

Ramsey's Theorem

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Abstract

The infinite form of Ramsey's Theorem is proved following Boolos and Jeffrey, Chapter 26.

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1 Infinite Sets and Related Concepts

```
theory Infinite-Set
imports Main
begin
```

The set of natural numbers is infinite.

```
lemma infinite-nat-iff-unbounded-le: infinite (S::nat set)  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall m. \exists n \geq m. n \in S$ )
```

```
using frequently-cofinite[of  $\lambda x. x \in S$ ]
by (simp add: cofinite-eq-sequentially frequently-def eventually-sequentially)
```

```
lemma infinite-nat-iff-unbounded: infinite (S::nat set)  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall m. \exists n > m. n \in S$ )
```

```
using frequently-cofinite[of  $\lambda x. x \in S$ ]
by (simp add: cofinite-eq-sequentially frequently-def eventually-at-top-dense)
```

```
lemma finite-nat-iff-bounded: finite (S::nat set)  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\exists k. S \subseteq \{..<k\}$ )
```

```
using infinite-nat-iff-unbounded-le[of S] by (simp add: subset-eq) (metis not-le)
```

lemma *finite-nat-iff-bounded-le*: $finite (S::nat\ set) \longleftrightarrow (\exists k. S \subseteq \{..k\})$
using *infinite-nat-iff-unbounded*[of *S*] **by** (*simp add: subset-eq*) (*metis not-le*)

lemma *finite-nat-bounded*: $finite (S::nat\ set) \implies \exists k. S \subseteq \{..<k\}$
by (*simp add: finite-nat-iff-bounded*)

For a set of natural numbers to be infinite, it is enough to know that for any number larger than some k , there is some larger number that is an element of the set.

lemma *unbounded-k-infinite*: $\forall m>k. \exists n>m. n \in S \implies infinite (S::nat\ set)$
apply (*clarsimp simp add: finite-nat-set-iff-bounded*)
apply (*drule-tac x=Suc (max m k) in spec*)
using *less-Suc-eq* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *nat-not-finite*: $finite (UNIV::nat\ set) \implies R$
by *simp*

lemma *range-inj-infinite*:
 $inj (f::nat \Rightarrow 'a) \implies infinite (range\ f)$
proof
assume *finite (range f)* **and** *inj f*
then have *finite (UNIV::nat set)*
by (*rule finite-imageD*)
then show *False* **by** *simp*
qed

The set of integers is also infinite.

lemma *infinite-int-iff-infinite-nat-abs*: $infinite (S::int\ set) \longleftrightarrow infinite ((nat\ o\ abs) 'S)$
by (*auto simp: transfer-nat-int-set-relations o-def image-comp dest: finite-image-absD*)

proposition *infinite-int-iff-unbounded-le*: $infinite (S::int\ set) \longleftrightarrow (\forall m. \exists n. |n| \geq m \wedge n \in S)$
apply (*simp add: infinite-int-iff-infinite-nat-abs infinite-nat-iff-unbounded-le o-def image-def*)
apply (*metis abs-ge-zero nat-le-eq-zle le-nat-iff*)
done

proposition *infinite-int-iff-unbounded*: $infinite (S::int\ set) \longleftrightarrow (\forall m. \exists n. |n| > m \wedge n \in S)$
apply (*simp add: infinite-int-iff-infinite-nat-abs infinite-nat-iff-unbounded o-def image-def*)
apply (*metis (full-types) nat-le-iff nat-mono not-le*)
done

proposition *finite-int-iff-bounded*: $finite (S::int\ set) \longleftrightarrow (\exists k. abs 'S \subseteq \{..<k\})$
using *infinite-int-iff-unbounded-le*[of *S*] **by** (*simp add: subset-eq*) (*metis not-le*)

proposition *finite-int-iff-bounded-le*: $finite (S::int\ set) \longleftrightarrow (\exists k. abs 'S \subseteq \{..k\})$

using *infinite-int-iff-unbounded*[of *S*] by (*simp add: subset-eq*) (*metis not-le*)

1.1 Infinitely Many and Almost All

We often need to reason about the existence of infinitely many (resp., all but finitely many) objects satisfying some predicate, so we introduce corresponding binders and their proof rules.

