

Countable Ordinals

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Abstract

This development defines a well-ordered type of countable ordinals. It includes notions of continuous and normal functions, recursively defined functions over ordinals, least fixed-points, and derivatives. Much of ordinal arithmetic is formalized, including exponentials and logarithms. The development concludes with formalizations of Cantor Normal Form and Veblen hierarchies over normal functions.

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1 Definition of Ordinals

theory *OrdinalDef*
imports *Main*
begin

1.1 Preliminary datatype for ordinals

datatype *ord0* = *ord0-Zero* | *ord0-Lim* *nat* \Rightarrow *ord0*

subterm ordering on *ord0*

definition

ord0-prec :: (*ord0* \times *ord0*) set **where**
ord0-prec = (\bigcup *f i*. {(*f i*, *ord0-Lim f*)})

lemma *wf-ord0-prec*: *wf ord0-prec*

<proof>

lemmas *ord0-prec-induct* = *wf-induct*[*OF wf-trancl*[*OF wf-ord0-prec*]]

less-than-or-equal ordering on *ord0*

inductive-set *ord0-leq* :: (*ord0* \times *ord0*) set **where**

$\llbracket \forall a. (a, x) \in \text{ord0-prec}^+ \longrightarrow (\exists b. (b, y) \in \text{ord0-prec}^+ \wedge (a, b) \in \text{ord0-leq}) \rrbracket$
 $\implies (x, y) \in \text{ord0-leq}$

lemma *ord0-leqI*:

$\llbracket \forall a. (a, x) \in \text{ord0-prec}^+ \longrightarrow (a, y) \in \text{ord0-leq} \text{ } O \text{ } \text{ord0-prec}^+ \rrbracket$
 $\implies (x, y) \in \text{ord0-leq}$

<proof>

lemma *ord0-leqD*:

$\llbracket (x, y) \in \text{ord0-leq}; (a, x) \in \text{ord0-prec}^+ \rrbracket \implies (a, y) \in \text{ord0-leq} \text{ } O \text{ } \text{ord0-prec}^+$
<proof>

lemma *ord0-leq-refl*: (*x*, *x*) \in *ord0-leq*

<proof>

lemma *ord0-leq-trans*[*rule-format*]:

$\forall y. (x, y) \in \text{ord0-leq} \longrightarrow$
 $(\forall z. (y, z) \in \text{ord0-leq} \longrightarrow (x, z) \in \text{ord0-leq})$

<proof>

lemma *wf-ord0-leq*: *wf (ord0-leq O ord0-prec⁺)*

<proof>

ordering on *ord0*

instantiation *ord0* :: *ord*

begin

definition

ord0-less-def: $x < y \iff (x,y) \in \text{ord0-leq} \cup \text{ord0-prec}^+$

definition

ord0-le-def: $x \leq y \iff (x,y) \in \text{ord0-leq}$

instance $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

lemma *ord0-order-refl*[*simp*]: $(x::\text{ord0}) \leq x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ord0-order-trans*: $\llbracket (x::\text{ord0}) \leq y; y \leq z \rrbracket \implies x \leq z$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ord0-wf*: *wf* $\{(x,y::\text{ord0}). x < y\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemmas *ord0-less-induct* = *wf-induct*[*OF ord0-wf*]

lemma *ord0-leI*:

$\llbracket \forall a::\text{ord0}. a < x \longrightarrow a < y \rrbracket \implies x \leq y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ord0-less-le-trans*:

$\llbracket (x::\text{ord0}) < y; y \leq z \rrbracket \implies x < z$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ord0-le-less-trans*:

$\llbracket (x::\text{ord0}) \leq y; y < z \rrbracket \implies x < z$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *rev-ord0-le-less-trans*:

$\llbracket (y::\text{ord0}) < z; x \leq y \rrbracket \implies x < z$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ord0-less-trans*:

$\llbracket (x::\text{ord0}) < y; y < z \rrbracket \implies x < z$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ord0-less-imp-le*: $(x::\text{ord0}) < y \implies x \leq y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ord0-linear-lemma*:

fixes $m :: \text{ord0}$ **and** $n :: \text{ord0}$

shows $m < n \vee n < m \vee (m \leq n \wedge n \leq m)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ord0-linear*: $(x::ord0) \leq y \vee y \leq x$
<proof>

lemma *ord0-order-less-le*: $(x::ord0) < y = (x \leq y \wedge \neg y \leq x)$
<proof>

1.2 Ordinal type

definition

ord0rel :: $(ord0 \times ord0)$ set **where**
ord0rel = $\{(x,y). x \leq y \wedge y \leq x\}$

typedef *ordinal* = $(UNIV::ord0$ set) // *ord0rel*
<proof>

theorem *Abs-ordinal-cases2* [*case-names Abs-ordinal, cases type: ordinal*]:
 $(\bigwedge z. x = \text{Abs-ordinal } (\text{ord0rel } \{\{z\}\}) \implies P) \implies P$
<proof>

instantiation *ordinal* :: ord
begin

definition

ordinal-less-def: $x < y \iff (\forall a \in \text{Rep-ordinal } x. \forall b \in \text{Rep-ordinal } y. a < b)$

definition

ordinal-le-def: $x \leq y \iff (\forall a \in \text{Rep-ordinal } x. \forall b \in \text{Rep-ordinal } y. a \leq b)$

instance *<proof>*

end

lemma *Rep-Abs-ord0rel* [*simp*]:
 $\text{Rep-ordinal } (\text{Abs-ordinal } (\text{ord0rel } \{\{x\}\})) = (\text{ord0rel } \{\{x\}\})$
<proof>

lemma *mem-ord0rel-Image* [*simp, intro!*]: $x \in \text{ord0rel } \{\{x\}\}$
<proof>

lemma *equiv-ord0rel*: *equiv UNIV ord0rel*
<proof>

lemma *Abs-ordinal-eq* [*simp*]:
 $(\text{Abs-ordinal } (\text{ord0rel } \{\{x\}\})) = \text{Abs-ordinal } (\text{ord0rel } \{\{y\}\})$
 $= (x \leq y \wedge y \leq x)$
<proof>

lemma *Abs-ordinal-le* [*simp*]:

Abs-ordinal (ord0rel “ {x}) ≤ *Abs-ordinal* (ord0rel “ {y}) = (x ≤ y)
⟨proof⟩

lemma *Abs-ordinal-less*[simp]:
Abs-ordinal (ord0rel “ {x}) < *Abs-ordinal* (ord0rel “ {y}) = (x < y)
⟨proof⟩

lemma *ordinal-order-refl*: (x::ordinal) ≤ x
⟨proof⟩

lemma *ordinal-order-trans*: (x::ordinal) ≤ y ⇒ y ≤ z ⇒ x ≤ z
⟨proof⟩

lemma *ordinal-order-antisym*: (x::ordinal) ≤ y ⇒ y ≤ x ⇒ x = y
⟨proof⟩

lemma *ordinal-order-less-le-not-le*: ((x::ordinal) < y) = (x ≤ y ∧ ¬ y ≤ x)
⟨proof⟩

lemma *ordinal-linear*: (x::ordinal) ≤ y ∨ y ≤ x
⟨proof⟩

lemma *ordinal-wf*: wf {(x,y::ordinal). x < y}
⟨proof⟩

instance *ordinal* :: wellorder
⟨proof⟩

1.3 Induction over ordinals

zero and strict limits

definition
oZero :: ordinal **where**
oZero = *Abs-ordinal* (ord0rel “ {ord0-Zero})

definition
oStrictLimit :: (nat ⇒ ordinal) ⇒ ordinal **where**
oStrictLimit f = *Abs-ordinal*
(ord0rel “ {ord0-Lim (λn. SOME x. x ∈ Rep-ordinal (f n))})

induction over ordinals

lemma *ord0relD*: (x,y) ∈ ord0rel ⇒ x ≤ y ∧ y ≤ x
⟨proof⟩

lemma *ord0-precD*: (x,y) ∈ ord0-prec ⇒ ∃ f n. x = f n ∧ y = ord0-Lim f
⟨proof⟩

lemma *less-ord0-LimI*: f n < ord0-Lim f
⟨proof⟩

lemma *less-ord0-LimD*: $x < \text{ord0-Lim } f \implies \exists n. x \leq f n$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *some-ord0rel*: $(x, \text{SOME } y. (x,y) \in \text{ord0rel}) \in \text{ord0rel}$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *ord0-Lim-le*:
 $\forall n. f n \leq g n \implies \text{ord0-Lim } f \leq \text{ord0-Lim } g$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *ord0-Lim-ord0rel*:
 $\forall n. (f n, g n) \in \text{ord0rel} \implies (\text{ord0-Lim } f, \text{ord0-Lim } g) \in \text{ord0rel}$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *Abs-ordinal-oStrictLimit*:
Abs-ordinal (*ord0rel* “ {*ord0-Lim f*})
= *oStrictLimit* ($\lambda n. \text{Abs-ordinal } (\text{ord0rel } \text{“ } \{f n\})$)
⟨proof⟩

