

Formalization of Forcing in Isabelle/ZF

Emmanuel Gunther* Miguel Pagano* Pedro Sánchez Terraf*†

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Abstract

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

Contents

1	Introduction	6
2	Forcing notions	6
2.1	Basic concepts	6
2.2	Towards Rasiowa-Sikorski Lemma (RSL)	10
3	A pointed version of DC	12
4	The general Rasiowa-Sikorski lemma	14
5	Auxiliary results on arithmetic	14
5.1	Some results in ordinal arithmetic	17
6	Various results missing from ZF.	17
7	Some enhanced theorems on recursion	20
8	Automatic synthesis of formulas	23
9	Aids to internalize formulas	23

*Universidad Nacional de Córdoba. Facultad de Matemática, Astronomía, Física y Computación.

†Centro de Investigación y Estudios de Matemática (CIEM-FaMAF), Conicet. Córdoba. Argentina. Supported by Secyt-UNC project 33620180100465CB.

10 The binder <i>Least</i>	26
10.1 Uniqueness, absoluteness and closure under <i>Least</i>	27
11 Fully relational versions of higher order construct	28
12 Automatic relativization of terms and formulas.	30
12.1 Discipline for <i>Pow</i>	36
12.2 Discipline for <i>PiP</i>	37
12.3 Discipline for <i>Pi</i>	39
12.4 Auxiliary ported results on <i>Pi_rel</i> , now unused	41
13 Arities of internalized formulas	42
13.1 Discipline for $\lambda A B. A \rightarrow B$	48
13.2 Discipline for <i>Collect</i> terms.	50
13.3 Discipline for <i>inj</i>	51
13.4 Discipline for <i>surj</i>	53
13.5 Discipline for <i>bij</i>	55
13.6 Discipline for (\approx)	56
13.7 Discipline for (\lesssim)	57
13.8 Discipline for (\prec)	58
14 Relativization of the cumulative hierarchy	59
14.1 Formula synthesis	60
14.2 Absoluteness results	61
15 Renaming of variables in internalized formulas	64
15.1 Renaming of free variables	64
15.2 Renaming of formulas	67
16 Interface between set models and Constructibility	69
16.1 Interface with <i>M_trivial</i>	71
16.2 Interface with <i>M_basic</i>	71
16.3 Interface with <i>M_trancl</i>	76
16.4 Interface with <i>M_eclose</i>	77
16.5 Interface for proving Collects and Replace in M.	82
17 Transitive set models of ZF	84
17.1 A forcing locale and generic filters	85
18 Names and generic extensions	86
18.1 The well-founded relation <i>ed</i>	87
18.2 Values and check-names	89
19 Well-founded relation on names	96

20 Replacements using Lambdas	109
20.1 Replacement instances obtained through Powerset	111
20.2 Particular instances	118
21 Relative, Choice-less Cardinal Numbers	122
21.1 The Schroeder-Bernstein Theorem	123
21.2 lesspoll_rel: contributions by Krzysztof Grabczewski	126
22 Porting from <i>ZF.Cardinal</i>	128
23 Relative, Choice-less Cardinal Arithmetic	135
23.1 Cardinal addition	138
23.1.1 Cardinal addition is commutative	138
23.1.2 Cardinal addition is associative	138
23.1.3 0 is the identity for addition	139
23.1.4 Addition by another cardinal	139
23.1.5 Monotonicity of addition	139
23.1.6 Addition of finite cardinals is "ordinary" addition . . .	139
23.2 Cardinal multiplication	140
23.2.1 Cardinal multiplication is commutative	140
23.2.2 Cardinal multiplication is associative	140
23.2.3 Cardinal multiplication distributes over addition . . .	140
23.2.4 Multiplication by 0 yields 0	141
23.2.5 1 is the identity for multiplication	141
23.3 Some inequalities for multiplication	141
23.3.1 Multiplication by a non-zero cardinal	141
23.3.2 Monotonicity of multiplication	141
23.4 Multiplication of finite cardinals is "ordinary" multiplication .	141
23.5 Infinite Cardinals are Limit Ordinals	142
23.5.1 Toward's Kunen's Corollary 10.13 (1)	149
23.6 For Every Cardinal Number There Exists A Greater One . . .	150
23.7 Basic Properties of Successor Cardinals	151
23.7.1 Theorems by Krzysztof Grabczewski, proofs by lep . .	151
24 Cohen forcing notions	155
24.1 MOVE THIS to an appropriate place	157
24.2 Combinatorial results on Cohen posets	157
25 Relativization of Finite Functions	158
25.1 The set of finite binary sequences	158
25.2 Representation of finite functions	159

26	Relative, Cardinal Arithmetic Using AC	161
26.1	Strengthened Forms of Existing Theorems on Cardinals	162
26.2	The relationship between cardinality and le-pollence	163
26.3	Other Applications of AC	164
27	Library of basic ZF results	165
28	Cardinal Arithmetic under Choice	172
28.1	More Instances of Separation	178
28.2	More Instances of Replacement	193
29	Separative notions and proper extensions	205
30	A poset of successions	206
30.1	Cohen extension is proper	209
31	The ZFC axioms, internalized	209
31.1	The Axiom of Separation, internalized	210
31.2	The Axiom of Replacement, internalized	212
32	The definition of <i>forces</i>	215
32.1	The relation <i>frecrel</i>	215
32.2	Definition of <i>forces</i> for equality and membership	216
32.3	The well-founded relation <i>forcerec</i>	218
32.4	<i>fre_at</i> , forcing for atomic formulas	218
32.5	Recursive expression of <i>fre_at</i>	226
32.6	Absoluteness of <i>fre_at</i>	227
32.7	Forcing for general formulas	228
32.7.1	The primitive recursion	230
32.8	Forcing for atomic formulas in context	230
32.9	The arity of <i>forces</i>	232
33	The Forcing Theorems	233
33.1	The forcing relation in context	233
33.2	Kunen 2013, Lemma IV.2.37(a)	233
33.3	Kunen 2013, Lemma IV.2.37(a)	233
33.4	Kunen 2013, Lemma IV.2.37(b)	234
33.5	Kunen 2013, Lemma IV.2.38	234
33.6	The relation of forcing and atomic formulas	235
33.7	The relation of forcing and connectives	235
33.8	Kunen 2013, Lemma IV.2.29	236
33.9	Auxiliary results for Lemma IV.2.40(a)	236
33.10	Induction on names	238
33.11	Lemma IV.2.40(a), in full	238
33.12	Lemma IV.2.40(b)	239

33.13	The Strengthening Lemma	240
33.14	The Density Lemma	240
33.15	The Truth Lemma	241
33.16	The “Definition of forcing”	242
34	Auxiliary renamings for Separation	243
35	The Axiom of Separation in $M[G]$	245
36	The Axiom of Pairing in $M[G]$	246
37	The Axiom of Unions in $M[G]$	247
38	The Powerset Axiom in $M[G]$	248
39	The Axiom of Extensionality in $M[G]$	249
40	The Axiom of Foundation in $M[G]$	249
41	The Axiom of Replacement in $M[G]$	250
42	The Axiom of Infinity in $M[G]$	254
43	The Axiom of Choice in $M[G]$	255
43.1	$M[G]$ is a transitive model of ZF	257
44	Ordinals in generic extensions	258
45	The main theorem	258
45.1	The generic extension is countable	259
45.2	The main result	259
46	Cardinal Arithmetic under Choice	259
46.1	Miscellaneous	259
46.2	Countable and uncountable sets	262
46.3	Results on Aleph_rels	265
46.4	Applications of transfinite recursive constructions	266
47	The Delta System Lemma, Relativized	267
48	Cohen forcing notions	268
49	From M to V	289
49.1	Locales of a class M hold in V	290

50 Main definitions of the development	292
50.1 ZF	292
50.2 Relative concepts	294
50.3 Forcing	299

1 Introduction

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

Release notes

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

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

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

2 Forcing notions

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

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

2.1 Basic concepts

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

definition `compat_in` :: $i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow o$ **where**

$compat_in(A,r,p,q) \equiv \exists d \in A . \langle d,p \rangle \in r \wedge \langle d,q \rangle \in r$

definition

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

lemma *compat_inI* :

$\llbracket d \in A ; \langle d,p \rangle \in r ; \langle d,g \rangle \in r \rrbracket \Longrightarrow compat_in(A,r,p,g)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *refl_compat*:

$\llbracket refl(A,r) ; \langle p,q \rangle \in r \mid p=q \mid \langle q,p \rangle \in r ; p \in A ; q \in A \rrbracket \Longrightarrow compat_in(A,r,p,q)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *chain_compat*:

$refl(A,r) \Longrightarrow linear(A,r) \Longrightarrow (\forall p \in A. \forall q \in A. compat_in(A,r,p,q))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *subset_fun_image*: $f:N \rightarrow P \Longrightarrow f''N \subseteq P$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *refl_monot_domain*: $refl(B,r) \Longrightarrow A \subseteq B \Longrightarrow refl(A,r)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

locale *forcing_notion* =

fixes P *leq one*
assumes *one_in_P*: $one \in P$
and *leq_preord*: $preorder_on(P, leq)$
and *one_max*: $\forall p \in P. \langle p, one \rangle \in leq$

begin

abbreviation *Leq* :: $[i, i] \Rightarrow o$ (**infixl** \preceq 50)

where $x \preceq y \equiv \langle x, y \rangle \in leq$

lemma *refl_leq*:

$r \in P \Longrightarrow r \preceq r$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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

definition

$dense :: i \Rightarrow o$ **where**
 $dense(D) \equiv \forall p \in P. \exists d \in D . d \preceq p$

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

definition

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

lemma P_dense : $dense(P)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

definition

$increasing :: i \Rightarrow o$ **where**

$increasing(F) \equiv \forall x \in F. \forall p \in P. x \preceq p \longrightarrow p \in F$

definition

$compat :: i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow o$ **where**

$compat(p,q) \equiv compat_in(P,leq,p,q)$

lemma leq_transD : $a \preceq b \Longrightarrow b \preceq c \Longrightarrow a \in P \Longrightarrow b \in P \Longrightarrow c \in P \Longrightarrow a \preceq c$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma leq_transD' : $A \subseteq P \Longrightarrow a \preceq b \Longrightarrow b \preceq c \Longrightarrow a \in A \Longrightarrow b \in P \Longrightarrow c \in P \Longrightarrow a \preceq c$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $compatD[dest!]$: $compat(p,q) \Longrightarrow \exists d \in P. d \preceq p \wedge d \preceq q$

$\langle proof \rangle$

abbreviation $Incompatible :: [i, i] \Rightarrow o$ (**infixl** \perp 50)

where $p \perp q \equiv \neg compat(p,q)$

lemma $compatI[intro!]$: $d \in P \Longrightarrow d \preceq p \Longrightarrow d \preceq q \Longrightarrow compat(p,q)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $denseD [dest]$: $dense(D) \Longrightarrow p \in P \Longrightarrow \exists d \in D. d \preceq p$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $denseI [intro!]$: $\llbracket \bigwedge p. p \in P \Longrightarrow \exists d \in D. d \preceq p \rrbracket \Longrightarrow dense(D)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $dense_belowD [dest]$:

assumes $dense_below(D,p)$ $q \in P$ $q \preceq p$

shows $\exists d \in D. d \in P \wedge d \preceq q$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $dense_belowI [intro!]$:

assumes $\bigwedge q. q \in P \Longrightarrow q \preceq p \Longrightarrow \exists d \in D. d \in P \wedge d \preceq q$

shows $dense_below(D,p)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $dense_below_cong$: $p \in P \Longrightarrow D = D' \Longrightarrow dense_below(D,p) \longleftrightarrow dense_below(D',p)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $dense_below_cong'$: $p \in P \Longrightarrow \llbracket \bigwedge x. x \in P \Longrightarrow Q(x) \longleftrightarrow Q'(x) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow$

$dense_below(\{q \in P. Q(q)\}, p) \longleftrightarrow dense_below(\{q \in P. Q'(q)\}, p)$

<proof>

lemma *dense_below_mono*: $p \in P \implies D \subseteq D' \implies \text{dense_below}(D, p) \implies \text{dense_below}(D', p)$
<proof>

lemma *dense_below_under*:
assumes $\text{dense_below}(D, p)$ $p \in P$ $q \in P$ $q \preceq p$
shows $\text{dense_below}(D, q)$
<proof>

lemma *ideal_dense_below*:
assumes $\bigwedge q. q \in P \implies q \preceq p \implies q \in D$
shows $\text{dense_below}(D, p)$
<proof>

lemma *dense_below_dense_below*:
assumes $\text{dense_below}(\{q \in P. \text{dense_below}(D, q)\}, p)$ $p \in P$
shows $\text{dense_below}(D, p)$
<proof>

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

definition

filter :: $i \Rightarrow o$ **where**
 $\text{filter}(G) \equiv G \subseteq P \wedge \text{increasing}(G) \wedge (\forall p \in G. \forall q \in G. \text{compat_in}(G, \text{leq}, p, q))$

lemma *filterD* : $\text{filter}(G) \implies x \in G \implies x \in P$
<proof>

lemma *filter_leqD* : $\text{filter}(G) \implies x \in G \implies y \in P \implies x \preceq y \implies y \in G$
<proof>

lemma *filter_imp_compat*: $\text{filter}(G) \implies p \in G \implies q \in G \implies \text{compat}(p, q)$
<proof>

lemma *low_bound_filter*: — says the compatibility is attained inside G
assumes $\text{filter}(G)$ **and** $p \in G$ **and** $q \in G$
shows $\exists r \in G. r \preceq p \wedge r \preceq q$
<proof>

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

definition

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

lemma *upclosureI [intro]* : $p \in P \implies a \in A \implies a \preceq p \implies p \in \text{upclosure}(A)$
<proof>

lemma *upclosureE [elim]* :

$p \in \text{upclosure}(A) \implies (\bigwedge x a. x \in P \implies a \in A \implies a \preceq x \implies R) \implies R$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *upclosureD* [*dest*] :
 $p \in \text{upclosure}(A) \implies \exists a \in A. (a \preceq p) \wedge p \in P$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *upclosure_increasing* :
assumes $A \subseteq P$
shows *increasing*(*upclosure*(*A*))
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *upclosure_in_P*: $A \subseteq P \implies \text{upclosure}(A) \subseteq P$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *A_sub_upclosure*: $A \subseteq P \implies A \subseteq \text{upclosure}(A)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *elem_upclosure*: $A \subseteq P \implies x \in A \implies x \in \text{upclosure}(A)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *closure_compat_filter*:
assumes $A \subseteq P$ ($\forall p \in A. \forall q \in A. \text{compat_in}(A, \text{leq}, p, q)$)
shows *filter*(*upclosure*(*A*))
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *aux_RS1*: $f \in N \rightarrow P \implies n \in N \implies f^n \in \text{upclosure}(f^{\text{"}N})$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *decr_succ_decr*:
assumes $f \in \text{nat} \rightarrow P$ *preorder_on*(*P*, *leq*)
 $\forall n \in \text{nat}. \langle f^{\text{'}} \text{succ}(n), f^{\text{'}} n \rangle \in \text{leq}$
 $m \in \text{nat}$
shows $n \in \text{nat} \implies n \leq m \implies \langle f^{\text{'}} m, f^{\text{'}} n \rangle \in \text{leq}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *decr_seq_linear*:
assumes *refl*(*P*, *leq*) $f \in \text{nat} \rightarrow P$
 $\forall n \in \text{nat}. \langle f^{\text{'}} \text{succ}(n), f^{\text{'}} n \rangle \in \text{leq}$
trans[*P*](*leq*)
shows *linear*($f^{\text{"}} \text{nat}, \text{leq}$)
 ⟨proof⟩

end

2.2 Towards Rasiowa-Sikorski Lemma (RSL)

locale *countable_generic* = *forcing_notion* +
 fixes *D*

assumes *countable_subs_of_P*: $\mathcal{D} \in \text{nat} \rightarrow \text{Pow}(P)$
and *seq_of_denses*: $\forall n \in \text{nat}. \text{dense}(\mathcal{D}'n)$

begin

definition

D_generic :: $i \Rightarrow o$ **where**
D_generic(G) $\equiv \text{filter}(G) \wedge (\forall n \in \text{nat}. (\mathcal{D}'n) \cap G \neq \emptyset)$

The next lemma identifies a sufficient condition for obtaining RSL.

lemma *RS_sequence_imp_rasiowa_sikorski*:

assumes
 $p \in P \ f : \text{nat} \rightarrow P \ f'0 = p$
 $\bigwedge n. n \in \text{nat} \implies f' \text{succ}(n) \preceq f'n \wedge f' \text{succ}(n) \in \mathcal{D}'n$
shows
 $\exists G. p \in G \wedge D_generic(G)$

<proof>

end

— TODO: already in ZF Library

lemma *Pi_rangeD*:

assumes $f \in \text{Pi}(A, B) \ b \in \text{range}(f)$
shows $\exists a \in A. f'a = b$
<proof>

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

consts *RS_seq* :: $[i, i, i, i, i] \Rightarrow i$

primrec

$RS_seq(0, P, leq, p, enum, \mathcal{D}) = p$
 $RS_seq(\text{succ}(n), P, leq, p, enum, \mathcal{D}) =$
 $enum'(\mu m. \langle enum'm, RS_seq(n, P, leq, p, enum, \mathcal{D}) \rangle) \in leq \wedge enum'm \in \mathcal{D}'n$

context *countable_generic*

begin

lemma *countable_RS_sequence_aux*:

fixes $p \ enum$
defines $f(n) \equiv RS_seq(n, P, leq, p, enum, \mathcal{D})$
and $Q(q, k, m) \equiv enum'm \preceq q \wedge enum'm \in \mathcal{D}'k$
assumes $n \in \text{nat} \ p \in P \ P \subseteq \text{range}(enum) \ enum : \text{nat} \rightarrow M$
 $\bigwedge x \ k. x \in P \implies k \in \text{nat} \implies \exists q \in P. q \preceq x \wedge q \in \mathcal{D}'k$
shows
 $f(\text{succ}(n)) \in P \wedge f(\text{succ}(n)) \preceq f(n) \wedge f(\text{succ}(n)) \in \mathcal{D}'n$
<proof>

lemma *countable_RS_sequence*:

fixes $p \ enum$

defines $f \equiv \lambda n \in \text{nat}. RS_seq(n, P, leq, p, enum, \mathcal{D})$
and $Q(q, k, m) \equiv enum\ 'm \preceq q \wedge enum\ 'm \in \mathcal{D} \ 'k$
assumes $n \in \text{nat} \ p \in P \ P \subseteq \text{range}(enum) \ enum: \text{nat} \rightarrow M$
shows
 $f\ '0 = p \ f\ 'succ(n) \preceq f\ 'n \wedge f\ 'succ(n) \in \mathcal{D} \ 'n \ f\ 'succ(n) \in P$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma RS_seq_type :
assumes $n \in \text{nat} \ p \in P \ P \subseteq \text{range}(enum) \ enum: \text{nat} \rightarrow M$
shows $RS_seq(n, P, leq, p, enum, \mathcal{D}) \in P$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $RS_seq_funtype$:
assumes $p \in P \ P \subseteq \text{range}(enum) \ enum: \text{nat} \rightarrow M$
shows $(\lambda n \in \text{nat}. RS_seq(n, P, leq, p, enum, \mathcal{D})) : \text{nat} \rightarrow P$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemmas $countable_rasiowa_sikorski =$
 $RS_sequence_imp_rasiowa_sikorski[OF_RS_seq_funtype \ countable_RS_sequence(1,2)]$

end

end

3 A pointed version of DC

theory $Pointed_DC$ **imports** $ZF.AC$

begin

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

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

primrec

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

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

lemma $witness_into_A [TC]$:

assumes $a \in A$

$(\forall X. X \neq 0 \wedge X \subseteq A \longrightarrow s\ X \in X)$

$\forall y \in A. \{x \in A. \langle y, x \rangle \in R\} \neq 0 \ n \in \text{nat}$

shows $dc_witness(n, A, a, s, R) \in A$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $witness_related :$

assumes $a \in A$

$(\forall X. X \neq 0 \wedge X \subseteq A \longrightarrow s\ X \in X)$

$\forall y \in A. \{x \in A. \langle y, x \rangle \in R\} \neq 0 \ n \in \text{nat}$

shows $\langle dc_witness(n, A, a, s, R), dc_witness(succ(n), A, a, s, R) \rangle \in R$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *witness_funtype*:

assumes $a \in A$

$(\forall X . X \neq 0 \wedge X \subseteq A \longrightarrow s'X \in X)$

$\forall y \in A. \{x \in A. \langle y, x \rangle \in R\} \neq 0$

shows $(\lambda n \in \text{nat}. \text{dc_witness}(n, A, a, s, R)) \in \text{nat} \rightarrow A$ (**is** $?f \in _ \rightarrow _$)
<proof>

lemma *witness_to_fun*: **assumes** $a \in A$

$(\forall X . X \neq 0 \wedge X \subseteq A \longrightarrow s'X \in X)$

$\forall y \in A. \{x \in A. \langle y, x \rangle \in R\} \neq 0$

shows $\exists f \in \text{nat} \rightarrow A. \forall n \in \text{nat}. f'n = \text{dc_witness}(n, A, a, s, R)$
<proof>

theorem *pointed_DC* :

assumes $(\forall x \in A. \exists y \in A. \langle x, y \rangle \in R)$

shows $\forall a \in A. (\exists f \in \text{nat} \rightarrow A. f'0 = a \wedge (\forall n \in \text{nat}. \langle f'n, f'succ(n) \rangle \in R))$
<proof>

lemma *aux_DC_on_AxNat2* : $\forall x \in A \times \text{nat}. \exists y \in A. \langle x, \langle y, \text{succ}(\text{snd}(x)) \rangle \rangle \in R \implies$
 $\forall x \in A \times \text{nat}. \exists y \in A \times \text{nat}. \langle x, y \rangle \in \{ \langle a, b \rangle \in R. \text{snd}(b) = \text{succ}(\text{snd}(a)) \}$

<proof>

lemma *infer_snd* : $c \in A \times B \implies \text{snd}(c) = k \implies c = \langle \text{fst}(c), k \rangle$
<proof>

corollary *DC_on_A_x_nat* :

assumes $(\forall x \in A \times \text{nat}. \exists y \in A. \langle x, \langle y, \text{succ}(\text{snd}(x)) \rangle \rangle \in R)$ $a \in A$

shows $\exists f \in \text{nat} \rightarrow A. f'0 = a \wedge (\forall n \in \text{nat}. \langle \langle f'n, n \rangle, \langle f'succ(n), \text{succ}(n) \rangle \rangle \in R)$ (**is**
 $\exists x \in _ . ?P(x)$)
<proof>

lemma *aux_sequence_DC* :

assumes $\forall x \in A. \forall n \in \text{nat}. \exists y \in A. \langle x, y \rangle \in S'n$

$R = \{ \langle \langle x, n \rangle, \langle y, m \rangle \rangle \in (A \times \text{nat}) \times (A \times \text{nat}). \langle x, y \rangle \in S'm \}$

shows $\forall x \in A \times \text{nat} . \exists y \in A. \langle x, \langle y, \text{succ}(\text{snd}(x)) \rangle \rangle \in R$
<proof>

lemma *aux_sequence_DC2* : $\forall x \in A. \forall n \in \text{nat}. \exists y \in A. \langle x, y \rangle \in S'n \implies$

$\forall x \in A \times \text{nat}. \exists y \in A. \langle x, \langle y, \text{succ}(\text{snd}(x)) \rangle \rangle \in \{ \langle \langle x, n \rangle, \langle y, m \rangle \rangle \in (A \times \text{nat}) \times (A \times \text{nat}).$
 $\langle x, y \rangle \in S'm \}$
<proof>

lemma *sequence_DC*:

assumes $\forall x \in A. \forall n \in \text{nat}. \exists y \in A. \langle x, y \rangle \in S'n$

shows $\forall a \in A. (\exists f \in \text{nat} \rightarrow A. f'0 = a \wedge (\forall n \in \text{nat}. \langle f'n, f'succ(n) \rangle \in S'succ(n)))$
<proof>

end

4 The general Rasiowa-Sikorski lemma

theory *Rasiowa_Sikorski* **imports** *Forcing_Notions Pointed_DC* **begin**

context *countable_generic*
begin

lemma *RS_relation*:

assumes $p \in P$ $n \in \text{nat}$

shows $\exists y \in P. \langle p, y \rangle \in (\lambda m \in \text{nat}. \{ \langle x, y \rangle \in P \times P. y \preceq x \wedge y \in \mathcal{D}^{\langle \text{pred}(m) \rangle} \})^{\langle n \rangle}$
<proof>

lemma *DC_imp_RS_sequence*:

assumes $p \in P$

shows $\exists f. f: \text{nat} \rightarrow P \wedge f^{\langle 0 \rangle} = p \wedge$

$(\forall n \in \text{nat}. f^{\langle \text{succ}(n) \rangle} \preceq f^{\langle n \rangle} \wedge f^{\langle \text{succ}(n) \rangle} \in \mathcal{D}^{\langle n \rangle})$

<proof>

theorem *rasiowa_sikorski*:

$p \in P \implies \exists G. p \in G \wedge D_generic(G)$

<proof>

end

end

5 Auxiliary results on arithmetic

theory *Nat_Miscellanea* **imports** *ZF* **begin**

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

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

lemma *nat_succD* : $m \in \text{nat} \implies \text{succ}(n) \in \text{succ}(m) \implies n \in m$

<proof>

lemmas *zero_in_succ = ltD [OF nat_0_le]*

lemma *in_n_in_nat* : $m \in \text{nat} \implies n \in m \implies n \in \text{nat}$

<proof>

lemma *in_succ_in_nat* : $m \in \text{nat} \implies n \in \text{succ}(m) \implies n \in \text{nat}$

<proof>

lemma *ltI_neg* : $x \in \text{nat} \implies j \leq x \implies j \neq x \implies j < x$

<proof>

lemma *succ_pred_eq* : $m \in \text{nat} \implies m \neq 0 \implies \text{succ}(\text{pred}(m)) = m$

<proof>

lemma *succ_ltI* : $\text{succ}(j) < n \implies j < n$
(proof)

lemma *succ_In* : $n \in \text{nat} \implies \text{succ}(j) \in n \implies j \in n$
(proof)

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

lemma *succpred_leI* : $n \in \text{nat} \implies n \leq \text{succ}(\text{pred}(n))$
(proof)

lemma *succpred_n0* : $\text{succ}(n) \in p \implies p \neq 0$
(proof)

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

lemma *succ_in* : $\text{succ}(x) \leq y \implies x \in y$
(proof)

lemmas *Un_least_lt_iffn* = *Un_least_lt_iff* [OF *nat_into_Ord nat_into_Ord*]

lemma *pred_type* : $m \in \text{nat} \implies n \leq m \implies n \in \text{nat}$
(proof)

lemma *pred_le* : $m \in \text{nat} \implies n \leq \text{succ}(m) \implies \text{pred}(n) \leq m$
(proof)

lemma *pred_le2* : $n \in \text{nat} \implies m \in \text{nat} \implies \text{pred}(n) \leq m \implies n \leq \text{succ}(m)$
(proof)

lemma *Un_leD1* : $\text{Ord}(i) \implies \text{Ord}(j) \implies \text{Ord}(k) \implies i \cup j \leq k \implies i \leq k$
(proof)

lemma *Un_leD2* : $\text{Ord}(i) \implies \text{Ord}(j) \implies \text{Ord}(k) \implies i \cup j \leq k \implies j \leq k$
(proof)

lemma *gt1* : $n \in \text{nat} \implies i \in n \implies i \neq 0 \implies i \neq 1 \implies 1 < i$
(proof)

lemma *pred_mono* : $m \in \text{nat} \implies n \leq m \implies \text{pred}(n) \leq \text{pred}(m)$
(proof)

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

lemma *union_abs1* :
[[$i \leq j$]] $\implies i \cup j = j$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *union_abs2* :
 $\llbracket i \leq j \rrbracket \implies j \cup i = j$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ord_un_max* : $Ord(i) \implies Ord(j) \implies i \cup j = \max(i,j)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ord_max_ty* : $Ord(i) \implies Ord(j) \implies Ord(\max(i,j))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas *ord_simp_union* = *ord_un_max ord_max_ty max_def*

lemma *le_succ* : $x \in nat \implies x \leq succ(x)$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *le_pred* : $x \in nat \implies pred(x) \leq x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Un_le_compat* : $o \leq p \implies q \leq r \implies Ord(o) \implies Ord(p) \implies Ord(q) \implies Ord(r) \implies o \cup q \leq p \cup r$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Un_le* : $p \leq r \implies q \leq r \implies Ord(p) \implies Ord(q) \implies Ord(r) \implies p \cup q \leq r$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Un_leI3* : $o \leq r \implies p \leq r \implies q \leq r \implies Ord(o) \implies Ord(p) \implies Ord(q) \implies Ord(r) \implies o \cup p \cup q \leq r$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *diff_mono* :
assumes $m \in nat \ n \in nat \ p \in nat \ m < n \ p \leq m$
shows $m \# -p < n \# -p$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *pred_Un*:
 $x \in nat \implies y \in nat \implies Arith.pred(succ(x) \cup y) = x \cup Arith.pred(y)$
 $x \in nat \implies y \in nat \implies Arith.pred(x \cup succ(y)) = Arith.pred(x) \cup y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *le_natI* : $j \leq n \implies n \in nat \implies j \in nat$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *le_natE* : $n \in nat \implies j < n \implies j \in n$
 $\langle proof \rangle$


```

lemma leD : assumes  $n \in \text{nat } j \leq n$ 
  shows  $j < n \mid j = n$ 
  <proof>

```

5.1 Some results in ordinal arithmetic

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

```

lemma max_cong :
  assumes  $x \leq y \text{ Ord}(y) \text{ Ord}(z)$ 
  shows  $\text{max}(x,y) \leq \text{max}(y,z)$ 
  <proof>

```

```

lemma max_commutates :
  assumes  $\text{Ord}(x) \text{ Ord}(y)$ 
  shows  $\text{max}(x,y) = \text{max}(y,x)$ 
  <proof>

```

```

lemma max_cong2 :
  assumes  $x \leq y \text{ Ord}(y) \text{ Ord}(z) \text{ Ord}(x)$ 
  shows  $\text{max}(x,z) \leq \text{max}(y,z)$ 
  <proof>

```

```

lemma max_D1 :
  assumes  $x = y \ w < z \ \text{Ord}(x) \ \text{Ord}(w) \ \text{Ord}(z) \ \text{max}(x,w) = \text{max}(y,z)$ 
  shows  $z \leq y$ 
  <proof>

```

```

lemma max_D2 :
  assumes  $w = y \vee w = z \ x < y \ \text{Ord}(x) \ \text{Ord}(w) \ \text{Ord}(y) \ \text{Ord}(z) \ \text{max}(x,w) =$ 
   $\text{max}(y,z)$ 
  shows  $x < w$ 
  <proof>

```

```

lemma oadd_lt_mono2 :
  assumes  $\text{Ord}(n) \ \text{Ord}(\alpha) \ \text{Ord}(\beta) \ \alpha < \beta \ x < n \ y < n \ 0 < n$ 
  shows  $n ** \alpha ++ x < n ** \beta ++ y$ 
  <proof>
end

```

6 Various results missing from ZF.

```

theory ZF_Miscellanea
  imports
    ZF
    Nat_Miscellanea
begin

```

definition

$SepReplace :: [i, i \Rightarrow i, i \Rightarrow o] \Rightarrow i$ **where**
 $SepReplace(A, b, Q) \equiv \{y . x \in A, y = b(x) \wedge Q(x)\}$

syntax

$_SepReplace :: [i, pttm, i, o] \Rightarrow i$ ($(1\{ _ .. / _ \in _, _ \})$)

translations

$\{b .. x \in A, Q\} \Rightarrow CONST SepReplace(A, \lambda x. b, \lambda x. Q)$

lemma $Sep_and_Replace: \{b(x) .. x \in A, P(x)\} = \{b(x) . x \in \{y \in A. P(y)\}\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $SepReplace_subset : A \subseteq A' \Longrightarrow \{b .. x \in A, Q\} \subseteq \{b .. x \in A', Q\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $SepReplace_iff [simp]: y \in \{b(x) .. x \in A, P(x)\} \longleftrightarrow (\exists x \in A. y = b(x) \ \& \ P(x))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $SepReplace_dom_implies :$
 $(\bigwedge x . x \in A \Longrightarrow b(x) = b'(x)) \Longrightarrow \{b(x) .. x \in A, Q(x)\} = \{b'(x) .. x \in A, Q(x)\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $SepReplace_pred_implies :$
 $\forall x. Q(x) \longrightarrow b(x) = b'(x) \Longrightarrow \{b(x) .. x \in A, Q(x)\} = \{b'(x) .. x \in A, Q(x)\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $funcI : f \in A \rightarrow B \Longrightarrow a \in A \Longrightarrow b = f \ ' \ a \Longrightarrow \langle a, b \rangle \in f$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $vimage_fun_sing:$
assumes $f \in A \rightarrow B$ $b \in B$
shows $\{a \in A . f \ ' \ a = b\} = f \ ^{-} \{b\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $image_fun_subset: S \in A \rightarrow B \Longrightarrow C \subseteq A \Longrightarrow \{S \ ' \ x . x \in C\} = S \ ^{-} C$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $subset_Diff_Un: X \subseteq A \Longrightarrow A = (A - X) \cup X$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $Diff_bij:$
assumes $\forall A \in F. X \subseteq A$ **shows** $(\lambda A \in F. A - X) \in bij(F, \{A - X. A \in F\})$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $function_space_nonempty:$
assumes $b \in B$
shows $(\lambda x \in A. b) : A \rightarrow B$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $vimage_lam: (\lambda x \in A. f(x)) \ ^{-} B = \{x \in A . f(x) \in B\}$

<proof>

lemma *range_fun_subset_codomain:*

assumes $h: B \rightarrow C$

shows $\text{range}(h) \subseteq C$

<proof>

lemma *Pi_rangeD:*

assumes $f \in \text{Pi}(A, B)$ $b \in \text{range}(f)$

shows $\exists a \in A. f'a = b$

<proof>

lemma *Pi_range_eq:* $f \in \text{Pi}(A, B) \implies \text{range}(f) = \{f'x \mid x \in A\}$

<proof>

lemma *Pi_vimage_subset :* $f \in \text{Pi}(A, B) \implies f^{-1}C \subseteq A$

<proof>

definition

minimum :: $i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow i$ **where**

minimum(r, B) \equiv *THE* $b. \text{first}(b, B, r)$

lemma *minimum_in:* $\llbracket \text{well_ord}(A, r); B \subseteq A; B \neq 0 \rrbracket \implies \text{minimum}(r, B) \in B$

<proof>

lemma *well_ord_surj_imp_inj_inverse:*

assumes $\text{well_ord}(A, r)$ $h \in \text{surj}(A, B)$

shows $(\lambda b \in B. \text{minimum}(r, \{a \in A. h'a = b\})) \in \text{inj}(B, A)$

<proof>

lemma *well_ord_surj_imp_lepoll:*

assumes $\text{well_ord}(A, r)$ $h \in \text{surj}(A, B)$

shows $B \lesssim A$

<proof>

lemma *surj_imp_well_ord:*

assumes $\text{well_ord}(A, r)$ $h \in \text{surj}(A, B)$

shows $\exists s. \text{well_ord}(B, s)$

<proof>

lemma *Pow_sing :* $\text{Pow}(\{a\}) = \{0, \{a\}\}$

<proof>

lemma *Pow_cons:*

shows $\text{Pow}(\text{cons}(a, A)) = \text{Pow}(A) \cup \{\{a\} \cup X \mid X: \text{Pow}(A)\}$

<proof>

lemma *app_nm :*

assumes $n \in \text{nat}$ $m \in \text{nat}$ $f \in n \rightarrow m$ $x \in \text{nat}$

shows $f^x \in \text{nat}$
<proof>

lemma *Upair_eq_cons*: $\text{Upair}(a,b) = \{a,b\}$
<proof>

lemma *converse_apply_eq* : $\text{converse}(f) \cdot x = \bigcup (f^{-1}\{x\})$
<proof>

end

7 Some enhanced theorems on recursion

theory *Recursion_Thms*
imports *ZF.Epsilon ZF-Constructible.Datatype_absolute*

begin

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

lemma *fld_restrict_eq* : $a \in A \implies (r \cap A \times A)^{-1}\{a\} = (r^{-1}\{a\} \cap A)$
<proof>

lemma *fld_restrict_mono* : $\text{relation}(r) \implies A \subseteq B \implies r \cap A \times A \subseteq r \cap B \times B$
<proof>

lemma *fld_restrict_dom* :
assumes $\text{relation}(r)$ $\text{domain}(r) \subseteq A$ $\text{range}(r) \subseteq A$
shows $r \cap A \times A = r$
<proof>

definition *tr_down* :: $[i,i] \Rightarrow i$
where $\text{tr_down}(r,a) = (r^+)^{-1}\{a\}$

lemma *tr_downD* : $x \in \text{tr_down}(r,a) \implies \langle x,a \rangle \in r^+$
<proof>

lemma *pred_down* : $\text{relation}(r) \implies r^{-1}\{a\} \subseteq \text{tr_down}(r,a)$
<proof>

lemma *tr_down_mono* : $\text{relation}(r) \implies x \in r^{-1}\{a\} \implies \text{tr_down}(r,x) \subseteq \text{tr_down}(r,a)$
<proof>

lemma *rest_eq* :
assumes $\text{relation}(r)$ **and** $r^{-1}\{a\} \subseteq B$ **and** $a \in B$
shows $r^{-1}\{a\} = (r \cap B \times B)^{-1}\{a\}$
<proof>

lemma *wfrec_restr_eq* : $r' = r \cap A \times A \implies \text{wfrec}[A](r,a,H) = \text{wfrec}(r',a,H)$

<proof>

lemma *wfrec_restr* :

assumes *rr: relation(r)* **and** *wfr:wf(r)*

shows $a \in A \implies \text{tr_down}(r,a) \subseteq A \implies \text{wfrec}(r,a,H) = \text{wfrec}[A](r,a,H)$

<proof>

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

lemma *wfrec_trans_restr* : $\text{relation}(r) \implies \text{wf}(r) \implies \text{trans}(r) \implies r \text{ `` } \{a\} \subseteq A \implies a \in A \implies$

$\text{wfrec}(r, a, H) = \text{wfrec}[A](r, a, H)$

<proof>

lemma *field_trancl* : $\text{field}(r^{\wedge+}) = \text{field}(r)$

<proof>

definition

Rrel :: $[i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow o, i] \Rightarrow i$ **where**

$Rrel(R,A) \equiv \{z \in A \times A. \exists x y. z = \langle x, y \rangle \wedge R(x,y)\}$

lemma *RrelI* : $x \in A \implies y \in A \implies R(x,y) \implies \langle x,y \rangle \in Rrel(R,A)$

<proof>

lemma *Rrel_mem*: $Rrel(\text{mem},x) = \text{Memrel}(x)$

<proof>

lemma *relation_Rrel*: $\text{relation}(Rrel(R,d))$

<proof>

lemma *field_Rrel*: $\text{field}(Rrel(R,d)) \subseteq d$

<proof>

lemma *Rrel_mono* : $A \subseteq B \implies Rrel(R,A) \subseteq Rrel(R,B)$

<proof>

lemma *Rrel_restr_eq* : $Rrel(R,A) \cap B \times B = Rrel(R,A \cap B)$

<proof>

lemma *field_Memrel* : $\text{field}(\text{Memrel}(A)) \subseteq A$

<proof>

lemma *restrict_trancl_Rrel*:

assumes $R(w,y)$

shows $\text{restrict}(f, Rrel(R,d) \text{ `` } \{y\}) \text{ `} w$

$= \text{restrict}(f, (Rrel(R,d))^{\wedge+} \text{ `` } \{y\}) \text{ `} w$

<proof>

lemma *restrict_trans_eq*:

assumes $w \in y$

shows $restrict(f, Memrel(eclose(\{x\}))-\{\{y\}\})'w$
 $= restrict(f, (Memrel(eclose(\{x\}))^+)-\{\{y\}\})'w$

<proof>

lemma *wf_eq_trancl*:

assumes $\bigwedge f y . H(y, restrict(f, R-\{\{y\}\})) = H(y, restrict(f, R^+-\{\{y\}\}))$

shows $wfrec(R, x, H) = wfrec(R^+, x, H)$ (**is** $wfrec(?r, _, _) = wfrec(?r', _, _)$)

<proof>

lemma *transrec_equal_on_Ord*:

assumes

$\bigwedge x f . Ord(x) \implies foo(x, f) = bar(x, f)$
 $Ord(\alpha)$

shows

$transrec(\alpha, foo) = transrec(\alpha, bar)$

<proof>

lemma (**in** *M_eclose*) *transrec_equal_on_M*:

assumes

$\bigwedge x f . M(x) \implies M(f) \implies foo(x, f) = bar(x, f)$
 $\bigwedge \beta . M(\beta) \implies transrec_replacement(M, is_foo, \beta) \ relation2(M, is_foo, foo)$
 $strong_replacement(M, \lambda x y . y = \langle x, transrec(x, foo) \rangle)$
 $\forall x[M]. \forall g[M]. function(g) \longrightarrow M(foo(x, g))$
 $M(\alpha) \ Ord(\alpha)$

shows

$transrec(\alpha, foo) = transrec(\alpha, bar)$

<proof>

lemma *ordermap_restr_eq*:

assumes $well_ord(X, r)$

shows $ordermap(X, r) = ordermap(X, r \cap X \times X)$

<proof>

end

theory *Utils*

imports *ZF-Constructible.Formula*

begin

This theory encapsulates some ML utilities

<ML>

end

8 Automatic synthesis of formulas

```
theory Synthetic_Definition
imports ZF-Constructible.Formula Utils
keywords
  synthesize :: thy_decl % ML
and
  synthesize_notc :: thy_decl % ML
and
  generate_schematic :: thy_decl % ML
and
  arity_theorem :: thy_decl % ML
and
  manual_schematic :: thy_goal_stmt % ML
and
  manual_arity :: thy_goal_stmt % ML
and
  from_schematic
and
  for
and
  from_definition
and
  assuming
and
  intermediate

begin

named_theorems fm_definitions Definitions of synthesized formulas.

named_theorems iff_sats Theorems for synthesising formulas.

named_theorems arity Theorems for arity of formulas.

 $\langle ML \rangle$ 

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

end
```

9 Aids to internalize formulas

```
theory Internalizations
imports
  ZF-Constructible.DPow_absolute
  Synthetic_Definition
begin
```

notation *Member* ($\langle \cdot _ \in / _ \cdot \rangle$)
notation *Equal* ($\langle \cdot _ = / _ \cdot \rangle$)
notation *Nand* ($\langle \cdot \neg'(_ \wedge / _ \cdot) \cdot \rangle$)
notation *And* ($\langle \cdot _ \wedge / _ \cdot \rangle$)
notation *Or* ($\langle \cdot _ \vee / _ \cdot \rangle$)
notation *Iff* ($\langle \cdot _ \leftrightarrow / _ \cdot \rangle$)
notation *Implies* ($\langle \cdot _ \rightarrow / _ \cdot \rangle$)
notation *Neg* ($\langle \cdot \neg _ \cdot \rangle$)
notation *Forall* ($\langle '(\cdot \forall (/ _ \cdot) \cdot)' \rangle$)
notation *Exists* ($\langle '(\cdot \exists (/ _ \cdot) \cdot)' \rangle$)

notation *subset_fm* ($\langle \cdot _ \subseteq / _ \cdot \rangle$)
notation *succ_fm* ($\langle \cdot \text{succ}'(_ \cdot) \text{ is } _ \cdot \rangle$)
notation *empty_fm* ($\langle \cdot _ \text{ is empty } \cdot \rangle$)
notation *fun_apply_fm* ($\langle \cdot _ ' _ \text{ is } _ \cdot \rangle$)
notation *big_union_fm* ($\langle \cdot \bigcup _ \text{ is } _ \cdot \rangle$)
notation *upair_fm* ($\langle \cdot \{ _ , _ \} \text{ is } _ \cdot \rangle$)
notation *ordinal_fm* ($\langle \cdot _ \text{ is ordinal } \cdot \rangle$)

abbreviation

fm_surjection :: $[i, i, i] \Rightarrow i$ ($\langle \cdot _ \text{ surjects } _ \text{ to } _ \cdot \rangle$) **where**
fm_surjection(f, A, B) \equiv *surjection_fm*(A, B, f)

abbreviation

fm_typedfun :: $[i, i, i] \Rightarrow i$ ($\langle \cdot _ : _ \rightarrow _ \cdot \rangle$) **where**
fm_typedfun(f, A, B) \equiv *typed_function_fm*(A, B, f)

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

lemma *nth_closed* :

assumes $env \in list(A)$ $0 \in A$
shows $nth(n, env) \in A$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *mem_model_iff_sats* [*iff_sats*]:

$[| 0 \in A; nth(i, env) = x; env \in list(A) |]$
 $\implies (x \in A) \longleftrightarrow sats(A, Exists(Equal(0, 0)), env)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *not_mem_model_iff_sats* [*iff_sats*]:

$[| 0 \in A; nth(i, env) = x; env \in list(A) |]$
 $\implies (\forall x . x \notin A) \longleftrightarrow sats(A, Neg(Exists(Equal(0, 0))), env)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *top_iff_sats* [*iff_sats*]:

$env \in list(A) \implies 0 \in A \implies sats(A, Exists(Equal(0, 0)), env)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *prefix1_iff_sats*[*iff_sats*]:

assumes

$x \in \text{nat}$ $\text{env} \in \text{list}(A)$ $0 \in A$ $a \in A$

shows

$a = \text{nth}(x, \text{env}) \longleftrightarrow \text{sats}(A, \text{Equal}(0, x\#+1), \text{Cons}(a, \text{env}))$
 $\text{nth}(x, \text{env}) = a \longleftrightarrow \text{sats}(A, \text{Equal}(x\#+1, 0), \text{Cons}(a, \text{env}))$
 $a \in \text{nth}(x, \text{env}) \longleftrightarrow \text{sats}(A, \text{Member}(0, x\#+1), \text{Cons}(a, \text{env}))$
 $\text{nth}(x, \text{env}) \in a \longleftrightarrow \text{sats}(A, \text{Member}(x\#+1, 0), \text{Cons}(a, \text{env}))$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *prefix2_iff_sats*[*iff_sats*]:

assumes

$x \in \text{nat}$ $\text{env} \in \text{list}(A)$ $0 \in A$ $a \in A$ $b \in A$

shows

$b = \text{nth}(x, \text{env}) \longleftrightarrow \text{sats}(A, \text{Equal}(1, x\#+2), \text{Cons}(a, \text{Cons}(b, \text{env})))$
 $\text{nth}(x, \text{env}) = b \longleftrightarrow \text{sats}(A, \text{Equal}(x\#+2, 1), \text{Cons}(a, \text{Cons}(b, \text{env})))$
 $b \in \text{nth}(x, \text{env}) \longleftrightarrow \text{sats}(A, \text{Member}(1, x\#+2), \text{Cons}(a, \text{Cons}(b, \text{env})))$
 $\text{nth}(x, \text{env}) \in b \longleftrightarrow \text{sats}(A, \text{Member}(x\#+2, 1), \text{Cons}(a, \text{Cons}(b, \text{env})))$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *prefix3_iff_sats*[*iff_sats*]:

assumes

$x \in \text{nat}$ $\text{env} \in \text{list}(A)$ $0 \in A$ $a \in A$ $b \in A$ $c \in A$

shows

$c = \text{nth}(x, \text{env}) \longleftrightarrow \text{sats}(A, \text{Equal}(2, x\#+3), \text{Cons}(a, \text{Cons}(b, \text{Cons}(c, \text{env}))))$
 $\text{nth}(x, \text{env}) = c \longleftrightarrow \text{sats}(A, \text{Equal}(x\#+3, 2), \text{Cons}(a, \text{Cons}(b, \text{Cons}(c, \text{env}))))$
 $c \in \text{nth}(x, \text{env}) \longleftrightarrow \text{sats}(A, \text{Member}(2, x\#+3), \text{Cons}(a, \text{Cons}(b, \text{Cons}(c, \text{env}))))$
 $\text{nth}(x, \text{env}) \in c \longleftrightarrow \text{sats}(A, \text{Member}(x\#+3, 2), \text{Cons}(a, \text{Cons}(b, \text{Cons}(c, \text{env}))))$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemmas *FOL_sats_iff* = *sats_Nand_iff* *sats_Forall_iff* *sats_Neg_iff* *sats_And_iff* *sats_Or_iff* *sats_Implies_iff* *sats_Iff_iff* *sats_Exists_iff*

lemma *nth_ConsI*: $\llbracket \text{nth}(n, l) = x; n \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \implies \text{nth}(\text{succ}(n), \text{Cons}(a, l)) = x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemmas *nth_rules* = *nth_0* *nth_ConsI* *nat_0I* *nat_succI*

lemmas *sep_rules* = *nth_0* *nth_ConsI* *FOL_iff_sats* *function_iff_sats*

fun_plus_iff_sats *successor_iff_sats*

omega_iff_sats *FOL_sats_iff* *Replace_iff_sats*

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

lemmas *fm_defs* =

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

```

lemmas formulas_def [fm_definitions] = fm_defs
  is_iterates_fm_def iterates_MH_fm_def is_wfrec_fm_def is_recfun_fm_def
is_transrec_fm_def
  is_nat_case_fm_def quasinat_fm_def number1_fm_def ordinal_fm_def finite_ordinal_fm_def
  cartprod_fm_def sum_fm_def Inr_fm_def Inl_fm_def
  formula_functor_fm_def
  Memrel_fm_def transset_fm_def subset_fm_def pre_image_fm_def restriction_fm_def
  list_functor_fm_def tl_fm_def quaselist_fm_def Cons_fm_def Nil_fm_def

lemmas sep_rules' [iff_sats] = nth_0 nth_ConsI FOL_iff_sats function_iff_sats
  fun_plus_iff_sats omega_iff_sats FOL_sats_iff

```

end

10 The binder *Least*

```

theory Least
imports
  Internalizations

```

begin

We have some basic results on the least ordinal satisfying a predicate.

```

lemma Least_Ord:  $(\mu \alpha. R(\alpha)) = (\mu \alpha. Ord(\alpha) \wedge R(\alpha))$ 
  <proof>

```

```

lemma Ord_Least_cong:
  assumes  $\bigwedge y. Ord(y) \implies R(y) \longleftrightarrow Q(y)$ 
  shows  $(\mu \alpha. R(\alpha)) = (\mu \alpha. Q(\alpha))$ 
  <proof>

```

definition

```

least ::  $[i \Rightarrow o, i \Rightarrow o, i] \Rightarrow o$  where
least(M, Q, i)  $\equiv ordinal(M, i) \wedge ($ 
   $(empty(M, i) \wedge (\forall b[M]. ordinal(M, b) \longrightarrow \neg Q(b)))$ 
   $\vee (Q(i) \wedge (\forall b[M]. ordinal(M, b) \wedge b \in i \longrightarrow \neg Q(b))))$ 

```

definition

```

least_fm ::  $[i, i] \Rightarrow i$  where
least_fm(q, i)  $\equiv And(ordinal_fm(i),$ 
   $Or(And(empty_fm(i), Forall(Implies(ordinal_fm(0), Neg(q))))),$ 
   $And(Exists(And(q, Equal(0, succ(i))))),$ 
   $Forall(Implies(And(ordinal_fm(0), Member(0, succ(i))), Neg(q))))))$ 

```

```

lemma least_fm_type[TC] :  $i \in nat \implies q \in formula \implies least_fm(q, i) \in formula$ 
  <proof>

```

```

lemmas basic_fm_simps = sats_subset_fm' sats_transset_fm' sats_ordinal_fm'

```

lemma *sats_least_fm* :
assumes *p_iff_sats*:
 $\bigwedge a. a \in A \implies P(a) \longleftrightarrow \text{sats}(A, p, \text{Cons}(a, \text{env}))$
shows
 $\llbracket y \in \text{nat}; \text{env} \in \text{list}(A) ; 0 \in A \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{sats}(A, \text{least_fm}(p,y), \text{env}) \longleftrightarrow$
 $\text{least}(\#\#A, P, \text{nth}(y,\text{env}))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *least_iff_sats* [*iff_sats*]:
assumes *is_Q_iff_sats*:
 $\bigwedge a. a \in A \implies \text{is_Q}(a) \longleftrightarrow \text{sats}(A, q, \text{Cons}(a,\text{env}))$
shows
 $\llbracket \text{nth}(j,\text{env}) = y; j \in \text{nat}; \text{env} \in \text{list}(A); 0 \in A \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{least}(\#\#A, \text{is_Q}, y) \longleftrightarrow \text{sats}(A, \text{least_fm}(q,j), \text{env})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *least_conj*: $a \in M \implies \text{least}(\#\#M, \lambda x. x \in M \wedge Q(x), a) \longleftrightarrow \text{least}(\#\#M, Q, a)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

context *M_trivial*
begin

10.1 Uniqueness, absoluteness and closure under *Least*

lemma *unique_least*:
assumes $M(a) \ M(b) \ \text{least}(M,Q,a) \ \text{least}(M,Q,b)$
shows $a=b$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *least_abs*:
assumes $\bigwedge x. Q(x) \implies \text{Ord}(x) \implies \exists y[M]. Q(y) \wedge \text{Ord}(y) \ M(a)$
shows $\text{least}(M,Q,a) \longleftrightarrow a = (\mu x. Q(x))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Least_closed*:
assumes $\bigwedge x. Q(x) \implies \text{Ord}(x) \implies \exists y[M]. Q(y) \wedge \text{Ord}(y)$
shows $M(\mu x. Q(x))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Older, easier to apply versions (with a simpler assumption on *Q*).

lemma *least_abs'*:
assumes $\bigwedge x. Q(x) \implies M(x) \ M(a)$
shows $\text{least}(M,Q,a) \longleftrightarrow a = (\mu x. Q(x))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Least_closed'*:

assumes $\bigwedge x. Q(x) \implies M(x)$
shows $M(\mu x. Q(x))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

end

11 Fully relational versions of higher order construct

theory *Higher_Order_Constructs*

imports

ZF-Constructible.Relative
ZF-Constructible.Datatype_absolute
Recursion_Thms
Least

begin

syntax

$_sats :: [i, i, i] \Rightarrow o \ ((_, _ \models _) [36,36,36] 25)$

translations

$(M, env \models \varphi) \equiv CONST \ sats(M, \varphi, env)$

definition

$is_If :: [i \Rightarrow o, o, i, i, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**
 $is_If(M, b, t, f, r) \equiv (b \longrightarrow r=t) \wedge (\neg b \longrightarrow r=f)$

lemma (in *M_trans*) *If_abs*:

$is_If(M, b, t, f, r) \longleftrightarrow r = If(b, t, f)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

definition

$is_If_fm :: [i, i, i, i] \Rightarrow i$ **where**
 $is_If_fm(\varphi, t, f, r) \equiv Or(And(\varphi, Equal(t, r)), And(Neg(\varphi), Equal(f, r)))$

lemma *is_If_fm_type* [TC]: $\varphi \in formula \implies t \in nat \implies f \in nat \implies r \in nat$
 \implies

$is_If_fm(\varphi, t, f, r) \in formula$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *sats_is_If_fm*:

assumes *Qsats*: $Q \longleftrightarrow A, env \models \varphi \ env \in list(A)$

shows $is_If(\#\#A, Q, nth(t, env), nth(f, env), nth(r, env)) \longleftrightarrow A, env \models$
 $is_If_fm(\varphi, t, f, r)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *is_If_fm_iff_sats* [*iff_sats*]:

assumes *Qsats*: $Q \longleftrightarrow A, env \models \varphi$ **and**

$nth(t, env) = ta\ nth(f, env) = fa\ nth(r, env) = ra$
 $t \in nat\ f \in nat\ r \in nat\ env \in list(A)$
shows $is_If(\#\#A, Q, ta, fa, ra) \longleftrightarrow A, env \models is_If_fm(\varphi, t, f, r)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $arity_is_If_fm$ [arity]:

$\varphi \in formula \implies t \in nat \implies f \in nat \implies r \in nat \implies$
 $arity(is_If_fm(\varphi, t, f, r)) = arity(\varphi) \cup succ(t) \cup succ(r) \cup succ(f)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition

$is_The :: [i \Rightarrow o, i \Rightarrow o, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**
 $is_The(M, Q, i) \equiv (Q(i) \wedge (\exists x[M]. Q(x) \wedge (\forall y[M]. Q(y) \longrightarrow y = x))) \vee$
 $(\neg(\exists x[M]. Q(x) \wedge (\forall y[M]. Q(y) \longrightarrow y = x))) \wedge empty(M, i)$

lemma (in M_trans) The_abs :

assumes $\bigwedge x. Q(x) \implies M(x)\ M(a)$
shows $is_The(M, Q, a) \longleftrightarrow a = (THE\ x.\ Q(x))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition

$is_recursor :: [i \Rightarrow o, i, [i, i, i] \Rightarrow o, i, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**
 $is_recursor(M, a, is_b, k, r) \equiv is_transrec(M, \lambda n\ f\ ntc.\ is_nat_case(M, a,$
 $\lambda m\ bmfm.$
 $\exists fm[M].\ fun_apply(M, f, m, fm) \wedge is_b(m, fm, bmfm), n, ntc), k, r)$

lemma (in M_eclose) $recursor_abs$:

assumes $Ord(k)$ **and**
 $types: M(a)\ M(k)\ M(r)$ **and**
 $b_iff: \bigwedge m\ f\ bmfm.\ M(m) \implies M(f) \implies M(bmfm) \implies is_b(m, f, bmfm) \longleftrightarrow bmfm$
 $= b(m, f)$ **and**
 $b_closed: \bigwedge m\ f\ bmfm.\ M(m) \implies M(f) \implies M(b(m, f))$ **and**
 $repl: transrec_replacement(M, \lambda n\ f\ ntc.\ is_nat_case(M, a,$
 $\lambda m\ bmfm.\ \exists fm[M].\ fun_apply(M, f, m, fm) \wedge is_b(m, fm, bmfm), n, ntc),$
 $k)$
shows
 $is_recursor(M, a, is_b, k, r) \longleftrightarrow r = recursor(a, b, k)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition

$is_wfrec_on :: [i \Rightarrow o, [i, i, i] \Rightarrow o, i, i, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**
 $is_wfrec_on(M, MH, A, r, a, z) == is_wfrec(M, MH, r, a, z)$

lemma (in M_trancl) $trans_wfrec_on_abs$:

$[[wf(r); trans(r); relation(r); M(r); M(a); M(z);$

```

wfrec_replacement(M,MH,r); relation2(M,MH,H);
 $\forall x[M]. \forall g[M]. \text{function}(g) \longrightarrow M(H(x,g));$ 
r-“{a}⊆A; a ∈ A”]
==> is_wfrec_on(M,MH,A,r,a,z)  $\longleftrightarrow$  z=wfrec[A](r,a,H)
⟨proof⟩

```

end

12 Automatic relativization of terms and formulas.

Relativization of terms and formulas. Relativization of formulas shares relativized terms as far as possible; assuming that the witnesses for the relativized terms are always unique.

theory *Relativization*

```

imports ZF-Constructible.Formula
ZF-Constructible.Relative
ZF-Constructible.Datatype_absolute
Higher_Order_Constructs

```

keywords

```

relativize :: thy_decl % ML
and
relativize_tm :: thy_decl % ML
and
reldb_add :: thy_decl % ML
and
reldb_rem :: thy_decl % ML
and
relationalize :: thy_decl % ML
and
rel_closed :: thy_goal_stmt % ML
and
is_iff_rel :: thy_goal_stmt % ML
and
univalent :: thy_goal_stmt % ML
and
absolute
and
functional
and
relational
and
external
and
for

```

begin

⟨ML⟩

```

lemmas relative_abs =
  M_trans.empty_abs
  M_trans.pair_abs
  M_trivial.cartprod_abs
  M_trans.union_abs
  M_trans.inter_abs
  M_trans.setdiff_abs
  M_trans.Union_abs
  M_trivial.cons_abs

  M_trivial.successor_abs
  M_trans.Collect_abs
  M_trans.Replace_abs
  M_trivial.lambda_abs2
  M_trans.image_abs

  M_trivial.nat_case_abs

  M_trivial.omega_abs
  M_basic.sum_abs
  M_trivial.Inl_abs
  M_trivial.Inr_abs
  M_basic.converse_abs
  M_basic.vimage_abs
  M_trans.domain_abs
  M_trans.range_abs
  M_basic.field_abs

  M_basic.composition_abs
  M_trans.restriction_abs
  M_trans.Inter_abs
  M_trivial.bool_of_o_abs
  M_trivial.not_abs
  M_trivial.and_abs
  M_trivial.or_abs
  M_trivial.Nil_abs
  M_trivial.Cons_abs

  M_trivial.list_case_abs
  M_trivial.hd_abs
  M_trivial.tl_abs
  M_trivial.least_abs'
  M_eclose.transrec_abs
  M_trans.If_abs
  M_trans.The_abs
  M_eclose.recursor_abs
  M_trancl.trans_wfrec_abs

```

```

M_trancl.trans_wfrec_on_abs

lemmas datatype_abs =
  M_datatypes.list_N_abs
  M_datatypes.list_abs
  M_datatypes.formula_N_abs
  M_datatypes.formula_abs
  M_eclose.is_eclose_n_abs
  M_eclose.eclose_abs
  M_datatypes.length_abs
  M_datatypes.nth_abs
  M_trivial.Member_abs
  M_trivial.Equal_abs
  M_trivial.Nand_abs
  M_trivial.Forall_abs
  M_datatypes.depth_abs
  M_datatypes.formula_case_abs

declare relative_abs[absolut]
declare datatype_abs[absolut]

⟨ML⟩

declare relative_abs[Rel]

declare datatype_abs[Rel]

⟨ML⟩

end
theory Discipline_Base
  imports
    ZF-Constructible.Rank
    ZF_Miscellanea
    Relativization

begin

declare [[syntax_ambiguity_warning = false]]

Discipline of Relativization of basic concepts.

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

```


lemma (in *M_trivial*) *singleton_abs*[*simp*] :
 $\llbracket M(x) ; M(s) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow is_singleton(M,x,s) \longleftrightarrow s = \{x\}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

⟨*ML*⟩

lemma (in *M_trivial*) *singleton_closed* [*simp*]:
 $M(x) \Longrightarrow M(\{x\})$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (in *M_trivial*) *Upair_closed*[*simp*]: $M(a) \Longrightarrow M(b) \Longrightarrow M(Upair(a,b))$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (in *M_trivial*) *upair_closed*[*simp*] : $M(x) \Longrightarrow M(y) \Longrightarrow M(\{x,y\})$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

The following named theorems gather instances of transitivity that arise from closure theorems

named_theorems *trans_closed*

definition

is_hcomp :: $[i \Rightarrow o, i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow o, i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow o, i, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**
 $is_hcomp(M, is_f, is_g, a, w) \equiv \exists z[M]. is_g(a, z) \wedge is_f(z, w)$

lemma (in *M_trivial*) *is_hcomp_abs*:

assumes

is_f_abs: $\bigwedge a z. M(a) \Longrightarrow M(z) \Longrightarrow is_f(a, z) \longleftrightarrow z = f(a)$ **and**
is_g_abs: $\bigwedge a z. M(a) \Longrightarrow M(z) \Longrightarrow is_g(a, z) \longleftrightarrow z = g(a)$ **and**
g_closed: $\bigwedge a. M(a) \Longrightarrow M(g(a))$
 $M(a) M(w)$

shows

$is_hcomp(M, is_f, is_g, a, w) \longleftrightarrow w = f(g(a))$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

definition

hcomp_fm :: $[i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow i, i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow i, i, i] \Rightarrow i$ **where**
 $hcomp_fm(pf, pg, a, w) \equiv Exists(And(pg(succ(a), 0), pf(0, succ(w))))$

lemma *sats_hcomp_fm*:

assumes

f_iff_sats: $\bigwedge a b z. a \in nat \Longrightarrow b \in nat \Longrightarrow z \in M \Longrightarrow$
 $is_f(nth(a, Cons(z, env)), nth(b, Cons(z, env))) \longleftrightarrow sats(M, pf(a, b), Cons(z, env))$

and

g_iff_sats: $\bigwedge a b z. a \in nat \Longrightarrow b \in nat \Longrightarrow z \in M \Longrightarrow$
 $is_g(nth(a, Cons(z, env)), nth(b, Cons(z, env))) \longleftrightarrow sats(M, pg(a, b), Cons(z, env))$

and

$a \in \text{nat } w \in \text{nat } \text{env} \in \text{list}(M)$
shows
 $\text{sats}(M, \text{hcomp_fm}(pf, pg, a, w), \text{env}) \longleftrightarrow \text{is_hcomp}(\#\#M, \text{is_f}, \text{is_g}, \text{nth}(a, \text{env}), \text{nth}(w, \text{env}))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition

$\text{hcomp_r} :: [i \Rightarrow o, [i \Rightarrow o, i, i] \Rightarrow o, [i \Rightarrow o, i, i] \Rightarrow o, [i \Rightarrow o, i, i] \Rightarrow o] \Rightarrow o$ **where**
 $\text{hcomp_r}(M, \text{is_f}, \text{is_g}, a, w) \equiv \exists z[M]. \text{is_g}(M, a, z) \wedge \text{is_f}(M, z, w)$

definition

$\text{is_hcomp2_2} :: [i \Rightarrow o, [i \Rightarrow o, i, i] \Rightarrow o, [i \Rightarrow o, i, i] \Rightarrow o, [i \Rightarrow o, i, i] \Rightarrow o, [i \Rightarrow o, i, i] \Rightarrow o] \Rightarrow o$ **where**
 $\text{is_hcomp2_2}(M, \text{is_f}, \text{is_g1}, \text{is_g2}, a, b, w) \equiv \exists g1ab[M]. \exists g2ab[M].$
 $\text{is_g1}(M, a, b, g1ab) \wedge \text{is_g2}(M, a, b, g2ab) \wedge \text{is_f}(M, g1ab, g2ab, w)$

lemma (in $M_trivial$) hcomp_abs :

assumes

$\text{is_f_abs}: \bigwedge a z. M(a) \Longrightarrow M(z) \Longrightarrow \text{is_f}(M, a, z) \longleftrightarrow z = f(a)$ **and**
 $\text{is_g_abs}: \bigwedge a z. M(a) \Longrightarrow M(z) \Longrightarrow \text{is_g}(M, a, z) \longleftrightarrow z = g(a)$ **and**
 $\text{g_closed}: \bigwedge a. M(a) \Longrightarrow M(g(a))$
 $M(a) M(w)$

shows

$\text{hcomp_r}(M, \text{is_f}, \text{is_g}, a, w) \longleftrightarrow w = f(g(a))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma hcomp_uniqueness :

assumes

$\text{uniq_is_f}: \bigwedge r d d'. M(r) \Longrightarrow M(d) \Longrightarrow M(d') \Longrightarrow \text{is_f}(M, r, d) \Longrightarrow \text{is_f}(M, r, d') \Longrightarrow d = d'$

and

$\text{uniq_is_g}: \bigwedge r d d'. M(r) \Longrightarrow M(d) \Longrightarrow M(d') \Longrightarrow \text{is_g}(M, r, d) \Longrightarrow \text{is_g}(M, r, d') \Longrightarrow d = d'$

and

$M(a) M(w) M(w')$
 $\text{hcomp_r}(M, \text{is_f}, \text{is_g}, a, w)$
 $\text{hcomp_r}(M, \text{is_f}, \text{is_g}, a, w')$

shows

$w = w'$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma hcomp_witness :

assumes

$\text{wit_is_f}: \bigwedge r. M(r) \Longrightarrow \exists d[M]. \text{is_f}(M, r, d)$ **and**
 $\text{wit_is_g}: \bigwedge r. M(r) \Longrightarrow \exists d[M]. \text{is_g}(M, r, d)$ **and**
 $M(a)$

shows

$\exists w[M]. \text{hcomp_r}(M, \text{is_f}, \text{is_g}, a, w)$

<proof>

lemma (in *M_trivial*) *hcomp2_2_abs*:

assumes

is_f_abs: $\bigwedge r1\ r2\ z. M(r1) \implies M(r2) \implies M(z) \implies is_f(M, r1, r2, z) \longleftrightarrow z = f(r1, r2)$ **and**

is_g1_abs: $\bigwedge r1\ r2\ z. M(r1) \implies M(r2) \implies M(z) \implies is_g1(M, r1, r2, z) \longleftrightarrow z = g1(r1, r2)$ **and**

is_g2_abs: $\bigwedge r1\ r2\ z. M(r1) \implies M(r2) \implies M(z) \implies is_g2(M, r1, r2, z) \longleftrightarrow z = g2(r1, r2)$ **and**

types: $M(a)\ M(b)\ M(w)\ M(g1(a, b))\ M(g2(a, b))$

shows

is_hcomp2_2($M, is_f, is_g1, is_g2, a, b, w$) $\longleftrightarrow w = f(g1(a, b), g2(a, b))$

<proof>

lemma *hcomp2_2_uniqueness*:

assumes

uniq_is_f:

$\bigwedge r1\ r2\ d\ d'. M(r1) \implies M(r2) \implies M(d) \implies M(d') \implies is_f(M, r1, r2, d) \implies is_f(M, r1, r2, d') \implies d = d'$

and

uniq_is_g1:

$\bigwedge r1\ r2\ d\ d'. M(r1) \implies M(r2) \implies M(d) \implies M(d') \implies is_g1(M, r1, r2, d) \implies is_g1(M, r1, r2, d') \implies d = d'$

and

uniq_is_g2:

$\bigwedge r1\ r2\ d\ d'. M(r1) \implies M(r2) \implies M(d) \implies M(d') \implies is_g2(M, r1, r2, d) \implies is_g2(M, r1, r2, d') \implies d = d'$

and

$M(a)\ M(b)\ M(w)\ M(w')$

is_hcomp2_2($M, is_f, is_g1, is_g2, a, b, w$)

is_hcomp2_2($M, is_f, is_g1, is_g2, a, b, w'$)

shows

$w = w'$

<proof>

lemma *hcomp2_2_witness*:

assumes

wit_is_f: $\bigwedge r1\ r2. M(r1) \implies M(r2) \implies \exists d[M]. is_f(M, r1, r2, d)$ **and**

wit_is_g1: $\bigwedge r1\ r2. M(r1) \implies M(r2) \implies \exists d[M]. is_g1(M, r1, r2, d)$ **and**

wit_is_g2: $\bigwedge r1\ r2. M(r1) \implies M(r2) \implies \exists d[M]. is_g2(M, r1, r2, d)$ **and**

$M(a)\ M(b)$

shows

$\exists w[M]. is_hcomp2_2(M, is_f, is_g1, is_g2, a, b, w)$

<proof>

lemma (in *M_trivial*) *extensionality_trans*:

assumes

$$M(d) \wedge (\forall x[M]. x \in d \longleftrightarrow P(x))$$

$$M(d') \wedge (\forall x[M]. x \in d' \longleftrightarrow P(x))$$

shows

$$d = d'$$

<proof>

definition

$lt_rel :: [i \Rightarrow o, i, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**

$$lt_rel(M, a, b) \equiv a \in b \wedge ordinal(M, b)$$

lemma (in *M_trans*) $lt_abs[absolut]: M(a) \Longrightarrow M(b) \Longrightarrow lt_rel(M, a, b) \longleftrightarrow a < b$

<proof>

definition

$le_rel :: [i \Rightarrow o, i, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**

$$le_rel(M, a, b) \equiv \exists sb[M]. successor(M, b, sb) \wedge lt_rel(M, a, sb)$$

lemma (in *M_trivial*) $le_abs[absolut]: M(a) \Longrightarrow M(b) \Longrightarrow le_rel(M, a, b) \longleftrightarrow a \leq b$

<proof>

12.1 Discipline for *Pow*

definition

$is_Pow :: [i \Rightarrow o, i, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**

$$is_Pow(M, A, z) \equiv M(z) \wedge (\forall x[M]. x \in z \longleftrightarrow subset(M, x, A))$$

definition

$Pow_rel :: [i \Rightarrow o, i] \Rightarrow i$ ($\langle Pow_rel'(_)_ \rangle$) **where**

$$Pow_rel(M, r) \equiv THE\ d.\ is_Pow(M, r, d)$$

abbreviation

$Pow_r_set :: [i, i] \Rightarrow i$ ($\langle Pow_rel'(_)_ \rangle$) **where**

$$Pow_r_set(M) \equiv Pow_rel(\#\#M)$$

context *M_basic*

begin

lemma *is_Pow_uniqueness*:

assumes

$$M(r)$$

$$is_Pow(M, r, d) \ is_Pow(M, r, d')$$

shows

$$d = d'$$

<proof>

lemma *is_Pow_witness*: $M(r) \Longrightarrow \exists d[M]. is_Pow(M, r, d)$

<proof>

lemma *is_Pow_closed* : $\llbracket M(r); is_Pow(M,r,d) \rrbracket \implies M(d)$
<proof>

lemma *Pow_rel_closed*[*intro,simp*]: $M(r) \implies M(Pow_rel(M,r))$
<proof>

lemmas *trans_Pow_rel_closed*[*trans_closed*] = *transM*[*OF_Pow_rel_closed*]

The proof of *f_rel_iff* lemma is schematic and it can be reused by copy-paste replacing appropriately.

lemma *Pow_rel_iff*:
 assumes $M(r) \ M(d)$
 shows $is_Pow(M,r,d) \longleftrightarrow d = Pow_rel(M,r)$
<proof>

The next "def_" result really corresponds to $?A \in Pow(?B) \longleftrightarrow ?A \subseteq ?B$

lemma *def_Pow_rel*: $M(A) \implies M(r) \implies A \in Pow_rel(M,r) \longleftrightarrow A \subseteq r$
<proof>

lemma *Pow_rel_char*: $M(r) \implies Pow_rel(M,r) = \{A \in Pow(r). M(A)\}$
<proof>

lemma *mem_Pow_rel_abs*: $M(a) \implies M(r) \implies a \in Pow_rel(M,r) \longleftrightarrow a \in Pow(r)$
<proof>

end

12.2 Discipline for *PiP*

definition

PiP_rel:: $[i \Rightarrow o, i, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**
 $PiP_rel(M,A,f) \equiv \exists df[M]. is_domain(M,f,df) \wedge subset(M,A,df) \wedge is_function(M,f)$

context *M_basic*

begin

lemma *def_PiP_rel*:
 assumes
 $M(A) \ M(f)$
 shows
 $PiP_rel(M,A,f) \longleftrightarrow A \subseteq domain(f) \wedge function(f)$
<proof>

end

definition — FIX THIS: not completely relational. Can it be?

