*metis Seq-def hfunction-insf app-equality hmem-hinsert insf-def*)

lemma *app-insf2-Seq*: $\text{Seq } s \ k \implies k' \neq k \implies \text{app } (\text{insf } s \ k \ y) \ k' = \text{app } s \ k'$
by (*simp add: app-nonrestrict-Seq insf-def app-ins2*)

lemma *app-insf-Seq-if*: $\text{Seq } s \ k \implies \text{app } (\text{insf } s \ k \ y) \ k' = (\text{if } k' = k \ \text{then } y \ \text{else } \text{app } s \ k')$
by (*metis app-insf2-Seq app-insf-Seq*)

lemma *Seq-imp-eq-app*: $\llbracket \text{Seq } s \ d; \langle x, y \rangle \in s \rrbracket \implies \text{app } s \ x = y$
by (*metis Seq-def app-equality*)

lemma *Seq-iff-app*: $\llbracket \text{Seq } s \ d; x \in d \rrbracket \implies \langle x, y \rangle \in s \longleftrightarrow \text{app } s \ x = y$
by (*auto simp: Seq-def hdomain-def app-equality*)

lemma *Exists-iff-app*: $\text{Seq } s \ d \implies x \in d \implies (\exists y. \langle x, y \rangle \in s \wedge P \ y) = P \ (\text{app } s \ x)$
by (*metis Seq-iff-app*)

lemma *Ord-trans2*: $\llbracket i2 \in i; i \in j; j \in k; \text{Ord } k \rrbracket \implies i2 \in k$
by (*metis Ord-trans*)

definition *ord-rec-Seq* :: $\text{hf} \Rightarrow (\text{hf} \Rightarrow \text{hf}) \Rightarrow \text{hf} \Rightarrow \text{hf} \Rightarrow \text{hf} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
where
ord-rec-Seq $T \ G \ s \ k \ y \longleftrightarrow$
 $(\text{Seq } s \ k \wedge y = G \ (\text{app } s \ (\bigsqcup k)) \wedge \text{app } s \ 0 = T \wedge$
 $(\forall n. \text{succ } n \in k \longrightarrow \text{app } s \ (\text{succ } n) = G \ (\text{app } s \ n)))$

lemma *Seq-succ-insf*:

assumes s : *Seq* s (*succ* k) **shows** $\exists y. s = \text{insf } s \ k \ y$

proof –

obtain y **where** $y: \langle k, y \rangle \in s$ **by** (*metis Seq-succ-iff* s)

hence *yuniq*: $\forall y'. \langle k, y' \rangle \in s \longrightarrow y' = y$ **using** s

by (*simp add: Seq-def hfunction-def*)

{ **fix** z

assume $z: z \in s$

then obtain $u \ v$ **where** $uv: z = \langle u, v \rangle$ **using** s

by (*metis Seq-def hrelation-def is-hpair-def*)

hence $z \in \text{insf } s \ k \ y$

by (*metis emptyE hmem-hinsert hpair-in-nonrestrict-iff insf-def yuniq* z)

} **then show** *?thesis*

by (*metis hf-equalityI hmem-hinsert insf-def nonrestrictD* y)

qed

lemma *ord-rec-Seq-succ-iff*:

assumes k : *Ord* k **and** knz : $k \neq 0$

shows *ord-rec-Seq* $T \ G \ s$ (*succ* k) $z \longleftrightarrow (\exists s' y. \text{ord-rec-Seq } T \ G \ s' \ k \ y \wedge z = G \ y \wedge s = \text{insf } s' \ k \ y)$

proof

assume os : *ord-rec-Seq* $T \ G \ s$ (*succ* k) z

have $s = \text{insf } s \ k \ (G \ (\bigsqcup k))$

by (*smt (verit, best) Ord-pred Seq-succ-D Seq-succ-insf app-insf-Seq k knz ord-rec-Seq-def os succ-iff*)

then show $\exists s' y. \text{ord-rec-Seq } T \ G \ s' \ k \ y \wedge z = G \ y \wedge s = \text{insf } s' \ k \ y$

by (*metis Ord-Sup-succ-eq Seq-succ-D app-insf-Seq k ord-rec-Seq-def os succ-iff*)

next

assume ok : $\exists s' y. \text{ord-rec-Seq } T \ G \ s' \ k \ y \wedge z = G \ y \wedge s = \text{insf } s' \ k \ y$

thus *ord-rec-Seq* $T \ G \ s$ (*succ* k) z **using** $ok \ k \ knz$

by (*auto simp: ord-rec-Seq-def app-insf-Seq-if hmem-ne hmem-succ-ne Seq-insf*)

qed

lemma *ord-rec-Seq-functional*:

$\text{Ord } k \Longrightarrow k \neq 0 \Longrightarrow \text{ord-rec-Seq } T \ G \ s \ k \ y \Longrightarrow \text{ord-rec-Seq } T \ G \ s' \ k \ y' \Longrightarrow y' = y$

proof (*induct k arbitrary: y y' s s' rule: Ord-induct2*)

case 0 **thus** *?case*

by (*simp add: ord-rec-Seq-def*)

next

case (*succ* k) **show** *?case*

proof (*cases k=0*)

case *True* **thus** *?thesis* **using** *succ*

by (*auto simp: ord-rec-Seq-def*)

next

case *False*

thus *?thesis* **using** *succ*

by (*auto simp: ord-rec-Seq-succ-iff*)

qed
qed

definition *ord-recp* :: $hf \Rightarrow (hf \Rightarrow hf) \Rightarrow (hf \Rightarrow hf) \Rightarrow hf \Rightarrow hf \Rightarrow bool$

where

ord-recp *T G H* *x y* =
 (*if* *x=0* *then* *y = T*
 else
 if *Ord(x)* *then* $\exists s. \text{ord-rec-Seq } T G s x y$
 else *y = H x*)

lemma *ord-recp-functional*: $\text{ord-recp } T G H x y \Longrightarrow \text{ord-recp } T G H x y' \Longrightarrow y' = y$

by (*auto simp: ord-recp-def ord-rec-Seq-functional split: if-split-asm*)

lemma *ord-recp-succ-iff*:

assumes *k*: *Ord k* **shows** $\text{ord-recp } T G H (\text{succ } k) z \longleftrightarrow (\exists y. z = G y \wedge \text{ord-recp } T G H k y)$

proof (*cases k=0*)

case *True* **thus** *?thesis*

by (*simp add: ord-recp-def ord-rec-Seq-def*) (*metis Seq-0 Seq-insf app-insf-Seq*)

next

case *False*

thus *?thesis* **using** *k*

by (*auto simp: ord-recp-def ord-rec-Seq-succ-iff*)

qed

definition *ord-rec* :: $hf \Rightarrow (hf \Rightarrow hf) \Rightarrow (hf \Rightarrow hf) \Rightarrow hf \Rightarrow hf$

where

ord-rec *T G H* *x* = (*THE* *y. ord-recp T G H x y*)

lemma *ord-rec-0* [*simp*]: $\text{ord-rec } T G H 0 = T$

by (*simp add: ord-recp-def ord-rec-def*)

lemma *ord-recp-total*: $\exists y. \text{ord-recp } T G H x y$

proof (*cases Ord x*)

case *True* **thus** *?thesis*

proof (*induct x rule: Ord-induct2*)

case *0* **thus** *?case*

by (*simp add: ord-recp-def*)

next

case (*succ x*) **thus** *?case*

by (*metis ord-recp-succ-iff*)

qed

next

case *False* **thus** *?thesis*

by (*auto simp: ord-recp-def*)

qed

```

lemma ord-rec-succ [simp]:
  assumes k: Ord k shows ord-rec T G H (succ k) = G (ord-rec T G H k)
proof –
  from ord-recp-total [of T G H k]
  obtain y where ord-recp T G H k y by auto
  thus ?thesis using k
    by (metis (no-types, lifting) ord-rec-def ord-recp-functional ord-recp-succ-iff
the-equality)
qed

lemma ord-rec-non [simp]:  $\neg \text{Ord } x \implies \text{ord-rec } T \ G \ H \ x = H \ x$ 
  by (metis Ord-0 ord-rec-def ord-recp-def the-equality)

end

```

Chapter 3

V-Sets, Epsilon Closure, Ranks

```
theory Rank imports Ordinal
begin
```

3.1 V-sets

Definition 4.1

```
definition Vset :: hf  $\Rightarrow$  hf
  where Vset x = ord-rec 0 HPow ( $\lambda z. 0$ ) x
```

```
lemma Vset-0 [simp]: Vset 0 = 0
  by (simp add: Vset-def)
```

```
lemma Vset-succ [simp]: Ord k  $\implies$  Vset (succ k) = HPow (Vset k)
  by (simp add: Vset-def)
```

```
lemma Vset-non [simp]:  $\neg$  Ord x  $\implies$  Vset x = 0
  by (simp add: Vset-def)
```

Theorem 4.2(a)

```
lemma Vset-mono-strict:
```

```
  assumes Ord m n  $\in$  m shows Vset n < Vset m
```

```
proof -
```

```
  have n: Ord n
```

```
    by (metis Ord-in-Ord assms)
```

```
  hence Ord m  $\implies$  n  $\in$  m  $\implies$  Vset n < Vset m
```

```
  proof (induct n arbitrary: m rule: Ord-induct2)
```

```
    case 0 thus ?case
```

```
      by (metis HPow-iff Ord-cases Vset-0 Vset-succ hemptyE le-imp-less-or-eq
zero-le)
```

```
    next
```

```
      case (succ n)
```


then show *?case using* $\langle \text{Ord } m \rangle$
by (*metis Ord-cases emptyE HPow-mono-strict-iff Vset-succ mem-succ-iff*)
qed
thus *?thesis using assms* .
qed

lemma *Vset-mono*: $[\text{Ord } m; n \leq m] \implies \text{Vset } n \leq \text{Vset } m$
by (*metis Ord-linear2 Vset-mono-strict Vset-non order.order-iff-strict*
order-class.order.antisym zero-le)