lemma *oStrictLimit-induct*:
assumes *base*: $P \text{ oZero}$
assumes *step*: $\bigwedge f. \forall n. P (f n) \implies P (\text{oStrictLimit } f)$
shows $P a$
⟨proof⟩

order properties of 0 and strict limits

lemma *oZero-least*: $\text{oZero} \leq x$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *oStrictLimit-ub*: $f n < \text{oStrictLimit } f$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *oStrictLimit-lub*: $\forall n. f n < x \implies \text{oStrictLimit } f \leq x$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *less-oStrictLimitD*: $x < \text{oStrictLimit } f \implies \exists n. x \leq f n$
⟨proof⟩

end

2 Ordinal Induction

theory *OrdinalInduct*
imports *OrdinalDef*
begin

2.1 Zero and successor ordinals

definition

$oSuc :: ordinal \Rightarrow ordinal$ **where**
 $oSuc\ x = oStrictLimit\ (\lambda n. x)$

lemma *less-oSuc* [iff]: $x < oSuc\ x$
<proof>

lemma *oSuc-leI*: $x < y \implies oSuc\ x \leq y$
<proof>

instantiation *ordinal* :: {zero, one}
begin

definition

ordinal-zero-def: $(0::ordinal) = oZero$

definition

ordinal-one-def [simp]: $(1::ordinal) = oSuc\ 0$

instance <proof>

end

2.1.1 Derived properties of 0 and oSuc

lemma *less-oSuc-eq-le*: $(x < oSuc\ y) = (x \leq y)$
<proof>

lemma *ordinal-0-le* [iff]: $0 \leq (x::ordinal)$
<proof>

lemma *ordinal-not-less-0* [iff]: $\neg (x::ordinal) < 0$
<proof>

lemma *ordinal-le-0* [iff]: $(x \leq 0) = (x = (0::ordinal))$
<proof>

lemma *ordinal-neq-0* [iff]: $(x \neq 0) = (0 < (x::ordinal))$
<proof>

lemma *ordinal-not-0-less* [iff]: $(\neg 0 < x) = (x = (0::ordinal))$
<proof>

lemma *oSuc-le-eq-less*: $(oSuc\ x \leq y) = (x < y)$
<proof>

lemma *zero-less-oSuc* [iff]: $0 < oSuc\ x$
<proof>

lemma *oSuc-not-0* [iff]: $oSuc\ x \neq 0$

<proof>

lemma *less-oSuc0* [iff]: $(x < oSuc\ 0) = (x = 0)$

<proof>

lemma *oSuc-less-oSuc* [iff]: $(oSuc\ x < oSuc\ y) = (x < y)$

<proof>

lemma *oSuc-eq-oSuc* [iff]: $(oSuc\ x = oSuc\ y) = (x = y)$

<proof>

lemma *oSuc-le-oSuc* [iff]: $(oSuc\ x \leq oSuc\ y) = (x \leq y)$

<proof>

lemma *le-oSucE*:

$\llbracket x \leq oSuc\ y; x < y \implies R; x = oSuc\ y \implies R \rrbracket \implies R$

<proof>

lemma *less-oSucE*:

$\llbracket x < oSuc\ y; x < y \implies P; x = y \implies P \rrbracket \implies P$

<proof>

2.2 Strict monotonicity

locale *strict-mono* =

fixes *f*

assumes *strict-mono*: $A < B \implies f\ A < f\ B$

lemmas *strict-monoI* = *strict-mono.intro*

and *strict-monoD* = *strict-mono.strict-mono*

lemma *strict-mono-natI*:

fixes $f :: nat \Rightarrow 'a::order$

shows $(\bigwedge n. f\ n < f\ (Suc\ n)) \implies strict-mono\ f$

<proof>

lemma *mono-natI*:

fixes $f :: nat \Rightarrow 'a::order$

shows $(\bigwedge n. f\ n \leq f\ (Suc\ n)) \implies mono\ f$

<proof>

lemma *strict-mono-mono*:

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

shows $strict-mono\ f \implies mono\ f$

<proof>

lemma *strict-mono-monoD*:

fixes $f :: 'a::order \Rightarrow 'b::order$
shows $\llbracket \text{strict-mono } f; A \leq B \rrbracket \Longrightarrow f A \leq f B$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *strict-mono-cancel-eq*:
fixes $f :: 'a::linorder \Rightarrow 'b::linorder$
shows $\text{strict-mono } f \Longrightarrow (f x = f y) = (x = y)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *strict-mono-cancel-less*:
fixes $f :: 'a::linorder \Rightarrow 'b::linorder$
shows $\text{strict-mono } f \Longrightarrow (f x < f y) = (x < y)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *strict-mono-cancel-le*:
fixes $f :: 'a::linorder \Rightarrow 'b::linorder$
shows $\text{strict-mono } f \Longrightarrow (f x \leq f y) = (x \leq y)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

2.3 Limit ordinals

definition
 $oLimit :: (nat \Rightarrow ordinal) \Rightarrow ordinal$ **where**
 $oLimit f = (LEAST k. \forall n. f n \leq k)$

lemma *oLimit-leI*: $\forall n. f n \leq x \Longrightarrow oLimit f \leq x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *le-oLimit [iff]*: $f n \leq oLimit f$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *le-oLimitI*: $x \leq f n \Longrightarrow x \leq oLimit f$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *less-oLimitI*: $x < f n \Longrightarrow x < oLimit f$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *less-oLimitD*: $x < oLimit f \Longrightarrow \exists n. x < f n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *less-oLimitE*:
 $\llbracket x < oLimit f; \bigwedge n. x < f n \Longrightarrow P \rrbracket \Longrightarrow P$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *le-oLimitE*:
 $\llbracket x \leq oLimit f; \bigwedge n. x \leq f n \Longrightarrow R; x = oLimit f \Longrightarrow R \rrbracket \Longrightarrow R$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *oLimit-const [simp]*: $oLimit (\lambda n. x) = x$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *strict-mono-less-oLimit*:
 $\text{strict-mono } f \implies f \ n < \text{oLimit } f$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *oLimit-eqI*:
 $\llbracket \bigwedge n. \exists m. f \ n \leq g \ m; \bigwedge n. \exists m. g \ n \leq f \ m \rrbracket \implies \text{oLimit } f = \text{oLimit } g$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *oLimit-Suc*:
 $f \ 0 < \text{oLimit } f \implies \text{oLimit } (\lambda n. f \ (\text{Suc } n)) = \text{oLimit } f$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *oLimit-shift*:
 $\forall n. f \ n < \text{oLimit } f \implies \text{oLimit } (\lambda n. f \ (n + k)) = \text{oLimit } f$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *oLimit-shift-mono*:
 $\text{mono } f \implies \text{oLimit } (\lambda n. f \ (n + k)) = \text{oLimit } f$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

limit ordinal predicate

definition
limit-ordinal :: *ordinal* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**
limit-ordinal $x \iff (x \neq 0) \wedge (\forall y. x \neq \text{oSuc } y)$

lemma *limit-ordinal-not-0* [simp]: $\neg \text{limit-ordinal } 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *zero-less-limit-ordinal* [simp]: $\text{limit-ordinal } x \implies 0 < x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *limit-ordinal-not-oSuc* [simp]: $\neg \text{limit-ordinal } (\text{oSuc } p)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *oSuc-less-limit-ordinal*:
 $\text{limit-ordinal } x \implies (\text{oSuc } w < x) = (w < x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *limit-ordinal-oLimitI*:
 $\forall n. f \ n < \text{oLimit } f \implies \text{limit-ordinal } (\text{oLimit } f)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *strict-mono-limit-ordinal*:
 $\text{strict-mono } f \implies \text{limit-ordinal } (\text{oLimit } f)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *limit-ordinalII*:

$\llbracket 0 < z; \forall x < z. \text{oSuc } x < z \rrbracket \implies \text{limit-ordinal } z$
 ⟨proof⟩

2.3.1 Making strict monotonic sequences

primrec *make-mono* :: (nat \Rightarrow ordinal) \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat
where

make-mono f 0 = 0
 | *make-mono* f (Suc n) = (LEAST x. f (make-mono f n) < f x)

lemma *f-make-mono-less*:

$\forall n. f n < \text{oLimit } f \implies f (\text{make-mono } f n) < f (\text{make-mono } f (\text{Suc } n))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *strict-mono-f-make-mono*:

$\forall n. f n < \text{oLimit } f \implies \text{strict-mono } (\lambda n. f (\text{make-mono } f n))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *le-f-make-mono*:

$\llbracket \forall n. f n < \text{oLimit } f; m \leq \text{make-mono } f n \rrbracket \implies f m \leq f (\text{make-mono } f n)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *make-mono-less*:

$\forall n. f n < \text{oLimit } f \implies \text{make-mono } f n < \text{make-mono } f (\text{Suc } n)$
 ⟨proof⟩

declare *make-mono.simps* [simp del]

lemma *oLimit-make-mono-eq*:

$\forall n. f n < \text{oLimit } f \implies \text{oLimit } (\lambda n. f (\text{make-mono } f n)) = \text{oLimit } f$
 ⟨proof⟩

2.4 Induction principle for ordinals

lemma *oLimit-le-oStrictLimit*: $\text{oLimit } f \leq \text{oStrictLimit } f$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *oLimit-induct*:

assumes *zero*: $P 0$

and *suc*: $\bigwedge x. P x \implies P (\text{oSuc } x)$

and *lim*: $\bigwedge f. \llbracket \text{strict-mono } f; \forall n. P (f n) \rrbracket \implies P (\text{oLimit } f)$

shows $P a$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *ordinal-cases*:

assumes *zero*: $a = 0 \implies P$

and *suc*: $\bigwedge x. a = \text{oSuc } x \implies P$

and *lim*: $\bigwedge f. \llbracket \text{strict-mono } f; a = \text{oLimit } f \rrbracket \implies P$

shows P

⟨proof⟩

end

3 Continuity

theory *OrdinalCont*
imports *OrdinalInduct*
begin

3.1 Continuous functions

locale *continuous* =
 fixes $F :: \text{ordinal} \Rightarrow \text{ordinal}$
 assumes *cont*: $F (\text{oLimit } f) = \text{oLimit } (\lambda n. F (f n))$

lemmas *continuousD* = *continuous.cont*

lemma (in *continuous*) *mono*: $\text{mono } F$
<proof>

lemma (in *continuous*) *monoD*: $x \leq y \Longrightarrow F x \leq F y$
<proof>

lemma *continuousI*:
 assumes *lim*: $\bigwedge f. \text{strict-mono } f \Longrightarrow F (\text{oLimit } f) = \text{oLimit } (\lambda n. F (f n))$
 assumes *suc*: $\bigwedge x. F x \leq F (\text{oSuc } x)$
 shows *continuous* F
<proof>

3.2 Normal functions

locale *normal* = *continuous* +
 assumes *strict*: *strict-mono* F

lemma (in *normal*) *mono*: $\text{mono } F$
<proof>

lemma (in *normal*) *continuous*: *continuous* F
<proof>

lemma (in *normal*) *monoD*: $x \leq y \Longrightarrow F x \leq F y$
<proof>

lemma (in *normal*) *strict-monoD*: $x < y \Longrightarrow F x < F y$
<proof>

lemma (in *normal*) *cancel-eq*: $(F x = F y) = (x = y)$
<proof>

lemma (in normal) *cancel-less*: $(F x < F y) = (x < y)$
⟨proof⟩

lemma (in normal) *cancel-le*: $(F x \leq F y) = (x \leq y)$
⟨proof⟩

lemma (in normal) *oLimit*: $F (oLimit f) = oLimit (\lambda n. F (f n))$
⟨proof⟩

lemma (in normal) *increasing*: $x \leq F x$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *normalI*:
assumes *lim*: $\bigwedge f. \text{strict-mono } f \implies F (oLimit f) = oLimit (\lambda n. F (f n))$
assumes *suc*: $\bigwedge x. F x < F (oSuc x)$
shows *normal F*
⟨proof⟩

lemma *normal-range-le*:
[[normal F; normal G; range G \subseteq range F]] $\implies F x \leq G x$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *normal-range-eq*:
[[normal F; normal G; range F = range G]] $\implies F = G$
⟨proof⟩

end

4 Recursive Definitions

theory *OrdinalRec*
imports *OrdinalCont*
begin

definition
oPrec :: *ordinal* \Rightarrow *ordinal* **where**
oPrec $x = (THE p. x = oSuc p)$

lemma *oPrec-oSuc [simp]*: $oPrec (oSuc x) = x$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *oPrec-less*: $\exists p. x = oSuc p \implies oPrec x < x$
⟨proof⟩

definition
ordinal-rec0 ::
[*'a*, *ordinal* \Rightarrow *'a* \Rightarrow *'a*, (*nat* \Rightarrow *'a*) \Rightarrow *'a*, *ordinal*] \Rightarrow *'a* **where**
ordinal-rec0 $z s l \equiv wfrec \{(x,y). x < y\} (\lambda F x.$

if $x = 0$ *then* z *else*
if $(\exists p. x = \text{oSuc } p)$ *then* $s (\text{oPrec } x) (F (\text{oPrec } x))$ *else*
 $(\text{THE } y. \forall f. (\forall n. f \ n < \text{oLimit } f) \wedge \text{oLimit } f = x$
 $\longrightarrow l (\lambda n. F (f \ n)) = y)$

lemma *ordinal-rec0-0:*

ordinal-rec0 $z \ s \ l \ 0 = z$

<proof>

lemma *ordinal-rec0-oSuc:*

ordinal-rec0 $z \ s \ l (\text{oSuc } x) = s \ x (\text{ordinal-rec0 } z \ s \ l \ x)$

<proof>

lemma *limit-ordinal-not-0:* *limit-ordinal* $x \Longrightarrow x \neq 0$

<proof>

lemma *limit-ordinal-not-oSuc:* *limit-ordinal* $x \Longrightarrow x \neq \text{oSuc } p$

<proof>

lemma *ordinal-rec0-limit-ordinal:*

limit-ordinal $x \Longrightarrow \text{ordinal-rec0 } z \ s \ l \ x =$

$(\text{THE } y. \forall f. (\forall n. f \ n < \text{oLimit } f) \wedge \text{oLimit } f = x \longrightarrow$

$l (\lambda n. \text{ordinal-rec0 } z \ s \ l (f \ n)) = y)$

<proof>

4.1 Partial orders

locale *porder* =

fixes $le :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ (**infixl** $<<$ 55)

assumes *po-refl*: $\bigwedge x. x << x$

and *po-trans*: $\bigwedge x \ y \ z. \llbracket x << y; y << z \rrbracket \Longrightarrow x << z$

and *po-antisym*: $\bigwedge x \ y. \llbracket x << y; y << x \rrbracket \Longrightarrow x = y$

lemma *porder-order*: *porder* $((\leq) :: 'a :: \text{order} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow \text{bool})$

<proof>

lemma (**in** *porder*) *flip*: *porder* $(\lambda x \ y. y << x)$

<proof>

locale *omega-complete* = *porder* +

fixes $lub :: (\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow 'a$

assumes *is-ub-lub*: $\bigwedge f \ n. f \ n << lub \ f$

assumes *is-lub-lub*: $\bigwedge f \ x. \forall n. f \ n << x \Longrightarrow lub \ f << x$

lemma (**in** *omega-complete*) *lub-cong-lemma*:

$\llbracket \forall n. f \ n < \text{oLimit } f; \forall m. g \ m < \text{oLimit } g; \text{oLimit } f \leq \text{oLimit } g;$