$Sigfun :: [i, i \Rightarrow i] \Rightarrow i$ **where**
 $Sigfun(x, B) \equiv \bigcup_{y \in B(x)}. \{x, y\}$

lemma $Sigma_Sigfun$: $Sigma(A, B) = \bigcup \{Sigfun(x, B) . x \in A\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition — FIX THIS: not completely relational. Can it be?

$is_Sigfun :: [i \Rightarrow o, i, i \Rightarrow i, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**
 $is_Sigfun(M, x, B, Sd) \equiv M(Sd) \wedge (\exists RB[M]. is_Replace(M, B(x), \lambda y z. z = \{x, y\}, RB) \wedge big_union(M, RB, Sd))$

context $M_trivial$
begin

lemma is_Sigfun_abs :

assumes
 $strong_replacement(M, \lambda y z. z = \{x, y\})$
 $M(x) \ M(B(x)) \ M(Sd)$

shows
 $is_Sigfun(M, x, B, Sd) \longleftrightarrow Sd = Sigfun(x, B)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $Sigfun_closed$:

assumes
 $strong_replacement(M, \lambda y z. y \in B(x) \wedge z = \{x, y\})$
 $M(x) \ M(B(x))$

shows
 $M(Sigfun(x, B))$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas $trans_Sigfun_closed[trans_closed] = transM[OF _ Sigfun_closed]$

end

definition

$is_Sigma :: [i \Rightarrow o, i, i \Rightarrow i, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**
 $is_Sigma(M, A, B, S) \equiv M(S) \wedge (\exists RSf[M]. is_Replace(M, A, \lambda x z. z = Sigfun(x, B), RSf) \wedge big_union(M, RSf, S))$

locale $M_Pi = M_basic +$

assumes
 $Pi_separation: M(A) \Longrightarrow separation(M, PiP_rel(M, A))$

and
Pi_replacement:
 $M(x) \implies M(y) \implies$
 $strong_replacement(M, \lambda ya z. ya \in y \wedge z = \{\langle x, ya \rangle\})$
 $M(y) \implies$
 $strong_replacement(M, \lambda x z. z = (\bigcup xa \in y. \{\langle x, xa \rangle\}))$

locale *M_Pi_assumptions* = *M_Pi* +
fixes *A B*
assumes
Pi_assumptions:
 $M(A)$
 $\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies M(B(x))$
 $\forall x \in A. strong_replacement(M, \lambda y z. y \in B(x) \wedge z = \{\langle x, y \rangle\})$
 $strong_replacement(M, \lambda x z. z = Sigfun(x, B))$

begin

lemma *Sigma_abs[simp]*:
assumes
 $M(S)$
shows
 $is_Sigma(M, A, B, S) \longleftrightarrow S = Sigma(A, B)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Sigma_closed[intro, simp]*: $M(Sigma(A, B))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas *trans_Sigma_closed[trans_closed]* = *transM[OF _ Sigma_closed]*

end

12.3 Discipline for *Pi*

definition
 $is_Pi :: [i \Rightarrow o, i, i \Rightarrow i, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**
 $is_Pi(M, A, B, I) \equiv M(I) \wedge (\exists S[M]. \exists PS[M]. is_Sigma(M, A, B, S) \wedge$
 $is_Pow(M, S, PS) \wedge$
 $is_Collect(M, PS, PiP_rel(M, A), I))$

definition
 $Pi_rel :: [i \Rightarrow o, i, i \Rightarrow i] \Rightarrow i$ ($\langle Pi_rel'(_, _) \rangle$) **where**
 $Pi_rel(M, A, B) \equiv THE d. is_Pi(M, A, B, d)$

abbreviation
 $Pi_r_set :: [i, i, i \Rightarrow i] \Rightarrow i$ ($\langle Pi_r_set'(_, _) \rangle$) **where**
 $Pi_r_set(M, A, B) \equiv Pi_rel(\#\#M, A, B)$

context *M_Pi_assumptions*

begin

lemma *is_Pi_uniqueness*:

assumes

$is_Pi(M,A,B,d) \ is_Pi(M,A,B,d')$

shows

$d=d'$

<proof>

lemma *is_Pi_witness*: $\exists d[M]. \ is_Pi(M,A,B,d)$

<proof>

lemma *is_Pi_closed* : $is_Pi(M,A,B,d) \implies M(d)$

<proof>

lemma *Pi_rel_closed*[*intro,simp*]: $M(Pi_rel(M,A,B))$

<proof>

lemmas *trans_Pi_rel_closed*[*trans_closed*] = *transM*[*OF_Pi_rel_closed*]

lemma *Pi_rel_iff*:

assumes $M(d)$

shows $is_Pi(M,A,B,d) \longleftrightarrow d = Pi_rel(M,A,B)$

<proof>

lemma *def_Pi_rel*:

$Pi_rel(M,A,B) = \{f \in Pow_rel(M,Sigma(A,B)). \ A \subseteq domain(f) \wedge function(f)\}$

<proof>

lemma *Pi_rel_char*: $Pi_rel(M,A,B) = \{f \in Pi(A,B). \ M(f)\}$

<proof>

lemma *mem_Pi_rel_abs*:

assumes $M(f)$

shows $f \in Pi_rel(M,A,B) \longleftrightarrow f \in Pi(A,B)$

<proof>

end

The next locale (and similar ones below) are used to show the relationship between versions of simple (i.e. $\Sigma_1^{ZF}, \Pi_1^{ZF}$) concepts in two different transitive models.

locale *M_N_Pi_assumptions* = *M:M_Pi_assumptions* + *N:M_Pi_assumptions*

N **for** *N* +

assumes

$M_imp_N:M(x) \implies N(x)$

begin

lemma *Pi_rel_transfer*: $Pi^M(A,B) \subseteq Pi^N(A,B)$
 ⟨proof⟩

end

locale *M_Pi_assumptions_0* = *M_Pi_assumptions_0*
begin

This is used in the proof of *AC_Pi_rel*

lemma *Pi_rel_empty1[simp]*: $Pi^M(0,B) = \{0\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

end

context *M_Pi_assumptions*
begin

12.4 Auxiliary ported results on *Pi_rel*, now unused

lemma *Pi_rel_iff'*:
assumes *types*: $M(f)$
shows
 $f \in Pi_rel(M,A,B) \iff function(f) \wedge f \subseteq Sigma(A,B) \wedge A \subseteq domain(f)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lam_type_M*:
assumes $M(A) \wedge x. x \in A \implies M(B(x))$
 $\wedge x. x \in A \implies b(x) \in B(x) \ strong_replacement(M, \lambda x y. y = \langle x, b(x) \rangle)$
shows $(\lambda x \in A. b(x)) \in Pi_rel(M,A,B)$
 ⟨proof⟩

end

locale *M_Pi_assumptions2* = *M_Pi_assumptions* +
PiC: *M_Pi_assumptions_0* **for** *C*
begin

lemma *Pi_rel_type*:
assumes $f \in Pi^M(A,C) \wedge x. x \in A \implies f'x \in B(x)$
and *types*: $M(f)$
shows $f \in Pi^M(A,B)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Pi_rel_weaken_type*:
assumes $f \in Pi^M(A,B) \wedge x. x \in A \implies B(x) \subseteq C(x)$

and types: $M(f)$
shows $f \in Pi^M(A,C)$
 <proof>

end

end

13 Arities of internalized formulas

theory *Arities*

imports

Nat_Miscellanea

Internalizations

Discipline_Base

begin

declare *arity_And* *arity_Or* *arity_Implies* *arity_Iff* *arity_Exists* [*arity*]

declare *pred_Un_distrib* [*arity*]

lemma *arity_upair_fm* [*arity*] : $\llbracket t1 \in nat ; t2 \in nat ; up \in nat \rrbracket \implies$
 $arity(upair_fm(t1,t2,up)) = \bigcup \{succ(t1), succ(t2), succ(up)\}$
 <proof>

lemma *arity_pair_fm* [*arity*] : $\llbracket t1 \in nat ; t2 \in nat ; p \in nat \rrbracket \implies$
 $arity(pair_fm(t1,t2,p)) = \bigcup \{succ(t1), succ(t2), succ(p)\}$
 <proof>

lemma *arity_composition_fm* [*arity*] :
 $\llbracket r \in nat ; s \in nat ; t \in nat \rrbracket \implies arity(composition_fm(r,s,t)) = \bigcup \{succ(r), succ(s), succ(t)\}$
 <proof>

lemma *arity_domain_fm* [*arity*] :
 $\llbracket r \in nat ; z \in nat \rrbracket \implies arity(domain_fm(r,z)) = succ(r) \cup succ(z)$
 <proof>

lemma *arity_range_fm* [*arity*] :
 $\llbracket r \in nat ; z \in nat \rrbracket \implies arity(range_fm(r,z)) = succ(r) \cup succ(z)$
 <proof>

lemma *arity_union_fm* [*arity*] :
 $\llbracket x \in nat ; y \in nat ; z \in nat \rrbracket \implies arity(union_fm(x,y,z)) = \bigcup \{succ(x), succ(y), succ(z)\}$
 <proof>

lemma *arity_image_fm* [arity] :

$\llbracket x \in \text{nat} ; y \in \text{nat} ; z \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \implies \text{arity}(\text{image_fm}(x,y,z)) = \bigcup \{ \text{succ}(x), \text{succ}(y), \text{succ}(z) \}$
<proof>

lemma *arity_pre_image_fm* [arity] :

$\llbracket x \in \text{nat} ; y \in \text{nat} ; z \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \implies \text{arity}(\text{pre_image_fm}(x,y,z)) = \bigcup \{ \text{succ}(x), \text{succ}(y), \text{succ}(z) \}$
<proof>

lemma *arity_big_union_fm* [arity] :

$\llbracket x \in \text{nat} ; y \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \implies \text{arity}(\text{big_union_fm}(x,y)) = \text{succ}(x) \cup \text{succ}(y)$
<proof>

lemma *arity_fun_apply_fm* [arity] :

$\llbracket x \in \text{nat} ; y \in \text{nat} ; f \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \implies$
 $\text{arity}(\text{fun_apply_fm}(f,x,y)) = \text{succ}(f) \cup \text{succ}(x) \cup \text{succ}(y)$
<proof>

lemma *arity_field_fm* [arity] :

$\llbracket r \in \text{nat} ; z \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \implies \text{arity}(\text{field_fm}(r,z)) = \text{succ}(r) \cup \text{succ}(z)$
<proof>

lemma *arity_empty_fm* [arity]:

$\llbracket r \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \implies \text{arity}(\text{empty_fm}(r)) = \text{succ}(r)$
<proof>

lemma *arity_cons_fm* [arity] :

$\llbracket x \in \text{nat}; y \in \text{nat}; z \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \implies \text{arity}(\text{cons_fm}(x,y,z)) = \text{succ}(x) \cup \text{succ}(y) \cup \text{succ}(z)$
<proof>

lemma *arity_succ_fm* [arity] :

$\llbracket x \in \text{nat}; y \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \implies \text{arity}(\text{succ_fm}(x,y)) = \text{succ}(x) \cup \text{succ}(y)$
<proof>

lemma *arity_number1_fm* [arity] :

$\llbracket r \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \implies \text{arity}(\text{number1_fm}(r)) = \text{succ}(r)$
<proof>

lemma *arity_function_fm* [arity] :

$\llbracket r \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \implies \text{arity}(\text{function_fm}(r)) = \text{succ}(r)$
<proof>

lemma *arity_relation_fm* [arity] :

$\llbracket r \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \implies \text{arity}(\text{relation_fm}(r)) = \text{succ}(r)$
<proof>

lemma *arity_restriction_fm* [arity] :

$\llbracket r \in \text{nat} ; z \in \text{nat} ; A \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \implies \text{arity}(\text{restriction_fm}(A, z, r)) = \text{succ}(A) \cup \text{succ}(r)$
 $\cup \text{succ}(z)$
 <proof>

lemma *arity_typed_function_fm* [arity] :
 $\llbracket x \in \text{nat} ; y \in \text{nat} ; f \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \implies$
 $\text{arity}(\text{typed_function_fm}(f, x, y)) = \bigcup \{ \text{succ}(f), \text{succ}(x), \text{succ}(y) \}$
 <proof>

lemma *arity_subset_fm* [arity] :
 $\llbracket x \in \text{nat} ; y \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \implies \text{arity}(\text{subset_fm}(x, y)) = \text{succ}(x) \cup \text{succ}(y)$
 <proof>

lemma *arity_transset_fm* [arity] :
 $\llbracket x \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \implies \text{arity}(\text{transset_fm}(x)) = \text{succ}(x)$
 <proof>

lemma *arity_ordinal_fm* [arity] :
 $\llbracket x \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \implies \text{arity}(\text{ordinal_fm}(x)) = \text{succ}(x)$
 <proof>

lemma *arity_limit_ordinal_fm* [arity] :
 $\llbracket x \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \implies \text{arity}(\text{limit_ordinal_fm}(x)) = \text{succ}(x)$
 <proof>

lemma *arity_finite_ordinal_fm* [arity] :
 $\llbracket x \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \implies \text{arity}(\text{finite_ordinal_fm}(x)) = \text{succ}(x)$
 <proof>

lemma *arity_omega_fm* [arity] :
 $\llbracket x \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \implies \text{arity}(\text{omega_fm}(x)) = \text{succ}(x)$
 <proof>

lemma *arity_cartprod_fm* [arity] :
 $\llbracket A \in \text{nat} ; B \in \text{nat} ; z \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \implies \text{arity}(\text{cartprod_fm}(A, B, z)) = \text{succ}(A) \cup \text{succ}(B)$
 $\cup \text{succ}(z)$
 <proof>

lemma *arity_singleton_fm* [arity] :
 $\llbracket x \in \text{nat} ; t \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \implies \text{arity}(\text{singleton_fm}(x, t)) = \text{succ}(x) \cup \text{succ}(t)$
 <proof>

lemma *arity_Memrel_fm* [arity] :
 $\llbracket x \in \text{nat} ; t \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \implies \text{arity}(\text{Memrel_fm}(x, t)) = \text{succ}(x) \cup \text{succ}(t)$
 <proof>

lemma *arity_quasinat_fm* [arity] :
 $\llbracket x \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \implies \text{arity}(\text{quasinat_fm}(x)) = \text{succ}(x)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *arity_is_recfun_fm* [arity] :

$\llbracket p \in \text{formula} ; v \in \text{nat} ; n \in \text{nat} ; Z \in \text{nat} ; i \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \implies \text{arity}(p) = i \implies$
 $\text{arity}(\text{is_recfun_fm}(p, v, n, Z)) = \text{succ}(v) \cup \text{succ}(n) \cup \text{succ}(Z) \cup \text{pred}(\text{pred}(\text{pred}(i)))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *arity_is_wfrec_fm* [arity] :

$\llbracket p \in \text{formula} ; v \in \text{nat} ; n \in \text{nat} ; Z \in \text{nat} ; i \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \implies \text{arity}(p) = i \implies$
 $\text{arity}(\text{is_wfrec_fm}(p, v, n, Z)) = \text{succ}(v) \cup \text{succ}(n) \cup \text{succ}(Z) \cup \text{pred}(\text{pred}(\text{pred}(\text{pred}(i))))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *arity_is_nat_case_fm* [arity] :

$\llbracket p \in \text{formula} ; v \in \text{nat} ; n \in \text{nat} ; Z \in \text{nat} ; i \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \implies \text{arity}(p) = i \implies$
 $\text{arity}(\text{is_nat_case_fm}(v, p, n, Z)) = \text{succ}(v) \cup \text{succ}(n) \cup \text{succ}(Z) \cup \text{pred}(\text{pred}(i))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *arity_iterates_MH_fm* [arity] :

assumes $\text{isF} \in \text{formula} \ v \in \text{nat} \ n \in \text{nat} \ g \in \text{nat} \ z \in \text{nat} \ i \in \text{nat}$
 $\text{arity}(\text{isF}) = i$
shows $\text{arity}(\text{iterates_MH_fm}(\text{isF}, v, n, g, z)) =$
 $\text{succ}(v) \cup \text{succ}(n) \cup \text{succ}(g) \cup \text{succ}(z) \cup \text{pred}(\text{pred}(\text{pred}(i)))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *arity_is_iterates_fm* [arity] :

assumes $p \in \text{formula} \ v \in \text{nat} \ n \in \text{nat} \ Z \in \text{nat} \ i \in \text{nat}$
 $\text{arity}(p) = i$
shows $\text{arity}(\text{is_iterates_fm}(p, v, n, Z)) = \text{succ}(v) \cup \text{succ}(n) \cup \text{succ}(Z) \cup$
 $\text{pred}(\text{pred}(\text{pred}(\text{pred}(\text{pred}(\text{pred}(\text{pred}(\text{pred}(\text{pred}(\text{pred}(i))))))))))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *arity_eclose_n_fm* [arity] :

assumes $A \in \text{nat} \ x \in \text{nat} \ t \in \text{nat}$
shows $\text{arity}(\text{eclose_n_fm}(A, x, t)) = \text{succ}(A) \cup \text{succ}(x) \cup \text{succ}(t)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *arity_mem_eclose_fm* [arity] :

assumes $x \in \text{nat} \ t \in \text{nat}$
shows $\text{arity}(\text{mem_eclose_fm}(x, t)) = \text{succ}(x) \cup \text{succ}(t)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *arity_is_eclose_fm* [arity] :

$\llbracket x \in \text{nat} ; t \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \implies \text{arity}(\text{is_eclose_fm}(x, t)) = \text{succ}(x) \cup \text{succ}(t)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *arity_Collect_fm* [arity] :

assumes $x \in \text{nat} \ y \in \text{nat} \ p \in \text{formula}$
shows $\text{arity}(\text{Collect_fm}(x, p, y)) = \text{succ}(x) \cup \text{succ}(y) \cup \text{pred}(\text{arity}(p))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

schematic_goal *arity_least_fm'*:

assumes

$i \in \text{nat } q \in \text{formula}$

shows

$\text{arity}(\text{least_fm}(q,i)) \equiv ?ar$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *arity_least_fm* [*arity*] :

assumes

$i \in \text{nat } q \in \text{formula}$

shows

$\text{arity}(\text{least_fm}(q,i)) = \text{succ}(i) \cup \text{pred}(\text{arity}(q))$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *arity_Replace_fm* [*arity*] :

$\llbracket p \in \text{formula} ; v \in \text{nat} ; n \in \text{nat} ; i \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \implies \text{arity}(p) = i \implies$

$\text{arity}(\text{Replace_fm}(v,p,n)) = \text{succ}(n) \cup (\text{succ}(v) \cup \text{Arith.pred}(\text{Arith.pred}(i)))$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *arity_lambda_fm* [*arity*] :

$\llbracket p \in \text{formula} ; v \in \text{nat} ; n \in \text{nat} ; i \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \implies \text{arity}(p) = i \implies$

$\text{arity}(\text{lambda_fm}(p,v,n)) = \text{succ}(n) \cup (\text{succ}(v) \cup \text{Arith.pred}(\text{Arith.pred}(\text{Arith.pred}(i))))$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *arity_transrec_fm* [*arity*] :

$\llbracket p \in \text{formula} ; v \in \text{nat} ; n \in \text{nat} ; i \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \implies \text{arity}(p) = i \implies$

$\text{arity}(\text{is_transrec_fm}(p,v,n)) = \text{succ}(v) \cup \text{succ}(n) \cup (\text{pred}^{\wedge 8}(i))$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

theory *Discipline_Function*

imports

ZF_Miscellanea

ZF-Constructible.Rank

Relativization

Internalizations

Discipline_Base

Synthetic_Definition

Arities

begin

Discipline for *fst* $\langle ML \rangle$

definition

$\text{is_fst} :: (i \Rightarrow o) \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow o$ **where**

$\text{is_fst}(M,x,t) \equiv (\exists z[M]. \text{pair}(M,t,z,x)) \vee$

$(\neg(\exists z[M]. \exists w[M]. \text{pair}(M,w,z,x)) \wedge \text{empty}(M,t))$

$\langle ML \rangle$

notation *fst_fm* ($\langle \cdot \text{fst}'(_) \text{ is } \cdot \rangle$)

$\langle ML \rangle$

definition $fst_rel :: [i \Rightarrow o, i] \Rightarrow i$ **where**
 $fst_rel(M, p) \equiv THE\ d.\ M(d) \wedge is_fst(M, p, d)$

$\langle ML \rangle$

definition

$is_snd :: (i \Rightarrow o) \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow o$ **where**
 $is_snd(M, x, t) \equiv (\exists z[M].\ pair(M, z, t, x)) \vee$
 $(\neg(\exists z[M].\ \exists w[M].\ pair(M, z, w, x)) \wedge empty(M, t))$

$\langle ML \rangle$

notation $snd_fn (\cdot\ snd'(_)\ is_ \cdot)$

$\langle ML \rangle$

definition $snd_rel :: [i \Rightarrow o, i] \Rightarrow i$ **where**
 $snd_rel(M, p) \equiv THE\ d.\ M(d) \wedge is_snd(M, p, d)$

$\langle ML \rangle$

context M_trans
begin

lemma fst_snd_closed :
assumes $M(p)$
shows $M(fst(p)) \wedge M(snd(p))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $fst_closed[intro, simp]$: $M(x) \Longrightarrow M(fst(x))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $snd_closed[intro, simp]$: $M(x) \Longrightarrow M(snd(x))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $fst_abs [absolut]$:
 $\llbracket M(p); M(x) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow is_fst(M, p, x) \longleftrightarrow x = fst(p)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $snd_abs [absolut]$:
 $\llbracket M(p); M(y) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow is_snd(M, p, y) \longleftrightarrow y = snd(p)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $empty_rel_abs : M(x) \Longrightarrow M(0) \Longrightarrow x = 0 \longleftrightarrow x = (THE\ d.\ M(d) \wedge empty(M, d))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma fst_rel_abs :

$\llbracket M(p) \rrbracket \implies \text{fst}(p) = \text{fst_rel}(M,p)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *snd_rel_abs*:

$\llbracket M(p) \rrbracket \implies \text{snd}(p) = \text{snd_rel}(M,p)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

$\langle ML \rangle$

context *M_trans*

begin

lemma *minimum_closed*[*simp,intro*]:

assumes $M(A)$
shows $M(\text{minimum}(r,A))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *first_abs* :

assumes $M(B)$
shows $\text{first}(z,B,r) \longleftrightarrow \text{first_rel}(M,z,B,r)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *minimum_abs*:

assumes $M(B)$
shows $\text{minimum}(r,B) = \text{minimum_rel}(M,r,B)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

13.1 Discipline for $\lambda A B. A \rightarrow B$

definition

is_function_space :: $[i \Rightarrow o, i, i, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**
is_function_space(M, A, B, fs) $\equiv M(fs) \wedge \text{is_funspace}(M, A, B, fs)$

definition

function_space_rel :: $[i \Rightarrow o, i, i] \Rightarrow i$ **where**
function_space_rel(M, A, B) $\equiv \text{THE } d. \text{is_function_space}(M, A, B, d)$

$\langle ML \rangle$

abbreviation

function_space_r :: $[i, i \Rightarrow o, i] \Rightarrow i$ ($\langle _ \rightarrow _ \rangle$ [61,1,61] 60) **where**
 $A \rightarrow^M B \equiv \text{function_space_rel}(M, A, B)$

abbreviation

function_space_r_set :: $[i, i, i] \Rightarrow i$ ($\langle _ \rightarrow _ \rangle$ [61,1,61] 60) **where**
function_space_r_set(A, M) $\equiv \text{function_space_rel}(\#\#M, A)$

context M_Pi
begin

lemma *is_function_space_uniqueness*:

assumes

$M(r) M(B)$

$is_function_space(M,r,B,d) is_function_space(M,r,B,d')$

shows

$d=d'$

<proof>

lemma *is_function_space_witness*:

assumes $M(A) M(B)$

shows $\exists d[M]. is_function_space(M,A,B,d)$

<proof>

lemma *is_function_space_closed* :

$is_function_space(M,A,B,d) \implies M(d)$

<proof>

lemma *function_space_rel_closed*[*intro,simp*]:

assumes $M(x) M(y)$

shows $M(function_space_rel(M,x,y))$

<proof>

lemmas *trans_function_space_rel_closed*[*trans_closed*] = *transM*[*OF_function_space_rel_closed*]

lemma *function_space_rel_iff*:

assumes $M(x) M(y) M(d)$

shows $is_function_space(M,x,y,d) \longleftrightarrow d = function_space_rel(M,x,y)$

<proof>

lemma *def_function_space_rel*:

assumes $M(A) M(y)$

shows $function_space_rel(M,A,y) = Pi_rel(M,A,\lambda_. y)$

<proof>

lemma *function_space_rel_char*:

assumes $M(A) M(y)$

shows $function_space_rel(M,A,y) = \{f \in A \rightarrow y. M(f)\}$

<proof>

lemma *mem_function_space_rel_abs*:

assumes $M(A) M(y) M(f)$

shows $f \in function_space_rel(M,A,y) \longleftrightarrow f \in A \rightarrow y$

<proof>

end

locale $M_N_Pi = M:M_Pi + N:M_Pi$ **for** $N +$
assumes
 $M_imp_N:M(x) \implies N(x)$
begin

lemma $function_space_rel_transfer: M(A) \implies M(B) \implies$
 $function_space_rel(M,A,B) \subseteq function_space_rel(N,A,B)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

abbreviation

$is_apply \equiv fun_apply$

— It is not necessary to perform the Discipline for is_apply since it is absolute in this context

13.2 Discipline for *Collect* terms.

We have to isolate the predicate involved and apply the Discipline to it.

definition

$injP_rel: [i \Rightarrow o, i, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**

$injP_rel(M,A,f) \equiv \forall w[M]. \forall x[M]. \forall fw[M]. \forall fx[M]. w \in A \wedge x \in A \wedge$
 $is_apply(M,f,w,fw) \wedge is_apply(M,f,x,fx) \wedge fw=fx \longrightarrow w=x$

$\langle ML \rangle$

context M_basic

begin

— I'm undecided on keeping the relative quantifiers here. Same with $surjP$ below.

It might relieve from changing $?P(?x) \implies \exists x. ?P(x)$

$(\bigwedge x. ?P(x)) \implies \forall x. ?P(x)$ to $\llbracket ?P(?x); ?M(?x) \rrbracket \implies \exists x[?M]. ?P(x)$

$(\bigwedge x. ?M(x) \implies ?P(x)) \implies \forall x[?M]. ?P(x)$ in some proofs. I wonder if this escalates well. Assuming that all terms appearing in the "def_" theorem are in M and using $\llbracket ?y \in ?x; M(?x) \rrbracket \implies M(?y)$, it might do.

lemma $def_injP_rel:$

assumes

$M(A) M(f)$

shows

$injP_rel(M,A,f) \longleftrightarrow (\forall w[M]. \forall x[M]. w \in A \wedge x \in A \wedge f'w=f'x \longrightarrow w=x)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

end

13.3 Discipline for *inj*

term *function_space_rel*

$\langle ML \rangle$

definition

is_inj :: $[i \Rightarrow o, i, i, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**
is_inj(*M*, *A*, *B*, *I*) $\equiv M(I) \wedge (\exists F[M]. \text{is_function_space}(M, A, B, F) \wedge$
is_Collect(*M*, *F*, *injP_rel*(*M*, *A*, *I*))

declare *typed_function_iff_sats* *Collect_iff_sats* [*iff_sats*]

$\langle ML \rangle$

notation *is_function_space_fm* ($\langle _ \rightarrow _ \text{ is } _ \rangle$)

$\langle ML \rangle$

notation *is_inj_fm* ($\langle _ \text{inj}'(_, _) \text{ is } _ \rangle$)

$\langle ML \rangle$

lemma *arity_is_inj_fm*[*arity*]:

$A \in \text{nat} \Longrightarrow$
 $B \in \text{nat} \Longrightarrow I \in \text{nat} \Longrightarrow \text{arity}(\text{is_inj_fm}(A, B, I)) = \text{succ}(A) \cup \text{succ}(B) \cup$
succ(*I*)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition

inj_rel :: $[i \Rightarrow o, i, i] \Rightarrow i$ ($\langle \text{inj}'(_, _) \rangle$) **where**
inj_rel(*M*, *A*, *B*) $\equiv \text{THE } d. \text{is_inj}(M, A, B, d)$

abbreviation

inj_r_set :: $[i, i, i] \Rightarrow i$ ($\langle \text{inj}'(_, _) \rangle$) **where**
inj_r_set(*M*) $\equiv \text{inj_rel}(\#\#M)$

locale *M_inj* = *M_Pi* +

assumes

injP_separation: $M(r) \Longrightarrow \text{separation}(M, \text{injP_rel}(M, r))$

begin

lemma *is_inj_uniqueness*:

assumes

M(*r*) *M*(*B*)
is_inj(*M*, *r*, *B*, *d*) *is_inj*(*M*, *r*, *B*, *d'*)

shows

d = *d'*

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *is_inj_witness*: $M(r) \Longrightarrow M(B) \Longrightarrow \exists d[M]. \text{is_inj}(M, r, B, d)$

<proof>

lemma *is_inj_closed* :

is_inj(M, x, y, d) $\implies M(d)$

<proof>

lemma *inj_rel_closed*[*intro, simp*]:

assumes $M(x) M(y)$

shows $M(\text{inj_rel}(M, x, y))$

<proof>

lemmas *trans_inj_rel_closed*[*trans_closed*] = *transM*[*OF inj_rel_closed*]

lemma *inj_rel_iff*:

assumes $M(x) M(y) M(d)$

shows $\text{is_inj}(M, x, y, d) \longleftrightarrow d = \text{inj_rel}(M, x, y)$

<proof>

lemma *def_inj_rel*:

assumes $M(A) M(B)$

shows $\text{inj_rel}(M, A, B) =$

$\{f \in \text{function_space_rel}(M, A, B). \forall w[M]. \forall x[M]. w \in A \wedge x \in A \wedge f'w = f'x \rightarrow w=x\}$

(**is** $_ = \text{Collect}(_, ?P)$)

<proof>

lemma *inj_rel_char*:

assumes $M(A) M(B)$

shows $\text{inj_rel}(M, A, B) = \{f \in \text{inj}(A, B). M(f)\}$

<proof>

end

locale *M_N_inj* = *M:M_inj* + *N:M_inj N* **for** *N* +

assumes

$M_imp_N:M(x) \implies N(x)$

begin

lemma *inj_rel_transfer*: $M(A) \implies M(B) \implies \text{inj_rel}(M, A, B) \subseteq \text{inj_rel}(N, A, B)$

<proof>

end

definition

$surjP_rel :: [i \Rightarrow o, i, i, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**
 $surjP_rel(M, A, B, f) \equiv$
 $\forall y[M]. \exists x[M]. \exists fx[M]. y \in B \longrightarrow x \in A \wedge is_apply(M, f, x, fx) \wedge fx = y$

 $\langle ML \rangle$ **context** M_basic **begin****lemma** def_surjP_rel :**assumes** $M(A) \ M(B) \ M(f)$ **shows** $surjP_rel(M, A, B, f) \longleftrightarrow (\forall y[M]. \exists x[M]. y \in B \longrightarrow x \in A \wedge f'x = y)$ $\langle proof \rangle$ **end**

13.4 Discipline for $surj$

definition

$is_surj :: [i \Rightarrow o, i, i, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**
 $is_surj(M, A, B, I) \equiv M(I) \wedge (\exists F[M]. is_function_space(M, A, B, F) \wedge$
 $is_Collect(M, F, surjP_rel(M, A, B), I))$

 $\langle ML \rangle$ **notation** is_surj_fm ($\langle surj'(_, _) \rangle is _ \cdot$)**definition**

$surj_rel :: [i \Rightarrow o, i, i] \Rightarrow i$ ($\langle surj'(_, _) \rangle$) **where**
 $surj_rel(M, A, B) \equiv THE\ d.\ is_surj(M, A, B, d)$

abbreviation

$surj_r_set :: [i, i, i] \Rightarrow i$ ($\langle surj'(_, _) \rangle$) **where**
 $surj_r_set(M) \equiv surj_rel(\#\#M)$

locale $M_surj = M_Pi +$ **assumes** $surjP_separation: M(A) \Longrightarrow M(B) \Longrightarrow separation(M, \lambda x. surjP_rel(M, A, B, x))$ **begin****lemma** $is_surj_uniqueness$:**assumes** $M(r) \ M(B)$ $is_surj(M, r, B, d) \ is_surj(M, r, B, d')$ **shows** $d = d'$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *is_surj_witness*: $M(r) \implies M(B) \implies \exists d[M]. \text{is_surj}(M,r,B,d)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *is_surj_closed* :
 $\text{is_surj}(M,x,y,d) \implies M(d)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *surj_rel_closed*[intro,simp]:
assumes $M(x) M(y)$
shows $M(\text{surj_rel}(M,x,y))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemmas *trans_surj_rel_closed*[trans_closed] = *transM*[OF _ surj_rel_closed]

lemma *surj_rel_iff*:
assumes $M(x) M(y) M(d)$
shows $\text{is_surj}(M,x,y,d) \longleftrightarrow d = \text{surj_rel}(M,x,y)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *def_surj_rel*:
assumes $M(A) M(B)$
shows $\text{surj_rel}(M,A,B) =$
 $\{f \in \text{function_space_rel}(M,A,B). \forall y[M]. \exists x[M]. y \in B \longrightarrow x \in A \wedge f'x=y \}$
 (is _ = Collect(_,?P))
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *surj_rel_char*:
assumes $M(A) M(B)$
shows $\text{surj_rel}(M,A,B) = \{f \in \text{surj}(A,B). M(f)\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

end

locale *M_N_surj* = *M:M_surj* + *N:M_surj* **for** $N +$
assumes
 $M_imp_N:M(x) \implies N(x)$
begin

lemma *surj_rel_transfer*: $M(A) \implies M(B) \implies \text{surj_rel}(M,A,B) \subseteq \text{surj_rel}(N,A,B)$
 ⟨proof⟩

end

definition

$is_Int :: [i \Rightarrow o, i, i, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**
 $is_Int(M, A, B, I) \equiv M(I) \wedge (\forall x[M]. x \in I \longleftrightarrow x \in A \wedge x \in B)$

$\langle ML \rangle$

notation is_Int_fm ($\langle _ \cap _ is _ \rangle$)

context M_basic

begin

lemma is_Int_closed :

$is_Int(M, A, B, I) \Longrightarrow M(I)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma is_Int_abs :

assumes

$M(A) M(B) M(I)$

shows

$is_Int(M, A, B, I) \longleftrightarrow I = A \cap B$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $is_Int_uniqueness$:

assumes

$M(r) M(B)$

$is_Int(M, r, B, d) is_Int(M, r, B, d')$

shows

$d = d'$

$\langle proof \rangle$

Note: $\llbracket M(?A); M(?B) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow M(?A \cap ?B)$ already in *ZF-Constructible.Relative*.

end

13.5 Discipline for bij

$\langle ML \rangle$

notation is_bij_fm ($\langle \cdot bij'(_, _) is _ \cdot \rangle$)

abbreviation

$bij_r_class :: [i \Rightarrow o, i, i] \Rightarrow i$ ($\langle bij'(_, _) \rangle$) **where**

$bij_r_class \equiv bij_rel$

abbreviation

$bij_r_set :: [i, i, i] \Rightarrow i$ ($\langle bij'(_, _) \rangle$) **where**

$bij_r_set(M) \equiv bij_rel(##M)$

locale $M_Perm = M_Pi + M_inj + M_surj$

begin

lemma *is_bij_closed* : *is_bij*(*M*,*f*,*y*,*d*) \implies *M*(*d*)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *bij_rel_closed*[*intro,simp*]:
assumes *M*(*x*) *M*(*y*)
shows *M*(*bij_rel*(*M*,*x*,*y*))
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemmas *trans_bij_rel_closed*[*trans_closed*] = *transM*[*OF _ bij_rel_closed*]

lemma *bij_rel_iff*:
assumes *M*(*x*) *M*(*y*) *M*(*d*)
shows *is_bij*(*M*,*x*,*y*,*d*) \longleftrightarrow *d* = *bij_rel*(*M*,*x*,*y*)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *def_bij_rel*:
assumes *M*(*A*) *M*(*B*)
shows *bij_rel*(*M*,*A*,*B*) = *inj_rel*(*M*,*A*,*B*) \cap *surj_rel*(*M*,*A*,*B*)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *bij_rel_char*:
assumes *M*(*A*) *M*(*B*)
shows *bij_rel*(*M*,*A*,*B*) = {*f* \in *bij*(*A*,*B*). *M*(*f*)}
 ⟨*proof*⟩

end

locale *M_N_Perm* = *M_N_Pi* + *M_N_inj* + *M_N_surj* + *M:M_Perm* +
N:M_Perm *N*

begin

lemma *bij_rel_transfer*: *M*(*A*) \implies *M*(*B*) \implies *bij_rel*(*M*,*A*,*B*) \subseteq *bij_rel*(*N*,*A*,*B*)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

end

13.6 Discipline for (\approx)

⟨*ML*⟩

notation *is_eqpoll_fm* ($\langle \cdot _ \approx _ \cdot \rangle$)

context *M_Perm* **begin**

⟨*ML*⟩

<proof>

end

abbreviation

$eqpoll_r :: [i, i \Rightarrow o, i] \Rightarrow o \ (\langle _ \approx - _ \rangle [51, 1, 51] \ 50)$ **where**
 $A \approx^M B \equiv eqpoll_rel(M, A, B)$

abbreviation

$eqpoll_r_set :: [i, i, i] \Rightarrow o \ (\langle _ \approx - _ \rangle [51, 1, 51] \ 50)$ **where**
 $eqpoll_r_set(A, M) \equiv eqpoll_rel(##M, A)$

context M_Perm

begin

lemma def_eqpoll_rel :

assumes

$M(A) \ M(B)$

shows

$eqpoll_rel(M, A, B) \longleftrightarrow (\exists f[M]. f \in bij_rel(M, A, B))$

<proof>

end

context M_N_Perm

begin

lemma $eqpoll_rel_transfer$: **assumes** $A \approx^M B \ M(A) \ M(B)$

shows $A \approx^N B$

<proof>

end

13.7 Discipline for (\lesssim)

<ML>

notation $is_lepoll_fm \ (\langle _ \lesssim - _ \rangle)$

<ML>

context M_inj **begin**

<ML>

<proof>

end

abbreviation

$lepoll_r :: [i, i \Rightarrow o, i] \Rightarrow o \ (\langle _ \lesssim - _ \rangle [51, 1, 51] \ 50)$ **where**

$A \lesssim^M B \equiv \text{lepoll_rel}(M, A, B)$

abbreviation

$\text{lepoll_r_set} :: [i, i, i] \Rightarrow o (\langle _ \lesssim _ \rangle [51, 1, 51] 50)$ **where**
 $\text{lepoll_r_set}(A, M) \equiv \text{lepoll_rel}(\#\#M, A)$

context M_Perm

begin

lemma def_lepoll_rel :

assumes

$M(A) M(B)$

shows

$\text{lepoll_rel}(M, A, B) \longleftrightarrow (\exists f[M]. f \in \text{inj_rel}(M, A, B))$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

context M_N_Perm

begin

lemma $\text{lepoll_rel_transfer}$: **assumes** $A \lesssim^M B M(A) M(B)$

shows $A \lesssim^N B$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

13.8 Discipline for (\prec)

$\langle ML \rangle$

notation $\text{is_lesspoll_fm} (\langle _ \prec _ \rangle)$

$\langle ML \rangle$

context M_Perm **begin**

$\langle ML \rangle$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

abbreviation

$\text{lesspoll_r} :: [i, i \Rightarrow o, i] \Rightarrow o (\langle _ \prec _ \rangle [51, 1, 51] 50)$ **where**

$A \prec^M B \equiv \text{lesspoll_rel}(M, A, B)$

abbreviation

$\text{lesspoll_r_set} :: [i, i, i] \Rightarrow o (\langle _ \prec _ \rangle [51, 1, 51] 50)$ **where**

$\text{lesspoll_r_set}(A, M) \equiv \text{lesspoll_rel}(\#\#M, A)$

Since lesspoll_rel is defined as a propositional combination of older terms,

there is no need for a separate “def” theorem for it.

Note that *lesspoll_rel* is neither Σ_1^{ZF} nor Π_1^{ZF} , so there is no “transfer” theorem for it.

end

14 Relativization of the cumulative hierarchy

theory *Relative_Univ*

imports

ZF-Constructible.Rank

Internalizations

Recursion_Thms

begin

declare (in *M_trivial*) *powerset_abs*[*simp*]

lemma *Collect_inter_Transset*:

assumes

Transset(*M*) *b* ∈ *M*

shows

$\{x \in b . P(x)\} = \{x \in b . P(x)\} \cap M$

<proof>

lemma (in *M_trivial*) *family_union_closed*: $\llbracket \text{strong_replacement}(M, \lambda x y. y = f(x)); M(A); \forall x \in A. M(f(x)) \rrbracket$

$\implies M(\bigcup x \in A. f(x))$

<proof>

lemma (in *M_trivial*) *family_union_closed'*: $\llbracket \text{strong_replacement}(M, \lambda x y. x \in A \wedge y = f(x)); M(A); \forall x \in A. M(f(x)) \rrbracket$

$\implies M(\bigcup x \in A. f(x))$

<proof>

definition

HVfrom :: $[i \Rightarrow o, i, i, i] \Rightarrow i$ **where**

$HVfrom(M, A, x, f) \equiv A \cup (\bigcup y \in x. \{a \in Pow(f'y). M(a)\})$

definition

is_powapply :: $[i \Rightarrow o, i, i, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**

$is_powapply(M, f, y, z) \equiv M(z) \wedge (\exists fy[M]. fun_apply(M, f, y, fy) \wedge powerset(M, fy, z))$

lemma *is_powapply_closed*: $is_powapply(M, f, y, z) \implies M(z)$

<proof>

definition

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

definition

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

definition

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

14.1 Formula synthesis

schematic_goal sats_is_powapply_fm_auto:

assumes

$f \in nat \ y \in nat \ z \in nat \ env \in list(A) \ 0 \in A$

shows

$is_powapply(\#\#A, nth(f, env), nth(y, env), nth(z, env))$

$\longleftrightarrow sats(A, ?ipa_fm(f, y, z), env)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

schematic_goal is_powapply_iff_sats:

assumes

$nth(f, env) = ff \ nth(y, env) = yy \ nth(z, env) = zz \ 0 \in A$

$f \in nat \ y \in nat \ z \in nat \ env \in list(A)$

shows

$is_powapply(\#\#A, ff, yy, zz) \longleftrightarrow sats(A, ?is_one_fm(a, r), env)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

definition

$Hrank :: [i, i] \Rightarrow i$ **where**
 $Hrank(x, f) = (\bigcup y \in x. succ(f'y))$

definition

$PHrank :: [i \Rightarrow o, i, i, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**
 $PHrank(M, f, y, z) \equiv M(z) \wedge (\exists fy[M]. fun_apply(M, f, y, fy) \wedge successor(M, fy, z))$

definition

$is_Hrank :: [i \Rightarrow o, i, i, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**
 $is_Hrank(M, x, f, hc) \equiv (\exists R[M]. big_union(M, R, hc) \wedge is_Replace(M, x, PHrank(M, f), R))$

definition

rrank :: $i \Rightarrow i$ **where**
rrank(a) \equiv $\text{Memrel}(\text{eclose}(\{a\}))^{\wedge+}$

lemma (in *M_eclose*) *wf_rrank* : $M(x) \Longrightarrow \text{wf}(\text{rrank}(x))$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (in *M_eclose*) *trans_rrank* : $M(x) \Longrightarrow \text{trans}(\text{rrank}(x))$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (in *M_eclose*) *relation_rrank* : $M(x) \Longrightarrow \text{relation}(\text{rrank}(x))$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (in *M_eclose*) *rrank_in_M* : $M(x) \Longrightarrow M(\text{rrank}(x))$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

14.2 Absoluteness results

locale *M_eclose_pow* = *M_eclose* +
assumes

power_ax : *power_ax*(M) **and**
powapply_replacement : $M(f) \Longrightarrow \text{strong_replacement}(M, \text{is_powapply}(M, f))$

and

HVfrom_replacement : $\llbracket M(i) ; M(A) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow$
 $\text{transrec_replacement}(M, \text{is_HVfrom}(M, A), i)$ **and**
PHrank_replacement : $M(f) \Longrightarrow \text{strong_replacement}(M, \text{PHrank}(M, f))$ **and**
is_Hrank_replacement : $M(x) \Longrightarrow \text{wfrec_replacement}(M, \text{is_Hrank}(M), \text{rrank}(x))$

begin

lemma *is_powapply_abs*: $\llbracket M(f) ; M(y) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{is_powapply}(M, f, y, z) \longleftrightarrow M(z) \wedge$
 $z = \{x \in \text{Pow}(f \cdot y) . M(x)\}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma $\llbracket M(A) ; M(x) ; M(f) ; M(h) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow$
 $\text{is_HVfrom}(M, A, x, f, h) \longleftrightarrow$
 $(\exists R[M]. h = A \cup \bigcup R \wedge \text{is_Replace}(M, x, \lambda x y. y = \{x \in \text{Pow}(f \cdot x) . M(x)\},$
 $R))$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *Replace_is_powapply*:

assumes

$M(R) M(A) M(f)$

shows

$\text{is_Replace}(M, A, \text{is_powapply}(M, f), R) \longleftrightarrow R = \text{Replace}(A, \text{is_powapply}(M, f))$

⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *powapply_closed*:

$\llbracket M(y) ; M(f) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow M(\{x \in \text{Pow}(f \cdot y) . M(x)\})$

⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *RepFun_is_powapply*:

assumes

$M(R) \ M(A) \ M(f)$

shows

$Replace(A, is_powapply(M, f)) = RepFun(A, \lambda y. \{x \in Pow(f'y). M(x)\})$
<proof>

lemma *RepFun_powapply_closed*:

assumes

$M(f) \ M(A)$

shows

$M(Replace(A, is_powapply(M, f)))$
<proof>

lemma *Union_powapply_closed*:

assumes

$M(x) \ M(f)$

shows

$M(\bigcup y \in x. \{a \in Pow(f'y). M(a)\})$
<proof>

lemma *relation2_HVfrom*: $M(A) \implies relation2(M, is_HVfrom(M, A), HVfrom(M, A))$

<proof>

lemma *HVfrom_closed* :

$M(A) \implies \forall x[M]. \forall g[M]. function(g) \longrightarrow M(HVfrom(M, A, x, g))$

<proof>

lemma *transrec_HVfrom*:

assumes $M(A)$

shows $Ord(i) \implies \{x \in Vfrom(A, i). M(x)\} = transrec(i, HVfrom(M, A))$

<proof>

lemma *Vfrom_abs*: $\llbracket M(A); M(i); M(V); Ord(i) \rrbracket \implies is_Vfrom(M, A, i, V) \longleftrightarrow$

$V = \{x \in Vfrom(A, i). M(x)\}$

<proof>

lemma *Vfrom_closed*: $\llbracket M(A); M(i); Ord(i) \rrbracket \implies M(\{x \in Vfrom(A, i). M(x)\})$

<proof>

lemma *Vset_abs*: $\llbracket M(i); M(V); Ord(i) \rrbracket \implies is_Vset(M, i, V) \longleftrightarrow V = \{x \in Vset(i).$

$M(x)\}$

<proof>

lemma *Vset_closed*: $\llbracket M(i); Ord(i) \rrbracket \implies M(\{x \in Vset(i). M(x)\})$

<proof>

lemma *Hrank_trancl*: $Hrank(y, restrict(f, Memrel(eclose(\{x\}))-'\{y\}))$

$= \text{Hrank}(y, \text{restrict}(f, (\text{Memrel}(\text{eclose}(\{x\})) \hat{+}) - \{\{y\}\}))$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *rank_trancl*: $\text{rank}(x) = \text{wfrec}(\text{rrank}(x), x, \text{Hrank})$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *univ_PHrank* : $\llbracket M(z) ; M(f) \rrbracket \implies \text{univalent}(M, z, \text{PHrank}(M, f))$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *PHrank_abs* :

$\llbracket M(f) ; M(y) \rrbracket \implies \text{PHrank}(M, f, y, z) \longleftrightarrow M(z) \wedge z = \text{succ}(f'y)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *PHrank_closed* : $\text{PHrank}(M, f, y, z) \implies M(z)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Replace_PHrank_abs*:

assumes

$M(z) \ M(f) \ M(hr)$

shows

$\text{is_Replace}(M, z, \text{PHrank}(M, f), hr) \longleftrightarrow hr = \text{Replace}(z, \text{PHrank}(M, f))$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *RepFun_PHrank*:

assumes

$M(R) \ M(A) \ M(f)$

shows

$\text{Replace}(A, \text{PHrank}(M, f)) = \text{RepFun}(A, \lambda y. \text{succ}(f'y))$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *RepFun_PHrank_closed* :

assumes

$M(f) \ M(A)$

shows

$M(\text{Replace}(A, \text{PHrank}(M, f)))$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *relation2_Hrank* :

$\text{relation2}(M, \text{is_Hrank}(M), \text{Hrank})$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Union_PHrank_closed*:

assumes

$M(x) \ M(f)$

shows

$M(\bigcup y \in x. \text{succ}(f'y))$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *is_Hrank_closed* :
 $M(A) \implies \forall x[M]. \forall g[M]. \text{function}(g) \longrightarrow M(\text{Hrank}(x,g))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *rank_closed*: $M(a) \implies M(\text{rank}(a))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *M_into_Vset*:
assumes $M(a)$
shows $\exists i[M]. \exists V[M]. \text{ordinal}(M,i) \wedge \text{is_Vfrom}(M,0,i,V) \wedge a \in V$
 ⟨proof⟩

end
end

15 Renaming of variables in internalized formulas

theory *Renaming*
imports
 Nat_Miscellanea
 ZF_Miscellanea
 ZF-Constructible.Formula
begin

15.1 Renaming of free variables

definition
 $\text{union_fun} :: [i,i,i,i] \Rightarrow i$ **where**
 $\text{union_fun}(f,g,m,p) \equiv \lambda j \in m \cup p . \text{if } j \in m \text{ then } f'j \text{ else } g'j$

lemma *union_fun_type*:
assumes $f \in m \rightarrow n$
 $g \in p \rightarrow q$
shows $\text{union_fun}(f,g,m,p) \in m \cup p \rightarrow n \cup q$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *union_fun_action* :
assumes
 $\text{env} \in \text{list}(M)$
 $\text{env}' \in \text{list}(M)$
 $\text{length}(\text{env}) = m \cup p$
 $\forall i . i \in m \longrightarrow \text{nth}(f'i, \text{env}') = \text{nth}(i, \text{env})$
 $\forall j . j \in p \longrightarrow \text{nth}(g'j, \text{env}') = \text{nth}(j, \text{env})$
shows $\forall i . i \in m \cup p \longrightarrow$
 $\text{nth}(i, \text{env}) = \text{nth}(\text{union_fun}(f,g,m,p)'i, \text{env}')$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *id_fn_type* :
assumes $n \in \text{nat}$
shows $\text{id}(n) \in n \rightarrow n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *id_fn_action*:
assumes $n \in \text{nat}$ $\text{env} \in \text{list}(M)$
shows $\bigwedge j. j < n \implies \text{nth}(j, \text{env}) = \text{nth}(\text{id}(n) 'j, \text{env})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition

$\text{rsum} :: [i, i, i, i, i] \Rightarrow i$ **where**
 $\text{rsum}(f, g, m, n, p) \equiv \lambda j \in m \# + p . \text{if } j < m \text{ then } f 'j \text{ else } (g '(j \# - m)) \# + n$

lemma *sum_inl*:
assumes $m \in \text{nat}$ $n \in \text{nat}$
 $f \in m \rightarrow n$ $x \in m$
shows $\text{rsum}(f, g, m, n, p) 'x = f 'x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sum_inr*:
assumes $m \in \text{nat}$ $n \in \text{nat}$ $p \in \text{nat}$
 $g \in p \rightarrow q$ $m \leq x$ $x < m \# + p$
shows $\text{rsum}(f, g, m, n, p) 'x = g '(x \# - m) \# + n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sum_action* :
assumes $m \in \text{nat}$ $n \in \text{nat}$ $p \in \text{nat}$ $q \in \text{nat}$
 $f \in m \rightarrow n$ $g \in p \rightarrow q$
 $\text{env} \in \text{list}(M)$
 $\text{env}' \in \text{list}(M)$
 $\text{env1} \in \text{list}(M)$
 $\text{env2} \in \text{list}(M)$
 $\text{length}(\text{env}) = m$
 $\text{length}(\text{env1}) = p$
 $\text{length}(\text{env}') = n$
 $\bigwedge i. i < m \implies \text{nth}(i, \text{env}) = \text{nth}(f 'i, \text{env}')$
 $\bigwedge j. j < p \implies \text{nth}(j, \text{env1}) = \text{nth}(g 'j, \text{env2})$
shows $\forall i. i < m \# + p \longrightarrow$
 $\text{nth}(i, \text{env} @ \text{env1}) = \text{nth}(\text{rsum}(f, g, m, n, p) 'i, \text{env}' @ \text{env2})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sum_type* :
assumes $m \in \text{nat}$ $n \in \text{nat}$ $p \in \text{nat}$ $q \in \text{nat}$
 $f \in m \rightarrow n$ $g \in p \rightarrow q$
shows $\text{rsum}(f, g, m, n, p) \in (m \# + p) \rightarrow (n \# + q)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sum_type_id* :

assumes

$f \in \text{length}(env) \rightarrow \text{length}(env')$

$env \in \text{list}(M)$

$env' \in \text{list}(M)$

$env1 \in \text{list}(M)$

shows

$rsum(f, id(\text{length}(env1)), \text{length}(env), \text{length}(env'), \text{length}(env1)) \in$
 $(\text{length}(env)\# + \text{length}(env1)) \rightarrow (\text{length}(env')\# + \text{length}(env1))$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sum_type_id_aux2* :

assumes

$f \in m \rightarrow n$

$m \in \text{nat } n \in \text{nat}$

$env1 \in \text{list}(M)$

shows

$rsum(f, id(\text{length}(env1)), m, n, \text{length}(env1)) \in$
 $(m\# + \text{length}(env1)) \rightarrow (n\# + \text{length}(env1))$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sum_action_id* :

assumes

$env \in \text{list}(M)$

$env' \in \text{list}(M)$

$f \in \text{length}(env) \rightarrow \text{length}(env')$

$env1 \in \text{list}(M)$

$\bigwedge i . i < \text{length}(env) \implies nth(i, env) = nth(f^i, env')$

shows $\bigwedge i . i < \text{length}(env)\# + \text{length}(env1) \implies$

$nth(i, env@env1) = nth(rsum(f, id(\text{length}(env1)), \text{length}(env), \text{length}(env'), \text{length}(env1)))^i, env'@env1)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sum_action_id_aux* :

assumes

$f \in m \rightarrow n$

$env \in \text{list}(M)$

$env' \in \text{list}(M)$

$env1 \in \text{list}(M)$

$\text{length}(env) = m$

$\text{length}(env') = n$

$\text{length}(env1) = p$

$\bigwedge i . i < m \implies nth(i, env) = nth(f^i, env')$

shows $\bigwedge i . i < m\# + \text{length}(env1) \implies$

$nth(i, env@env1) = nth(rsum(f, id(\text{length}(env1)), m, n, \text{length}(env1)))^i, env'@env1)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition

$sum_id :: [i,i] \Rightarrow i$ **where**
 $sum_id(m,f) \equiv rsum(\lambda x \in 1.x,f,1,1,m)$

lemma $sum_id0 : m \in nat \Longrightarrow sum_id(m,f)'0 = 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $sum_idS : p \in nat \Longrightarrow q \in nat \Longrightarrow f \in p \rightarrow q \Longrightarrow x \in p \Longrightarrow sum_id(p,f)'(succ(x))$
 $= succ(f'x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $sum_id_tc_aux :$
 $p \in nat \Longrightarrow q \in nat \Longrightarrow f \in p \rightarrow q \Longrightarrow sum_id(p,f) \in 1\# + p \rightarrow 1\# + q$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $sum_id_tc :$
 $n \in nat \Longrightarrow m \in nat \Longrightarrow f \in n \rightarrow m \Longrightarrow sum_id(n,f) \in succ(n) \rightarrow succ(m)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

15.2 Renaming of formulas

consts $ren :: i \Rightarrow i$

primrec

$ren(Member(x,y)) =$
 $(\lambda n \in nat . \lambda m \in nat. \lambda f \in n \rightarrow m. Member (f'x, f'y))$

$ren(Equal(x,y)) =$
 $(\lambda n \in nat . \lambda m \in nat. \lambda f \in n \rightarrow m. Equal (f'x, f'y))$

$ren(Nand(p,q)) =$
 $(\lambda n \in nat . \lambda m \in nat. \lambda f \in n \rightarrow m. Nand (ren(p)'n'm'f, ren(q)'n'm'f))$

$ren(Forall(p)) =$
 $(\lambda n \in nat . \lambda m \in nat. \lambda f \in n \rightarrow m. Forall (ren(p)'succ(n)'succ(m)'sum_id(n,f)))$

lemma $arity_meml : l \in nat \Longrightarrow Member(x,y) \in formula \Longrightarrow arity(Member(x,y))$
 $\leq l \Longrightarrow x \in l$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $arity_memr : l \in nat \Longrightarrow Member(x,y) \in formula \Longrightarrow arity(Member(x,y))$
 $\leq l \Longrightarrow y \in l$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $arity_eql : l \in nat \Longrightarrow Equal(x,y) \in formula \Longrightarrow arity(Equal(x,y)) \leq l$
 $\Longrightarrow x \in l$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $arity_eqr : l \in nat \Longrightarrow Equal(x,y) \in formula \Longrightarrow arity(Equal(x,y)) \leq l$
 $\Longrightarrow y \in l$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $nand_ar1 : p \in formula \Longrightarrow q \in formula \Longrightarrow arity(p) \leq arity(Nand(p,q))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *nand_ar2* : $p \in \text{formula} \implies q \in \text{formula} \implies \text{arity}(q) \leq \text{arity}(\text{Nand}(p,q))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *nand_ar1D* : $p \in \text{formula} \implies q \in \text{formula} \implies \text{arity}(\text{Nand}(p,q)) \leq n \implies \text{arity}(p) \leq n$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *nand_ar2D* : $p \in \text{formula} \implies q \in \text{formula} \implies \text{arity}(\text{Nand}(p,q)) \leq n \implies \text{arity}(q) \leq n$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *ren_tc* : $p \in \text{formula} \implies (\bigwedge n m f . n \in \text{nat} \implies m \in \text{nat} \implies f \in n \rightarrow m \implies \text{ren}(p) 'n' m 'f \in \text{formula})$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *arity_ren* :
fixes p
assumes $p \in \text{formula}$
shows $\bigwedge n m f . n \in \text{nat} \implies m \in \text{nat} \implies f \in n \rightarrow m \implies \text{arity}(p) \leq n \implies \text{arity}(\text{ren}(p) 'n' m 'f) \leq m$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *arity_forallE* : $p \in \text{formula} \implies m \in \text{nat} \implies \text{arity}(\text{Forall}(p)) \leq m \implies \text{arity}(p) \leq \text{succ}(m)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *env_coincidence_sum_id* :
assumes $m \in \text{nat} \ n \in \text{nat}$
 $\varrho \in \text{list}(A) \ \varrho' \in \text{list}(A)$
 $f \in n \rightarrow m$
 $\bigwedge i . i < n \implies \text{nth}(i,\varrho) = \text{nth}(f'i,\varrho')$
 $a \in A \ j \in \text{succ}(n)$
shows $\text{nth}(j,\text{Cons}(a,\varrho)) = \text{nth}(\text{sum_id}(n,f)'j,\text{Cons}(a,\varrho'))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *sats_iff_sats_ren* :
assumes $\varphi \in \text{formula}$
shows $\llbracket n \in \text{nat} ; m \in \text{nat} ; \varrho \in \text{list}(M) ; \varrho' \in \text{list}(M) ; f \in n \rightarrow m ; \text{arity}(\varphi) \leq n ; \bigwedge i . i < n \implies \text{nth}(i,\varrho) = \text{nth}(f'i,\varrho') \rrbracket \implies \text{sats}(M,\varphi,\varrho) \longleftrightarrow \text{sats}(M,\text{ren}(\varphi) 'n' m 'f,\varrho')$
 ⟨proof⟩

end

theory *Renaming_Auto*

imports

Renaming
ZF.Finite

```

    ZF.List
    Utils
keywords
    rename :: thy_decl % ML
and
    simple_rename :: thy_decl % ML
and
    src
and
    tgt
abbrevs
    simple_rename =

begin

lemmas app_fun = apply_iff[THEN iffD1]
lemmas nat_succI = nat_succ_iff[THEN iffD2]
⟨ML⟩
end