Theorem 4.2(b)

lemma *Vset-Transset*: $\text{Ord } m \implies \text{Transset } (\text{Vset } m)$
by (*induct rule: Ord-induct2*) (*auto simp: Transset-def*)

lemma *Ord-sup* [*simp*]: $\text{Ord } k \implies \text{Ord } l \implies \text{Ord } (k \sqcup l)$
by (*metis Ord-linear-le le-iff-sup sup-absorb1*)

lemma *Ord-inf* [*simp*]: $\text{Ord } k \implies \text{Ord } l \implies \text{Ord } (k \sqcap l)$
by (*metis Ord-linear-le inf-absorb2 le-iff-inf*)

Theorem 4.3

lemma *Vset-universal*: $\exists n. \text{Ord } n \wedge x \in \text{Vset } n$
proof (*induct x rule: hf-induct*)
case 0 **thus** *?case*
by (*metis HPow-iff Ord-0 Ord-succ Vset-succ zero-le*)
next
case (*hinsert a b*)
then obtain *na nb* **where** *nab: Ord na a ∈ Vset na Ord nb b ∈ Vset nb*
by *blast*
hence $b \leq \text{Vset } nb$ **using** *Vset-Transset [of nb]*
by (*auto simp: Transset-def*)
also have $\dots \leq \text{Vset } (na \sqcup nb)$ **using** *nab*
by (*metis Ord-sup Vset-mono sup-ge2*)
finally have $b \triangleleft a \in \text{Vset } (\text{succ } (na \sqcup nb))$ **using** *nab*
by *simp (metis Ord-sup Vset-mono sup-ge1 rev-hsubsetD)*
thus *?case using nab*
by (*metis Ord-succ Ord-sup*)
qed

3.2 Least Ordinal Operator

Definition 4.4. For every x , let $\text{rank}(x)$ be the least ordinal n such that...

lemma *Ord-minimal*:
 $\text{Ord } k \implies P k \implies \exists n. \text{Ord } n \wedge P n \wedge (\forall m. \text{Ord } m \wedge P m \longrightarrow n \leq m)$
by (*induct k rule: Ord-induct*) (*metis Ord-linear2*)

lemma *OrdLeastI*: $\text{Ord } k \implies P k \implies P(\text{LEAST } n. \text{Ord } n \wedge P n)$
by (*metis (lifting, no-types) Least-equality Ord-minimal*)

lemma *OrdLeast-le*: $Ord\ k \implies P\ k \implies (LEAST\ n.\ Ord\ n \wedge P\ n) \leq k$
by (*metis (lifting, no-types) Least-equality Ord-minimal*)

lemma *OrdLeast-Ord*:

assumes $Ord\ k\ P\ k$ **shows** $Ord(LEAST\ n.\ Ord\ n \wedge P\ n)$

proof –

obtain n **where** $Ord\ n\ P\ n \ \forall m.\ Ord\ m \wedge P\ m \implies n \leq m$

by (*metis Ord-minimal assms*)

thus *?thesis*

by (*metis (lifting) Least-equality*)

qed

3.3 Rank Function

definition $rank :: hf \Rightarrow hf$

where $rank\ x = (LEAST\ n.\ Ord\ n \wedge x \in Vset\ (succ\ n))$

lemma [*simp*]: $rank\ 0 = 0$

by (*simp add: rank-def (metis (lifting) HPow-iff Least-equality Ord-0 Vset-succ zero-le)*)

lemma *in-Vset-rank*: $a \in Vset(succ(rank\ a))$

proof –

from *Vset-universal [of a]*

obtain na **where** $na: Ord\ na\ a \in Vset\ (succ\ na)$

by (*metis Ord-Union Ord-in-Ord Ord-pred Vset-0 hempty-iff*)

thus *?thesis*

by (*unfold rank-def (rule OrdLeastI)*)

qed

lemma *Ord-rank* [*simp*]: $Ord\ (rank\ a)$

by (*metis Ord-succ-iff Vset-non hemptyE in-Vset-rank*)

lemma *le-Vset-rank*: $a \leq Vset(rank\ a)$

by (*metis HPow-iff Ord-succ-iff Vset-non Vset-succ hemptyE in-Vset-rank*)

lemma *VsetI*: $succ(rank\ a) \leq k \implies Ord\ k \implies a \in Vset\ k$

by (*metis Vset-mono hsubsetCE in-Vset-rank*)

lemma *Vset-succ-rank-le*: $Ord\ k \implies a \in Vset\ (succ\ k) \implies rank\ a \leq k$

by (*unfold rank-def (rule OrdLeast-le)*)

lemma *Vset-rank-lt*: **assumes** $a: a \in Vset\ k$ **shows** $rank\ a < k$

proof –

{ **assume** $k: Ord\ k$

hence *?thesis*

proof (*cases k rule: Ord-cases*)

case 0 **thus** *?thesis using a*

```

      by simp
    next
      case (succ l) thus ?thesis using a
        by (metis Ord-lt-succ-iff-le Ord-succ-iff Vset-non Vset-succ-rank-le emptyE
in-Vset-rank)
      qed
    }
  thus ?thesis using a
    by (metis Vset-non emptyE)
qed

```

Theorem 4.5

```

theorem rank-lt:  $a \in b \implies \text{rank}(a) < \text{rank}(b)$ 
  by (metis Vset-rank-lt hsubsetD le-Vset-rank)

```

```

lemma rank-mono:  $x \leq y \implies \text{rank } x \leq \text{rank } y$ 
  by (metis HPow-iff Ord-rank Vset-succ Vset-succ-rank-le dual-order.trans le-Vset-rank)

```

```

lemma rank-sup [simp]:  $\text{rank } (a \sqcup b) = \text{rank } a \sqcup \text{rank } b$ 

```

```

proof (rule antisym)

```

```

  have o: Ord (rank a  $\sqcup$  rank b)

```

```

    by simp

```

```

  have a  $\leq$  Vset (rank a  $\sqcup$  rank b)  $\wedge$  b  $\leq$  Vset (rank a  $\sqcup$  rank b)

```

```

    by (metis le-Vset-rank order-trans Vset-mono sup-ge1 sup-ge2 o)

```

```

  thus rank (a  $\sqcup$  b)  $\leq$  rank a  $\sqcup$  rank b

```

```

    using Vset-succ-rank-le by auto

```

```

next

```

```

  show rank a  $\sqcup$  rank b  $\leq$  rank (a  $\sqcup$  b)

```

```

    by (metis le-supI le-supI1 le-supI2 order-eq-refl rank-mono)

```

```

qed

```

```

lemma rank-singleton [simp]:  $\text{rank } \{a\} = \text{succ}(\text{rank } a)$ 

```

```

proof –

```

```

  have oba: Ord (succ (rank a))

```

```

    by simp

```

```

  show ?thesis

```

```

    proof (rule antisym)

```

```

      show rank  $\{a\} \leq$  succ (rank a)

```

```

      by (metis Vset-succ-rank-le HPow-iff Vset-succ in-Vset-rank less-eq-insert1-iff
oba zero-le)

```

```

    next

```

```

      show succ (rank a)  $\leq$  rank  $\{a\}$ 

```

```

      by (metis Ord-linear-le Ord-lt-succ-iff-le rank-lt Ord-rank hmem-hinsert
less-le-not-le oba)

```

```

    qed

```

```

qed

```

```

lemma rank-hinsert [simp]:  $\text{rank } (b \triangleleft a) = \text{rank } b \sqcup \text{succ}(\text{rank } a)$ 

```

```

  by (metis hinsert-eq-sup rank-singleton rank-sup)

```

Definition 4.6. The transitive closure of x is the minimal transitive set y such that $x \leq y$.

3.4 Epsilon Closure

definition

$eclose \quad :: \text{ hf } \Rightarrow \text{ hf } \text{ where}$
 $eclose \ X = \sqcap \{ Y \in \text{HPow}(\text{Vset}(\text{rank } X)). \text{Transset } Y \wedge X \leq Y \}$

lemma *eclose-facts:*

shows *Transset-eclose:* $\text{Transset}(eclose\ X)$
and *le-eclose:* $X \leq eclose\ X$

proof –

have *nz:* $\{ Y \in \text{HPow}(\text{Vset}(\text{rank } X)). \text{Transset } Y \wedge X \leq Y \} \neq 0$
by (*simp add: eclose-def hempty-iff*) (*metis Ord-rank Vset-Transset le-Vset-rank order-refl*)
show $\text{Transset}(eclose\ X) \ X \leq eclose\ X$ **using** *HInter-iff [OF nz]*
by (*auto simp: eclose-def Transset-def*)
qed

lemma *eclose-minimal:*

assumes $Y: \text{Transset } Y \ X \leq Y$ **shows** $eclose\ X \leq Y$

proof –

have $\{ Y \in \text{HPow}(\text{Vset}(\text{rank } X)). \text{Transset } Y \wedge X \leq Y \} \neq 0$
by (*simp add: eclose-def hempty-iff*) (*metis Ord-rank Vset-Transset le-Vset-rank order-refl*)
moreover **have** $\text{Transset}(Y \sqcap \text{Vset}(\text{rank } X))$
by (*metis Ord-rank Transset-inf Vset-Transset Y(1)*)
moreover **have** $X \leq Y \sqcap \text{Vset}(\text{rank } X)$
by (*metis Y(2) le-Vset-rank le-inf-iff*)
ultimately **show** $eclose\ X \leq Y$
apply (*clarsimp simp: eclose-def*)
apply (*metis hinter-iff le-inf-iff order-refl*)
done
qed

lemma *eclose-0 [simp]:* $eclose\ 0 = 0$

by (*metis Ord-0 Vset-0 Vset-Transset eclose-minimal less-eq-hempty*)

lemma *eclose-sup [simp]:* $eclose(a \sqcup b) = eclose\ a \sqcup eclose\ b$

proof (*rule order-antisym*)

show $eclose(a \sqcup b) \leq eclose\ a \sqcup eclose\ b$

by (*metis Transset-eclose Transset-sup eclose-minimal le-eclose sup-mono*)

next

show $eclose\ a \sqcup eclose\ b \leq eclose(a \sqcup b)$

by (*metis Transset-eclose eclose-minimal le-eclose le-sup-iff*)

qed

lemma *eclose-singleton* [simp]: $\text{eclose } \{a\} = (\text{eclose } a) \triangleleft a$
proof (*rule order-antisym*)
 show $\text{eclose } \{a\} \leq \text{eclose } a \triangleleft a$
 by (*metis eclose-minimal Transset-eclose Transset-hinsert*
 le-eclose less-eq-insert1-iff order-refl zero-le)
next
 show $\text{eclose } a \triangleleft a \leq \text{eclose } \{a\}$
 by (*metis Transset-def Transset-eclose eclose-minimal le-eclose less-eq-insert1-iff*)
qed

lemma *eclose-hinsert* [simp]: $\text{eclose } (b \triangleleft a) = \text{eclose } b \sqcup (\text{eclose } a \triangleleft a)$
by (*metis eclose-singleton eclose-sup hinsert-eq-sup*)

lemma *eclose-succ* [simp]: $\text{eclose } (\text{succ } a) = \text{eclose } a \triangleleft a$
by (*auto simp: succ-def*)

lemma *fst-in-eclose* [simp]: $x \in \text{eclose } \langle x, y \rangle$
by (*metis eclose-hinsert hmem-hinsert hpair-def hunion-iff*)

lemma *snd-in-eclose* [simp]: $y \in \text{eclose } \langle x, y \rangle$
by (*metis eclose-hinsert hmem-hinsert hpair-def hunion-iff*)