lemma *not-INFM* [*simp*]: $\neg (\text{INFM } x. P \ x) \longleftrightarrow (\text{MOST } x. \neg P \ x)$ by (*fact not-frequently*)

lemma *not-MOST* [*simp*]: $\neg (\text{MOST } x. P \ x) \longleftrightarrow (\text{INFM } x. \neg P \ x)$ by (*fact not-eventually*)

lemma *INFM-const* [*simp*]: $(\text{INFM } x::'a. P) \longleftrightarrow P \wedge \text{infinite } (\text{UNIV}::'a \ \text{set})$
by (*simp add: frequently-const-iff*)

lemma *MOST-const* [*simp*]: $(\text{MOST } x::'a. P) \longleftrightarrow P \vee \text{finite } (\text{UNIV}::'a \ \text{set})$
by (*simp add: eventually-const-iff*)

lemma *INFM-imp-distrib*: $(\text{INFM } x. P \ x \longrightarrow Q \ x) \longleftrightarrow ((\text{MOST } x. P \ x) \longrightarrow (\text{INFM } x. Q \ x))$
by (*simp only: imp-conv-disj frequently-disj-iff not-eventually*)

lemma *MOST-imp-iff*: $\text{MOST } x. P \ x \Longrightarrow (\text{MOST } x. P \ x \longrightarrow Q \ x) \longleftrightarrow (\text{MOST } x. Q \ x)$
by (*auto intro: eventually-rev-mp eventually-mono*)

lemma *INFM-conjI*: $\text{INFM } x. P \ x \Longrightarrow \text{MOST } x. Q \ x \Longrightarrow \text{INFM } x. P \ x \wedge Q \ x$
by (*rule frequently-rev-mp[of P]*) (*auto elim: eventually-mono*)

Properties of quantifiers with injective functions.

lemma *INFM-inj*: $\text{INFM } x. P \ (f \ x) \Longrightarrow \text{inj } f \Longrightarrow \text{INFM } x. P \ x$
using *finite-vimageI*[of $\{x. P \ x\}$ *f*] by (*auto simp: frequently-cofinite*)

lemma *MOST-inj*: $\text{MOST } x. P \ x \Longrightarrow \text{inj } f \Longrightarrow \text{MOST } x. P \ (f \ x)$
using *finite-vimageI*[of $\{x. \neg P \ x\}$ *f*] by (*auto simp: eventually-cofinite*)

Properties of quantifiers with singletons.

lemma *not-INFM-eq* [*simp*]:
 $\neg (\text{INFM } x. x = a)$
 $\neg (\text{INFM } x. a = x)$
unfolding *frequently-cofinite* by *simp-all*

lemma *MOST-neq* [*simp*]:
 $\text{MOST } x. x \neq a$
 $\text{MOST } x. a \neq x$
unfolding *eventually-cofinite* by *simp-all*

lemma *INFM-neq* [*simp*]:

$(\text{INFM } x::'a. x \neq a) \longleftrightarrow \text{infinite } (\text{UNIV}::'a \text{ set})$
 $(\text{INFM } x::'a. a \neq x) \longleftrightarrow \text{infinite } (\text{UNIV}::'a \text{ set})$
unfolding frequently-cofinite **by** simp-all

lemma MOST-eq [simp]:
 $(\text{MOST } x::'a. x = a) \longleftrightarrow \text{finite } (\text{UNIV}::'a \text{ set})$
 $(\text{MOST } x::'a. a = x) \longleftrightarrow \text{finite } (\text{UNIV}::'a \text{ set})$
unfolding eventually-cofinite **by** simp-all

lemma MOST-eq-imp:
 $\text{MOST } x. x = a \longrightarrow P x$
 $\text{MOST } x. a = x \longrightarrow P x$
unfolding eventually-cofinite **by** simp-all

Properties of quantifiers over the naturals.