```

16 Interface between set models and Constructibility

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

```

theory Interface
  imports
    Nat_Miscellanea
    Relative_Univ
    Synthetic_Definition
    Arities
    Renaming_Auto
    Discipline_Function
begin

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

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

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

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

```

abbreviation

$dec14 :: i \ (14) \ \mathbf{where} \ 14 \equiv succ(13)$

definition

$infinity_ax :: (i \Rightarrow o) \Rightarrow o \ \mathbf{where}$
 $infinity_ax(M) \equiv$
 $(\exists I[M]. (\exists z[M]. empty(M,z) \wedge z \in I) \wedge (\forall y[M]. y \in I \longrightarrow (\exists sy[M]. successor(M,y,sy) \wedge sy \in I)))$

definition

$choice_ax :: (i \Rightarrow o) \Rightarrow o \ \mathbf{where}$
 $choice_ax(M) \equiv \forall x[M]. \exists a[M]. \exists f[M]. ordinal(M,a) \wedge surjection(M,a,x,f)$

context M_basic begin**lemma $choice_ax_abs$:**

$choice_ax(M) \longleftrightarrow (\forall x[M]. \exists a[M]. \exists f[M]. Ord(a) \wedge f \in surj(a,x))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end**definition**

$wellfounded_trancl :: [i \Rightarrow o, i, i, i] \Rightarrow o \ \mathbf{where}$
 $wellfounded_trancl(M,Z,r,p) \equiv$
 $\exists w[M]. \exists wx[M]. \exists rp[M].$
 $w \in Z \ \& \ pair(M,w,p,wx) \ \& \ tran_closure(M,r,rp) \ \& \ wx \in rp$

lemma $empty_intf$:

$infinity_ax(M) \Longrightarrow$
 $(\exists z[M]. empty(M,z))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $Transset_intf$:

$Transset(M) \Longrightarrow y \in x \Longrightarrow x \in M \Longrightarrow y \in M$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

locale $M_ZF =$ **fixes M** **assumes**

$upair_ax: \quad upair_ax(\#\#M) \ \mathbf{and}$
 $Union_ax: \quad Union_ax(\#\#M) \ \mathbf{and}$
 $power_ax: \quad power_ax(\#\#M) \ \mathbf{and}$
 $extensionality: extensionality(\#\#M) \ \mathbf{and}$
 $foundation_ax: foundation_ax(\#\#M) \ \mathbf{and}$
 $infinity_ax: \quad infinity_ax(\#\#M) \ \mathbf{and}$
 $separation_ax: \varphi \in formula \Longrightarrow env \in list(M) \Longrightarrow$
 $arity(\varphi) \leq 1 \ \#\# \ length(env) \Longrightarrow$
 $separation(\#\#M, \lambda x. sats(M, \varphi, [x] \ @ \ env)) \ \mathbf{and}$

$replacement_ax: \varphi \in formula \implies env \in list(M) \implies$
 $arity(\varphi) \leq 2 \# + length(env) \implies$
 $strong_replacement(\#\#M, \lambda x y. sats(M, \varphi, [x, y] @ env))$

locale $M_ZF_trans = M_ZF +$
assumes
 $trans_M: Transset(M)$
begin

lemmas $transitivity = Transset_intf[OF trans_M]$

16.1 Interface with $M_trivial$

lemma $zero_in_M: 0 \in M$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

locale $M_ZFC = M_ZF +$
assumes
 $choice_ax: choice_ax(\#\#M)$

locale $M_ZFC_trans = M_ZF_trans + M_ZFC$

sublocale $M_ZF_trans \subseteq M_trans \#\#M$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

sublocale $M_ZF_trans \subseteq M_trivial \#\#M$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

16.2 Interface with M_basic

definition *Intersection where*
 $Intersection(N, B, x) \equiv (\forall y[N]. y \in B \longrightarrow x \in y)$

$\langle ML \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$
 $\langle ML \rangle$

context M_ZF_trans
begin

lemma $inter_sep_intf :$
assumes
 $A \in M$
shows
 $separation(\#\#M, \lambda x . \forall y \in M . y \in A \longrightarrow x \in y)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

schematic_goal *diff_fm_auto*:

assumes

$nth(i, env) = x \quad nth(j, env) = B$

$i \in nat \quad j \in nat \quad env \in list(A)$

shows

$x \notin B \iff sats(A, ?dfm(i, j), env)$

<proof>

lemma *diff_sep_intf* :

assumes

$B \in M$

shows

$separation(\#\#M, \lambda x. x \notin B)$

<proof>

schematic_goal *cprod_fm_auto*:

assumes

$nth(i, env) = z \quad nth(j, env) = B \quad nth(h, env) = C$

$i \in nat \quad j \in nat \quad h \in nat \quad env \in list(A)$

shows

$(\exists x \in A. x \in B \wedge (\exists y \in A. y \in C \wedge pair(\#\#A, x, y, z))) \iff sats(A, ?cpfm(i, j, h), env)$

<proof>

lemma *cartprod_sep_intf* :

assumes

$A \in M$

and

$B \in M$

shows

$separation(\#\#M, \lambda z. \exists x \in M. x \in A \wedge (\exists y \in M. y \in B \wedge pair(\#\#M, x, y, z)))$

<proof>

schematic_goal *im_fm_auto*:

assumes

$nth(i, env) = y \quad nth(j, env) = r \quad nth(h, env) = B$

$i \in nat \quad j \in nat \quad h \in nat \quad env \in list(A)$

shows

$(\exists p \in A. p \in r \ \& \ (\exists x \in A. x \in B \ \& \ pair(\#\#A, x, y, p))) \iff sats(A, ?imfm(i, j, h), env)$

<proof>

lemma *image_sep_intf* :

assumes

$A \in M$

and

$r \in M$

shows

$separation(\#\#M, \lambda y. \exists p \in M. p \in r \ \& \ (\exists x \in M. x \in A \ \& \ pair(\#\#M, x, y, p)))$

$\langle proof \rangle$

schematic_goal *con_fm_auto*:

assumes

$nth(i, env) = z \quad nth(j, env) = R$

$i \in nat \quad j \in nat \quad env \in list(A)$

shows

$(\exists p \in A. p \in R \ \& \ (\exists x \in A. \exists y \in A. pair(\#\#A, x, y, p) \ \& \ pair(\#\#A, y, x, z)))$

$\longleftrightarrow sats(A, ?cfm(i, j), env)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *converse_sep_intf* :

assumes

$R \in M$

shows

$separation(\#\#M, \lambda z. \exists p \in M. p \in R \ \& \ (\exists x \in M. \exists y \in M. pair(\#\#M, x, y, p) \ \& \ pair(\#\#M, y, x, z)))$

$\langle proof \rangle$

schematic_goal *rest_fm_auto*:

assumes

$nth(i, env) = z \quad nth(j, env) = C$

$i \in nat \quad j \in nat \quad env \in list(A)$

shows

$(\exists x \in A. x \in C \ \& \ (\exists y \in A. pair(\#\#A, x, y, z)))$

$\longleftrightarrow sats(A, ?rfm(i, j), env)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *restrict_sep_intf* :

assumes

$A \in M$

shows

$separation(\#\#M, \lambda z. \exists x \in M. x \in A \ \& \ (\exists y \in M. pair(\#\#M, x, y, z)))$

$\langle proof \rangle$

schematic_goal *comp_fm_auto*:

assumes

$nth(i, env) = xz \quad nth(j, env) = S \quad nth(h, env) = R$

$i \in nat \quad j \in nat \quad h \in nat \quad env \in list(A)$

shows

$(\exists x \in A. \exists y \in A. \exists z \in A. \exists xy \in A. \exists yz \in A.$

$pair(\#\#A, x, z, xz) \ \& \ pair(\#\#A, x, y, xy) \ \& \ pair(\#\#A, y, z, yz) \ \& \ xy \in S \ \&$

$yz \in R)$

$\longleftrightarrow sats(A, ?cfm(i, j, h), env)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *comp_sep_intf* :

assumes

$R \in M$

and

$S \in M$

shows

$separation(\#\#M, \lambda xz. \exists x \in M. \exists y \in M. \exists z \in M. \exists xy \in M. \exists yz \in M.$

$pair(\#\#M, x, z, xz) \ \& \ pair(\#\#M, x, y, xy) \ \& \ pair(\#\#M, y, z, yz) \ \& \ xy \in S$

$\& \ yz \in R)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

schematic_goal *pred_fm_auto*:

assumes

$nth(i, env) = y \ nth(j, env) = R \ nth(h, env) = X$

$i \in nat \ j \in nat \ h \in nat \ env \in list(A)$

shows

$(\exists p \in A. p \in R \ \& \ pair(\#\#A, y, X, p)) \longleftrightarrow sats(A, ?pfm(i, j, h), env)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *pred_sep_intf*:

assumes

$R \in M$

and

$X \in M$

shows

$separation(\#\#M, \lambda y. \exists p \in M. p \in R \ \& \ pair(\#\#M, y, X, p))$

$\langle proof \rangle$

schematic_goal *mem_fm_auto*:

assumes

$nth(i, env) = z \ i \in nat \ env \in list(A)$

shows

$(\exists x \in A. \exists y \in A. pair(\#\#A, x, y, z) \ \& \ x \in y) \longleftrightarrow sats(A, ?mfm(i), env)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *memrel_sep_intf*:

$separation(\#\#M, \lambda z. \exists x \in M. \exists y \in M. pair(\#\#M, x, y, z) \ \& \ x \in y)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

schematic_goal *recfun_fm_auto*:

assumes

$nth(i1, env) = x \ nth(i2, env) = r \ nth(i3, env) = f \ nth(i4, env) = g \ nth(i5, env) =$

a

$nth(i6, env) = b \ i1 \in nat \ i2 \in nat \ i3 \in nat \ i4 \in nat \ i5 \in nat \ i6 \in nat \ env \in list(A)$

shows

$(\exists xa \in A. \exists xb \in A. \text{pair}(\#\#A, x, a, xa) \ \& \ xa \in r \ \& \ \text{pair}(\#\#A, x, b, xb) \ \& \ xb \in r \ \& \\
\ \& \ (\exists fx \in A. \exists gx \in A. \text{fun_apply}(\#\#A, f, x, fx) \ \& \ \text{fun_apply}(\#\#A, g, x, gx) \\
\ \& \ fx \neq gx)) \\
\longleftrightarrow \text{sats}(A, ?rffm(i1, i2, i3, i4, i5, i6), env) \\
\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *is_recfun_sep_intf* :

assumes

$r \in M \ f \in M \ g \in M \ a \in M \ b \in M$

shows

$\text{separation}(\#\#M, \lambda x. \exists xa \in M. \exists xb \in M.$

$\text{pair}(\#\#M, x, a, xa) \ \& \ xa \in r \ \& \ \text{pair}(\#\#M, x, b, xb) \ \& \ xb \in r \ \&$

$(\exists fx \in M. \exists gx \in M. \text{fun_apply}(\#\#M, f, x, fx) \ \& \ \text{fun_apply}(\#\#M, g, x, gx)$

$\ \&$

$fx \neq gx))$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

schematic_goal *funsp_fm_auto*:

assumes

$\text{nth}(i, env) = p \ \text{nth}(j, env) = z \ \text{nth}(h, env) = n$

$i \in \text{nat} \ j \in \text{nat} \ h \in \text{nat} \ env \in \text{list}(A)$

shows

$(\exists f \in A. \exists b \in A. \exists nb \in A. \exists cnbf \in A. \text{pair}(\#\#A, f, b, p) \ \& \ \text{pair}(\#\#A, n, b, nb) \ \&$

$\text{is_cons}(\#\#A, nb, f, cnbf) \ \&$

$\text{upair}(\#\#A, cnbf, cnbf, z)) \longleftrightarrow \text{sats}(A, ?fsfm(i, j, h), env)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *funspace_succ_rep_intf* :

assumes

$n \in M$

shows

$\text{strong_replacement}(\#\#M,$

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

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

$\text{upair}(\#\#M, cnbf, cnbf, z))$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemmas *M_basic_sep_instances* =

inter_sep_intf *diff_sep_intf* *cartprod_sep_intf*

image_sep_intf *converse_sep_intf* *restrict_sep_intf*

pred_sep_intf *memrel_sep_intf* *comp_sep_intf* *is_recfun_sep_intf*

end

sublocale $M_ZF_trans \subseteq M_basic \ \#\#M$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

16.3 Interface with M_trancl

schematic_goal $rtran_closure_mem_auto$:

assumes

$nth(i,env) = p \ nth(j,env) = r \ nth(k,env) = B$
 $i \in nat \ j \in nat \ k \in nat \ env \in list(A)$

shows

$rtran_closure_mem(\#\#A,B,r,p) \longleftrightarrow sats(A,?rcfm(i,j,k),env)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) $rtrancl_separation_intf$:

assumes

$r \in M$

and

$A \in M$

shows

$separation(\#\#M, rtran_closure_mem(\#\#M,A,r))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

schematic_goal $rtran_closure_fm_auto$:

assumes

$nth(i,env) = r \ nth(j,env) = rp$
 $i \in nat \ j \in nat \ env \in list(A)$

shows

$rtran_closure(\#\#A,r,rp) \longleftrightarrow sats(A,?rtc(i,j),env)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

schematic_goal $trans_closure_fm_auto$:

assumes

$i \in nat \ j \in nat \ env \in list(A)$

shows

$trans_closure(\#\#A,nth(i,env),nth(j,env)) \longleftrightarrow sats(A,?tc(i,j),env)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

$\langle ML \rangle$

lemma $arity_tran_closure_fm$:

$\llbracket x \in nat; f \in nat \rrbracket \implies arity(trans_closure_fm(x,f)) = succ(x) \cup succ(f)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

schematic_goal $wellfounded_trancl_fm_auto$:

assumes

$nth(i,env) = p \ nth(j,env) = r \ nth(k,env) = B$
 $i \in nat \ j \in nat \ k \in nat \ env \in list(A)$
shows
 $wellfounded_trancl(\#\#A,B,r,p) \longleftrightarrow sats(A,?wtf(i,j,k),env)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

context M_ZF_trans
begin

lemma $wftrancl_separation_intf$:
assumes
 $r \in M$ and $Z \in M$
shows
 $separation(\#\#M, wellfounded_trancl(\#\#M,Z,r))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Proof that $nat \in M$

lemma $finite_sep_intf$: $separation(\#\#M, \lambda x. x \in nat)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma nat_subset_I' :
 $\llbracket I \in M ; 0 \in I ; \bigwedge x. x \in I \implies succ(x) \in I \rrbracket \implies nat \subseteq I$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma nat_subset_I : $\exists I \in M. nat \subseteq I$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma nat_in_M : $nat \in M$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

sublocale $M_ZF_trans \subseteq M_trancl \ \#\#M$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

16.4 Interface with M_eclose

lemma $repl_sats$:
assumes
 $sat: \bigwedge x z. x \in M \implies z \in M \implies sats(M, \varphi, Cons(x, Cons(z, env))) \longleftrightarrow P(x, z)$
shows
 $strong_replacement(\#\#M, \lambda x z. sats(M, \varphi, Cons(x, Cons(z, env)))) \longleftrightarrow$
 $strong_replacement(\#\#M, P)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (**in** M_ZF_trans) $list_repl1_intf$:
assumes
 $A \in M$
shows

iterates_replacement(##M, *is_list_functor*(##M,A), 0)
 <proof>

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *iterates_repl_intf* :
assumes
 v ∈ *M* **and**
 isfm: *is_F_fm* ∈ *formula* **and**
 arty: *arity*(*is_F_fm*) = 2 **and**
 satsf: $\bigwedge a\ b\ env'. \llbracket a \in M ; b \in M ; env' \in list(M) \rrbracket$
 $\implies is_F(a,b) \longleftrightarrow sats(M, is_F_fm, [b,a]@env')$
shows
 iterates_replacement(##M, *is_F*, *v*)
 <proof>

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *formula_repl1_intf* :
iterates_replacement(##M, *is_formula_functor*(##M), 0)
 <proof>

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *nth_repl_intf*:
assumes
 l ∈ *M*
shows
 iterates_replacement(##M, $\lambda l'. t. is_tl(##M, l', t), l$)
 <proof>

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *eclose_repl1_intf*:
assumes
 A ∈ *M*
shows
 iterates_replacement(##M, *big_union*(##M), *A*)
 <proof>

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *list_repl2_intf*:
assumes
 A ∈ *M*
shows
 strong_replacement(##M, $\lambda n\ y. n \in nat \ \& \ is_iterates(##M, is_list_functor(##M,A),$
 0, *n*, *y*)
 <proof>

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *formula_repl2_intf*:
strong_replacement(##M, $\lambda n\ y. n \in nat \ \& \ is_iterates(##M, is_formula_functor(##M),$
 0, *n*, *y*)
 <proof>

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *eclose_repl2_intf*:
assumes
 $A \in M$
shows
 $strong_replacement(\#\#M, \lambda n y. n \in nat \ \& \ is_iterates(\#\#M, big_union(\#\#M), A, n, y))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

sublocale *M_ZF_trans* \subseteq *M_datatypes* $\#\#M$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

sublocale *M_ZF_trans* \subseteq *M_eclose* $\#\#M$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition
 $powerset_fm :: [i, i] \Rightarrow i$ **where**
 $powerset_fm(A, z) \equiv Forall(Iff(Member(0, succ(z)), subset_fm(0, succ(A))))$

lemma *powerset_type* [TC]:
 $\llbracket x \in nat; y \in nat \rrbracket \Longrightarrow powerset_fm(x, y) \in formula$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition
 $is_powapply_fm :: [i, i, i] \Rightarrow i$ **where**
 $is_powapply_fm(f, y, z) \equiv$
 $Exists(And(fun_apply_fm(succ(f), succ(y), 0),$
 $Forall(Iff(Member(0, succ(succ(z))),$
 $Forall(Implies(Member(0, 1), Member(0, 2))))))$

lemma *is_powapply_type* [TC] :
 $\llbracket f \in nat; y \in nat; z \in nat \rrbracket \Longrightarrow is_powapply_fm(f, y, z) \in formula$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

declare *is_powapply_fm_def* [fm_definitions add]

lemma *sats_is_powapply_fm* :
assumes
 $f \in nat \ y \in nat \ z \in nat \ env \in list(A) \ 0 \in A$
shows
 $is_powapply(\#\#A, nth(f, env), nth(y, env), nth(z, env))$
 $\longleftrightarrow sats(A, is_powapply_fm(f, y, z), env)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *powapply_repl* :
assumes
 $f \in M$
shows
 $strong_replacement(\#\#M, is_powapply(\#\#M, f))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition

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

lemma *PHrank_type* [TC]:
 $\llbracket x \in nat; y \in nat; z \in nat \rrbracket \Longrightarrow PHrank_fm(x, y, z) \in formula$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *sats_PHrank_fm*:
 $\llbracket x \in nat; y \in nat; z \in nat; env \in list(M) \rrbracket$
 $\Longrightarrow sats(M, PHrank_fm(x, y, z), env) \longleftrightarrow$
 $PHrank(\#\#M, nth(x, env), nth(y, env), nth(z, env))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *phrank_repl* :
assumes
 $f \in M$
shows
 $strong_replacement(\#\#M, PHrank(\#\#M, f))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition

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

lemma *is_Hrank_type* [TC]:
 $\llbracket x \in nat; y \in nat; z \in nat \rrbracket \Longrightarrow is_Hrank_fm(x, y, z) \in formula$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *sats_is_Hrank_fm*:
 $\llbracket x \in nat; y \in nat; z \in nat; env \in list(M) \rrbracket$
 $\Longrightarrow sats(M, is_Hrank_fm(x, y, z), env) \longleftrightarrow$

$is_Hrank(\#\#M, nth(x, env), nth(y, env), nth(z, env))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

declare $is_Hrank_fm_def$ [$fm_definitions\ add$]
declare $PHrank_fm_def$ [$fm_definitions\ add$]

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) $wfrec_rank$:
assumes
 $X \in M$
shows
 $wfrec_replacement(\#\#M, is_Hrank(\#\#M), rrank(X))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition
 $is_HVfrom_fm :: [i, i, i, i] \Rightarrow i$ **where**
 $is_HVfrom_fm(A, x, f, h) \equiv Exists(Exists(And(union_fm(A \#+ 2, 1, h \#+ 2),$
 $And(big_union_fm(0, 1),$
 $Replace_fm(x \#+ 2, is_powapply_fm(f \#+ 4, 0, 1, 0))))))$
declare $is_HVfrom_fm_def$ [$fm_definitions\ add$]

lemma is_HVfrom_type [TC]:
 $\llbracket A \in nat; x \in nat; f \in nat; h \in nat \rrbracket \Longrightarrow is_HVfrom_fm(A, x, f, h) \in formula$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $sats_is_HVfrom_fm$:
 $\llbracket a \in nat; x \in nat; f \in nat; h \in nat; env \in list(A); 0 \in A \rrbracket$
 $\Longrightarrow sats(A, is_HVfrom_fm(a, x, f, h), env) \longleftrightarrow$
 $is_HVfrom(\#\#A, nth(a, env), nth(x, env), nth(f, env), nth(h, env))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $is_HVfrom_iff_sats$:
assumes
 $nth(a, env) = aa\ nth(x, env) = xx\ nth(f, env) = ff\ nth(h, env) = hh$
 $a \in nat\ x \in nat\ f \in nat\ h \in nat\ env \in list(A)\ 0 \in A$
shows
 $is_HVfrom(\#\#A, aa, xx, ff, hh) \longleftrightarrow sats(A, is_HVfrom_fm(a, x, f, h), env)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

schematic_goal $sats_is_Vset_fm_auto$:
assumes
 $i \in nat\ v \in nat\ env \in list(A)\ 0 \in A$
 $i < length(env)\ v < length(env)$
shows
 $is_Vset(\#\#A, nth(i, env), nth(v, env))$
 $\longleftrightarrow sats(A, ?ivs_fm(i, v), env)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

schematic_goal *is_Vset_iff_sats*:

assumes

$nth(i,env) = ii \quad nth(v,env) = vv$
 $i \in nat \quad v \in nat \quad env \in list(A) \quad 0 \in A$
 $i < length(env) \quad v < length(env)$

shows

$is_Vset(\#\#A,ii,vv) \longleftrightarrow sats(A, ?ivs_fm(i,v), env)$
<proof>

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *memrel_eclose_sing* :

$a \in M \implies \exists sa \in M. \exists esa \in M. \exists mesa \in M.$

$upair(\#\#M,a,a,sa) \ \& \ is_eclose(\#\#M,sa,esa) \ \& \ membership(\#\#M,esa,mesa)$
<proof>

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *trans_repl_HVFrom* :

assumes

$A \in M \quad i \in M$

shows

$transrec_replacement(\#\#M,is_HVfrom(\#\#M,A),i)$
<proof>

sublocale *M_ZF_trans* \subseteq *M_eclose_pow* $\#\#M$

<proof>

16.5 Interface for proving Collects and Replace in M.

context *M_ZF_trans*

begin

lemma *Collect_in_M* :

assumes

$\varphi \in formula \quad env \in list(M)$
 $arity(\varphi) \leq 1 \ \#\# \ length(env) \quad A \in M$ **and**
 $satsQ: \bigwedge x. x \in M \implies sats(M,\varphi,[x]@env) \longleftrightarrow Q(x)$

shows

$\{y \in A . Q(y)\} \in M$
<proof>

lemma *separation_in_M* :

assumes

$\varphi \in formula \quad env \in list(M)$
 $arity(\varphi) \leq 1 \ \#\# \ length(env) \quad A \in M$ **and**
 $satsQ: \bigwedge x. x \in A \implies sats(M,\varphi,[x]@env) \longleftrightarrow Q(x)$

shows

$\{y \in A . Q(y)\} \in M$
<proof>

lemma *Replace_in_M* :

assumes

f_fm: $\varphi \in \text{formula}$ **and**
f_ar: $\text{arity}(\varphi) \leq 2 \# + \text{length}(\text{env})$ **and**
fsats: $\bigwedge x y. x \in A \implies y \in M \implies (M, [x, y]@env \models \varphi) \longleftrightarrow y = f(x)$ **and**
fclosed: $\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies f(x) \in M$ **and**
 $A \in M \text{ env} \in \text{list}(M)$
shows $\{f(x) . x \in A\} \in M$
 <proof>

lemma *Replace_relativized_in_M :*

assumes

f_fm: $\varphi \in \text{formula}$ **and**
f_ar: $\text{arity}(\varphi) \leq 2 \# + \text{length}(\text{env})$ **and**
fsats: $\bigwedge x y. x \in A \implies y \in M \implies (M, [x, y]@env \models \varphi) \longleftrightarrow \text{is}_f(x, y)$ **and**
fabs: $\bigwedge x y. x \in A \implies y \in M \implies \text{is}_f(x, y) \longleftrightarrow y = f(x)$ **and**
fclosed: $\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies f(x) \in M$ **and**
 $A \in M \text{ env} \in \text{list}(M)$
shows $\{f(x) . x \in A\} \in M$
 <proof>

definition $\varrho_repl :: i \Rightarrow i$ **where**

$\varrho_repl(l) \equiv rsum(\{\langle 0, 1 \rangle, \langle 1, 0 \rangle\}, id(l), 2, 3, l)$

lemma $f_type : \{\langle 0, 1 \rangle, \langle 1, 0 \rangle\} \in 2 \rightarrow 3$

<proof>

lemma $ren_type :$

assumes $l \in \text{nat}$

shows $\varrho_repl(l) : 2 \# + l \rightarrow 3 \# + l$

<proof>

lemma $ren_action :$

assumes

$env \in \text{list}(M) \ x \in M \ y \in M \ z \in M$

shows $\forall i . i < 2 \# + \text{length}(\text{env}) \longrightarrow$

$\text{nth}(i, [x, z]@env) = \text{nth}(\varrho_repl(\text{length}(\text{env}))'i, [z, x, y]@env)$

<proof>

lemma *Lambda_in_M :*

assumes

f_fm: $\varphi \in \text{formula}$ **and**
f_ar: $\text{arity}(\varphi) \leq 2 \# + \text{length}(\text{env})$ **and**
fsats: $\bigwedge x y. x \in A \implies y \in M \implies (M, [x, y]@env \models \varphi) \longleftrightarrow \text{is}_f(x, y)$ **and**
fabs: $\bigwedge x y. x \in A \implies y \in M \implies \text{is}_f(x, y) \longleftrightarrow y = f(x)$ **and**
fclosed: $\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies f(x) \in M$ **and**
 $A \in M \text{ env} \in \text{list}(M)$
shows $(\lambda x \in A . f(x)) \in M$
 <proof>

definition $\varrho_pair_repl :: i \Rightarrow i$ **where**

$\rho_pair_repl(l) \equiv rsum(\{\langle 0, 0 \rangle, \langle 1, 1 \rangle, \langle 2, 3 \rangle\}, id(l), 3, 4, l)$

lemma f_type' : $\{\langle 0, 0 \rangle, \langle 1, 1 \rangle, \langle 2, 3 \rangle\} \in 3 \rightarrow 4$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma ren_type' :
assumes $l \in nat$
shows $\rho_pair_repl(l) : 3\#+l \rightarrow 4\#+l$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma ren_action' :
assumes
 $env \in list(M)$ $x \in M$ $y \in M$ $z \in M$ $u \in M$
shows $\forall i . i < 3\#+length(env) \rightarrow$
 $nth(i, [x, z, u]@env) = nth(\rho_pair_repl(length(env))) 'i, [x, z, y, u]@env$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $LambdaPair_in_M$:
assumes
 f_fm : $\varphi \in formula$ **and**
 f_ar : $arity(\varphi) \leq 3 \#+ length(env)$ **and**
 $fsats$: $\bigwedge x z r . x \in M \implies z \in M \implies r \in M \implies (M, [x, z, r]@env \models \varphi) \longleftrightarrow is_f(x, z, r)$
and
 $fabs$: $\bigwedge x z r . x \in M \implies z \in M \implies r \in M \implies is_f(x, z, r) \longleftrightarrow r = f(x, z)$ **and**
 $fclosed$: $\bigwedge x z . x \in M \implies z \in M \implies f(x, z) \in M$ **and**
 $A \in M$ $env \in list(M)$
shows $(\lambda x \in A . f(fst(x), snd(x))) \in M$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

end

17 Transitive set models of ZF

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

theory $Forcing_Data$
imports
 $Forcing_Notions$
 $Interface$
begin

locale $M_ctm = M_ZF_trans +$
fixes $enum$
assumes $M_countable$: $enum \in bij(nat, M)$
begin

end

locale $M_ctm_AC = M_ctm + M_ZFC_trans$

17.1 A forcing locale and generic filters

locale $forcing_data = forcing_notion + M_ctm +$

assumes $P_in_M: P \in M$

and $leq_in_M: leq \in M$

begin

lemma $P_sub_M : P \subseteq M$

<proof>

definition

$M_generic :: i \Rightarrow o$ **where**

$M_generic(G) \equiv filter(G) \wedge (\forall D \in M. D \subseteq P \wedge dense(D) \longrightarrow D \cap G \neq \emptyset)$

lemma $M_genericD [dest]: M_generic(G) \Longrightarrow x \in G \Longrightarrow x \in P$

<proof>

lemma $M_generic_leqD [dest]: M_generic(G) \Longrightarrow p \in G \Longrightarrow q \in P \Longrightarrow p \preceq q \Longrightarrow q \in G$

<proof>

lemma $M_generic_compatD [dest]: M_generic(G) \Longrightarrow p \in G \Longrightarrow r \in G \Longrightarrow \exists q \in G. q \preceq p \wedge q \preceq r$

<proof>

lemma $M_generic_denseD [dest]: M_generic(G) \Longrightarrow dense(D) \Longrightarrow D \subseteq P \Longrightarrow D \in M \Longrightarrow \exists q \in G. q \in D$

<proof>

lemma $G_nonempty: M_generic(G) \Longrightarrow G \neq \emptyset$

<proof>

lemma $one_in_G :$

assumes $M_generic(G)$

shows $one \in G$

<proof>

lemma $G_subset_M: M_generic(G) \Longrightarrow G \subseteq M$

<proof>

declare $iff_trans [trans]$

lemma *generic_filter_existence*:
 $p \in P \implies \exists G. p \in G \wedge M_generic(G)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *one_in_M*: $one \in M$
 ⟨proof⟩

end

lemma (in *M_trivial*) *compat_in_abs* :
assumes
 $M(A) \ M(r) \ M(p) \ M(q)$
shows
 $is_compat_in(M, A, r, p, q) \longleftrightarrow compat_in(A, r, p, q)$
 ⟨proof⟩

context *forcing_data* **begin**

definition
 $compat_in_fm :: [i, i, i, i] \Rightarrow i$ **where**
 $compat_in_fm(A, r, p, q) \equiv$
 $Exists(And(Member(0, succ(A)), Exists(And(pair_fm(1, p\#\# + 2, 0),$
 $And(Member(0, r\#\# + 2),$
 $Exists(And(pair_fm(2, q\#\# + 3, 0), Member(0, r\#\# + 3))))))))$

lemma *compat_in_fm_type*[TC] :
 $\llbracket A \in nat; r \in nat; p \in nat; q \in nat \rrbracket \implies compat_in_fm(A, r, p, q) \in formula$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *sats_compat_in_fm*:
assumes
 $A \in nat \ r \in nat \ p \in nat \ q \in nat \ env \in list(M)$
shows
 $sats(M, compat_in_fm(A, r, p, q), env) \longleftrightarrow$
 $is_compat_in(\#\#M, nth(A, env), nth(r, env), nth(p, env), nth(q, env))$
 ⟨proof⟩

end

end

18 Names and generic extensions

theory *Names*
imports
Forcing_Data
Interface
Recursion_Thms

Relativization
Discipline_Base
Synthetic_Definition
ZF_Miscellanea

begin

18.1 The well-founded relation ed

lemma $eclose_sing : x \in eclose(a) \implies x \in eclose(\{a\})$
<proof>

lemma $ecloseE :$
assumes $x \in eclose(A)$
shows $x \in A \vee (\exists B \in A . x \in eclose(B))$
<proof>

lemma $eclose_singE : x \in eclose(\{a\}) \implies x = a \vee x \in eclose(a)$
<proof>

lemma $in_eclose_sing :$
assumes $x \in eclose(\{a\})$ $a \in eclose(z)$
shows $x \in eclose(\{z\})$
<proof>

lemma $in_dom_in_eclose :$
assumes $x \in domain(z)$
shows $x \in eclose(z)$
<proof>

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

definition
 $ed :: [i,i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**
 $ed(x,y) \equiv x \in domain(y)$

definition
 $edrel :: i \Rightarrow i$ **where**
 $edrel(A) \equiv Rrel(ed,A)$

lemma $edI[intro!]: t \in domain(x) \implies ed(t,x)$
<proof>

lemma $edD[dest!]: ed(t,x) \implies t \in domain(x)$
<proof>

lemma $rank_ed:$
assumes $ed(y,x)$
shows $succ(rank(y)) \leq rank(x)$

<proof>

lemma *edrel_dest* [*dest*]: $x \in \text{edrel}(A) \implies \exists a \in A. \exists b \in A. x = \langle a, b \rangle$
<proof>

lemma *edrelD* : $x \in \text{edrel}(A) \implies \exists a \in A. \exists b \in A. x = \langle a, b \rangle \wedge a \in \text{domain}(b)$
<proof>

lemma *edrelI* [*intro!*]: $x \in A \implies y \in A \implies x \in \text{domain}(y) \implies \langle x, y \rangle \in \text{edrel}(A)$
<proof>

lemma *edrel_trans*: $\text{Transset}(A) \implies y \in A \implies x \in \text{domain}(y) \implies \langle x, y \rangle \in \text{edrel}(A)$
<proof>

lemma *domain_trans*: $\text{Transset}(A) \implies y \in A \implies x \in \text{domain}(y) \implies x \in A$
<proof>

lemma *relation_edrel* : $\text{relation}(\text{edrel}(A))$
<proof>

lemma *field_edrel* : $\text{field}(\text{edrel}(A)) \subseteq A$
<proof>

lemma *edrel_sub_memrel*: $\text{edrel}(A) \subseteq \text{trancl}(\text{Memrel}(\text{eclose}(A)))$
<proof>

lemma *wf_edrel* : $\text{wf}(\text{edrel}(A))$
<proof>

lemma *ed_induction*:
 assumes $\bigwedge x. \llbracket \bigwedge y. \text{ed}(y, x) \implies Q(y) \rrbracket \implies Q(x)$
 shows $Q(a)$
<proof>

lemma *dom_under_edrel_eclose*: $\text{edrel}(\text{eclose}(\{x\})) -'' \{x\} = \text{domain}(x)$
<proof>

lemma *ed_eclose* : $\langle y, z \rangle \in \text{edrel}(A) \implies y \in \text{eclose}(z)$
<proof>

lemma *tr_edrel_eclose* : $\langle y, z \rangle \in \text{edrel}(\text{eclose}(\{x\}))^+ \implies y \in \text{eclose}(z)$
<proof>

lemma *restrict_edrel_eq* :
 assumes $z \in \text{domain}(x)$
 shows $\text{edrel}(\text{eclose}(\{x\})) \cap \text{eclose}(\{z\}) \times \text{eclose}(\{z\}) = \text{edrel}(\text{eclose}(\{z\}))$
<proof>

lemma *tr_edrel_subset* :
assumes $z \in \text{domain}(x)$
shows $\text{tr_down}(\text{edrel}(\text{eclose}(\{x\})), z) \subseteq \text{eclose}(\{z\})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition

$Hv :: [i, i, i, i] \Rightarrow i$ **where**
 $Hv(P, G, x, f) \equiv \{ f'y .. y \in \text{domain}(x), \exists p \in P. \langle y, p \rangle \in x \wedge p \in G \}$

The function *val* interprets a name in M according to a (generic) filter G .
Note the definition in terms of the well-founded recursor.

definition

$val :: [i, i, i] \Rightarrow i$ **where**
 $val(P, G, \tau) \equiv \text{wfrec}(\text{edrel}(\text{eclose}(\{\tau\})), \tau, Hv(P, G))$

definition

$GenExt :: [i, i, i] \Rightarrow i$ ($_ - [_] [71, 1]$)
where $M^P[G] \equiv \{ val(P, G, \tau). \tau \in M \}$

abbreviation (in forcing_notion)

$GenExt_at_P :: i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow i$ ($_ [_] [71, 1]$)
where $M[G] \equiv M^P[G]$

18.2 Values and check-names

context *forcing_data*

begin

definition

$Hcheck :: [i, i] \Rightarrow i$ **where**
 $Hcheck(z, f) \equiv \{ \langle f'y, one \rangle . y \in z \}$

definition

$check :: i \Rightarrow i$ **where**
 $check(x) \equiv \text{transrec}(x, Hcheck)$

lemma *checkD*:

$check(x) = \text{wfrec}(\text{Memrel}(\text{eclose}(\{x\})), x, Hcheck)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition

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

lemma *Hcheck_trancl*: $Hcheck(y, \text{restrict}(f, \text{Memrel}(\text{eclose}(\{x\}))-'\{y\}))$
 $= Hcheck(y, \text{restrict}(f, (\text{Memrel}(\text{eclose}(\{x\}))^{\wedge+})-'\{y\}))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *check_trancl*: $check(x) = \text{wfrec}(rcheck(x), x, Hcheck)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *rcheck_in_M* :
 $x \in M \implies rcheck(x) \in M$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *aux_def_check*: $x \in y \implies$
 $wfrec(Memrel(eclose(\{y\})), x, Hcheck) =$
 $wfrec(Memrel(eclose(\{x\})), x, Hcheck)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *def_check* : $check(y) = \{ \langle check(w), one \rangle . w \in y \}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *def_checkS* :
fixes n
assumes $n \in nat$
shows $check(succ(n)) = check(n) \cup \{ \langle check(n), one \rangle \}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *field_Memrel2* :
assumes $x \in M$
shows $field(Memrel(eclose(\{x\}))) \subseteq M$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *aux_def_val*:
assumes $z \in domain(x)$
shows $wfrec(edrel(eclose(\{x\})), z, Hv(P, G)) = wfrec(edrel(eclose(\{z\})), z, Hv(P, G))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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

lemma *def_val*: $val(P, G, x) = \{ val(P, G, t) .. t \in domain(x) , \exists p \in P . \langle t, p \rangle \in x \wedge p \in G \}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *val_mono* : $x \subseteq y \implies val(P, G, x) \subseteq val(P, G, y)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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

lemma *valcheck* : $one \in G \implies one \in P \implies val(P, G, check(y)) = y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *val_of_name* :
 $val(P, G, \{x \in A \times P . Q(x)\}) = \{ val(P, G, t) .. t \in A , \exists p \in P . Q(\langle t, p \rangle) \wedge p \in G \}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *val_of_name_alt* :

$$val(P, G, \{x \in A \times P. Q(x)\}) = \{val(P, G, t) \mid t \in A, \exists p \in P \cap G. Q(\langle t, p \rangle)\}$$

<proof>

lemma *val_only_names*: $val(P, F, \tau) = val(P, F, \{x \in \tau. \exists t \in domain(\tau). \exists p \in P. x = \langle t, p \rangle\})$
(*is* $_ = val(P, F, ?name)$)

<proof>

lemma *val_only_pairs*: $val(P, F, \tau) = val(P, F, \{x \in \tau. \exists t p. x = \langle t, p \rangle\})$

<proof>

lemma *val_subset_domain_times_range*: $val(P, F, \tau) \subseteq val(P, F, domain(\tau) \times range(\tau))$

<proof>

lemma *val_subset_domain_times_P*: $val(P, F, \tau) \subseteq val(P, F, domain(\tau) \times P)$

<proof>

lemma *val_of_elem*: $\langle \vartheta, p \rangle \in \pi \implies p \in G \implies p \in P \implies val(P, G, \vartheta) \in val(P, G, \pi)$

<proof>

lemma *elem_of_val*: $x \in val(P, G, \pi) \implies \exists \vartheta \in domain(\pi). val(P, G, \vartheta) = x$

<proof>

lemma *elem_of_val_pair*: $x \in val(P, G, \pi) \implies \exists \vartheta. \exists p \in G. \langle \vartheta, p \rangle \in \pi \wedge val(P, G, \vartheta) = x$

<proof>

lemma *elem_of_val_pair'*:

assumes $\pi \in M \ x \in val(P, G, \pi)$

shows $\exists \vartheta \in M. \exists p \in G. \langle \vartheta, p \rangle \in \pi \wedge val(P, G, \vartheta) = x$

<proof>

lemma *GenExtD*:

$$x \in M[G] \implies \exists \tau \in M. x = val(P, G, \tau)$$

<proof>

lemma *GenExtI*:

$$x \in M \implies val(P, G, x) \in M[G]$$

<proof>

lemma *Transset_MG* : $Transset(M[G])$

<proof>

lemmas *transitivity_MG* = $Transset_intf[OF\ Transset_MG]$

lemma *check_n_M* :

fixes n

assumes $n \in \text{nat}$
shows $\text{check}(n) \in M$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition

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

definition

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

lemma def_PHcheck :

assumes
 $z \in M \ f \in M$
shows
 $\text{Hcheck}(z, f) = \text{Replace}(z, \text{PHcheck}(one, f))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition

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

declare PHcheck_fm_def [fm_definitions]

lemma PHcheck_type [TC]:

$\llbracket x \in \text{nat}; y \in \text{nat}; z \in \text{nat}; u \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{PHcheck_fm}(x, y, z, u) \in \text{formula}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma sats_PHcheck_fm [simp]:

$\llbracket x \in \text{nat}; y \in \text{nat}; z \in \text{nat}; u \in \text{nat}; \text{env} \in \text{list}(M) \rrbracket$
 $\Longrightarrow \text{sats}(M, \text{PHcheck_fm}(x, y, z, u), \text{env}) \longleftrightarrow$
 $\text{PHcheck}(\text{nth}(x, \text{env}), \text{nth}(y, \text{env}), \text{nth}(z, \text{env}), \text{nth}(u, \text{env}))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition

$\text{is_Hcheck_fm} :: [i, i, i, i] \Rightarrow i$ **where**
 $\text{is_Hcheck_fm}(o, z, f, hc) \equiv \text{Replace_fm}(z, \text{PHcheck_fm}(\text{succ}(\text{succ}(o)), \text{succ}(\text{succ}(f)), 0, 1), hc)$

declare is_Hcheck_fm_def [fm_definitions]

lemma is_Hcheck_type [TC]:

$\llbracket x \in \text{nat}; y \in \text{nat}; z \in \text{nat}; u \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{is_Hcheck_fm}(x, y, z, u) \in \text{formula}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sats_is_Hcheck_fm* [*simp*]:
 $\llbracket x \in \text{nat}; y \in \text{nat}; z \in \text{nat}; u \in \text{nat}; \text{env} \in \text{list}(M) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{sats}(M, \text{is_Hcheck_fm}(x, y, z, u), \text{env}) \longleftrightarrow$
 $\text{is_Hcheck}(\text{nth}(x, \text{env}), \text{nth}(y, \text{env}), \text{nth}(z, \text{env}), \text{nth}(u, \text{env}))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *wfrec_Hcheck* :
assumes
 $X \in M$
shows
 $\text{wfrec_replacement}(\#\#M, \text{is_Hcheck}(\text{one}), \text{rcheck}(X))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *repl_PHcheck* :
assumes
 $f \in M$
shows
 $\text{strong_replacement}(\#\#M, \text{PHcheck}(\text{one}, f))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *univ_PHcheck* : $\llbracket z \in M; f \in M \rrbracket \implies \text{univalent}(\#\#M, z, \text{PHcheck}(\text{one}, f))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *relation2_Hcheck* :
 $\text{relation2}(\#\#M, \text{is_Hcheck}(\text{one}), \text{Hcheck})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *PHcheck_closed* :
 $\llbracket z \in M; f \in M; x \in z; \text{PHcheck}(\text{one}, f, x, y) \rrbracket \implies (\#\#M)(y)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Hcheck_closed* :
 $\forall y \in M. \forall g \in M. \text{function}(g) \longrightarrow \text{Hcheck}(y, g) \in M$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *wf_rcheck* : $x \in M \implies \text{wf}(\text{rcheck}(x))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *trans_rcheck* : $x \in M \implies \text{trans}(\text{rcheck}(x))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *relation_rcheck* : $x \in M \implies \text{relation}(\text{rcheck}(x))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *check_in_M* : $x \in M \implies \text{check}(x) \in M$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

context *forcing_data* **begin**

definition

$is_rcheck :: [i,i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**
 $is_rcheck(x,z) \equiv \exists r \in M. tran_closure(\#\#M,r,z) \wedge (\exists ec \in M. membership(\#\#M,ec,r)$
 \wedge
 $(\exists s \in M. is_singleton(\#\#M,x,s) \wedge is_eclose(\#\#M,s,ec)))$

lemma *rcheck_abs*[*Rel*] :

$\llbracket x \in M ; r \in M \rrbracket \Longrightarrow is_rcheck(x,r) \longleftrightarrow r = rcheck(x)$
(*proof*)

schematic_goal *rcheck_fm_auto*:

assumes

$i \in nat \ j \in nat \ env \in list(M)$

shows

$is_rcheck(nth(i,env),nth(j,env)) \longleftrightarrow sats(M,?rch(i,j),env)$
(*proof*)

(*ML*)

definition

$is_check :: [i,i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**
 $is_check(x,z) \equiv \exists rch \in M. is_rcheck(x,rch) \wedge is_wfrec(\#\#M,is_Hcheck(one),rch,x,z)$

lemma *check_abs*[*Rel*] :

assumes

$x \in M \ z \in M$

shows

$is_check(x,z) \longleftrightarrow z = check(x)$
(*proof*)

definition

$check_fm :: [i,i,i] \Rightarrow i$ **where**
[fm_definitions] :
 $check_fm(x,o,z) \equiv Exists(And(rcheck_fm(1\#+x,0),$
 $is_wfrec_fm(is_Hcheck_fm(6\#+o,2,1,0),0,1\#+x,1\#+z)))$

notation *check_fm* ($\langle _ _ _ \rangle^v$ *is* $_ _ _ \rangle$)

lemma *check_fm_type*[*TC*] :

$\llbracket x \in nat ; o \in nat ; z \in nat \rrbracket \Longrightarrow check_fm(x,o,z) \in formula$
(*proof*)

$\langle ML \rangle$

lemma *arity_is_Hcheck_fm* :

assumes $m \in \text{nat } n \in \text{nat } p \in \text{nat } o \in \text{nat}$

shows $\text{arity}(\text{is_Hcheck_fm}(m,n,p,o)) = \text{succ}(o) \cup \text{succ}(n) \cup \text{succ}(p) \cup \text{succ}(m)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *arity_check_fm* :

assumes $m \in \text{nat } n \in \text{nat } o \in \text{nat}$

shows $\text{arity}(\text{check_fm}(m,n,o)) = \text{succ}(o) \cup \text{succ}(n) \cup \text{succ}(m)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sats_check_fm* :

assumes

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

shows

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

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *check_replacement*:

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

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *pair_check*: $\llbracket p \in M ; y \in M \rrbracket \implies (\exists c \in M. \text{is_check}(p,c) \wedge \text{pair}(\#\#M, c, p, y))$

$\longleftrightarrow y = \langle \text{check}(p), p \rangle$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *M_subset_MG* : $\text{one} \in G \implies M \subseteq M[G]$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

The name for the generic filter

definition

$G_dot :: i$ **where**

$G_dot \equiv \{\langle \text{check}(p), p \rangle . p \in P\}$

lemma *G_dot_in_M* :

$G_dot \in M$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *val_G_dot* :

assumes $G \subseteq P$

$\text{one} \in G$

shows $\text{val}(P, G, G_dot) = G$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

```

lemma G_in_Gen_Ext :
  assumes  $G \subseteq P$  and  $one \in G$ 
  shows  $G \in M[G]$ 
  <proof>

end

locale G_generic = forcing_data +
  fixes  $G :: i$ 
  assumes generic :  $M\_generic(G)$ 
begin

lemma zero_in_MG :
   $0 \in M[G]$ 
  <proof>

lemma G_nonempty:  $G \neq 0$ 
  <proof>

end

locale G_generic_AC = G_generic + M_ctm_AC

end

```

19 Well-founded relation on names

```

theory FrecR
  imports
    Names
    Synthetic_Definition
    Internalizations
    Discipline_Function
begin

```

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

```

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

```

```

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

```

```

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

```


definition

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

lemma *components_simp*:

$f_{type}(\langle f, n1, n2, c \rangle) = f$
 $name1(\langle f, n1, n2, c \rangle) = n1$
 $name2(\langle f, n1, n2, c \rangle) = n2$
 $cond_of(\langle f, n1, n2, c \rangle) = c$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition *eclose_n* :: $[i \Rightarrow i, i] \Rightarrow i$ **where**

$eclose_n(name, x) = eclose(\{name(x)\})$

definition

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

lemma *components_in_eclose* :

$n1 \in ecloseN(\langle f, n1, n2, c \rangle)$
 $n2 \in ecloseN(\langle f, n1, n2, c \rangle)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas *names_simp* = *components_simp*(2) *components_simp*(3)

lemma *ecloseNI1* :

assumes $x \in eclose(n1) \vee x \in eclose(n2)$
shows $x \in ecloseN(\langle f, n1, n2, c \rangle)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas *ecloseNI* = *ecloseNI1*

lemma *ecloseN_mono* :

assumes $u \in ecloseN(x)$ $name1(x) \in ecloseN(y)$ $name2(x) \in ecloseN(y)$
shows $u \in ecloseN(y)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition

$is_ftype :: (i \Rightarrow o) \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow o$ **where**
 $is_ftype \equiv is_fst$

definition

$ftype_fm :: [i, i] \Rightarrow i$ **where**
 $ftype_fm \equiv fst_fm$

lemma *is_ftype_iff_sats* [*iff_sats*]:

assumes
 $nth(a, env) = aa$ $nth(b, env) = bb$ $a \in nat$ $b \in nat$ $env \in list(A)$

shows

$is_ftype(\#\#A,aa,bb) \longleftrightarrow sats(A,ftype_fm(a,b), env)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition

$is_name1 :: (i \Rightarrow o) \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow o$ **where**
 $is_name1(M,x,t2) \equiv is_hcomp(M,is_fst(M),is_snd(M),x,t2)$

definition

$name1_fm :: [i,i] \Rightarrow i$ **where**
 $name1_fm(x,t) \equiv hcomp_fm(fst_fm,snd_fm,x,t)$

lemma $sats_name1_fm$ [simp]:

$\llbracket x \in nat; y \in nat; env \in list(A) \rrbracket$
 $\implies sats(A, name1_fm(x,y), env) \longleftrightarrow$
 $is_name1(\#\#A, nth(x,env), nth(y,env))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $is_name1_iff_sats$ [iff_sats]:

assumes

$nth(a,env) = aa \ nth(b,env) = bb \ a \in nat \ b \in nat \ env \in list(A)$

shows

$is_name1(\#\#A,aa,bb) \longleftrightarrow sats(A,name1_fm(a,b), env)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition

$is_snd_snd :: (i \Rightarrow o) \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow o$ **where**
 $is_snd_snd(M,x,t) \equiv is_hcomp(M,is_snd(M),is_snd(M),x,t)$

definition

$snd_snd_fm :: [i,i] \Rightarrow i$ **where**
 $snd_snd_fm(x,t) \equiv hcomp_fm(snd_fm,snd_fm,x,t)$

lemma $sats_snd2_fm$ [simp]:

$\llbracket x \in nat; y \in nat; env \in list(A) \rrbracket$
 $\implies sats(A,snd_snd_fm(x,y), env) \longleftrightarrow$
 $is_snd_snd(\#\#A, nth(x,env), nth(y,env))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition

$is_name2 :: (i \Rightarrow o) \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow o$ **where**
 $is_name2(M,x,t3) \equiv is_hcomp(M,is_fst(M),is_snd_snd(M),x,t3)$

definition

$name2_fm :: [i,i] \Rightarrow i$ **where**
 $name2_fm(x,t3) \equiv hcomp_fm(fst_fm,snd_snd_fm,x,t3)$

lemma $sats_name2_fm$:

$\llbracket x \in nat; y \in nat; env \in list(A) \rrbracket$

$\implies \text{sats}(A, \text{name2_fm}(x, y), \text{env}) \longleftrightarrow$
 $\text{is_name2}(\#\#A, \text{nth}(x, \text{env}), \text{nth}(y, \text{env}))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *is_name2_iff_sats*:

assumes

$\text{nth}(a, \text{env}) = aa \text{ nth}(b, \text{env}) = bb \ a \in \text{nat} \ b \in \text{nat} \ \text{env} \in \text{list}(A)$

shows

$\text{is_name2}(\#\#A, aa, bb) \longleftrightarrow \text{sats}(A, \text{name2_fm}(a, b), \text{env})$

⟨proof⟩

definition

is_cond_of :: $(i \Rightarrow o) \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow o$ **where**

$\text{is_cond_of}(M, x, t4) \equiv \text{is_hcomp}(M, \text{is_snd}(M), \text{is_snd_snd}(M), x, t4)$

definition

cond_of_fm :: $[i, i] \Rightarrow i$ **where**

$\text{cond_of_fm}(x, t4) \equiv \text{hcomp_fm}(\text{snd_fm}, \text{snd_snd_fm}, x, t4)$

lemma *sats_cond_of_fm* :

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

$\implies \text{sats}(A, \text{cond_of_fm}(x, y), \text{env}) \longleftrightarrow$

$\text{is_cond_of}(\#\#A, \text{nth}(x, \text{env}), \text{nth}(y, \text{env}))$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *is_cond_of_iff_sats*:

assumes

$\text{nth}(a, \text{env}) = aa \ \text{nth}(b, \text{env}) = bb \ a \in \text{nat} \ b \in \text{nat} \ \text{env} \in \text{list}(A)$

shows

$\text{is_cond_of}(\#\#A, aa, bb) \longleftrightarrow \text{sats}(A, \text{cond_of_fm}(a, b), \text{env})$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *components_type[TC]* :

assumes $a \in \text{nat} \ b \in \text{nat}$

shows

$\text{ftype_fm}(a, b) \in \text{formula}$

$\text{name1_fm}(a, b) \in \text{formula}$

$\text{name2_fm}(a, b) \in \text{formula}$

$\text{cond_of_fm}(a, b) \in \text{formula}$

⟨proof⟩

lemmas *components_iff_sats* = *is_ftype_iff_sats* *is_name1_iff_sats* *is_name2_iff_sats*
is_cond_of_iff_sats

lemmas *components_defs* = *ftype_fm_def* *snd_snd_fm_def* *hcomp_fm_def*
name1_fm_def *name2_fm_def* *cond_of_fm_def*

definition

is_eclose_n :: $[i \Rightarrow o, [i \Rightarrow o, i, i] \Rightarrow o, i, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**

$is_eclose_n(N, is_name, en, t) \equiv$
 $\exists n1[N]. \exists s1[N]. is_name(N, t, n1) \wedge is_singleton(N, n1, s1) \wedge is_eclose(N, s1, en)$

definition

$eclose_n1_fm :: [i, i] \Rightarrow i$ **where**
 $eclose_n1_fm(m, t) \equiv Exists(Exists(And(And(name1_fm(t\#+2, 0), singleton_fm(0, 1)),$
 $is_eclose_fm(1, m\#+2))))$

definition

$eclose_n2_fm :: [i, i] \Rightarrow i$ **where**
 $eclose_n2_fm(m, t) \equiv Exists(Exists(And(And(name2_fm(t\#+2, 0), singleton_fm(0, 1)),$
 $is_eclose_fm(1, m\#+2))))$

definition

$is_ecloseN :: [i \Rightarrow o, i, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**
 $is_ecloseN(N, t, en) \equiv \exists en1[N]. \exists en2[N].$
 $is_eclose_n(N, is_name1, en1, t) \wedge is_eclose_n(N, is_name2, en2, t) \wedge$
 $union(N, en1, en2, en)$

definition

$ecloseN_fm :: [i, i] \Rightarrow i$ **where**
 $ecloseN_fm(en, t) \equiv Exists(Exists(And(eclose_n1_fm(1, t\#+2),$
 $And(eclose_n2_fm(0, t\#+2), union_fm(1, 0, en\#+2))))$

lemma $ecloseN_fm_type$ [TC] :

$\llbracket en \in nat ; t \in nat \rrbracket \Longrightarrow ecloseN_fm(en, t) \in formula$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $sats_ecloseN_fm$ [simp]:

$\llbracket en \in nat ; t \in nat ; env \in list(A) \rrbracket$
 $\Longrightarrow sats(A, ecloseN_fm(en, t), env) \longleftrightarrow is_ecloseN(\#\#A, nth(t, env), nth(en, env))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $is_ecloseN_iff_sats$ [iff_sats]:

$\llbracket nth(en, env) = ena ; nth(t, env) = ta ; en \in nat ; t \in nat ; env \in list(A) \rrbracket$
 $\Longrightarrow is_ecloseN(\#\#A, ta, ena) \longleftrightarrow sats(A, ecloseN_fm(en, t), env)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition

$frecR :: i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow o$ **where**
 $frecR(x, y) \equiv$
 $(ftype(x) = 1 \wedge ftype(y) = 0$
 $\wedge (name1(x) \in domain(name1(y)) \cup domain(name2(y)) \wedge (name2(x) =$
 $name1(y) \vee name2(x) = name2(y))))$
 $\vee (ftype(x) = 0 \wedge ftype(y) = 1 \wedge name1(x) = name1(y) \wedge name2(x) \in$
 $domain(name2(y)))$

lemma $frecR_ftypeD$:

assumes $frecR(x,y)$
shows $(ftype(x) = 0 \wedge ftype(y) = 1) \vee (ftype(x) = 1 \wedge ftype(y) = 0)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $frecRI1$: $s \in domain(n1) \vee s \in domain(n2) \implies frecR(\langle 1, s, n1, q \rangle, \langle 0, n1, n2, q \rangle)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $frecRI1'$: $s \in domain(n1) \cup domain(n2) \implies frecR(\langle 1, s, n1, q \rangle, \langle 0, n1, n2, q \rangle)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $frecRI2$: $s \in domain(n1) \vee s \in domain(n2) \implies frecR(\langle 1, s, n2, q \rangle, \langle 0, n1, n2, q \rangle)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $frecRI2'$: $s \in domain(n1) \cup domain(n2) \implies frecR(\langle 1, s, n2, q \rangle, \langle 0, n1, n2, q \rangle)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $frecRI3$: $\langle s, r \rangle \in n2 \implies frecR(\langle 0, n1, s, q \rangle, \langle 1, n1, n2, q \rangle)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $frecRI3'$: $s \in domain(n2) \implies frecR(\langle 0, n1, s, q \rangle, \langle 1, n1, n2, q \rangle)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $frecR_iff$:
 $frecR(x,y) \longleftrightarrow$
 $(ftype(x) = 1 \wedge ftype(y) = 0$
 $\wedge (name1(x) \in domain(name1(y)) \cup domain(name2(y)) \wedge (name2(x) =$
 $name1(y) \vee name2(x) = name2(y))))$
 $\vee (ftype(x) = 0 \wedge ftype(y) = 1 \wedge name1(x) = name1(y) \wedge name2(x) \in$
 $domain(name2(y)))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $frecR_D1$:
 $frecR(x,y) \implies ftype(y) = 0 \implies ftype(x) = 1 \wedge$
 $(name1(x) \in domain(name1(y)) \cup domain(name2(y)) \wedge (name2(x) = name1(y)$
 $\vee name2(x) = name2(y)))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $frecR_D2$:
 $frecR(x,y) \implies ftype(y) = 1 \implies ftype(x) = 0 \wedge$
 $ftype(x) = 0 \wedge ftype(y) = 1 \wedge name1(x) = name1(y) \wedge name2(x) \in$
 $domain(name2(y))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $frecR_DI$:

assumes $frecR(\langle a,b,c,d \rangle, \langle ftype(y), name1(y), name2(y), cond_of(y) \rangle)$
shows $frecR(\langle a,b,c,d \rangle, y)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

$\langle ML \rangle$

schematic_goal $sats_frecR_fm_auto$:

assumes
 $i \in nat \ j \in nat \ env \in list(A)$
shows
 $is_frecR(\#\#A, nth(i, env), nth(j, env)) \longleftrightarrow sats(A, ?fr_fm(i, j), env)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

$\langle ML \rangle$

lemma $eq_ftypep_not_frecR$:

assumes $ftype(x) = ftype(y)$
shows $\neg frecR(x, y)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition

$rank_names :: i \Rightarrow i$ **where**
 $rank_names(x) \equiv max(rank(name1(x)), rank(name2(x)))$

lemma $rank_names_types$ [TC]:

shows $Ord(rank_names(x))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition

$mtype_form :: i \Rightarrow i$ **where**
 $mtype_form(x) \equiv if\ rank(name1(x)) < rank(name2(x))\ then\ 0\ else\ 2$

definition

$type_form :: i \Rightarrow i$ **where**
 $type_form(x) \equiv if\ ftype(x) = 0\ then\ 1\ else\ mtype_form(x)$

lemma $type_form_tc$ [TC]:

shows $type_form(x) \in 3$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $frecR_le_rnk_names$:

assumes $frecR(x, y)$
shows $rank_names(x) \leq rank_names(y)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition

$\Gamma :: i \Rightarrow i$ **where**
 $\Gamma(x) = 3 ** rank_names(x) ++ type_form(x)$

lemma Γ_type [TC]:
shows $Ord(\Gamma(x))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma Γ_mono :
assumes $frecR(x,y)$
shows $\Gamma(x) < \Gamma(y)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition
 $frecrel :: i \Rightarrow i$ **where**
 $frecrel(A) \equiv Rrel(frecR,A)$

lemma $frecrelI$:
assumes $x \in A \ y \in A \ frecR(x,y)$
shows $\langle x,y \rangle \in frecrel(A)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $frecrelD$:
assumes $\langle x,y \rangle \in frecrel(A1 \times A2 \times A3 \times A4)$
shows $ftype(x) \in A1 \ ftype(y) \in A1$
 $name1(x) \in A2 \ name1(y) \in A2 \ name2(x) \in A3 \ name2(y) \in A3$
 $cond_of(x) \in A4 \ cond_of(y) \in A4$
 $frecR(x,y)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $wf_frecrel$:
shows $wf(frecrel(A))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $core_induction_aux$:
fixes $A1 \ A2 :: i$
assumes
 $Transset(A1)$
 $\bigwedge \tau \ \vartheta \ p. \ p \in A2 \Longrightarrow \llbracket \bigwedge q \ \sigma. \llbracket q \in A2 ; \sigma \in domain(\vartheta) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow Q(0,\tau,\sigma,q) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow$
 $Q(1,\tau,\vartheta,p)$
 $\bigwedge \tau \ \vartheta \ p. \ p \in A2 \Longrightarrow \llbracket \bigwedge q \ \sigma. \llbracket q \in A2 ; \sigma \in domain(\tau) \cup domain(\vartheta) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow Q(1,\sigma,\tau,q)$
 $\wedge Q(1,\sigma,\vartheta,q) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow Q(0,\tau,\vartheta,p)$
shows $a \in 2 \times A1 \times A1 \times A2 \Longrightarrow Q(ftype(a),name1(a),name2(a),cond_of(a))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $def_frecrel$: $frecrel(A) = \{z \in A \times A. \exists x \ y. z = \langle x, y \rangle \wedge frecR(x,y)\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $frecrel_fst_snd$:

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{frecrel}(A) &= \{z \in A \times A . \\
&\quad \text{ftype}(\text{fst}(z)) = 1 \wedge \\
&\quad \text{ftype}(\text{snd}(z)) = 0 \wedge \text{name1}(\text{fst}(z)) \in \text{domain}(\text{name1}(\text{snd}(z))) \cup \text{domain}(\text{name2}(\text{snd}(z)))\} \\
\wedge \\
&\quad (\text{name2}(\text{fst}(z)) = \text{name1}(\text{snd}(z)) \vee \text{name2}(\text{fst}(z)) = \text{name2}(\text{snd}(z))) \\
&\quad \vee (\text{ftype}(\text{fst}(z)) = 0 \wedge \\
&\quad \text{ftype}(\text{snd}(z)) = 1 \wedge \text{name1}(\text{fst}(z)) = \text{name1}(\text{snd}(z)) \wedge \text{name2}(\text{fst}(z)) \in \\
&\quad \text{domain}(\text{name2}(\text{snd}(z))))\} \\
&\langle \text{proof} \rangle
\end{aligned}$$

end

theory *FrecR_Arities*

imports *Arities FrecR*

begin

lemma *arity_fst_fm* [*arity*] :

$$\llbracket x \in \text{nat} ; t \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \implies \text{arity}(\text{fst_fm}(x,t)) = \text{succ}(x) \cup \text{succ}(t)$$

<proof>

lemma *arity_snd_fm* [*arity*] :

$$\llbracket x \in \text{nat} ; t \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \implies \text{arity}(\text{snd_fm}(x,t)) = \text{succ}(x) \cup \text{succ}(t)$$

<proof>

lemma *arity_snd_snd_fm* [*arity*] :

$$\llbracket x \in \text{nat} ; t \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \implies \text{arity}(\text{snd_snd_fm}(x,t)) = \text{succ}(x) \cup \text{succ}(t)$$

<proof>

lemma *arity_ftype_fm* [*arity*] :

$$\llbracket x \in \text{nat} ; t \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \implies \text{arity}(\text{ftype_fm}(x,t)) = \text{succ}(x) \cup \text{succ}(t)$$

<proof>

lemma *arity_name1_fm* [*arity*] :

$$\llbracket x \in \text{nat} ; t \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \implies \text{arity}(\text{name1_fm}(x,t)) = \text{succ}(x) \cup \text{succ}(t)$$

<proof>

lemma *arity_name2_fm* [*arity*] :

$$\llbracket x \in \text{nat} ; t \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \implies \text{arity}(\text{name2_fm}(x,t)) = \text{succ}(x) \cup \text{succ}(t)$$

<proof>

lemma *arity_cond_of_fm* [*arity*] :

$$\llbracket x \in \text{nat} ; t \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \implies \text{arity}(\text{cond_of_fm}(x,t)) = \text{succ}(x) \cup \text{succ}(t)$$

<proof>

lemma *arity_eclose_n1_fm* [*arity*] :

$$\llbracket x \in \text{nat} ; t \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \implies \text{arity}(\text{eclose_n1_fm}(x,t)) = \text{succ}(x) \cup \text{succ}(t)$$

<proof>

lemma *arity_eclose_n2_fm* [*arity*] :

$$\llbracket x \in \text{nat} ; t \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \implies \text{arity}(\text{eclose_n2_fm}(x,t)) = \text{succ}(x) \cup \text{succ}(t)$$