Theorem 4.7. $\text{rank}(x) = \text{rank}(\text{cl}(x))$.

lemma *rank-eclose* [simp]: $\text{rank } (\text{eclose } x) = \text{rank } x$
proof (*induct x rule: hf-induct*)
 case 0 thus ?case by simp
next
 case (*hinsert a b*) **thus ?case**
 by simp (*metis hinsert-eq-sup succ-def sup.left-idem*)
qed

3.5 Epsilon-Recursion

Theorem 4.9. Definition of a function by recursion on rank.

lemma *hmem-induct* [*case-names step*]:
 assumes *ih*: $\bigwedge x. (\bigwedge y. y \in x \implies P y) \implies P x$ **shows** $P x$
proof –
 have $\bigwedge y. y \in x \implies P y$
 proof (*induct x rule: hf-induct*)
 case 0 thus ?case by simp
 next
 case (*hinsert a b*) **thus ?case**
 by (*metis assms hmem-hinsert*)
qed
thus ?thesis by (*metis ih*)
qed

definition

hmem-rel :: (*hf* * *hf*) set **where**
hmem-rel = trancl {(*x,y*). *x* ∈ *y*}

lemma *wf-hmem-rel*: wf *hmem-rel*
by (metis *hmem-induct hmem-rel-def wfPUNIVI wfP-def wf-trancl*)

lemma *hmem-eclose-le*: $y \in x \implies \text{eclose } y \leq \text{eclose } x$
by (metis *Transset-def Transset-eclose eclose-minimal hsubsetD le-eclose*)

lemma *hmem-rel-iff-hmem-eclose*: $(x,y) \in \text{hmem-rel} \iff x \in \text{eclose } y$

proof (unfold *hmem-rel-def*, rule *iffI*)
assume $(x, y) \in \text{trancl } \{(x, y). x \in y\}$
thus $x \in \text{eclose } y$
proof (induct rule: *trancl-induct*)
case (*base y*) **thus** ?*case*
by (metis *hsubsetCE le-eclose mem-Collect-eq split-conv*)
next
case (*step y z*) **thus** ?*case*
by (metis *hmem-eclose-le hsubsetD mem-Collect-eq split-conv*)
qed

next
have *Transset* { $x \in \text{eclose } y. (x, y) \in \text{hmem-rel}$ } **using** *Transset-eclose*
by (auto simp: *Transset-def hmem-rel-def intro: trancl-trans*)
hence $\text{eclose } y \leq \{x \in \text{eclose } y. (x, y) \in \text{hmem-rel}\}$
by (rule *eclose-minimal*) (auto simp: *le-HCollect-iff le-eclose hmem-rel-def*)
moreover assume $x \in \text{eclose } y$
ultimately show $(x, y) \in \text{trancl } \{(x, y). x \in y\}$
by (metis *HCollect-iff hmem-rel-def hsubsetD*)
qed

definition *hmemrec* :: $((hf \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow hf \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow hf \Rightarrow 'a$ **where**
hmemrec *G* $\equiv \text{wfrec } \text{hmem-rel } G$

definition *ecut* :: $(hf \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow hf \Rightarrow hf \Rightarrow 'a$ **where**
ecut *f* *x* $\equiv (\lambda y. \text{if } y \in \text{eclose } x \text{ then } f y \text{ else undefined})$

lemma *hmemrec*: *hmemrec* *G* *a* = *G* (*ecut* (*hmemrec* *G*) *a*) *a*
by (simp add: *cut-def ecut-def hmem-rel-iff-hmem-eclose def-wfrec [OF hmem-rec-def wf-hmem-rel]*)

This form avoids giant explosions in proofs.

lemma *def-hmemrec*: $f \equiv \text{hmemrec } G \implies f a = G (\text{ecut } (\text{hmemrec } G) a) a$
by (metis *hmemrec*)

lemma *ecut-apply*: $y \in \text{eclose } x \implies \text{ecut } f x y = f y$
by (metis *ecut-def*)

lemma *RepFun-ecut*: $y \leq z \implies \text{RepFun } y (\text{ecut } f z) = \text{RepFun } y f$
by (meson *RepFun-cong ecut-apply hsubsetCE le-eclose*)

Now, a stronger induction rule, for the transitive closure of membership

```

lemma hmem-rel-induct [case-names step]:
  assumes ih:  $\bigwedge x. (\bigwedge y. (y,x) \in \text{hmem-rel} \implies P y) \implies P x$  shows  $P x$ 
proof -
  have  $\bigwedge y. (y,x) \in \text{hmem-rel} \implies P y$ 
  proof (induct x rule: hf-induct)
    case 0 thus ?case
      by (metis eclose-0 hmem-empty hmem-rel-iff-hmem-eclose)
  next
    case (hinsert a b)
    thus ?case
      by (metis assms eclose-hinsert hmem-hinsert hmem-rel-iff-hmem-eclose hunion-iff)
  qed
  thus ?thesis by (metis assms)
qed

lemma rank-HUnion-less:  $x \neq 0 \implies \text{rank} (\bigsqcup x) < \text{rank} x$ 
proof (induction x rule: hf-induct)
  case 0
  then show ?case by auto
next
  case (hinsert x y)
  then show ?case
    apply (clarsimp simp: Ord-lt-succ-iff-le less-supI2)
    by (metis HUnion-empty Ord-lt-succ-iff-le Ord-rank hunion-empty-right less-supI1 less-supI2 rank-sup sup.cobounded2)
qed

corollary Sup-ne:  $x \neq 0 \implies \bigsqcup x \neq x$ 
  by (metis less-irrefl rank-HUnion-less)

end

```

Chapter 4

An Application: Finite Automata

```
theory Finite-Automata imports Ordinal  
begin
```

The point of this example is that the HF sets are closed under disjoint sums and Cartesian products, allowing the theory of finite state machines to be developed without issues of polymorphism or any tricky encodings of states.

```
record 'a fsm = states :: hf  
          init :: hf  
          final :: hf  
          next :: hf  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  hf  $\Rightarrow$  bool
```

```
inductive reaches :: ['a fsm, hf, 'a list, hf]  $\Rightarrow$  bool
```

```
where
```

```
  Nil: st  $\in$  states fsm  $\implies$  reaches fsm st [] st  
  | Cons: [next fsm st x st''; reaches fsm st'' xs st'; st  $\in$  states fsm]  $\implies$  reaches  
  fsm st (x#xs) st'
```

```
declare reaches.intros [intro]
```

```
inductive-simps reaches-Nil [simp]: reaches fsm st [] st'
```

```
inductive-simps reaches-Cons [simp]: reaches fsm st (x#xs) st'
```

```
lemma reaches-imp-states: reaches fsm st xs st'  $\implies$  st  $\in$  states fsm  $\wedge$  st'  $\in$  states  
fsm
```

```
  by (induct xs arbitrary: st st', auto)
```

```
lemma reaches-append-iff:
```

```
  reaches fsm st (xs@ys) st'  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\exists$  st''. reaches fsm st xs st''  $\wedge$  reaches fsm st''  
ys st')
```

```
  by (induct xs arbitrary: ys st st') (auto simp: reaches-imp-states)
```

```
definition accepts :: 'a fsm  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
```


$accepts\ fsm\ xs \equiv \exists st\ st'.\ reaches\ fsm\ st\ xs\ st' \wedge st \in init\ fsm \wedge st' \in final\ fsm$

definition $regular :: 'a\ list\ set \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
 $regular\ S \equiv \exists fsm.\ S = \{xs.\ accepts\ fsm\ xs\}$

definition $Null$ **where**
 $Null = (\states = 0, init = 0, final = 0, next = \lambda st\ x\ st'.\ False)$

theorem $regular-empty$: $regular\ \{\}$
by ($auto\ simp$: $regular-def\ accepts-def$) ($metis\ hempty-iff_simps(2)$)

abbreviation $NullStr$ **where**
 $NullStr \equiv (\states = 1, init = 1, final = 1, next = \lambda st\ x\ st'.\ False)$

theorem $regular-emptystr$: $regular\ \{\}\}$
proof –
have $\bigwedge x::'a\ list.\ reaches\ NullStr\ 0\ x\ 0 \Longrightarrow x = []$
using $reaches.simps$ **by** $fastforce$
then show $?thesis$
unfolding $regular-def\ accepts-def$
by ($rule-tac\ x = NullStr\ in\ exI$) $auto$
qed

abbreviation $SingStr$ **where**
 $SingStr\ a \equiv (\states = \{0, 1\}, init = \{0\}, final = \{1\}, next = \lambda st\ x\ st'.\ st=0 \wedge x=a \wedge st'=1)$

theorem $regular-singstr$: $regular\ \{[a]\}$
proof –
have $\bigwedge x::'a\ list.\ reaches\ (SingStr\ a)\ 0\ x\ 1 \Longrightarrow x = [a]$
by ($smt\ (verit, best)\ one-neq-zero\ reaches.simps\ select-convs(4)$)
then show $?thesis$
unfolding $regular-def\ accepts-def$
by ($rule-tac\ x = SingStr\ a\ in\ exI$) $auto$
qed

definition $Reverse$ **where**
 $Reverse\ fsm = (\states = states\ fsm, init = final\ fsm, final = init\ fsm, next = \lambda st\ x\ st'.\ next\ fsm\ st'\ x\ st)$

lemma $Reverse-Reverse-ident$ [$simp$]: $Reverse\ (Reverse\ fsm) = fsm$
by ($simp\ add$: $Reverse-def$)

lemma $reaches-Reverse-iff$ [$simp$]:
 $reaches\ (Reverse\ fsm)\ st\ (rev\ xs)\ st' \longleftrightarrow reaches\ fsm\ st'\ xs\ st$
by ($induct\ xs\ arbitrary$: $st\ st'$) ($auto\ simp\ add$: $Reverse-def\ reaches-append-iff\ reaches-imp-states$)

lemma $reaches-Reverse-iff2$ [$simp$]:

$reaches (Reverse\ fsm)\ st'\ xs\ st \longleftrightarrow reaches\ fsm\ st\ (rev\ xs)\ st'$
by (*metis reaches-Reverse-iff rev-rev-ident*)

lemma [*simp*]: $init (Reverse\ fsm) = final\ fsm$
by (*simp add: Reverse-def*)

lemma [*simp*]: $final (Reverse\ fsm) = init\ fsm$
by (*simp add: Reverse-def*)

lemma *accepts-Reverse*: $rev\ \{xs.\ accepts\ fsm\ xs\} = \{xs.\ accepts\ (Reverse\ fsm)\ xs\}$
by (*fastforce simp: accepts-def image-iff*)

theorem *regular-rev*: $regular\ S \implies regular\ (rev\ \ 'S)$
by (*metis accepts-Reverse regular-def*)

definition *Times where*

$Times\ fsm1\ fsm2 = (\{states = states\ fsm1 * states\ fsm2,$
 $init = init\ fsm1 * init\ fsm2,$
 $final = final\ fsm1 * final\ fsm2,$
 $next = \lambda st\ x\ st'. (\exists st1\ st2\ st1'\ st2'. st = \langle st1, st2 \rangle \wedge st' =$
 $\langle st1', st2' \rangle \wedge$
 $next\ fsm1\ st1\ x\ st1' \wedge next\ fsm2\ st2\ x\ st2')\})$

lemma *states-Times* [*simp*]: $states (Times\ fsm1\ fsm2) = states\ fsm1 * states\ fsm2$
by (*simp add: Times-def*)

lemma *init-Times* [*simp*]: $init (Times\ fsm1\ fsm2) = init\ fsm1 * init\ fsm2$
by (*simp add: Times-def*)

lemma *final-Times* [*simp*]: $final (Times\ fsm1\ fsm2) = final\ fsm1 * final\ fsm2$
by (*simp add: Times-def*)

lemma *next-Times*: $next (Times\ fsm1\ fsm2)\ \langle st1, st2 \rangle\ x\ st' \longleftrightarrow$
 $(\exists st1'\ st2'. st' = \langle st1', st2' \rangle \wedge next\ fsm1\ st1\ x\ st1' \wedge next\ fsm2\ st2\ x\ st2')$
by (*simp add: Times-def*)

lemma *reaches-Times-iff* [*simp*]:
 $reaches (Times\ fsm1\ fsm2)\ \langle st1, st2 \rangle\ xs\ \langle st1', st2' \rangle \longleftrightarrow$
 $reaches\ fsm1\ st1\ xs\ st1' \wedge reaches\ fsm2\ st2\ xs\ st2'$

proof (*induction xs arbitrary: st1 st2 st1' st2'*)

case *Nil*

then show *?case by auto*

next

case (*Cons a xs*)

then show *?case*

by (*force simp add: next-Times Times-def reaches.Cons*)

qed

lemma *accepts-Times-iff* [*simp*]:

$\text{accepts } (\text{Times fsm1 fsm2}) \text{ xs} \longleftrightarrow \text{accepts fsm1 xs} \wedge \text{accepts fsm2 xs}$

by (*force simp add: accepts-def*)

theorem *regular-Int*:

assumes *S*: *regular S* **and** *T*: *regular T* **shows** *regular (S ∩ T)*

proof –

obtain *fsmS fsmT* **where** $S = \{xs. \text{accepts fsmS xs}\}$ $T = \{xs. \text{accepts fsmT xs}\}$
using *S T*

by (*auto simp: regular-def*)

hence $S \cap T = \{xs. \text{accepts } (\text{Times fsmS fsmT}) \text{ xs}\}$

by (*auto simp: accepts-Times-iff [of fsmS fsmT]*)

thus *?thesis*

by (*metis regular-def*)

qed

definition *Plus* **where**

$\text{Plus fsm1 fsm2} = (\text{states} = \text{states fsm1} + \text{states fsm2},$

$\text{init} = \text{init fsm1} + \text{init fsm2},$

$\text{final} = \text{final fsm1} + \text{final fsm2},$

$\text{next} = \lambda st \ x \ st'. (\exists st1 \ st1'. st = \text{Inl } st1 \wedge st' = \text{Inl } st1' \wedge \text{next}$

$\text{fsm1 } st1 \ x \ st1') \vee$

$(\exists st2 \ st2'. st = \text{Inr } st2 \wedge st' = \text{Inr } st2' \wedge \text{next}$

$\text{fsm2 } st2 \ x \ st2'))$

lemma *states-Plus* [*simp*]: $\text{states } (\text{Plus fsm1 fsm2}) = \text{states fsm1} + \text{states fsm2}$

by (*simp add: Plus-def*)

lemma *init-Plus* [*simp*]: $\text{init } (\text{Plus fsm1 fsm2}) = \text{init fsm1} + \text{init fsm2}$

by (*simp add: Plus-def*)

lemma *final-Plus* [*simp*]: $\text{final } (\text{Plus fsm1 fsm2}) = \text{final fsm1} + \text{final fsm2}$

by (*simp add: Plus-def*)

lemma *next-Plus1*: $\text{next } (\text{Plus fsm1 fsm2}) (\text{Inl } st1) \ x \ st' \longleftrightarrow (\exists st1'. st' = \text{Inl } st1' \wedge \text{next fsm1 } st1 \ x \ st1')$

by (*simp add: Plus-def*)

lemma *next-Plus2*: $\text{next } (\text{Plus fsm1 fsm2}) (\text{Inr } st2) \ x \ st' \longleftrightarrow (\exists st2'. st' = \text{Inr } st2' \wedge \text{next fsm2 } st2 \ x \ st2')$

by (*simp add: Plus-def*)

lemma *reaches-Plus-iff1* [*simp*]:

$\text{reaches } (\text{Plus fsm1 fsm2}) (\text{Inl } st1) \ xs \ st' \longleftrightarrow$

$(\exists st1'. st' = \text{Inl } st1' \wedge \text{reaches fsm1 } st1 \ xs \ st1')$

proof (*induction xs arbitrary: st1*)

case *Nil*

then show *?case* **by** *auto*

next

case (*Cons a xs*)
then show *?case*
 by (*force simp add: next-Plus1 reaches.Cons*)
qed

lemma *reaches-Plus-iff2 [simp]*:
 $reaches (Plus fsm1 fsm2) (Inr st2) xs st' \longleftrightarrow$
 $(\exists st2'. st' = Inr st2' \wedge reaches fsm2 st2 xs st2')$
proof (*induction xs arbitrary: st2*)

case *Nil*
then show *?case by auto*
next
case (*Cons a xs*)
then show *?case by (force simp add: next-Plus2 reaches.Cons)*
qed

lemma *reaches-Plus-iff [simp]*:
 $reaches (Plus fsm1 fsm2) st xs st' \longleftrightarrow$
 $(\exists st1 st1'. st = Inl st1 \wedge st' = Inl st1' \wedge reaches fsm1 st1 xs st1') \vee$
 $(\exists st2 st2'. st = Inr st2 \wedge st' = Inr st2' \wedge reaches fsm2 st2 xs st2')$
proof (*induction xs arbitrary: st st'*)

case *Nil*
then show *?case by auto*
next
case (*Cons a xs*)
then show *?case*
 by (*smt (verit) Plus-def list.simps(3) reaches.simps reaches-Plus-iff1 reaches-Plus-iff2*
select-convs(4))
qed

lemma *accepts-Plus-iff [simp]*:
 $accepts (Plus fsm1 fsm2) xs \longleftrightarrow accepts fsm1 xs \vee accepts fsm2 xs$
by (*auto simp: accepts-def (metis sum-iff)*)

lemma *regular-Un*:
assumes *S: regular S and T: regular T shows regular (S \cup T)*
proof –
 obtain *fsmS fsmT where S = {xs. accepts fsmS xs} T = {xs. accepts fsmT xs}*
using *S T*
 by (*auto simp: regular-def*)
 hence $S \cup T = \{xs. accepts (Plus fsmS fsmT) xs\}$
 by (*auto simp: accepts-Plus-iff [of fsmS fsmT]*)
 thus *?thesis*
 by (*metis regular-def*)
qed

end
theory *Finitary*
imports *Ordinal*

```

begin

class finitary =
  fixes hf-of :: 'a ⇒ hf
  assumes inj: inj hf-of
begin
  lemma hf-of-eq-iff [simp]: hf-of x = hf-of y ⟷ x=y
    using inj by (auto simp: inj-on-def)
end

instantiation unit :: finitary
begin
  definition hf-of-unit-def: hf-of (u::unit) ≡ 0
  instance
    by intro-classes (auto simp: inj-on-def hf-of-unit-def)
end

instantiation bool :: finitary
begin
  definition hf-of-bool-def: hf-of b ≡ if b then 1 else 0
  instance
    by intro-classes (auto simp: inj-on-def hf-of-bool-def)
end

instantiation nat :: finitary
begin
  definition hf-of-nat-def: hf-of ≡ ord-of
  instance
    by intro-classes (auto simp: inj-on-def hf-of-nat-def)
end

instantiation int :: finitary
begin
  definition hf-of-int-def:
    hf-of i ≡ if i ≥ (0::int) then ⟨0, hf-of (nat i)⟩ else ⟨1, hf-of (nat (-i))⟩
  instance
    by intro-classes (auto simp: inj-on-def hf-of-int-def)
end

Strings are char lists, and are not considered separately.

instantiation char :: finitary
begin
  definition hf-of-char-def:
    hf-of x ≡ hf-of (of-char x :: nat)
  instance
    by standard (auto simp: inj-on-def hf-of-char-def)
end

instantiation prod :: (finitary,finitary) finitary