$\forall y < \text{oLimit } g. \forall x \leq y. F \ x << F \ y \rrbracket$

$\Longrightarrow lub (\lambda n. F (f \ n)) << lub (\lambda n. F (g \ n))$

<proof>

lemma (in *omega-complete*) *lub-cong*:
 $\llbracket \forall n. f\ n < oLimit\ f; \forall m. g\ m < oLimit\ g; oLimit\ f = oLimit\ g; \forall y < oLimit\ g. \forall x \leq y. F\ x << F\ y \rrbracket$
 $\implies lub\ (\lambda n. F\ (f\ n)) = lub\ (\lambda n. F\ (g\ n))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in *omega-complete*) *ordinal-rec0-mono-lemma*:
assumes $s: \forall p\ x. x << s\ p\ x$
shows $\forall y \leq w. \forall x \leq y. ordinal-rec0\ z\ s\ lub\ x << ordinal-rec0\ z\ s\ lub\ y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in *omega-complete*) *ordinal-rec0-mono*:
assumes $s: \forall p\ x. x << s\ p\ x$
shows $x \leq y \implies ordinal-rec0\ z\ s\ lub\ x << ordinal-rec0\ z\ s\ lub\ y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in *omega-complete*) *ordinal-rec0-oLimit*:
assumes $s: \forall p\ x. x << s\ p\ x$
shows $ordinal-rec0\ z\ s\ lub\ (oLimit\ f) =$
 $lub\ (\lambda n. ordinal-rec0\ z\ s\ lub\ (f\ n))$
 ⟨proof⟩

4.2 Recursive definitions for *ordinal* \Rightarrow *ordinal*

definition
ordinal-rec ::
 $[ordinal, ordinal \Rightarrow ordinal \Rightarrow ordinal, ordinal] \Rightarrow ordinal$ **where**
ordinal-rec $z\ s = ordinal-rec0\ z\ s\ oLimit$

lemma *omega-complete-oLimit*: *omega-complete* (\leq) *oLimit*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *ordinal-rec-0 [simp]*: *ordinal-rec* $z\ s\ 0 = z$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *ordinal-rec-oSuc [simp]*:
ordinal-rec $z\ s\ (oSuc\ x) = s\ x\ (ordinal-rec\ z\ s\ x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *ordinal-rec-oLimit*:
assumes $s: \forall p\ x. x \leq s\ p\ x$
shows $ordinal-rec\ z\ s\ (oLimit\ f) = oLimit\ (\lambda n. ordinal-rec\ z\ s\ (f\ n))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *continuous-ordinal-rec*:
assumes $s: \forall p\ x. x \leq s\ p\ x$
shows *continuous* (*ordinal-rec* $z\ s$)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *mono-ordinal-rec*:
assumes $s: \forall p x. x \leq s p x$
shows *mono* (*ordinal-rec* $z s$)
<proof>

lemma *normal-ordinal-rec*:
assumes $s: \forall p x. x < s p x$
shows *normal* (*ordinal-rec* $z s$)
<proof>

end

5 Ordinal Arithmetic

theory *OrdinalArith*
imports *OrdinalRec*
begin

5.1 Addition

instantiation *ordinal* :: *plus*
begin

definition
 $(+) = (\lambda x. \text{ordinal-rec } x (\lambda p. \text{oSuc}))$

instance *<proof>*

end

lemma *normal-plus: normal* $((+) x)$
<proof>

lemma *ordinal-plus-0* [*simp*]: $x + 0 = (x::\text{ordinal})$
<proof>

lemma *ordinal-plus-oSuc* [*simp*]: $x + \text{oSuc } y = \text{oSuc } (x + y)$
<proof>

lemma *ordinal-plus-oLimit* [*simp*]: $x + \text{oLimit } f = \text{oLimit } (\lambda n. x + f n)$
<proof>

lemma *ordinal-0-plus* [*simp*]: $0 + x = (x::\text{ordinal})$
<proof>

lemma *ordinal-plus-assoc*:
 $(x + y) + z = x + (y + z::\text{ordinal})$
<proof>

lemma *ordinal-plus-monoL* [rule-format]:

$\forall x x'. x \leq x' \longrightarrow x + y \leq x' + (y::\text{ordinal})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ordinal-plus-monoR*: $y \leq y' \Longrightarrow x + y \leq x + (y'::\text{ordinal})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ordinal-plus-mono*:

$\llbracket x \leq x'; y \leq y' \rrbracket \Longrightarrow x + y \leq x' + (y'::\text{ordinal})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ordinal-plus-strict-monoR*: $y < y' \Longrightarrow x + y < x + (y'::\text{ordinal})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ordinal-le-plusL* [simp]: $y \leq x + (y::\text{ordinal})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ordinal-le-plusR* [simp]: $x \leq x + (y::\text{ordinal})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ordinal-less-plusR*: $0 < y \Longrightarrow x < x + (y::\text{ordinal})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ordinal-plus-left-cancel* [simp]:
 $(w + x = w + y) = (x = (y::\text{ordinal}))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ordinal-plus-left-cancel-le* [simp]:
 $(w + x \leq w + y) = (x \leq (y::\text{ordinal}))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ordinal-plus-left-cancel-less* [simp]:
 $(w + x < w + y) = (x < (y::\text{ordinal}))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ordinal-plus-not-0*: $(0 < x + y) = (0 < x \vee 0 < (y::\text{ordinal}))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *not-inject*: $(\neg P) = (\neg Q) \Longrightarrow P = Q$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ordinal-plus-eq-0*:
 $((x::\text{ordinal}) + y = 0) = (x = 0 \wedge y = 0)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

5.2 Subtraction

instantiation *ordinal* :: *minus*

begin

definition

minus-ordinal-def:

$x - y = \text{ordinal-rec } 0 \ (\lambda p \ w. \ \text{if } y \leq p \ \text{then } \text{oSuc } w \ \text{else } w) \ x$

instance $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

lemma *continuous-minus*: *continuous* $(\lambda x. \ x - y)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ordinal-0-minus* [simp]: $0 - x = (0::\text{ordinal})$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ordinal-oSuc-minus* [simp]: $y \leq x \implies \text{oSuc } x - y = \text{oSuc } (x - y)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ordinal-oLimit-minus* [simp]: $\text{oLimit } f - y = \text{oLimit } (\lambda n. \ f \ n - y)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ordinal-minus-0* [simp]: $x - 0 = (x::\text{ordinal})$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ordinal-oSuc-minus2*: $x < y \implies \text{oSuc } x - y = x - y$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ordinal-minus-eq-0* [rule-format, simp]:

$x \leq y \longrightarrow x - y = (0::\text{ordinal})$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ordinal-plus-minus1* [simp]: $(x + y) - x = (y::\text{ordinal})$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ordinal-plus-minus2* [simp]: $x \leq y \implies x + (y - x) = (y::\text{ordinal})$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ordinal-minusI*: $x = y + z \implies x - y = (z::\text{ordinal})$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ordinal-minus-less-eq* [simp]:

$(y::\text{ordinal}) \leq x \implies (x - y < z) = (x < y + z)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ordinal-minus-le-eq* [simp]:

$(x - y \leq z) = (x \leq y + (z::\text{ordinal}))$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ordinal-minus-monoL*: $x \leq y \implies x - z \leq y - (z::\text{ordinal})$
<proof>

lemma *ordinal-minus-monoR*: $x \leq y \implies z - y \leq z - (x::\text{ordinal})$
<proof>

5.3 Multiplication

instantiation *ordinal :: times*
begin

definition

times-ordinal-def: $(*) = (\lambda x. \text{ordinal-rec } 0 (\lambda p w. w + x))$

instance *<proof>*

end

lemma *continuous-times*: *continuous* $((*) x)$
<proof>

lemma *normal-times*: $0 < x \implies \text{normal } ((*) x)$
<proof>

lemma *ordinal-times-0* [*simp*]: $x * 0 = (0::\text{ordinal})$
<proof>

lemma *ordinal-times-oSuc* [*simp*]: $x * \text{oSuc } y = (x * y) + x$
<proof>

lemma *ordinal-times-oLimit* [*simp*]: $x * \text{oLimit } f = \text{oLimit } (\lambda n. x * f n)$
<proof>

lemma *ordinal-0-times* [*simp*]: $0 * x = (0::\text{ordinal})$
<proof>

lemma *ordinal-1-times* [*simp*]: $\text{oSuc } 0 * x = (x::\text{ordinal})$
<proof>

lemma *ordinal-times-1* [*simp*]: $x * \text{oSuc } 0 = (x::\text{ordinal})$
<proof>

lemma *ordinal-times-distrib*:

$x * (y + z) = (x * y) + (x * z::\text{ordinal})$
<proof>

lemma *ordinal-times-assoc*:

$(x * y::\text{ordinal}) * z = x * (y * z)$
<proof>

lemma *ordinal-times-monoL* [rule-format]:

$\forall x x'. x \leq x' \longrightarrow x * y \leq x' * (y::\text{ordinal})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ordinal-times-monoR*: $y \leq y' \Longrightarrow x * y \leq x * (y'::\text{ordinal})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ordinal-times-mono*:

$\llbracket x \leq x'; y \leq y' \rrbracket \Longrightarrow x * y \leq x' * (y'::\text{ordinal})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ordinal-times-strict-monoR*:

$\llbracket y < y'; 0 < x \rrbracket \Longrightarrow x * y < x * (y'::\text{ordinal})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ordinal-le-timesL* [simp]: $0 < x \Longrightarrow y \leq x * (y::\text{ordinal})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ordinal-le-timesR* [simp]: $0 < y \Longrightarrow x \leq x * (y::\text{ordinal})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ordinal-less-timesR*: $\llbracket 0 < x; \text{oSuc } 0 < y \rrbracket \Longrightarrow x < x * (y::\text{ordinal})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ordinal-times-left-cancel* [simp]:

$0 < w \Longrightarrow (w * x = w * y) = (x = (y::\text{ordinal}))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ordinal-times-left-cancel-le* [simp]:

$0 < w \Longrightarrow (w * x \leq w * y) = (x \leq (y::\text{ordinal}))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ordinal-times-left-cancel-less* [simp]:

$0 < w \Longrightarrow (w * x < w * y) = (x < (y::\text{ordinal}))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ordinal-times-eq-0*:

$((x::\text{ordinal}) * y = 0) = (x = 0 \vee y = 0)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ordinal-times-not-0* [simp]:

$((0::\text{ordinal}) < x * y) = (0 < x \wedge 0 < y)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

5.4 Exponentiation

definition

exp-ordinal :: [ordinal, ordinal] \Rightarrow ordinal (**infix ** 75**) **where**

$(**) = (\lambda x. \text{if } 0 < x \text{ then ordinal-rec } 1 (\lambda p w. w * x) \text{ else } (\lambda y. \text{if } y = 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0))$

lemma *continuous-exp*: $0 < x \implies \text{continuous } ((**) x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *ordinal-exp-0* [simp]: $x ** 0 = (1::\text{ordinal})$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *ordinal-exp-oSuc* [simp]: $x ** \text{oSuc } y = (x ** y) * x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *ordinal-exp-oLimit* [simp]:
 $0 < x \implies x ** \text{oLimit } f = \text{oLimit } (\lambda n. x ** f n)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *ordinal-0-exp* [simp]: $0 ** x = (\text{if } x = 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *ordinal-1-exp* [simp]: $\text{oSuc } 0 ** x = \text{oSuc } 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *ordinal-exp-1* [simp]: $x ** \text{oSuc } 0 = x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *ordinal-exp-distrib*:
 $x ** (y + z) = (x ** y) * (x ** (z::\text{ordinal}))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *ordinal-exp-not-0* [simp]: $(0 < x ** y) = (0 < x \vee y = 0)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *ordinal-exp-eq-0* [simp]: $(x ** y = 0) = (x = 0 \wedge 0 < y)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *ordinal-exp-assoc*:
 $(x ** y) ** z = x ** (y * z)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *ordinal-exp-monoL* [rule-format]:
 $\forall x x'. x \leq x' \longrightarrow x ** y \leq x' ** (y::\text{ordinal})$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *normal-exp*: $\text{oSuc } 0 < x \implies \text{normal } ((**) x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *ordinal-exp-monoR*:
 $\llbracket 0 < x; y \leq y' \rrbracket \implies x ** y \leq x ** (y'::\text{ordinal})$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *ordinal-exp-mono*:
 $\llbracket 0 < x'; x \leq x'; y \leq y' \rrbracket \implies x ** y \leq x' ** (y'::\text{ordinal})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ordinal-exp-strict-monoR*:
 $\llbracket \text{oSuc } 0 < x; y < y' \rrbracket \implies x ** y < x ** (y'::\text{ordinal})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ordinal-le-expR* [simp]: $0 < y \implies x \leq x ** (y::\text{ordinal})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ordinal-exp-left-cancel* [simp]:
 $\text{oSuc } 0 < w \implies (w ** x = w ** y) = (x = y)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ordinal-exp-left-cancel-le* [simp]:
 $\text{oSuc } 0 < w \implies (w ** x \leq w ** y) = (x \leq y)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ordinal-exp-left-cancel-less* [simp]:
 $\text{oSuc } 0 < w \implies (w ** x < w ** y) = (x < y)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

6 Inverse Functions

theory *OrdinalInverse*
imports *OrdinalArith*
begin

lemma (**in normal**) *oInv-ex*:
 $F 0 \leq a \implies \exists q. F q \leq a \wedge a < F (\text{oSuc } q)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *oInv-uniq*:
 $\llbracket \text{mono } (F::\text{ordinal} \Rightarrow \text{ordinal});$
 $F x \leq a \wedge a < F (\text{oSuc } x); F y \leq a \wedge a < F (\text{oSuc } y) \rrbracket$
 $\implies x = y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition
 $\text{oInv} :: (\text{ordinal} \Rightarrow \text{ordinal}) \Rightarrow \text{ordinal} \Rightarrow \text{ordinal}$ **where**
 $\text{oInv } F a = (\text{if } F 0 \leq a \text{ then } (\text{THE } x. F x \leq a \wedge a < F (\text{oSuc } x)) \text{ else } 0)$

lemma (**in normal**) *oInv-bounds*:
 $F 0 \leq a \implies F (\text{oInv } F a) \leq a \wedge a < F (\text{oSuc } (\text{oInv } F a))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (in normal) *oInv-bound1*:

$F\ 0 \leq a \implies F\ (oInv\ F\ a) \leq a$

<proof>

lemma (in normal) *oInv-bound2*:

$a < F\ (oSuc\ (oInv\ F\ a))$

<proof>

lemma (in normal) *oInv-equality*:

$\llbracket F\ x \leq a; a < F\ (oSuc\ x) \rrbracket \implies oInv\ F\ a = x$

<proof>

lemma (in normal) *oInv-inverse*: $oInv\ F\ (F\ x) = x$

<proof>

lemma (in normal) *oInv-equality'*: $a = F\ x \implies oInv\ F\ a = x$

<proof>

lemma (in normal) *oInv-eq-0*: $a \leq F\ 0 \implies oInv\ F\ a = 0$

<proof>

lemma (in normal) *oInv-less*:

$\llbracket F\ 0 \leq a; a < F\ z \rrbracket \implies oInv\ F\ a < z$

<proof>

lemma (in normal) *le-oInv*:

$F\ z \leq a \implies z \leq oInv\ F\ a$

<proof>

lemma (in normal) *less-oInvD*:

$x < oInv\ F\ a \implies F\ (oSuc\ x) \leq a$

<proof>

lemma (in normal) *oInv-le*:

$a < F\ (oSuc\ x) \implies oInv\ F\ a \leq x$

<proof>

lemma (in normal) *mono-oInv*: *mono* (*oInv* *F*)

<proof>

lemma (in normal) *oInv-decreasing*:

$F\ 0 \leq x \implies oInv\ F\ x \leq x$

<proof>

6.1 Division

instantiation *ordinal* :: *modulo*

begin

definition*div-ordinal-def:* $x \text{ div } y = (\text{if } 0 < y \text{ then } \text{oInv } ((*) y) x \text{ else } 0)$ **definition***mod-ordinal-def:* $x \text{ mod } y = ((x::\text{ordinal}) - y * (x \text{ div } y))$ **instance** $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ **end****lemma** *ordinal-divI*: $\llbracket x = y * q + r; r < y \rrbracket \implies x \text{ div } y = (q::\text{ordinal})$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ **lemma** *ordinal-times-div-le*: $y * (x \text{ div } y) \leq (x::\text{ordinal})$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ **lemma** *ordinal-less-times-div-plus*: $0 < y \implies x < y * (x \text{ div } y) + (y::\text{ordinal})$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ **lemma** *ordinal-modI*: $\llbracket x = y * q + r; r < y \rrbracket \implies x \text{ mod } y = (r::\text{ordinal})$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ **lemma** *ordinal-mod-less*: $0 < y \implies x \text{ mod } y < (y::\text{ordinal})$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ **lemma** *ordinal-div-plus-mod*: $y * (x \text{ div } y) + (x \text{ mod } y) = (x::\text{ordinal})$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ **lemma** *ordinal-div-less*: $x < y * z \implies x \text{ div } y < (z::\text{ordinal})$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ **lemma** *ordinal-le-div*: $\llbracket 0 < y; y * z \leq x \rrbracket \implies (z::\text{ordinal}) \leq x \text{ div } y$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ **lemma** *ordinal-mono-div*: *mono* $(\lambda x. x \text{ div } y::\text{ordinal})$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ **lemma** *ordinal-div-monoL*: $x \leq x' \implies x \text{ div } y \leq x' \text{ div } (y::\text{ordinal})$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ **lemma** *ordinal-div-decreasing*: $(x::\text{ordinal}) \text{ div } y \leq x$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ **lemma** *ordinal-div-0*: $x \text{ div } 0 = (0::\text{ordinal})$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ordinal-mod-0*: $x \text{ mod } 0 = (x::\text{ordinal})$
<proof>