<proof>


```

lemma arity_ecloseN_fm [arity] :
   $[[x \in \text{nat} ; t \in \text{nat}] \implies \text{arity}(\text{ecloseN\_fm}(x,t)) = \text{succ}(x) \cup \text{succ}(t)$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma arity_freR_fm [arity]:
   $[[a \in \text{nat}; b \in \text{nat}] \implies \text{arity}(\text{freR\_fm}(a,b)) = \text{succ}(a) \cup \text{succ}(b)$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 
end

theory Discipline_Cardinal
  imports
    Discipline_Base
    Discipline_Function
    Least
    FreR
    Arities
    FreR_Arities
begin

declare  $[[\text{syntax\_ambiguity\_warning} = \text{false}]]$ 

 $\langle \text{ML} \rangle$ 

notation is_cardinal_fm ( $\langle \text{cardinal}'(\_) \text{ is } \_ \rangle$ )

abbreviation
  cardinal_r ::  $[i, i \Rightarrow o] \Rightarrow i \ (\langle | \_ | \_ \rangle)$  where
   $|x|^M \equiv \text{cardinal\_rel}(M, x)$ 

abbreviation
  cardinal_r_set ::  $[i, i] \Rightarrow i \ (\langle | \_ | \_ \rangle)$  where
   $|x|^M \equiv \text{cardinal\_rel}(\#\#M, x)$ 

context M_trivial begin
 $\langle \text{ML} \rangle$ 
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 
end

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

 $\langle \text{ML} \rangle$ 

lemma arity_is_surj_fm [arity] :
   $A \in \text{nat} \implies B \in \text{nat} \implies I \in \text{nat} \implies \text{arity}(\text{is\_surj\_fm}(A, B, I)) = \text{succ}(A) \cup$ 
 $\text{succ}(B) \cup \text{succ}(I)$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

 $\langle \text{ML} \rangle$ 

```

lemma *arity_is_inj_fm* [arity]:

$A \in \text{nat} \implies B \in \text{nat} \implies I \in \text{nat} \implies \text{arity}(\text{is_inj_fm}(A, B, I)) = \text{succ}(A) \cup \text{succ}(B) \cup \text{succ}(I)$
<proof>

<ML>

context *M_Perm* **begin**

<ML>

<proof>

end

<ML>

notation *lt_rel_fm* ($\langle \cdot < \cdot \rangle$)

<ML>

lemma *arity_lt_rel_fm*[arity]: $a \in \text{nat} \implies b \in \text{nat} \implies \text{arity}(\text{lt_rel_fm}(a, b)) = \text{succ}(a) \cup \text{succ}(b)$

<proof>

<ML>

notation *is_Card_fm* ($\langle \cdot \text{Card}'(_) \cdot \rangle$)

<ML>

notation *Card_rel* ($\langle \text{Card}'(_) \rangle$)

lemma (**in** *M_Perm*) *is_Card_iff*: $M(A) \implies \text{is_Card}(M, A) \longleftrightarrow \text{Card}^M(A)$

<proof>

abbreviation

Card_r_set :: $[i, i] \Rightarrow o$ ($\langle \text{Card}'(_) \rangle$) **where**
 $\text{Card}^M(i) \equiv \text{Card_rel}(\#\#M, i)$

<ML>

notation *is_InfCard_fm* ($\langle \cdot \text{InfCard}'(_) \cdot \rangle$)

<ML>

notation *InfCard_rel* ($\langle \text{InfCard}'(_) \rangle$)

abbreviation

InfCard_r_set :: $[i, i] \Rightarrow o$ ($\langle \text{InfCard}'(_) \rangle$) **where**
 $\text{InfCard}^M(i) \equiv \text{InfCard_rel}(\#\#M, i)$

<ML>

abbreviation

cadd_r :: $[i, i \Rightarrow o, i] \Rightarrow i$ ($\langle _ \oplus _ \rangle$ [66,1,66] 65) **where**

$A \oplus^M B \equiv \text{cadd_rel}(M, A, B)$

context *M_basic* **begin**

$\langle ML \rangle$

$\langle proof \rangle$

end

$\langle ML \rangle$

$\langle proof \rangle$

$\langle ML \rangle$

context *M_Perm* **begin**

$\langle ML \rangle$

$\langle proof \rangle$

end

$\langle ML \rangle$

abbreviation

$\text{cmult_r} :: [i, i \Rightarrow o, i] \Rightarrow i \ (\langle _ \otimes _ \rangle \ [66, 1, 66] \ 65) \ \mathbf{where}$

$A \otimes^M B \equiv \text{cmult_rel}(M, A, B)$

$\langle ML \rangle$

declare *cartprod_iff_sats* [*iff_sats*]

$\langle ML \rangle$

context *M_Perm* **begin**

$\langle ML \rangle$

$\langle proof \rangle$

$\langle ML \rangle$

$\langle proof \rangle$

end

definition

$\text{Powapply} :: [i, i] \Rightarrow i \ \mathbf{where}$

$\text{Powapply}(f, y) \equiv \text{Pow}(f^i y)$

$\langle ML \rangle$

lemma *subset_iff_sats*[*iff_sats*]:

$\text{nth}(i, \text{env}) = x \Longrightarrow \text{nth}(j, \text{env}) = y \Longrightarrow i \in \text{nat} \Longrightarrow j \in \text{nat} \Longrightarrow$

$env \in list(A) \implies subset(\#\#A, x, y) \longleftrightarrow A, env \models subset_fm(i, j)$
 <proof>

declare *Replace_iff_sats*[*iff_sats*]

<ML>

notation *Powapply_rel* (*Powapply-'*(*_*,*_*)*'*)

context *M_basic*

begin

<ML>

<proof>

<ML>

<proof>

<ML>

<proof>

end

definition

HVfrom :: [*i*,*i*,*i*] \Rightarrow *i* **where**

$HVfrom(A,x,f) \equiv A \cup (\bigcup y \in x. Powapply(f,y))$

<ML>

notation *HVfrom_rel* (*HVfrom-'*(*_*,*_*,*_*)*'*)

locale *M_HVfrom* = *M_eclose* +

assumes

Powapply_replacement:

$M(K) \implies strong_replacement(M, \lambda y z. z = Powapply^M(f,y))$

begin

<ML>

<proof>

<ML>

<proof>

<ML>

<proof>

end

definition

$Vfrom_rel :: [i \Rightarrow o, i, i] \Rightarrow i \langle Vfrom_rel'(_, _) \rangle$ **where**
 $Vfrom^M(A, i) = transrec(i, HVfrom_rel(M, A))$

definition

$is_Vfrom :: [i \Rightarrow o, i, i, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**
 $is_Vfrom(M, A, i, z) \equiv is_transrec(M, is_HVfrom(M, A), i, z)$

locale $M_Vfrom = M_HVfrom +$

assumes

$trepl_HVfrom : \llbracket M(A); M(i) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow transrec_replacement(M, is_HVfrom(M, A), i)$

begin

lemma $Vfrom_rel_iff :$

assumes $M(A) M(i) M(z) Ord(i)$

shows $is_Vfrom(M, A, i, z) \longleftrightarrow z = Vfrom^M(A, i)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

end

end

20 Replacements using Lambdas

theory $Lambda_Replacement$

imports

$ZF_Constructible_Relative$

$ZF_Miscellanea$ — for $SepReplace$

$Discipline_Function$

begin

In this theory we prove several instances of separation and replacement in M_basic . Moreover by assuming a seven instances of separation and ten instances of "lambda" replacements we prove a bunch of other instances.

definition

$lam_replacement :: [i \Rightarrow o, i \Rightarrow i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**

$lam_replacement(M, b) \equiv strong_replacement(M, \lambda x y. y = \langle x, b(x) \rangle)$

lemma $separation_univ :$

shows $separation(M, M)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

context M_basic

begin

lemma *separation_in* :

assumes $M(a)$

shows $\text{separation}(M, \lambda x . x \in a)$

<proof>

lemma *separation_equal* :

shows $\text{separation}(M, \lambda x . x = a)$

<proof>

lemma (**in** *M_basic*) *separation_in_rev*:

assumes $(M)(a)$

shows $\text{separation}(M, \lambda x . a \in x)$

<proof>

lemma *lam_replacement_iff_lam_closed*:

assumes $\forall x[M]. M(b(x))$

shows $\text{lam_replacement}(M, b) \longleftrightarrow (\forall A[M]. M(\lambda x \in A. b(x)))$

<proof>

lemma *lam_replacement_cong*:

assumes $\text{lam_replacement}(M, f) \ \forall x[M]. f(x) = g(x) \ \forall x[M]. M(f(x))$

shows $\text{lam_replacement}(M, g)$

<proof>

lemma *converse_subset* : $\text{converse}(r) \subseteq \{\langle \text{snd}(x), \text{fst}(x) \rangle . x \in r\}$

<proof>

lemma *converse_eq_aux* :

assumes $\langle 0, 0 \rangle \in r$

shows $\text{converse}(r) = \{\langle \text{snd}(x), \text{fst}(x) \rangle . x \in r\}$

<proof>

lemma *converse_eq_aux'* :

assumes $\langle 0, 0 \rangle \notin r$

shows $\text{converse}(r) = \{\langle \text{snd}(x), \text{fst}(x) \rangle . x \in r\} - \{\langle 0, 0 \rangle\}$

<proof>

lemma *diff_un* : $b \subseteq a \implies (a - b) \cup b = a$

<proof>

lemma *converse_eq*: $\text{converse}(r) = (\{\langle \text{snd}(x), \text{fst}(x) \rangle . x \in r\} - \{\langle 0, 0 \rangle\}) \cup (r \cap \{\langle 0, 0 \rangle\})$

<proof>

lemma *range_subset* : $\text{range}(r) \subseteq \{\text{snd}(x) . x \in r\}$

<proof>

lemma *lam_replacement_imp_strong_replacement_aux*:

assumes *lam_replacement*(M, b) $\forall x[M]. M(b(x))$

shows *strong_replacement*($M, \lambda x y. y = b(x)$)

<proof>

lemma *lam_replacement_imp_RepFun_Lam*:

assumes *lam_replacement*(M, f) $M(A)$

shows $M(\{y . x \in A, M(y) \wedge y = \langle x, f(x) \rangle\})$

<proof>

lemma *lam_closed_imp_closed*:

assumes $\forall A[M]. M(\lambda x \in A. f(x))$

shows $\forall x[M]. M(f(x))$

<proof>

lemma *lam_replacement_if*:

assumes *lam_replacement*(M, f) *lam_replacement*(M, g) *separation*(M, b)

$\forall x[M]. M(f(x)) \forall x[M]. M(g(x))$

shows *lam_replacement*($M, \lambda x. \text{if } b(x) \text{ then } f(x) \text{ else } g(x)$)

<proof>

lemma *lam_replacement_constant*: $M(b) \implies \text{lam_replacement}(M, \lambda _. b)$

<proof>

20.1 Replacement instances obtained through Powerset

The next few lemmas provide bounds for certain constructions.

lemma *not_functional_Replace_0*:

assumes $\neg(\forall y y'. P(y) \wedge P(y') \longrightarrow y=y')$

shows $\{y . x \in A, P(y)\} = 0$

<proof>

lemma *Replace_in_Pow_rel*:

assumes $\bigwedge x b. x \in A \implies P(x, b) \implies b \in U \forall x \in A. \forall y y'. P(x, y) \wedge P(x, y') \longrightarrow y=y'$

separation($M, \lambda y. \exists x[M]. x \in A \wedge P(x, y)$)

$M(U) M(A)$

shows $\{y . x \in A, P(x, y)\} \in \text{Pow}^M(U)$

<proof>

lemma *Replace_sing_0_in_Pow_rel*:

assumes $\bigwedge b. P(b) \implies b \in U$

separation($M, \lambda y. P(y)$) $M(U)$

shows $\{y . x \in \{0\}, P(y)\} \in \text{Pow}^M(U)$

<proof>

lemma *The_in_Pow_rel_Union*:

assumes $\bigwedge b. P(b) \implies b \in U$ *separation*($M, \lambda y. P(y)$) $M(U)$

shows $(\text{THE } i. P(i)) \in \text{Pow}^M(\bigcup U)$

<proof>

lemma *separation_least*: $\text{separation}(M, \lambda y. \text{Ord}(y) \wedge P(y) \wedge (\forall j. j < y \longrightarrow \neg P(j)))$
<proof>

lemma *Least_in_Pow_rel_Union*:
assumes $\bigwedge b. P(b) \implies b \in U$
 $M(U)$
shows $(\mu i. P(i)) \in \text{Pow}^M(\bigcup U)$
<proof>

lemma *bounded_lam_replacement*:
fixes U
assumes $\forall X[M]. \forall x \in X. f(x) \in U(X)$
and *separation_f*: $\forall A[M]. \text{separation}(M, \lambda y. \exists x[M]. x \in A \wedge y = \langle x, f(x) \rangle)$
and *U_closed* [*intro, simp*]: $\bigwedge X. M(X) \implies M(U(X))$
shows *lam_replacement*(M, f)
<proof>

lemma *lam_replacement_domain'*:
assumes $\forall A[M]. \text{separation}(M, \lambda y. \exists x \in A. y = \langle x, \text{domain}(x) \rangle)$
shows *lam_replacement*(M, domain)
<proof>

lemma *lam_replacement_fst'*:
assumes $\forall A[M]. \text{separation}(M, \lambda y. \exists x \in A. y = \langle x, \text{fst}(x) \rangle)$
shows *lam_replacement*(M, fst)
<proof>

lemma *lam_replacement_restrict*:
assumes $\forall A[M]. \text{separation}(M, \lambda y. \exists x \in A. y = \langle x, \text{restrict}(x, B) \rangle)$ $M(B)$
shows *lam_replacement*($M, \lambda r. \text{restrict}(r, B)$)
<proof>

end

locale *M_replacement* = *M_basic* +
assumes
 lam_replacement_domain: *lam_replacement*(M, domain)
and
 lam_replacement_vimage: *lam_replacement*($M, \lambda p. \text{fst}(p) - \text{snd}(p)$)
and
 lam_replacement_fst: *lam_replacement*(M, fst)
and
 lam_replacement_snd: *lam_replacement*(M, snd)
and
 lam_replacement_Union: *lam_replacement*(M, Union)
and
 id_separation: *separation*($M, \lambda z. \exists x[M]. z = \langle x, x \rangle$)


```

and
  middle_separation: separation(M,  $\lambda x. \text{snd}(\text{fst}(x)) = \text{fst}(\text{snd}(x))$ )
and
  middle_del_replacement: strong_replacement(M,  $\lambda x y. y = \langle \text{fst}(\text{fst}(x)), \text{snd}(\text{snd}(x)) \rangle$ )
and
  product_separation: separation(M,  $\lambda x. \text{fst}(\text{fst}(x)) = \text{fst}(\text{snd}(x))$ )
and
  product_replacement:
    strong_replacement(M,  $\lambda x y. y = \langle \text{fst}(\text{fst}(x)), \langle \text{snd}(\text{fst}(x)), \text{snd}(\text{snd}(x)) \rangle \rangle$ )
and
  lam_replacement_Upair: lam_replacement(M,  $\lambda p. \text{Upair}(\text{fst}(p), \text{snd}(p))$ )
and
  lam_replacement_Diff: lam_replacement(M,  $\lambda p. \text{fst}(p) - \text{snd}(p)$ )
and
  lam_replacement_Image: lam_replacement(M,  $\lambda p. \text{fst}(p) \text{ “ } \text{snd}(p)$ )
and
  separation_fst_equal :  $M(a) \implies \text{separation}(M, \lambda x. \text{fst}(x) = a)$ 
and
  separation_equal_fst2 :  $M(a) \implies \text{separation}(M, \lambda x. \text{fst}(\text{fst}(x)) = a)$ 
and
  separation_equal_apply:  $M(f) \implies M(a) \implies \text{separation}(M, \lambda x. \text{fst } x = a)$ 
and
  separation_restrict:  $M(B) \implies \forall A[M]. \text{separation}(M, \lambda y. \exists x \in A. y = \langle x, \text{restrict}(x, B) \rangle)$ 
begin

```

lemmas *lam_replacement_restrict'* = *lam_replacement_restrict*[OF *separation_restrict*]

lemma *lam_replacement_imp_strong_replacement*:

assumes *lam_replacement*(M, f)
shows *strong_replacement*(M, $\lambda x y. y = f(x)$)

<proof>

lemma *Collect_middle*: $\{p \in (\lambda x \in A. f(x)) \times (\lambda x \in \{f(x). x \in A\}. g(x)). \text{snd}(\text{fst}(p)) = \text{fst}(\text{snd}(p))\}$
 = $\{ \langle \langle x, f(x) \rangle, \langle f(x), g(f(x)) \rangle \rangle . x \in A \}$

<proof>

lemma *RepFun_middle_del*: $\{ \langle \text{fst}(\text{fst}(p)), \text{snd}(\text{snd}(p)) \rangle . p \in \{ \langle \langle x, f(x) \rangle, \langle f(x), g(f(x)) \rangle \rangle . x \in A \} \}$

= $\{ \langle x, g(f(x)) \rangle . x \in A \}$

<proof>

lemma *lam_replacement_imp_RepFun*:

assumes *lam_replacement*(M, f) *M*(A)
shows *M*($\{y . x \in A, M(y) \wedge y = f(x)\}$)

<proof>

lemma *lam_replacement_product*:

assumes *lam_replacement*(M, f) *lam_replacement*(M, g)

shows $\text{lam_replacement}(M, \lambda x. \langle f(x), g(x) \rangle)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{lam_replacement_hcomp}$:
assumes $\text{lam_replacement}(M, f)$ $\text{lam_replacement}(M, g) \forall x[M]. M(f(x))$
shows $\text{lam_replacement}(M, \lambda x. g(f(x)))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{lam_replacement_Collect}$:
assumes $M(A) \forall x[M]. \text{separation}(M, F(x))$
 $\text{separation}(M, \lambda p. \forall x \in A. x \in \text{snd}(p) \longleftrightarrow F(\text{fst}(p), x))$
shows $\text{lam_replacement}(M, \lambda x. \{y \in A. F(x, y)\})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{lam_replacement_hcomp2}$:
assumes $\text{lam_replacement}(M, f)$ $\text{lam_replacement}(M, g)$
 $\forall x[M]. M(f(x)) \forall x[M]. M(g(x))$
 $\text{lam_replacement}(M, \lambda p. h(\text{fst}(p), \text{snd}(p)))$
 $\forall x[M]. \forall y[M]. M(h(x, y))$
shows $\text{lam_replacement}(M, \lambda x. h(f(x), g(x)))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{strong_replacement_separation_aux}$:
assumes $\text{strong_replacement}(M, \lambda x y. y=f(x))$ $\text{separation}(M, P)$
shows $\text{strong_replacement}(M, \lambda x y. P(x) \wedge y=f(x))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{lam_replacement_separation}$:
assumes $\text{lam_replacement}(M, f)$ $\text{separation}(M, P)$
shows $\text{strong_replacement}(M, \lambda x y. P(x) \wedge y=\langle x, f(x) \rangle)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemmas $\text{strong_replacement_separation} =$
 $\text{strong_replacement_separation_aux}[\text{OF lam_replacement_imp_strong_replacement}]$

lemma $\text{lam_replacement_identity}$: $\text{lam_replacement}(M, \lambda x. x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{lam_replacement_Un}$: $\text{lam_replacement}(M, \lambda p. \text{fst}(p) \cup \text{snd}(p))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{lam_replacement_cons}$: $\text{lam_replacement}(M, \lambda p. \text{cons}(\text{fst}(p), \text{snd}(p)))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{lam_replacement_sing}$: $\text{lam_replacement}(M, \lambda x. \{x\})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemmas $\text{tag_replacement} = \text{lam_replacement_constant}[\text{unfolded lam_replacement_def}]$

lemma *lam_replacement_id2*: $\text{lam_replacement}(M, \lambda x. \langle x, x \rangle)$
<proof>

lemmas *id_replacement* = *lam_replacement_id2*[*unfolded lam_replacement_def*]

lemma *lam_replacement_apply2*: $\text{lam_replacement}(M, \lambda p. \text{fst}(p) \text{ ' } \text{snd}(p))$
<proof>

definition *map_snd* **where**
 $\text{map_snd}(X) = \{\text{snd}(z) \mid z \in X\}$

lemma *map_sndE*: $y \in \text{map_snd}(X) \implies \exists p \in X. y = \text{snd}(p)$
<proof>

lemma *map_sndI* : $\exists p \in X. y = \text{snd}(p) \implies y \in \text{map_snd}(X)$
<proof>

lemma *map_snd_closed*: $M(x) \implies M(\text{map_snd}(x))$
<proof>

lemma *lam_replacement_imp_lam_replacement_RepFun*:

assumes $\text{lam_replacement}(M, f) \forall x[M]. M(f(x))$
separation($M, \lambda x. ((\forall y \in \text{snd}(x). \text{fst}(y) \in \text{fst}(x)) \wedge (\forall y \in \text{fst}(x). \exists u \in \text{snd}(x). y = \text{fst}(u)))$)

and
 $\text{lam_replacement_RepFun_snd}$: $\text{lam_replacement}(M, \text{map_snd})$
shows $\text{lam_replacement}(M, \lambda x. \{f(y) \mid y \in x\})$
<proof>

lemma *lam_replacement_apply*: $M(S) \implies \text{lam_replacement}(M, \lambda x. S \text{ ' } x)$
<proof>

lemma *apply_replacement*: $M(S) \implies \text{strong_replacement}(M, \lambda x y. y = S \text{ ' } x)$
<proof>

lemma *lam_replacement_id_const*: $M(b) \implies \text{lam_replacement}(M, \lambda x. \langle x, b \rangle)$
<proof>

lemmas *postpend_replacement* = *lam_replacement_id_const*[*unfolded lam_replacement_def*]

lemma *lam_replacement_const_id*: $M(b) \implies \text{lam_replacement}(M, \lambda z. \langle b, z \rangle)$
<proof>

lemmas *prepend_replacement* = *lam_replacement_const_id*[*unfolded lam_replacement_def*]

lemma *lam_replacement_apply_const_id*: $M(f) \implies M(z) \implies$
 $\text{lam_replacement}(M, \lambda x. f \text{ ' } \langle z, x \rangle)$

<proof>

lemmas *apply_replacement2 = lam_replacement_apply_const_id*[unfolded *lam_replacement_def*]

lemma *lam_replacement_Inl*: *lam_replacement*(*M*, *Inl*)

<proof>

lemma *lam_replacement_Inr*: *lam_replacement*(*M*, *Inr*)

<proof>

lemmas *Inl_replacement1 = lam_replacement_Inl*[unfolded *lam_replacement_def*]

lemma *lam_replacement_Diff'*: $M(X) \implies \text{lam_replacement}(M, \lambda x. x - X)$

<proof>

lemmas *Pair_diff_replacement = lam_replacement_Diff'*[unfolded *lam_replacement_def*]

lemma *diff_Pair_replacement*: $M(p) \implies \text{strong_replacement}(M, \lambda x y. y = \langle x, x - \{p\} \rangle)$

<proof>

lemma *lam_replacement_swap*: *lam_replacement*(*M*, $\lambda x. \langle \text{snd}(x), \text{fst}(x) \rangle$)

<proof>

lemma *swap_replacement*: *strong_replacement*(*M*, $\lambda x y. y = \langle x, (\lambda \langle x, y \rangle. \langle y, x \rangle)(x) \rangle$)

<proof>

lemma *lam_replacement_Un_const*: $M(b) \implies \text{lam_replacement}(M, \lambda x. x \cup b)$

<proof>

lemmas *tag_union_replacement = lam_replacement_Un_const*[unfolded *lam_replacement_def*]

lemma *lam_replacement_csquare*: *lam_replacement*(*M*, $\lambda p. \langle \text{fst}(p) \cup \text{snd}(p), \text{fst}(p), \text{snd}(p) \rangle$)

<proof>

lemma *csquare_lam_replacement*: *strong_replacement*(*M*, $\lambda x y. y = \langle x, (\lambda \langle x, y \rangle. \langle x \cup y, x, y \rangle)(x) \rangle$)

<proof>

lemma *lam_replacement_assoc*: *lam_replacement*(*M*, $\lambda x. \langle \text{fst}(\text{fst}(x)), \text{snd}(\text{fst}(x)), \text{snd}(x) \rangle$)

<proof>

lemma *assoc_replacement*: *strong_replacement*(*M*, $\lambda x y. y = \langle x, (\lambda \langle \langle x, y \rangle, z \rangle. \langle x, y, z \rangle)(x) \rangle$)

<proof>

lemma *lam_replacement_prod_fun*: $M(f) \implies M(g) \implies \text{lam_replacement}(M, \lambda x. \langle f \text{ ' } \text{fst}(x), g \text{ ' } \text{snd}(x) \rangle)$

<proof>

lemma *prod_fun_replacement*: $M(f) \implies M(g) \implies$
strong_replacement($M, \lambda x y. y = \langle x, (\lambda \langle w, y \rangle. \langle f \text{ ` } w, g \text{ ` } y) \rangle(x))$)
<proof>

lemma *lam_replacement_vimage_sing*: *lam_replacement*($M, \lambda p. \text{fst}(p) \text{ -'' } \{\text{snd}(p)\}$)
<proof>

lemma *lam_replacement_vimage_sing_fun*: $M(f) \implies \text{lam_replacement}(M, \lambda x.$
 $f \text{ -'' } \{x\})$
<proof>

lemma *converse_apply_projs*: $\forall x[M]. \bigcup (\text{fst}(x) \text{ -'' } \{\text{snd}(x)\}) = \text{converse}(\text{fst}(x))$
 $\text{ ` } (\text{snd}(x))$
<proof>

lemma *lam_replacement_converse_app*: *lam_replacement*($M, \lambda p. \text{converse}(\text{fst}(p))$)
 $\text{ ` } \text{snd}(p)$
<proof>

lemmas *cardinal_lib_assms4* = *lam_replacement_vimage_sing_fun*[*unfolded lam_replacement_def*]

lemma *lam_replacement_sing_const_id*:
 $M(x) \implies \text{lam_replacement}(M, \lambda y. \{\langle x, y \rangle\})$
<proof>

lemma *tag_singleton_closed*: $M(x) \implies M(z) \implies M(\{\{\langle z, y \rangle\} . y \in x\})$
<proof>

lemma *case_closed* :
assumes $\forall x[M]. M(f(x)) \forall x[M]. M(g(x))$
shows $\forall x[M]. M(\text{case}(f,g,x))$
<proof>

lemma *lam_replacement_case* :
assumes *lam_replacement*(M, f) *lam_replacement*(M, g)
 $\forall x[M]. M(f(x)) \forall x[M]. M(g(x))$
shows *lam_replacement*($M, \lambda x. \text{case}(f,g,x)$)
<proof>

lemma *Pi_replacement1*: $M(x) \implies M(y) \implies \text{strong_replacement}(M, \lambda ya z. ya$
 $\in y \wedge z = \{\langle x, ya \rangle\})$
<proof>

lemma *surj_imp_inj_replacement1*:
 $M(f) \implies M(x) \implies \text{strong_replacement}(M, \lambda y z. y \in f \text{ -'' } \{x\} \wedge z = \{\langle x, y \rangle\})$
<proof>

lemmas *domain_replacement* = *lam_replacement_domain*[*unfolded_lam_replacement_def*]

lemma *domain_replacement_simp*: *strong_replacement*(*M*, $\lambda x y. y = \text{domain}(x)$)
(*proof*)

lemma *un_Pair_replacement*: $M(p) \implies \text{strong_replacement}(M, \lambda x y. y = x \cup \{p\})$
(*proof*)

lemma *restrict_strong_replacement*: $M(A) \implies \text{strong_replacement}(M, \lambda x y. y = \text{restrict}(x, A))$
(*proof*)

lemma *diff_replacement*: $M(X) \implies \text{strong_replacement}(M, \lambda x y. y = x - X)$
(*proof*)

lemma *lam_replacement_succ*:
lam_replacement(*M*, $\lambda z. \text{succ}(z)$)
(*proof*)

lemma *lam_replacement_hcomp_Least*:
assumes *lam_replacement*(*M*, *g*) *lam_replacement*(*M*, $\lambda x. \mu i. x \in F(i, x)$)
 $\forall x[M]. M(g(x)) \wedge x i. M(x) \implies i \in F(i, x) \implies M(i)$
shows *lam_replacement*(*M*, $\lambda x. \mu i. g(x) \in F(i, g(x))$)
(*proof*)

end

locale *M_replacement_extra* = *M_replacement* +
assumes
 lam_replacement_minimum: *lam_replacement*(*M*, $\lambda p. \text{minimum}(\text{fst}(p), \text{snd}(p))$)
and
 lam_replacement_RepFun_cons: *lam_replacement*(*M*, $\lambda p. \text{RepFun}(\text{fst}(p), \lambda x. \{(\text{snd}(p), x \})$))

— This one is too particular: It is for *Sigfun*. I would like greater modularity here.

begin

lemma *lam_replacement_Sigfun*:
assumes *lam_replacement*(*M*, *f*) $\forall y[M]. M(f(y))$
shows *lam_replacement*(*M*, $\lambda x. \text{Sigfun}(x, f)$)
(*proof*)

20.2 Particular instances

lemma *surj_imp_inj_replacement2*:
 $M(f) \implies \text{strong_replacement}(M, \lambda x z. z = \text{Sigfun}(x, \lambda y. f -\{y\}))$
(*proof*)

lemma *lam_replacement_minimum_vimage*:
 $M(f) \implies M(r) \implies \text{lam_replacement}(M, \lambda x. \text{minimum}(r, f -\{x\}))$

<proof>

lemmas *surj_imp_inj_replacement4 = lam_replacement_minimum_vimage[unfolded lam_replacement_def]*

lemma *lam_replacement_Pi*: $M(y) \implies \text{lam_replacement}(M, \lambda x. \bigcup xa \in y. \{\langle x, xa \rangle\})$
<proof>

lemma *Pi_replacement2*: $M(y) \implies \text{strong_replacement}(M, \lambda x z. z = (\bigcup xa \in y. \{\langle x, xa \rangle\}))$
<proof>

lemma *if_then_Inj_replacement*:
shows $M(A) \implies \text{strong_replacement}(M, \lambda x y. y = \langle x, \text{if } x \in A \text{ then } \text{Inl}(x) \text{ else } \text{Inr}(x) \rangle)$
<proof>

lemma *lam_if_then_replacement*:
 $M(b) \implies$
 $M(a) \implies M(f) \implies \text{strong_replacement}(M, \lambda y ya. ya = \langle y, \text{if } y = a \text{ then } b \text{ else } f \text{ ` } y \rangle)$
<proof>

lemma *if_then_replacement*:
 $M(A) \implies M(f) \implies M(g) \implies \text{strong_replacement}(M, \lambda x y. y = \langle x, \text{if } x \in A \text{ then } f \text{ ` } x \text{ else } g \text{ ` } x \rangle)$
<proof>

lemma *ifx_replacement*:
 $M(f) \implies$
 $M(b) \implies \text{strong_replacement}(M, \lambda x y. y = \langle x, \text{if } x \in \text{range}(f) \text{ then } \text{converse}(f) \text{ ` } x \text{ else } b \rangle)$
<proof>

lemma *if_then_range_replacement2*:
 $M(A) \implies M(C) \implies \text{strong_replacement}(M, \lambda x y. y = \langle x, \text{if } x = \text{Inl}(A) \text{ then } C \text{ else } x \rangle)$
<proof>

lemma *if_then_range_replacement*:
 $M(u) \implies$
 $M(f) \implies$
 $\text{strong_replacement}$
 $(M,$
 $\lambda z y. y = \langle z, \text{if } z = u \text{ then } f \text{ ` } 0 \text{ else if } z \in \text{range}(f) \text{ then } f \text{ ` } \text{succ}(\text{converse}(f) \text{ ` } z) \text{ else } z \rangle)$
<proof>

lemma *Inl_replacement2*:

$M(A) \implies$
 $strong_replacement(M, \lambda x y. y = \langle x, if\ fst(x) = A\ then\ Inl(snd(x))\ else\ Inr(x) \rangle)$
<proof>

lemma *case_replacement1*:

$strong_replacement(M, \lambda z y. y = \langle z, case(Inr, Inl, z) \rangle)$
<proof>

lemma *case_replacement2*:

$strong_replacement(M, \lambda z y. y = \langle z, case(case(Inl, \lambda y. Inr(Inl(y))), \lambda y. Inr(Inr(y)), z) \rangle)$
<proof>

lemma *case_replacement4*:

$M(f) \implies M(g) \implies strong_replacement(M, \lambda z y. y = \langle z, case(\lambda w. Inl(f\ ' w), \lambda y. Inr(g\ ' y), z) \rangle)$
<proof>

lemma *case_replacement5*:

$strong_replacement(M, \lambda x y. y = \langle x, (\lambda \langle x, z \rangle. case(\lambda y. Inl(\langle y, z \rangle), \lambda y. Inr(\langle y, z \rangle, x))(x)) \rangle)$
<proof>

end

— To be used in the relativized treatment of Cohen posets

definition

— "domain collect F"

$dC_F :: i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow i$ **where**
 $dC_F(A, d) \equiv \{ p \in A. domain(p) = d \}$

definition

— "domain restrict SepReplace Y"

$drSR_Y :: i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow i$ **where**
 $drSR_Y(B, D, A, x) \equiv \{ domain(r) .. r \in A, restrict(r, B) = x \wedge domain(r) \in D \}$

lemma *drSR_Y_equality*: $drSR_Y(B, D, A, x) = \{ dr \in D . (\exists r \in A . restrict(r, B) = x \wedge dr = domain(r)) \}$
<proof>

context *M_replacement_extra*

begin

lemma *lam_replacement_drSR_Y*:

assumes

$\bigwedge A B. M(A) \implies M(B) \implies \forall x[M]. separation(M, \lambda dr. \exists r \in A . restrict(r, B) = x \wedge dr = domain(r))$
 $\bigwedge A B D. M(A) \implies M(B) \implies M(D) \implies$

$separation(M, \lambda p. \forall x \in D. x \in snd(p) \longleftrightarrow (\exists r \in A. restrict(r, B) = fst(p) \wedge x \in domain(r)))$
 $M(B) M(D) M(A)$
shows $lam_replacement(M, drSR_Y(B,D,A))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $lam_if_then_apply_replacement: M(f) \implies M(v) \implies M(u) \implies$
 $lam_replacement(M, \lambda x. if\ f\ 'x = v\ then\ f\ 'u\ else\ f\ 'x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $lam_if_then_apply_replacement2: M(f) \implies M(m) \implies M(y) \implies$
 $lam_replacement(M, \lambda z. if\ f\ 'z = m\ then\ y\ else\ f\ 'z)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $lam_if_then_replacement2: M(A) \implies M(f) \implies$
 $lam_replacement(M, \lambda x. if\ x \in A\ then\ f\ 'x\ else\ x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $lam_if_then_replacement_apply: M(G) \implies lam_replacement(M, \lambda x. if$
 $M(x)\ then\ G\ 'x\ else\ 0)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $lam_replacement_dC_F:$
assumes $M(A)$
 $\wedge d. M(d) \implies separation(M, \lambda x. domain(x) = d)$
 $\wedge A. M(A) \implies separation(M, \lambda p. \forall x \in A. x \in snd(p) \longleftrightarrow domain(x) = fst(p))$
shows $lam_replacement(M, dC_F(A))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $lam_replacement_min: M(f) \implies M(r) \implies lam_replacement(M, \lambda x.$
 $minimum(r, f\ 'x))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $lam_replacement_Collect_ball_Pair:$
assumes $separation(M, \lambda p. \forall x \in G. x \in snd(p) \longleftrightarrow (\forall s \in fst(p). \langle s, x \rangle \in Q))$
 $\wedge x. M(x) \implies separation(M, \lambda y. \forall s \in x. \langle s, y \rangle \in Q) M(G)$
shows $lam_replacement(M, \lambda x. \{a \in G . \forall s \in x. \langle s, a \rangle \in Q\})$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $surj_imp_inj_replacement3:$
 $(\wedge x. M(x) \implies separation(M, \lambda y. \forall s \in x. \langle s, y \rangle \in Q)) \implies M(G) \implies M(Q) \implies$
 $M(x) \implies$
 $strong_replacement(M, \lambda y\ z. y \in \{a \in G . \forall s \in x. \langle s, a \rangle \in Q\} \wedge z = \{\langle x, y \rangle\})$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas $replacements = Pair_diff_replacement\ id_replacement\ tag_replacement$
 $postpend_replacement\ prepend_replacement$
 $Inl_replacement1\ diff_Pair_replacement$
 $swap_replacement\ tag_union_replacement\ csquare_lam_replacement$

```

assoc_replacement prod_fun_replacement
cardinal_lib_assms4 domain_replacement
apply_replacement
un_Pair_replacement restrict_strong_replacement diff_replacement
if_then_Inj_replacement lam_if_then_replacement if_then_replacement
ifx_replacement if_then_range_replacement2 if_then_range_replacement
Inl_replacement2
case_replacement1 case_replacement2 case_replacement4 case_replacement5

end

end

```

21 Relative, Choice-less Cardinal Numbers

theory *Cardinal_Relative*

imports

ZF_Miscellanea
Discipline_Cardinal
Lambda_Replacement

begin

hide_const (open) *L*

definition

Finite_rel :: $[i \Rightarrow o, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**

$Finite_rel(M, A) \equiv \exists om[M]. \exists n[M]. \omega(M, om) \wedge n \in om \wedge eqpoll_rel(M, A, n)$

definition

banach_functor :: $[i, i, i, i, i] \Rightarrow i$ **where**

$banach_functor(X, Y, f, g, W) \equiv X - g''(Y - f''W)$

definition

is_banach_functor :: $[i \Rightarrow o, i, i, i, i, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**

$is_banach_functor(M, X, Y, f, g, W, b) \equiv$

$\exists fW[M]. \exists YfW[M]. \exists gYfW[M]. image(M, f, W, fW) \wedge setdiff(M, Y, fW, YfW)$

\wedge

$image(M, g, YfW, gYfW) \wedge setdiff(M, X, gYfW, b)$

lemma (in *M_basic*) *banach_functor_abs* :

assumes $M(X) M(Y) M(f) M(g)$

shows $relation1(M, is_banach_functor(M, X, Y, f, g), banach_functor(X, Y, f, g))$

<proof>

lemma (in *M_basic*) *banach_functor_closed*:

assumes $M(X) M(Y) M(f) M(g)$

shows $\forall W[M]. M(banach_functor(X, Y, f, g, W))$

<proof>

locale $M_cardinals = M_ordertype + M_tranci + M_Perm + M_replacement_extra$
 +
assumes
 $rvimage_separation: M(f) \implies M(r) \implies$
 $separation(M, \lambda z. \exists x y. z = \langle x, y \rangle \wedge \langle f' x, f' y \rangle \in r)$
and
 $radd_separation: M(R) \implies M(S) \implies$
 $separation(M, \lambda z.$
 $(\exists x y. z = \langle Inl(x), Inr(y) \rangle) \vee$
 $(\exists x' x. z = \langle Inl(x'), Inl(x) \rangle \wedge \langle x', x \rangle \in R) \vee$
 $(\exists y' y. z = \langle Inr(y'), Inr(y) \rangle \wedge \langle y', y \rangle \in S))$
and
 $rmult_separation: M(b) \implies M(d) \implies separation(M,$
 $\lambda z. \exists x' y' x y. z = \langle \langle x', y' \rangle, x, y \rangle \wedge (\langle x', x \rangle \in b \vee x' = x \wedge \langle y', y \rangle \in d))$
and
 $banach_repl_iter: M(X) \implies M(Y) \implies M(f) \implies M(g) \implies$
 $strong_replacement(M, \lambda x y. x \in nat \wedge y = banach_functor(X, Y, f,$
 $g) \hat{x} (0))$
begin

lemma $radd_closed[intro,simp]: M(a) \implies M(b) \implies M(c) \implies M(d) \implies M(radd(a,b,c,d))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $rmult_closed[intro,simp]: M(a) \implies M(b) \implies M(c) \implies M(d) \implies M(rmult(a,b,c,d))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

lemma (in $M_cardinals$) $is_cardinal_iff_Least:$

assumes $M(A) M(\kappa)$

shows $is_cardinal(M,A,\kappa) \longleftrightarrow \kappa = (\mu i. M(i) \wedge i \approx^M A)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

21.1 The Schroeder-Bernstein Theorem

See Davey and Priestly, page 106

context $M_cardinals$

begin

lemma $bnf_mono_banach_functor: bnf_mono(X, banach_functor(X,Y,f,g))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $inj_Inter:$

assumes $g \in inj(Y,X) A \neq 0 \forall a \in A. a \subseteq Y$

shows $g'(\bigcap A) = (\bigcap a \in A. g'a)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *contin_banach_functor*:

assumes $g \in \text{inj}(Y, X)$

shows $\text{contin}(\text{banach_functor}(X, Y, f, g))$

<proof>

lemma *lfp_banach_functor*:

assumes $g \in \text{inj}(Y, X)$

shows $\text{lfp}(X, \text{banach_functor}(X, Y, f, g)) =$

$(\bigcup_{n \in \text{nat.}} \text{banach_functor}(X, Y, f, g)^{\wedge n} (0))$

<proof>

lemma *lfp_banach_functor_closed*:

assumes $M(g) \ M(X) \ M(Y) \ M(f) \ g \in \text{inj}(Y, X)$

shows $M(\text{lfp}(X, \text{banach_functor}(X, Y, f, g)))$

<proof>

lemma *banach_decomposition_rel*:

$\llbracket M(f); M(g); M(X); M(Y); f \in X \rightarrow Y; g \in \text{inj}(Y, X) \rrbracket \implies$

$\exists XA[M]. \exists XB[M]. \exists YA[M]. \exists YB[M].$

$(XA \cap XB = 0) \ \& \ (XA \cup XB = X) \ \&$

$(YA \cap YB = 0) \ \& \ (YA \cup YB = Y) \ \&$

$f''XA = YA \ \& \ g''YB = XB$

<proof>

lemma *schroeder_bernstein_closed*:

$\llbracket M(f); M(g); M(X); M(Y); f \in \text{inj}(X, Y); g \in \text{inj}(Y, X) \rrbracket \implies \exists h[M]. h \in$

$\text{bij}(X, Y)$

<proof>

lemma *mem_Pow_rel*: $M(r) \implies a \in \text{Pow_rel}(M, r) \implies a \in \text{Pow}(r) \wedge M(a)$

<proof>

lemma *mem_bij_abs[simp]*: $\llbracket M(f); M(A); M(B) \rrbracket \implies f \in \text{bij}^M(A, B) \longleftrightarrow f \in \text{bij}(A, B)$

<proof>

lemma *mem_inj_abs[simp]*: $\llbracket M(f); M(A); M(B) \rrbracket \implies f \in \text{inj}^M(A, B) \longleftrightarrow f \in \text{inj}(A, B)$

<proof>

lemma *mem_surj_abs*: $\llbracket M(f); M(A); M(B) \rrbracket \implies f \in \text{surj}^M(A, B) \longleftrightarrow f \in \text{surj}(A, B)$

<proof>

lemma *bij_imp_eqpoll_rel*:

assumes $f \in \text{bij}(A, B) \ M(f) \ M(A) \ M(B)$

shows $A \approx^M B$

<proof>

lemma *id_closed*: $M(A) \implies M(\text{id}(A))$
<proof>

lemma *eqpoll_rel_refl*: $M(A) \implies A \approx^M A$
<proof>

lemma *eqpoll_rel_sym*: $X \approx^M Y \implies M(X) \implies M(Y) \implies Y \approx^M X$
<proof>

lemma *eqpoll_rel_trans* [*trans*]:
[[$X \approx^M Y$; $Y \approx^M Z$; $M(X)$; $M(Y)$; $M(Z)$]] $\implies X \approx^M Z$
<proof>

lemma *subset_imp_lepoll_rel*: $X \subseteq Y \implies M(X) \implies M(Y) \implies X \lesssim^M Y$
<proof>

lemmas *lepoll_rel_refl = subset_refl* [*THEN subset_imp_lepoll_rel, simp*]

lemmas *le_imp_lepoll_rel = le_imp_subset* [*THEN subset_imp_lepoll_rel*]

lemma *eqpoll_rel_imp_lepoll_rel*: $X \approx^M Y \implies M(X) \implies M(Y) \implies X \lesssim^M Y$
<proof>

lemma *lepoll_rel_trans* [*trans*]:
assumes
 $X \lesssim^M Y$ $Y \lesssim^M Z$ $M(X)$ $M(Y)$ $M(Z)$
shows
 $X \lesssim^M Z$
<proof>

lemma *eq_lepoll_rel_trans* [*trans*]:
assumes
 $X \approx^M Y$ $Y \lesssim^M Z$ $M(X)$ $M(Y)$ $M(Z)$
shows
 $X \lesssim^M Z$
<proof>

lemma *lepoll_rel_eq_trans* [*trans*]:
assumes $X \lesssim^M Y$ $Y \approx^M Z$ $M(X)$ $M(Y)$ $M(Z)$
shows $X \lesssim^M Z$
<proof>

lemma *eqpoll_relI*: [[$X \lesssim^M Y$; $Y \lesssim^M X$; $M(X)$; $M(Y)$]] $\implies X \approx^M Y$
<proof>

lemma *eqpoll_relE*:

$\llbracket X \approx^M Y; \llbracket X \lesssim^M Y; Y \lesssim^M X \rrbracket \implies P; M(X); M(Y) \rrbracket \implies P$
 <proof>

lemma *eqpoll_rel_iff*: $M(X) \implies M(Y) \implies X \approx^M Y \longleftrightarrow X \lesssim^M Y \ \& \ Y \lesssim^M X$
 <proof>

lemma *lepoll_rel_0_is_0*: $A \lesssim^M 0 \implies M(A) \implies A = 0$
 <proof>

lemmas *empty_lepoll_relI = empty_subsetI* [THEN *subset_imp_lepoll_rel*, OF *nonempty*]

lemma *lepoll_rel_0_iff*: $M(A) \implies A \lesssim^M 0 \longleftrightarrow A = 0$
 <proof>

lemma *Un_lepoll_rel_Un*:
 $\llbracket A \lesssim^M B; C \lesssim^M D; B \cap D = 0; M(A); M(B); M(C); M(D) \rrbracket \implies A \cup C \lesssim^M B \cup D$
 <proof>

lemma *eqpoll_rel_0_is_0*: $A \approx^M 0 \implies M(A) \implies A = 0$
 <proof>

lemma *eqpoll_rel_0_iff*: $M(A) \implies A \approx^M 0 \longleftrightarrow A = 0$
 <proof>

lemma *eqpoll_rel_disjoint_Un*:
 $\llbracket A \approx^M B; C \approx^M D; A \cap C = 0; B \cap D = 0; M(A); M(B); M(C); M(D) \rrbracket \implies A \cup C \approx^M B \cup D$
 <proof>

21.2 lesspoll_rel: contributions by Krzysztof Grabczewski

lemma *lesspoll_rel_not_refl*: $M(i) \implies \sim (i \prec^M i)$
 <proof>

lemma *lesspoll_rel_irrefl*: $i \prec^M i \implies M(i) \implies P$
 <proof>

lemma *lesspoll_rel_imp_lepoll_rel*: $\llbracket A \prec^M B; M(A); M(B) \rrbracket \implies A \lesssim^M B$
 <proof>

lemma *rvimage_closed* [*intro,simp*]:

assumes

$M(A) \ M(f) \ M(r)$

shows

$M(\text{rvimage}(A,f,r))$

<proof>

lemma *lepoll_rel_well_ord*: $\llbracket A \lesssim^M B; \text{well_ord}(B,r); M(A); M(B); M(r) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \exists s[M]. \text{well_ord}(A,s)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lepoll_rel_iff_lepoll_rel*: $\llbracket M(A); M(B) \rrbracket \implies A \lesssim^M B \longleftrightarrow A \prec^M B \mid A \approx^M B$
 ⟨proof⟩

end

context *M_cardinals*
begin

lemma *inj_rel_is_fun_M*: $f \in \text{inj}^M(A,B) \implies M(f) \implies M(A) \implies M(B) \implies f \in A \rightarrow^M B$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *inj_rel_not_surj_rel_succ*:
notes *mem_inj_abs*[*simp del*]
assumes *fi*: $f \in \text{inj}^M(A, \text{succ}(m))$ **and** *fns*: $f \notin \text{surj}^M(A, \text{succ}(m))$
and types: $M(f) M(A) M(m)$
shows $\exists f[M]. f \in \text{inj}^M(A,m)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lesspoll_rel_trans* [*trans*]:
 $\llbracket X \prec^M Y; Y \prec^M Z; M(X); M(Y); M(Z) \rrbracket \implies X \prec^M Z$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lesspoll_rel_trans1* [*trans*]:
 $\llbracket X \lesssim^M Y; Y \prec^M Z; M(X); M(Y); M(Z) \rrbracket \implies X \prec^M Z$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lesspoll_rel_trans2* [*trans*]:
 $\llbracket X \prec^M Y; Y \lesssim^M Z; M(X); M(Y); M(Z) \rrbracket \implies X \prec^M Z$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *eq_lesspoll_rel_trans* [*trans*]:
 $\llbracket X \approx^M Y; Y \prec^M Z; M(X); M(Y); M(Z) \rrbracket \implies X \prec^M Z$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lesspoll_rel_eq_trans* [*trans*]:
 $\llbracket X \prec^M Y; Y \approx^M Z; M(X); M(Y); M(Z) \rrbracket \implies X \prec^M Z$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *is_cardinal_cong*:
assumes $X \approx^M Y M(X) M(Y)$
shows $\exists \kappa[M]. \text{is_cardinal}(M,X,\kappa) \wedge \text{is_cardinal}(M,Y,\kappa)$

<proof>

lemma *cardinal_rel_cong*: $X \approx^M Y \implies M(X) \implies M(Y) \implies |X|^M = |Y|^M$

<proof>

lemma *well_ord_is_cardinal_eqpoll_rel*:

assumes *well_ord*(A, r) **shows** *is_cardinal*(M, A, κ) $\implies M(A) \implies M(\kappa) \implies M(r) \implies \kappa \approx^M A$

<proof>

lemmas *Ord_is_cardinal_eqpoll_rel = well_ord_Memrel[THEN well_ord_is_cardinal_eqpoll_rel]*

22 Porting from *ZF.Cardinal*

The following results were ported more or less directly from *ZF.Cardinal*

— This result relies on various closure properties and thus cannot be translated directly

lemma *well_ord_cardinal_rel_eqpoll_rel*:

assumes r : *well_ord*(A, r) **and** $M(A)$ $M(r)$ **shows** $|A|^M \approx^M A$

<proof>

lemmas *Ord_cardinal_rel_eqpoll_rel = well_ord_Memrel[THEN well_ord_cardinal_rel_eqpoll_rel]*

lemma *Ord_cardinal_rel_idem*: $Ord(A) \implies M(A) \implies ||A|^M|^M = |A|^M$

<proof>

lemma *well_ord_cardinal_rel_eqE*:

assumes woX : *well_ord*(X, r) **and** woY : *well_ord*(Y, s) **and** eq : $|X|^M = |Y|^M$
and types: $M(X)$ $M(r)$ $M(Y)$ $M(s)$

shows $X \approx^M Y$

<proof>

lemma *well_ord_cardinal_rel_eqpoll_rel_iff*:

$[| \text{well_ord}(X, r); \text{well_ord}(Y, s); M(X); M(r); M(Y); M(s) |] \implies |X|^M = |Y|^M \iff X \approx^M Y$

<proof>

lemma *Ord_cardinal_rel_le*: $Ord(i) \implies M(i) \implies |i|^M \leq i$

<proof>

lemma *Card_rel_cardinal_rel_eq*: $Card^M(K) \implies M(K) \implies |K|^M = K$

<proof>

lemma *Card_rell*: $[| Ord(i); \forall j. j < i \implies M(j) \implies \sim(j \approx^M i); M(i) |] \implies Card^M(i)$

<proof>

lemma *Card_rel_is_Ord*: $Card^M(i) \implies M(i) \implies Ord(i)$

<proof>

lemma *Card_rel_cardinal_rel_le*: $\text{Card}^M(K) \implies M(K) \implies K \leq |K|^M$
<proof>

lemma *Ord_cardinal_rel* [*simp,intro!*]: $M(A) \implies \text{Ord}(|A|^M)$
<proof>

lemma *Card_rel_iff_initial*: **assumes** $\text{types}: M(K)$
shows $\text{Card}^M(K) \longleftrightarrow \text{Ord}(K) \ \& \ (\forall j[M]. j < K \longrightarrow \sim (j \approx^M K))$
<proof>

lemma *lt_Card_rel_imp_lespoll_rel*: $[[\text{Card}^M(a); i < a; M(a); M(i)]] \implies i \prec^M a$
<proof>

lemma *Card_rel_0*: $\text{Card}^M(0)$
<proof>

lemma *Card_rel_Un*: $[[\text{Card}^M(K); \text{Card}^M(L); M(K); M(L)]] \implies \text{Card}^M(K \cup L)$
<proof>

lemma *Card_rel_cardinal_rel* [*iff*]: **assumes** $\text{types}: M(A)$ **shows** $\text{Card}^M(|A|^M)$
<proof>

lemma *cardinal_rel_eq_lemma*:
assumes $i: |i|^M \leq j$ **and** $j: j \leq i$ **and** $\text{types}: M(i) M(j)$
shows $|j|^M = |i|^M$
<proof>

lemma *cardinal_rel_mono*:
assumes $ij: i \leq j$ **and** $\text{types}: M(i) M(j)$ **shows** $|i|^M \leq |j|^M$
<proof>

lemma *cardinal_rel_lt_imp_lt*: $[[|i|^M < |j|^M; \text{Ord}(i); \text{Ord}(j); M(i); M(j)]] \implies i < j$
<proof>

lemma *Card_rel_lt_imp_lt*: $[[|i|^M < K; \text{Ord}(i); \text{Card}^M(K); M(i); M(K)]] \implies i < K$
<proof>

lemma *Card_rel_lt_iff*: $[[\text{Ord}(i); \text{Card}^M(K); M(i); M(K)]] \implies (|i|^M < K) \longleftrightarrow (i < K)$
<proof>

lemma *Card_rel_le_iff*: $[[\text{Ord}(i); \text{Card}^M(K); M(i); M(K)]] \implies (K \leq |i|^M) \longleftrightarrow (K \leq i)$

<proof>

lemma *well_ord_lepoll_rel_imp_cardinal_rel_le*:

assumes *wB*: *well_ord*(*B*,*r*) **and** *AB*: $A \lesssim^M B$

and

types: $M(B) \ M(r) \ M(A)$

shows $|A|^M \leq |B|^M$

<proof>

lemma *lepoll_rel_cardinal_rel_le*: $[| A \lesssim^M i; \text{Ord}(i); M(A); M(i) |] \implies |A|^M \leq i$

<proof>

lemma *lepoll_rel_Ord_imp_eqpoll_rel*: $[| A \lesssim^M i; \text{Ord}(i); M(A); M(i) |] \implies |A|^M \approx^M A$

<proof>

lemma *lesspoll_rel_imp_eqpoll_rel*: $[| A \prec^M i; \text{Ord}(i); M(A); M(i) |] \implies |A|^M \approx^M A$

<proof>

lemma *lesspoll_cardinal_lt_rel*:

shows $[| A \prec^M i; \text{Ord}(i); M(i); M(A) |] \implies |A|^M < i$

<proof>

lemma *cardinal_rel_subset_Ord*: $[| A \leq i; \text{Ord}(i); M(A); M(i) |] \implies |A|^M \subseteq i$

<proof>

lemma *cons_lepoll_rel_consD*:

$[| \text{cons}(u,A) \lesssim^M \text{cons}(v,B); u \notin A; v \notin B; M(u); M(A); M(v); M(B) |] \implies A \lesssim^M B$

<proof>

lemma *cons_eqpoll_rel_consD*: $[| \text{cons}(u,A) \approx^M \text{cons}(v,B); u \notin A; v \notin B; M(u); M(A); M(v); M(B) |] \implies A \approx^M B$

<proof>

lemma *succ_lepoll_rel_succD*: $\text{succ}(m) \lesssim^M \text{succ}(n) \implies M(m) \implies M(n) \implies m \lesssim^M n$

<proof>

lemma *nat_lepoll_rel_imp_le*:

$m \in \text{nat} \implies n \in \text{nat} \implies m \lesssim^M n \implies M(m) \implies M(n) \implies m \leq n$

<proof>

lemma *nat_eqpoll_rel_iff*: $[| m \in \text{nat}; n \in \text{nat}; M(m); M(n) |] \implies m \approx^M n \iff m = n$

<proof>

lemma *nat_into_Card_rel*:

assumes $n: n \in \text{nat}$ **and** $\text{types}: M(n)$ **shows** $\text{Card}^M(n)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemmas $\text{cardinal_rel_0} = \text{nat_0I}$ [THEN nat_into_Card_rel , THEN $\text{Card_rel_cardinal_rel_eq}$,
simplified, iff]

lemmas $\text{cardinal_rel_1} = \text{nat_1I}$ [THEN nat_into_Card_rel , THEN $\text{Card_rel_cardinal_rel_eq}$,
simplified, iff]

lemma $\text{succ_lepoll_rel_natE}$: $[\text{succ}(n) \lesssim^M n; n \in \text{nat}] \implies P$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $\text{nat_lepoll_rel_imp_ex_eqpoll_rel_n}$:
 $[\text{succ}(n) \lesssim^M X; M(n); M(X)] \implies \exists Y[M]. Y \subseteq X \ \& \ n \approx^M Y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma lepoll_rel_succ : $M(i) \implies i \lesssim^M \text{succ}(i)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $\text{lepoll_rel_imp_lesspoll_rel_succ}$:

assumes $A: A \lesssim^M m$ **and** $m: m \in \text{nat}$

and $\text{types}: M(A) \ M(m)$

shows $A \prec^M \text{succ}(m)$

⟨proof⟩

lemma $\text{lesspoll_rel_succ_imp_lepoll_rel}$:

$[A \prec^M \text{succ}(m); m \in \text{nat}; M(A); M(m)] \implies A \lesssim^M m$

⟨proof⟩

lemma $\text{lesspoll_rel_succ_iff}$: $m \in \text{nat} \implies M(A) \implies A \prec^M \text{succ}(m) \longleftrightarrow A \lesssim^M m$

⟨proof⟩

lemma $\text{lepoll_rel_succ_disj}$: $[\text{succ}(m) \lesssim^M A; m \in \text{nat}; M(A); M(m)] \implies A \lesssim^M m \mid A \approx^M \text{succ}(m)$

⟨proof⟩

lemma $\text{lesspoll_rel_cardinal_rel_lt}$: $[A \prec^M i; \text{Ord}(i); M(A); M(i)] \implies |A|^M < i$

⟨proof⟩

lemma lt_not_lepoll_rel :

assumes $n: n < i \ n \in \text{nat}$

and $\text{types}: M(n) \ M(i)$ **shows** $n \not\lesssim^M i$

⟨proof⟩

A slightly weaker version of $\text{nat_eqpoll_rel_iff}$

lemma $\text{Ord_nat_eqpoll_rel_iff}$:

assumes $i: \text{Ord}(i)$ **and** $n: n \in \text{nat}$

and types: $M(i) M(n)$
shows $i \approx^M n \longleftrightarrow i=n$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Card_rel_nat*: $Card^M(nat)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *nat_le_cardinal_rel*: $nat \leq i \implies M(i) \implies nat \leq |i|^M$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *n_lesspoll_rel_nat*: $n \in nat \implies n \prec^M nat$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *cons_lepoll_rel_cong*:
 $\llbracket A \lesssim^M B; b \notin B; M(A); M(B); M(b); M(a) \rrbracket \implies cons(a,A) \lesssim^M cons(b,B)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *cons_eqpoll_rel_cong*:
 $\llbracket A \approx^M B; a \notin A; b \notin B; M(A); M(B); M(a); M(b) \rrbracket \implies cons(a,A) \approx^M cons(b,B)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *cons_lepoll_rel_cons_iff*:
 $\llbracket a \notin A; b \notin B; M(a); M(A); M(b); M(B) \rrbracket \implies cons(a,A) \lesssim^M cons(b,B)$
 $\longleftrightarrow A \lesssim^M B$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *cons_eqpoll_rel_cons_iff*:
 $\llbracket a \notin A; b \notin B; M(a); M(A); M(b); M(B) \rrbracket \implies cons(a,A) \approx^M cons(b,B)$
 $\longleftrightarrow A \approx^M B$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *singleton_eqpoll_rel_1*: $M(a) \implies \{a\} \approx^M 1$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *cardinal_rel_singleton*: $M(a) \implies |\{a\}|^M = 1$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *not_0_is_lepoll_rel_1*: $A \neq 0 \implies M(A) \implies 1 \lesssim^M A$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *succ_eqpoll_rel_cong*: $A \approx^M B \implies M(A) \implies M(B) \implies succ(A) \approx^M succ(B)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

The next result was not straightforward to port, and even a different statement was needed.

lemma *sum_bij_rel*:

$\llbracket f \in \text{bij}^M(A,C); g \in \text{bij}^M(B,D); M(f); M(A); M(C); M(g); M(B); M(D) \rrbracket$
 $\implies (\lambda z \in A+B. \text{case}(\%x. \text{Inl}(f'x), \%y. \text{Inr}(g'y), z)) \in \text{bij}^M(A+B, C+D)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sum_bij_rel'*:

assumes $f \in \text{bij}^M(A,C)$ $g \in \text{bij}^M(B,D)$ $M(f)$
 $M(A)$ $M(C)$ $M(g)$ $M(B)$ $M(D)$

shows

$(\lambda z \in A+B. \text{case}(\lambda x. \text{Inl}(f'x), \lambda y. \text{Inr}(g'y), z)) \in \text{bij}(A+B, C+D)$
 $M(\lambda z \in A+B. \text{case}(\lambda x. \text{Inl}(f'x), \lambda y. \text{Inr}(g'y), z))$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sum_eqpoll_rel_cong*:

assumes $A \approx^M C$ $B \approx^M D$ $M(A)$ $M(C)$ $M(B)$ $M(D)$

shows $A+B \approx^M C+D$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *prod_bij_rel'*:

assumes $f \in \text{bij}^M(A,C)$ $g \in \text{bij}^M(B,D)$ $M(f)$
 $M(A)$ $M(C)$ $M(g)$ $M(B)$ $M(D)$

shows

$(\lambda \langle x,y \rangle \in A*B. \langle f'x, g'y \rangle) \in \text{bij}(A*B, C*D)$
 $M(\lambda \langle x,y \rangle \in A*B. \langle f'x, g'y \rangle)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *prod_eqpoll_rel_cong*:

assumes $A \approx^M C$ $B \approx^M D$ $M(A)$ $M(C)$ $M(B)$ $M(D)$

shows $A \times B \approx^M C \times D$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *inj_rel_disjoint_eqpoll_rel*:

$\llbracket f \in \text{inj}^M(A,B); A \cap B = 0; M(f); M(A); M(B) \rrbracket \implies A \cup (B - \text{range}(f))$
 $\approx^M B$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Diff_sing_lepoll_rel*:

$\llbracket a \in A; A \lesssim^M \text{succ}(n); M(a); M(A); M(n) \rrbracket \implies A - \{a\} \lesssim^M n$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lepoll_rel_Diff_sing*:

assumes $A: \text{succ}(n) \lesssim^M A$

and types: $M(n)$ $M(A)$ $M(a)$

shows $n \lesssim^M A - \{a\}$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Diff_sing_eqpoll_rel*: $\llbracket a \in A; A \approx^M \text{succ}(n); M(a); M(A); M(n) \rrbracket \implies$
 $A - \{a\} \approx^M n$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lepoll_rel_1_is_sing*: $[[A \lesssim^M 1; a \in A ; M(a); M(A)]] \implies A = \{a\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Un_lepoll_rel_sum*: $M(A) \implies M(B) \implies A \cup B \lesssim^M A+B$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *well_ord_Un_M*:
assumes *well_ord*(X,R) *well_ord*(Y,S)
and types: $M(X) M(R) M(Y) M(S)$
shows $\exists T[M]. \text{well_ord}(X \cup Y, T)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *disj_Un_eqpoll_rel_sum*: $M(A) \implies M(B) \implies A \cap B = 0 \implies A \cup B \approx^M A + B$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *eqpoll_rel_imp_Finite_rel_iff*: $A \approx^M B \implies M(A) \implies M(B) \implies \text{Finite_rel}(M,A) \longleftrightarrow \text{Finite_rel}(M,B)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Finite_abs[simp]*: **assumes** $M(A)$ **shows** $\text{Finite_rel}(M,A) \longleftrightarrow \text{Finite}(A)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lepoll_rel_nat_imp_Finite_rel*:
assumes $A: A \lesssim^M n$ **and** $n: n \in \text{nat}$
and types: $M(A) M(n)$
shows $\text{Finite_rel}(M,A)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lesspoll_rel_nat_is_Finite_rel*:
 $A \prec^M \text{nat} \implies M(A) \implies \text{Finite_rel}(M,A)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lepoll_rel_Finite_rel*:
assumes $Y: Y \lesssim^M X$ **and** $X: \text{Finite_rel}(M,X)$
and types: $M(Y) M(X)$
shows $\text{Finite_rel}(M,Y)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *succ_lepoll_rel_imp_not_empty*: $\text{succ}(x) \lesssim^M y \implies M(x) \implies M(y) \implies y \neq 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *eqpoll_rel_succ_imp_not_empty*: $x \approx^M \text{succ}(n) \implies M(x) \implies M(n) \implies x \neq 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Finite_subset_closed*:
assumes *Finite(B)* $B \subseteq A$ *M(A)*
shows *M(B)*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Finite_Pow_abs*:
assumes *Finite(A)* *M(A)*
shows $Pow(A) = Pow_rel(M,A)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Finite_Pow_rel*:
assumes *Finite(A)* *M(A)*
shows *Finite(Pow_rel(M,A))*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Pow_rel_0 [simp]*: $Pow_rel(M,0) = \{0\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

end

23 Relative, Choice-less Cardinal Arithmetic

theory *CardinalArith_Relative*
imports
Cardinal_Relative

begin

$\langle ML \rangle$

definition
csquare_lam :: $i \Rightarrow i$ **where**
csquare_lam(K) $\equiv \lambda(x,y) \in K \times K. \langle x \cup y, x, y \rangle$

— Can't do the next thing because split is a missing HOC

$\langle ML \rangle$

definition
is_csquare_lam :: $[i \Rightarrow o, i, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**
is_csquare_lam(M,K,l) $\equiv \exists K2[M]. cartprod(M,K,K,K2) \wedge$
is_lambda(M,K2,is_csquare_lam_body(M),l)

definition *jump_cardinal_body* :: $[i \Rightarrow o, i] \Rightarrow i$ **where**

jump_cardinal_body(M, X) \equiv
 $\{z . r \in \text{Pow}^M(X \times X), M(z) \wedge M(r) \wedge \text{well_ord}(X, r) \wedge z = \text{ordertype}(X, r)\}$

lemma (in *M_cardinals*) *csquare_lam_closed*[*intro, simp*]: $M(K) \implies M(\text{csquare_lam}(K))$
<proof>

locale *M_pre_cardinal_arith* = *M_cardinals* +
assumes

ord_iso_separation: $M(A) \implies M(r) \implies M(s) \implies$
separation($M, \lambda f. \forall x \in A. \forall y \in A. \langle x, y \rangle \in r \longleftrightarrow \langle f \ ' \ x, f \ ' \ y \rangle \in s$)

and

wfrec_pred_replacement: $M(A) \implies M(r) \implies$
wfrec_replacement($M, \lambda x f z. z = f \ \text{Order.pred}(A, x, r), r$)

locale *M_cardinal_arith* = *M_pre_cardinal_arith* +
assumes

ordertype_replacement :

$M(X) \implies \text{strong_replacement}(M, \lambda x z . M(z) \wedge M(x) \wedge x \in \text{Pow_rel}(M, X \times X)$
 $\wedge \text{well_ord}(X, x) \wedge z = \text{ordertype}(X, x))$

and

strong_replacement_jc_body :

$\text{strong_replacement}(M, \lambda x z . M(z) \wedge M(x) \wedge z = \text{jump_cardinal_body}(M, x))$

and

surj_imp_inj_replacement:

$M(f) \implies M(x) \implies \text{strong_replacement}(M, \lambda y z. y \in f \ \text{``} \{x\} \wedge z = \{\langle x, y \rangle\})$

$M(f) \implies \text{strong_replacement}(M, \lambda x z. z = \text{Sigfun}(x, \lambda y. f \ \text{``} \{y\}))$

$M(f) \implies \text{strong_replacement}(M, \lambda x y. y = f \ \text{``} \{x\})$

$M(f) \implies M(r) \implies \text{strong_replacement}(M, \lambda x y. y = \langle x, \text{minimum}(r, f \ \text{``} \{x\}) \rangle)$

<ML>

lemma (in *M_trivial*) *rmultP_abs* [*absolut*]: $\llbracket M(r); M(s); M(z) \rrbracket \implies \text{is_rmultP}(M, s, r, z)$
 \longleftrightarrow

$(\exists x' y' x y. z = \langle \langle x', y' \rangle, x, y \rangle \wedge (\langle x', x \rangle \in r \vee x' = x \wedge \langle y', y \rangle \in s))$

<proof>

definition

is_csquare_rel :: $[i \Rightarrow o, i, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**

is_csquare_rel(M, K, cs) $\equiv \exists K2[M]. \exists la[M]. \exists memK[M].$

$\exists rmKK[M]. \exists rmKK2[M].$

$\text{cartprod}(M, K, K, K2) \wedge \text{is_csquare_lam}(M, K, la) \wedge$

$\text{membership}(M, K, memK) \wedge \text{is_rmult}(M, K, memK, K, memK, rmKK) \wedge$

$\text{is_rmult}(M, K, memK, K2, rmKK, rmKK2) \wedge \text{is_rvimage}(M, K2, la, rmKK2, cs)$

context *M_basic*

begin

lemma *rvimage_abs*[*absolut*]:
assumes $M(A) M(f) M(r) M(z)$
shows $is_rvimage(M,A,f,r,z) \longleftrightarrow z = rvimage(A,f,r)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *rmult_abs* [*absolut*]: $\llbracket M(A); M(r); M(B); M(s); M(z) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow$
 $is_rmult(M,A,r,B,s,z) \longleftrightarrow z=rmult(A,r,B,s)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *csquare_lam_body_abs*[*absolut*]: $M(x) \Longrightarrow M(z) \Longrightarrow$
 $is_csquare_lam_body(M,x,z) \longleftrightarrow z = \langle fst(x) \cup snd(x), fst(x), snd(x) \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *csquare_lam_abs*[*absolut*]: $M(K) \Longrightarrow M(l) \Longrightarrow$
 $is_csquare_lam(M,K,l) \longleftrightarrow l = (\lambda x \in K \times K. \langle fst(x) \cup snd(x), fst(x), snd(x) \rangle)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *csquare_lam_eq_lam*: $csquare_lam(K) = (\lambda z \in K \times K. \langle fst(z) \cup snd(z),$
 $fst(z), snd(z) \rangle)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

context *M_pre_cardinal_arith*
begin

lemma *csquare_rel_closed*[*intro,simp*]: $M(K) \Longrightarrow M(csquare_rel(K))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *csquare_rel_abs*[*absolut*]: $\llbracket M(K); M(cs) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow$
 $is_csquare_rel(M,K,cs) \longleftrightarrow cs = csquare_rel(K)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

$\langle ML \rangle$

abbreviation
 $csucc_r :: [i,i \Rightarrow o] \Rightarrow i \ (('(_+') \rightarrow))$ **where**
 $csucc_r(x,M) \equiv csucc_rel(M,x)$

abbreviation
 $csucc_r_set :: [i,i] \Rightarrow i \ (('(_+') \rightarrow))$ **where**
 $csucc_r_set(x,M) \equiv csucc_rel(\#\#M,x)$

context *M_Perm*
begin

$\langle ML \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

$\langle ML \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

notation $csucc_rel$ ($\langle csucc-'(_') \rangle$)

context $M_cardinals$
begin

lemma $Card_rel_Union$ [$simp,intro,TC$]:
assumes $A: \bigwedge x. x \in A \implies Card^M(x)$ **and**
 $types: M(A)$
shows $Card^M(\bigcup(A))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $in_Card_imp_lesspoll$: $[[Card^M(K); b \in K; M(K); M(b)] \implies b \prec^M K$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

23.1 Cardinal addition

Note (Paulson): Could omit proving the algebraic laws for cardinal addition and multiplication. On finite cardinals these operations coincide with addition and multiplication of natural numbers; on infinite cardinals they coincide with union (maximum). Either way we get most laws for free.