lemma MOST-nat: $(\forall_{\infty} n. P (n::\text{nat})) \longleftrightarrow (\exists m. \forall n > m. P n)$
by (auto simp add: eventually-cofinite finite-nat-iff-bounded-le subset-eq not-le[symmetric])

lemma MOST-nat-le: $(\forall_{\infty} n. P (n::\text{nat})) \longleftrightarrow (\exists m. \forall n \geq m. P n)$
by (auto simp add: eventually-cofinite finite-nat-iff-bounded subset-eq not-le[symmetric])

lemma INFm-nat: $(\exists_{\infty} n. P (n::\text{nat})) \longleftrightarrow (\forall m. \exists n > m. P n)$
by (simp add: frequently-cofinite infinite-nat-iff-unbounded)

lemma INFm-nat-le: $(\exists_{\infty} n. P (n::\text{nat})) \longleftrightarrow (\forall m. \exists n \geq m. P n)$
by (simp add: frequently-cofinite infinite-nat-iff-unbounded-le)

lemma MOST-INFm: $\text{infinite } (\text{UNIV}::'a \text{ set}) \implies \text{MOST } x::'a. P x \implies \text{INFm } x::'a. P x$
by (simp add: eventually-frequently)

lemma MOST-Suc-iff: $(\text{MOST } n. P (\text{Suc } n)) \longleftrightarrow (\text{MOST } n. P n)$
by (simp add: cofinite-eq-sequentially eventually-sequentially-Suc)

lemma
shows MOST-SucI: $\text{MOST } n. P n \implies \text{MOST } n. P (\text{Suc } n)$
and MOST-SucD: $\text{MOST } n. P (\text{Suc } n) \implies \text{MOST } n. P n$
by (simp-all add: MOST-Suc-iff)

lemma MOST-ge-nat: $\text{MOST } n::\text{nat}. m \leq n$
by (simp add: cofinite-eq-sequentially eventually-ge-at-top)

lemma Inf-many-def: $\text{Inf-many } P \longleftrightarrow \text{infinite } \{x. P x\}$ **by** (fact frequently-cofinite)

lemma Alm-all-def: $\text{Alm-all } P \longleftrightarrow \neg (\text{INFm } x. \neg P x)$ **by** simp

lemma INFm-iff-infinite: $(\text{INFm } x. P x) \longleftrightarrow \text{infinite } \{x. P x\}$ **by** (fact frequently-cofinite)

lemma MOST-iff-cofinite: $(\text{MOST } x. P x) \longleftrightarrow \text{finite } \{x. \neg P x\}$ **by** (fact eventually-cofinite)

lemma INFm-EX: $(\exists_{\infty} x. P x) \implies (\exists x. P x)$ **by** (fact frequently-ex)

lemma ALL-MOST: $\forall x. P x \implies \forall_{\infty} x. P x$ **by** (fact always-eventually)

lemma *INFM-mono*: $\exists_{\infty} x. P x \implies (\bigwedge x. P x \implies Q x) \implies \exists_{\infty} x. Q x$ **by** (*fact frequently-elimI*)

lemma *MOST-mono*: $\forall_{\infty} x. P x \implies (\bigwedge x. P x \implies Q x) \implies \forall_{\infty} x. Q x$ **by** (*fact eventually-mono*)

lemma *INFM-disj-distrib*: $(\exists_{\infty} x. P x \vee Q x) \longleftrightarrow (\exists_{\infty} x. P x) \vee (\exists_{\infty} x. Q x)$ **by** (*fact frequently-disj-iff*)

lemma *MOST-rev-mp*: $\forall_{\infty} x. P x \implies \forall_{\infty} x. P x \longrightarrow Q x \implies \forall_{\infty} x. Q x$ **by** (*fact eventually-rev-mp*)

lemma *MOST-conj-distrib*: $(\forall_{\infty} x. P x \wedge Q x) \longleftrightarrow (\forall_{\infty} x. P x) \wedge (\forall_{\infty} x. Q x)$ **by** (*fact eventually-conj-iff*)

lemma *MOST-conjI*: $MOST x. P x \implies MOST x. Q x \implies MOST x. P x \wedge Q x$ **by** (*fact eventually-conj*)

lemma *INFM-finite-Bex-distrib*: $finite A \implies (INFM y. \exists x \in A. P x y) \longleftrightarrow (\exists x \in A. INFM y. P x y)$ **by** (*fact frequently-bex-finite-distrib*)