6.2 Derived properties of division

lemma *ordinal-div-1* [*simp*]: $x \text{ div } \text{oSuc } 0 = x$
<proof>

lemma *ordinal-mod-1* [*simp*]: $x \text{ mod } \text{oSuc } 0 = 0$
<proof>

lemma *ordinal-div-self* [*simp*]: $0 < x \implies x \text{ div } x = (1::\text{ordinal})$
<proof>

lemma *ordinal-mod-self* [*simp*]: $x \text{ mod } x = (0::\text{ordinal})$
<proof>

lemma *ordinal-div-greater* [*simp*]: $x < y \implies x \text{ div } y = (0::\text{ordinal})$
<proof>

lemma *ordinal-mod-greater* [*simp*]: $x < y \implies x \text{ mod } y = (x::\text{ordinal})$
<proof>

lemma *ordinal-0-div* [*simp*]: $0 \text{ div } x = (0::\text{ordinal})$
<proof>

lemma *ordinal-0-mod* [*simp*]: $0 \text{ mod } x = (0::\text{ordinal})$
<proof>

lemma *ordinal-1-dvd* [*simp*]: $\text{oSuc } 0 \text{ dvd } x$
<proof>

lemma *ordinal-dvd-mod*: $y \text{ dvd } x = (x \text{ mod } y = (0::\text{ordinal}))$
<proof>

lemma *ordinal-dvd-times-div*:
 $y \text{ dvd } x \implies y * (x \text{ div } y) = (x::\text{ordinal})$
<proof>

lemma *ordinal-dvd-oLimit*: $\forall n. x \text{ dvd } f n \implies x \text{ dvd } \text{oLimit } f$
<proof>

6.3 Logarithms

definition

$\text{oLog} :: \text{ordinal} \Rightarrow \text{ordinal} \Rightarrow \text{ordinal}$ **where**
 $\text{oLog } b = (\lambda x. \text{if } 1 < b \text{ then } \text{oInv } ((**) b) x \text{ else } 0)$

lemma *ordinal-oLogI*:

$\llbracket b ** y \leq x; x < b ** y * b \rrbracket \implies oLog\ b\ x = y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ordinal-exp-oLog-le*:
 $\llbracket 0 < x; oSuc\ 0 < b \rrbracket \implies b ** (oLog\ b\ x) \leq x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ordinal-less-exp-oLog*:
 $oSuc\ 0 < b \implies x < b ** (oLog\ b\ x) * b$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ordinal-oLog-less*:
 $\llbracket 0 < x; oSuc\ 0 < b; x < b ** y \rrbracket \implies oLog\ b\ x < y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ordinal-le-oLog*:
 $\llbracket oSuc\ 0 < b; b ** y \leq x \rrbracket \implies y \leq oLog\ b\ x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ordinal-oLogI2*:
 $\llbracket oSuc\ 0 < b; x = b ** y * q + r; 0 < q; q < b; r < b ** y \rrbracket \implies oLog\ b\ x = y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ordinal-div-exp-oLog-less*:
 $oSuc\ 0 < b \implies x\ div\ (b ** oLog\ b\ x) < b$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ordinal-oLog-base-0*: $oLog\ 0\ x = 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ordinal-oLog-base-1*: $oLog\ (oSuc\ 0)\ x = 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ordinal-oLog-0*: $oLog\ b\ 0 = 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ordinal-oLog-exp*: $oSuc\ 0 < b \implies oLog\ b\ (b ** x) = x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ordinal-oLog-self*: $oSuc\ 0 < b \implies oLog\ b\ b = oSuc\ 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ordinal-mono-oLog*: $mono\ (oLog\ b)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ordinal-oLog-monoR*: $x \leq y \implies oLog\ b\ x \leq oLog\ b\ y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ordinal-oLog-decreasing*: $oLog\ b\ x \leq x$

<proof>

end

7 Fixed-points

theory *OrdinalFix*
imports *OrdinalInverse*
begin

primrec *iter* :: *nat* \Rightarrow (*'a* \Rightarrow *'a*) \Rightarrow (*'a* \Rightarrow *'a*)

where

iter 0 F *x* = *x*
| *iter* (*Suc* *n*) *F* *x* = *F* (*iter* *n* *F* *x*)

definition

oFix :: (*ordinal* \Rightarrow *ordinal*) \Rightarrow *ordinal* \Rightarrow *ordinal* **where**
oFix *F* *a* = *oLimit* (λ *n.* *iter* *n* *F* *a*)

lemma *oFix-fixed*:

$\llbracket \text{continuous } F; a \leq F a \rrbracket \Longrightarrow F (oFix F a) = oFix F a$
<proof>

lemma *oFix-least*:

$\llbracket \text{mono } F; F x = x; a \leq x \rrbracket \Longrightarrow oFix F a \leq x$
<proof>

lemma *mono-oFix*: *mono* *F* \Longrightarrow *mono* (*oFix* *F*)

<proof>

lemma *less-oFixD*:

$\llbracket x < oFix F a; \text{mono } F; F x = x \rrbracket \Longrightarrow x < a$
<proof>

lemma *less-oFixI*: *a* < *F* *a* \Longrightarrow *a* < *oFix* *F* *a*

<proof>

lemma *le-oFix*: *a* \leq *oFix* *F* *a*

<proof>

lemma *le-oFix1*: *F* *a* \leq *oFix* *F* *a*

<proof>

lemma *less-oFix-0D*:

$\llbracket x < oFix F 0; \text{mono } F \rrbracket \Longrightarrow x < F x$
<proof>

lemma *zero-less-oFix-eq*: (*0* < *oFix* *F* *0*) = (*0* < *F* *0*)

<proof>

lemma *oFix-eq-self*: $F a = a \implies oFix F a = a$
 ⟨proof⟩

7.1 Derivatives of ordinal functions

The derivative of F enumerates all the fixed-points of F

definition

$oDeriv :: (ordinal \Rightarrow ordinal) \Rightarrow ordinal \Rightarrow ordinal$ **where**
 $oDeriv F = ordinal-rec (oFix F 0) (\lambda p x. oFix F (oSuc x))$

lemma *oDeriv-0 [simp]*:
 $oDeriv F 0 = oFix F 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *oDeriv-oSuc [simp]*:
 $oDeriv F (oSuc x) = oFix F (oSuc (oDeriv F x))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *oDeriv-oLimit [simp]*:
 $oDeriv F (oLimit f) = oLimit (\lambda n. oDeriv F (f n))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *oDeriv-fixed*:
 $normal F \implies F (oDeriv F n) = oDeriv F n$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *oDeriv-fixedD*:
 $\llbracket oDeriv F x = x; normal F \rrbracket \implies F x = x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *normal-oDeriv*:
 $normal (oDeriv F)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *oDeriv-increasing*:
 $continuous F \implies F x \leq oDeriv F x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *oDeriv-total*:
 $\llbracket normal F; F x = x \rrbracket \implies \exists n. x = oDeriv F n$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *range-oDeriv*:
 $normal F \implies range (oDeriv F) = \{x. F x = x\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