23.1.1 Cardinal addition is commutative

lemma $sum_commute_eqpoll_rel$: $M(A) \implies M(B) \implies A+B \approx^M B+A$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $cadd_rel_commute$: $M(i) \implies M(j) \implies i \oplus^M j = j \oplus^M i$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

23.1.2 Cardinal addition is associative

lemma $sum_assoc_eqpoll_rel$: $M(A) \implies M(B) \implies M(C) \implies (A+B)+C \approx^M A+(B+C)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Unconditional version requires AC

lemma *well_ord_cadd_rel_assoc*:

assumes *i*: *well_ord*(*i*,*ri*) **and** *j*: *well_ord*(*j*,*rj*) **and** *k*: *well_ord*(*k*,*rk*)

and

types: *M*(*i*) *M*(*ri*) *M*(*j*) *M*(*rj*) *M*(*k*) *M*(*rk*)

shows $(i \oplus^M j) \oplus^M k = i \oplus^M (j \oplus^M k)$

<proof>

23.1.3 0 is the identity for addition

lemma *case_id_eq*: $x \in \text{sum}(A,B) \implies \text{case}(\lambda z. z, \lambda z. z, x) = \text{snd}(x)$

<proof>

lemma *lam_case_id*: $(\lambda z \in 0 + A. \text{case}(\lambda x. x, \lambda y. y, z)) = (\lambda z \in 0 + A. \text{snd}(z))$

<proof>

lemma *sum_0_eqpoll_rel*: $M(A) \implies 0 + A \approx^M A$

<proof>

lemma *cadd_rel_0 [simp]*: $\text{Card}^M(K) \implies M(K) \implies 0 \oplus^M K = K$

<proof>

23.1.4 Addition by another cardinal

lemma *sum_lepoll_rel_self*: $M(A) \implies M(B) \implies A \lesssim^M A+B$

<proof>

lemma *cadd_rel_le_self*:

assumes *K*: $\text{Card}^M(K)$ **and** *L*: *Ord*(*L*) **and**

types: *M*(*K*) *M*(*L*)

shows $K \leq (K \oplus^M L)$

<proof>

23.1.5 Monotonicity of addition

lemma *sum_lepoll_rel_mono*:

$[| A \lesssim^M C; B \lesssim^M D; M(A); M(B); M(C); M(D) |] \implies A + B \lesssim^M C + D$

<proof>

lemma *cadd_rel_le_mono*:

$[| K' \leq K; L' \leq L; M(K'); M(K); M(L'); M(L) |] \implies (K' \oplus^M L') \leq (K \oplus^M L)$

<proof>

23.1.6 Addition of finite cardinals is "ordinary" addition

lemma *sum_succ_eqpoll_rel*: $M(A) \implies M(B) \implies \text{succ}(A)+B \approx^M \text{succ}(A+B)$

<proof>

lemma *cadd_succ_lemma*:
assumes $Ord(m)$ $Ord(n)$ **and**
types: $M(m)$ $M(n)$
shows $succ(m) \oplus^M n = |succ(m \oplus^M n)|^M$
<proof>

lemma *nat_cadd_rel_eq_add*:
assumes $m: m \in nat$ **and** [*simp*]: $n \in nat$ **shows** $m \oplus^M n = m \# + n$
<proof>

23.2 Cardinal multiplication

23.2.1 Cardinal multiplication is commutative

lemma *prod_commute_eqpoll_rel*: $M(A) \implies M(B) \implies A*B \approx^M B*A$
<proof>

lemma *cmult_rel_commute*: $M(i) \implies M(j) \implies i \otimes^M j = j \otimes^M i$
<proof>

23.2.2 Cardinal multiplication is associative

lemma *prod_assoc_eqpoll_rel*: $M(A) \implies M(B) \implies M(C) \implies (A*B)*C \approx^M A*(B*C)$
<proof>

Unconditional version requires AC

lemma *well_ord_cmult_rel_assoc*:
assumes $i: well_ord(i,ri)$ **and** $j: well_ord(j,rj)$ **and** $k: well_ord(k,rk)$
and
types: $M(i)$ $M(ri)$ $M(j)$ $M(rj)$ $M(k)$ $M(rk)$
shows $(i \otimes^M j) \otimes^M k = i \otimes^M (j \otimes^M k)$
<proof>

23.2.3 Cardinal multiplication distributes over addition

lemma *sum_prod_distrib_eqpoll_rel*: $M(A) \implies M(B) \implies M(C) \implies (A+B)*C \approx^M (A*C)+(B*C)$
<proof>

lemma *well_ord_cadd_cmult_distrib*:
assumes $i: well_ord(i,ri)$ **and** $j: well_ord(j,rj)$ **and** $k: well_ord(k,rk)$
and
types: $M(i)$ $M(ri)$ $M(j)$ $M(rj)$ $M(k)$ $M(rk)$
shows $(i \oplus^M j) \otimes^M k = (i \otimes^M k) \oplus^M (j \otimes^M k)$
<proof>

23.2.4 Multiplication by 0 yields 0

lemma *prod_0_eqpoll_rel*: $M(A) \implies 0 * A \approx^M 0$
(proof)

lemma *cmult_rel_0 [simp]*: $M(i) \implies 0 \otimes^M i = 0$
(proof)

23.2.5 1 is the identity for multiplication

lemma *prod_singleton_eqpoll_rel*: $M(x) \implies M(A) \implies \{x\} * A \approx^M A$
(proof)

lemma *cmult_rel_1 [simp]*: $\text{Card}^M(K) \implies M(K) \implies 1 \otimes^M K = K$
(proof)

23.3 Some inequalities for multiplication

lemma *prod_square_lepoll_rel*: $M(A) \implies A \lesssim^M A * A$
(proof)

lemma *cmult_rel_square_le*: $\text{Card}^M(K) \implies M(K) \implies K \leq K \otimes^M K$
(proof)

23.3.1 Multiplication by a non-zero cardinal

lemma *prod_lepoll_rel_self*: $b \in B \implies M(b) \implies M(B) \implies M(A) \implies A \lesssim^M A * B$
(proof)

lemma *cmult_rel_le_self*:
[[$\text{Card}^M(K)$; $\text{Ord}(L)$; $0 < L$; $M(K)$; $M(L)$]] $\implies K \leq (K \otimes^M L)$
(proof)

23.3.2 Monotonicity of multiplication

lemma *prod_lepoll_rel_mono*:
[[$A \lesssim^M C$; $B \lesssim^M D$; $M(A)$; $M(B)$; $M(C)$; $M(D)$]] $\implies A * B \lesssim^M C * D$
(proof)

lemma *cmult_rel_le_mono*:
[[$K' \leq K$; $L' \leq L$; $M(K')$; $M(K)$; $M(L')$; $M(L)$]] $\implies (K' \otimes^M L') \leq (K \otimes^M L)$
(proof)

23.4 Multiplication of finite cardinals is "ordinary" multiplication

lemma *prod_succ_eqpoll_rel*: $M(A) \implies M(B) \implies \text{succ}(A) * B \approx^M B + A * B$
(proof)

lemma *cmult_rel_succ_lemma*:

$[[\text{Ord}(m); \text{Ord}(n); M(m); M(n)]] \implies \text{succ}(m) \otimes^M n = n \oplus^M (m \otimes^M n)$
<proof>

lemma *nat_cmult_rel_eq_mult*: $[[m \in \text{nat}; n \in \text{nat}]] \implies m \otimes^M n = m \#^M n$
<proof>

lemma *cmult_rel_2*: $\text{Card}^M(n) \implies M(n) \implies 2 \otimes^M n = n \oplus^M n$
<proof>

lemma *sum_lepoll_rel_prod*:

assumes $C: 2 \lesssim^M C$ **and**

types: $M(C) \ M(B)$

shows $B+B \lesssim^M C*B$

<proof>

lemma *lepoll_imp_sum_lepoll_prod*: $[[A \lesssim^M B; 2 \lesssim^M A; M(A); M(B)]] \implies A+B \lesssim^M A*B$
<proof>

end

23.5 Infinite Cardinals are Limit Ordinals

context *M_pre_cardinal_arith*

begin

lemma *nat_cons_lepoll_rel*: $\text{nat} \lesssim^M A \implies M(A) \implies M(u) \implies \text{cons}(u,A) \lesssim^M A$
<proof>

lemma *nat_cons_eqpoll_rel*: $\text{nat} \lesssim^M A \implies M(A) \implies M(u) \implies \text{cons}(u,A) \approx^M A$
<proof>

lemma *nat_succ_eqpoll_rel*: $\text{nat} \subseteq A \implies M(A) \implies \text{succ}(A) \approx^M A$
<proof>

lemma *InfCard_rel_nat*: $\text{InfCard}^M(\text{nat})$
<proof>

lemma *InfCard_rel_is_Card_rel*: $M(K) \implies \text{InfCard}^M(K) \implies \text{Card}^M(K)$
<proof>

lemma *InfCard_rel_Un*:

$[[\text{InfCard}^M(K); \text{Card}^M(L); M(K); M(L)]] \implies \text{InfCard}^M(K \cup L)$
<proof>

lemma *InfCard_rel_is_Limit*: $\text{InfCard}^M(K) \implies M(K) \implies \text{Limit}(K)$
 ⟨proof⟩

end

— FIXME: Awful proof, it essentially repeats the same argument twice

lemma (in *M_ordertype*) *ordertype_abs[absolut]*:
 $\llbracket \text{wellordered}(M, A, r); M(A); M(r); M(i) \rrbracket \implies$
 $\text{otype}(M, A, r, i) \longleftrightarrow i = \text{ordertype}(A, r)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in *M_ordertype*) *ordertype_closed[intro,simp]*: $\llbracket \text{wellordered}(M, A, r); M(A); M(r) \rrbracket$
 $\implies M(\text{ordertype}(A, r))$
 ⟨proof⟩

⟨ML⟩

lemma (in *M_trivial*) *is_transitive_iff_transitive_rel*:
 $M(A) \implies M(r) \implies \text{transitive_rel}(M, A, r) \longleftrightarrow \text{is_transitive}(M, A, r)$
 ⟨proof⟩

⟨ML⟩

lemma (in *M_trivial*) *is_linear_iff_linear_rel*:
 $M(A) \implies M(r) \implies \text{is_linear}(M, A, r) \longleftrightarrow \text{linear_rel}(M, A, r)$
 ⟨proof⟩

⟨ML⟩

lemma (in *M_trivial*) *is_wellfounded_on_iff_wellfounded_on*:
 $M(A) \implies M(r) \implies \text{is_wellfounded_on}(M, A, r) \longleftrightarrow \text{wellfounded_on}(M, A, r)$
 ⟨proof⟩

definition

is_well_ord :: $[i=>o, i, i]=>o$ **where**
 — linear and wellfounded on *A*
 $\text{is_well_ord}(M, A, r) ==$
 $\text{is_transitive}(M, A, r) \wedge \text{is_linear}(M, A, r) \wedge \text{is_wellfounded_on}(M, A, r)$

lemma (in *M_trivial*) *is_well_ord_iff_wellordered*:
 $M(A) \implies M(r) \implies \text{is_well_ord}(M, A, r) \longleftrightarrow \text{wellordered}(M, A, r)$
 ⟨proof⟩

⟨ML⟩

context *M_pre_cardinal_arith*

begin

⟨ML⟩
⟨proof⟩

⟨ML⟩
⟨proof⟩

end

⟨ML⟩

lemma *is_lambda_iff_sats*[*iff_sats*]:

assumes *is_F_iff_sats*:

!!*a0 a1 a2*.

[[*a0* ∈ *Aa*; *a1* ∈ *Aa*; *a2* ∈ *Aa*]]

==> *is_F*(*a1*, *a0*) ↔ *sats*(*Aa*, *is_F_fm*, *Cons*(*a0*, *Cons*(*a1*, *Cons*(*a2*, *env*))))

shows

nth(*A*, *env*) = *Ab* ==>

nth(*r*, *env*) = *ra* ==>

A ∈ *nat* ==>

r ∈ *nat* ==>

env ∈ *list*(*Aa*) ==>

is_lambda(##*Aa*, *Ab*, *is_F*, *ra*) ↔ *Aa*, *env* ⊨ *lambda_fm*(*is_F_fm*, *A*, *r*)

⟨proof⟩

lemma *sats_is_wfrec_fm'*:

assumes *MH_iff_sats*:

!!*a0 a1 a2 a3 a4*.

[[*a0* ∈ *A*; *a1* ∈ *A*; *a2* ∈ *A*; *a3* ∈ *A*; *a4* ∈ *A*]]

==> *MH*(*a2*, *a1*, *a0*) ↔ *sats*(*A*, *p*, *Cons*(*a0*, *Cons*(*a1*, *Cons*(*a2*, *Cons*(*a3*, *Cons*(*a4*, *env*))))))

shows

[[*x* ∈ *nat*; *y* ∈ *nat*; *z* ∈ *nat*; *env* ∈ *list*(*A*); *0* ∈ *A*]]

==> *sats*(*A*, *is_wfrec_fm*(*p*, *x*, *y*, *z*), *env*) ↔

is_wfrec(##*A*, *MH*, *nth*(*x*, *env*), *nth*(*y*, *env*), *nth*(*z*, *env*))

⟨proof⟩

lemma *is_wfrec_iff_sats'*[*iff_sats*]:

assumes *MH_iff_sats*:

!!*a0 a1 a2 a3 a4*.

[[*a0* ∈ *Aa*; *a1* ∈ *Aa*; *a2* ∈ *Aa*; *a3* ∈ *Aa*; *a4* ∈ *Aa*]]

==> *MH*(*a2*, *a1*, *a0*) ↔ *sats*(*Aa*, *p*, *Cons*(*a0*, *Cons*(*a1*, *Cons*(*a2*, *Cons*(*a3*, *Cons*(*a4*, *env*))))))

x ∈ *nat* *y* ∈ *nat* *z* ∈ *nat* *env* ∈ *list*(*Aa*) *0* ∈ *Aa*

nth(*x*, *env*) = *xx* *nth*(*y*, *env*) = *yy* *nth*(*z*, *env*) = *zz*

shows

is_wfrec(##*Aa*, *MH*, *xx*, *yy*, *zz*) ↔ *Aa*, *env* ⊨ *is_wfrec_fm*(*p*, *x*, *y*, *z*)

⟨proof⟩

lemma *is_wfrec_on_iff_sats*[*iff_sats*]:
assumes *MH_iff_sats*:
 !!*a0 a1 a2 a3 a4*.
 [|*a0* ∈ *Aa*; *a1* ∈ *Aa*; *a2* ∈ *Aa*; *a3* ∈ *Aa*; *a4* ∈ *Aa*]
 ==> *MH*(*a2*, *a1*, *a0*) \longleftrightarrow *sats*(*Aa*, *p*, *Cons*(*a0*, *Cons*(*a1*, *Cons*(*a2*, *Cons*(*a3*, *Cons*(*a4*, *env*))))))
shows
nth(*x*, *env*) = *xx* \implies
nth(*y*, *env*) = *yy* \implies
nth(*z*, *env*) = *zz* \implies
x ∈ *nat* \implies
y ∈ *nat* \implies
z ∈ *nat* \implies
env ∈ *list*(*Aa*) \implies
0 ∈ *Aa* \implies *is_wfrec_on*(*##Aa*, *MH*, *aa*, *xx*, *yy*, *zz*) \longleftrightarrow *Aa*, *env* \models *is_wfrec_fm*(*p*, *x*, *y*, *z*)
 <*proof*>

lemma *trans_on_iff_trans*: *trans*[*A*](*r*) \longleftrightarrow *trans*(*r* ∩ *A* × *A*)
 <*proof*>

lemma *trans_on_subset*: *trans*[*A*](*r*) \implies *B* ⊆ *A* \implies *trans*[*B*](*r*)
 <*proof*>

lemma *relation_Int*: *relation*(*r* ∩ *B* × *B*)
 <*proof*>

Discipline for *ordermap*

<*ML*>

context *M_pre_cardinal_arith*
begin

lemma *wfrec_on_pred_eq*:
assumes *r* ∈ *Pow*(*A* × *A*) *M*(*A*) *M*(*r*)
shows *wfrec*[*A*](*r*, *x*, $\lambda x f. f$ “ *Order.pred*(*A*, *x*, *r*)) = *wfrec*(*r*, *x*, $\lambda x f. f$ “
Order.pred(*A*, *x*, *r*))
 <*proof*>

lemma *wfrec_on_pred_closed*:
assumes *wf*[*A*](*r*) *trans*[*A*](*r*) *r* ∈ *Pow*(*A* × *A*) *M*(*A*) *M*(*r*) *x* ∈ *A*
shows *M*(*wfrec*(*r*, *x*, $\lambda x f. f$ “ *Order.pred*(*A*, *x*, *r*)))
 <*proof*>

lemma *wfrec_on_pred_closed'*:
assumes *wf*[*A*](*r*) *trans*[*A*](*r*) *r* ∈ *Pow*(*A* × *A*) *M*(*A*) *M*(*r*) *x* ∈ *A*
shows *M*(*wfrec*[*A*](*r*, *x*, $\lambda x f. f$ “ *Order.pred*(*A*, *x*, *r*)))
 <*proof*>

lemma *ordermap_rel_closed'*:

assumes $wf[A](r)$ $trans[A](r)$ $r \in Pow(A \times A)$ $M(A)$ $M(r)$
shows $M(ordermap_rel(M, A, r))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $ordermap_rel_closed[intro,simp]$:
assumes $wf[A](r)$ $trans[A](r)$ $r \in Pow(A \times A)$
shows $M(A) \implies M(r) \implies M(ordermap_rel(M, A, r))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $is_ordermap_iff$:
assumes $r \in Pow(A \times A)$ $wf[A](r)$ $trans[A](r)$
 $M(A)$ $M(r)$ $M(res)$
shows $is_ordermap(M, A, r, res) \longleftrightarrow res = ordermap_rel(M, A, r)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

$\langle ML \rangle$

Discipline for $ordertype$

$\langle ML \rangle$

context $M_pre_cardinal_arith$
begin

lemma $is_ordertype_iff$:
assumes $r \in Pow(A \times A)$ $wf[A](r)$ $trans[A](r)$
shows $M(A) \implies M(r) \implies M(res) \implies is_ordertype(M, A, r, res) \longleftrightarrow res = ordertype_rel(M, A, r)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $is_ordertype_iff'$:
assumes $r \in Pow_rel(M, A \times A)$ $well_ord(A, r)$
shows $M(A) \implies M(r) \implies M(res) \implies is_ordertype(M, A, r, res) \longleftrightarrow res = ordertype_rel(M, A, r)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $is_ordertype_iff''$:
assumes $well_ord(A, r)$ $r \subseteq A \times A$
shows $M(A) \implies M(r) \implies M(res) \implies is_ordertype(M, A, r, res) \longleftrightarrow res = ordertype_rel(M, A, r)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

$\langle ML \rangle$

definition

$jump_cardinal' :: i \Rightarrow i$ **where**
 $jump_cardinal'(K) \equiv$

$\bigcup X \in \text{Pow}(K). \{z. r \in \text{Pow}(X * X), \text{well_ord}(X, r) \ \& \ z = \text{ordertype}(X, r)\}$

$\langle ML \rangle$

definition *jump_cardinal_body'* **where**

$\text{jump_cardinal_body}'(X) \equiv \{z. r \in \text{Pow}(X \times X), \text{well_ord}(X, r) \wedge z = \text{ordertype}(X, r)\}$

$\langle ML \rangle$

context *M_pre_cardinal_arith*

begin

lemma *ordertype_rel_closed'*:

assumes $\text{wf}[A](r) \ \text{trans}[A](r) \ r \in \text{Pow}(A \times A) \ M(r) \ M(A)$

shows $M(\text{ordertype_rel}(M, A, r))$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ordertype_rel_closed[intro,simp]*:

assumes $\text{well_ord}(A, r) \ r \in \text{Pow_rel}(M, A \times A) \ M(A)$

shows $M(\text{ordertype_rel}(M, A, r))$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ordertype_rel_abs*:

assumes $\text{wellordered}(M, X, r) \ M(X) \ M(r)$

shows $\text{ordertype_rel}(M, X, r) = \text{ordertype}(X, r)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *univalent_aux1*: $M(X) \implies \text{univalent}(M, \text{Pow_rel}(M, X \times X),$

$\lambda r z. M(z) \wedge M(r) \wedge r \in \text{Pow_rel}(M, X \times X) \wedge \text{is_well_ord}(M, X, r) \wedge \text{is_ordertype}(M,$

$X, r, z))$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *jump_cardinal_body_eq* :

$M(X) \implies \text{jump_cardinal_body}(M, X) = \text{jump_cardinal_body}'_rel(M, X)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

context *M_cardinal_arith*

begin

lemma *jump_cardinal_closed_aux1*:

assumes $M(X)$

shows

$M(\text{jump_cardinal_body}(M, X))$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *univalent_jc_body*: $M(X) \implies \text{univalent}(M, X, \lambda x z. M(z) \wedge M(x) \wedge z$

$= \text{jump_cardinal_body}(M, x))$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *jump_cardinal_body_closed*:
assumes $M(K)$
shows $M(\{a . X \in Pow^M(K), M(a) \wedge M(X) \wedge a = \text{jump_cardinal_body}(M, X)\})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

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

end

locale $M_jump_cardinal = M_ordertype$

context $M_cardinal_arith$
begin

lemma (**in** $M_ordertype$) *ordermap_closed*[*intro,simp*]:
assumes $\text{wellordered}(M, A, r)$ **and** $\text{types}: M(A) \ M(r)$
shows $M(\text{ordermap}(A, r))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ordermap_eqpoll_pred*:
 $\llbracket \text{well_ord}(A, r); \ x \in A \ ; \ M(A); M(r); M(x) \rrbracket \implies \text{ordermap}(A, r) \ 'x \approx^M \text{Order.pred}(A, x, r)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Kunen: "each $\langle x, y \rangle \in K \times K$ has no more than $z \times z$ predecessors..." (page 29)

lemma *ordermap_csquare_le*:
assumes $K: \text{Limit}(K)$ **and** $x: x < K$ **and** $y: y < K$
and $\text{types}: M(K) \ M(x) \ M(y)$
shows $|\text{ordermap}(K \times K, \text{csquare_rel}(K)) \ ' \langle x, y \rangle|^M \leq |\text{succ}(\text{succ}(x \cup y))|^M \otimes^M |\text{succ}(\text{succ}(x \cup y))|^M$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Kunen: "... so the order type is $\leq K$ "

lemma *ordertype_csquare_le_M*:
assumes $IK: \text{InfCard}^M(K)$ **and** $\text{eq}: \bigwedge y. y \in K \implies \text{InfCard}^M(y) \implies M(y) \implies y \otimes^M y = y$
— Note the weakened hypothesis $\llbracket ?y \in K; \text{InfCard}^M(?y); M(?y) \rrbracket \implies ?y \otimes^M ?y = ?y$
and $\text{types}: M(K)$
shows $\text{ordertype}(K * K, \text{csquare_rel}(K)) \leq K$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *InfCard_rel_csquare_eq*:
assumes $IK: \text{InfCard}^M(K)$ **and**
types: $M(K)$
shows $K \otimes^M K = K$
<proof>

lemma *well_ord_InfCard_rel_square_eq*:
assumes $r: \text{well_ord}(A,r)$ **and** $I: \text{InfCard}^M(|A|^M)$ **and**
types: $M(A)$ $M(r)$
shows $A \times A \approx^M A$
<proof>

lemma *InfCard_rel_square_eqpoll*:
assumes $\text{InfCard}^M(K)$ **and** *types*: $M(K)$ **shows** $K \times K \approx^M K$
<proof>

lemma *Inf_Card_rel_is_InfCard_rel*: $[[\text{Card}^M(i); \sim \text{Finite_rel}(M,i) ; M(i)]]$
 $\implies \text{InfCard}^M(i)$
<proof>

23.5.1 Toward's Kunen's Corollary 10.13 (1)

lemma *InfCard_rel_le_cmult_rel_eq*: $[[\text{InfCard}^M(K); L \leq K; 0 < L; M(K) ; M(L)]]$
 $\implies K \otimes^M L = K$
<proof>

lemma *InfCard_rel_cmult_rel_eq*: $[[\text{InfCard}^M(K); \text{InfCard}^M(L); M(K) ; M(L)]]$
 $\implies K \otimes^M L = K \cup L$
<proof>

lemma *InfCard_rel_cdoube_eq*: $\text{InfCard}^M(K) \implies M(K) \implies K \oplus^M K = K$
<proof>

lemma *InfCard_rel_le_cadd_rel_eq*: $[[\text{InfCard}^M(K); L \leq K ; M(K) ; M(L)]]$
 $\implies K \oplus^M L = K$
<proof>

lemma *InfCard_rel_cadd_rel_eq*: $[[\text{InfCard}^M(K); \text{InfCard}^M(L); M(K) ; M(L)]]$
 $\implies K \oplus^M L = K \cup L$
<proof>

end

23.6 For Every Cardinal Number There Exists A Greater One

This result is Kunen's Theorem 10.16, which would be trivial using AC

locale *M_cardinal_arith_jump* = *M_cardinal_arith* + *M_jump_cardinal*
begin

lemma *well_ord_restr*: $well_ord(X, r) \implies well_ord(X, r \cap X \times X)$
(*proof*)

lemma *ordertype_restr_eq* :
assumes $well_ord(X, r)$
shows $ordertype(X, r) = ordertype(X, r \cap X \times X)$
(*proof*)

lemma *def_jump_cardinal_rel_aux*:
 $X \in Pow^M(K) \implies well_ord(X, w) \implies M(K) \implies$
 $\{z . r \in Pow^M(X \times X), M(z) \wedge well_ord(X, r) \wedge z = ordertype(X, r)\} =$
 $\{z . r \in Pow^M(K \times K), M(z) \wedge well_ord(X, r) \wedge z = ordertype(X, r)\}$
(*proof*)

lemma *def_jump_cardinal_rel*:
assumes $M(K)$
shows $jump_cardinal_rel(M, K) =$
 $(\bigcup X \in Pow_rel(M, K). \{z. r \in Pow_rel(M, K * K), well_ord(X, r) \ \& \ z =$
 $ordertype(X, r)\})$
(*proof*)

notation *jump_cardinal'_rel* (*jump'_cardinal'_rel*)

lemma *Ord_jump_cardinal_rel*: $M(K) \implies Ord(jump_cardinal_rel(M, K))$
(*proof*)

declare *conj_cong* [*cong del*]
— incompatible with some of the proofs of the original theory

lemma *jump_cardinal_rel_iff_old*:
 $M(i) \implies M(K) \implies i \in jump_cardinal_rel(M, K) \longleftrightarrow$
 $(\exists r[M]. \exists X[M]. r \subseteq K * K \ \& \ X \subseteq K \ \& \ well_ord(X, r) \ \& \ i = ordertype(X, r))$
(*proof*)

lemma *K_lt_jump_cardinal_rel*: $Ord(K) \implies M(K) \implies K < jump_cardinal_rel(M, K)$
(*proof*)

lemma *Card_rel_jump_cardinal_rel_lemma*:

$\llbracket \text{well_ord}(X,r); r \subseteq K * K; X \subseteq K;$
 $f \in \text{bij}(\text{ordertype}(X,r), \text{jump_cardinal_rel}(M,K));$
 $M(X); M(r); M(K); M(f) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{jump_cardinal_rel}(M,K) \in \text{jump_cardinal_rel}(M,K)$
 <proof>

lemma *Card_rel_jump_cardinal_rel*: $M(K) \implies \text{Card_rel}(M, \text{jump_cardinal_rel}(M,K))$
 <proof>

23.7 Basic Properties of Successor Cardinals

lemma *csucc_rel_basic*: $\text{Ord}(K) \implies M(K) \implies \text{Card_rel}(M, \text{csucc_rel}(M,K))$
 & $K < \text{csucc_rel}(M,K)$
 <proof>

lemmas *Card_rel_csucc_rel = csucc_rel_basic* [THEN conjunct1]

lemmas *lt_csucc_rel = csucc_rel_basic* [THEN conjunct2]

lemma *Ord_0_lt_csucc_rel*: $\text{Ord}(K) \implies M(K) \implies 0 < \text{csucc_rel}(M,K)$
 <proof>

lemma *csucc_rel_le*: $\llbracket \text{Card_rel}(M,L); K < L; M(K); M(L) \rrbracket \implies \text{csucc_rel}(M,K)$
 $\leq L$
 <proof>

lemma *lt_csucc_rel_iff*: $\llbracket \text{Ord}(i); \text{Card_rel}(M,K); M(K); M(i) \rrbracket \implies i <$
 $\text{csucc_rel}(M,K) \longleftrightarrow |i|^M \leq K$
 <proof>

lemma *Card_rel_lt_csucc_rel_iff*:
 $\llbracket \text{Card_rel}(M,K'); \text{Card_rel}(M,K); M(K'); M(K) \rrbracket \implies K' < \text{csucc_rel}(M,K)$
 $\longleftrightarrow K' \leq K$
 <proof>

lemma *InfCard_rel_csucc_rel*: $\text{InfCard_rel}(M,K) \implies M(K) \implies \text{InfCard_rel}(M, \text{csucc_rel}(M,K))$
 <proof>

23.7.1 Theorems by Krzysztof Grabczewski, proofs by lcp

lemma *nat_sum_eqpoll_rel_sum*:
 assumes $m: m \in \text{nat}$ and $n: n \in \text{nat}$ shows $m + n \approx^M m \# + n$
 <proof>

lemma *Ord_nat_subset_into_Card_rel*: $\llbracket \text{Ord}(i); i \subseteq \text{nat} \rrbracket \implies \text{Card}^M(i)$
 <proof>

end
end

```

theory Aleph_Relative
  imports
    CardinalArith_Relative
begin

```

definition

```

HAleph :: [i,i] => i where
HAleph(i,r) ≡ if(¬(Ord(i)),i,if(i=0, nat, if(¬Limit(i) ∧ i≠0,
    csucc(r'(∪ i)),
    ∪j∈i. r'j)))

```

⟨ML⟩

definition

```

Aleph' :: i => i where
Aleph'(a) == transrec(a,λi r. HAleph(i,r))

```

⟨ML⟩

The extra assumptions $a < \text{length}(\text{env})$ and $c < \text{length}(\text{env})$ in this schematic goal (and the following results on synthesis that depend on it) are imposed by $\llbracket \bigwedge a0\ a1\ a2\ a3\ a4\ a5\ a6\ a7. \llbracket a0 \in ?A; a1 \in ?A; a2 \in ?A; a3 \in ?A; a4 \in ?A; a5 \in ?A; a6 \in ?A; a7 \in ?A \rrbracket \implies ?MH(a2, a1, a0) \longleftrightarrow ?A, \text{Cons}(a0, \text{Cons}(a1, \text{Cons}(a2, \text{Cons}(a3, \text{Cons}(a4, \text{Cons}(a5, \text{Cons}(a6, \text{Cons}(a7, ?env)))))))) \models ?p; \text{nth}(?i, ?env) = ?x; \text{nth}(?k, ?env) = ?z; ?i < \text{length}(?env); ?k < \text{length}(?env); ?env \in \text{list}(?A) \rrbracket \implies \text{is_transrec}(\#\#?A, ?MH, ?x, ?z) \longleftrightarrow ?A, ?env \models \text{is_transrec_fm}(?p, ?i, ?k)$.

schematic_goal sats_is_Aleph_fm_auto:

```

a ∈ nat ⟹ c ∈ nat ⟹ env ∈ list(A) ⟹
a < length(env) ⟹ c < length(env) ⟹ 0 ∈ A ⟹
is_Aleph(##A, nth(a, env), nth(c, env)) ⟷ A, env ⊨ ?fm(a, c)
⟨proof⟩

```

⟨ML⟩

notation is_Aleph_fm ($\langle \cdot \rangle \backslash' (_)' \text{ is } _ \cdot$)

lemma is_Aleph_fm_type [TC]: $a \in \text{nat} \implies c \in \text{nat} \implies \text{is_Aleph_fm}(a, c) \in \text{formula}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma sats_is_Aleph_fm:

```

assumes f∈nat r∈nat env ∈ list(A) 0∈A f < length(env) r < length(env)
shows is_Aleph(##A, nth(f, env), nth(r, env)) ⟷ A, env ⊨ is_Aleph_fm(f,r)
⟨proof⟩

```

lemma is_Aleph_iff_sats [iff_sats]:

```

assumes
  nth(f, env) = fa nth(r, env) = ra f < length(env) r < length(env)

```


$f \in \text{nat } r \in \text{nat } \text{env} \in \text{list}(A) \ 0 \in A$
shows $\text{is_Aleph}(\#\#A, fa, ra) \longleftrightarrow A, \text{env} \models \text{is_Aleph_fm}(f, r)$
 ⟨proof⟩

⟨ML⟩

context $M_cardinal_arith_jump$
begin

lemma is_Limit_iff :
assumes $M(a)$
shows $\text{is_Limit}(M, a) \longleftrightarrow \text{Limit}(a)$
 ⟨proof⟩

end

lemma $\text{HAleph_eq_Aleph_recursive}$:
 $\text{Ord}(i) \implies \text{HAleph}(i, r) = (\text{if } i = 0 \text{ then nat } r \text{ else if } \exists j. i = \text{succ}(j) \text{ then } \text{csucc}(r \text{ ' } (\text{THE } j. i = \text{succ}(j))) \text{ else } \bigcup_{j < i} r \text{ ' } j)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma Aleph'_eq_Aleph : $\text{Ord}(a) \implies \text{Aleph}'(a) = \text{Aleph}(a)$
 ⟨proof⟩

⟨ML⟩

abbreviation
 $\text{Aleph_r} :: [i, i \Rightarrow o] \Rightarrow i \ (\aleph _ \rightarrow)$ **where**
 $\text{Aleph_r}(a, M) \equiv \text{Aleph_rel}(M, a)$

abbreviation
 $\text{Aleph_r_set} :: [i, i] \Rightarrow i \ (\aleph _ \rightarrow)$ **where**
 $\text{Aleph_r_set}(a, M) \equiv \text{Aleph_rel}(\#\#M, a)$

lemma Aleph_rel_def' : $\text{Aleph_rel}(M, a) \equiv \text{transrec}(a, \lambda i r. \text{HAleph_rel}(M, i, r))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma succ_mem_Limit : $\text{Limit}(j) \implies i \in j \implies \text{succ}(i) \in j$
 ⟨proof⟩

locale $M_pre_aleph = M_eclose + M_cardinal_arith_jump +$
assumes
 $\text{haleph_transrec_replacement}: M(a) \implies \text{transrec_replacement}(M, \text{is_HAleph}(M), a)$

begin

lemma aux :
assumes $M(a) \ M(f)$
shows $\exists x[M]. \text{is_Replace}(M, a, \lambda j y. f \text{ ' } j = y, x)$

<proof>

lemma *is_HAleph_zero*:

assumes $M(f)$

shows $is_HAleph(M, 0, f, res) \longleftrightarrow res = nat$

<proof>

lemma *is_HAleph_succ*:

assumes $M(f) M(x) Ord(x) M(res)$

shows $is_HAleph(M, succ(x), f, res) \longleftrightarrow res = csucc_rel(M, f(\bigcup succ(x)))$

<proof>

lemma *is_HAleph_limit*:

assumes $M(f) M(x) Limit(x) M(res)$

shows $is_HAleph(M, x, f, res) \longleftrightarrow res = (\bigcup \{y . i \in x, M(i) \wedge M(y) \wedge y = f^i\})$

<proof>

lemma *is_HAleph_iff*:

assumes $M(a) M(f) M(res)$

shows $is_HAleph(M, a, f, res) \longleftrightarrow res = HAleph_rel(M, a, f)$

<proof>

lemma *HAleph_rel_closed* [*intro, simp*]:

assumes *function*(f) $M(a) M(f)$

shows $M(HAleph_rel(M, a, f))$

<proof>

lemma *Aleph_rel_closed*[*intro, simp*]:

assumes $Ord(a) M(a)$

shows $M(Aleph_rel(M, a))$

<proof>

lemma *Aleph_rel_zero*: $\aleph_0^M = nat$

<proof>

lemma *Aleph_rel_succ*: $Ord(\alpha) \implies M(\alpha) \implies \aleph_{succ(\alpha)}^M = (\aleph_\alpha^{M+})^M$

<proof>

lemma *Aleph_rel_limit*:

assumes $Limit(\alpha) M(\alpha)$

shows $\aleph_\alpha^M = \bigcup \{\aleph_j^M . j \in \alpha\}$

<proof>

lemma *is_Aleph_iff*:

assumes $Ord(a) M(a) M(res)$

shows $is_Aleph(M, a, res) \longleftrightarrow res = \aleph_a^M$

<proof>

end

```

locale M_aleph = M_pre_aleph +
  assumes
    aleph_rel_replacement: strong_replacement(M,  $\lambda x y. \text{Ord}(x) \wedge y = \aleph_x^M$ )
begin

lemma Aleph_rel_cont: Limit(l)  $\implies M(l) \implies \aleph_l^M = (\bigcup_{i < l} \aleph_i^M)$ 
   $\langle$ proof $\rangle$ 

lemma Ord_Aleph_rel:
  assumes Ord(a)
  shows  $M(a) \implies \text{Ord}(\aleph_a^M)$ 
   $\langle$ proof $\rangle$ 

lemma Card_rel_Aleph_rel [simp, intro]:
  assumes Ord(a) and types: M(a) shows  $\text{Card}^M(\aleph_a^M)$ 
   $\langle$ proof $\rangle$ 

lemma Aleph_rel_increasing:
  assumes ab:  $a < b$  and types: M(a) M(b)
  shows  $\aleph_a^M < \aleph_b^M$ 
   $\langle$ proof $\rangle$ 

end

end

```

24 Cohen forcing notions

```

theory Cohen_Posets
  imports
    Forcing_Notions
    Names — only for SepReplace
    Recursion_Thms — only for the definition of Rrel
    Delta_System_Lemma.ZF_Library
begin

lemmas app_fun = apply_iff[THEN iffD1]

definition
  Fn ::  $[i, i, i] \Rightarrow i$  where
     $\text{Fn}(\kappa, I, J) \equiv \bigcup \{(d \rightarrow J) \mid d \in \text{Pow}(I), d \prec \kappa\}$ 

lemma FnI[intro]:
  assumes  $p : d \rightarrow J \mid d \subseteq I \mid d \prec \kappa$ 
  shows  $p \in \text{Fn}(\kappa, I, J)$ 
   $\langle$ proof $\rangle$ 

```

lemma *FnD[dest]*:

assumes $p \in Fn(\kappa, I, J)$

shows $\exists d. p : d \rightarrow J \wedge d \subseteq I \wedge d \prec \kappa$

<proof>

lemma *Fn_is_function*: $p \in Fn(\kappa, I, J) \implies function(p)$

<proof>

lemma *Fn_csucc*:

assumes *Ord*(κ)

shows $Fn(csucc(\kappa), I, J) = \bigcup \{(d \rightarrow J) .. d \in Pow(I), d \lesssim \kappa\}$

<proof>

lemma *Finite_imp_lesspoll_nat*:

assumes *Finite*(A)

shows $A \prec nat$

<proof>

lemma *Fn_nat_eq_FiniteFun*: $Fn(nat, I, J) = I -||> J$

<proof>

definition

FnleR :: $i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow o$ (**infixl** $\langle \supseteq \rangle$ 50) **where**

$f \supseteq g \equiv g \subseteq f$

lemma *FnleR_iff_subset [iff]*: $f \supseteq g \longleftrightarrow g \subseteq f$

<proof>

definition

Fnlerel :: $i \Rightarrow i$ **where**

$Fnlerel(A) \equiv Rrel(\lambda x y. x \supseteq y, A)$

definition

Fnle :: $[i, i, i] \Rightarrow i$ **where**

$Fnle(\kappa, I, J) \equiv Fnlerel(Fn(\kappa, I, J))$

lemma *FnleI[intro]*:

assumes $p \in Fn(\kappa, I, J)$ $q \in Fn(\kappa, I, J)$ $p \supseteq q$

shows $\langle p, q \rangle \in Fnle(\kappa, I, J)$

<proof>

lemma *FnleD[dest]*:

assumes $\langle p, q \rangle \in Fnle(\kappa, I, J)$

shows $p \in Fn(\kappa, I, J)$ $q \in Fn(\kappa, I, J)$ $p \supseteq q$

<proof>

locale *cohen_data* =

fixes κ I $J :: i$

assumes *zero_lt_kappa*: $0 < \kappa$

begin

lemmas *zero_lesspoll_kappa* = *zero_lesspoll*[*OF zero_lt_kappa*]

end

sublocale *cohen_data* \subseteq *forcing_notion* *Fn*(κ, I, J) *Fnle*(κ, I, J) 0
<*proof*>

24.1 MOVE THIS to an appropriate place

definition

antichain :: $i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow o$ **where**
antichain(*P*, *leq*, *A*) $\equiv A \subseteq P \wedge (\forall p \in A. \forall q \in A.$
 $p \neq q \longrightarrow \neg \text{compat_in}(P, \text{leq}, p, q))$

definition

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

24.2 Combinatorial results on Cohen posets

context *cohen_data*

begin

lemma *restrict_eq_imp_compat*:

assumes $f \in \text{Fn}(\text{nat}, I, J)$ $g \in \text{Fn}(\text{nat}, I, J)$ *InfCard*(*nat*)
 $\text{restrict}(f, \text{domain}(f) \cap \text{domain}(g)) = \text{restrict}(g, \text{domain}(f) \cap \text{domain}(g))$
shows $f \cup g \in \text{Fn}(\text{nat}, I, J)$

<*proof*>

lemma *compat_imp_Un_is_function*:

assumes $G \subseteq \text{Fn}(\kappa, I, J) \wedge p \ q. p \in G \Longrightarrow q \in G \Longrightarrow \text{compat}(p, q)$
shows *function*($\bigcup G$)

<*proof*>

lemma *filter_subset_notion*: $\text{filter}(G) \Longrightarrow G \subseteq \text{Fn}(\kappa, I, J)$

<*proof*>

lemma *Un_filter_is_function*: $\text{filter}(G) \Longrightarrow \text{function}(\bigcup G)$

<*proof*>

end

locale *add_reals* = *cohen_data* *nat* _ 2

end

25 Relativization of Finite Functions

theory *FiniteFun_Relative*

imports

Synthetic_Definition
Delta_System_Lemma.ZF_Library
Discipline_Function
Lambda_Replacement
Cohen_Posets

begin

25.1 The set of finite binary sequences

notation $\text{nat}(\omega)$ — TODO: already in ZF Library

We implement the poset for adding one Cohen real, the set $2^{<\omega}$ of finite binary sequences.

definition

$\text{seqspace} :: [i,i] \Rightarrow i \ (\langle _ \rangle \langle _ \rangle) \ [100,1]100$ **where**
 $B^{<\alpha} \equiv \bigcup n \in \alpha. (n \rightarrow B)$

lemma *seqspaceI[intro]*: $n \in \alpha \Longrightarrow f : n \rightarrow B \Longrightarrow f \in B^{<\alpha}$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *seqspaceD[dest]*: $f \in B^{<\alpha} \Longrightarrow \exists n \in \alpha. f : n \rightarrow B$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

locale *M_seqspace* = *M_trancl* + *M_replacement* +

assumes

seqspace_replacement: $M(B) \Longrightarrow \text{strong_replacement}(M, \lambda n z. n \in \text{nat} \wedge \text{is_funspace}(M, n, B, z))$

begin

lemma *seqspace_closed*:

$M(B) \Longrightarrow M(B^{<\omega})$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

schematic_goal *seqspace_fm_auto*:

assumes

$i \in \text{nat} \ j \in \text{nat} \ h \in \text{nat} \ \text{env} \in \text{list}(A)$

shows

$(\exists om \in A. \text{omega}(\#\#A, om) \wedge \text{nth}(i, \text{env}) \in om \wedge \text{is_funspace}(\#\#A, \text{nth}(i, \text{env}), \text{nth}(h, \text{env}), \text{nth}(j, \text{env}))) \longleftrightarrow (A, \text{env} \models (?sqsprp(i, j, h)))$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

$\langle ML \rangle$

25.2 Representation of finite functions

A function $f \in A \rightarrow_{fin} B$ can be represented by a function $g \in |f| \rightarrow A \times B$. It is clear that f can be represented by any $g' = g \cdot \pi$, where π is a permutation $\pi \in dom(g) \rightarrow dom(g)$. We use this representation of $A \rightarrow_{fin} B$ to prove that our model is closed under $_ \rightarrow_{fin} _$.

A function $g \in n \rightarrow A \times B$ that is functional in the first components.

definition *cons_like* :: $i \Rightarrow o$ **where**

$$cons_like(f) \equiv \forall i \in domain(f) . \forall j \in i . fst(f^i) \neq fst(f^j)$$

$\langle ML \rangle$

lemma (in *M_seqspace*) *cons_like_abs*:

$$M(f) \Longrightarrow cons_like(f) \longleftrightarrow cons_like_rel(M,f)$$

$\langle proof \rangle$

definition *FiniteFun_iso* :: $[i,i,i,i,i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**

$$FiniteFun_iso(A,B,n,g,f) \equiv (\forall i \in n . g^i \in f) \wedge (\forall ab \in f . (\exists i \in n . g^i = ab))$$

From a function $g \in n \rightarrow A \times B$ we obtain a finite function in $A \dashv\vdash B$.

definition *to_FiniteFun* :: $i \Rightarrow i$ **where**

$$to_FiniteFun(f) \equiv \{f^i . i \in domain(f)\}$$

definition *FiniteFun_Repr* :: $[i,i] \Rightarrow i$ **where**

$$FiniteFun_Repr(A,B) \equiv \{f \in (A \times B)^{<\omega} . cons_like(f)\}$$

locale *M_FiniteFun* = *M_seqspace* +

assumes

$$cons_like_separation : separation(M, \lambda f . cons_like_rel(M,f))$$

and

$$to_finiteFun_replacement : strong_replacement(M, \lambda x y . y = range(x))$$

and

$$supset_separation : separation(M, \lambda x . \exists a . \exists b . x = \langle a,b \rangle \wedge b \subseteq a)$$

begin

lemma *fun_range_eq*: $f \in A \rightarrow B \Longrightarrow \{f^i . i \in domain(f)\} = range(f)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *FiniteFun_fst_type*:

assumes $h \in A \dashv\vdash B$ $p \in h$

shows $fst(p) \in domain(h)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *FinFun_closed*:

$$M(A) \Longrightarrow M(B) \Longrightarrow M(\bigcup \{n \rightarrow A \times B . n \in \omega\})$$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *cons_like_lt* :

assumes $n \in \omega$ $f \in \text{succ}(n) \rightarrow A \times B$ $\text{cons_like}(f)$
shows $\text{restrict}(f, n) \in n \rightarrow A \times B$ $\text{cons_like}(\text{restrict}(f, n))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

A finite function $f \in A -||> B$ can be represented by a function $g \in n \rightarrow A \times B$, with $n = |f|$.

lemma *FiniteFun_iso_intro1*:
assumes $f \in (A -||> B)$
shows $\exists n \in \omega . \exists g \in n \rightarrow A \times B . \text{FiniteFun_iso}(A, B, n, g, f) \wedge \text{cons_like}(g)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

All the representations of $f \in A -||> B$ are equal.

lemma *FiniteFun_isoD* :
assumes $n \in \omega$ $g \in n \rightarrow A \times B$ $f \in A -||> B$ $\text{FiniteFun_iso}(A, B, n, g, f)$
shows $\text{to_FiniteFun}(g) = f$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *to_FiniteFun_succ_eq* :
assumes $n \in \omega$ $f \in \text{succ}(n) \rightarrow A$
shows $\text{to_FiniteFun}(f) = \text{cons}(f'n, \text{to_FiniteFun}(\text{restrict}(f, n)))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

If $g \in n \rightarrow A \times B$ is *cons_like*, then it is a representation of $\text{to_FiniteFun}(g)$.

lemma *FiniteFun_iso_intro_to*:
assumes $n \in \omega$ $g \in n \rightarrow A \times B$ $\text{cons_like}(g)$
shows $\text{to_FiniteFun}(g) \in (A -||> B) \wedge \text{FiniteFun_iso}(A, B, n, g, \text{to_FiniteFun}(g))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *FiniteFun_iso_intro2*:
assumes $n \in \omega$ $f \in n \rightarrow A \times B$ $\text{cons_like}(f)$
shows $\exists g \in (A -||> B) . \text{FiniteFun_iso}(A, B, n, f, g)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *FiniteFun_eq_range_Repr* :
shows $\{\text{range}(h) . h \in \text{FiniteFun_Repr}(A, B)\} = \{\text{to_FiniteFun}(h) . h \in \text{FiniteFun_Repr}(A, B)\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *FiniteFun_eq_to_FiniteFun_Repr* :
shows $A -||> B = \{\text{to_FiniteFun}(h) . h \in \text{FiniteFun_Repr}(A, B)\}$
(is ?Y=?X)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *FiniteFun_Repr_closed* :
assumes $M(A)$ $M(B)$
shows $M(\text{FiniteFun_Repr}(A, B))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *to_FiniteFun_closed*:

assumes $M(A) f \in A$

shows $M(\text{range}(f))$

<proof>

lemma *To_FiniteFun_Repr_closed* :

assumes $M(A) M(B)$

shows $M(\{\text{range}(h) \cdot h \in \text{FiniteFun_Repr}(A,B)\})$

<proof>

lemma *FiniteFun_closed[intro,simp]* :

assumes $M(A) M(B)$

shows $M(A \rightarrow B)$

<proof>

lemma *Fnlc_nat_closed[intro,simp]*:

assumes $M(I) M(J)$

shows $M(\text{Fnlc}(\omega, I, J))$

<proof>

end

end

26 Relative, Cardinal Arithmetic Using AC

theory *Cardinal_AC_Relative*

imports

ZF_Miscellanea

Interface

CardinalArith_Relative

begin

locale *M_AC* =

fixes *M*

assumes

choice_ax: *choice_ax*(*M*)

locale *M_cardinal_AC* = *M_cardinal_arith* + *M_AC*

begin

lemma *well_ord_surj_imp_lepoll_rel*:

assumes *well_ord*(*A*,*r*) *h* \in *surj*(*A*,*B*) **and**

types:*M*(*A*) *M*(*r*) *M*(*h*) *M*(*B*)

shows $B \lesssim^M A$

<proof>

lemma *surj_imp_well_ord_M*:

assumes *wos*: $well_ord(A,r) \ h \in surj(A,B)$
and
types: $M(A) \ M(r) \ M(h) \ M(B)$
shows $\exists s[M]. \ well_ord(B,s)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *choice_ax_well_ord*: $M(S) \implies \exists r[M]. \ well_ord(S,r)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

locale *M_Pi_assumptions_choice* = *M_Pi_assumptions* + *M_cardinal_AC* +
assumes

B_replacement: $strong_replacement(M, \lambda x \ y. \ y = B(x))$

and

— The next one should be derivable from (some variant) of *B_replacement*.

Proving both instances each time seems inconvenient.

minimum_replacement: $M(r) \implies strong_replacement(M, \lambda x \ y. \ y = \langle x, minimum(r, B(x)) \rangle)$

begin

lemma *AC_M*:

assumes $a \in A \ \wedge x. \ x \in A \implies \exists y. \ y \in B(x)$

shows $\exists z[M]. \ z \in Pi^M(A, B)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *AC_Pi_rel*: **assumes** $\wedge x. \ x \in A \implies \exists y. \ y \in B(x)$

shows $\exists z[M]. \ z \in Pi^M(A, B)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

end

context *M_cardinal_AC*

begin

26.1 Strengthened Forms of Existing Theorems on Cardinals

lemma *cardinal_rel_eqpoll_rel*: $M(A) \implies |A|^M \approx^M A$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas *cardinal_rel_idem* = *cardinal_rel_eqpoll_rel* [*THEN* *cardinal_rel_cong*, *simp*]

lemma *cardinal_rel_eqE*: $|X|^M = |Y|^M \implies M(X) \implies M(Y) \implies X \approx^M Y$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *cardinal_rel_eqpoll_rel_iff*: $M(X) \implies M(Y) \implies |X|^M = |Y|^M \iff X \approx^M Y$

$\approx^M Y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *cardinal_rel_disjoint_Un*:
 [| $|A|^M = |B|^M$; $|C|^M = |D|^M$; $A \cap C = 0$; $B \cap D = 0$; $M(A)$; $M(B)$; $M(C)$;
 $M(D)$ |]
 $\implies |A \cup C|^M = |B \cup D|^M$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lepoll_rel_imp_cardinal_rel_le*: $A \lesssim^M B \implies M(A) \implies M(B) \implies |A|^M \leq |B|^M$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *cadd_rel_assoc*: $\llbracket M(i); M(j); M(k) \rrbracket \implies (i \oplus^M j) \oplus^M k = i \oplus^M (j \oplus^M k)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *cmult_rel_assoc*: $\llbracket M(i); M(j); M(k) \rrbracket \implies (i \otimes^M j) \otimes^M k = i \otimes^M (j \otimes^M k)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *cadd_cmult_distrib*: $\llbracket M(i); M(j); M(k) \rrbracket \implies (i \oplus^M j) \otimes^M k = (i \otimes^M k) \oplus^M (j \otimes^M k)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *InfCard_rel_square_eq*: $\text{InfCard}^M(|A|^M) \implies M(A) \implies A \times A \approx^M A$
 ⟨proof⟩

26.2 The relationship between cardinality and le-pollence

lemma *Card_rel_le_imp_lepoll_rel*:
 assumes $|A|^M \leq |B|^M$
 and types: $M(A)$ $M(B)$
 shows $A \lesssim^M B$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *le_Card_rel_iff*: $\text{Card}^M(K) \implies M(K) \implies M(A) \implies |A|^M \leq K \longleftrightarrow A \lesssim^M K$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *cardinal_rel_0_iff_0 [simp]*: $M(A) \implies |A|^M = 0 \longleftrightarrow A = 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *cardinal_rel_lt_iff_lesspoll_rel*:
 assumes $i: \text{Ord}(i)$ and
 types: $M(i)$ $M(A)$
 shows $i < |A|^M \longleftrightarrow i \prec^M A$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *cardinal_rel_le_imp_lepoll_rel*: $i \leq |A|^M \implies M(i) \implies M(A) \implies i \lesssim^M A$
 <proof>

26.3 Other Applications of AC

We have an example of instantiating a locale involving higher order variables inside a proof, by using the assumptions of the first order, active locale.

lemma *surj_rel_implies_inj_rel*:
assumes $f: f \in \text{surj}^M(X, Y)$ **and**
types: $M(f) \ M(X) \ M(Y)$
shows $\exists g[M]. g \in \text{inj}^M(Y, X)$
 <proof>

Kunen's Lemma 10.20

lemma *surj_rel_implies_cardinal_rel_le*:
assumes $f: f \in \text{surj}^M(X, Y)$ **and**
types: $M(f) \ M(X) \ M(Y)$
shows $|Y|^M \leq |X|^M$
 <proof>

end

The set-theoretic universe.

abbreviation
Universe :: $i \Rightarrow o \ (\iota \mathcal{V})$ **where**
 $\mathcal{V}(x) \equiv \text{True}$

lemma *separation_absolute*: *separation*(\mathcal{V}, P)
 <proof>

lemma *univalent_absolute*:
assumes *univalent*(\mathcal{V}, A, P) $P(x, b) \ x \in A$
shows $P(x, y) \implies y = b$
 <proof>

lemma *replacement_absolute*: *strong_replacement*(\mathcal{V}, P)
 <proof>

lemma *Union_ax_absolute*: *Union_ax*(\mathcal{V})
 <proof>

lemma *upair_ax_absolute*: *upair_ax*(\mathcal{V})
 <proof>

lemma *power_ax_absolute*: *power_ax*(\mathcal{V})
 <proof>

```

locale M_cardinal_UN = M_Pi_assumptions_choice K X for K X +
assumes
  — The next assumption is required by  $(\bigwedge x. [\![?Q(x); Ord(x)\!] \Longrightarrow \exists y[M]. ?Q(y)$ 
 $\wedge Ord(y) \Longrightarrow M(\mu x. ?Q(x))$ 
  X_witness_in_M:  $w \in X(x) \Longrightarrow M(x)$ 
and
  lam_m_replacement:  $M(f) \Longrightarrow strong\_replacement(M,$ 
     $\lambda x y. y = \langle x, \mu i. x \in X(i), f \text{ ' } (\mu i. x \in X(i)) \text{ ' } x \rangle)$ 
and
  inj_replacement:
   $M(x) \Longrightarrow strong\_replacement(M, \lambda y z. y \in inj^M(X(x), K) \wedge z = \{\langle x, y \rangle\})$ 
   $strong\_replacement(M, \lambda x y. y = inj^M(X(x), K))$ 
   $strong\_replacement(M,$ 
     $\lambda x z. z = Sigfun(x, \lambda i. inj^M(X(i), K)))$ 
   $M(r) \Longrightarrow strong\_replacement(M,$ 
     $\lambda x y. y = \langle x, minimum(r, inj^M(X(x), K)) \rangle)$ 

begin

lemma UN_closed:  $M(\bigcup i \in K. X(i))$ 
  <proof>

Kunen's Lemma 10.21

lemma cardinal_rel_UN_le:
  assumes K: InfCardM(K)
  shows  $(\bigwedge i. i \in K \Longrightarrow |X(i)|^M \leq K) \Longrightarrow |\bigcup i \in K. X(i)|^M \leq K$ 
  <proof>

end

end

```

27 Library of basic ZF results

```

theory ZF_Library_Relative
imports
  Delta_System_Lemma.ZF_Library
  ZF_Constructible.Normal
  Aleph_Relative— must be before Cardinal_AC_Relative!
  Lambda_Replacement
  Cardinal_AC_Relative
  FiniteFun_Relative
begin

lemma (in M_cardinal_arith_jump) csucc_rel_cardinal_rel:
  assumes Ord( $\kappa$ ) M( $\kappa$ )

```

shows $(|\kappa|^{M+})^M = (\kappa^+)^M$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in *M_cardinal_arith_jump*) *csucc_rel_le_mono*:
assumes $\kappa \leq \nu$ $M(\kappa)$ $M(\nu)$
shows $(\kappa^+)^M \leq (\nu^+)^M$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in *M_cardinal_AC*) *cardinal_rel_succ_not_0*: $|A|^M = \text{succ}(n) \implies$
 $M(A) \implies M(n) \implies A \neq 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