lemma *MOST-finite-Ball-distrib*: $finite A \implies (MOST y. \forall x \in A. P x y) \longleftrightarrow (\forall x \in A. MOST y. P x y)$ **by** (*fact eventually-ball-finite-distrib*)

lemma *INFM-E*: $INFM x. P x \implies (\bigwedge x. P x \implies thesis) \implies thesis$ **by** (*fact frequentlyE*)

lemma *MOST-I*: $(\bigwedge x. P x) \implies MOST x. P x$ **by** (*rule eventuallyI*)

lemmas *MOST-iff-finiteNeg = MOST-iff-cofinite*

1.2 Enumeration of an Infinite Set

The set's element type must be wellordered (e.g. the natural numbers).

Could be generalized to *enumerate'* $S n = (SOME t. t \in s \wedge finite \{s \in S. s < t\} \wedge card \{s \in S. s < t\} = n)$.

primrec (*in wellorder*) *enumerate* :: 'a set \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a

where

enumerate-0: *enumerate* $S 0 = (LEAST n. n \in S)$

| *enumerate-Suc*: *enumerate* $S (Suc n) = enumerate (S - \{LEAST n. n \in S\}) n$

lemma *enumerate-Suc'*: *enumerate* $S (Suc n) = enumerate (S - \{enumerate S 0\}) n$

by *simp*

lemma *enumerate-in-set*: *infinite* $S \implies enumerate S n \in S$

apply (*induct n arbitrary: S*)

apply (*fastforce intro: LeastI dest!: infinite-imp-nonempty*)

apply *simp*

apply (*metis DiffE infinite-remove*)

done

declare *enumerate-0* [*simp del*] *enumerate-Suc* [*simp del*]

lemma *enumerate-step*: *infinite* $S \implies enumerate S n < enumerate S (Suc n)$

apply (*induct n arbitrary: S*)

apply (*rule order-le-neq-trans*)

apply (*simp add: enumerate-0 Least-le enumerate-in-set*)

```

apply (simp only: enumerate-Suc')
apply (subgoal-tac enumerate (S - {enumerate S 0}) 0 ∈ S - {enumerate S
0})
  apply (blast intro: sym)
  apply (simp add: enumerate-in-set del: Diff-iff)
apply (simp add: enumerate-Suc')
done

```

```

lemma enumerate-mono: m < n ⇒ infinite S ⇒ enumerate S m < enumerate
S n
apply (erule less-Suc-induct)
apply (auto intro: enumerate-step)
done

```

```

lemma le-enumerate:
  assumes S: infinite S
  shows n ≤ enumerate S n
  using S
proof (induct n)
  case 0
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case (Suc n)
  then have n ≤ enumerate S n by simp
  also note enumerate-mono[of n Suc n, OF - ⟨infinite S⟩]
  finally show ?case by simp
qed

```

```

lemma enumerate-Suc'':
  fixes S :: 'a::wellorder set
  assumes infinite S
  shows enumerate S (Suc n) = (LEAST s. s ∈ S ∧ enumerate S n < s)
  using assms
proof (induct n arbitrary: S)
  case 0
  then have ∀ s ∈ S. enumerate S 0 ≤ s
  by (auto simp: enumerate.simps intro: Least-le)
  then show ?case
  unfolding enumerate-Suc' enumerate-0[of S - {enumerate S 0}]
  by (intro arg-cong[where f = Least] ext) auto
next
  case (Suc n S)
  show ?case
  using enumerate-mono[OF zero-less-Suc ⟨infinite S⟩, of n] ⟨infinite S⟩
  apply (subst (1 2) enumerate-Suc')
  apply (subst Suc)
  using ⟨infinite S⟩
  apply simp