```

```

begin
  definition hf-of-prod-def:
    hf-of  $\equiv \lambda(x,y). \langle hf-of\ x, hf-of\ y \rangle$ 
  instance
    by intro-classes (auto simp: inj-on-def hf-of-prod-def)
end

instantiation sum :: (finitary,finitary) finitary
begin
  definition hf-of-sum-def:
    hf-of  $\equiv case-sum\ (HF.Inl\ o\ hf-of)\ (HF.Inr\ o\ hf-of)$ 
  instance
    by intro-classes (auto simp: inj-on-def hf-of-sum-def split: sum.split-asm)
end

instantiation option :: (finitary) finitary
begin
  definition hf-of-option-def:
    hf-of  $\equiv case-option\ 0\ (\lambda x. \{hf-of\ x\})$ 
  instance
    by intro-classes (auto simp: inj-on-def hf-of-option-def split: option.split-asm)
end

instantiation list :: (finitary) finitary
begin
  primrec hf-of-list where
    hf-of-list Nil = 0
  | hf-of-list (x#xs) =  $\langle hf-of\ x, hf-of-list\ xs \rangle$ 

lemma [simp]: fixes x :: 'a list shows hf-of x = hf-of y  $\implies x = y$ 
proof (induction x arbitrary: y)
  case Nil
  then show ?case by (cases y) auto
next
  case (Cons a x)
  then show ?case by (cases y) auto
qed

instance
  by intro-classes (auto simp: inj-on-def)
end

end

```

Chapter 5

Addition, Sequences and their Concatenation

theory *OrdArith* imports *Rank*
begin

5.1 Generalised Addition — Also for Ordinals

Source: Laurence Kirby, Addition and multiplication of sets *Math. Log.* Quart. 53, No. 1, 52-65 (2007) / DOI 10.1002/malq.200610026 <http://faculty.baruch.cuny.edu/lkirby/mlqarticlejan2007.pdf>

definition

$\text{hadd} \quad :: \text{hf} \Rightarrow \text{hf} \Rightarrow \text{hf} \quad (\text{infixl } @+ \ 65) \quad \text{where}$
 $\text{hadd } x \equiv \text{hmemrec } (\lambda f z. x \sqcup \text{RepFun } z f)$

lemma *hadd*: $x @+ y = x \sqcup \text{RepFun } y (\lambda z. x @+ z)$
by (*metis def-hmemrec RepFun-ecut hadd-def order-refl*)

lemma *hmem-hadd-E*:

assumes $l: l \in x @+ y$
obtains $l \in x \mid z$ **where** $z \in y \ l = x @+ z$
using l **by** (*auto simp: hadd [of x y]*)

lemma *hadd-0-right* [*simp*]: $x @+ 0 = x$
by (*subst hadd*) *simp*

lemma *hadd-hinsert-right*: $x @+ \text{hinsert } y z = \text{hinsert } (x @+ y) (x @+ z)$
by (*metis hadd hunion-hinsert-right RepFun-hinsert*)

lemma *hadd-succ-right* [*simp*]: $x @+ \text{succ } y = \text{succ } (x @+ y)$
by (*metis hadd-hinsert-right succ-def*)

lemma *not-add-less-right*: $\neg (x @+ y < x)$
proof (*induction y*)

case (2 y1 y2)
then show ?case
 using hadd less-supI1 order-less-le **by** blast
qed auto

lemma not-add-mem-right: $\neg (x @+ y \in x)$
by (metis hadd hmem-not-refl hunion-iff)

lemma hadd-0-left [simp]: $0 @+ x = x$
by (induct x) (auto simp: hadd-hinsert-right)

lemma hadd-succ-left [simp]: $\text{Ord } y \implies \text{succ } x @+ y = \text{succ } (x @+ y)$
by (induct y rule: Ord-induct2) auto

lemma hadd-assoc: $(x @+ y) @+ z = x @+ (y @+ z)$
by (induct z) (auto simp: hadd-hinsert-right)

lemma RepFun-hadd-disjoint: $x \sqcap \text{RepFun } y ((@+) x) = 0$
by (metis hf-equalityI RepFun-iff hinter-iff not-add-mem-right hmem-hempty)

5.1.1 Cancellation laws for addition

lemma Rep-le-Cancel: $x \sqcup \text{RepFun } y ((@+) x) \leq x \sqcup \text{RepFun } z ((@+) x)$
 $\implies \text{RepFun } y ((@+) x) \leq \text{RepFun } z ((@+) x)$
by (auto simp add: not-add-mem-right)

lemma hadd-cancel-right [simp]: $x @+ y = x @+ z \longleftrightarrow y = z$

proof (induct y arbitrary: z rule: hmem-induct)

case (step y z) **show** ?case

proof auto

assume eq: $x @+ y = x @+ z$

hence $\text{RepFun } y ((@+) x) = \text{RepFun } z ((@+) x)$

by (metis hadd Rep-le-Cancel order-antisym order-refl)

thus $y = z$

by (metis hf-equalityI RepFun-iff step)

qed

qed

lemma RepFun-hadd-cancel: $\text{RepFun } y (\lambda z. x @+ z) = \text{RepFun } z (\lambda z. x @+ z)$
 $\longleftrightarrow y = z$
by (metis hadd hadd-cancel-right)

lemma hadd-hmem-cancel [simp]: $x @+ y \in x @+ z \longleftrightarrow y \in z$
by (metis RepFun-iff hadd hadd-cancel-right hunion-iff not-add-mem-right)

lemma ord-of-add: $\text{ord-of } (i+j) = \text{ord-of } i @+ \text{ord-of } j$
by (induct j) auto

lemma Ord-hadd: $\text{Ord } x \implies \text{Ord } y \implies \text{Ord } (x @+ y)$

by (induct x rule: Ord-induct2) auto

lemma *hmem-self-hadd* [simp]: $k1 \in k1 @+ k2 \longleftrightarrow 0 \in k2$
by (metis hadd-0-right hadd-hmem-cancel)

lemma *hadd-commute*: $Ord\ x \implies Ord\ y \implies x @+ y = y @+ x$
by (induct x rule: Ord-induct2) auto

lemma *hadd-cancel-left* [simp]: $Ord\ x \implies y @+ x = z @+ x \longleftrightarrow y=z$
by (induct x rule: Ord-induct2) auto

5.1.2 The predecessor function

definition *pred* :: $hf \Rightarrow hf$
where $pred\ x \equiv (THE\ y.\ succ\ y = x \vee x=0 \wedge y=0)$

lemma *pred-succ* [simp]: $pred\ (succ\ x) = x$
by (simp add: pred-def)

lemma *pred-0* [simp]: $pred\ 0 = 0$
by (simp add: pred-def)

lemma *succ-pred* [simp]: $Ord\ x \implies x \neq 0 \implies succ\ (pred\ x) = x$
by (metis Ord-cases pred-succ)

lemma *pred-mem* [simp]: $Ord\ x \implies x \neq 0 \implies pred\ x \in x$
by (metis succ-iff succ-pred)

lemma *Ord-pred* [simp]: $Ord\ x \implies Ord\ (pred\ x)$
by (metis Ord-in-Ord pred-0 pred-mem)

lemma *hadd-pred-right*: $Ord\ y \implies y \neq 0 \implies x @+ pred\ y = pred\ (x @+ y)$
by (metis hadd-succ-right pred-succ succ-pred)

lemma *Ord-pred-HUnion*: $Ord(k) \implies pred\ k = \bigsqcup k$
by (metis HUnion-hempty Ordinal.Ordinal-pred pred-0 pred-succ)

5.2 A Concatentation Operation for Sequences

definition *shift* :: $hf \Rightarrow hf \Rightarrow hf$
where $shift\ f\ delta = \{v . u \in f, \exists n\ y.\ u = \langle n, y \rangle \wedge v = \langle delta @+ n, y \rangle\}$

lemma *shiftD*: $x \in shift\ f\ delta \implies \exists u.\ u \in f \wedge x = \langle delta @+ hfst\ u, hsnd\ u \rangle$
by (auto simp: shift-def hsplit-def)

lemma *hmem-shift-iff*: $\langle m, y \rangle \in shift\ f\ delta \longleftrightarrow (\exists n.\ m = delta @+ n \wedge \langle n, y \rangle \in f)$
by (auto simp: shift-def hrelation-def is-hpair-def)

lemma *hmem-shift-add-iff* [*simp*]: $\langle \text{delta} @+ n, y \rangle \in \text{shift } f \text{ delta} \longleftrightarrow \langle n, y \rangle \in f$
by (*metis hadd-cancel-right hmem-shift-iff*)

lemma *hrelation-shift* [*simp*]: $\text{hrelation } (\text{shift } f \text{ delta})$
by (*auto simp: shift-def hrelation-def hsplit-def*)

lemma *app-shift* [*simp*]: $\text{app } (\text{shift } f \text{ k}) (k @+ j) = \text{app } f \text{ j}$
by (*simp add: app-def*)

lemma *hfunction-shift-iff* [*simp*]: $\text{hfunction } (\text{shift } f \text{ delta}) = \text{hfunction } f$
by (*auto simp: hfunction-def hmem-shift-iff*)

lemma *hdomain-shift-add*: $\text{hdomain } (\text{shift } f \text{ delta}) = \{\text{delta} @+ n \mid n \in \text{hdomain } f\}$
by (*rule hf-equalityI*) (*force simp add: hdomain-def hmem-shift-iff*)

lemma *hdomain-shift-disjoint*: $\text{delta} \sqcap \text{hdomain } (\text{shift } f \text{ delta}) = 0$
by (*simp add: RepFun-hadd-disjoint hdomain-shift-add*)