⟨ML⟩

notation *Finite_to_one_rel* (*Finite'_to'_one'*($_$, $_$)')

abbreviation

Finite_to_one_r_set :: $[i, i, i] \Rightarrow i$ (*Finite'_to'_one'*($_$, $_$)') **where**
Finite_to_one^M(X, Y) \equiv *Finite_to_one_rel*($\#\#M, X, Y$)

locale *M_ZF_library* = *M_cardinal_arith* + *M_aleph* + *M_FiniteFun* + *M_replacement_extra*
begin

lemma *Finite_Collect_imp*: $\text{Finite}(\{x \in X . Q(x)\}) \implies \text{Finite}(\{x \in X . M(x) \wedge$
 $Q(x)\})$
(is $\text{Finite}(?A) \implies \text{Finite}(?B)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Finite_to_one_relI*[intro]:
assumes $f: X \rightarrow^M Y \wedge y. y \in Y \implies \text{Finite}(\{x \in X . f'x = y\})$
and types: $M(f)$ $M(X)$ $M(Y)$
shows $f \in \text{Finite_to_one}^M(X, Y)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Finite_to_one_relI'*[intro]:
assumes $f: X \rightarrow^M Y \wedge y. y \in Y \implies \text{Finite}(\{x \in X . M(x) \wedge f'x = y\})$
and types: $M(f)$ $M(X)$ $M(Y)$
shows $f \in \text{Finite_to_one}^M(X, Y)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Finite_to_one_relD*[dest]:
 $f \in \text{Finite_to_one}^M(X, Y) \implies f: X \rightarrow^M Y$
 $f \in \text{Finite_to_one}^M(X, Y) \implies y \in Y \implies M(Y) \implies \text{Finite}(\{x \in X . M(x) \wedge f'x$
 $= y\})$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Diff_bij_rel*:

assumes $\forall A \in F. X \subseteq A$
and types: $M(F) \ M(X)$ **shows** $(\lambda A \in F. A-X) \in \text{bij}^M(F, \{A-X. A \in F\})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *function_space_rel_nonempty:*
assumes $b \in B$ **and types:** $M(B) \ M(A)$
shows $(\lambda x \in A. b) : A \rightarrow^M B$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *mem_function_space_rel:*
assumes $f \in A \rightarrow^M y \ M(A) \ M(y)$
shows $f \in A \rightarrow y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemmas *range_fun_rel_subset_codomain = range_fun_subset_codomain*[OF *mem_function_space_rel*]

end

context *M_Pi_assumptions*
begin

lemma *mem_Pi_rel:* $f \in \text{Pi}^M(A,B) \implies f \in \text{Pi}(A, B)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemmas *Pi_rel_rangeD = Pi_rangeD*[OF *mem_Pi_rel*]

lemmas *rel_apply_Pair = apply_Pair*[OF *mem_Pi_rel*]

lemmas *rel_apply_rangeI = apply_rangeI*[OF *mem_Pi_rel*]

lemmas *Pi_rel_range_eq = Pi_range_eq*[OF *mem_Pi_rel*]

lemmas *Pi_rel_vimage_subset = Pi_vimage_subset*[OF *mem_Pi_rel*]

end

context *M_ZF_library*
begin

lemma *mem_bij_rel:* $\llbracket f \in \text{bij}^M(A,B); M(A); M(B) \rrbracket \implies f \in \text{bij}(A,B)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *mem_inj_rel:* $\llbracket f \in \text{inj}^M(A,B); M(A); M(B) \rrbracket \implies f \in \text{inj}(A,B)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *mem_surj_rel:* $\llbracket f \in \text{surj}^M(A,B); M(A); M(B) \rrbracket \implies f \in \text{surj}(A,B)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemmas *rel_apply_in_range = apply_in_range*[OF *mem_function_space_rel*]

lemmas *rel_range_eq_image* = *ZF_Library.range_eq_image*[*OF mem_function_space_rel*]

lemmas *rel_Image_sub_codomain* = *Image_sub_codomain*[*OF mem_function_space_rel*]

lemma *rel_inj_to_Image*: $\llbracket f:A \rightarrow^M B; f \in \text{inj}^M(A,B); M(A); M(B) \rrbracket \implies f \in \text{inj}^M(A, f''A)$
<proof>

lemma *inj_rel_imp_surj_rel*:
fixes *f b*
defines [*simp*]: *if* $x \in \text{range}(f)$ *then* *converse*(*f*) '*x* *else* *b*
assumes $f \in \text{inj}^M(B,A)$ $b \in B$ **and** *types*: $M(f)$ $M(B)$ $M(A)$
shows $(\lambda x \in A. \text{if } x(x) \in \text{surj}^M(A,B))$
<proof>

lemma *function_space_rel_disjoint_Un*:
assumes $f \in A \rightarrow^M B$ $g \in C \rightarrow^M D$ $A \cap C = 0$
and *types*: $M(A)$ $M(B)$ $M(C)$ $M(D)$
shows $f \cup g \in (A \cup C) \rightarrow^M (B \cup D)$
<proof>

lemma *restrict_eq_imp_Un_into_function_space_rel*:
assumes $f \in A \rightarrow^M B$ $g \in C \rightarrow^M D$ $\text{restrict}(f, A \cap C) = \text{restrict}(g, A \cap C)$
and *types*: $M(A)$ $M(B)$ $M(C)$ $M(D)$
shows $f \cup g \in (A \cup C) \rightarrow^M (B \cup D)$
<proof>

lemma *lepoll_relD*[*dest*]: $A \lesssim^M B \implies \exists f[M]. f \in \text{inj}^M(A, B)$
<proof>

lemma *lepoll_relI*[*intro*]: $f \in \text{inj}^M(A, B) \implies M(f) \implies A \lesssim^M B$
<proof>

lemma *eqpollD*[*dest*]: $A \approx^M B \implies \exists f[M]. f \in \text{bij}^M(A, B)$
<proof>

lemma *bij_rel_imp_eqpoll_rel*[*intro*]: $f \in \text{bij}^M(A, B) \implies M(f) \implies A \approx^M B$
<proof>

lemma *restrict_bij_rel*:— *Unused*
assumes $f \in \text{inj}^M(A, B)$ $C \subseteq A$
and *types*: $M(A)$ $M(B)$ $M(C)$
shows $\text{restrict}(f, C) \in \text{bij}^M(C, f''C)$
<proof>

lemma *range_of_subset_eqpoll_rel*:
assumes $f \in \text{inj}^M(X, Y)$ $S \subseteq X$
and *types*: $M(X)$ $M(Y)$ $M(S)$
shows $S \approx^M f''S$
<proof>

end

$\langle ML \rangle$

context $M_ZF_library$
begin

— MOVE THIS to an appropriate place

$\langle ML \rangle$

$\langle proof \rangle$

$\langle ML \rangle$

$\langle proof \rangle$

$\langle ML \rangle$ $\langle proof \rangle$

end

$\langle ML \rangle$

notation $is_cexp_fm (\cdot \uparrow _ is _ \cdot)$

$\langle ML \rangle$

abbreviation

$cexp_r :: [i, i, i \Rightarrow o] \Rightarrow i (\cdot \uparrow _ \cdot)$ **where**
 $cexp_r(x, y, M) \equiv cexp_rel(M, x, y)$

abbreviation

$cexp_r_set :: [i, i, i] \Rightarrow i (\cdot \uparrow _ \cdot)$ **where**
 $cexp_r_set(x, y, M) \equiv cexp_rel(\#\#M, x, y)$

context $M_ZF_library$

begin

lemma $Card_cexp: M(\kappa) \Longrightarrow M(\nu) \Longrightarrow Card^M(\kappa \uparrow \nu, M)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

declare $conj_cong[cong]$

lemma $eq_csucc_rel_ord:$

$Ord(i) \Longrightarrow M(i) \Longrightarrow (i^+)^M = (|i|^{M+})^M$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $lesspoll_succ_rel:$

assumes $Ord(\kappa) M(\kappa)$

shows $\kappa \lesssim^M (\kappa^+)^M$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $lesspoll_rel_csucc_rel:$

assumes $Ord(\kappa)$
and types: $M(\kappa) M(d)$
shows $d \prec^M (\kappa^+)^M \longleftrightarrow d \lesssim^M \kappa$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Infinite_imp_nats_lepoll*:
assumes $Infinite(X) n \in \omega$
shows $n \lesssim X$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *nepoll_imp_nepoll_rel* :
assumes $\neg x \approx X M(x) M(X)$
shows $\neg (x \approx^M X)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Infinite_imp_nats_lepoll_rel*:
assumes $Infinite(X) n \in \omega$
and types: $M(X)$
shows $n \lesssim^M X$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lepoll_rel_imp_lepoll*: $A \lesssim^M B \implies M(A) \implies M(B) \implies A \lesssim B$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *zero_lesspoll_rel*: **assumes** $0 < \kappa M(\kappa)$ **shows** $0 \prec^M \kappa$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lepoll_rel_nat_imp_Infinite*: $\omega \lesssim^M X \implies M(X) \implies Infinite(X)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *InfCard_rel_imp_Infinite*: $InfCard^M(\kappa) \implies M(\kappa) \implies Infinite(\kappa)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lt_surj_rel_empty_imp_Card_rel*:
assumes $Ord(\kappa) \bigwedge \alpha. \alpha < \kappa \implies surj^M(\alpha, \kappa) = 0$
and types: $M(\kappa)$
shows $Card^M(\kappa)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

$\langle ML \rangle$

notation *mono_map_rel* ($\langle mono_map_rel \rangle$)

abbreviation

$mono_map_r_set :: [i, i, i, i, i] \Rightarrow i$ ($\langle mono_map_rel \rangle$) **where**
 $mono_map^M(a, r, b, s) \equiv mono_map_rel(\#\#M, a, r, b, s)$

context *M_ZF_library*
begin

lemma *mono_map_rel_char*:
 assumes $M(a)$ $M(b)$
 shows $\text{mono_map}^M(a,r,b,s) = \{f \in \text{mono_map}(a,r,b,s) . M(f)\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Just a sample of porting results on *mono_map*

lemma *mono_map_rel_mono*:
 assumes
 $f \in \text{mono_map}^M(A,r,B,s)$ $B \subseteq C$
 and types: $M(A)$ $M(B)$ $M(C)$
 shows
 $f \in \text{mono_map}^M(A,r,C,s)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *nats_le_InfCard_rel*:
 assumes $n \in \omega$ $\text{InfCard}^M(\kappa)$
 shows $n \leq \kappa$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *nat_into_InfCard_rel*:
 assumes $n \in \omega$ $\text{InfCard}^M(\kappa)$
 shows $n \in \kappa$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Finite_cardinal_rel_in_nat* [*simp*]:
 assumes $\text{Finite}(A)$ $M(A)$ **shows** $|A|^M \in \omega$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Finite_cardinal_rel_eq_cardinal*:
 assumes $\text{Finite}(A)$ $M(A)$ **shows** $|A|^M = |A|$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Finite_imp_cardinal_rel_cons*:
 assumes $FA: \text{Finite}(A)$ **and** $a: a \notin A$ **and types:** $M(A)$ $M(a)$
 shows $|\text{cons}(a,A)|^M = \text{succ}(|A|^M)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Finite_imp_succ_cardinal_rel_Diff*:
 assumes $\text{Finite}(A)$ $a \in A$ $M(A)$
 shows $\text{succ}(|A - \{a\}|^M) = |A|^M$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *InfCard_rel_Aleph_rel*:
 notes *Aleph_rel_zero* [*simp*]
 assumes $\text{Ord}(\alpha)$
 and types: $M(\alpha)$

shows $\text{InfCard}^M(\aleph_\alpha^M)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemmas $\text{Limit_Aleph_rel} = \text{InfCard_rel_Aleph_rel}[\text{THEN InfCard_rel_is_Limit}]$

bundle $\text{Ord_dests} = \text{Limit_is_Ord}[\text{dest}] \text{Card_rel_is_Ord}[\text{dest}]$

bundle $\text{Aleph_rel_dests} = \text{Aleph_rel_cont}[\text{dest}]$

bundle $\text{Aleph_rel_intros} = \text{Aleph_rel_increasing}[\text{intro!}]$

bundle $\text{Aleph_rel_mem_dests} = \text{Aleph_rel_increasing}[\text{OF ltI, THEN ltD, dest}]$

end

end

28 Cardinal Arithmetic under Choice

theory $\text{Replacement_Lepoll}$

imports

$\text{ZF_Library_Relative}$

$\text{Lambda_Replacement}$

begin

definition

$\text{lepoll_assumptions1} :: [i \Rightarrow o, i, [i, i] \Rightarrow i, i, i, i, i, i, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**

$\text{lepoll_assumptions1}(M, A, F, S, fa, K, x, f, r) \equiv \forall x \in S. \text{strong_replacement}(M, \lambda y z. y \in F(A, x) \wedge z = \{x, y\})$

definition

$\text{lepoll_assumptions2} :: [i \Rightarrow o, i, [i, i] \Rightarrow i, i, i, i, i, i, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**

$\text{lepoll_assumptions2}(M, A, F, S, fa, K, x, f, r) \equiv \text{strong_replacement}(M, \lambda x z. z = \text{Sigfun}(x, F(A)))$

definition

$\text{lepoll_assumptions3} :: [i \Rightarrow o, i, [i, i] \Rightarrow i, i, i, i, i, i, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**

$\text{lepoll_assumptions3}(M, A, F, S, fa, K, x, f, r) \equiv \text{strong_replacement}(M, \lambda x y. y = F(A, x))$

definition

$\text{lepoll_assumptions4} :: [i \Rightarrow o, i, [i, i] \Rightarrow i, i, i, i, i, i, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**

$\text{lepoll_assumptions4}(M, A, F, S, fa, K, x, f, r) \equiv \text{strong_replacement}(M, \lambda x y. y = \langle x, \text{minimum}(r, F(A, x)) \rangle)$

definition

$\text{lepoll_assumptions5} :: [i \Rightarrow o, i, [i, i] \Rightarrow i, i, i, i, i, i, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**

$\text{lepoll_assumptions5}(M, A, F, S, fa, K, x, f, r) \equiv \text{strong_replacement}(M, \lambda x y. y = \langle x, \mu i. x \in F(A, i), f \text{ ' } (\mu i. x \in F(A, i)) \text{ ' } x \rangle)$

definition

lepoll_assumptions6 :: $[i \Rightarrow o, i, [i, i] \Rightarrow i, i, i, i, i, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**
lepoll_assumptions6($M, A, F, S, fa, K, x, f, r$) \equiv *strong_replacement*($M, \lambda y z. y \in inj^M(F(A, x), S) \wedge z = \{x, y\}$)

definition

lepoll_assumptions7 :: $[i \Rightarrow o, i, [i, i] \Rightarrow i, i, i, i, i, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**
lepoll_assumptions7($M, A, F, S, fa, K, x, f, r$) \equiv *strong_replacement*($M, \lambda x y. y = inj^M(F(A, x), S)$)

definition

lepoll_assumptions8 :: $[i \Rightarrow o, i, [i, i] \Rightarrow i, i, i, i, i, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**
lepoll_assumptions8($M, A, F, S, fa, K, x, f, r$) \equiv *strong_replacement*($M, \lambda x z. z = Sigfun(x, \lambda i. inj^M(F(A, i), S))$)

definition

lepoll_assumptions9 :: $[i \Rightarrow o, i, [i, i] \Rightarrow i, i, i, i, i, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**
lepoll_assumptions9($M, A, F, S, fa, K, x, f, r$) \equiv *strong_replacement*($M, \lambda x y. y = \langle x, minimum(r, inj^M(F(A, x), S)) \rangle$)

definition

lepoll_assumptions10 :: $[i \Rightarrow o, i, [i, i] \Rightarrow i, i, i, i, i, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**
lepoll_assumptions10($M, A, F, S, fa, K, x, f, r$) \equiv *strong_replacement*
($M, \lambda x z. z = Sigfun(x, \lambda k. if k \in range(f) then F(A, converse(f) \text{ ` } k) else 0)$)

definition

lepoll_assumptions11 :: $[i \Rightarrow o, i, [i, i] \Rightarrow i, i, i, i, i, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**
lepoll_assumptions11($M, A, F, S, fa, K, x, f, r$) \equiv *strong_replacement*($M, \lambda x y. y = (if x \in range(f) then F(A, converse(f) \text{ ` } x) else 0)$)

definition

lepoll_assumptions12 :: $[i \Rightarrow o, i, [i, i] \Rightarrow i, i, i, i, i, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**
lepoll_assumptions12($M, A, F, S, fa, K, x, f, r$) \equiv *strong_replacement*($M, \lambda y z. y \in F(A, converse(f) \text{ ` } x) \wedge z = \{x, y\}$)

definition

lepoll_assumptions13 :: $[i \Rightarrow o, i, [i, i] \Rightarrow i, i, i, i, i, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**
lepoll_assumptions13($M, A, F, S, fa, K, x, f, r$) \equiv *strong_replacement*
($M, \lambda x y. y = \langle x, minimum(r, if x \in range(f) then F(A, converse(f) \text{ ` } x) else 0) \rangle$)

definition

lepoll_assumptions14 :: $[i \Rightarrow o, i, [i, i] \Rightarrow i, i, i, i, i, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**
lepoll_assumptions14($M, A, F, S, fa, K, x, f, r$) \equiv *strong_replacement*
($M, \lambda x y. y = \langle x, \mu i. x \in (if i \in range(f) then F(A, converse(f) \text{ ` } i) else 0),$
 $fa \text{ ` } (\mu i. x \in (if i \in range(f) then F(A, converse(f) \text{ ` } i) else 0)) \text{ ` } x \rangle$)

definition

lepoll_assumptions15 :: $[i \Rightarrow o, i, [i, i] \Rightarrow i, i, i, i, i, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**
lepoll_assumptions15($M, A, F, S, fa, K, x, f, r$) \equiv *strong_replacement*
 $(M, \lambda y z. y \in \text{inj}^M(\text{if } x \in \text{range}(f) \text{ then } F(A, \text{converse}(f) \text{ ' } x) \text{ else } 0, K) \wedge$
 $z = \{\langle x, y \rangle\})$

definition

lepoll_assumptions16 :: $[i \Rightarrow o, i, [i, i] \Rightarrow i, i, i, i, i, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**
lepoll_assumptions16($M, A, F, S, fa, K, x, f, r$) \equiv *strong_replacement*($M, \lambda x y. y =$
 $\text{inj}^M(\text{if } x \in \text{range}(f) \text{ then } F(A, \text{converse}(f) \text{ ' } x) \text{ else } 0, K))$

definition

lepoll_assumptions17 :: $[i \Rightarrow o, i, [i, i] \Rightarrow i, i, i, i, i, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**
lepoll_assumptions17($M, A, F, S, fa, K, x, f, r$) \equiv *strong_replacement*
 $(M, \lambda x z. z = \text{Sigfun}(x, \lambda i. \text{inj}^M(\text{if } i \in \text{range}(f) \text{ then } F(A, \text{converse}(f)$
 $\text{ ' } i) \text{ else } 0, K)))$

definition

lepoll_assumptions18 :: $[i \Rightarrow o, i, [i, i] \Rightarrow i, i, i, i, i, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**
lepoll_assumptions18($M, A, F, S, fa, K, x, f, r$) \equiv *strong_replacement*
 $(M, \lambda x y. y = \langle x, \text{minimum}(r, \text{inj}^M(\text{if } x \in \text{range}(f) \text{ then } F(A, \text{converse}(f)$
 $\text{ ' } x) \text{ else } 0, K)) \rangle)$

lemmas *lepoll_assumptions_defs[simp]* = *lepoll_assumptions1_def*
lepoll_assumptions2_def *lepoll_assumptions3_def* *lepoll_assumptions4_def*
lepoll_assumptions5_def *lepoll_assumptions6_def* *lepoll_assumptions7_def*
lepoll_assumptions8_def *lepoll_assumptions9_def* *lepoll_assumptions10_def*
lepoll_assumptions11_def *lepoll_assumptions12_def* *lepoll_assumptions13_def*
lepoll_assumptions14_def *lepoll_assumptions15_def* *lepoll_assumptions16_def*
lepoll_assumptions17_def *lepoll_assumptions18_def*

definition *if_range_F* **where**

[*simp*]: *if_range_F*(H, f, i) \equiv *if* $i \in \text{range}(f)$ *then* $H(\text{converse}(f) \text{ ' } i)$ *else* 0

definition *if_range_F_else_F* **where**

if_range_F_else_F(H, b, f, i) \equiv *if* $b=0$ *then* *if_range_F*(H, f, i) *else* $H(i)$

lemma (in *M_basic*) *lam_Least_assumption_general*:**assumes**

separations:

$\forall A' [M]. \text{separation}(M, \lambda y. \exists x \in A'. y = \langle x, \mu i. x \in \text{if_range_F_else_F}(F(A), b, f, i) \rangle)$

and

mem_F_bound: $\bigwedge x c. x \in F(A, c) \implies c \in \text{range}(f) \cup U(A)$

and

types: $M(A) \ M(b) \ M(f) \ M(U(A))$

shows *lam_replacement*($M, \lambda x . \mu i. x \in \text{if_range_F_else_F}(F(A), b, f, i)$)

<proof>

lemma (in *M_basic*) *lam_Least_assumption_ifM_b0*:

```

fixes F
defines F ≡ λ_ x. if M(x) then x else 0
assumes
  separations:
  ∀ A'[M]. separation(M, λy. ∃ x∈A'. y = ⟨x, μ i. x ∈ if_range_F_else_F(F(A),0,f,i⟩)
  and
  types:M(A) M(f)
shows lam_replacement(M,λx . μ i. x ∈ if_range_F_else_F(F(A),0,f,i))
  (is lam_replacement(M,λx . Least(?P(x))))
⟨proof⟩

lemma (in M_replacement_extra) lam_Least_assumption_ifM_bnot0:
fixes F
defines F ≡ λ_ x. if M(x) then x else 0
assumes
  separations:
  ∀ A'[M]. separation(M, λy. ∃ x∈A'. y = ⟨x, μ i. x ∈ if_range_F_else_F(F(A),b,f,i⟩)
  separation(M,Ord)
  and
  types:M(A) M(f)
  and
  b≠0
shows lam_replacement(M,λx . μ i. x ∈ if_range_F_else_F(F(A),b,f,i))
  (is lam_replacement(M,λx . Least(?P(x))))
⟨proof⟩

lemma (in M_replacement_extra) lam_Least_assumption_drSR_Y:
fixes F r' D
defines F ≡ drSR_Y(r',D)
assumes ∀ A'[M]. separation(M, λy. ∃ x∈A'. y = ⟨x, μ i. x ∈ if_range_F_else_F(F(A),b,f,i⟩)
  M(A) M(b) M(f) M(r')
shows lam_replacement(M,λx . μ i. x ∈ if_range_F_else_F(F(A),b,f,i))
⟨proof⟩

locale M_replacement_lepoll = M_replacement_extra + M_inj +
fixes F
assumes
  F_type[simp]: M(A) ⇒ ∀ x[M]. M(F(A,x))
  and
  lam_lepoll_assumption_F:M(A) ⇒ lam_replacement(M,F(A))
  and
  — Here b is a Boolean.
  lam_Least_assumption:M(A) ⇒ M(b) ⇒ M(f) ⇒
    lam_replacement(M,λx . μ i. x ∈ if_range_F_else_F(F(A),b,f,i))
  and
  F_args_closed: M(A) ⇒ M(x) ⇒ x ∈ F(A,i) ⇒ M(i)
  and
  lam_replacement_inj_rel:lam_replacement(M, λp. injM(fst(p),snd(p)))
begin

```

```

declare if_range_F_else_F_def[simp]

lemma lepoll_assumptions1:
  assumes types[simp]: $M(A) M(S)$ 
  shows lepoll_assumptions1( $M, A, F, S, fa, K, x, f, r$ )
  <proof>

lemma lepoll_assumptions2:
  assumes types[simp]: $M(A) M(S)$ 
  shows lepoll_assumptions2( $M, A, F, S, fa, K, x, f, r$ )
  <proof>

lemma lepoll_assumptions3:
  assumes types[simp]: $M(A)$ 
  shows lepoll_assumptions3( $M, A, F, S, fa, K, x, f, r$ )
  <proof>

lemma lepoll_assumptions4:
  assumes types[simp]: $M(A) M(r)$ 
  shows lepoll_assumptions4( $M, A, F, S, fa, K, x, f, r$ )
  <proof>

lemma lam_Least_closed :
  assumes  $M(A) M(b) M(f)$ 
  shows  $\forall x[M]. M(\mu i. x \in \text{if\_range\_F\_else\_F}(F(A), b, f, i))$ 
  <proof>

lemma lepoll_assumptions5:
  assumes
    types[simp]: $M(A) M(f)$ 
  shows lepoll_assumptions5( $M, A, F, S, fa, K, x, f, r$ )
  <proof>

lemma lepoll_assumptions6:
  assumes types[simp]: $M(A) M(S) M(x)$ 
  shows lepoll_assumptions6( $M, A, F, S, fa, K, x, f, r$ )
  <proof>

lemma lepoll_assumptions7:
  assumes types[simp]: $M(A) M(S) M(x)$ 
  shows lepoll_assumptions7( $M, A, F, S, fa, K, x, f, r$ )
  <proof>

lemma lepoll_assumptions8:
  assumes types[simp]: $M(A) M(S)$ 
  shows lepoll_assumptions8( $M, A, F, S, fa, K, x, f, r$ )
  <proof>

```


lemma *lepoll_assumptions9*:
assumes *types[simp]*: $M(A) M(S) M(r)$
shows *lepoll_assumptions9*($M, A, F, S, fa, K, x, f, r$)
<proof>

lemma *lepoll_assumptions10*:
assumes *types[simp]*: $M(A) M(f)$
shows *lepoll_assumptions10*($M, A, F, S, fa, K, x, f, r$)
<proof>

lemma *lepoll_assumptions11*:
assumes *types[simp]*: $M(A) M(f)$
shows *lepoll_assumptions11*($M, A, F, S, fa, K, x, f, r$)
<proof>

lemma *lepoll_assumptions12*:
assumes *types[simp]*: $M(A) M(x) M(f)$
shows *lepoll_assumptions12*($M, A, F, S, fa, K, x, f, r$)
<proof>

lemma *lepoll_assumptions13*:
assumes *types[simp]*: $M(A) M(r) M(f)$
shows *lepoll_assumptions13*($M, A, F, S, fa, K, x, f, r$)
<proof>

lemma *lepoll_assumptions14*:
assumes *types[simp]*: $M(A) M(f) M(fa)$
shows *lepoll_assumptions14*($M, A, F, S, fa, K, x, f, r$)
<proof>

lemma *lepoll_assumptions15*:
assumes *types[simp]*: $M(A) M(x) M(f) M(K)$
shows *lepoll_assumptions15*($M, A, F, S, fa, K, x, f, r$)
<proof>

lemma *lepoll_assumptions16*:
assumes *types[simp]*: $M(A) M(f) M(K)$
shows *lepoll_assumptions16*($M, A, F, S, fa, K, x, f, r$)
<proof>

lemma *lepoll_assumptions17*:
assumes *types[simp]*: $M(A) M(f) M(K)$
shows *lepoll_assumptions17*($M, A, F, S, fa, K, x, f, r$)
<proof>

lemma *lepoll_assumptions18*:
assumes *types[simp]*: $M(A) M(K) M(f) M(r)$
shows *lepoll_assumptions18*($M, A, F, S, fa, K, x, f, r$)
<proof>

```

lemmas lepoll_assumptions = lepoll_assumptions1 lepoll_assumptions2
  lepoll_assumptions3 lepoll_assumptions4 lepoll_assumptions5
  lepoll_assumptions6 lepoll_assumptions7 lepoll_assumptions8
  lepoll_assumptions9 lepoll_assumptions10 lepoll_assumptions11
  lepoll_assumptions12 lepoll_assumptions13 lepoll_assumptions14
  lepoll_assumptions15 lepoll_assumptions16
  lepoll_assumptions17 lepoll_assumptions18

```

```

end

```

```

end

```

```

theory Separation_Instances

```

```

  imports

```

```

    Discipline_Function

```

```

    Forcing_Data

```

```

    FiniteFun_Relative

```

```

    Cardinal_Relative

```

```

    Replacement_Lepoll

```

```

begin

```

28.1 More Instances of Separation

The following instances are mostly the same repetitive task; and we just copied and pasted, tweaking some lemmas if needed (for example, we might have needed to use some closedness results).

```

declare Inl_iff_sats [iff_sats]

```

```

declare Inr_iff_sats [iff_sats]

```

```

⟨ML⟩

```

```

lemma iff_sym : P(x,a) ⟷ a = f(x) ⟹ P(x,a) ⟷ f(x) = a
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma subset_iff_sats [iff_sats]:

```

```

  [| nth(i,env) = x; nth(k,env) = z;

```

```

   i ∈ nat; k ∈ nat; env ∈ list(A) |]

```

```

  ==> subset(##A, x, z) ⟷ sats(A, subset_fm(i,k), env)

```

```

  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

definition radd_body :: [i,i,i] ⇒ o where

```

```

  radd_body(R,S) ≡ λz. (∃ x y. z = ⟨Inl(x), Inr(y)⟩) ∨

```

```

    (∃ x' x. z = ⟨Inl(x'), Inl(x)⟩ ∧ ⟨x', x⟩ ∈ R) ∨

```

```

    (∃ y' y. z = ⟨Inr(y'), Inr(y)⟩ ∧ ⟨y', y⟩ ∈ S)

```

```

⟨ML⟩

```

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) *separation_is_radd_body*:
 $(\#\#M)(r) \implies (\#\#M)(A) \implies separation(\#\#M, is_radd_body(\#\#M, A, r))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) *radd_body_abs*:
assumes $(\#\#M)(R) (\#\#M)(S) (\#\#M)(x)$
shows $is_radd_body(\#\#M, R, S, x) \longleftrightarrow radd_body(R, S, x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) *separation_radd_body*:
 $(\#\#M)(R) \implies (\#\#M)(S) \implies separation$
 $(\#\#M, \lambda z. (\exists x y. z = \langle Inl(x), Inr(y) \rangle) \vee$
 $(\exists x' x. z = \langle Inl(x'), Inl(x) \rangle \wedge \langle x', x \rangle \in R) \vee$
 $(\exists y' y. z = \langle Inr(y'), Inr(y) \rangle \wedge \langle y', y \rangle \in S))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition *well_ord_body* :: $[i \Rightarrow o, i, i, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**
 $well_ord_body(N, A, f, r, x) \equiv x \in A \longrightarrow (\exists y[N]. \exists p[N]. is_apply(N, f, x, y) \wedge$
 $pair(N, y, x, p) \wedge p \in r)$

$\langle ML \rangle$

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) *separation_well_ord_body*:
 $(\#\#M)(f) \implies (\#\#M)(r) \implies (\#\#M)(A) \implies separation(\#\#M, well_ord_body(\#\#M, A, f, r))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) *separation_well_ord*:
 $(\#\#M)(f) \implies (\#\#M)(r) \implies (\#\#M)(A) \implies separation$
 $(\#\#M, \lambda x. x \in A \longrightarrow (\exists y[\#\#M]. \exists p[\#\#M]. is_apply(\#\#M, f, x, y) \wedge$
 $pair(\#\#M, y, x, p) \wedge p \in r))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition *is_obase_body* :: $[i \Rightarrow o, i, i, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**
 $is_obase_body(N, A, r, x) \equiv x \in A \longrightarrow$
 $\neg (\exists y[N].$
 $\exists g[N].$
 $ordinal(N, y) \wedge$
 $(\exists my[N].$
 $\exists pxr[N].$
 $membership(N, y, my) \wedge$
 $pred_set(N, A, x, r, pxr) \wedge$
 $order_isomorphism(N, pxr, r, y, my, g)))$

$\langle ML \rangle$

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) *separation_is_obase_body*:
 $(\#\#M)(r) \implies (\#\#M)(A) \implies separation(\#\#M, is_obase_body(\#\#M, A, r))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *separation_is_obase*:
 $(\#\#M)(f) \implies (\#\#M)(r) \implies (\#\#M)(A) \implies \text{separation}$
 $(\#\#M, \lambda x. x \in A \longrightarrow$
 $\quad \neg (\exists y[\#\#M].$
 $\quad \quad \exists g[\#\#M].$
 $\quad \quad \text{ordinal}(\#\#M, y) \wedge$
 $\quad \quad (\exists my[\#\#M].$
 $\quad \quad \quad \exists pxr[\#\#M].$
 $\quad \quad \quad \text{membership}(\#\#M, y, my) \wedge$
 $\quad \quad \quad \text{pred_set}(\#\#M, A, x, r, pxr) \wedge$
 $\quad \quad \quad \text{order_isomorphism}(\#\#M, pxr, r, y, my, g)))$
 ⟨proof⟩

definition *is_obase_equals* :: $[i \Rightarrow o, i, i, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**
 $\text{is_obase_equals}(N, A, r, a) \equiv \exists x[N].$
 $\quad \exists g[N].$
 $\quad \exists mx[N].$
 $\quad \exists par[N].$
 $\quad \text{ordinal}(N, x) \wedge$
 $\quad \text{membership}(N, x, mx) \wedge$
 $\quad \text{pred_set}(N, A, a, r, par) \wedge \text{order_isomorphism}(N, par,$
 $r, x, mx, g)$

⟨ML⟩

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *separation_obase_equals_aux*:
 $(\#\#M)(r) \implies (\#\#M)(A) \implies \text{separation}(\#\#M, \text{is_obase_equals}(\#\#M, A, r))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *separation_obase_equals*:
 $(\#\#M)(f) \implies (\#\#M)(r) \implies (\#\#M)(A) \implies \text{separation}$
 $(\#\#M, \lambda a. \exists x[\#\#M].$
 $\quad \exists g[\#\#M].$
 $\quad \exists mx[\#\#M].$
 $\quad \exists par[\#\#M].$
 $\quad \text{ordinal}(\#\#M, x) \wedge$
 $\quad \text{membership}(\#\#M, x, mx) \wedge$
 $\quad \text{pred_set}(\#\#M, A, a, r, par) \wedge \text{order_isomorphism}(\#\#M,$
 $par, r, x, mx, g))$
 ⟨proof⟩

definition *id_body* :: $[i, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**
 $\text{id_body}(A) \equiv \lambda z. \exists x \in A. z = \langle x, x \rangle$
 ⟨ML⟩

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *separation_is_id_body*:
 $(\#\#M)(A) \implies \text{separation}(\#\#M, \text{is_id_body}(\#\#M, A))$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) id_body_abs :
assumes $(\#\#M)(A)$ $(\#\#M)(x)$
shows $is_id_body(\#\#M,A,x) \longleftrightarrow id_body(A,x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) $separation_id_body$:
 $(\#\#M)(A) \implies separation$
 $(\#\#M, \lambda z. \exists x \in A. z = \langle x, x \rangle)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition $rvimage_body :: [i,i,i] \Rightarrow o$ where
 $rvimage_body(f,r) \equiv \lambda z. \exists x y. z = \langle x, y \rangle \wedge \langle f' x, f' y \rangle \in r$

$\langle ML \rangle$

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) $separation_is_rvimage_body$:
 $(\#\#M)(f) \implies (\#\#M)(r) \implies separation(\#\#M, is_rvimage_body(\#\#M,f,r))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) $rvimage_body_abs$:
assumes $(\#\#M)(R)$ $(\#\#M)(S)$ $(\#\#M)(x)$
shows $is_rvimage_body(\#\#M,R,S,x) \longleftrightarrow rvimage_body(R,S,x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) $separation_rvimage_body$:
 $(\#\#M)(f) \implies (\#\#M)(r) \implies separation$
 $(\#\#M, \lambda z. \exists x y. z = \langle x, y \rangle \wedge \langle f' x, f' y \rangle \in r)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition $rmult_body :: [i,i,i] \Rightarrow o$ where
 $rmult_body(b,d) \equiv \lambda z. \exists x' y' x y. z = \langle \langle x', y' \rangle, x, y \rangle \wedge (\langle x', x \rangle \in b \vee x' = x \wedge \langle y', y \rangle \in d)$

$\langle ML \rangle$

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) $separation_is_rmult_body$:
 $(\#\#M)(b) \implies (\#\#M)(d) \implies separation(\#\#M, is_rmult_body(\#\#M,b,d))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) $rmult_body_abs$:
assumes $(\#\#M)(b)$ $(\#\#M)(d)$ $(\#\#M)(x)$
shows $is_rmult_body(\#\#M,b,d,x) \longleftrightarrow rmult_body(b,d,x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) $separation_rmult_body$:

$(\#\#M)(b) \implies (\#\#M)(d) \implies \text{separation}$
 $(\#\#M, \lambda z. \exists x' y' x y. z = \langle \langle x', y' \rangle, x, y \rangle \wedge (\langle x', x \rangle \in b \vee x' = x \wedge \langle y', y \rangle \in d))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition $\text{ord_iso_body} :: [i,i,i,i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**
 $\text{ord_iso_body}(A,r,s) \equiv \lambda f. \forall x \in A. \forall y \in A. \langle x, y \rangle \in r \longleftrightarrow \langle f' x, f' y \rangle \in s$

$\langle ML \rangle$

lemma (**in** M_ZF_trans) $\text{separation_is_ord_iso_body}$:
 $(\#\#M)(A) \implies (\#\#M)(r) \implies (\#\#M)(s) \implies \text{separation}(\#\#M, \text{is_ord_iso_body}(\#\#M, A, r, s))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (**in** M_ZF_trans) ord_iso_body_abs :
assumes $(\#\#M)(A) (\#\#M)(r) (\#\#M)(s) (\#\#M)(x)$
shows $\text{is_ord_iso_body}(\#\#M, A, r, s, x) \longleftrightarrow \text{ord_iso_body}(A, r, s, x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (**in** M_ZF_trans) $\text{separation_ord_iso_body}$:
 $(\#\#M)(A) \implies (\#\#M)(r) \implies (\#\#M)(s) \implies \text{separation}$
 $(\#\#M, \lambda f. \forall x \in A. \forall y \in A. \langle x, y \rangle \in r \longleftrightarrow \langle f' x, f' y \rangle \in s)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

$\langle ML \rangle$

lemma (**in** M_ZF_trans) $\text{separation_PiP_rel}$:
 $(\#\#M)(A) \implies \text{separation}(\#\#M, \text{PiP_rel}(\#\#M, A))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

$\langle ML \rangle$

lemma (**in** M_ZF_trans) $\text{separation_injP_rel}$:
 $(\#\#M)(A) \implies \text{separation}(\#\#M, \text{injP_rel}(\#\#M, A))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

$\langle ML \rangle$

lemma (**in** M_ZF_trans) $\text{separation_surjP_rel}$:
 $(\#\#M)(A) \implies (\#\#M)(B) \implies \text{separation}(\#\#M, \text{surjP_rel}(\#\#M, A, B))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

$\langle ML \rangle$

lemma (**in** M_ZF_trans) $\text{separation_cons_like_rel}$:
 $\text{separation}(\#\#M, \text{cons_like_rel}(\#\#M))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition *supset_body* :: $[i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**
supset_body $\equiv \lambda x. \exists a. \exists b. x = \langle a, b \rangle \wedge b \subseteq a$

$\langle ML \rangle$

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *separation_is_supset_body*:
separation($\#\#M$, *is_supset_body*($\#\#M$))
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *supset_body_abs*:
assumes ($\#\#M$)(x)
shows *is_supset_body*($\#\#M$, x) \longleftrightarrow *supset_body*(x)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *separation_supset_body*:
separation($\#\#M$, $\lambda x. \exists a. \exists b. x = \langle a, b \rangle \wedge b \subseteq a$)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *separation_is_fst*:
($\#\#M$)(a) \implies *separation*($\#\#M$, $\lambda x. \text{is_fst}(\#\#M, x, a)$)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *separation_fst_equal*:
($\#\#M$)(a) \implies *separation*($\#\#M$, $\lambda x. \text{fst}(x) = a$)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *separation_is_apply*:
($\#\#M$)(f) \implies ($\#\#M$)(a) \implies *separation*($\#\#M$, $\lambda x. \text{is_apply}(\#\#M, f, x, a)$)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *separation_equal_apply*:
($\#\#M$)(f) \implies ($\#\#M$)(a) \implies *separation*($\#\#M$, $\lambda x. f^x = a$)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition *id_rel* :: $[i \Rightarrow o, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**
id_rel(A) $\equiv \lambda z. \exists x[A]. z = \langle x, x \rangle$
 $\langle ML \rangle$

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *separation_is_id_rel*:
separation($\#\#M$, *is_id_rel*($\#\#M$))
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *id_rel_abs*:
assumes ($\#\#M$)(x)
shows *is_id_rel*($\#\#M$, x) \longleftrightarrow *id_rel*($\#\#M$, x)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *separation_id_rel*:
separation($\#\#M$, $\lambda z. \exists x[\#\#M]. z = \langle x, x \rangle$)

<proof>

definition *sndfst_eq_fstsnd* :: [*i*] ⇒ *o* **where**
sndfst_eq_fstsnd ≡ λ*x*. *snd*(*fst*(*x*)) = *fst*(*snd*(*x*))
<ML>

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *separation_is_sndfst_eq_fstsnd*:
separation(##*M*, *is_sndfst_eq_fstsnd*(##*M*))
<proof>

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *sndfst_eq_fstsnd_abs*:
assumes (##*M*)(*x*)
shows *is_sndfst_eq_fstsnd*(##*M*,*x*) ↔ *sndfst_eq_fstsnd*(*x*)
<proof>

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *separation_sndfst_eq_fstsnd*:
separation(##*M*, λ*x*. *snd*(*fst*(*x*)) = *fst*(*snd*(*x*)))
<proof>

definition *fstfst_eq_fstsnd* :: [*i*] ⇒ *o* **where**
fstfst_eq_fstsnd ≡ λ*x*. *fst*(*fst*(*x*)) = *fst*(*snd*(*x*))
<ML>

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *separation_is_fstfst_eq_fstsnd*:
separation(##*M*, *is_fstfst_eq_fstsnd*(##*M*))
<proof>

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *fstfst_eq_fstsnd_abs*:
assumes (##*M*)(*x*)
shows *is_fstfst_eq_fstsnd*(##*M*,*x*) ↔ *fstfst_eq_fstsnd*(*x*)
<proof>

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *separation_fstfst_eq_fstsnd*:
separation(##*M*, λ*x*. *fst*(*fst*(*x*)) = *fst*(*snd*(*x*)))
<proof>

definition *fstfst_eq* :: [*i*,*i*] ⇒ *o* **where**
fstfst_eq(*a*) ≡ λ*x*. *fst*(*fst*(*x*)) = *a*
<ML>

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *separation_is_fstfst_eq*:

$(\#\#M)(a) \implies \text{separation}(\#\#M, \text{is_fstfst_eq}(\#\#M, a))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *fstfst_eq_abs*:
 assumes $(\#\#M)(a) (\#\#M)(x)$
 shows $\text{is_fstfst_eq}(\#\#M, a, x) \longleftrightarrow \text{fstfst_eq}(a, x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *separation_fstfst_eq*:
 $(\#\#M)(a) \implies \text{separation}(\#\#M, \lambda x. \text{fst}(\text{fst}(x)) = a)$
 ⟨proof⟩

definition *restrict_elem* :: $[i, i, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**
 $\text{restrict_elem}(B, A) \equiv \lambda y. \exists x \in A. y = \langle x, \text{restrict}(x, B) \rangle$

⟨ML⟩

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *separation_is_restrict_elem*:
 $(\#\#M)(B) \implies (\#\#M)(A) \implies \text{separation}(\#\#M, \text{is_restrict_elem}(\#\#M, B, A))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *restrict_elem_abs*:
 assumes $(\#\#M)(B) (\#\#M)(A) (\#\#M)(x)$
 shows $\text{is_restrict_elem}(\#\#M, B, A, x) \longleftrightarrow \text{restrict_elem}(B, A, x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *separation_restrict_elem_aux*:
 $(\#\#M)(B) \implies (\#\#M)(A) \implies \text{separation}(\#\#M, \lambda y. \exists x \in A. y = \langle x, \text{restrict}(x, B) \rangle)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *separation_restrict_elem*:
 $(\#\#M)(B) \implies \forall A[\#\#M]. \text{separation}(\#\#M, \lambda y. \exists x \in A. y = \langle x, \text{restrict}(x, B) \rangle)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *separation_ordinal*:
 $\text{separation}(\#\#M, \text{ordinal}(\#\#M))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *separation_Ord*:
 $\text{separation}(\#\#M, \text{Ord})$
 ⟨proof⟩

definition *insnd_ballPair* :: $[i, i, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**
 $\text{insnd_ballPair}(B, A) \equiv \lambda p. \forall x \in B. x \in \text{snd}(p) \longleftrightarrow (\forall s \in \text{fst}(p). \langle s, x \rangle \in A)$

$\langle ML \rangle$

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) *separation_is_insnd_ballPair*:

$(\#\#M)(B) \implies (\#\#M)(A) \implies separation(\#\#M, is_insnd_ballPair(\#\#M, B, A))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) *insnd_ballPair_abs*:

assumes $(\#\#M)(B) (\#\#M)(A) (\#\#M)(x)$
shows $is_insnd_ballPair(\#\#M, B, A, x) \longleftrightarrow insnd_ballPair(B, A, x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) *separation_insnd_ballPair_aux*:

$(\#\#M)(B) \implies (\#\#M)(A) \implies separation(\#\#M, \lambda p. \forall x \in B. x \in snd(p) \longleftrightarrow$
 $(\forall s \in fst(p). \langle s, x \rangle \in A))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) *separation_insnd_ballPair*:

$(\#\#M)(B) \implies \forall A[\#\#M]. separation(\#\#M, \lambda p. \forall x \in B. x \in snd(p) \longleftrightarrow (\forall s \in fst(p).$
 $\langle s, x \rangle \in A))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition *bex_restrict_eq_dom* :: $[i, i, i, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**

$bex_restrict_eq_dom(B, A, x) \equiv \lambda dr. \exists r \in A. restrict(r, B) = x \wedge dr = domain(r)$

$\langle ML \rangle$

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) *separation_is_bex_restrict_eq_dom*:

$(\#\#M)(B) \implies (\#\#M)(A) \implies (\#\#M)(x) \implies separation(\#\#M, is_bex_restrict_eq_dom(\#\#M, B, A, x))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) *bex_restrict_eq_dom_abs*:

assumes $(\#\#M)(B) (\#\#M)(A) (\#\#M)(x) (\#\#M)(dr)$
shows $is_bex_restrict_eq_dom(\#\#M, B, A, x, dr) \longleftrightarrow bex_restrict_eq_dom(B, A, x, dr)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) *separation_restrict_eq_dom_eq_aux*:

$(\#\#M)(A) \implies (\#\#M)(B) \implies (\#\#M)(x) \implies separation(\#\#M, \lambda dr. \exists r \in A .$
 $restrict(r, B) = x \wedge dr = domain(r))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) *separation_restrict_eq_dom_eq*:

$(\#\#M)(A) \implies (\#\#M)(B) \implies \forall x[\#\#M]. separation(\#\#M, \lambda dr. \exists r \in A .$
 $restrict(r, B) = x \wedge dr = domain(r))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition *insnd_restrict_eq_dom* :: $[i, i, i, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**

$insnd_restrict_eq_dom(B, A, D) \equiv \lambda p. \forall x \in D. x \in snd(p) \longleftrightarrow (\exists r \in A. restrict(r,$
 $B) = fst(p) \wedge x = domain(r))$

definition $is_insnd_restrict_eq_dom :: [i \Rightarrow o, i, i, i, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**

$is_insnd_restrict_eq_dom(N, B, A, D, p) \equiv$
 $\exists c[N].$
 $\exists a[N].$
 $(\forall x[N]. x \in D \longrightarrow x \in a \longleftrightarrow (\exists r[N]. \exists b[N]. (r \in A \wedge restriction(N,$
 $r, B, b)) \wedge b=c \wedge is_domain(N, r, x))) \wedge$
 $is_snd(N, p, a) \wedge is_fst(N, p, c)$

$\langle ML \rangle$

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) *separation_is_insnd_restrict_eq_dom*:

$(\#\#M)(B) \Longrightarrow (\#\#M)(A) \Longrightarrow (\#\#M)(D) \Longrightarrow separation(\#\#M, is_insnd_restrict_eq_dom(\#\#M, B, A, D,$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in M_basic) *insnd_restrict_eq_dom_abs*:

assumes $(M)(B) (M)(A) (M)(D) (M)(x)$

shows $is_insnd_restrict_eq_dom(M, B, A, D, x) \longleftrightarrow insnd_restrict_eq_dom(B, A, D, x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) *separation_restrict_eq_dom_eq_pair_aux*:

$(\#\#M)(A) \Longrightarrow (\#\#M)(B) \Longrightarrow (\#\#M)(D) \Longrightarrow$
 $separation(\#\#M, \lambda p. \forall x \in D. x \in snd(p) \longleftrightarrow (\exists r \in A. restrict(r, B) = fst(p)$
 $\wedge x = domain(r)))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) *separation_restrict_eq_dom_eq_pair*:

$(\#\#M)(A) \Longrightarrow (\#\#M)(B) \Longrightarrow$
 $\forall D[\#\#M]. separation(\#\#M, \lambda p. \forall x \in D. x \in snd(p) \longleftrightarrow (\exists r \in A. restrict(r, B)$
 $= fst(p) \wedge x = domain(r)))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

$\langle ML \rangle$

definition *ifrFb_body* **where**

$ifrFb_body(M, b, f, x, i) \equiv x \in$

$(if\ b = 0\ then\ if\ i \in range(f)\ then$

$if\ M(converse(f)\ 'i)\ then\ converse(f)\ 'i\ else\ 0\ else\ 0\ else\ if\ M(i)\ then\ i\ else\ 0)$

$\langle ML \rangle$

definition *ifrangeF_body* :: $[i \Rightarrow o, i, i, i, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**

$ifrangeF_body(M, A, b, f) \equiv \lambda y. \exists x \in A. y = \langle x, \mu i. ifrFb_body(M, b, f, x, i) \rangle$

$\langle ML \rangle$

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) *separation_is_ifrangeF_body*:

$(\#\#M)(A) \implies (\#\#M)(r) \implies (\#\#M)(s) \implies \text{separation}(\#\#M, \text{is_ifrangeF_body}(\#\#M, A, r, s))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in *M_basic*) *is_ifrFb_body_closed*: $M(r) \implies M(s) \implies \text{is_ifrFb_body}(M, r, s, x, i) \implies M(i)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *ifrangeF_body_abs*:
assumes $(\#\#M)(A) (\#\#M)(r) (\#\#M)(s) (\#\#M)(x)$
shows $\text{is_ifrangeF_body}(\#\#M, A, r, s, x) \longleftrightarrow \text{ifrangeF_body}(\#\#M, A, r, s, x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *separation_ifrangeF_body*:
 $(\#\#M)(A) \implies (\#\#M)(b) \implies (\#\#M)(f) \implies \text{separation}$
 $(\#\#M, \lambda y. \exists x \in A. y = \langle x, \mu i. x \in \text{if_range_F_else_F}(\lambda x. \text{if } (\#\#M)(x) \text{ then } x \text{ else } 0, b, f, i))$
 then x else 0, b, f, i)
 ⟨proof⟩

definition *ifrFb_body2* **where**

$\text{ifrFb_body2}(M, G, b, f, x, i) \equiv x \in$
 (if $b = 0$ then if $i \in \text{range}(f)$ then
 if $M(\text{converse}(f) \text{ ` } i)$ then $G(\text{converse}(f) \text{ ` } i)$ else 0 else 0 else if $M(i)$ then $G i$
 else 0)

⟨ML⟩

definition *ifrangeF_body2* :: $[i \Rightarrow o, i, i, i, i, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**

$\text{ifrangeF_body2}(M, A, G, b, f) \equiv \lambda y. \exists x \in A. y = \langle x, \mu i. \text{ifrFb_body2}(M, G, b, f, x, i) \rangle$

⟨ML⟩

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *separation_is_ifrangeF_body2*:

$(\#\#M)(A) \implies (\#\#M)(G) \implies (\#\#M)(r) \implies (\#\#M)(s) \implies \text{separation}(\#\#M, \text{is_ifrangeF_body2}(\#\#M, A, G, r, s))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in *M_basic*) *is_ifrFb_body2_closed*: $M(G) \implies M(r) \implies M(s) \implies \text{is_ifrFb_body2}(M, G, r, s, x, i) \implies M(i)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *ifrangeF_body2_abs*:

assumes $(\#\#M)(A) (\#\#M)(G) (\#\#M)(r) (\#\#M)(s) (\#\#M)(x)$
shows $\text{is_ifrangeF_body2}(\#\#M, A, G, r, s, x) \longleftrightarrow \text{ifrangeF_body2}(\#\#M, A, G, r, s, x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *separation_ifrangeF_body2*:

$(\#\#M)(A) \implies (\#\#M)(G) \implies (\#\#M)(b) \implies (\#\#M)(f) \implies$

separation
 $(\#\#M,$
 $\lambda y. \exists x \in A.$
 $y =$
 $\langle x, \mu i. x \in$
 $\text{if_range_F_else_F}(\lambda a. \text{if } (\#\#M)(a) \text{ then } G \text{ ' } a \text{ else } 0, b, f,$
 $i)\rangle)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition *ifrFb_body3* **where**

$\text{ifrFb_body3}(M, G, b, f, x, i) \equiv x \in$
 $(\text{if } b = 0 \text{ then if } i \in \text{range}(f) \text{ then}$
 $\text{if } M(\text{converse}(f) \text{ ' } i) \text{ then } G \text{ ' } \{\text{converse}(f) \text{ ' } i\} \text{ else } 0 \text{ else } 0 \text{ else if } M(i) \text{ then}$
 $G \text{ ' } \{i\} \text{ else } 0)$

$\langle ML \rangle$

definition *ifrangeF_body3* $:: [i \Rightarrow o, i, i, i, i, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**

$\text{ifrangeF_body3}(M, A, G, b, f) \equiv \lambda y. \exists x \in A. y = \langle x, \mu i. \text{ifrFb_body3}(M, G, b, f, x, i) \rangle$

$\langle ML \rangle$

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *separation_is_ifrangeF_body3*:

$(\#\#M)(A) \Longrightarrow (\#\#M)(G) \Longrightarrow (\#\#M)(r) \Longrightarrow (\#\#M)(s) \Longrightarrow \text{separation}(\#\#M,$
 $\text{is_ifrangeF_body3}(\#\#M, A, G, r, s))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (in *M_basic*) *is_ifrFb_body3_closed*: $M(G) \Longrightarrow M(r) \Longrightarrow M(s) \Longrightarrow$
 $\text{is_ifrFb_body3}(M, G, r, s, x, i) \Longrightarrow M(i)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *ifrangeF_body3_abs*:

assumes $(\#\#M)(A) (\#\#M)(G) (\#\#M)(r) (\#\#M)(s) (\#\#M)(x)$

shows $\text{is_ifrangeF_body3}(\#\#M, A, G, r, s, x) \longleftrightarrow \text{ifrangeF_body3}(\#\#M, A, G, r, s, x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *separation_ifrangeF_body3*:

$(\#\#M)(A) \Longrightarrow (\#\#M)(G) \Longrightarrow (\#\#M)(b) \Longrightarrow (\#\#M)(f) \Longrightarrow$

separation

$(\#\#M,$

$\lambda y. \exists x \in A.$

$y =$

$\langle x, \mu i. x \in$

$\text{if_range_F_else_F}(\lambda a. \text{if } (\#\#M)(a) \text{ then } G \text{ ' } \{a\} \text{ else } 0, b,$

$f, i)\rangle)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition *ifrFb_body4* **where**

$ifrFb_body4(G,b,f,x,i) \equiv x \in$

$(if\ b = 0\ then\ if\ i \in range(f)\ then\ G'(converse(f)\ 'i)\ else\ 0\ else\ G'i)$

$\langle ML \rangle$

definition *ifrangeF_body4* :: $[i \Rightarrow o, i, i, i, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**

$ifrangeF_body4(M,A,G,b,f) \equiv \lambda y. \exists x \in A. y = \langle x, \mu\ i. ifrFb_body4(G,b,f,x,i) \rangle$

$\langle ML \rangle$

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *separation_is_ifrangeF_body4*:

$(\#\#M)(A) \Longrightarrow (\#\#M)(G) \Longrightarrow (\#\#M)(r) \Longrightarrow (\#\#M)(s) \Longrightarrow separation(\#\#M,$
 $is_ifrangeF_body4(\#\#M,A,G,r,s))$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in *M_basic*) *is_ifrFb_body4_closed*: $M(G) \Longrightarrow M(r) \Longrightarrow M(s) \Longrightarrow$
 $is_ifrFb_body4(M, G, r, s, x, i) \Longrightarrow M(i)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *ifrangeF_body4_abs*:

assumes $(\#\#M)(A) (\#\#M)(G) (\#\#M)(r) (\#\#M)(s) (\#\#M)(x)$

shows $is_ifrangeF_body4(\#\#M,A,G,r,s,x) \longleftrightarrow ifrangeF_body4(\#\#M,A,G,r,s,x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *separation_ifrangeF_body4*:

$(\#\#M)(A) \Longrightarrow (\#\#M)(G) \Longrightarrow (\#\#M)(b) \Longrightarrow (\#\#M)(f) \Longrightarrow$
 $separation(\#\#M, \lambda y. \exists x \in A. y = \langle x, \mu\ i. x \in if_range_F_else_F((\cdot)(G),$
 $b, f, i) \rangle)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

definition *ifrFb_body5* **where**

$ifrFb_body5(G,b,f,x,i) \equiv x \in$

$(if\ b = 0\ then\ if\ i \in range(f)\ then\ \{xa \in G . converse(f)\ 'i \in xa\}\ else\ 0\ else\ \{xa$
 $\in G . i \in xa\})$

$\langle ML \rangle$

definition *ifrangeF_body5* :: $[i \Rightarrow o, i, i, i, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**

$ifrangeF_body5(M,A,G,b,f) \equiv \lambda y. \exists x \in A. y = \langle x, \mu\ i. ifrFb_body5(G,b,f,x,i) \rangle$

$\langle ML \rangle$

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *separation_is_ifrangeF_body5*:

$(\#\#M)(A) \Longrightarrow (\#\#M)(G) \Longrightarrow (\#\#M)(r) \Longrightarrow (\#\#M)(s) \Longrightarrow separation(\#\#M,$

is_ifrangeF_body5(##M,A,G,r,s)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in *M_basic*) *is_ifrFb_body5_closed*: $M(G) \implies M(r) \implies M(s) \implies$
is_ifrFb_body5(M, G, r, s, x, i) $\implies M(i)$
 ⟨proof⟩

definition *toplevel6_body* :: $[i,i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**
toplevel6_body(R) $\equiv \lambda x. \text{domain}(x) = R$

⟨ML⟩

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *separation_is_toplevel6_body*:
 (##M)(A) $\implies \text{separation}(\text{##M}, \text{is_toplevel6_body}(\text{##M}, A))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *toplevel6_body_abs*:
assumes (##M)(R) (##M)(x)
shows *is_toplevel6_body*(##M,R,x) $\longleftrightarrow \text{toplevel6_body}(R,x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *separation_toplevel6_body*:
 (##M)(R) $\implies \text{separation}$
 (##M, $\lambda x. \text{domain}(x) = R$)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *ifrangeF_body5_abs*:
assumes (##M)(A) (##M)(G) (##M)(r) (##M)(s) (##M)(x)
shows *is_ifrangeF_body5*(##M,A,G,r,s,x) $\longleftrightarrow \text{ifrangeF_body5}(\text{##M}, A, G, r, s, x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *separation_ifrangeF_body5*:
 (##M)(A) \implies (##M)(G) \implies (##M)(b) \implies (##M)(f) \implies
 $\text{separation}(\text{##M}, \lambda y. \exists x \in A. y = \langle x, \mu i. x \in \text{if_range_F_else_F}(\lambda x. \{xa \in G . x \in xa\}, b, f, i)\rangle)$
 ⟨proof⟩

definition *ifrFb_body6* **where**
ifrFb_body6(G,b,f,x,i) $\equiv x \in$
 (if b = 0 then if i \in range(f) then $\{p \in G . \text{domain}(p) = \text{converse}(f) \text{ ' } i\}$ else 0
 else $\{p \in G . \text{domain}(p) = i\}$)

⟨ML⟩

definition *ifrangeF_body6* :: $[i \Rightarrow o, i, i, i, i, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**
ifrangeF_body6(M,A,G,b,f) $\equiv \lambda y. \exists x \in A. y = \langle x, \mu i. \text{ifrFb_body6}(G, b, f, x, i) \rangle$

⟨ML⟩

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *separation_is_ifrangeF_body6*:

$(\#\#M)(A) \implies (\#\#M)(G) \implies (\#\#M)(r) \implies (\#\#M)(s) \implies \text{separation}(\#\#M,$
 $\text{is_ifrangeF_body6}(\#\#M,A,G,r,s))$
⟨proof⟩

lemma (in *M_basic*) *ifrFb_body6_closed*: $M(G) \implies M(r) \implies M(s) \implies \text{ifrFb_body6}(G,$

$r, s, x, i) \iff M(i) \wedge \text{ifrFb_body6}(G, r, s, x, i)$
⟨proof⟩

lemma (in *M_basic*) *is_ifrFb_body6_closed*: $M(G) \implies M(r) \implies M(s) \implies$

$\text{is_ifrFb_body6}(M, G, r, s, x, i) \implies M(i)$
⟨proof⟩

lemmas (in *M_ZF_trans*) *a = separation_toplevel6_body*

separation_cong[OF eq_commute, THEN iffD1, OF separation_toplevel6_body]

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *ifrangeF_body6_abs*:

assumes $(\#\#M)(A) (\#\#M)(G) (\#\#M)(r) (\#\#M)(s) (\#\#M)(x)$

shows $\text{is_ifrangeF_body6}(\#\#M,A,G,r,s,x) \iff \text{ifrangeF_body6}(\#\#M,A,G,r,s,x)$
⟨proof⟩

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *separation_ifrangeF_body6*:

$(\#\#M)(A) \implies (\#\#M)(G) \implies (\#\#M)(b) \implies (\#\#M)(f) \implies$
 $\text{separation}(\#\#M,$
 $\lambda y. \exists x \in A. y = \langle x, \mu i. x \in \text{if_range_F_else_F}(\lambda a. \{p \in G . \text{domain}(p) =$
 $a\}, b, f, i))$
⟨proof⟩

definition *ifrFb_body7* **where**

$\text{ifrFb_body7}(B,D,A,b,f,x,i) \equiv x \in$

$(\text{if } b = 0 \text{ then if } i \in \text{range}(f) \text{ then}$

$\{d \in D . \exists r \in A. \text{restrict}(r, B) = \text{converse}(f) \text{ ' } i \wedge d = \text{domain}(r)\}$ else 0
else $\{d \in D . \exists r \in A. \text{restrict}(r, B) = i \wedge d = \text{domain}(r)\}$)

⟨ML⟩

definition *ifrangeF_body7* :: $[i \Rightarrow o, i, i, i, i, i, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**

$\text{ifrangeF_body7}(M,A,B,D,G,b,f) \equiv \lambda y. \exists x \in A. y = \langle x, \mu i. \text{ifrFb_body7}(B,D,G,b,f,x,i) \rangle$

⟨ML⟩

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *separation_is_ifrangeF_body7*:

$(\#\#M)(A) \implies (\#\#M)(B) \implies (\#\#M)(D) \implies (\#\#M)(G) \implies (\#\#M)(r)$
 $\implies (\#\#M)(s) \implies \text{separation}(\#\#M, \text{is_ifrangeF_body7}(\#\#M,A,B,D,G,r,s))$

<proof>

lemma (in *M_basic*) *ifrFb_body7_closed*: $M(B) \implies M(D) \implies M(G) \implies M(r) \implies M(s) \implies$
 $\text{ifrFb_body7}(B,D,G, r, s, x, i) \longleftrightarrow M(i) \wedge \text{ifrFb_body7}(B,D,G, r, s, x, i)$
<proof>

lemma (in *M_basic*) *is_ifrFb_body7_closed*: $M(B) \implies M(D) \implies M(G) \implies M(r) \implies M(s) \implies$
 $\text{is_ifrFb_body7}(M, B,D,G, r, s, x, i) \implies M(i)$
<proof>

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *ifrangeF_body7_abs*:
assumes $(\#\#M)(A) (\#\#M)(B) (\#\#M)(D) (\#\#M)(G) (\#\#M)(r) (\#\#M)(s) (\#\#M)(x)$
shows $\text{is_ifrangeF_body7}(\#\#M, A, B, D, G, r, s, x) \longleftrightarrow \text{ifrangeF_body7}(\#\#M, A, B, D, G, r, s, x)$
<proof>

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *separation_ifrangeF_body7*:
 $(\#\#M)(A) \implies (\#\#M)(B) \implies (\#\#M)(D) \implies (\#\#M)(G) \implies (\#\#M)(b) \implies (\#\#M)(f) \implies$
 $\text{separation}(\#\#M,$
 $\lambda y. \exists x \in A. y = \langle x, \mu i. x \in \text{if_range_F_else_F}(\text{drSR_Y}(B, D, G), b, f, i))$
<proof>

end

theory *Replacement_Instances*

imports

Discipline_Function

Forcing_Data

Aleph_Relative

FiniteFun_Relative

Cardinal_Relative

Separation_Instances

begin

28.2 More Instances of Replacement

This is the same way that we used for instances of separation.

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *replacement_is_range*:
 $\text{strong_replacement}(\#\#M, \lambda f y. \text{is_range}(\#\#M, f, y))$
<proof>

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *replacement_range*:
 $\text{strong_replacement}(\#\#M, \lambda f y. y = \text{range}(f))$
<proof>

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *replacement_is_domain*:
 $\text{strong_replacement}(\#\#M, \lambda f y. \text{is_domain}(\#\#M, f, y))$

<proof>

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *replacement_domain*:
strong_replacement(##*M*, $\lambda f y. y = \text{domain}(f)$)
<proof>

Alternatively, we can use closure under lambda and get the stronger version.

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *lam_replacement_domain* : *lam_replacement*(##*M*,
domain)
<proof>

Then we recover the original version. Notice that we need closure because we haven't yet interpreted *M_replacement*.