```

```

    apply (intro arg-cong[where f = Least] ext)
    apply (auto simp: enumerate-Suc'[symmetric])
  done
qed

lemma enumerate-Ex:
  assumes S: infinite (S::nat set)
  shows s ∈ S ⇒ ∃ n. enumerate S n = s
proof (induct s rule: less-induct)
  case (less s)
  show ?case
  proof cases
    let ?y = Max {s'∈S. s' < s}
    assume ∃ y∈S. y < s
    then have y: ∧ x. ?y < x ⟷ (∀ s'∈S. s' < s ⟶ s' < x)
      by (subst Max-less-iff) auto
    then have y-in: ?y ∈ {s'∈S. s' < s}
      by (intro Max-in) auto
    with less.hyps[of ?y] obtain n where enumerate S n = ?y
      by auto
    with S have enumerate S (Suc n) = s
      by (auto simp: y less enumerate-Suc'' intro!: Least-equality)
    then show ?case by auto
  next
    assume *: ¬ (∃ y∈S. y < s)
    then have ∀ t∈S. s ≤ t by auto
    with ⟨s ∈ S⟩ show ?thesis
      by (auto intro!: exI[of - 0] Least-equality simp: enumerate-0)
  qed
qed

```

```

lemma bij-enumerate:
  fixes S :: nat set
  assumes S: infinite S
  shows bij-betw (enumerate S) UNIV S
proof -
  have ∧ n m. n ≠ m ⇒ enumerate S n ≠ enumerate S m
    using enumerate-mono[OF - ⟨infinite S⟩] by (auto simp: neq-iff)
  then have inj (enumerate S)
    by (auto simp: inj-on-def)
  moreover have ∀ s ∈ S. ∃ i. enumerate S i = s
    using enumerate-Ex[OF S] by auto
  moreover note ⟨infinite S⟩
  ultimately show ?thesis
    unfolding bij-betw-def by (auto intro: enumerate-in-set)
qed

```

A pair of weird and wonderful lemmas from HOL Light

lemma finite-transitivity-chain:

```

assumes finite A
  and  $R: \bigwedge x. \sim R x x \wedge x y z. \llbracket R x y; R y z \rrbracket \implies R x z$ 
  and  $A: \bigwedge x. x \in A \implies \exists y. y \in A \wedge R x y$ 
shows  $A = \{\}$ 
using  $\langle \text{finite } A \rangle A$ 
proof (induction A)
  case (insert a A)
  with  $R$  show ?case
    by (metis empty-iff insert-iff)
qed simp

corollary Union-maximal-sets:
  assumes finite F
  shows  $\bigcup \{T \in \mathcal{F}. \forall U \in \mathcal{F}. \neg T \subset U\} = \bigcup \mathcal{F}$ 
  (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof
  show  $?rhs \subseteq ?lhs$ 
  proof (rule Union-subsetI)
    fix  $S$ 
    assume  $S \in \mathcal{F}$ 
    have  $\{T \in \mathcal{F}. S \subseteq T\} = \{\}$  if  $\sim (\exists y. y \in \{T \in \mathcal{F}. \forall U \in \mathcal{F}. \neg T \subset U\} \wedge S \subseteq y)$ 
    apply (rule finite-transitivity-chain [of -  $\lambda T U. S \subseteq T \wedge T \subset U$ ])
    using assms that apply auto
    by (blast intro: dual-order.trans psubset-imp-subset)
    then show  $\exists y. y \in \{T \in \mathcal{F}. \forall U \in \mathcal{F}. \neg T \subset U\} \wedge S \subseteq y$ 
    using  $\langle S \in \mathcal{F} \rangle$  by blast
  qed
qed force

end

```

2 Ramsey's Theorem

```

theory Ramsey
imports Main  $\sim \sim / \text{src} / \text{HOL} / \text{Library} / \text{Infinite-Set}$ 
begin

```

```

declare  $[[\text{simp-depth-limit} = 5]]$ 

```

2.1 Library lemmas

```

lemma infinite-inj-infinite-image: infinite Z ==> inj-on f Z ==> infinite (f ` Z)
  apply (rule ccontr)
  apply (simp)
  apply (force dest: finite-imageD)
done

```



```

lemma infinite-dom-finite-rng: [| infinite A; finite (f ' A) |] ==> ? b : f ' A.
infinite {a : A. f a = b}
  apply(rule ccontr) apply(simp)
  apply(subgoal-tac UNION A (% b. {a : A. f a = f b} = A) prefer 2 apply(blast)
  apply(subgoal-tac (UN c : f ' A. {a : A. f a = c}) = (UN b:A. {a : A. f a = f
b})) prefer 2 apply(blast)
  apply(subgoal-tac finite (UN c:f ' A. {a : A. f a = c})) apply(force)
  apply(rule finite-UN-I)
  apply(auto)
done