definition *seq-append* :: $hf \Rightarrow hf \Rightarrow hf \Rightarrow hf$
where $\text{seq-append } k \text{ f } g \equiv \text{hrestrict } f \text{ k} \sqcup \text{shift } g \text{ k}$

lemma *hrelation-seq-append* [*simp*]: $\text{hrelation } (\text{seq-append } k \text{ f } g)$
by (*simp add: seq-append-def*)

lemma *Seq-append*:
assumes $\text{Seq } s1 \text{ k1 } \text{Seq } s2 \text{ k2}$
shows $\text{Seq } (\text{seq-append } k1 \text{ s1 } s2) (k1 @+ k2)$
proof –
have $\text{hfunction } (\text{hrestrict } s1 \text{ k1} \sqcup \text{shift } s2 \text{ k1})$
using *assms*
by (*simp add: Ordinal.Seq-def hdomain-shift-disjoint hfunction-hunion hfunction-restr inf.absorb2*)
moreover
have $\bigwedge x. \llbracket x \in k1 @+ k2; x \notin \text{hdomain } (\text{shift } s2 \text{ k1}) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow x \in \text{hdomain } s1 \wedge x \in k1$
by (*metis Ordinal.Seq-def RepFun-iff assms hdomain-shift-add hmem-hadd-E hsubsetCE*)
ultimately show *?thesis*
by (*auto simp: Seq-def seq-append-def*)
qed

lemma *app-hunion1*: $x \notin \text{hdomain } g \Longrightarrow \text{app } (f \sqcup g) \text{ x} = \text{app } f \text{ x}$
by (*auto simp: app-def*) (*metis hdomainI*)

lemma *app-hunion2*: $x \notin \text{hdomain } f \Longrightarrow \text{app } (f \sqcup g) \text{ x} = \text{app } g \text{ x}$
by (*auto simp: app-def*) (*metis hdomainI*)

lemma *Seq-append-app1*: $\text{Seq } s \text{ k} \Longrightarrow l \in k \Longrightarrow \text{app } (\text{seq-append } k \text{ s } s') \text{ l} = \text{app } s \text{ l}$

l

by (*metis app-hrestrict app-hunion1 hdomain-shift-disjoint hemptyE hinter-iff seq-append-def*)

lemma *Seq-append-app2*: $Seq\ s1\ k1 \implies Seq\ s2\ k2 \implies l = k1\ @+ \ j \implies app\ (seq-append\ k1\ s1\ s2)\ l = app\ s2\ j$

by (*metis seq-append-def app-hunion2 app-shift hdomain-restr hinter-iff not-add-mem-right*)

5.3 Nonempty sequences indexed by ordinals

definition *OrdDom* **where**

$OrdDom\ r \equiv \forall x\ y. \langle x, y \rangle \in r \longrightarrow Ord\ x$

lemma *OrdDom-insf*: $[[OrdDom\ s; Ord\ k]] \implies OrdDom\ (insf\ s\ (succ\ k)\ y)$

by (*auto simp: insf-def OrdDom-def*)

lemma *OrdDom-hunion* [*simp*]: $OrdDom\ (s1\ \sqcup\ s2) \longleftrightarrow OrdDom\ s1 \wedge OrdDom\ s2$

by (*auto simp: OrdDom-def*)

lemma *OrdDom-hrestrict*: $OrdDom\ s \implies OrdDom\ (hrestrict\ s\ A)$

by (*auto simp: OrdDom-def*)

lemma *OrdDom-shift*: $[[OrdDom\ s; Ord\ k]] \implies OrdDom\ (shift\ s\ k)$

by (*auto simp: OrdDom-def shift-def Ord-hadd*)

A sequence of positive length ending with y

definition *LstSeq* :: $hf \Rightarrow hf \Rightarrow hf \Rightarrow bool$

where $LstSeq\ s\ k\ y \equiv Seq\ s\ (succ\ k) \wedge Ord\ k \wedge \langle k, y \rangle \in s \wedge OrdDom\ s$

lemma *LstSeq-imp-Seq-succ*: $LstSeq\ s\ k\ y \implies Seq\ s\ (succ\ k)$

by (*metis LstSeq-def*)

lemma *LstSeq-imp-Seq-same*: $LstSeq\ s\ k\ y \implies Seq\ s\ k$

by (*metis LstSeq-imp-Seq-succ Seq-succ-D*)

lemma *LstSeq-imp-Ord*: $LstSeq\ s\ k\ y \implies Ord\ k$

by (*metis LstSeq-def*)

lemma *LstSeq-trunc*: $LstSeq\ s\ k\ y \implies l \in k \implies LstSeq\ s\ l\ (app\ s\ l)$

by (*meson LstSeq-def Ord-in-Ord Seq-Ord-D Seq-iff-app Seq-succ-iff*)

lemma *LstSeq-insf*: $LstSeq\ s\ k\ z \implies LstSeq\ (insf\ s\ (succ\ k)\ y)\ (succ\ k)\ y$

using *LstSeq-def OrdDom-insf Seq-insf insf-def* **by** *force*

lemma *app-insf-LstSeq*: $LstSeq\ s\ k\ z \implies app\ (insf\ s\ (succ\ k)\ y)\ (succ\ k) = y$

by (*metis LstSeq-imp-Seq-succ app-insf-Seq*)

lemma *app-insf2-LstSeq*: $LstSeq\ s\ k\ z \implies k' \neq succ\ k \implies app\ (insf\ s\ (succ\ k)\ y)\ k' = app\ s\ k'$

by (*metis LstSeq-imp-Seq-succ app-insf2-Seq*)

lemma *app-insf-LstSeq-if*: $LstSeq\ s\ k\ z \implies app\ (insf\ s\ (succ\ k)\ y)\ k' = (if\ k' = succ\ k\ then\ y\ else\ app\ s\ k')$

by (*metis app-insf2-LstSeq app-insf-LstSeq*)

lemma *LstSeq-append-app1*:

$LstSeq\ s\ k\ y \implies l \in succ\ k \implies app\ (seq-append\ (succ\ k)\ s\ s')\ l = app\ s\ l$

by (*metis LstSeq-imp-Seq-succ Seq-append-app1*)

lemma *LstSeq-append-app2*:

$\llbracket LstSeq\ s1\ k1\ y1; LstSeq\ s2\ k2\ y2; l = succ\ k1\ @+ j \rrbracket$

$\implies app\ (seq-append\ (succ\ k1)\ s1\ s2)\ l = app\ s2\ j$

by (*metis LstSeq-imp-Seq-succ Seq-append-app2*)

lemma *Seq-append-pair*:

$\llbracket Seq\ s1\ k1; Seq\ s2\ (succ\ n); \langle n, y \rangle \in s2; Ord\ n \rrbracket \implies \langle k1\ @+ n, y \rangle \in (seq-append\ k1\ s1\ s2)$

by (*metis hmem-shift-add-iff hunion-iff seq-append-def*)

lemma *Seq-append-OrdDom*: $\llbracket Ord\ k; OrdDom\ s1; OrdDom\ s2 \rrbracket \implies OrdDom\ (seq-append\ k\ s1\ s2)$

by (*auto simp: seq-append-def OrdDom-hrestrict OrdDom-shift*)

lemma *LstSeq-append*:

$\llbracket LstSeq\ s1\ k1\ y1; LstSeq\ s2\ k2\ y2 \rrbracket \implies LstSeq\ (seq-append\ (succ\ k1)\ s1\ s2)\ (succ\ (k1\ @+ k2))\ y2$

using *LstSeq-def Ord-hadd Seq-append Seq-append-OrdDom Seq-append-pair* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *LstSeq-app [simp]*: $LstSeq\ s\ k\ y \implies app\ s\ k = y$

by (*metis LstSeq-def Seq-imp-eq-app*)

5.3.1 Sequence-building operators

definition *Builds* :: $(hf \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow (hf \Rightarrow hf \Rightarrow hf \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow hf \Rightarrow hf \Rightarrow bool$
where $Builds\ B\ C\ s\ l \equiv B\ (app\ s\ l) \vee (\exists m \in l. \exists n \in l. C\ (app\ s\ l)\ (app\ s\ m)\ (app\ s\ n))$

definition *BuildSeq* :: $(hf \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow (hf \Rightarrow hf \Rightarrow hf \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow hf \Rightarrow hf \Rightarrow hf \Rightarrow bool$

where $BuildSeq\ B\ C\ s\ k\ y \equiv LstSeq\ s\ k\ y \wedge (\forall l \in succ\ k. Builds\ B\ C\ s\ l)$

lemma *BuildSeqI*: $LstSeq\ s\ k\ y \implies (\bigwedge l. l \in succ\ k \implies Builds\ B\ C\ s\ l) \implies BuildSeq\ B\ C\ s\ k\ y$

by (*simp add: BuildSeq-def*)

lemma *BuildSeq-imp-LstSeq*: $BuildSeq\ B\ C\ s\ k\ y \implies LstSeq\ s\ k\ y$
by (*metis BuildSeq-def*)

lemma *BuildSeq-imp-Seq*: $BuildSeq\ B\ C\ s\ k\ y \implies Seq\ s\ (succ\ k)$
by (*metis LstSeq-imp-Seq-succ BuildSeq-imp-LstSeq*)

lemma *BuildSeq-conj-distrib*:
 $BuildSeq\ (\lambda x. B\ x \wedge P\ x)\ (\lambda x\ y\ z. C\ x\ y\ z \wedge P\ x)\ s\ k\ y \longleftrightarrow$
 $BuildSeq\ B\ C\ s\ k\ y \wedge (\forall l \in succ\ k. P\ (app\ s\ l))$
by (*auto simp: BuildSeq-def Builds-def*)

lemma *BuildSeq-mono*:
assumes $y: BuildSeq\ B\ C\ s\ k\ y$
and $B: \bigwedge x. B\ x \implies B'\ x$ **and** $C: \bigwedge x\ y\ z. C\ x\ y\ z \implies C'\ x\ y\ z$
shows $BuildSeq\ B'\ C'\ s\ k\ y$
using y
by (*auto simp: BuildSeq-def Builds-def intro!: B\ C*)

lemma *BuildSeq-trunc*:
assumes $b: BuildSeq\ B\ C\ s\ k\ y$
and $l: l \in k$
shows $BuildSeq\ B\ C\ s\ l\ (app\ s\ l)$
by (*smt (verit) BuildSeqI BuildSeq-def LstSeq-def LstSeq-trunc Ord-trans b hballE l succ-iff*)