end

8 Omega

```
theory OrdinalOmega
imports OrdinalFix
begin
```

8.1 Embedding naturals in the ordinals

```
primrec ordinal-of-nat :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  ordinal
where
```

```
  ordinal-of-nat 0 = 0
| ordinal-of-nat (Suc n) = oSuc (ordinal-of-nat n)
```

```
lemma strict-mono-ordinal-of-nat: strict-mono ordinal-of-nat
<proof>
```

```
lemma not-limit-ordinal-nat:  $\neg$  limit-ordinal (ordinal-of-nat n)
<proof>
```

```
lemma ordinal-of-nat-eq [simp]:
(ordinal-of-nat x = ordinal-of-nat y) = (x = y)
<proof>
```

```
lemma ordinal-of-nat-less [simp]:
(ordinal-of-nat x < ordinal-of-nat y) = (x < y)
<proof>
```

```
lemma ordinal-of-nat-le [simp]:
(ordinal-of-nat x  $\leq$  ordinal-of-nat y) = (x  $\leq$  y)
<proof>
```

```
lemma ordinal-of-nat-plus [simp]:
ordinal-of-nat x + ordinal-of-nat y = ordinal-of-nat (x + y)
<proof>
```

```
lemma ordinal-of-nat-times [simp]:
ordinal-of-nat x * ordinal-of-nat y = ordinal-of-nat (x * y)
<proof>
```

```
lemma ordinal-of-nat-exp [simp]:
ordinal-of-nat x ** ordinal-of-nat y = ordinal-of-nat (x ^ y)
<proof>
```

```
lemma oSuc-plus-ordinal-of-nat:
oSuc x + ordinal-of-nat n = oSuc (x + ordinal-of-nat n)
<proof>
```

```
lemma less-ordinal-of-nat:
(x < ordinal-of-nat n) = ( $\exists$  m. x = ordinal-of-nat m  $\wedge$  m < n)
<proof>
```

lemma *le-ordinal-of-nat*:
 $(x \leq \text{ordinal-of-nat } n) = (\exists m. x = \text{ordinal-of-nat } m \wedge m \leq n)$
 ⟨proof⟩

8.2 Omega, the least limit ordinal

definition
omega :: ordinal (ω) **where**
omega = oLimit ordinal-of-nat

lemma *less-omegaD*: $x < \omega \implies \exists n. x = \text{ordinal-of-nat } n$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *omega-leI*: $\forall n. \text{ordinal-of-nat } n \leq x \implies \omega \leq x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *nat-le-omega* [simp]: $\text{ordinal-of-nat } n \leq \omega$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *nat-less-omega* [simp]: $\text{ordinal-of-nat } n < \omega$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *zero-less-omega* [simp]: $0 < \omega$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *limit-ordinal-omega*: limit-ordinal ω
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Least-limit-ordinal*: (LEAST x . limit-ordinal x) = ω
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *range f = range ordinal-of-nat* \implies oLimit $f = \omega$
 ⟨proof⟩

8.3 Arithmetic properties of ω

lemma *oSuc-less-omega* [simp]: $(oSuc\ x < \omega) = (x < \omega)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *oSuc-plus-omega* [simp]: $oSuc\ x + \omega = x + \omega$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *ordinal-of-nat-plus-omega* [simp]:
 $\text{ordinal-of-nat } n + \omega = \omega$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *ordinal-of-nat-times-omega* [simp]:
 $0 < k \implies \text{ordinal-of-nat } k * \omega = \omega$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *ordinal-plus-times-omega*: $x + x * \omega = x * \omega$
<proof>

lemma *ordinal-plus-absorb*: $x * \omega \leq y \implies x + y = y$
<proof>

lemma *ordinal-less-plusL*: $y < x * \omega \implies y < x + y$
<proof>

lemma *ordinal-plus-absorb-iff*: $(x + y = y) = (x * \omega \leq y)$
<proof>

lemma *ordinal-less-plusL-iff*: $(y < x + y) = (y < x * \omega)$
<proof>

8.4 Additive principal ordinals

locale *additive-principal* =
 fixes $a :: \text{ordinal}$
 assumes *not-0*: $0 < a$
 assumes *sum-eq*: $\bigwedge b. b < a \implies b + a = a$

lemma (**in** *additive-principal*) *sum-less*:
 $\llbracket x < a; y < a \rrbracket \implies x + y < a$
<proof>

lemma (**in** *additive-principal*) *times-nat-less*:
 $x < a \implies x * \text{ordinal-of-nat } n < a$
<proof>

lemma *not-additive-principal-0*: $\neg \text{additive-principal } 0$
<proof>

lemma *additive-principal-oSuc*:
additive-principal (*oSuc* a) = ($a = 0$)
<proof>

lemma *additive-principal-intro2* [*rule-format*]:
assumes *not-0*: $0 < a$
shows $(\forall x < a. \forall y < a. x + y < a) \longrightarrow \text{additive-principal } a$
<proof>

lemma *additive-principal-1*: *additive-principal* (*oSuc* 0)
<proof>

lemma *additive-principal-omega*: *additive-principal* ω
<proof>

lemma *additive-principal-times-omega*:

$0 < x \implies \text{additive-principal } (x * \omega)$

<proof>

lemma *additive-principal-oLimit*:

$\forall n. \text{additive-principal } (f\ n) \implies \text{additive-principal } (oLimit\ f)$

<proof>

lemma *additive-principal-omega-exp*: $\text{additive-principal } (\omega ** x)$

<proof>

lemma (*in additive-principal*) *omega-exp*: $\exists x. a = \omega ** x$

<proof>

lemma *additive-principal-iff*:

$\text{additive-principal } a = (\exists x. a = \omega ** x)$

<proof>

lemma *absorb-omega-exp*:

$x < \omega ** a \implies x + \omega ** a = \omega ** a$

<proof>

lemma *absorb-omega-exp2*: $a < b \implies \omega ** a + \omega ** b = \omega ** b$

<proof>

8.5 Cantor normal form

lemma *cnf-lemma*: $x > 0 \implies x - \omega ** oLog\ \omega\ x < x$

<proof>

primrec *from-cnf* **where**

from-cnf [] = 0

| *from-cnf* (x # xs) = $\omega ** x + \text{from-cnf } xs$

function *to-cnf* **where**

[*simp del*]: $\text{to-cnf } x = (\text{if } x = 0 \text{ then } [] \text{ else}$

$oLog\ \omega\ x \# \text{to-cnf } (x - \omega ** oLog\ \omega\ x))$

<proof>

termination *<proof>*

lemma *to-cnf-0* [*simp*]: $\text{to-cnf } 0 = []$

<proof>

lemma *to-cnf-not-0*:

$0 < x \implies \text{to-cnf } x = oLog\ \omega\ x \# \text{to-cnf } (x - \omega ** oLog\ \omega\ x)$

<proof>

lemma *to-cnf-eq-Cons*: $\text{to-cnf } x = a \# list \implies a = oLog\ \omega\ x$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *to-cnf-inverse*: $\text{from-cnf } (\text{to-cnf } x) = x$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

primrec *normalize-cnf* **where**

normalize-cnf-Nil: $\text{normalize-cnf } [] = []$
| *normalize-cnf-Cons*: $\text{normalize-cnf } (x \# xs) =$
 (*case xs of* $[] \Rightarrow [x] \mid y \# ys \Rightarrow$
 (*if* $x < y$ *then* $[]$ *else* $[x]$) $\text{@ normalize-cnf } xs$)

lemma *from-cnf-normalize-cnf*: $\text{from-cnf } (\text{normalize-cnf } xs) = \text{from-cnf } xs$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *normalize-cnf-to-cnf*: $\text{normalize-cnf } (\text{to-cnf } x) = \text{to-cnf } x$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

alternate form of CNF

lemma *cnf2-lemma*:

$0 < x \implies x \bmod \omega ** oLog \omega x < x$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

primrec *from-cnf2* **where**

from-cnf2 $[] = 0$
| *from-cnf2* $(x \# xs) = \omega ** \text{fst } x * \text{ordinal-of-nat } (\text{snd } x) + \text{from-cnf2 } xs$

function *to-cnf2* **where**

[*simp del*]: $\text{to-cnf2 } x = (\text{if } x = 0 \text{ then } [] \text{ else}$
 ($oLog \omega x, \text{inv ordinal-of-nat } (x \text{ div } (\omega ** oLog \omega x))$)
 $\# \text{to-cnf2 } (x \bmod (\omega ** oLog \omega x))$)

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

termination $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *to-cnf2-0* [*simp*]: $\text{to-cnf2 } 0 = []$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *to-cnf2-not-0*:

$0 < x \implies \text{to-cnf2 } x =$
 ($oLog \omega x, \text{inv ordinal-of-nat } (x \text{ div } (\omega ** oLog \omega x))$)
 $\# \text{to-cnf2 } (x \bmod (\omega ** oLog \omega x))$)