```

```

lemma infinite-mem: infinite X ==> ? x. x : X
  apply(rule ccontr)
  apply(force)
done

```

```

lemma not-empty-least: (Y::nat set) ~ = {} ==> ? m. m : Y & (! m'. m' : Y
--> m <= m')
  apply(rule-tac x=LEAST x. x : Y in exI)
  apply(rule)
  apply(rule LeastI-ex) apply(force)
  apply(rule)
  apply(rule)
  apply(rule Least-le)
  apply(assumption)
done

```

2.2 Dependent Choice Variant

```

primrec choice :: ('a => bool) => ('a => 'a => bool) => nat => 'a where
  choice P R 0 = (SOME x. P x)
| choice P R (Suc n) = (let x = choice P R n in SOME y. P y & R x y)

```

```

lemma dc:
  (! x y z. R x y & R y z --> R x z)
  & (? x0. P x0)
  & (! x. P x --> (? y. P y & R x y))
  --> (? f::nat=>'b. (! n. P (f n)) & (! n m. R (f n) (f (n+m+1))))

  apply(intro allI impI, elim exE conjE)
  apply(rule-tac x=choice P R in exI)
  apply(subgoal-tac (ALL n. P (choice P R n))) prefer 2
  apply(rule, induct-tac n)
  apply(simp add: Let-def) apply(rule someI-ex) apply(blast)
  apply(simp add: Let-def) apply(subgoal-tac P (SOME y. P y & R (choice P R
na) y) & R (choice P R na) (SOME y. P y & R (choice P R na) y)) apply(blast)
  apply(rule someI-ex) apply(blast)

```

apply(*rule*) **apply**(*assumption*)

apply(*subgoal-tac* ! *n*. *R* (*choice P R n*) (*choice P R (Suc n)*)) **prefer** 2
apply(*rule*)
apply(*simp add: Let-def*)
apply(*subgoal-tac P* (*SOME y*. *P y* & *R* (*choice P R n*) *y*) & *R* (*choice P R n*)
(*SOME y*. *P y* & *R* (*choice P R n*) *y*)) **apply**(*blast*)
apply(*rule someI-ex*) **apply**(*force*)

apply(*rule*) **apply**(*rule*)
apply(*induct-tac m*)
apply(*force*)
apply(*drule-tac x=n+na+1 in spec*) **back**
apply(*force simp del: choice.simps*)
done

2.3 Partitions

definition

part :: *nat* => *nat* => '*a set* => ('*a set* => *nat*) => *bool* **where**
part r s Y f = (! *X*. *X* <= *Y* & *finite X* & *card X* = *r* --> *f X* < *s*)

lemma part: [| *infinite YY*; *part (Suc n) s YY f*; *yy* : *YY* |] ==> *part n s* (*YY*
- {*yy*}) (%*u*. *f* (*insert yy u*))
apply(*simp add: part-def*)
apply(*intro allI impI, elim exE conjE*)
apply(*drule-tac x=insert yy X in spec*)
apply(*force simp: card-Diff-singleton-if*)
done

lemma part-subset: *part (Suc n) s YY f* ==> *Y* <= *YY* ==> *part (Suc n) s Y*
f
apply(*simp add: part-def*)
apply(*blast*)
done

2.4 Ramsey's theorem

lemma ramsey:

! (*s*::*nat*) (*r*::*nat*) (*YY*::'*a set*) (*f*::'*a set* => *nat*).
infinite YY
& (! *X*. *X* <= *YY* & *finite X* & *card X* = *r* --> *f X* < *s*)
--> (? *Y'* *t'*.
Y' <= *YY*
& *infinite Y'*
& *t'* < *s*
& (! *X*. *X* <= *Y'* & *finite X* & *card X* = *r* --> *f X* = *t'*)
apply(*simp add: part-def[symmetric] del: ex-simps*)
apply(*rule, rule, rule-tac nat.induct*)

apply(*intro allI impI*)
apply(*rule-tac x=YY in exI*)
apply(*rule-tac x=f {} in exI*)
apply(*force simp: part-def*)

apply(*intro allI impI*) **apply**(*elim exE conjE*)

apply(*subgoal-tac*
 ? *g*.
 (! *m::nat. let (y,Y,t) = (g m) in*
y : YY & y ~: Y
& Y <= YY & infinite Y
& t < s
& (! X. X <= Y & finite X & card X = nat --> (f o insert y) X = t)
& (! m m'.
let (y,Y,t) = (g m) in
let (y',Y',t') = (g (m+m'+1)) in
y' : Y
& Y' <= Y
)
)
prefer 2
apply(*cut-tac*