5.3.2 Showing that Sequences can be Constructed

lemma *Buils-insf*: $Buils\ B\ C\ s\ l \implies LstSeq\ s\ k\ z \implies l \in succ\ k \implies Buils\ B\ C\ (insf\ s\ (succ\ k)\ y)\ l$
by (*auto simp: HBall-def hmem-not-refl Builds-def app-insf-LstSeq-if simp del: succ-iff*)
(metis hmem-not-sym)

lemma *BuildSeq-insf*:
assumes $b: BuildSeq\ B\ C\ s\ k\ z$
and $m: m \in succ\ k$
and $n: n \in succ\ k$
and $y: B\ y \vee C\ y\ (app\ s\ m)\ (app\ s\ n)$
shows $BuildSeq\ B\ C\ (insf\ s\ (succ\ k)\ y)\ (succ\ k)\ y$
proof (*rule BuildSeqI*)
show $LstSeq\ (insf\ s\ (succ\ k)\ y)\ (succ\ k)\ y$
by (*metis BuildSeq-imp-LstSeq LstSeq-insf b*)
next
fix l
assume $l: l \in succ\ (succ\ k)$
thus $Buils\ B\ C\ (insf\ s\ (succ\ k)\ y)\ l$
proof
assume $l: l = succ\ k$
have $B\ (app\ (insf\ s\ l\ y)\ l) \vee C\ (app\ (insf\ s\ l\ y)\ l)\ (app\ (insf\ s\ l\ y)\ m)\ (app$

```

(insf s l y) n)
  by (metis BuildSeq-imp-Seq app-insf-Seq-if b hmem-not-refl l m n y)
  thus Builds B C (insf s (succ k) y) l using m n
  by (auto simp: Builds-def l)
next
  assume l: l ∈ succ k
  thus Builds B C (insf s (succ k) y) l using b l
  by (metis hballE Builds-insf BuildSeq-def)
qed
qed

lemma BuildSeq-insf1:
  assumes b: BuildSeq B C s k z
  and y: B y
  shows BuildSeq B C (insf s (succ k) y) (succ k) y
  by (metis BuildSeq-insf b succ-iff y)

lemma BuildSeq-insf2:
  assumes b: BuildSeq B C s k z
  and m: m ∈ k
  and n: n ∈ k
  and y: C y (app s m) (app s n)
  shows BuildSeq B C (insf s (succ k) y) (succ k) y
  by (metis BuildSeq-insf b m n succ-iff y)

lemma BuildSeq-append:
  assumes s1: BuildSeq B C s1 k1 y1 and s2: BuildSeq B C s2 k2 y2
  shows BuildSeq B C (seq-append (succ k1) s1 s2) (succ (k1 @+ k2)) y2
  proof (rule BuildSeqI)
    show LstSeq (seq-append (succ k1) s1 s2) (succ (k1 @+ k2)) y2
      using assms
      by (metis BuildSeq-imp-LstSeq LstSeq-append)
  next
    fix l
    have s1L: LstSeq s1 k1 y1
    and s1BC:  $\bigwedge l. l \in \text{succ } k1 \implies \text{Builds } B C s1 l$ 
    and s2L: LstSeq s2 k2 y2
    and s2BC:  $\bigwedge l. l \in \text{succ } k2 \implies \text{Builds } B C s2 l$ 
      using s1 s2 by (auto simp: BuildSeq-def)
    assume l: l ∈ succ (succ (k1 @+ k2))
    hence l ∈ succ k1 @+ succ k2
      by (metis LstSeq-imp-Ord hadd-succ-left hadd-succ-right s2L)
    thus Builds B C (seq-append (succ k1) s1 s2) l
    proof (rule hmem-hadd-E)
      assume l1: l ∈ succ k1
      hence B (app s1 l)  $\vee$  ( $\exists m \in l. \exists n \in l. C (app s1 l) (app s1 m) (app s1 n)$ ) using
s1BC
      by (simp add: Builds-def)
      thus ?thesis

```

```

proof
  assume  $B (app\ s1\ l)$ 
  thus ?thesis
    by (metis Builds-def LstSeq-append-app1 l1 s1L)
next
  assume  $\exists m \in l. \exists n \in l. C (app\ s1\ l) (app\ s1\ m) (app\ s1\ n)$ 
  then obtain  $m\ n$  where  $mn: m \in l\ n \in l$  and  $C: C (app\ s1\ l) (app\ s1\ m)$ 
  ( $app\ s1\ n$ )
    by blast
  moreover have  $m \in succ\ k1\ n \in succ\ k1$ 
    by (metis LstSeq-def Ord-trans l1 mn s1L succ-iff)+
  ultimately have  $C (app (seq-append (succ\ k1) s1\ s2) l)$ 
    ( $app (seq-append (succ\ k1) s1\ s2) m$ )
    ( $app (seq-append (succ\ k1) s1\ s2) n$ )
    using  $s1L\ l1$ 
    by (simp add: LstSeq-append-app1)
  thus Builds  $B\ C (seq-append (succ\ k1) s1\ s2) l$  using  $mn$ 
    by (auto simp: Builds-def)
qed
next
fix  $z$ 
  assume  $z: z \in succ\ k2$  and  $l2: l = succ\ k1\ @+ z$ 
  hence  $B (app\ s2\ z) \vee (\exists m \in z. \exists n \in z. C (app\ s2\ z) (app\ s2\ m) (app\ s2\ n))$ 
using  $s2BC$ 
  by (simp add: Builds-def)
  thus ?thesis
proof
  assume  $B (app\ s2\ z)$ 
  thus ?thesis
    by (metis Builds-def LstSeq-append-app2 l2 s1L s2L)
next
  assume  $\exists m \in z. \exists n \in z. C (app\ s2\ z) (app\ s2\ m) (app\ s2\ n)$ 
  then obtain  $m\ n$  where  $mn: m \in z\ n \in z$  and  $C: C (app\ s2\ z) (app\ s2\ m)$ 
  ( $app\ s2\ n$ )
    by blast
  also have  $m \in succ\ k2\ n \in succ\ k2$  using  $mn$ 
    by (metis LstSeq-def Ord-trans z s2L succ-iff)+
  ultimately have  $C (app (seq-append (succ\ k1) s1\ s2) l)$ 
    ( $app (seq-append (succ\ k1) s1\ s2) (succ\ k1\ @+ m)$ )
    ( $app (seq-append (succ\ k1) s1\ s2) (succ\ k1\ @+ n)$ )
    using  $s1L\ s2L\ l2\ z$ 
    by (simp add: LstSeq-append-app2)
  thus Builds  $B\ C (seq-append (succ\ k1) s1\ s2) l$  using  $mn\ l2$ 
    by (auto simp: Builds-def HBall-def)
qed
qed
qed

```

lemma *BuildSeq-combine*:

assumes $b1: \text{BuildSeq } B \ C \ s1 \ k1 \ y1$ **and** $b2: \text{BuildSeq } B \ C \ s2 \ k2 \ y2$
and $y: C \ y \ y1 \ y2$
shows $\text{BuildSeq } B \ C \ (\text{insf } (\text{seq-append } (\text{succ } k1) \ s1 \ s2) \ (\text{succ } (\text{succ } (k1 \ @+ \ k2))))$
 $y \ (\text{succ } (\text{succ } (k1 \ @+ \ k2))) \ y$
proof –
have $k2: \text{Ord } k2$ **using** $b2$
by (*auto simp: BuildSeq-def LstSeq-def*)
show *?thesis*
proof (*rule BuildSeq-insf [where m=k1 and n=succ(k1@+k2)]*)
show $\text{BuildSeq } B \ C \ (\text{seq-append } (\text{succ } k1) \ s1 \ s2) \ (\text{succ } (k1 \ @+ \ k2)) \ y2$
by (*rule BuildSeq-append [OF b1 b2]*)
next
show $k1 \in \text{succ } (\text{succ } (k1 \ @+ \ k2))$ **using** $k2$
by (*metis hadd-0-right hmem-0-Ord hmem-self-hadd succ-iff*)
next
show $\text{succ } (k1 \ @+ \ k2) \in \text{succ } (\text{succ } (k1 \ @+ \ k2))$
by (*metis succ-iff*)
next
have [*simp*]: $\text{app } (\text{seq-append } (\text{succ } k1) \ s1 \ s2) \ k1 = y1$
by (*metis b1 BuildSeq-imp-LstSeq LstSeq-app LstSeq-append-app1 succ-iff*)
have [*simp*]: $\text{app } (\text{seq-append } (\text{succ } k1) \ s1 \ s2) \ (\text{succ } (k1 \ @+ \ k2)) = y2$
by (*metis b1 b2 k2 BuildSeq-imp-LstSeq LstSeq-app LstSeq-append-app2 hadd-succ-left*)
show $B \ y \vee$
 $C \ y \ (\text{app } (\text{seq-append } (\text{succ } k1) \ s1 \ s2) \ k1)$
 $(\text{app } (\text{seq-append } (\text{succ } k1) \ s1 \ s2) \ (\text{succ } (k1 \ @+ \ k2)))$
using y **by** *simp*
qed
qed

lemma *LstSeq-1*: $\text{LstSeq } \{\langle 0, y \rangle\} \ 0 \ y$
by (*auto simp: LstSeq-def One-hf-eq-succ Seq-ins OrdDom-def*)

lemma *BuildSeq-1*: $B \ y \implies \text{BuildSeq } B \ C \ \{\langle 0, y \rangle\} \ 0 \ y$
by (*auto simp: BuildSeq-def Builds-def LstSeq-1*)

lemma *BuildSeq-exI*: $B \ t \implies \exists s \ k. \text{BuildSeq } B \ C \ s \ k \ t$
by (*metis BuildSeq-1*)