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *replacement_domain'*:
strong_replacement(##*M*, $\lambda f y. y = \text{domain}(f)$)
<proof>

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *lam_replacement_fst* : *lam_replacement*(##*M*, *fst*)
<proof>

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *replacement_fst'*:
strong_replacement(##*M*, $\lambda f y. y = \text{fst}(f)$)
<proof>

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *lam_replacement_domain1* : *lam_replacement*(##*M*,
domain)
<proof>

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *lam_replacement_snd* : *lam_replacement*(##*M*, *snd*)
<proof>

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *replacement_snd'*:
strong_replacement(##*M*, $\lambda f y. y = \text{snd}(f)$)
<proof>

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *lam_replacement_Union* : *lam_replacement*(##*M*, *Union*)
<proof>

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *replacement_Union'*:
strong_replacement(##*M*, $\lambda f y. y = \text{Union}(f)$)
<proof>

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *lam_replacement_Un*:
lam_replacement(##*M*, $\lambda p. \text{fst}(p) \cup \text{snd}(p)$)
<proof>

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) *lam_replacement_image*:
 $lam_replacement(\#\#M, \lambda p. fst(p) \text{ “ } snd(p))$
 ⟨proof⟩

⟨ML⟩

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) *lam_replacement_Diff*:
 $lam_replacement(\#\#M, \lambda p. fst(p) - snd(p))$
 ⟨proof⟩

⟨ML⟩

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) *minimum_closed*:
 assumes $B \in M$
 shows $minimum(r, B) \in M$
 ⟨proof⟩

⟨ML⟩

definition *is_minimum'* where

$is_minimum'(M, R, X, u) \equiv (M(u) \wedge u \in X \wedge (\forall v[M]. \exists a[M]. (v \in X \longrightarrow v \neq u \longrightarrow a \in R) \wedge pair(M, u, v, a))) \wedge$
 $(\exists x[M].$
 $(M(x) \wedge x \in X \wedge (\forall v[M]. \exists a[M]. (v \in X \longrightarrow v \neq x \longrightarrow a \in R) \wedge pair(M,$
 $x, v, a))) \wedge$
 $(\forall y[M]. M(y) \wedge y \in X \wedge (\forall v[M]. \exists a[M]. (v \in X \longrightarrow v \neq y \longrightarrow a \in R) \wedge$
 $pair(M, y, v, a) \longrightarrow y = x)) \vee$
 $\neg (\exists x[M]. (M(x) \wedge x \in X \wedge (\forall v[M]. \exists a[M]. (v \in X \longrightarrow v \neq x \longrightarrow a \in R) \wedge$
 $pair(M, x, v, a))) \wedge$
 $(\forall y[M]. M(y) \wedge y \in X \wedge (\forall v[M]. \exists a[M]. (v \in X \longrightarrow v \neq y \longrightarrow a \in$
 $R) \wedge pair(M, y, v, a) \longrightarrow y = x)) \wedge$
 $empty(M, u)$

⟨ML⟩

lemma *is_minimum_eq* :
 $M(R) \implies M(X) \implies M(u) \implies is_minimum(M, R, X, u) \longleftrightarrow is_minimum'(M, R, X, u)$
 ⟨proof⟩

context $M_trivial$
begin

lemma *first_closed*:
 $M(B) \implies M(r) \implies first(u, r, B) \implies M(u)$
 ⟨proof⟩

⟨ML⟩

⟨proof⟩

⟨ML⟩

$\langle proof \rangle$

end

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) $lam_replacement_minimum$:
 $lam_replacement(\#\#M, \lambda p. minimum(fst(p), snd(p)))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) $lam_replacement_Upair$:
 $lam_replacement(\#\#M, \lambda p. Upair(fst(p), snd(p)))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) $lam_replacement_cartprod$:
 $lam_replacement(\#\#M, \lambda p. fst(p) \times snd(p))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

$\langle ML \rangle$

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) $lam_replacement_vimage$:
 $lam_replacement(\#\#M, \lambda p. fst(p) -\text{“} snd(p))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition $is_omega_funspace :: [i \Rightarrow o, i, i, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**
 $is_omega_funspace(N, B, n, z) \equiv \exists o[N]. omega(N, o) \wedge n \in o \wedge is_funspace(N, n, B, z)$

$\langle ML \rangle$

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) $omega_funspace_abs$:
 $B \in M \implies n \in M \implies z \in M \implies is_omega_funspace(\#\#M, B, n, z) \longleftrightarrow n \in \omega \wedge is_funspace(\#\#M, n, B, z)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) $replacement_is_omega_funspace$:
 $B \in M \implies strong_replacement(\#\#M, is_omega_funspace(\#\#M, B))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) $replacement_omega_funspace$:
 $b \in M \implies strong_replacement(\#\#M, \lambda n z. n \in \omega \wedge is_funspace(\#\#M, n, b, z))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition $HAleph_wfrec_repl_body$ **where**
 $HAleph_wfrec_repl_body(N, mesa, x, z) \equiv \exists y[N].$
 $pair(N, x, y, z) \wedge$
 $(\exists f[N].$
 $(\forall z[N].$
 $z \in f \longleftrightarrow$

$$\begin{aligned}
& (\exists xa[N]. \\
& \quad \exists y[N]. \\
& \quad \quad \exists xaa[N]. \\
& \quad \quad \quad \exists sx[N]. \\
& \quad \quad \quad \quad \exists r_sx[N]. \\
& \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \exists f_r_sx[N]. \\
& \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad pair(N, xa, y, z) \wedge \\
& \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad pair(N, xa, x, xaa) \wedge \\
& \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad upair(N, xa, xa, sx) \wedge \\
& \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad pre_image(N, mesa, sx, r_sx) \wedge restriction(N, \\
& f, r_sx, f_r_sx) \wedge xaa \in mesa \wedge is_HAleph(N, xa, f_r_sx, y)) \wedge \\
& \quad \quad is_HAleph(N, x, f, y))
\end{aligned}$$

$\langle ML \rangle$

lemma *arity_HAleph_wfrec_repl_body*: $arity(HAleph_wfrec_repl_body_fm(2,0,1)) = 3$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *replacement_HAleph_wfrec_repl_body*:

$B \in M \implies strong_replacement(\#\#M, HAleph_wfrec_repl_body(\#\#M, B))$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *HAleph_wfrec_repl*:

$(\#\#M)(sa) \implies$

$(\#\#M)(esa) \implies$

$(\#\#M)(mesa) \implies$

strong_replacement

$(\#\#M,$

$\lambda x z. \exists y[\#\#M].$

$pair(\#\#M, x, y, z) \wedge$

$(\exists f[\#\#M].$

$(\forall z[\#\#M].$

$z \in f \longleftrightarrow$

$(\exists xa[\#\#M].$

$\exists y[\#\#M].$

$\exists xaa[\#\#M].$

$\exists sx[\#\#M].$

$\exists r_sx[\#\#M].$

$\exists f_r_sx[\#\#M].$

$pair(\#\#M, xa, y, z) \wedge$

$pair(\#\#M, xa, x, xaa) \wedge$

$upair(\#\#M, xa, xa, sx) \wedge$

$pre_image(\#\#M, mesa, sx, r_sx) \wedge$

$restriction(\#\#M, f, r_sx, f_r_sx) \wedge xaa \in mesa \wedge is_HAleph(\#\#M, xa, f_r_sx, y)) \wedge$

$is_HAleph(\#\#M, x, f, y))$

$\langle proof \rangle$

definition *fst2_snd2*
where $\text{fst2_snd2}(x) \equiv \langle \text{fst}(\text{fst}(x)), \text{snd}(\text{snd}(x)) \rangle$

$\langle ML \rangle$

lemma (**in** *M_trivial*) *fst2_snd2_abs*:
assumes $M(x) M(\text{res})$
shows $\text{is_fst2_snd2}(M, x, \text{res}) \longleftrightarrow \text{res} = \text{fst2_snd2}(x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

$\langle ML \rangle$

lemma (**in** *M_ZF_trans*) *replacement_is_fst2_snd2*:
 $\text{strong_replacement}(\#\#M, \text{is_fst2_snd2}(\#\#M))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (**in** *M_ZF_trans*) *replacement_fst2_snd2*: $\text{strong_replacement}(\#\#M, \lambda x$
 $y. y = \langle \text{fst}(\text{fst}(x)), \text{snd}(\text{snd}(x)) \rangle)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition *fst2_sndfst_snd2*
where $\text{fst2_sndfst_snd2}(x) \equiv \langle \text{fst}(\text{fst}(x)), \text{snd}(\text{fst}(x)), \text{snd}(\text{snd}(x)) \rangle$

$\langle ML \rangle$

lemma (**in** *M_trivial*) *fst2_sndfst_snd2_abs*:
assumes $M(x) M(\text{res})$
shows $\text{is_fst2_sndfst_snd2}(M, x, \text{res}) \longleftrightarrow \text{res} = \text{fst2_sndfst_snd2}(x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

$\langle ML \rangle$

lemma (**in** *M_ZF_trans*) *replacement_is_fst2_sndfst_snd2*:
 $\text{strong_replacement}(\#\#M, \text{is_fst2_sndfst_snd2}(\#\#M))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (**in** *M_ZF_trans*) *replacement_fst2_sndfst_snd2*:
 $\text{strong_replacement}(\#\#M, \lambda x y. y = \langle \text{fst}(\text{fst}(x)), \text{snd}(\text{fst}(x)), \text{snd}(\text{snd}(x)) \rangle)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemmas (**in** *M_ZF_trans*) *M_replacement_ZF_instances* = $\text{lam_replacement_domain}$
 $\text{lam_replacement_fst}$ $\text{lam_replacement_snd}$ $\text{lam_replacement_Union}$
 $\text{lam_replacement_Upair}$ $\text{lam_replacement_image}$
 $\text{lam_replacement_Diff}$ $\text{lam_replacement_vimage}$
 $\text{separation_fst_equal}$ separation_id_rel $[\text{simplified}]$
 $\text{separation_equal_apply}$ $\text{separation_sndfst_eq_fstsnd}$
 $\text{separation_fstfst_eq_fstsnd}$ $\text{separation_fstfst_eq}$

separation_restrict_elem
replacement_fst2_snd2 replacement_fst2_sndfst_snd2

sublocale $M_ZF_trans \subseteq M_replacement \ \#\#M$
<proof>

definition *RepFun_body* :: $i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow i$ **where**
 $RepFun_body(u,v) \equiv \{\{v, x\} \cdot x \in u\}$

<ML>

lemma (**in** *M_trivial*) *RepFun_body_abs*:
assumes $M(u) \ M(v) \ M(res)$
shows $is_RepFun_body(M, u, v, res) \longleftrightarrow res = RepFun_body(u,v)$
<proof>

<ML>

lemma *arity_body_repfun*:
 $arity(\cdot(\exists \cdot 0 = 0 \cdot) \wedge \cdot(\exists \cdot 0 = 0 \cdot) \wedge (\exists \cdot cons_fm(0, 3, 2) \wedge pair_fm(5, 1, 0) \cdot) \cdot) = 5$
<proof>

lemma *arity_RepFun*: $arity(is_RepFun_body_fm(0, 1, 2)) = 3$
<proof>

lemma (**in** *M_ZF_trans*) *RepFun_SigFun_closed*: $x \in M \Longrightarrow z \in M \Longrightarrow \{\{z, x\} \cdot x \in x\} \in M$
<proof>

lemma (**in** *M_ZF_trans*) *replacement_RepFun_body*:
 $lam_replacement(\#\#M, \lambda p \cdot \{\{snd(p), x\} \cdot x \in fst(p)\})$
<proof>

sublocale $M_ZF_trans \subseteq M_replacement_extra \ \#\#M$
<proof>

sublocale $M_ZF_trans \subseteq M_Perm \ \#\#M$
<proof>

definition *order_eq_map* **where**
 $order_eq_map(M, A, r, a, z) \equiv \exists x[M]. \exists g[M]. \exists mx[M]. \exists par[M].$
 $ordinal(M, x) \ \& \ pair(M, a, x, z) \ \& \ membership(M, x, mx) \ \&$
 $pred_set(M, A, a, r, par) \ \& \ order_isomorphism(M, par, r, x, mx, g)$

<ML>

lemma (**in** *M_ZF_trans*) *replacement_is_order_eq_map*:
 $A \in M \Longrightarrow r \in M \Longrightarrow strong_replacement(\#\#M, order_eq_map(\#\#M, A, r))$

$\langle proof \rangle$

$\langle ML \rangle$

definition *banach_body_iterates* **where**

$banach_body_iterates(M, X, Y, f, g, W, n, x, z) \equiv$
 $\exists y[M].$

$pair(M, x, y, z) \wedge$
 $(\exists fa[M].$
 $(\forall z[M].$
 $z \in fa \longleftrightarrow$
 $(\exists xa[M].$
 $\exists y[M].$
 $\exists xaa[M].$
 $\exists sx[M].$
 $\exists r_sx[M].$
 $\exists f_r_sx[M]. \exists sn[M]. \exists msn[M]. successor(M, n, sn)$

\wedge

$membership(M, sn, msn) \wedge$
 $pair(M, xa, y, z) \wedge$
 $pair(M, xa, x, xaa) \wedge$
 $upair(M, xa, xa, sx) \wedge$
 $pre_image(M, msn, sx, r_sx) \wedge$
 $restriction(M, fa, r_sx, f_r_sx) \wedge$
 $xaa \in msn \wedge$
 $(empty(M, xa) \longrightarrow y = W) \wedge$
 $(\forall m[M].$
 $successor(M, m, xa) \longrightarrow$
 $(\exists gm[M].$
 $is_apply(M, f_r_sx, m, gm) \wedge$

$is_banach_functor(M, X, Y, f, g, gm, y))) \wedge$

$(is_quasinat(M, xa) \vee empty(M, y))) \wedge$

$(empty(M, x) \longrightarrow y = W) \wedge$

$(\forall m[M].$

$successor(M, m, x) \longrightarrow$

$(\exists gm[M]. is_apply(M, fa, m, gm) \wedge is_banach_functor(M,$

$X, Y, f, g, gm, y))) \wedge$

$(is_quasinat(M, x) \vee empty(M, y)))$

$\langle ML \rangle$

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) *banach_iterates*:

assumes $X \in M$ $Y \in M$ $f \in M$ $g \in M$ $W \in M$

shows $iterates_replacement(\#\#M, is_banach_functor(\#\#M, X, Y, f, g), W)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

definition *banach_is_iterates_body* **where**

$banach_is_iterates_body(M, X, Y, f, g, W, n, y) \equiv \exists om[M]. omega(M, om) \wedge n \in$

$om \wedge$

$$\begin{aligned}
& (\exists sn[M]. \\
& \quad \exists msn[M]. \\
& \quad \quad successor(M, n, sn) \wedge \\
& \quad \quad membership(M, sn, msn) \wedge \\
& \quad (\exists fa[M]. \\
& \quad \quad (\forall z[M]. \\
& \quad \quad \quad z \in fa \longleftrightarrow \\
& \quad \quad \quad (\exists x[M]. \\
& \quad \quad \quad \quad \exists y[M]. \\
& \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \exists xa[M]. \\
& \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \exists sx[M]. \\
& \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \exists r_sx[M]. \\
& \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad pair(M, x, y, z) \wedge \\
& \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad pair(M, x, n, xa) \wedge \\
& \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad upair(M, x, x, sx) \wedge \\
& \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad pre_image(M, msn, sx, r_sx) \wedge \\
& \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad restriction(M, fa, r_sx, f_r_sx) \wedge \\
& \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad xa \in msn \wedge \\
& \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad (empty(M, x) \longrightarrow y = W) \wedge \\
& \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad (\forall m[M]. \\
& \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad successor(M, m, x) \longrightarrow \\
& \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad (\exists gm[M]. \\
& \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad fun_apply(M, f_r_sx, m, gm) \wedge \\
& \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad is_banach_functor(M, X, Y, f, g, gm, y))) \wedge \\
& \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad (is_quasinat(M, x) \vee empty(M, y))) \wedge \\
& \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad (empty(M, n) \longrightarrow y = W) \wedge \\
& \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad (\forall m[M]. \\
& \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad successor(M, m, n) \longrightarrow \\
& \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad (\exists gm[M]. fun_apply(M, fa, m, gm) \wedge is_banach_functor(M, \\
& \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad X, Y, f, g, gm, y))) \wedge \\
& \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad (is_quasinat(M, n) \vee empty(M, y)))
\end{aligned}$$

$\langle ML \rangle$

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) *banach_replacement_iterates*:

assumes $X \in M \ Y \in M \ f \in M \ g \in M \ W \in M$

shows $strong_replacement(\#\#M, \lambda n y. n \in \omega \wedge is_iterates(\#\#M, is_banach_functor(\#\#M, X, Y, f, g), W, n, y))$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) *banach_replacement*:

assumes $(\#\#M)(X) (\#\#M)(Y) (\#\#M)(f) (\#\#M)(g)$

shows $strong_replacement(\#\#M, \lambda n y. n \in nat \wedge y = banach_functor(X, Y, f, g)^{\wedge n} (0))$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) $lam_replacement_cardinal : lam_replacement(\#\#M, cardinal_rel(\#\#M))$
 ⟨proof⟩

definition $trans_apply_image$ **where**
 $trans_apply_image(f) \equiv \lambda a. g. f \text{ ` } (g \text{ `` } a)$

⟨ML⟩

schematic_goal $arity_is_recfun_fm[arity]:$
 $p \in formula \implies a \in \omega \implies z \in \omega \implies r \in \omega \implies arity(is_recfun_fm(p, a, z, r)) = ?ar$
 ⟨proof⟩

schematic_goal $arity_is_wfrec_fm[arity]:$
 $p \in formula \implies a \in \omega \implies z \in \omega \implies r \in \omega \implies arity(is_wfrec_fm(p, a, z, r)) = ?ar$
 ⟨proof⟩

schematic_goal $arity_is_transrec_fm[arity]:$
 $p \in formula \implies a \in \omega \implies z \in \omega \implies arity(is_transrec_fm(p, a, z)) = ?ar$
 ⟨proof⟩

⟨ML⟩

lemma (in M_basic) $rel2_trans_apply:$
 $M(f) \implies relation2(M, is_trans_apply_image(M, f), trans_apply_image(f))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in M_basic) $apply_image_closed:$
shows $M(f) \implies \forall x[M]. \forall g[M]. function(g) \longrightarrow M(trans_apply_image(f, x, g))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in M_basic) $apply_image_closed':$
shows $M(f) \implies \forall x[M]. \forall g[M]. M(trans_apply_image(f, x, g))$
 ⟨proof⟩

definition $transrec_apply_image_body$ **where**
 $transrec_apply_image_body(M, f, mesa, x, z) \equiv \exists y[M]. pair(M, x, y, z) \wedge$
 $(\exists fa[M].$
 $(\forall z[M].$
 $z \in fa \longleftrightarrow$
 $(\exists xa[M].$
 $\exists y[M].$
 $\exists xaa[M].$
 $\exists sx[M].$
 $\exists r_sx[M].$

$\exists f_r_sx[M].$
 $pair(M, xa, y, z) \wedge$
 $pair(M, xa, x, xaa) \wedge$
 $upair(M, xa, xa, sx) \wedge$
 $pre_image(M, mesa, sx, r_sx) \wedge$
 $restriction(M, fa, r_sx, f_r_sx) \wedge$
 $xaa \in mesa \wedge is_trans_apply_image(M,$
 $f, xa, f_r_sx, y))) \wedge$
 $is_trans_apply_image(M, f, x, fa, y))$

$\langle ML \rangle$

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) *replacement_transrec_apply_image_body* :
 $(\#\#M)(f) \implies (\#\#M)(mesa) \implies strong_replacement(\#\#M, transrec_apply_image_body(\#\#M, f, mesa))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) *transrec_replacement_apply_image*:
assumes $(\#\#M)(f) (\#\#M)(\alpha)$
shows $transrec_replacement(\#\#M, is_trans_apply_image(\#\#M, f), \alpha)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) *rec_trans_apply_image_abs*:
assumes $(\#\#M)(f) (\#\#M)(x) (\#\#M)(y) Ord(x)$
shows $is_transrec(\#\#M, is_trans_apply_image(\#\#M, f), x, y) \longleftrightarrow y = transrec(x, trans_apply_image(f))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition *is_trans_apply_image_body* **where**
 $is_trans_apply_image_body(M, f, \beta, a, w) \equiv \exists z[M]. pair(M, a, z, w) \wedge a \in \beta \wedge (\exists sa[M].$
 $\exists esa[M].$
 $\exists mesa[M].$
 $upair(M, a, a, sa) \wedge$
 $is_eclose(M, sa, esa) \wedge$
 $membership(M, esa, mesa) \wedge$
 $(\exists fa[M].$
 $(\forall z[M].$
 $z \in fa \longleftrightarrow$
 $(\exists x[M].$
 $\exists y[M].$
 $\exists xa[M].$
 $\exists sx[M].$
 $\exists r_sx[M].$
 $\exists f_r_sx[M].$
 $pair(M, x, y, z) \wedge$
 $pair(M, x, a, xa) \wedge$
 $upair(M, x, x, sx) \wedge$
 $pre_image(M, mesa, sx, r_sx) \wedge$
 $restriction(M, fa, r_sx, f_r_sx) \wedge$
 $xa \in mesa \wedge is_trans_apply_image(M, f,$
 $x, f_r_sx, y))) \wedge$

$is_trans_apply_image(M, f, a, fa, z))$

$\langle ML \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

$\langle ML \rangle$

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) *replacement_is_trans_apply_image*:

$(\#\#M)(f) \implies (\#\#M)(\beta) \implies strong_replacement(\#\#M, \lambda x z .$
 $\exists y[\#\#M]. pair(\#\#M, x, y, z) \wedge x \in \beta \wedge (is_transrec(\#\#M, is_trans_apply_image(\#\#M,$
 $f), x, y)))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) *trans_apply_abs*:

$(\#\#M)(f) \implies (\#\#M)(\beta) \implies Ord(\beta) \implies (\#\#M)(x) \implies (\#\#M)(z) \implies$
 $(x \in \beta \wedge z = \langle x, transrec(x, \lambda a g. f \ ' (g \ ' \ ' a)) \rangle) \longleftrightarrow$
 $(\exists y[\#\#M]. pair(\#\#M, x, y, z) \wedge x \in \beta \wedge (is_transrec(\#\#M, is_trans_apply_image(\#\#M,$
 $f), x, y)))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) *replacement_trans_apply_image*:

$(\#\#M)(f) \implies (\#\#M)(\beta) \implies Ord(\beta) \implies$
 $strong_replacement(\#\#M, \lambda x y. x \in \beta \wedge y = \langle x, transrec(x, \lambda a g. f \ ' (g \ ' \ ' a)) \rangle)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition *abs_apply_pair where*

$abs_apply_pair(A, f, x) \equiv \langle x, \lambda n \in A. f \ ' \langle x, n \rangle \rangle$

$\langle ML \rangle$

lemma (in M_basic) *abs_apply_pair_rel*:

assumes $M(A) M(f) M(x)$
shows $Relation1(M, A, \lambda n a. \exists b[M]. is_apply(M, f, b, a) \wedge pair(M, x, n, b), \lambda n.$
 $f \ ' \langle x, n \rangle)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in M_basic) *abs_apply_pair_abs*:

assumes $M(A) M(f) M(x) M(res)$
shows $is_abs_apply_pair(M, A, f, x, res) \longleftrightarrow res = abs_apply_pair(A, f, x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

$\langle ML \rangle$

lemma *arity_is_abs_aux*: $arity((\exists \cdot \cdot 7 \cdot 0 \ is \ 1 \cdot \wedge \ pair_fm(5, 2, 0) \cdot \cdot)) = 7$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *arity_is_abs_apply_pair_fm* :

shows $arity(is_abs_apply_pair_fm(3, 2, 0, 1)) = 4$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *replacement_is_abs_apply_pair*:
assumes $A \in M$ $f \in M$
shows *strong_replacement*($\#\#M$, *is_abs_apply_pair*($\#\#M, A, f$))
<proof>

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *replacement_abs_apply_pair*:
 $(\#\#M)(A) \implies (\#\#M)(f) \implies \text{strong_replacement}(\#\#M, \lambda x y. y = \langle x, \lambda n \in A. f \langle x, n \rangle \rangle)$
<proof>

end

29 Separative notions and proper extensions

theory *Proper_Extension*

imports
Names

begin

The key ingredient to obtain a proper extension is to have a *separative preorder*:

locale *separative_notion* = *forcing_notion* +
assumes *separative*: $p \in P \implies \exists q \in P. \exists r \in P. q \preceq p \wedge r \preceq p \wedge q \perp r$
begin

For separative preorders, the complement of every filter is dense. Hence an M -generic filter can't belong to the ground model.

lemma *filter_complement_dense*:
assumes *filter*(G) **shows** *dense*($P - G$)
<proof>

end

locale *ctm_separative* = *forcing_data* + *separative_notion*
begin

lemma *generic_not_in_M*: **assumes** $M_generic(G)$ **shows** $G \notin M$
<proof>

theorem *proper_extension*: **assumes** $M_generic(G)$ **shows** $M \neq M[G]$
<proof>

end

end

30 A poset of successions

theory *Succession_Poset*

imports

Replacement_Instances

Proper_Extension

FiniteFun_Relative

begin

sublocale $M_ZF_trans \subseteq M_seqspace \#\#M$

<proof>

definition $seq_upd :: i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow i$ **where**

$seq_upd(f,a) \equiv \lambda j \in succ(domain(f)) . \text{if } j < domain(f) \text{ then } f'j \text{ else } a$

lemma $seq_upd_succ_type :$

assumes $n \in nat \ f \in n \rightarrow A \ a \in A$

shows $seq_upd(f,a) \in succ(n) \rightarrow A$

<proof>

lemma $seq_upd_type :$

assumes $f \in A^{<\omega} \ a \in A$

shows $seq_upd(f,a) \in A^{<\omega}$

<proof>

lemma $seq_upd_apply_domain$ [*simp*]:

assumes $f:n \rightarrow A \ n \in nat$

shows $seq_upd(f,a)'n = a$

<proof>

lemma $zero_in_seqspace :$

shows $0 \in A^{<\omega}$

<proof>

definition

$seqleR :: i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow o$ **where**

$seqleR(f,g) \equiv g \subseteq f$

definition

$seqlerel :: i \Rightarrow i$ **where**

$seqlerel(A) \equiv Rrel(\lambda x y. y \subseteq x, A^{<\omega})$

definition

$seqle :: i$ **where**

$seqle \equiv seqlerel(2)$

lemma $seqleI$ [*intro!*]:

$\langle f,g \rangle \in 2^{<\omega} \times 2^{<\omega} \implies g \subseteq f \implies \langle f,g \rangle \in seqle$

<proof>

lemma *seqleD[dest!]*:

$z \in \text{seqle} \implies \exists x y. \langle x, y \rangle \in 2^{<\omega} \times 2^{<\omega} \wedge y \subseteq x \wedge z = \langle x, y \rangle$

<proof>

lemma *upd_leI* :

assumes $f \in 2^{<\omega}$ $a \in 2$

shows $\langle \text{seq_upd}(f, a), f \rangle \in \text{seqle}$ (**is** $\langle ?f, _ \rangle \in _$)

<proof>

lemma *preorder_on_seqle*: *preorder_on*($2^{<\omega}$, *seqle*)

<proof>

lemma *zero_seqle_max*: $x \in 2^{<\omega} \implies \langle x, 0 \rangle \in \text{seqle}$

<proof>

interpretation *sp.forcing_notion* $2^{<\omega}$ *seqle* 0

<proof>

notation *sp.Leq* (**infixl** \preceq_s 50)

notation *sp.Incompatible* (**infixl** \perp_s 50)

lemma *seqspace_separative*:

assumes $f \in 2^{<\omega}$

shows $\text{seq_upd}(f, 0) \perp_s \text{seq_upd}(f, 1)$ (**is** $?f \perp_s ?g$)

<proof>

definition *is_seqleR* :: $[i \Rightarrow o, i, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**

$\text{is_seqleR}(Q, f, g) \equiv g \subseteq f$

definition *seqleR_fm* :: $i \Rightarrow i$ **where**

$\text{seqleR_fm}(fg) \equiv \text{Exists}(\text{Exists}(\text{And}(\text{pair_fm}(0, 1, fg\#\# + 2), \text{subset_fm}(1, 0))))$

lemma *type_seqleR_fm* :

$fg \in \text{nat} \implies \text{seqleR_fm}(fg) \in \text{formula}$

<proof>

lemma *arity_seqleR_fm* :

$fg \in \text{nat} \implies \text{arity}(\text{seqleR_fm}(fg)) = \text{succ}(fg)$

<proof>

lemma (**in** *M_basic*) *seqleR_abs*:

assumes $M(f)$ $M(g)$

shows $\text{seqleR}(f, g) \longleftrightarrow \text{is_seqleR}(M, f, g)$

<proof>

definition

relP :: $[i \Rightarrow o, [i \Rightarrow o, i, i] \Rightarrow o, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**

$relP(M,r,xy) \equiv (\exists x[M]. \exists y[M]. pair(M,x,y,xy) \wedge r(M,x,y))$

lemma (in M_ctm) $seqleR_fm_sats$:
assumes $fg \in nat$ $env \in list(M)$
shows $sats(M, seqleR_fm(fg), env) \longleftrightarrow relP(\#\#M, is_seqleR, nth(fg, env))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in M_basic) $is_related_abs$:
assumes $\bigwedge f g . M(f) \implies M(g) \implies rel(f,g) \longleftrightarrow is_rel(M,f,g)$
shows $\bigwedge z . M(z) \implies relP(M, is_rel, z) \longleftrightarrow (\exists x y . z = \langle x, y \rangle \wedge rel(x,y))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition

$is_RRel :: [i \Rightarrow o, [i \Rightarrow o, i, i] \Rightarrow o, i, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**
 $is_RRel(M, is_r, A, r) \equiv \exists A2[M]. cartprod(M, A, A, A2) \wedge is_Collect(M, A2, relP(M, is_r), r)$

lemma (in M_basic) is_Rrel_abs :
assumes $M(A)$ $M(r)$
 $\bigwedge f g . M(f) \implies M(g) \implies rel(f,g) \longleftrightarrow is_rel(M,f,g)$
shows $is_RRel(M, is_rel, A, r) \longleftrightarrow r = Rrel(rel, A)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition

$is_seqlerel :: [i \Rightarrow o, i, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**
 $is_seqlerel(M, A, r) \equiv is_RRel(M, is_seqleR, A, r)$

lemma (in M_basic) $seqlerel_abs$:
assumes $M(A)$ $M(r)$
shows $is_seqlerel(M, A, r) \longleftrightarrow r = Rrel(seqleR, A)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition $RrelP :: [i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow o, i] \Rightarrow i$ **where**
 $RrelP(R, A) \equiv \{z \in A \times A. \exists x y . z = \langle x, y \rangle \wedge R(x,y)\}$

lemma $Rrel_eq : RrelP(R, A) = Rrel(R, A)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

context M_ctm

begin

lemma $Rrel_closed$:
assumes $A \in M$
 $\bigwedge a . a \in nat \implies rel_fm(a) \in formula$
 $\bigwedge f g . (\#\#M)(f) \implies (\#\#M)(g) \implies rel(f,g) \longleftrightarrow is_rel(\#\#M, f, g)$
 $arity(rel_fm(0)) = 1$
 $\bigwedge a . a \in M \implies sats(M, rel_fm(0), [a]) \longleftrightarrow relP(\#\#M, is_rel, a)$
shows $(\#\#M)(Rrel(rel, A))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *seqle_in_M*: $seqle \in M$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

30.1 Cohen extension is proper

interpretation *ctm_separative* $2^{<\omega}$ *seqle* 0
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *cohen_extension_is_proper*: $\exists G. M_generic(G) \wedge M \neq M^{2^{<\omega}}[G]$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

end

end

31 The ZFC axioms, internalized

theory *Internal_ZFC_Axioms*
imports
Forcing_Data

begin

schematic_goal *ZF_union_auto*:
 $Union_ax(\#\#A) \longleftrightarrow (A, [] \models ?zfunion)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

⟨*ML*⟩

notation *ZF_union_fm* ($\langle \cdot Union\ Ax \cdot \rangle$)

schematic_goal *ZF_power_auto*:
 $power_ax(\#\#A) \longleftrightarrow (A, [] \models ?zfpow)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

⟨*ML*⟩

notation *ZF_power_fm* ($\langle \cdot Powerset\ Ax \cdot \rangle$)

schematic_goal *ZF_pairing_auto*:
 $upair_ax(\#\#A) \longleftrightarrow (A, [] \models ?zfpair)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

⟨*ML*⟩

notation *ZF_pairing_fm* ($\langle \cdot Pairing \cdot \rangle$)

schematic_goal *ZF_foundation_auto*:
 $foundation_ax(\#\#A) \longleftrightarrow (A, [] \models ?zffound)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

$\langle ML \rangle$

notation $ZF_foundation_fm$ ($\cdot Foundation \cdot$)

schematic_goal $ZF_extensionality_auto$:
 $extensionality(\#\#A) \longleftrightarrow (A, [] \models ?ztext)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

$\langle ML \rangle$

notation $ZF_extensionality_fm$ ($\cdot Extensionality \cdot$)

schematic_goal $ZF_infinity_auto$:
 $infinity_ax(\#\#A) \longleftrightarrow (A, [] \models (? \varphi(i,j,h)))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

$\langle ML \rangle$

notation $ZF_infinity_fm$ ($\cdot Infinity \cdot$)

schematic_goal ZF_choice_auto :
 $choice_ax(\#\#A) \longleftrightarrow (A, [] \models (? \varphi(i,j,h)))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

$\langle ML \rangle$

notation ZF_choice_fm ($\cdot AC \cdot$)

lemmas $ZFC_fm_defs = ZF_extensionality_fm_def ZF_foundation_fm_def ZF_pairing_fm_def$
 $ZF_union_fm_def ZF_infinity_fm_def ZF_power_fm_def ZF_choice_fm_def$

lemmas $ZFC_fm_sats = ZF_extensionality_auto ZF_foundation_auto ZF_pairing_auto$
 $ZF_union_auto ZF_infinity_auto ZF_power_auto ZF_choice_auto$

definition

$ZF_fin :: i$ **where**
 $ZF_fin \equiv \{ \cdot Extensionality \cdot, \cdot Foundation \cdot, \cdot Pairing \cdot,$
 $\cdot Union\ Ax \cdot, \cdot Infinity \cdot, \cdot Powerset\ Ax \cdot \}$

definition

$ZFC_fin :: i$ **where**
 $ZFC_fin \equiv ZF_fin \cup \{ \cdot AC \cdot \}$

lemma $ZFC_fin_type : ZFC_fin \subseteq formula$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

31.1 The Axiom of Separation, internalized

lemma $iterates_Forall_type [TC]$:
 $\llbracket n \in nat; p \in formula \rrbracket \implies Forall^{\wedge n}(p) \in formula$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $last_init_eq :$

assumes $l \in \text{list}(A)$ $\text{length}(l) = \text{succ}(n)$
shows $\exists a \in A. \exists l' \in \text{list}(A). l = l' @ [a]$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *take_drop_eq* :
assumes $l \in \text{list}(M)$
shows $\bigwedge n. n < \text{succ}(\text{length}(l)) \implies l = \text{take}(n, l) @ \text{drop}(n, l)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *list_split* :
assumes $n \leq \text{succ}(\text{length}(\text{rest}))$ $\text{rest} \in \text{list}(M)$
shows $\exists re \in \text{list}(M). \exists st \in \text{list}(M). \text{rest} = re @ st \wedge \text{length}(re) = \text{pred}(n)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sats_nForall*:
assumes
 $\varphi \in \text{formula}$
shows
 $n \in \text{nat} \implies ms \in \text{list}(M) \implies$
 $(M, ms \models (\text{Forall} \hat{\wedge} n(\varphi))) \longleftrightarrow$
 $(\forall \text{rest} \in \text{list}(M). \text{length}(\text{rest}) = n \longrightarrow M, \text{rest} @ ms \models \varphi)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition
sep_body_fm :: $i \Rightarrow i$ **where**
 $\text{sep_body_fm}(p) \equiv (\cdot \forall (\cdot \exists (\cdot \forall (\cdot 0 \in 1 \cdot \leftrightarrow \cdot 0 \in 2 \cdot \wedge \text{incr_bv1} \hat{\wedge} 2(p) \dots) \cdot) \cdot) \cdot)$

lemma *sep_body_fm_type* [TC]: $p \in \text{formula} \implies \text{sep_body_fm}(p) \in \text{formula}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sats_sep_body_fm*:
assumes
 $\varphi \in \text{formula}$ $ms \in \text{list}(M)$ $\text{rest} \in \text{list}(M)$
shows
 $(M, \text{rest} @ ms \models \text{sep_body_fm}(\varphi)) \longleftrightarrow$
 $\text{separation}(\#\#M, \lambda x. M, [x] @ \text{rest} @ ms \models \varphi)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition
ZF_separation_fm :: $i \Rightarrow i$ ($\cdot \text{Separation}'(_ \hat{\wedge} _)$) **where**
 $\text{ZF_separation_fm}(p) \equiv \text{Forall} \hat{\wedge} (\text{pred}(\text{arity}(p))) (\text{sep_body_fm}(p))$

lemma *ZF_separation_fm_type* [TC]: $p \in \text{formula} \implies \text{ZF_separation_fm}(p) \in \text{formula}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sats_ZF_separation_fm_iff*:
assumes
 $\varphi \in \text{formula}$

shows
 $(M, [] \models \cdot \text{Separation}(\varphi) \cdot)$
 \longleftrightarrow
 $(\forall \text{env} \in \text{list}(M). \text{arity}(\varphi) \leq 1 \# + \text{length}(\text{env}) \longrightarrow$
 $\text{separation}(\#\#M, \lambda x. M, [x] @ \text{env} \models \varphi))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

31.2 The Axiom of Replacement, internalized

schematic_goal *sats_univalent_fm_auto*:

assumes

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

and

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

shows

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

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

$\langle ML \rangle$

lemma *univalent_fm_type* [TC]: $q1 \in \text{formula} \implies q2 \in \text{formula} \implies i \in \text{nat} \implies$
 $\text{univalent_fm}(q2, q1, i) \in \text{formula}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sats_univalent_fm* :

assumes

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

and

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

shows

$(A, \text{env} \models \text{univalent_fm}(Q1_fm, Q2_fm, i)) \longleftrightarrow \text{univalent}(\#\#A, B, Q)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition

swap_vars :: $i \Rightarrow i$ **where**

$\text{swap_vars}(\varphi) \equiv$

$\text{Exists}(\text{Exists}(\text{And}(\text{Equal}(0, 3), \text{And}(\text{Equal}(1, 2), \text{iterates}(\lambda p. \text{incr_bv}(p) '2 , 2,$
 $\varphi))))))$

lemma *swap_vars_type* [TC] :

$\varphi \in \text{formula} \implies \text{swap_vars}(\varphi) \in \text{formula}$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sats_swap_vars* :
 $[x,y] @ env \in list(M) \implies \varphi \in formula \implies$
 $(M, [x,y] @ env \models swap_vars(\varphi)) \longleftrightarrow M, [y,x] @ env \models \varphi$
 <proof>

definition
univalent_Q1 :: $i \Rightarrow i$ **where**
univalent_Q1(φ) $\equiv incr_bv1(swap_vars(\varphi))$

definition
univalent_Q2 :: $i \Rightarrow i$ **where**
univalent_Q2(φ) $\equiv incr_bv(swap_vars(\varphi))'0$

lemma *univalent_Qs_type* [TC]:
assumes $\varphi \in formula$
shows $univalent_Q1(\varphi) \in formula$ $univalent_Q2(\varphi) \in formula$
 <proof>

lemma *sats_univalent_fm_assm*:
assumes
 $x \in A$ $y \in A$ $z \in A$ $env \in list(A)$ $\varphi \in formula$
shows
 $(A, ([x,z] @ env) \models \varphi) \longleftrightarrow (A, Cons(z, Cons(y, Cons(x, env))) \models (univalent_Q1(\varphi)))$
 $(A, ([x,y] @ env) \models \varphi) \longleftrightarrow (A, Cons(z, Cons(y, Cons(x, env))) \models (univalent_Q2(\varphi)))$
 <proof>

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

lemma *rep_body_fm_type* [TC]: $p \in formula \implies rep_body_fm(p) \in formula$
 <proof>

lemmas *ZF_replacement_simps* = *formula_add_params1*[of φ 2 M $[_,_]$]
sats_incr_bv_iff[of $_$ M $[_]$] — simplifies iterates of $\lambda x. incr_bv(x) '0$
sats_incr_bv_iff[of $_$ M $[_,_]$] — simplifies $\lambda x. incr_bv(x) '2$
sats_incr_bv1_iff[of $_$ M] *sats_swap_vars* **for** φ M

lemma *sats_rep_body_fm*:
assumes
 $\varphi \in formula$ $ms \in list(M)$ $rest \in list(M)$
shows
 $(M, rest @ ms \models rep_body_fm(\varphi)) \longleftrightarrow$
 $strong_replacement(\#\#M, \lambda x y. M, [x,y] @ rest @ ms \models \varphi)$
 <proof>

definition

$ZF_replacement_fm :: i \Rightarrow i (\cdot Replacement'(_')\cdot)$ **where**
 $ZF_replacement_fm(p) \equiv Forall(\wedge(pred(pred(arity(p)))))(rep_body_fm(p))$

lemma $ZF_replacement_fm_type$ [TC]: $p \in formula \Longrightarrow ZF_replacement_fm(p) \in formula$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $sats_ZF_replacement_fm_iff$:

assumes

$\varphi \in formula$

shows

$(M, [] \models \cdot Replacement(\varphi)\cdot)$

\longleftrightarrow

$(\forall env \in list(M). arity(\varphi) \leq 2 \# + length(env) \longrightarrow$
 $strong_replacement(\#\#M, \lambda x y. M, [x, y] @ env \models \varphi))$

$\langle proof \rangle$

definition

$ZF_inf :: i$ **where**

$ZF_inf \equiv \{ \cdot Separation(p)\cdot . p \in formula \} \cup \{ \cdot Replacement(p)\cdot . p \in formula \}$

lemma $Un_subset_formula$: $A \subseteq formula \wedge B \subseteq formula \Longrightarrow A \cup B \subseteq formula$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $ZF_inf_subset_formula$: $ZF_inf \subseteq formula$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition

$ZFC :: i$ **where**

$ZFC \equiv ZF_inf \cup ZFC_fin$

definition

$ZF :: i$ **where**

$ZF \equiv ZF_inf \cup ZF_fin$

definition

$ZF_minus_P :: i$ **where**

$ZF_minus_P \equiv ZF - \{ \cdot Powerset Ax\cdot \}$

lemma $ZFC_subset_formula$: $ZFC \subseteq formula$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Satisfaction of a set of sentences

definition

$satT :: [i, i] \Rightarrow o$ ($_ \models _$ [36,36] 60) **where**

$A \models \Phi \equiv \forall \varphi \in \Phi. (A, [] \models \varphi)$

```

lemma satTI [intro!]:
  assumes  $\bigwedge \varphi. \varphi \in \Phi \implies A, [] \models \varphi$ 
  shows  $A \models \Phi$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma satTD [dest] :  $A \models \Phi \implies \varphi \in \Phi \implies A, [] \models \varphi$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma sats_ZFC_iff_sats_ZF_AC:
   $(N \models ZFC) \longleftrightarrow (N \models ZF) \wedge (N, [] \models \cdot AC \cdot)$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma M_ZF_iff_M_satT:  $M\_ZF(M) \longleftrightarrow (M \models ZF)$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma M_ZFC_iff_M_satT:
  notes iff_trans[trans]
  shows  $M\_ZFC(M) \longleftrightarrow (M \models ZFC)$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

end

```

32 The definition of forces

```

theory Forces_Definition imports Arities FrecR Synthetic_Definition FrecR_Arities
begin

```

This is the core of our development.

32.1 The relation *frecrel*

definition

```

frecrelP ::  $[i \Rightarrow o, i] \Rightarrow o$  where
frecrelP( $M, xy$ )  $\equiv (\exists x[M]. \exists y[M]. \text{pair}(M, x, y, xy) \wedge \text{is\_frecR}(M, x, y))$ 

```

$\langle ML \rangle$

lemma *arity_frecrelP_fm* :

```

 $a \in \text{nat} \implies \text{arity}(\text{frecrelP\_fm}(a)) = \text{succ}(a)$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

definition

```

is_frecrel ::  $[i \Rightarrow o, i, i] \Rightarrow o$  where
is_frecrel( $M, A, r$ )  $\equiv \exists A2[M]. \text{cartprod}(M, A, A, A2) \wedge \text{is\_Collect}(M, A2, \text{frecrelP}(M), r)$ 

```

declare *cartprod_iff_sats* [*iff_sats*]

declare *Collect_iff_sats* [*iff_sats*]

$\langle ML \rangle$

lemma *arity_frecrel_fm* :
assumes $a \in \text{nat}$ $b \in \text{nat}$
shows $\text{arity}(\text{frecrel_fm}(a,b)) = \text{succ}(a) \cup \text{succ}(b)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition
 $\text{names_below} :: i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow i$ **where**
 $\text{names_below}(P,x) \equiv 2 \times \text{eclose}N(x) \times \text{eclose}N(x) \times P$

lemma *names_belowsD*:
assumes $x \in \text{names_below}(P,z)$
obtains f $n1$ $n2$ p **where**
 $x = \langle f, n1, n2, p \rangle$ $f \in 2$ $n1 \in \text{eclose}N(z)$ $n2 \in \text{eclose}N(z)$ $p \in P$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

$\langle ML \rangle$

lemma *number2_iff* :
 $(A)(c) \Longrightarrow \text{number}2(A,c) \longleftrightarrow (\exists b[A]. \exists a[A]. \text{successor}(A, b, c) \wedge \text{successor}(A, a, b) \wedge \text{empty}(A, a))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *arity_number2_fm* :
 $a \in \text{nat} \Longrightarrow \text{arity}(\text{number}2_fm(a)) = \text{succ}(a)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

$\langle ML \rangle$

lemma *arity_is_names_below_fm* :
 $\llbracket P \in \text{nat}; x \in \text{nat}; nb \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{arity}(\text{is_names_below_fm}(P,x,nb)) = \text{succ}(P) \cup \text{succ}(x) \cup \text{succ}(nb)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition
 $\text{is_tuple} :: [i \Rightarrow o, i, i, i, i, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**
 $\text{is_tuple}(M, z, t1, t2, p, t) \equiv \exists t1t2p[M]. \exists t2p[M]. \text{pair}(M, t2, p, t2p) \wedge \text{pair}(M, t1, t2p, t1t2p)$
 \wedge
 $\text{pair}(M, z, t1t2p, t)$

$\langle ML \rangle$

lemma *arity_is_tuple_fm* : $\llbracket z \in \text{nat} ; t1 \in \text{nat} ; t2 \in \text{nat} ; p \in \text{nat} ; tup \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \Longrightarrow$
 $\text{arity}(\text{is_tuple_fm}(z, t1, t2, p, tup)) = \bigcup \{ \text{succ}(z), \text{succ}(t1), \text{succ}(t2), \text{succ}(p), \text{succ}(tup) \}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

32.2 Definition of *forces* for equality and membership

definition

$eq_case :: [i,i,i,i,i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**
 $eq_case(t1,t2,p,P,leq,f) \equiv \forall s. s \in domain(t1) \cup domain(t2) \longrightarrow$
 $(\forall q. q \in P \wedge \langle q,p \rangle \in leq \longrightarrow (f'\langle 1,s,t1,q \rangle = 1 \longleftrightarrow f'\langle 1,s,t2,q \rangle = 1))$

$\langle ML \rangle$

lemma *arity_eq_case_fm* :

assumes

$n1 \in nat \ n2 \in nat \ p \in nat \ P \in nat \ leq \in nat \ f \in nat$

shows

$arity(eq_case_fm(n1,n2,p,P,leq,f)) =$
 $succ(n1) \cup succ(n2) \cup succ(p) \cup succ(P) \cup succ(leq) \cup succ(f)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition

$mem_case :: [i,i,i,i,i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**
 $mem_case(t1,t2,p,P,leq,f) \equiv \forall v \in P. \langle v,p \rangle \in leq \longrightarrow$
 $(\exists q. \exists s. \exists r. r \in P \wedge q \in P \wedge \langle q,v \rangle \in leq \wedge \langle s,r \rangle \in t2 \wedge \langle q,r \rangle \in leq \wedge f'\langle 0,t1,s,q \rangle = 1)$

$\langle ML \rangle$

lemma *arity_mem_case_fm* :

assumes

$n1 \in nat \ n2 \in nat \ p \in nat \ P \in nat \ leq \in nat \ f \in nat$

shows

$arity(mem_case_fm(n1,n2,p,P,leq,f)) =$
 $succ(n1) \cup succ(n2) \cup succ(p) \cup succ(P) \cup succ(leq) \cup succ(f)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition

$Hfrc :: [i,i,i,i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**
 $Hfrc(P,leq,fnnc,f) \equiv \exists ft. \exists n1. \exists n2. \exists c. c \in P \wedge fnnc = \langle ft,n1,n2,c \rangle \wedge$
 $(ft = 0 \wedge eq_case(n1,n2,c,P,leq,f)$
 $\vee ft = 1 \wedge mem_case(n1,n2,c,P,leq,f))$

$\langle ML \rangle$

lemma *arity_Hfrc_fm* :

assumes

$P \in nat \ leq \in nat \ fnnc \in nat \ f \in nat$

shows

$arity(Hfrc_fm(P,leq,fnnc,f)) = succ(P) \cup succ(leq) \cup succ(fnnc) \cup succ(f)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition

$is_Hfrc_at :: [i \Rightarrow o, i, i, i, i, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**
 $is_Hfrc_at(M,P,leq,fnnc,f,z) \equiv$

$$\begin{aligned} & (\text{empty}(M,z) \wedge \neg \text{is_Hfrc}(M,P,\text{leq},\text{fnnc},f)) \\ & \vee (\text{number1}(M,z) \wedge \text{is_Hfrc}(M,P,\text{leq},\text{fnnc},f)) \end{aligned}$$

$\langle ML \rangle$

lemma *arity_Hfrc_at_fm* :

assumes

$$P \in \text{nat} \quad \text{leq} \in \text{nat} \quad \text{fnnc} \in \text{nat} \quad f \in \text{nat} \quad z \in \text{nat}$$

shows

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{arity}(\text{Hfrc_at_fm}(P,\text{leq},\text{fnnc},f,z)) = \text{succ}(P) \cup \text{succ}(\text{leq}) \cup \text{succ}(\text{fnnc}) \cup \text{succ}(f) \\ & \cup \text{succ}(z) \\ & \langle \text{proof} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

32.3 The well-founded relation *forcere*_l

definition

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{forcere}_l :: i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow i \text{ where} \\ & \text{forcere}_l(P,x) \equiv \text{frecrel}(\text{names_below}(P,x)) \hat{+} \end{aligned}$$

definition

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{is_forcere}_l :: [i \Rightarrow o, i, i, i] \Rightarrow o \text{ where} \\ & \text{is_forcere}_l(M,P,x,z) \equiv \exists r[M]. \exists \text{nb}[M]. \text{tran_closure}(M,r,z) \wedge \\ & \quad (\text{is_names_below}(M,P,x,\text{nb}) \wedge \text{is_frecrel}(M,\text{nb},r)) \end{aligned}$$

definition

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{forcere_fm} :: i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow i \text{ where} \\ & \text{forcere_fm}(p,x,z) \equiv \text{Exists}(\text{Exists}(\text{And}(\text{trans_closure_fm}(1, z\#\#2), \\ & \quad \text{And}(\text{is_names_below_fm}(p\#\#2, x\#\#2, 0), \text{frecrel_fm}(0, 1)))))) \end{aligned}$$

lemma *arity_forcere_fm*:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket p \in \text{nat}; x \in \text{nat}; z \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{arity}(\text{forcere_fm}(p,x,z)) = \text{succ}(p) \cup \text{succ}(x) \cup \text{succ}(z) \\ & \langle \text{proof} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

lemma *forcere_fm_type*[TC]:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket p \in \text{nat}; x \in \text{nat}; z \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{forcere_fm}(p,x,z) \in \text{formula} \\ & \langle \text{proof} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

lemma *sats_forcere_fm*:

assumes

$$p \in \text{nat} \quad x \in \text{nat} \quad z \in \text{nat} \quad \text{env} \in \text{list}(A)$$

shows

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{sats}(A, \text{forcere_fm}(p,x,z), \text{env}) \longleftrightarrow \text{is_forcere}_l(\#\#A, \text{nth}(p, \text{env}), \text{nth}(x, \text{env}), \text{nth}(z, \\ & \text{env})) \\ & \langle \text{proof} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

32.4 *frc_at*, forcing for atomic formulas

definition

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

$frc_at(P, leq, fnnc) \equiv wfrec(frecrel(names_below(P, fnnc)), fnnc,$
 $\lambda x f. bool_of_o(Hfrc(P, leq, x, f)))$

definition

$is_frc_at :: [i \Rightarrow o, i, i, i, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**
 $is_frc_at(M, P, leq, x, z) \equiv \exists r[M]. is_forcere1(M, P, x, r) \wedge$
 $is_wfrec(M, is_Hfrc_at(M, P, leq), r, x, z)$

definition

$frc_at_fm :: [i, i, i, i] \Rightarrow i$ **where**
 $frc_at_fm(p, l, x, z) \equiv Exists(And(forcere1_fm(succ(p), succ(x), 0),$
 $is_wfrec_fm(Hfrc_at_fm(6\# + p, 6\# + l, 2, 1, 0), 0, succ(x), succ(z))))$

lemma $frc_at_fm_type$ [TC] :

$\llbracket p \in nat; l \in nat; x \in nat; z \in nat \rrbracket \Longrightarrow frc_at_fm(p, l, x, z) \in formula$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $arity_frc_at_fm$:

assumes $p \in nat$ $l \in nat$ $x \in nat$ $z \in nat$
shows $arity(frc_at_fm(p, l, x, z)) = succ(p) \cup succ(l) \cup succ(x) \cup succ(z)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $sats_frc_at_fm$:

assumes
 $p \in nat$ $l \in nat$ $i \in nat$ $j \in nat$ $env \in list(A)$ $i < length(env)$ $j < length(env)$
shows
 $sats(A, frc_at_fm(p, l, i, j), env) \longleftrightarrow$
 $is_frc_at(\#\#A, nth(p, env), nth(l, env), nth(i, env), nth(j, env))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition

$forces_eq' :: [i, i, i, i, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**
 $forces_eq'(P, l, p, t1, t2) \equiv frc_at(P, l, \langle 0, t1, t2, p \rangle) = 1$

definition

$forces_mem' :: [i, i, i, i, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**
 $forces_mem'(P, l, p, t1, t2) \equiv frc_at(P, l, \langle 1, t1, t2, p \rangle) = 1$

definition

$forces_neq' :: [i, i, i, i, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**
 $forces_neq'(P, l, p, t1, t2) \equiv \neg (\exists q \in P. \langle q, p \rangle \in l \wedge forces_eq'(P, l, q, t1, t2))$

definition

$forces_nmem' :: [i, i, i, i, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**
 $forces_nmem'(P, l, p, t1, t2) \equiv \neg (\exists q \in P. \langle q, p \rangle \in l \wedge forces_mem'(P, l, q, t1, t2))$

definition

$is_forces_eq' :: [i \Rightarrow o, i, i, i, i, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**
 $is_forces_eq'(M, P, l, p, t1, t2) \equiv \exists o[M]. \exists z[M]. \exists t[M]. number1(M, o) \wedge empty(M, z)$

\wedge

$$is_tuple(M,z,t1,t2,p,t) \wedge is_frc_at(M,P,l,t,o)$$

definition

$$\begin{aligned} is_forces_mem' &:: [i \Rightarrow o, i, i, i, i, i] \Rightarrow o \text{ where} \\ is_forces_mem'(M,P,l,p,t1,t2) &\equiv \exists o[M]. \exists t[M]. number1(M,o) \wedge \\ &is_tuple(M,o,t1,t2,p,t) \wedge is_frc_at(M,P,l,t,o) \end{aligned}$$

definition

$$\begin{aligned} is_forces_neq' &:: [i \Rightarrow o, i, i, i, i, i] \Rightarrow o \text{ where} \\ is_forces_neq'(M,P,l,p,t1,t2) &\equiv \\ &\neg (\exists q[M]. q \in P \wedge (\exists qp[M]. pair(M,q,p,qp) \wedge qp \in l \wedge is_forces_eq'(M,P,l,q,t1,t2))) \end{aligned}$$

definition

$$\begin{aligned} is_forces_nmem' &:: [i \Rightarrow o, i, i, i, i, i] \Rightarrow o \text{ where} \\ is_forces_nmem'(M,P,l,p,t1,t2) &\equiv \\ &\neg (\exists q[M]. \exists qp[M]. q \in P \wedge pair(M,q,p,qp) \wedge qp \in l \wedge is_forces_mem'(M,P,l,q,t1,t2)) \end{aligned}$$

definition

$$\begin{aligned} forces_eq_fm &:: [i, i, i, i, i, i] \Rightarrow i \text{ where} \\ forces_eq_fm(p,l,q,t1,t2) &\equiv \\ &Exists(Exists(Exists(And(number1_fm(2), And(empty_fm(1), \\ &And(is_tuple_fm(1,t1\#+3,t2\#+3,q\#+3,0), frc_at_fm(p\#+3,l\#+3,0,2) \\ &)))))) \end{aligned}$$

definition

$$\begin{aligned} forces_mem_fm &:: [i, i, i, i, i, i] \Rightarrow i \text{ where} \\ forces_mem_fm(p,l,q,t1,t2) &\equiv Exists(Exists(And(number1_fm(1), \\ &And(is_tuple_fm(1,t1\#+2,t2\#+2,q\#+2,0), frc_at_fm(p\#+2,l\#+2,0,1)))))) \end{aligned}$$

definition

$$\begin{aligned} forces_neq_fm &:: [i, i, i, i, i, i] \Rightarrow i \text{ where} \\ forces_neq_fm(p,l,q,t1,t2) &\equiv Neg(Exists(Exists(And(Member(1,p\#+2), \\ &And(pair_fm(1,q\#+2,0), And(Member(0,l\#+2), forces_eq_fm(p\#+2,l\#+2,1,t1\#+2,t2\#+2))))))) \end{aligned}$$

definition

$$\begin{aligned} forces_nmem_fm &:: [i, i, i, i, i, i] \Rightarrow i \text{ where} \\ forces_nmem_fm(p,l,q,t1,t2) &\equiv Neg(Exists(Exists(And(Member(1,p\#+2), \\ &And(pair_fm(1,q\#+2,0), And(Member(0,l\#+2), forces_mem_fm(p\#+2,l\#+2,1,t1\#+2,t2\#+2))))))) \end{aligned}$$

lemma *forces_eq_fm_type* [TC]:

$$\llbracket p \in nat; l \in nat; q \in nat; t1 \in nat; t2 \in nat \rrbracket \Longrightarrow forces_eq_fm(p,l,q,t1,t2) \in formula$$

<proof>

lemma *forces_mem_fm_type* [TC]:

$$\llbracket p \in nat; l \in nat; q \in nat; t1 \in nat; t2 \in nat \rrbracket \Longrightarrow forces_mem_fm(p,l,q,t1,t2) \in formula$$

<proof>

lemma *forces_neq_fm_type* [TC]:

$\llbracket p \in \text{nat}; l \in \text{nat}; q \in \text{nat}; t1 \in \text{nat}; t2 \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \implies \text{forces_neq_fm}(p, l, q, t1, t2) \in \text{formula}$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *forces_nmem_fm_type* [TC]:

$\llbracket p \in \text{nat}; l \in \text{nat}; q \in \text{nat}; t1 \in \text{nat}; t2 \in \text{nat} \rrbracket \implies \text{forces_nmem_fm}(p, l, q, t1, t2) \in \text{formula}$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *arity_forces_eq_fm* :

$p \in \text{nat} \implies l \in \text{nat} \implies q \in \text{nat} \implies t1 \in \text{nat} \implies t2 \in \text{nat} \implies$

$\text{arity}(\text{forces_eq_fm}(p, l, q, t1, t2)) = \text{succ}(t1) \cup \text{succ}(t2) \cup \text{succ}(q) \cup \text{succ}(p) \cup \text{succ}(l)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *arity_forces_mem_fm* :

$p \in \text{nat} \implies l \in \text{nat} \implies q \in \text{nat} \implies t1 \in \text{nat} \implies t2 \in \text{nat} \implies$

$\text{arity}(\text{forces_mem_fm}(p, l, q, t1, t2)) = \text{succ}(t1) \cup \text{succ}(t2) \cup \text{succ}(q) \cup \text{succ}(p) \cup \text{succ}(l)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sats_forces_eq'_fm*:

assumes $p \in \text{nat} \ l \in \text{nat} \ q \in \text{nat} \ t1 \in \text{nat} \ t2 \in \text{nat} \ \text{env} \in \text{list}(M)$

shows $\text{sats}(M, \text{forces_eq_fm}(p, l, q, t1, t2), \text{env}) \longleftrightarrow$

$\text{is_forces_eq}'(\#\#M, \text{nth}(p, \text{env}), \text{nth}(l, \text{env}), \text{nth}(q, \text{env}), \text{nth}(t1, \text{env}), \text{nth}(t2, \text{env}))$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sats_forces_mem'_fm*:

assumes $p \in \text{nat} \ l \in \text{nat} \ q \in \text{nat} \ t1 \in \text{nat} \ t2 \in \text{nat} \ \text{env} \in \text{list}(M)$

shows $\text{sats}(M, \text{forces_mem_fm}(p, l, q, t1, t2), \text{env}) \longleftrightarrow$

$\text{is_forces_mem}'(\#\#M, \text{nth}(p, \text{env}), \text{nth}(l, \text{env}), \text{nth}(q, \text{env}), \text{nth}(t1, \text{env}), \text{nth}(t2, \text{env}))$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sats_forces_neq'_fm*:

assumes $p \in \text{nat} \ l \in \text{nat} \ q \in \text{nat} \ t1 \in \text{nat} \ t2 \in \text{nat} \ \text{env} \in \text{list}(M)$

shows $\text{sats}(M, \text{forces_neq_fm}(p, l, q, t1, t2), \text{env}) \longleftrightarrow$

$\text{is_forces_neq}'(\#\#M, \text{nth}(p, \text{env}), \text{nth}(l, \text{env}), \text{nth}(q, \text{env}), \text{nth}(t1, \text{env}), \text{nth}(t2, \text{env}))$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sats_forces_nmem'_fm*:

assumes $p \in \text{nat} \ l \in \text{nat} \ q \in \text{nat} \ t1 \in \text{nat} \ t2 \in \text{nat} \ \text{env} \in \text{list}(M)$

shows $\text{sats}(M, \text{forces_nmem_fm}(p, l, q, t1, t2), \text{env}) \longleftrightarrow$

$\text{is_forces_nmem}'(\#\#M, \text{nth}(p, \text{env}), \text{nth}(l, \text{env}), \text{nth}(q, \text{env}), \text{nth}(t1, \text{env}), \text{nth}(t2, \text{env}))$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

context *forcing_data*

begin

lemma *fctype_abs*:

$\llbracket x \in M; y \in M \rrbracket \implies is_ftype(\#\#M, x, y) \longleftrightarrow y = ftype(x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *name1_abs*:

$\llbracket x \in M; y \in M \rrbracket \implies is_name1(\#\#M, x, y) \longleftrightarrow y = name1(x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *snd_snd_abs*:

$\llbracket x \in M; y \in M \rrbracket \implies is_snd_snd(\#\#M, x, y) \longleftrightarrow y = snd(snd(x))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *name2_abs*:

$\llbracket x \in M; y \in M \rrbracket \implies is_name2(\#\#M, x, y) \longleftrightarrow y = name2(x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *cond_of_abs*:

$\llbracket x \in M; y \in M \rrbracket \implies is_cond_of(\#\#M, x, y) \longleftrightarrow y = cond_of(x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *tuple_abs*:

$\llbracket z \in M; t1 \in M; t2 \in M; p \in M; t \in M \rrbracket \implies$
 $is_tuple(\#\#M, z, t1, t2, p, t) \longleftrightarrow t = \langle z, t1, t2, p \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas *components_abs = ftype_abs name1_abs name2_abs cond_of_abs tuple_abs*

lemma *oneN_in_M [simp]*: $1 \in M$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *twoN_in_M* : $2 \in M$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *comp_in_M*:

$p \preceq q \implies p \in M$

$p \preceq q \implies q \in M$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *eq_case_abs [simp]*:

assumes

$t1 \in M \ t2 \in M \ p \in M \ f \in M$

shows

$is_eq_case(\#\#M, t1, t2, p, P, leq, f) \longleftrightarrow eq_case(t1, t2, p, P, leq, f)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *mem_case_abs [simp]*:

assumes

$t1 \in M \ t2 \in M \ p \in M \ f \in M$
shows
 $is_mem_case(\#\#M, t1, t2, p, P, leq, f) \longleftrightarrow mem_case(t1, t2, p, P, leq, f)$
 <proof>

lemma Hfrc_abs:
 $\llbracket fnnc \in M; f \in M \rrbracket \implies$
 $is_Hfrc(\#\#M, P, leq, fnnc, f) \longleftrightarrow Hfrc(P, leq, fnnc, f)$
 <proof>

lemma Hfrc_at_abs:
 $\llbracket fnnc \in M; f \in M; z \in M \rrbracket \implies$
 $is_Hfrc_at(\#\#M, P, leq, fnnc, f, z) \longleftrightarrow z = bool_of_o(Hfrc(P, leq, fnnc, f))$
 <proof>

lemma components_closed :
 $x \in M \implies (\#\#M)(ftype(x))$
 $x \in M \implies (\#\#M)(name1(x))$
 $x \in M \implies (\#\#M)(name2(x))$
 $x \in M \implies (\#\#M)(cond_of(x))$
 <proof>

lemma ecloseN_closed:
 $(\#\#M)(A) \implies (\#\#M)(ecloseN(A))$
 $(\#\#M)(A) \implies (\#\#M)(eclose_n(name1, A))$
 $(\#\#M)(A) \implies (\#\#M)(eclose_n(name2, A))$
 <proof>

lemma eclose_n_abs :
assumes $x \in M \ ec \in M$
shows $is_eclose_n(\#\#M, is_name1, ec, x) \longleftrightarrow ec = eclose_n(name1, x)$
 $is_eclose_n(\#\#M, is_name2, ec, x) \longleftrightarrow ec = eclose_n(name2, x)$
 <proof>

lemma ecloseN_abs :
 $\llbracket x \in M; ec \in M \rrbracket \implies is_ecloseN(\#\#M, x, ec) \longleftrightarrow ec = ecloseN(x)$
 <proof>

lemma frecR_abs :
 $x \in M \implies y \in M \implies frecR(x, y) \longleftrightarrow is_frecR(\#\#M, x, y)$
 <proof>

lemma frecrelP_abs :
 $z \in M \implies frecrelP(\#\#M, z) \longleftrightarrow (\exists x y. z = \langle x, y \rangle \wedge frecR(x, y))$
 <proof>

lemma frecrel_abs:

assumes
 $A \in M \ r \in M$
shows
 $is_frecrel(\#\#M, A, r) \longleftrightarrow r = frecrel(A)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *frecrel_closed*:
assumes
 $x \in M$
shows
 $frecrel(x) \in M$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *field_frecrel* : $field(frecrel(names_below(P, x))) \subseteq names_below(P, x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *forcerelD* : $uv \in forcerel(P, x) \implies uv \in names_below(P, x) \times names_below(P, x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *wf_forcerel* :
 $wf(forcerel(P, x))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *restrict_trancl_forcerel*:
assumes $frecR(w, y)$
shows $restrict(f, frecrel(names_below(P, x)) - \{\!-\{y\}\}) 'w$
 $= restrict(f, forcerel(P, x) - \{\!-\{y\}\}) 'w$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *names_belowI* :
assumes $frecR(\langle ft, n1, n2, p \rangle, \langle a, b, c, d \rangle) \ p \in P$
shows $\langle ft, n1, n2, p \rangle \in names_below(P, \langle a, b, c, d \rangle)$ (is $?x \in names_below(_, ?y)$)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *names_below_tr* :
assumes $x \in names_below(P, y)$
 $y \in names_below(P, z)$
shows $x \in names_below(P, z)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *arg_into_names_below2* :
assumes $\langle x, y \rangle \in frecrel(names_below(P, z))$
shows $x \in names_below(P, y)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *arg_into_names_below* :
assumes $\langle x, y \rangle \in frecrel(names_below(P, z))$
shows $x \in names_below(P, x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *forcere1_arg_into_names_below* :

assumes $\langle x,y \rangle \in \text{forcere1}(P,z)$

shows $x \in \text{names_below}(P,x)$

<proof>

lemma *names_below_mono* :

assumes $\langle x,y \rangle \in \text{frecrel}(\text{names_below}(P,z))$

shows $\text{names_below}(P,x) \subseteq \text{names_below}(P,y)$

<proof>

lemma *frecrel_mono* :

assumes $\langle x,y \rangle \in \text{frecrel}(\text{names_below}(P,z))$

shows $\text{frecrel}(\text{names_below}(P,x)) \subseteq \text{frecrel}(\text{names_below}(P,y))$

<proof>

lemma *forcere1_mono2* :

assumes $\langle x,y \rangle \in \text{frecrel}(\text{names_below}(P,z))$

shows $\text{forcere1}(P,x) \subseteq \text{forcere1}(P,y)$

<proof>

lemma *forcere1_mono_aux* :

assumes $\langle x,y \rangle \in \text{frecrel}(\text{names_below}(P, w))^{\wedge+}$

shows $\text{forcere1}(P,x) \subseteq \text{forcere1}(P,y)$

<proof>

lemma *forcere1_mono* :

assumes $\langle x,y \rangle \in \text{forcere1}(P,z)$

shows $\text{forcere1}(P,x) \subseteq \text{forcere1}(P,y)$

<proof>

lemma *forcere1_eq_aux*: $x \in \text{names_below}(P, w) \implies \langle x,y \rangle \in \text{forcere1}(P,z) \implies$

$(y \in \text{names_below}(P, w) \longrightarrow \langle x,y \rangle \in \text{forcere1}(P,w))$

<proof>

lemma *forcere1_eq* :

assumes $\langle z,x \rangle \in \text{forcere1}(P,x)$

shows $\text{forcere1}(P,z) = \text{forcere1}(P,x) \cap \text{names_below}(P,z) \times \text{names_below}(P,z)$

<proof>

lemma *forcere1_below_aux* :

assumes $\langle z,x \rangle \in \text{forcere1}(P,x)$ $\langle u,z \rangle \in \text{forcere1}(P,x)$

shows $u \in \text{names_below}(P,z)$

<proof>

lemma *forcere1_below* :

assumes $\langle z,x \rangle \in \text{forcere1}(P,x)$

shows $\text{forcere1}(P,x) - \{\{z\}\} \subseteq \text{names_below}(P,z)$

<proof>

lemma *relation_forcerel* :

shows $\text{relation}(\text{forcerel}(P,z)) \text{ trans}(\text{forcerel}(P,z))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Hfrc_restrict_trancl*: $\text{bool_of_o}(\text{Hfrc}(P, \text{leq}, y, \text{restrict}(f, \text{frcrel}(\text{names_below}(P,x)) - \{\!-\!\} y)))$
 $= \text{bool_of_o}(\text{Hfrc}(P, \text{leq}, y, \text{restrict}(f, (\text{frcrel}(\text{names_below}(P,x)) \hat{+}) - \{\!-\!\} y)))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *frc_at_trancl*: $\text{frc_at}(P, \text{leq}, z) = \text{wfrec}(\text{forcerel}(P,z), z, \lambda x f. \text{bool_of_o}(\text{Hfrc}(P, \text{leq}, x, f)))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *forcerelI1* :

assumes $n1 \in \text{domain}(b) \vee n1 \in \text{domain}(c) \ p \in P \ d \in P$
shows $\langle \langle 1, n1, b, p \rangle, \langle 0, b, c, d \rangle \rangle \in \text{forcerel}(P, \langle 0, b, c, d \rangle)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *forcerelI2* :

assumes $n1 \in \text{domain}(b) \vee n1 \in \text{domain}(c) \ p \in P \ d \in P$
shows $\langle \langle 1, n1, c, p \rangle, \langle 0, b, c, d \rangle \rangle \in \text{forcerel}(P, \langle 0, b, c, d \rangle)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *forcerelI3* :

assumes $\langle n2, r \rangle \in c \ p \in P \ d \in P \ r \in P$
shows $\langle \langle 0, b, n2, p \rangle, \langle 1, b, c, d \rangle \rangle \in \text{forcerel}(P, \langle 1, b, c, d \rangle)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemmas *forcerelI* = *forcerelI1*[*THEN* *vimage_singleton_iff*[*THEN* *iffD2*]]
forcerelI2[*THEN* *vimage_singleton_iff*[*THEN* *iffD2*]]
forcerelI3[*THEN* *vimage_singleton_iff*[*THEN* *iffD2*]]

lemma *aux_def_frc_at*:

assumes $z \in \text{forcerel}(P,x) - \{\!-\!\} x$
shows $\text{wfrec}(\text{forcerel}(P,x), z, H) = \text{wfrec}(\text{forcerel}(P,z), z, H)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

32.5 Recursive expression of *frc_at*

lemma *def_frc_at* :

assumes $p \in P$
shows
 $\text{frc_at}(P, \text{leq}, \langle \text{ft}, n1, n2, p \rangle) =$
 $\text{bool_of_o}(p \in P \wedge$
 $(\text{ft} = 0 \wedge (\forall s. s \in \text{domain}(n1) \cup \text{domain}(n2) \longrightarrow$
 $(\forall q. q \in P \wedge q \preceq p \longrightarrow (\text{frc_at}(P, \text{leq}, \langle 1, s, n1, q \rangle) = 1 \longleftrightarrow \text{frc_at}(P, \text{leq}, \langle 1, s, n2, q \rangle)$
 $= 1)))$
 $\vee \text{ft} = 1 \wedge (\forall v \in P. v \preceq p \longrightarrow$

$(\exists q. \exists s. \exists r. r \in P \wedge q \in P \wedge q \preceq v \wedge \langle s, r \rangle \in n2 \wedge q \preceq r \wedge \text{frc_at}(P, \text{leq}, \langle 0, n1, s, q \rangle)$
 $= 1))$
 <proof>

32.6 Absoluteness of *frc_at*

lemma *forcere1_in_M* :

assumes

$x \in M$

shows

$\text{forcere1}(P, x) \in M$

<proof>

lemma *relation2_Hfrc_at_abs*:

$\text{relation2}(\#\#M, \text{is_Hfrc_at}(\#\#M, P, \text{leq}), \lambda x f. \text{bool_of_o}(\text{Hfrc}(P, \text{leq}, x, f)))$

<proof>

lemma *Hfrc_at_closed* :

$\forall x \in M. \forall g \in M. \text{function}(g) \longrightarrow \text{bool_of_o}(\text{Hfrc}(P, \text{leq}, x, g)) \in M$

<proof>

lemma *wfrec_Hfrc_at* :

assumes

$X \in M$

shows

$\text{wfrec_replacement}(\#\#M, \text{is_Hfrc_at}(\#\#M, P, \text{leq}), \text{forcere1}(P, X))$

<proof>

lemma *names_below_abs* :

$\llbracket Q \in M; x \in M; nb \in M \rrbracket \implies \text{is_names_below}(\#\#M, Q, x, nb) \longleftrightarrow nb = \text{names_below}(Q, x)$

<proof>

lemma *names_below_closed*:

$\llbracket Q \in M; x \in M \rrbracket \implies \text{names_below}(Q, x) \in M$

<proof>

lemma *names_below_productE* :

assumes $Q \in M \ x \in M$

$\bigwedge A1 \ A2 \ A3 \ A4. A1 \in M \implies A2 \in M \implies A3 \in M \implies A4 \in M \implies R(A1$
 $\times A2 \times A3 \times A4)$

shows $R(\text{names_below}(Q, x))$

<proof>

lemma *forcere1_abs* :

$\llbracket x \in M; z \in M \rrbracket \implies \text{is_forcere1}(\#\#M, P, x, z) \longleftrightarrow z = \text{forcere1}(P, x)$

<proof>

lemma *frc_at_abs*:

assumes $\text{fmc} \in M \ z \in M$

shows $is_frc_at(\#\#M, P, leq, fnnc, z) \longleftrightarrow z = frc_at(P, leq, fnnc)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $forces_eq'_abs :$
 $\llbracket p \in M ; t1 \in M ; t2 \in M \rrbracket \implies is_forces_eq'(\#\#M, P, leq, p, t1, t2) \longleftrightarrow forces_eq'(P, leq, p, t1, t2)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $forces_mem'_abs :$
 $\llbracket p \in M ; t1 \in M ; t2 \in M \rrbracket \implies is_forces_mem'(\#\#M, P, leq, p, t1, t2) \longleftrightarrow forces_mem'(P, leq, p, t1, t2)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $forces_neq'_abs :$
assumes
 $p \in M \ t1 \in M \ t2 \in M$
shows
 $is_forces_neq'(\#\#M, P, leq, p, t1, t2) \longleftrightarrow forces_neq'(P, leq, p, t1, t2)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $forces_nmem'_abs :$
assumes
 $p \in M \ t1 \in M \ t2 \in M$
shows
 $is_forces_nmem'(\#\#M, P, leq, p, t1, t2) \longleftrightarrow forces_nmem'(P, leq, p, t1, t2)$
 ⟨proof⟩

end

32.7 Forcing for general formulas

definition
 $ren_forces_nand :: i \Rightarrow i$ **where**
 $ren_forces_nand(\varphi) \equiv Exists(And(Equal(0, 1), iterates(\lambda p. incr_bv(p)'1, 2, \varphi)))$

lemma $ren_forces_nand_type[TC] :$
 $\varphi \in formula \implies ren_forces_nand(\varphi) \in formula$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $arity_ren_forces_nand :$
assumes $\varphi \in formula$
shows $arity(ren_forces_nand(\varphi)) \leq succ(arity(\varphi))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $sats_ren_forces_nand:$
 $[q, P, leq, o, p] @ env \in list(M) \implies \varphi \in formula \implies$
 $sats(M, ren_forces_nand(\varphi), [q, p, P, leq, o] @ env) \longleftrightarrow sats(M, \varphi, [q, P, leq, o] @ env)$
 ⟨proof⟩

definition

$ren_forces_forall :: i \Rightarrow i$ **where**
 $ren_forces_forall(\varphi) \equiv$
 $Exists(Exists(Exists(Exists(Exists($
 $And(Equal(0,6),And(Equal(1,7),And(Equal(2,8),And(Equal(3,9),$
 $And(Equal(4,5),iterates(\lambda p. incr_bv(p) \cdot 5, 5, \varphi))))))))))$

lemma $arity_ren_forces_all :$

assumes $\varphi \in formula$
shows $arity(ren_forces_forall(\varphi)) = 5 \cup arity(\varphi)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $ren_forces_forall_type[TC] :$

$\varphi \in formula \Longrightarrow ren_forces_forall(\varphi) \in formula$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $sats_ren_forces_forall :$

$[x,P,leq,o,p] @ env \in list(M) \Longrightarrow \varphi \in formula \Longrightarrow$
 $sats(M, ren_forces_forall(\varphi), [x,p,P,leq,o] @ env) \longleftrightarrow sats(M, \varphi, [p,P,leq,o,x]$
 $@ env)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition

$is_leq :: [i \Rightarrow o, i, i, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**
 $is_leq(A, l, q, p) \equiv \exists qp[A]. (pair(A, q, p, qp) \wedge qp \in l)$

lemma (**in** $forcing_data$) $leq_abs:$

$\llbracket l \in M ; q \in M ; p \in M \rrbracket \Longrightarrow is_leq(\#\#M, l, q, p) \longleftrightarrow \langle q, p \rangle \in l$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition

$leq_fm :: [i, i, i] \Rightarrow i$ **where**
 $leq_fm(leq, q, p) \equiv Exists(And(pair_fm(q\#\#+1, p\#\#+1, 0), Member(0, leq\#\#+1)))$

lemma $arity_leq_fm :$

$\llbracket leq \in nat ; q \in nat ; p \in nat \rrbracket \Longrightarrow arity(leq_fm(leq, q, p)) = succ(q) \cup succ(p) \cup succ(leq)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $leq_fm_type[TC] :$

$\llbracket leq \in nat ; q \in nat ; p \in nat \rrbracket \Longrightarrow leq_fm(leq, q, p) \in formula$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $sats_leq_fm :$

$\llbracket leq \in nat ; q \in nat ; p \in nat ; env \in list(A) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow$
 $sats(A, leq_fm(leq, q, p), env) \longleftrightarrow is_leq(\#\#A, nth(leq, env), nth(q, env), nth(p, env))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *def_forces_mem*: $p \in P \implies p \text{ forces}_a (t1 \in t2) \longleftrightarrow$
 $(\forall v \in P. v \preceq p \longrightarrow$
 $(\exists q. \exists s. \exists r. r \in P \wedge q \in P \wedge q \preceq v \wedge \langle s, r \rangle \in t2 \wedge q \preceq r \wedge q \text{ forces}_a (t1 = s)))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *forces_eq_abs* :
 $\llbracket p \in M ; t1 \in M ; t2 \in M \rrbracket \implies \text{is_forces_eq}(p, t1, t2) \longleftrightarrow p \text{ forces}_a (t1 = t2)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *forces_mem_abs* :
 $\llbracket p \in M ; t1 \in M ; t2 \in M \rrbracket \implies \text{is_forces_mem}(p, t1, t2) \longleftrightarrow p \text{ forces}_a (t1 \in t2)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sats_forces_eq_fm*:
assumes $p \in \text{nat } l \in \text{nat } q \in \text{nat } t1 \in \text{nat } t2 \in \text{nat } \text{env} \in \text{list}(M)$
 $\text{nth}(p, \text{env}) = P \text{ nth}(l, \text{env}) = \text{leq}$
shows $\text{sats}(M, \text{forces_eq_fm}(p, l, q, t1, t2), \text{env}) \longleftrightarrow$
 $\text{is_forces_eq}(\text{nth}(q, \text{env}), \text{nth}(t1, \text{env}), \text{nth}(t2, \text{env}))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sats_forces_mem_fm*:
assumes $p \in \text{nat } l \in \text{nat } q \in \text{nat } t1 \in \text{nat } t2 \in \text{nat } \text{env} \in \text{list}(M)$
 $\text{nth}(p, \text{env}) = P \text{ nth}(l, \text{env}) = \text{leq}$
shows $\text{sats}(M, \text{forces_mem_fm}(p, l, q, t1, t2), \text{env}) \longleftrightarrow$
 $\text{is_forces_mem}(\text{nth}(q, \text{env}), \text{nth}(t1, \text{env}), \text{nth}(t2, \text{env}))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition

forces_neq :: $[i, i, i] \Rightarrow o (\langle _ \text{ forces}_a '(_ \neq _)' \rangle [36, 1, 1] 60)$ **where**
 $p \text{ forces}_a (t1 \neq t2) \equiv \neg (\exists q \in P. q \preceq p \wedge q \text{ forces}_a (t1 = t2))$

definition

forces_nmem :: $[i, i, i] \Rightarrow o (\langle _ \text{ forces}_a '(_ \notin _)' \rangle [36, 1, 1] 60)$ **where**
 $p \text{ forces}_a (t1 \notin t2) \equiv \neg (\exists q \in P. q \preceq p \wedge q \text{ forces}_a (t1 \in t2))$

lemma *forces_neq* :

$p \text{ forces}_a (t1 \neq t2) \longleftrightarrow \text{forces_neq}'(P, \text{leq}, p, t1, t2)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *forces_nmem* :

$p \text{ forces}_a (t1 \notin t2) \longleftrightarrow \text{forces_nmem}'(P, \text{leq}, p, t1, t2)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

abbreviation *Forces* :: $[i, i, i] \Rightarrow o (_ \Vdash _ [36, 36, 36] 60)$ **where**

$p \Vdash \varphi \text{ env} \equiv M, ([p, P, \text{leq}, \text{one}] @ \text{env}) \models \text{forces}(\varphi)$

lemma *sats_forces_Member* :

assumes $x \in \text{nat } y \in \text{nat } \text{env} \in \text{list}(M)$
 $\text{nth}(x, \text{env}) = xx \text{ nth}(y, \text{env}) = yy \ q \in M$
shows $q \Vdash \cdot x \in y \cdot \text{env} \longleftrightarrow q \in P \wedge \text{is_forces_mem}(q, xx, yy)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sats_forces_Equal* :

assumes $x \in \text{nat } y \in \text{nat } \text{env} \in \text{list}(M)$
 $\text{nth}(x, \text{env}) = xx \text{ nth}(y, \text{env}) = yy \ q \in M$
shows $q \Vdash \cdot x = y \cdot \text{env} \longleftrightarrow q \in P \wedge \text{is_forces_eq}(q, xx, yy)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sats_forces_Nand* :

assumes $\varphi \in \text{formula } \psi \in \text{formula } \text{env} \in \text{list}(M) \ p \in M$
shows $p \Vdash \cdot \neg(\varphi \wedge \psi) \cdot \text{env} \longleftrightarrow$
 $p \in P \wedge \neg(\exists q \in M. q \in P \wedge \text{is_leq}(\#\#M, \text{leq}, q, p) \wedge$
 $(M, [q, P, \text{leq}, \text{one}] @ \text{env} \models \text{forces}'(\varphi)) \wedge (M, [q, P, \text{leq}, \text{one}] @ \text{env} \models \text{forces}'(\psi)))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sats_forces_Neg* :

assumes $\varphi \in \text{formula } \text{env} \in \text{list}(M) \ p \in M$
shows $p \Vdash \cdot \neg \varphi \cdot \text{env} \longleftrightarrow$
 $(p \in P \wedge \neg(\exists q \in M. q \in P \wedge \text{is_leq}(\#\#M, \text{leq}, q, p) \wedge$
 $(M, [q, P, \text{leq}, \text{one}] @ \text{env} \models \text{forces}'(\varphi))))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sats_forces_Forall* :

assumes $\varphi \in \text{formula } \text{env} \in \text{list}(M) \ p \in M$
shows $p \Vdash \cdot (\forall \varphi \cdot) \text{env} \longleftrightarrow p \in P \wedge (\forall x \in M. M, [p, P, \text{leq}, \text{one}, x] @ \text{env} \models \text{forces}'(\varphi))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

32.9 The arity of forces

lemma *arity_forces_at*:

assumes $x \in \text{nat } y \in \text{nat}$
shows $\text{arity}(\text{forces}(\text{Member}(x, y))) = (\text{succ}(x) \cup \text{succ}(y)) \# + 4$
 $\text{arity}(\text{forces}(\text{Equal}(x, y))) = (\text{succ}(x) \cup \text{succ}(y)) \# + 4$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *arity_forces'*:

assumes $\varphi \in \text{formula}$
shows $\text{arity}(\text{forces}'(\varphi)) \leq \text{arity}(\varphi) \# + 4$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *arity_forces* :

assumes $\varphi \in \text{formula}$
shows $\text{arity}(\text{forces}(\varphi)) \leq 4 \# + \text{arity}(\varphi)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$