P = % gn.
let (y,Y,t) = (gn) in
y : YY & y ~: Y
& Y <= YY & infinite Y
& t < s
& (! X. X <= Y & finite X & card X = nat --> (f o insert y) X = t)

and *R = % gn gn'.*
let (y,Y,t) = (gn) in
let (y',Y',t') = (gn') in
y' : Y
& Y' <= Y

in dc)
apply(*erule impE*)

apply(*intro conjI*)
apply(*intro allI impI, elim conjE*) **apply**(*simp add: Let-def split-beta*) **ap-**
ply(*blast*)
apply(*subgoal-tac ? yy. yy : YY*) **prefer** 2 **apply**(*rule infinite-mem*) **ap-**
ply(*assumption*)
apply(*elim exE conjE*)

apply(*drule-tac* $x=YY - \{yy\}$ **in** *spec*) **apply**(*drule-tac* $x=f o$ *insert yy* **in** *spec*)
apply(*erule impE*) **apply**(*simp*) **apply**(*rule part*) **apply**(*assumption+*)
apply(*elim exE conjE*)
apply(*rule-tac* $x=(yy, Y', t')$ **in** *exI*) **apply**(*simp*) **apply**(*blast*)
apply(*intro allI impI*)
apply(*case-tac* x) **apply**(*rename-tac* $yx b Yx tx$)
apply(*subgoal-tac* $? yx'. yx' : Yx$) **prefer** 2 **apply**(*rule infinite-mem*) **ap-**
ply(*force*)
apply(*elim exE conjE*)
apply(*drule-tac* $x=Yx - \{yx'\}$ **in** *spec*)
apply(*drule-tac* $x=f o$ *insert yx'* **in** *spec*)
apply(*erule impE*) **apply**(*simp*) **apply**(*elim exE conjE*) **apply**(*rule part*)
apply(*assumption+*)
apply(*rule part-subset*) **apply**(*assumption*) **apply**(*assumption*) **apply**(*assumption*)
apply(*elim exE conjE*)
apply(*rule-tac* $x=(yx', Y', t')$ **in** *exI*) **apply**(*simp*) **apply**(*blast*)
apply(*assumption*)

apply(*elim exE conjE*)

apply(*subgoal-tac* $? s'. s' < s$ & *infinite* $\{n. (\% n. \text{let } (y, Y, t) = g n \text{ in } t) n = s'\}$) **prefer** 2

apply(*subgoal-tac* $? s' : ((\% n. \text{let } (Y, y, t) = g n \text{ in } t) ' UNIV). \text{infinite } \{n : UNIV. (\text{let } (Y, y, t) = g n \text{ in } t) = s'\}$) **prefer** 2
apply(*rule infinite-dom-finite-rng*) **apply**(*simp*)
apply(*simp* (*no-asm*) *add: finite-nat-iff-bounded*)
apply(*rule-tac* $x=s$ **in** *exI*)
apply(*rule*)
apply(*simp* *add: image-iff*) **apply**(*elim exE conjE*)
apply(*drule-tac* $x=xa$ **in** *spec*) **apply**(*force simp* *add: Let-def split-beta*)
apply(*elim bexE conjE*) **apply**(*rule-tac* $x=s'$ **in** *exI*) **apply**(*simp*)
apply(*simp* *add: image-iff*) **apply**(*elim exE conjE*) **apply**(*drule-tac* $x=x$ **in** *spec*) **apply**(*force simp: Let-def split-beta*)

apply(*elim exE conjE*)
apply(*rule-tac* $x=(\% n. \text{let } (y, Y, t) = g n \text{ in } y) ' \{n. (\% n. \text{let } (y, Y, t) = g n \text{ in } t) n = s'\}$ **in** *exI*)
apply(*rule-tac* $x=s'$ **in** *exI*)