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *to-cnf2-eq-Cons*: $\text{to-cnf2 } x = (a,b) \# \text{list} \implies a = oLog \omega x$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ordinal-of-nat-of-ordinal*:

$x < \omega \implies \text{ordinal-of-nat } (\text{inv ordinal-of-nat } x) = x$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *to-cnf2-inverse*: *from-cnf2* (*to-cnf2* x) = x
 ⟨*proof*⟩

primrec *is-normalized2* **where**

is-normalized2-Nil: *is-normalized2* [] = *True*
 | *is-normalized2-Cons*: *is-normalized2* ($x \# xs$) =
 (case xs of [] \Rightarrow *True* | $y \# ys \Rightarrow$ $\text{fst } y < \text{fst } x \wedge \text{is-normalized2 } ys$)

lemma *is-normalized2-to-cnf2*: *is-normalized2* (*to-cnf2* x)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

8.6 Epsilon 0

definition *epsilon0* :: *ordinal* (ε_0) **where**
epsilon0 = *oFix* ((****) ω) 0

lemma *less-omega-exp*: $x < \varepsilon_0 \implies x < \omega ** x$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *omega-exp-epsilon0*: $\omega ** \varepsilon_0 = \varepsilon_0$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *oLog-omega-less*: $\llbracket 0 < x; x < \varepsilon_0 \rrbracket \implies \text{oLog } \omega x < x$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

end

9 Veblen Hierarchies

theory *OrdinalVeblen*
imports *OrdinalOmega*
begin

9.1 Closed, unbounded sets

locale *normal-set* =
fixes A :: *ordinal set*
assumes *closed*: $\bigwedge g. \forall n. g \ n \in A \implies \text{oLimit } g \in A$
and *unbounded*: $\bigwedge x. \exists y \in A. x < y$

lemma (**in** *normal-set*) *less-next*: $x < (\text{LEAST } z. z \in A \wedge x < z)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (**in** *normal-set*) *mem-next*: $(\text{LEAST } z. z \in A \wedge x < z) \in A$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (**in** *normal*) *normal-set-range*: *normal-set* (*range* F)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *oLimit-mem-INTER*:

$\llbracket \forall n. \text{normal-set } (A\ n); \forall n. A\ (\text{Suc } n) \subseteq A\ n; \forall n. f\ n \in A\ n; \text{mono } f \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{oLimit } f \in (\bigcap n. A\ n)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *normal-set-INTER*:

$\llbracket \forall n. \text{normal-set } (A\ n); \forall n. A\ (\text{Suc } n) \subseteq A\ n \rrbracket \implies \text{normal-set } (\bigcap n. A\ n)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

9.2 Ordering functions

There is a one-to-one correspondence between closed, unbounded sets of ordinals and normal functions on ordinals.

definition

ordering $:: (\text{ordinal set}) \Rightarrow (\text{ordinal} \Rightarrow \text{ordinal})$ **where**
ordering $A = \text{ordinal-rec } (\text{LEAST } z. z \in A) (\lambda p\ x. \text{LEAST } z. z \in A \wedge x < z)$

lemma *ordering-0*:

ordering $A\ 0 = (\text{LEAST } z. z \in A)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ordering-oSuc*:

ordering $A\ (\text{oSuc } x) = (\text{LEAST } z. z \in A \wedge \text{ordering } A\ x < z)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (**in** *normal-set*) *normal-ordering*: *normal* (*ordering* A)

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (**in** *normal-set*) *ordering-oLimit*:

ordering $A\ (\text{oLimit } f) = \text{oLimit } (\lambda n. \text{ordering } A\ (f\ n))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (**in** *normal*) *ordering-range*: *ordering* (*range* F) = F

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (**in** *normal-set*) *ordering-mem*: *ordering* $A\ x \in A$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (**in** *normal-set*) *range-ordering-lemma*:

$\forall y. y \in A \longrightarrow y < \text{ordering } A\ x \longrightarrow y \in \text{range } (\text{ordering } A)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (**in** *normal-set*) *range-ordering*: *range* (*ordering* A) = A

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ordering-INTER-0*:

$\llbracket \forall n. \text{normal-set } (A\ n); \forall n. A\ (\text{Suc } n) \subseteq A\ n \rrbracket$

$\implies \text{ordering } (\bigcap n. A n) 0 = \text{oLimit } (\lambda n. \text{ordering } (A n) 0)$
 ⟨proof⟩

9.3 Critical ordinals

definition

critical-set :: ordinal set \Rightarrow ordinal \Rightarrow ordinal set **where**
critical-set A =
 ordinal-rec0 A ($\lambda p x. x \cap \text{range } (\text{oDeriv } (\text{ordering } x))$) ($\lambda f. \bigcap n. f n$)

lemma *critical-set-0*:

critical-set A 0 = A
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *critical-set-oSuc-lemma*:

critical-set A (oSuc n) =
critical-set A n \cap range (oDeriv (ordering (critical-set A n)))
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *omega-complete-INTER*:

omega-complete ($\lambda x y. y \subseteq x$) (INTER UNIV)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *critical-set-oLimit*:

critical-set A (oLimit f) = ($\bigcap n. \text{critical-set } A (f n)$)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *critical-set-mono*:

$x \leq y \implies \text{critical-set } A y \subseteq \text{critical-set } A x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in normal-set) *range-oDeriv-subset*:

range (oDeriv (ordering A)) \subseteq A
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *normal-set-critical-set*:

normal-set A \implies normal-set (critical-set A x)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *critical-set-oSuc*:

normal-set A
 $\implies \text{critical-set } A (\text{oSuc } x) = \text{range } (\text{oDeriv } (\text{ordering } (\text{critical-set } A x)))$
 ⟨proof⟩

9.4 Veblen hierarchy over a normal function

definition

oVeblen :: (ordinal \Rightarrow ordinal) \Rightarrow ordinal \Rightarrow ordinal \Rightarrow ordinal **where**
oVeblen F = ($\lambda x. \text{ordering } (\text{critical-set } (\text{range } F) x)$)

lemma (in normal) *oVeblen-0*: $oVeblen\ F\ 0 = F$
⟨proof⟩

lemma (in normal) *oVeblen-oSuc*:
 $oVeblen\ F\ (oSuc\ x) = oDeriv\ (oVeblen\ F\ x)$
⟨proof⟩

lemma (in normal) *oVeblen-oLimit*:
 $oVeblen\ F\ (oLimit\ f) = ordering\ (\bigcap n. range\ (oVeblen\ F\ (f\ n)))$
⟨proof⟩

lemma (in normal) *normal-oVeblen*:
 $normal\ (oVeblen\ F\ x)$
⟨proof⟩

lemma (in normal) *continuous-oVeblen-0*:
 $continuous\ (\lambda x. oVeblen\ F\ x\ 0)$
⟨proof⟩

lemma (in normal) *oVeblen-oLimit-0*:
 $oVeblen\ F\ (oLimit\ f)\ 0 = oLimit\ (\lambda n. oVeblen\ F\ (f\ n)\ 0)$
⟨proof⟩

lemma (in normal) *normal-oVeblen-0*:
 $0 < F\ 0 \implies normal\ (\lambda x. oVeblen\ F\ x\ 0)$
⟨proof⟩

lemma (in normal) *range-oVeblen*:
 $range\ (oVeblen\ F\ x) = critical-set\ (range\ F)\ x$
⟨proof⟩

lemma (in normal) *range-oVeblen-subset*:
 $x \leq y \implies range\ (oVeblen\ F\ y) \subseteq range\ (oVeblen\ F\ x)$
⟨proof⟩

lemma (in normal) *oVeblen-fixed*:
 $\forall x < y. \forall a. oVeblen\ F\ x\ (oVeblen\ F\ y\ a) = oVeblen\ F\ y\ a$
⟨proof⟩

lemma (in normal) *critical-set-fixed*:
 $0 < z \implies range\ (oVeblen\ F\ z) = \{x. \forall y < z. oVeblen\ F\ y\ x = x\}$
⟨proof⟩

9.5 Veblen hierarchy over $\lambda x. 1 + x$

lemma *oDeriv-id*: $oDeriv\ id = id$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *oFix-plus*: $oFix\ (\lambda x. a + x)\ 0 = a * \omega$

<proof>

lemma *oDeriv-plus*: $oDeriv ((+) a) = ((+) (a * \omega))$

<proof>

lemma *oVeblen-1-plus*: $oVeblen ((+) 1) x = ((+) (\omega ** x))$

<proof>

end