5.3.3 Proving Properties of Given Sequences

lemma *BuildSeq-succ-E*:

assumes $s: \text{BuildSeq } B \ C \ s \ k \ y$

obtains $B \ y \mid m \ n$ **where** $m \in k \ n \in k \ C \ y \ (\text{app } s \ m) \ (\text{app } s \ n)$

proof –

have $Bs: \text{Builds } B \ C \ s \ k$ **and** $\text{apps}: \text{app } s \ k = y$ **using** s

by (*auto simp: BuildSeq-def*)

hence $B \ y \vee (\exists m \in k. \exists n \in k. C \ y \ (\text{app } s \ m) \ (\text{app } s \ n))$

by (*metis Builds-def apps Bs*)

thus *?thesis using that*
by *auto*
qed

lemma *BuildSeq-induct* [*consumes 1, case-names B C*]:

assumes *major: BuildSeq B C s k a*
and $B: \bigwedge x. B x \implies P x$
and $C: \bigwedge x y z. C x y z \implies P y \implies P z \implies P x$
shows $P a$

proof –

have *Ord k using assms*
by (*auto simp: BuildSeq-def LstSeq-def*)
hence $\bigwedge a s. BuildSeq B C s k a \implies P a$
by (*induction k rule: Ord-induct*) (*metis BuildSeq-trunc BuildSeq-succ-E B C*)
thus *?thesis*
by (*metis major*)

qed

definition *BuildSeq2* :: $[[hf, hf] \implies bool, [hf, hf, hf, hf, hf, hf] \implies bool, hf, hf, hf, hf] \implies bool$

where $BuildSeq2 B C s k y y' \equiv$
 $BuildSeq (\lambda p. \exists x x'. p = \langle x, x' \rangle \wedge B x x')$
 $(\lambda p q r. \exists x x' y y' z z'. p = \langle x, x' \rangle \wedge q = \langle y, y' \rangle \wedge r = \langle z, z' \rangle \wedge C x$
 $x' y y' z z')$
 $s k \langle y, y' \rangle$

lemma *BuildSeq2-combine*:

assumes $b1: BuildSeq2 B C s1 k1 y1 y1'$ **and** $b2: BuildSeq2 B C s2 k2 y2 y2'$
and $y: C y y' y1 y1' y2 y2'$
shows $BuildSeq2 B C (insf (seq-append (succ k1) s1 s2) (succ (succ (k1 @+ k2)))) \langle y, y' \rangle$
 $(succ (succ (k1 @+ k2))) y y'$
using *BuildSeq2-def BuildSeq-combine b1 b2 y by force*

lemma *BuildSeq2-1*: $B y y' \implies BuildSeq2 B C \{\langle 0, y, y' \rangle\} 0 y y'$

by (*auto simp: BuildSeq2-def BuildSeq-1*)

lemma *BuildSeq2-exI*: $B t t' \implies \exists s k. BuildSeq2 B C s k t t'$

by (*metis BuildSeq2-1*)

lemma *BuildSeq2-induct* [*consumes 1, case-names B C*]:

assumes *BuildSeq2 B C s k a a'*
and $B: \bigwedge x x'. B x x' \implies P x x'$
and $C: \bigwedge x x' y y' z z'. C x x' y y' z z' \implies P y y' \implies P z z' \implies P x x'$
shows $P a a'$
using *assms BuildSeq-induct* [**where** $P = \lambda \langle x, x' \rangle. P x x'$]
by (*smt (verit, del-insts) BuildSeq2-def hsplit*)

definition *BuildSeq3*

$:: [[hf, hf, hf] \Rightarrow bool, [hf, hf, hf, hf, hf, hf, hf, hf, hf] \Rightarrow bool, hf, hf, hf, hf, hf] \Rightarrow bool$

where $BuildSeq3\ B\ C\ s\ k\ y\ y'\ y'' \equiv$
 $BuildSeq\ (\lambda p. \exists x\ x'\ x''. p = \langle x, x', x'' \rangle \wedge B\ x\ x'\ x'')$
 $(\lambda p\ q\ r. \exists x\ x'\ x''\ y\ y'\ y''\ z\ z'\ z''.$
 $p = \langle x, x', x'' \rangle \wedge q = \langle y, y', y'' \rangle \wedge r = \langle z, z', z'' \rangle \wedge$
 $C\ x\ x'\ x''\ y\ y'\ y''\ z\ z'\ z'')$
 $s\ k\ \langle y, y', y'' \rangle$

lemma $BuildSeq3\ combine$:

assumes $b1: BuildSeq3\ B\ C\ s1\ k1\ y1\ y1'\ y1''$ **and** $b2: BuildSeq3\ B\ C\ s2\ k2\ y2\ y2'\ y2''$

and $y: C\ y\ y'\ y''\ y1\ y1'\ y1''\ y2\ y2'\ y2''$

shows $BuildSeq3\ B\ C\ (insf\ (seq\ append\ (succ\ k1)\ s1\ s2)\ (succ\ (succ\ (k1\ @+\ k2))))\ \langle y, y', y'' \rangle$
 $(succ\ (succ\ (k1\ @+\ k2)))\ y\ y'\ y''$

using $assms$

unfolding $BuildSeq3\ def$ **by** $(blast\ intro: BuildSeq3\ combine)$

lemma $BuildSeq3\ 1$: $B\ y\ y'\ y'' \implies BuildSeq3\ B\ C\ \{\langle 0, y, y', y'' \rangle\}\ 0\ y\ y'\ y''$

by $(auto\ simp: BuildSeq3\ def\ BuildSeq3\ 1)$

lemma $BuildSeq3\ exI$: $B\ t\ t'\ t'' \implies \exists s\ k. BuildSeq3\ B\ C\ s\ k\ t\ t'\ t''$

by $(metis\ BuildSeq3\ 1)$

lemma $BuildSeq3\ induct$ [$consumes\ 1$, $case\ names\ B\ C$]:

assumes $BuildSeq3\ B\ C\ s\ k\ a\ a''$

and $B: \bigwedge x\ x'\ x''. B\ x\ x'\ x'' \implies P\ x\ x'\ x''$

and $C: \bigwedge x\ x'\ x''\ y\ y'\ y''\ z\ z'\ z''. C\ x\ x'\ x''\ y\ y'\ y''\ z\ z'\ z'' \implies P\ y\ y'\ y'' \implies P\ z\ z'\ z'' \implies P\ x\ x'\ x''$

shows $P\ a\ a'\ a''$

using $assms\ BuildSeq3\ induct$ **where** $P = \lambda \langle x, x', x'' \rangle. P\ x\ x'\ x''$

by $(smt\ (verit, del\ insts)\ BuildSeq3\ def\ hsplit)$

5.4 A Unique Predecessor for every non-empty set

lemma $Rep\ hf\ 0$ [$simp$]: $Rep\ hf\ 0 = 0$

by $(metis\ Abs\ hf\ inverse\ HF.HF\ def\ UNIV\ I\ Zero\ hf\ def\ image\ empty\ set\ encode\ empty)$

lemma $hmem\ imp\ less$: $x \in y \implies Rep\ hf\ x < Rep\ hf\ y$

unfolding $hmem\ def\ hfset\ def\ image\ iff$

apply $(clarsimp\ simp: hmem\ def\ hfset\ def\ set\ decode\ def\ Abs\ hf\ inverse)$

apply $(metis\ div\ less\ even\ zero\ le\ less\ trans\ less\ exp\ not\ less)$

done

lemma $hsubset\ imp\ le$:

assumes $x \leq y$ **shows** $Rep\ hf\ x \leq Rep\ hf\ y$

proof –

have $\bigwedge u\ v. \llbracket \forall x. x \in Abs\ hf\ ' set\ decode\ (Rep\ hf\ (Abs\ hf\ u)) \longrightarrow$

$x \in \text{Abs-hf } \text{' set-decode (Rep-hf (Abs-hf v))}]$
 $\implies u \leq v$
by (metis Abs-hf-inverse UNIV-I imageE image-eqI subsetI subset-decode-imp-le)
then show ?thesis
by (metis Rep-hf-inverse assms hfset-def hmem-def hsubsetCE)
qed

lemma diff-hmem-imp-less: **assumes** $x \in y$ **shows** $\text{Rep-hf } (y - \{x\}) < \text{Rep-hf } y$
proof –
have $\text{Rep-hf } (y - \{x\}) \leq \text{Rep-hf } y$
by (metis hdiff-iff hsubsetI hsubset-imp-le)
moreover
have $\text{Rep-hf } (y - \{x\}) \neq \text{Rep-hf } y$ **using** assms
by (metis Rep-hf-inject hdiff-iff hinsert-iff)
ultimately show ?thesis
by (metis le-neq-implies-less)
qed

definition least :: hf \implies hf
where least a \equiv (THE x. $x \in a \wedge (\forall y. y \in a \implies \text{Rep-hf } x \leq \text{Rep-hf } y)$)

lemma least-equality:
assumes $x \in a$ **and** $\bigwedge y. y \in a \implies \text{Rep-hf } x \leq \text{Rep-hf } y$
shows least a = x
unfolding least-def
using Rep-hf-inject assms order-antisym-conv **by** blast

lemma leastI2-order:
assumes $x \in a$
and $\bigwedge y. y \in a \implies \text{Rep-hf } x \leq \text{Rep-hf } y$
and $\bigwedge z. z \in a \implies \forall y. y \in a \implies \text{Rep-hf } z \leq \text{Rep-hf } y \implies Q z$
shows Q (least a)
by (metis assms least-equality)

lemma nonempty-imp-ex-least: $a \neq 0 \implies \exists x. x \in a \wedge (\forall y. y \in a \implies \text{Rep-hf } x \leq \text{Rep-hf } y)$
proof (induction a rule: hf-induct)
case 0 **thus** ?case **by** simp
next
case (hinsert u v)
show ?case
proof (cases v=0)
case True **thus** ?thesis
by (rule-tac x=u in exI, simp)
next
case False
thus ?thesis
by (metis order.trans hinsert.IH(2) hmem-hinsert linorder-le-cases)
qed

qed

lemma *least-hmem: $a \neq 0 \implies \text{least } a \in a$*
by (*metis least-equality nonempty-imp-ex-least*)

end

Bibliography

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