apply(*subgoal-tac* *inj* $(\% n. \text{let } (y, Y, t) = g n \text{ in } y)$) **prefer** 2
apply(*simp* *add: inj-on-def*)

apply(*subgoal-tac* *ALL* $x y. x < y$ & $(\text{let } (y, Y, t) = g x \text{ in } y) = (\text{let } (y, Y, t) = g y \text{ in } y) \text{ --> } x = y$)
apply(*intro allI impI*)
apply(*subgoal-tac* $x < y \mid x = y \mid y < x$) **prefer** 2 **apply**(*arith*)
apply(*elim disjE*)

apply(*drule-tac* $x=x$ **in** *spec*) **back back** **apply**(*drule-tac* $x=y$ **in** *spec*) **back**
back **apply**(*force simp: Let-def*)
apply(*assumption*)
apply(*drule-tac* $x=y$ **in** *spec*) **back back** **apply**(*drule-tac* $x=x$ **in** *spec*) **back**
back **apply**(*force simp: Let-def*)
apply(*intro allI impI*)
apply(*drule-tac* $x=x$ **in** *spec*) **apply**(*drule-tac* $x=x$ **in** *spec*) **apply**(*drule-tac*
 $x=y-(Suc\ x)$ **in** *spec*) **apply**(*force simp: Let-def*)

apply(*intro allI conjI*)

apply(*drule-tac* $x=xa$ **in** *spec*)
apply(*force simp add: Let-def split-beta*)

apply(*rule infinite-inj-infinite-image*) **apply**(*assumption*)
apply(*simp add: inj-on-def*)

apply(*simp*)

apply(*intro allI impI, elim exE conjE*)
apply(*simp add: subset-image-iff*) **apply**(*elim exE conjE*)
apply(*subgoal-tac* ? $a. a : AA \ \& \ (!\ a'. a' : AA \ \longrightarrow\ a \leq a')$) **prefer** 2
apply(*rule not-empty-least*) **apply**(*force*)
apply(*elim exE conjE*)
apply(*case-tac* $g\ a\ rule: prod.exhaust$)
apply(*rename-tac* b) **apply**(*case-tac* $b\ rule: prod.exhaust$) **apply**(*rename-tac* ya
 $b\ Ya\ ta$)
apply(*subgoal-tac* $ya : X$) **prefer** 2 **apply**(*force intro!: rev-image-eqI simp:*
Let-def)
apply(*drule-tac* $s=X$ **in** *sym*)
apply(*subgoal-tac* $f\ X = (f\ o\ insert\ ya)\ (X - \{ya\})$) **apply**(*simp*)
apply(*drule-tac* $x=a$ **in** *spec*)
apply(*simp add: Let-def*) **apply**(*elim exE conjE*)
apply(*drule-tac* $x=X-\{ya\}$ **in** *spec*) **back** **apply**(*erule impE*)
apply(*simp*)
apply(*rule*)
apply(*rule*)
apply(*drule-tac* $t=X$ **in** *sym*) **apply**(*simp*)
apply(*simp add: image-iff*) **apply**(*elim bexE exE conjE*) **apply**(*rename-tac* a')
apply(*subgoal-tac* $a' \sim a$) **prefer** 2 **apply**(*force*)
apply(*drule-tac* $x=a$ **in** *spec*)
apply(*drule-tac* $x=a'-Suc\ a$ **in** *spec*) **back**
apply(*simp add: Let-def split-beta*) **apply**(*case-tac* $g\ a'\ rule: prod.exhaust$) **ap-**
ply(*case-tac* $ba\ rule: prod.exhaust$) **apply**(*rename-tac* $ya'\ ba\ Ya'\ ta'$) **apply**(*simp*
add: Let-def split-beta)
apply(*drule-tac* $x=a'$ **in** *spec*) **apply**(*erule impE*) **apply**(*force*)
apply(*force*)
apply(*force simp add: card-Diff-singleton-if*)

```
apply(subgoal-tac ta = s') apply(simp) apply(force)  
apply(simp) apply(rule-tac f=f in arg-cong) apply(force)  
done
```

end