```

lemma arity_forces_le :
  assumes  $\varphi \in \text{formula}$   $n \in \text{nat}$   $\text{arity}(\varphi) \leq n$ 
  shows  $\text{arity}(\text{forces}(\varphi)) \leq 4\# + n$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

```

```

end

```

33 The Forcing Theorems

```

theory Forcing_Theorems
  imports
    Forces_Definition

```

```

begin

```

```

context forcing_data
begin

```

33.1 The forcing relation in context

```

lemma Collect_forces :
  assumes
    fty:  $\varphi \in \text{formula}$  and
    far:  $\text{arity}(\varphi) \leq \text{length}(\text{env})$  and
    envty:  $\text{env} \in \text{list}(M)$ 
  shows
     $\{p \in P . p \Vdash \varphi \text{ env}\} \in M$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma forces_mem_iff_dense_below:  $p \in P \implies p \text{ forces}_a (t1 \in t2) \iff \text{dense\_below}(\{q \in P . \exists s. \exists r. r \in P \wedge \langle s, r \rangle \in t2 \wedge q \preceq r \wedge q \text{ forces}_a (t1 = s)\}, p)$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

```

33.2 Kunen 2013, Lemma IV.2.37(a)

```

lemma strengthening_eq:
  assumes  $p \in P$   $r \in P$   $r \preceq p$   $p \text{ forces}_a (t1 = t2)$ 
  shows  $r \text{ forces}_a (t1 = t2)$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

```

33.3 Kunen 2013, Lemma IV.2.37(a)

```

lemma strengthening_mem:
  assumes  $p \in P$   $r \in P$   $r \preceq p$   $p \text{ forces}_a (t1 \in t2)$ 
  shows  $r \text{ forces}_a (t1 \in t2)$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

```

33.4 Kunen 2013, Lemma IV.2.37(b)

lemma *density_mem*:

assumes $p \in P$

shows $p \text{ forces}_a (t1 \in t2) \longleftrightarrow \text{dense_below}(\{q \in P. q \text{ forces}_a (t1 \in t2)\}, p)$

<proof>

lemma *aux_density_eq*:

assumes

dense_below(

$\{q' \in P. \forall q. q \in P \wedge q \leq q' \longrightarrow q \text{ forces}_a (s \in t1) \longleftrightarrow q \text{ forces}_a (s \in t2)\}$

,*p*)

$q \text{ forces}_a (s \in t1) \quad q \in P \quad p \in P \quad q \leq p$

shows

dense_below($\{r \in P. r \text{ forces}_a (s \in t2)\}, q$)

<proof>

lemma *density_eq*:

assumes $p \in P$

shows $p \text{ forces}_a (t1 = t2) \longleftrightarrow \text{dense_below}(\{q \in P. q \text{ forces}_a (t1 = t2)\}, p)$

<proof>

33.5 Kunen 2013, Lemma IV.2.38

lemma *not_forces_neq*:

assumes $p \in P$

shows $p \text{ forces}_a (t1 = t2) \longleftrightarrow \neg (\exists q \in P. q \leq p \wedge q \text{ forces}_a (t1 \neq t2))$

<proof>

lemma *not_forces_nmem*:

assumes $p \in P$

shows $p \text{ forces}_a (t1 \in t2) \longleftrightarrow \neg (\exists q \in P. q \leq p \wedge q \text{ forces}_a (t1 \notin t2))$

<proof>

lemma *sats_forces_Nand'*:

assumes

$p \in P \quad \varphi \in \text{formula} \quad \psi \in \text{formula} \quad \text{env} \in \text{list}(M)$

shows

$(M, [p, P, \text{leq}, \text{one}] @ \text{env} \models \text{forces}(\text{Nand}(\varphi, \psi))) \longleftrightarrow$

$\neg (\exists q \in M. q \in P \wedge \text{is_leq}(\#\#M, \text{leq}, q, p) \wedge$

$(M, [q, P, \text{leq}, \text{one}] @ \text{env} \models \text{forces}(\varphi)) \wedge$

$(M, [q, P, \text{leq}, \text{one}] @ \text{env} \models \text{forces}(\psi)))$

<proof>

lemma *sats_forces_Neg'*:

assumes

$p \in P \text{ env} \in \text{list}(M) \varphi \in \text{formula}$

shows

$(M, [p, P, \text{leq}, \text{one}] @ \text{env} \models \text{forces}(\text{Neg}(\varphi))) \longleftrightarrow$
 $\neg(\exists q \in M. q \in P \wedge \text{is_leq}(\#\#M, \text{leq}, q, p) \wedge$
 $(M, [q, P, \text{leq}, \text{one}] @ \text{env} \models \text{forces}(\varphi)))$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sats_forces_Forall'*:

assumes

$p \in P \text{ env} \in \text{list}(M) \varphi \in \text{formula}$

shows

$(M, [p, P, \text{leq}, \text{one}] @ \text{env} \models \text{forces}(\text{Forall}(\varphi))) \longleftrightarrow$
 $(\forall x \in M. M, [p, P, \text{leq}, \text{one}, x] @ \text{env} \models \text{forces}(\varphi))$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

33.6 The relation of forcing and atomic formulas

lemma *Forces_Equal*:

assumes

$p \in P \ t1 \in M \ t2 \in M \ \text{env} \in \text{list}(M) \ \text{nth}(n, \text{env}) = t1 \ \text{nth}(m, \text{env}) = t2 \ n \in \text{nat} \ m \in \text{nat}$

shows

$(p \Vdash \text{Equal}(n, m) \ \text{env}) \longleftrightarrow p \ \text{forces}_a \ (t1 = t2)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Forces_Member*:

assumes

$p \in P \ t1 \in M \ t2 \in M \ \text{env} \in \text{list}(M) \ \text{nth}(n, \text{env}) = t1 \ \text{nth}(m, \text{env}) = t2 \ n \in \text{nat} \ m \in \text{nat}$

shows

$(p \Vdash \text{Member}(n, m) \ \text{env}) \longleftrightarrow p \ \text{forces}_a \ (t1 \in t2)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Forces_Neg*:

assumes

$p \in P \ \text{env} \in \text{list}(M) \ \varphi \in \text{formula}$

shows

$(p \Vdash \text{Neg}(\varphi) \ \text{env}) \longleftrightarrow \neg(\exists q \in M. q \in P \wedge q \preceq p \wedge (q \Vdash \varphi \ \text{env}))$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

33.7 The relation of forcing and connectives

lemma *Forces_Nand*:

assumes

$p \in P \ \text{env} \in \text{list}(M) \ \varphi \in \text{formula} \ \psi \in \text{formula}$

shows

$(p \Vdash \text{Nand}(\varphi, \psi) \ \text{env}) \longleftrightarrow \neg(\exists q \in M. q \in P \wedge q \preceq p \wedge (q \Vdash \varphi \ \text{env}) \wedge (q \Vdash \psi \ \text{env}))$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Forces_And_aux*:

assumes

$p \in P \text{ env} \in \text{list}(M) \ \varphi \in \text{formula} \ \psi \in \text{formula}$

shows

$p \Vdash \text{And}(\varphi, \psi) \text{ env} \longleftrightarrow$

$(\forall q \in M. q \in P \wedge q \preceq p \longrightarrow (\exists r \in M. r \in P \wedge r \preceq q \wedge (r \Vdash \varphi \text{ env}) \wedge (r \Vdash \psi \text{ env})))$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Forces_And_iff_dense_below*:

assumes

$p \in P \text{ env} \in \text{list}(M) \ \varphi \in \text{formula} \ \psi \in \text{formula}$

shows

$(p \Vdash \text{And}(\varphi, \psi) \text{ env}) \longleftrightarrow \text{dense_below}(\{r \in P. (r \Vdash \varphi \text{ env}) \wedge (r \Vdash \psi \text{ env})\}, p)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Forces_Forall*:

assumes

$p \in P \text{ env} \in \text{list}(M) \ \varphi \in \text{formula}$

shows

$(p \Vdash \text{Forall}(\varphi) \text{ env}) \longleftrightarrow (\forall x \in M. (p \Vdash \varphi ([x] @ \text{env})))$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

bundle *some_rules* = *elem_of_val_pair* [dest] *SepReplace_iff* [simp del] *SepReplace_iff*[iff]

context

includes *some_rules*

begin

lemma *elem_of_valI*: $\exists \vartheta. \exists p \in P. p \in G \wedge \langle \vartheta, p \rangle \in \pi \wedge \text{val}(P, G, \vartheta) = x \implies x \in \text{val}(P, G, \pi)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *GenExtD*: $x \in M[G] \longleftrightarrow (\exists \tau \in M. x = \text{val}(P, G, \tau))$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *left_in_M*: $\text{tau} \in M \implies \langle a, b \rangle \in \text{tau} \implies a \in M$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

33.8 Kunen 2013, Lemma IV.2.29

lemma *generic_inter_dense_below*:

assumes $D \in M \ M_generic(G) \ \text{dense_below}(D, p) \ p \in G$

shows $D \cap G \neq \emptyset$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

33.9 Auxiliary results for Lemma IV.2.40(a)

lemma *IV240a_mem_Collect*:

assumes

$\pi \in M \ \tau \in M$

shows

$\{q \in P. \exists \sigma. \exists r. r \in P \wedge \langle \sigma, r \rangle \in \tau \wedge q \preceq r \wedge q \text{ forces}_a (\pi = \sigma)\} \in M$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *IV240a_mem*:

assumes

$M_generic(G) \ p \in G \ \pi \in M \ \tau \in M \ p \text{ forces}_a (\pi \in \tau)$
 $\bigwedge q \ \sigma. \ q \in P \implies q \in G \implies \sigma \in domain(\tau) \implies q \text{ forces}_a (\pi = \sigma) \implies$
 $val(P, G, \pi) = val(P, G, \sigma)$

shows

$val(P, G, \pi) \in val(P, G, \tau)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *refl_forces_eq*: $p \in P \implies p \text{ forces}_a (x = x)$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *forces_memI*: $\langle \sigma, r \rangle \in \tau \implies p \in P \implies r \in P \implies p \preceq r \implies p \text{ forces}_a (\sigma \in \tau)$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *IV240a_eq_1st_incl*:

assumes

$M_generic(G) \ p \in G \ p \text{ forces}_a (\tau = \vartheta)$

and

$IH: \bigwedge q \ \sigma. \ q \in P \implies q \in G \implies \sigma \in domain(\tau) \cup domain(\vartheta) \implies$
 $(q \text{ forces}_a (\sigma \in \tau) \longrightarrow val(P, G, \sigma) \in val(P, G, \tau)) \wedge$
 $(q \text{ forces}_a (\sigma \in \vartheta) \longrightarrow val(P, G, \sigma) \in val(P, G, \vartheta))$

shows

$val(P, G, \tau) \subseteq val(P, G, \vartheta)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *IV240a_eq_2nd_incl*:

assumes

$M_generic(G) \ p \in G \ p \text{ forces}_a (\tau = \vartheta)$

and

$IH: \bigwedge q \ \sigma. \ q \in P \implies q \in G \implies \sigma \in domain(\tau) \cup domain(\vartheta) \implies$
 $(q \text{ forces}_a (\sigma \in \tau) \longrightarrow val(P, G, \sigma) \in val(P, G, \tau)) \wedge$
 $(q \text{ forces}_a (\sigma \in \vartheta) \longrightarrow val(P, G, \sigma) \in val(P, G, \vartheta))$

shows

$val(P, G, \vartheta) \subseteq val(P, G, \tau)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *IV240a_eq*:

assumes

$M_generic(G) \ p \in G \ p \ forces_a (\tau = \vartheta)$
and
 $IH: \bigwedge q \ \sigma. \ q \in P \implies q \in G \implies \sigma \in domain(\tau) \cup domain(\vartheta) \implies$
 $(q \ forces_a (\sigma \in \tau) \longrightarrow val(P, G, \sigma) \in val(P, G, \tau)) \wedge$
 $(q \ forces_a (\sigma \in \vartheta) \longrightarrow val(P, G, \sigma) \in val(P, G, \vartheta))$
shows
 $val(P, G, \tau) = val(P, G, \vartheta)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

33.10 Induction on names

lemma *core_induction*:

assumes
 $\bigwedge \tau \ \vartheta \ p. \ p \in P \implies \llbracket \bigwedge q \ \sigma. \ [q \in P ; \sigma \in domain(\vartheta)] \rrbracket \implies Q(0, \tau, \sigma, q) \implies Q(1, \tau, \vartheta, p)$
 $\bigwedge \tau \ \vartheta \ p. \ p \in P \implies \llbracket \bigwedge q \ \sigma. \ [q \in P ; \sigma \in domain(\tau) \cup domain(\vartheta)] \rrbracket \implies Q(1, \sigma, \tau, q)$
 $\wedge Q(1, \sigma, \vartheta, q) \implies Q(0, \tau, \vartheta, p)$
 $ft \in 2 \ p \in P$
shows
 $Q(ft, \tau, \vartheta, p)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *forces_induction_with_conds*:

assumes
 $\bigwedge \tau \ \vartheta \ p. \ p \in P \implies \llbracket \bigwedge q \ \sigma. \ [q \in P ; \sigma \in domain(\vartheta)] \rrbracket \implies Q(q, \tau, \sigma) \implies R(p, \tau, \vartheta)$
 $\bigwedge \tau \ \vartheta \ p. \ p \in P \implies \llbracket \bigwedge q \ \sigma. \ [q \in P ; \sigma \in domain(\tau) \cup domain(\vartheta)] \rrbracket \implies R(q, \sigma, \tau) \wedge$
 $R(q, \sigma, \vartheta) \implies Q(p, \tau, \vartheta)$
 $p \in P$
shows
 $Q(p, \tau, \vartheta) \wedge R(p, \tau, \vartheta)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *forces_induction*:

assumes
 $\bigwedge \tau \ \vartheta. \ \llbracket \bigwedge \sigma. \ \sigma \in domain(\vartheta) \rrbracket \implies Q(\tau, \sigma) \implies R(\tau, \vartheta)$
 $\bigwedge \tau \ \vartheta. \ \llbracket \bigwedge \sigma. \ \sigma \in domain(\tau) \cup domain(\vartheta) \rrbracket \implies R(\sigma, \tau) \wedge R(\sigma, \vartheta) \implies Q(\tau, \vartheta)$
shows
 $Q(\tau, \vartheta) \wedge R(\tau, \vartheta)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

33.11 Lemma IV.2.40(a), in full

lemma *IV240a*:

assumes
 $M_generic(G)$
shows
 $(\tau \in M \longrightarrow \vartheta \in M \longrightarrow (\forall p \in G. \ p \ forces_a (\tau = \vartheta) \longrightarrow val(P, G, \tau) = val(P, G, \vartheta)))$
 \wedge
 $(\tau \in M \longrightarrow \vartheta \in M \longrightarrow (\forall p \in G. \ p \ forces_a (\tau \in \vartheta) \longrightarrow val(P, G, \tau) \in val(P, G, \vartheta)))$
(is ?Q(\tau, \vartheta) \wedge ?R(\tau, \vartheta))
 $\langle proof \rangle$

33.12 Lemma IV.2.40(b)

lemma *IV240b_mem*:

assumes

$M_generic(G) \text{ val}(P, G, \pi) \in \text{val}(P, G, \tau) \ \pi \in M \ \tau \in M$

and

$IH: \bigwedge \sigma. \sigma \in \text{domain}(\tau) \implies \text{val}(P, G, \pi) = \text{val}(P, G, \sigma) \implies$
 $\exists p \in G. p \text{ forces}_a (\pi = \sigma)$

shows

$\exists p \in G. p \text{ forces}_a (\pi \in \tau)$

<proof>

end

lemma *Collect_forces_eq_in_M*:

assumes $\tau \in M \ \vartheta \in M$

shows $\{p \in P. p \text{ forces}_a (\tau = \vartheta)\} \in M$

<proof>

lemma *IV240b_eq_Collects*:

assumes $\tau \in M \ \vartheta \in M$

shows $\{p \in P. \exists \sigma \in \text{domain}(\tau) \cup \text{domain}(\vartheta). p \text{ forces}_a (\sigma \in \tau) \wedge p \text{ forces}_a (\sigma \notin \vartheta)\} \in M$ **and**

$\{p \in P. \exists \sigma \in \text{domain}(\tau) \cup \text{domain}(\vartheta). p \text{ forces}_a (\sigma \notin \tau) \wedge p \text{ forces}_a (\sigma \in \vartheta)\} \in M$

<proof>

lemma *IV240b_eq*:

assumes

$M_generic(G) \text{ val}(P, G, \tau) = \text{val}(P, G, \vartheta) \ \tau \in M \ \vartheta \in M$

and

$IH: \bigwedge \sigma. \sigma \in \text{domain}(\tau) \cup \text{domain}(\vartheta) \implies$
 $(\text{val}(P, G, \sigma) \in \text{val}(P, G, \tau) \longrightarrow (\exists q \in G. q \text{ forces}_a (\sigma \in \tau))) \wedge$
 $(\text{val}(P, G, \sigma) \in \text{val}(P, G, \vartheta) \longrightarrow (\exists q \in G. q \text{ forces}_a (\sigma \in \vartheta)))$

shows

$\exists p \in G. p \text{ forces}_a (\tau = \vartheta)$

<proof>

lemma *IV240b*:

assumes

$M_generic(G)$

shows

$(\tau \in M \longrightarrow \vartheta \in M \longrightarrow \text{val}(P, G, \tau) = \text{val}(P, G, \vartheta) \longrightarrow (\exists p \in G. p \text{ forces}_a (\tau = \vartheta))) \wedge$
 $(\tau \in M \longrightarrow \vartheta \in M \longrightarrow \text{val}(P, G, \tau) \in \text{val}(P, G, \vartheta) \longrightarrow (\exists p \in G. p \text{ forces}_a (\tau \in \vartheta)))$

(is $?Q(\tau, \vartheta) \wedge ?R(\tau, \vartheta)$)

<proof>

lemma *map_val_in_MG*:

assumes

$env \in list(M)$

shows

$map(val(P,G),env) \in list(M[G])$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *truth_lemma_mem*:

assumes

$env \in list(M)$ $M_generic(G)$

$n \in nat$ $m \in nat$ $n < length(env)$ $m < length(env)$

shows

$(\exists p \in G. p \Vdash Member(n,m) \ env) \longleftrightarrow M[G], map(val(P,G),env) \models Member(n,m)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *truth_lemma_eq*:

assumes

$env \in list(M)$ $M_generic(G)$

$n \in nat$ $m \in nat$ $n < length(env)$ $m < length(env)$

shows

$(\exists p \in G. p \Vdash Equal(n,m) \ env) \longleftrightarrow M[G], map(val(P,G),env) \models Equal(n,m)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *arities_at_aux*:

assumes

$n \in nat$ $m \in nat$ $env \in list(M)$ $succ(n) \cup succ(m) \leq length(env)$

shows

$n < length(env)$ $m < length(env)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

33.13 The Strengthening Lemma

lemma *strengthening_lemma*:

assumes

$p \in P$ $\varphi \in formula$ $r \in P$ $r \leq p$

$env \in list(M)$ $arity(\varphi) \leq length(env)$

shows

$p \Vdash \varphi \ env \implies r \Vdash \varphi \ env$

$\langle proof \rangle$

33.14 The Density Lemma

lemma *arity_Nand_le*:

assumes $\varphi \in formula$ $\psi \in formula$ $arity(Nand(\varphi, \psi)) \leq length(env)$ $env \in list(A)$

shows $arity(\varphi) \leq length(env)$ $arity(\psi) \leq length(env)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *dense_below_imp_forces*:

assumes

$p \in P$ $\varphi \in formula$

$env \in list(M) \text{ arity}(\varphi) \leq length(env)$
shows
 $dense_below(\{q \in P. (q \Vdash \varphi \ env)\}, p) \implies (p \Vdash \varphi \ env)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *density_lemma*:

assumes
 $p \in P \ \varphi \in formula \ env \in list(M) \ \text{arity}(\varphi) \leq length(env)$
shows
 $p \Vdash \varphi \ env \iff dense_below(\{q \in P. (q \Vdash \varphi \ env)\}, p)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

33.15 The Truth Lemma

lemma *Forces_And*:

assumes
 $p \in P \ env \in list(M) \ \varphi \in formula \ \psi \in formula$
 $\text{arity}(\varphi) \leq length(env) \ \text{arity}(\psi) \leq length(env)$
shows
 $p \Vdash And(\varphi, \psi) \ env \iff (p \Vdash \varphi \ env) \wedge (p \Vdash \psi \ env)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Forces_Nand_alt*:

assumes
 $p \in P \ env \in list(M) \ \varphi \in formula \ \psi \in formula$
 $\text{arity}(\varphi) \leq length(env) \ \text{arity}(\psi) \leq length(env)$
shows
 $(p \Vdash Nand(\varphi, \psi) \ env) \iff (p \Vdash Neg(And(\varphi, \psi)) \ env)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *truth_lemma_Neg*:

assumes
 $\varphi \in formula \ M_generic(G) \ env \in list(M) \ \text{arity}(\varphi) \leq length(env)$ **and**
 $IH: (\exists p \in G. p \Vdash \varphi \ env) \iff M[G], map(val(P, G), env) \models \varphi$
shows
 $(\exists p \in G. p \Vdash Neg(\varphi) \ env) \iff M[G], map(val(P, G), env) \models Neg(\varphi)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *truth_lemma_And*:

assumes
 $env \in list(M) \ \varphi \in formula \ \psi \in formula$
 $\text{arity}(\varphi) \leq length(env) \ \text{arity}(\psi) \leq length(env) \ M_generic(G)$
and
 $IH: (\exists p \in G. p \Vdash \varphi \ env) \iff M[G], map(val(P, G), env) \models \varphi$
 $(\exists p \in G. p \Vdash \psi \ env) \iff M[G], map(val(P, G), env) \models \psi$
shows
 $(\exists p \in G. (p \Vdash And(\varphi, \psi) \ env)) \iff M[G], map(val(P, G), env) \models And(\varphi, \psi)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition

ren_truth_lemma :: $i \Rightarrow i$ **where**
ren_truth_lemma(φ) \equiv
Exists(*Exists*(*Exists*(*Exists*(*Exists*(
And(*Equal*(0,5),*And*(*Equal*(1,8),*And*(*Equal*(2,9),*And*(*Equal*(3,10),*And*(*Equal*(4,6),
iterates($\lambda p. \text{incr_bv}(p) \text{'5 , 6, } \varphi$))))))))))

lemma *ren_truth_lemma_type*[TC] :
 $\varphi \in \text{formula} \Rightarrow \text{ren_truth_lemma}(\varphi) \in \text{formula}$
 <proof>

lemma *arity_ren_truth* :
assumes $\varphi \in \text{formula}$
shows $\text{arity}(\text{ren_truth_lemma}(\varphi)) \leq 6 \cup \text{succ}(\text{arity}(\varphi))$
 <proof>

lemma *sats_ren_truth_lemma*:
 $[q, b, d, a1, a2, a3] @ \text{env} \in \text{list}(M) \Rightarrow \varphi \in \text{formula} \Rightarrow$
 $(M, [q, b, d, a1, a2, a3] @ \text{env} \models \text{ren_truth_lemma}(\varphi)) \longleftrightarrow$
 $(M, [q, a1, a2, a3, b] @ \text{env} \models \varphi)$
 <proof>

lemma *truth_lemma'* :
assumes
 $\varphi \in \text{formula } \text{env} \in \text{list}(M) \text{ arity}(\varphi) \leq \text{succ}(\text{length}(\text{env}))$
shows
 $\text{separation}(\#\#M, \lambda d. \exists b \in M. \forall q \in P. q \preceq d \longrightarrow \neg(q \Vdash \varphi ([b] @ \text{env})))$
 <proof>

lemma *truth_lemma*:
assumes
 $\varphi \in \text{formula } M_generic(G)$
 $\text{env} \in \text{list}(M) \text{ arity}(\varphi) \leq \text{length}(\text{env})$
shows
 $(\exists p \in G. p \Vdash \varphi \text{ env}) \longleftrightarrow M[G], \text{map}(\text{val}(P, G), \text{env}) \models \varphi$
 <proof>

33.16 The “Definition of forcing”

lemma *definition_of_forcing*:
assumes
 $p \in P \varphi \in \text{formula } \text{env} \in \text{list}(M) \text{ arity}(\varphi) \leq \text{length}(\text{env})$
shows
 $(p \Vdash \varphi \text{ env}) \longleftrightarrow$
 $(\forall G. M_generic(G) \wedge p \in G \longrightarrow M[G], \text{map}(\text{val}(P, G), \text{env}) \models \varphi)$
 <proof>

lemmas *definability = forces_type*

end

end

34 Auxiliary renamings for Separation

theory *Separation_Rename*
 imports *Interface Renaming*
begin

lemmas *apply_fun = apply_iff*[*THEN iffD1*]

lemma *nth_concat* : $[p,t] \in \text{list}(A) \implies \text{env} \in \text{list}(A) \implies \text{nth}(1 \# + \text{length}(\text{env}), [p] @ \text{env} @ [t]) = t$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *nth_concat2* : $\text{env} \in \text{list}(A) \implies \text{nth}(\text{length}(\text{env}), \text{env} @ [p,t]) = p$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *nth_concat3* : $\text{env} \in \text{list}(A) \implies u = \text{nth}(\text{succ}(\text{length}(\text{env})), \text{env} @ [pi, u])$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition

sep_var :: $i \Rightarrow i$ **where**
 $\text{sep_var}(n) \equiv \{ \langle 0,1 \rangle, \langle 1,3 \rangle, \langle 2,4 \rangle, \langle 3,5 \rangle, \langle 4,0 \rangle, \langle 5\# + n, 6 \rangle, \langle 6\# + n, 2 \rangle \}$

definition

sep_env :: $i \Rightarrow i$ **where**
 $\text{sep_env}(n) \equiv \lambda i \in (5\# + n) - 5 . i\# + 2$

definition *weak* :: $[i, i] \Rightarrow i$ **where**

$\text{weak}(n,m) \equiv \{ i\# + m . i \in n \}$

lemma *weakD* :

assumes $n \in \text{nat } k \in \text{nat } x \in \text{weak}(n,k)$

shows $\exists i \in n . x = i\# + k$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *weak_equal* :

assumes $n \in \text{nat } m \in \text{nat}$

shows $\text{weak}(n,m) = (m\# + n) - m$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *weak_zero*:

shows $\text{weak}(0,n) = 0$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *weakening_diff* :

assumes $n \in \text{nat}$
shows $\text{weak}(n,7) - \text{weak}(n,5) \subseteq \{5\#+n, 6\#+n\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *in_add_del* :
assumes $x \in j\#+n \ n \in \text{nat} \ j \in \text{nat}$
shows $x < j \vee x \in \text{weak}(n,j)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sep_env_action*:
assumes
 $[t,p,u,P,\text{leq},o,pi] \in \text{list}(M)$
 $env \in \text{list}(M)$
shows $\forall i . i \in \text{weak}(\text{length}(env),5) \longrightarrow$
 $\text{nth}(\text{sep_env}(\text{length}(env))'i,[t,p,u,P,\text{leq},o,pi]@env) = \text{nth}(i,[p,P,\text{leq},o,t] @ env$
 $@ [pi,u])$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sep_env_type* :
assumes $n \in \text{nat}$
shows $\text{sep_env}(n) : (5\#+n)-5 \rightarrow (7\#+n)-7$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sep_var_fn_type* :
assumes $n \in \text{nat}$
shows $\text{sep_var}(n) : 7\#+n - || > 7\#+n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sep_var_domain* :
assumes $n \in \text{nat}$
shows $\text{domain}(\text{sep_var}(n)) = 7\#+n - \text{weak}(n,5)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sep_var_type* :
assumes $n \in \text{nat}$
shows $\text{sep_var}(n) : (7\#+n) - \text{weak}(n,5) \rightarrow 7\#+n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sep_var_action* :
assumes
 $[t,p,u,P,\text{leq},o,pi] \in \text{list}(M)$
 $env \in \text{list}(M)$
shows $\forall i . i \in (7\#+\text{length}(env)) - \text{weak}(\text{length}(env),5) \longrightarrow$
 $\text{nth}(\text{sep_var}(\text{length}(env))'i,[t,p,u,P,\text{leq},o,pi]@env) = \text{nth}(i,[p,P,\text{leq},o,t] @ env$
 $@ [pi,u])$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition

```

rensep :: i ⇒ i where
rensep(n) ≡ union_fun(sep_var(n),sep_env(n),7#+n-weak(n,5),weak(n,5))

lemma rensep_aux :
  assumes n∈nat
  shows (7#+n-weak(n,5)) ∪ weak(n,5) = 7#+n 7#+n ∪ ( 7 #+ n - 7) =
  7#+n
⟨proof⟩

lemma rensep_type :
  assumes n∈nat
  shows rensep(n) ∈ 7#+n → 7#+n
⟨proof⟩

lemma rensep_action :
  assumes [t,p,u,P,leq,o,pi] @ env ∈ list(M)
  shows ∀ i . i < 7#+length(env) → nth(rensep(length(env)) 'i,[t,p,u,P,leq,o,pi]@env)
  = nth(i,[p,P,leq,o,t] @ env @ [pi,u])
⟨proof⟩

definition sep_ren :: [i,i] ⇒ i where
  sep_ren(n,φ) ≡ ren(φ) '(7#+n) '(7#+n) 'rensep(n)

lemma arity_rensep: assumes φ∈formula env ∈ list(M)
  arity(φ) ≤ 7#+length(env)
shows arity(sep_ren(length(env),φ)) ≤ 7#+length(env)
⟨proof⟩

lemma type_rensep [TC]:
  assumes φ∈formula env∈list(M)
  shows sep_ren(length(env),φ) ∈ formula
⟨proof⟩

lemma sepren_action:
  assumes arity(φ) ≤ 7 #+ length(env)
  [t,p,u,P,leq,o,pi] ∈ list(M)
  env∈list(M)
  φ∈formula
  shows sats(M, sep_ren(length(env),φ),[t,p,u,P,leq,o,pi] @ env) ↔ sats(M,
  φ,[p,P,leq,o,t] @ env @ [pi,u])
⟨proof⟩

end

```

35 The Axiom of Separation in $M[G]$

```

theory Separation_Axiom
  imports Forcing_Theorems Separation_Rename
begin

```

```

context G_generic
begin

lemma map_val :
  assumes env ∈ list(M[G])
  shows ∃ nenv ∈ list(M). env = map(val(P, G), nenv)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma Collect_sats_in_MG :
  assumes
    c ∈ M[G]
     $\varphi \in \text{formula}$  env ∈ list(M[G]) arity( $\varphi$ ) ≤ 1 #+ length(env)
  shows
    {x ∈ c. (M[G], [x] @ env ⊨  $\varphi$ )} ∈ M[G]
  ⟨proof⟩

theorem separation_in_MG:
  assumes
     $\varphi \in \text{formula}$  and arity( $\varphi$ ) ≤ 1 #+ length(env) and env ∈ list(M[G])
  shows
    separation(##M[G],  $\lambda x$ . (M[G], [x] @ env ⊨  $\varphi$ ))
  ⟨proof⟩

end

end

36 The Axiom of Pairing in  $M[G]$ 

theory Pairing_Axiom imports Names begin

context forcing_data
begin

lemma val_Upair :
   $one \in G \implies \text{val}(P, G, \{\langle \tau, one \rangle, \langle \rho, one \rangle\}) = \{\text{val}(P, G, \tau), \text{val}(P, G, \rho)\}$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma pairing_in_MG :
  assumes M_generic(G)
  shows upair_ax(##M[G])
  ⟨proof⟩

end
end

```

37 The Axiom of Unions in $M[G]$

theory *Union_Axiom*
imports *Names*
begin

context *forcing_data*
begin

definition *Union_name_body* :: $[i, i, i, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**

$Union_name_body(P', leq', \tau, \vartheta p) \equiv (\exists \sigma[\#\#M].$
 $\exists q[\#\#M]. (q \in P' \wedge \langle \sigma, q \rangle \in \tau \wedge$
 $(\exists r[\#\#M]. r \in P' \wedge \langle fst(\vartheta p), r \rangle \in \sigma \wedge \langle snd(\vartheta p), r \rangle \in leq' \wedge \langle snd(\vartheta p), q \rangle$
 $\in leq'))))$

definition *Union_name_fm* :: i **where**

$Union_name_fm \equiv$
 $Exists($
 $Exists(And(pair_fm(1,0,2),$
 $Exists($
 $Exists(And(Member(0,7),$
 $Exists(And(And(pair_fm(2,1,0),Member(0,6)),$
 $Exists(And(Member(0,9),$
 $Exists(And(And(pair_fm(6,1,0),Member(0,4)),$
 $Exists(And(pair_fm(6,2,0),Member(0,10)),$
 $Exists(And(pair_fm(7,5,0),Member(0,11))))))))))))))$

lemma *Union_name_fm_type* [TC]:

$Union_name_fm \in formula$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *arity_Union_name_fm* :

$arity(Union_name_fm) = 4$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *sats_Union_name_fm* :

$\llbracket env \in list(M); P' \in M ; p \in M ; \vartheta \in M ; \tau \in M ; leq' \in M \rrbracket \implies$
 $sats(M, Union_name_fm, [\langle \vartheta, p \rangle, \tau, leq', P'] @ env) \longleftrightarrow$
 $Union_name_body(P', leq', \tau, \langle \vartheta, p \rangle)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition *Union_name* :: $i \Rightarrow i$ **where**

$Union_name(\tau) \equiv$
 $\{u \in domain(\bigcup (domain(\tau))) \times P . Union_name_body(P, leq, \tau, u)\}$

lemma *Union_name_M* : **assumes** $\tau \in M$

shows $Union_name(\tau) \in M$

<proof>

lemma *Union_MG_Eq* :

assumes $a \in M[G]$ **and** $a = \text{val}(P, G, \tau)$ **and** $\text{filter}(G)$ **and** $\tau \in M$
shows $\bigcup a = \text{val}(P, G, \text{Union_name}(\tau))$

<proof>

lemma *union_in_MG* : **assumes** $\text{filter}(G)$

shows $\text{Union_ax}(\#\#M[G])$

<proof>

theorem *Union_MG* : $M_generic(G) \implies \text{Union_ax}(\#\#M[G])$

<proof>

end

end

38 The Powerset Axiom in $M[G]$

theory *Powerset_Axiom*

imports *Renaming_Auto Separation_Axiom Pairing_Axiom Union_Axiom*
begin

<ML>

lemma *Collect_inter_Transset*:

assumes

$\text{Transset}(M)$ $b \in M$

shows

$\{x \in b . P(x)\} = \{x \in b . P(x)\} \cap M$

<proof>

context *G_generic* **begin**

lemma *name_components_in_M*:

assumes $\langle \sigma, p \rangle \in \vartheta$ $\vartheta \in M$

shows $\sigma \in M$ $p \in M$

<proof>

lemma *sats_fst_snd_in_M*:

assumes

$A \in M$ $B \in M$ $\varphi \in \text{formula}$ $p \in M$ $l \in M$ $o \in M$ $\chi \in M$
 $\text{arity}(\varphi) \leq 6$

shows

$\{\langle s, q \rangle \in A \times B . M, [q, p, l, o, s, \chi] \models \varphi\} \in M$
(**is** $\vartheta \in M$)

<proof>

lemma *Pow_inter_MG*:


```

assumes
   $a \in M[G]$ 
shows
   $Pow(a) \cap M[G] \in M[G]$ 
<proof>
end

```

```

context G_generic begin

```

```

interpretation mgtriv:  $M\_trivial \## M[G]$ 
  <proof>

```

```

theorem power_in_MG :  $power\_ax(\##(M[G]))$ 
  <proof>

```

```

end

```

```

end

```

39 The Axiom of Extensionality in $M[G]$

```

theory Extensionality_Axiom

```

```

imports

```

```

  Names

```

```

begin

```

```

context forcing_data

```

```

begin

```

```

lemma extensionality_in_MG :  $extensionality(\##(M[G]))$ 

```

```

  <proof>

```

```

end

```

```

end

```

40 The Axiom of Foundation in $M[G]$

```

theory Foundation_Axiom

```

```

imports

```

```

  Names

```

```

begin

```

```

context forcing_data

```

```

begin

```

lemma *foundation_in_MG* : *foundation_ax*(##(*M*[*G*]))
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *foundation_ax*(##(*M*[*G*]))
 ⟨*proof*⟩

end
end

41 The Axiom of Replacement in $M[G]$

theory *Replacement_Axiom*

imports

Least_Relative_Univ_Separation_Axiom Renaming_Auto

begin

⟨*ML*⟩

definition *renrep_fn* :: $i \Rightarrow i$ **where**
renrep_fn(*env*) \equiv *rsum*(*renrep1_fn*,*id*(*length*(*env*)),6,8,*length*(*env*))

definition
renrep :: $[i,i] \Rightarrow i$ **where**
renrep(φ ,*env*) = *ren*(φ)‘(6#+*length*(*env*))‘(8#+*length*(*env*))‘*renrep_fn*(*env*)

lemma *renrep_type* [*TC*]:
assumes $\varphi \in \text{formula}$ *env* \in *list*(*M*)
shows *renrep*(φ ,*env*) \in *formula*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *arity_renrep*:
assumes $\varphi \in \text{formula}$ *arity*(φ) \leq 6#+*length*(*env*) *env* \in *list*(*M*)
shows *arity*(*renrep*(φ ,*env*)) \leq 8#+*length*(*env*)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *renrep_sats* :
assumes *arity*(φ) \leq 6 #+ *length*(*env*)
 [*P*,*leq*,*o*,*p*, ϱ , τ] @ *env* \in *list*(*M*)
V \in *M* α \in *M*
 $\varphi \in \text{formula}$
shows *sats*(*M*, φ , [*p*,*P*,*leq*,*o*, ϱ , τ] @ *env*) \longleftrightarrow *sats*(*M*, *renrep*(φ ,*env*), [*V*, τ , ϱ ,*p*, α ,*P*,*leq*,*o*]
 @ *env*)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

⟨*ML*⟩

definition *renpbdy_fn* :: $i \Rightarrow i$ **where**
renpbdy_fn(*env*) \equiv *rsum*(*renpbdy1_fn*,*id*(*length*(*env*)),6,7,*length*(*env*))

definition

$renpbdy :: [i,i] \Rightarrow i$ **where**

$renpbdy(\varphi, env) = ren(\varphi) (6\# + length(env)) (7\# + length(env)) renpbdy_fn(env)$

lemma

$renpbdy_type [TC]: \varphi \in formula \Longrightarrow env \in list(M) \Longrightarrow renpbdy(\varphi, env) \in formula$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $arity_renpbdy: \varphi \in formula \Longrightarrow arity(\varphi) \leq 6\# + length(env) \Longrightarrow env \in list(M)$
 $\Longrightarrow arity(renpbdy(\varphi, env)) \leq 7\# + length(env)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma

$sats_renpbdy: arity(\varphi) \leq 6\# + length(nenv) \Longrightarrow [\varrho, p, x, \alpha, P, leq, o, \pi] @ nenv \in list(M) \Longrightarrow \varphi \in formula \Longrightarrow$

$sats(M, \varphi, [\varrho, p, \alpha, P, leq, o] @ nenv) \longleftrightarrow sats(M, renpbdy(\varphi, nenv), [\varrho, p, x, \alpha, P, leq, o]$
 $@ nenv)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

$\langle ML \rangle$

definition $renbody_fn :: i \Rightarrow i$ **where**

$renbody_fn(env) \equiv rsum(renbody1_fn, id(length(env)), 5, 6, length(env))$

definition

$renbody :: [i,i] \Rightarrow i$ **where**

$renbody(\varphi, env) = ren(\varphi) (5\# + length(env)) (6\# + length(env)) renbody_fn(env)$

lemma

$renbody_type [TC]: \varphi \in formula \Longrightarrow env \in list(M) \Longrightarrow renbody(\varphi, env) \in formula$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $arity_renbody: \varphi \in formula \Longrightarrow arity(\varphi) \leq 5\# + length(env) \Longrightarrow env \in list(M)$
 \Longrightarrow

$arity(renbody(\varphi, env)) \leq 6\# + length(env)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma

$sats_renbody: arity(\varphi) \leq 5\# + length(nenv) \Longrightarrow [\alpha, x, m, P, leq, o] @ nenv \in list(M)$
 $\Longrightarrow \varphi \in formula \Longrightarrow$

$sats(M, \varphi, [x, \alpha, P, leq, o] @ nenv) \longleftrightarrow sats(M, renbody(\varphi, nenv), [\alpha, x, m, P, leq, o]$
 $@ nenv)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

context $G_generic$

begin

lemma *pow_inter_M*:

assumes

$x \in M \ y \in M$

shows

$\text{powerset}(\#\#M, x, y) \longleftrightarrow y = \text{Pow}(x) \cap M$

<proof>

schematic_goal *sats_prebody_fm_auto*:

assumes

$\varphi \in \text{formula} \ [P, \text{leq}, \text{one}, p, \varrho, \pi] \ @ \ \text{nenv} \in \text{list}(M) \ \alpha \in M \ \text{arity}(\varphi) \leq 2 \ \#\# \ \text{length}(\text{nenv})$

shows

$(\exists \tau \in M. \exists V \in M. \text{is_Vset}(\#\#M, \alpha, V) \wedge \tau \in V \wedge \text{sats}(M, \text{forces}(\varphi), [p, P, \text{leq}, \text{one}, \varrho, \tau]$

$\ @ \ \text{nenv}))$

$\longleftrightarrow \text{sats}(M, \text{?prebody_fm}, [\varrho, p, \alpha, P, \text{leq}, \text{one}] \ @ \ \text{nenv})$

<proof>

<ML>

lemma *prebody_fm_type* [TC]:

assumes $\varphi \in \text{formula}$

$\text{env} \in \text{list}(M)$

shows $\text{prebody_fm}(\varphi, \text{env}) \in \text{formula}$

<proof>

declare *is_eclose_fm_def*[*fm_definitions*]

is_eclose_fm_def[*fm_definitions*]

mem_eclose_fm_def[*fm_definitions*]

eclose_n_fm_def[*fm_definitions*]

lemma *sats_prebody_fm*:

assumes

$[P, \text{leq}, \text{one}, p, \varrho] \ @ \ \text{nenv} \in \text{list}(M) \ \varphi \in \text{formula} \ \alpha \in M \ \text{arity}(\varphi) \leq 2 \ \#\# \ \text{length}(\text{nenv})$

shows

$\text{sats}(M, \text{prebody_fm}(\varphi, \text{nenv}), [\varrho, p, \alpha, P, \text{leq}, \text{one}] \ @ \ \text{nenv}) \longleftrightarrow$

$(\exists \tau \in M. \exists V \in M. \text{is_Vset}(\#\#M, \alpha, V) \wedge \tau \in V \wedge \text{sats}(M, \text{forces}(\varphi), [p, P, \text{leq}, \text{one}, \varrho, \tau]$

$\ @ \ \text{nenv}))$

<proof>

lemma *arity_prebody_fm*:

assumes

$\varphi \in \text{formula} \ \alpha \in M \ \text{env} \in \text{list}(M) \ \text{arity}(\varphi) \leq 2 \ \#\# \ \text{length}(\text{env})$

shows

$\text{arity}(\text{prebody_fm}(\varphi, \text{env})) \leq 6 \ \#\# \ \text{length}(\text{env})$

<proof>

definition

$body_fm' :: [i,i] \Rightarrow i$ **where**
 $body_fm'(\varphi, env) \equiv Exists(Exists(And(pair_fm(0,1,2), renpbody(prebody_fm(\varphi, env), env))))$

lemma $body_fm'_type[TC]: \varphi \in formula \Longrightarrow env \in list(M) \Longrightarrow body_fm'(\varphi, env) \in formula$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $arity_body_fm'$:

assumes

$\varphi \in formula \ \alpha \in M \ \text{env} \in list(M) \ \text{arity}(\varphi) \leq 2 \ \#\ + \ \text{length}(\text{env})$

shows

$\text{arity}(body_fm'(\varphi, env)) \leq 5 \ \#\ + \ \text{length}(\text{env})$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $sats_body_fm'$:

assumes

$\exists t \ p. \ x = \langle t, p \rangle \ x \in M \ [\alpha, P, leq, one, p, \varrho] \ @ \ nenv \in list(M) \ \varphi \in formula \ \text{arity}(\varphi) \leq 2$
 $\#\ + \ \text{length}(nenv)$

shows

$sats(M, body_fm'(\varphi, nenv), [x, \alpha, P, leq, one] \ @ \ nenv) \longleftrightarrow$

$sats(M, renpbody(prebody_fm(\varphi, nenv), nenv), [fst(x), snd(x), x, \alpha, P, leq, one] \ @ \ nenv)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

definition

$body_fm :: [i,i] \Rightarrow i$ **where**
 $body_fm(\varphi, env) \equiv renbody(body_fm'(\varphi, env), env)$

lemma $body_fm_type[TC]: env \in list(M) \Longrightarrow \varphi \in formula \Longrightarrow body_fm(\varphi, env) \in formula$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $sats_body_fm$:

assumes

$\exists t \ p. \ x = \langle t, p \rangle \ [\alpha, x, m, P, leq, one] \ @ \ nenv \in list(M)$

$\varphi \in formula \ \text{arity}(\varphi) \leq 2 \ \#\ + \ \text{length}(nenv)$

shows

$sats(M, body_fm(\varphi, nenv), [\alpha, x, m, P, leq, one] \ @ \ nenv) \longleftrightarrow$

$sats(M, renpbody(prebody_fm(\varphi, nenv), nenv), [fst(x), snd(x), x, \alpha, P, leq, one] \ @ \ nenv)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $sats_renpbody_prebody_fm$:

assumes

$\exists t \ p. \ x = \langle t, p \rangle \ x \in M \ [\alpha, m, P, leq, one] \ @ \ nenv \in list(M)$

$\varphi \in formula \ \text{arity}(\varphi) \leq 2 \ \#\ + \ \text{length}(nenv)$

shows

$sats(M, renpbody(prebody_fm(\varphi, nenv), nenv), [fst(x), snd(x), x, \alpha, P, leq, one] \ @ \ nenv)$

\longleftrightarrow

$sats(M, prebody_fm(\varphi, nenv), [fst(x), snd(x), \alpha, P, leq, one] \ @ \ nenv)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *body_lemma*:

assumes

$\exists t p. x = \langle t, p \rangle \ x \in M \ [x, \alpha, m, P, leq, one] \ @ \ env \in list(M)$

$\varphi \in formula \ \text{arity}(\varphi) \leq 2 \ \#\ + \ length(env)$

shows

$sats(M, body_fm(\varphi, env), [\alpha, x, m, P, leq, one] \ @ \ env) \longleftrightarrow$

$(\exists \tau \in M. \exists V \in M. is_Vset(\lambda a. (\#\#M)(a), \alpha, V) \wedge \tau \in V \wedge (snd(x), \tau) \models \varphi \ ([fst(x), \tau] \ @ \ env))$

<proof>

lemma *Replace_sats_in_MG*:

assumes

$c \in M[G] \ env \in list(M[G])$

$\varphi \in formula \ \text{arity}(\varphi) \leq 2 \ \#\ + \ length(env)$

$univalent(\#\#M[G], c, \lambda x v. (M[G], [x, v] \ @ \ env \models \varphi))$

shows

$\{v. x \in c, v \in M[G] \wedge (M[G], [x, v] \ @ \ env \models \varphi)\} \in M[G]$

<proof>

theorem *strong_replacement_in_MG*:

assumes

$\varphi \in formula \ \text{and} \ \text{arity}(\varphi) \leq 2 \ \#\ + \ length(env) \ env \in list(M[G])$

shows

$strong_replacement(\#\#M[G], \lambda x v. sats(M[G], \varphi, [x, v] \ @ \ env))$

<proof>

end

end

42 The Axiom of Infinity in $M[G]$

theory *Infinity_Axiom*

imports *Pairing_Axiom Union_Axiom Separation_Axiom*

begin

context *G_generic* **begin**

interpretation *mg_triv*: $M_trivial \#\#M[G]$

<proof>

lemma *infinity_in_MG* : $infinity_ax(\#\#M[G])$

<proof>

end

end

43 The Axiom of Choice in $M[G]$

theory *Choice_Axiom*

imports *Powerset_Axiom Pairing_Axiom Union_Axiom Extensionality_Axiom*
Foundation_Axiom Powerset_Axiom Separation_Axiom
Replacement_Axiom Interface Infinity_Axiom Relativization

begin

definition

induced_surj :: $i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow i$ **where**
induced_surj(f, a, e) $\equiv f^{-1}((\text{range}(f) - a) \times \{e\}) \cup \text{restrict}(f, f^{-1}a)$

lemma *domain_induced_surj*: $\text{domain}(\text{induced_surj}(f, a, e)) = \text{domain}(f)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *range_restrict_vimage*:

assumes *function*(f)
shows $\text{range}(\text{restrict}(f, f^{-1}a)) \subseteq a$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *induced_surj_type*:

assumes
function(f)
shows
 $\text{induced_surj}(f, a, e): \text{domain}(f) \rightarrow \{e\} \cup a$
and
 $x \in f^{-1}a \implies \text{induced_surj}(f, a, e)'x = f'x$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *induced_surj_is_surj* :

assumes
 $e \in a$ *function*(f) $\text{domain}(f) = \alpha \wedge y. y \in a \implies \exists x \in \alpha. f'x = y$
shows
 $\text{induced_surj}(f, a, e) \in \text{surj}(\alpha, a)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

context *G_generic*

begin

definition

upair_name :: $i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow i$ **where**
upair_name(τ, ρ) $\equiv \text{Upair}(\langle \tau, \text{one} \rangle, \langle \rho, \text{one} \rangle)$

lemma *Upair_simp* : $\text{Upair}(a, b) = \{a, b\}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

⟨*ML*⟩

lemma *upair_name_abs* :

assumes $x \in M \ y \in M \ z \in M$
shows $is_upair_name(\#\#M, x, y, z) \longleftrightarrow z = upair_name(x, y)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition

$opair_name :: i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow i$ **where**
 $opair_name(\tau, \rho) \equiv upair_name(upair_name(\tau, \tau), upair_name(\tau, \rho))$

$\langle ML \rangle$

lemma $upair_name_closed :$
 $\llbracket x \in M; y \in M \rrbracket \Longrightarrow upair_name(x, y) \in M$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition

$upair_name_fm :: [i, i, i, i] \Rightarrow i$ **where**
 $upair_name_fm(x, y, o, z) \equiv Exists(Exists(And(pair_fm(x\#\#2, o\#\#2, 1),$
 $And(pair_fm(y\#\#2, o\#\#2, 0), upair_fm(1, 0, z\#\#2))))))$

lemma $upair_name_fm_type[TC] :$
 $\llbracket s \in nat; x \in nat; y \in nat; o \in nat \rrbracket \Longrightarrow upair_name_fm(s, x, y, o) \in formula$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $sats_upair_name_fm :$
assumes $x \in nat \ y \in nat \ z \in nat \ o \in nat \ env \in list(M) \ nth(o, env) = one$
shows
 $sats(M, upair_name_fm(x, y, o, z), env) \longleftrightarrow is_upair_name(\#\#M, nth(x, env), nth(y, env), nth(z, env))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $opair_name_abs :$
assumes $x \in M \ y \in M \ z \in M$
shows $is_opair_name(\#\#M, x, y, z) \longleftrightarrow z = opair_name(x, y)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $opair_name_closed :$
 $\llbracket x \in M; y \in M \rrbracket \Longrightarrow opair_name(x, y) \in M$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition

$opair_name_fm :: [i, i, i, i] \Rightarrow i$ **where**
 $opair_name_fm(x, y, o, z) \equiv Exists(Exists(And(upair_name_fm(x\#\#2, x\#\#2, o\#\#2, 1),$
 $And(upair_name_fm(x\#\#2, y\#\#2, o\#\#2, 0), upair_name_fm(1, 0, o\#\#2, z\#\#2))))))$

lemma $opair_name_fm_type[TC] :$
 $\llbracket s \in nat; x \in nat; y \in nat; o \in nat \rrbracket \Longrightarrow opair_name_fm(s, x, y, o) \in formula$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $sats_opair_name_fm :$
assumes $x \in nat \ y \in nat \ z \in nat \ o \in nat \ env \in list(M) \ nth(o, env) = one$

shows

$sats(M, opair_name_fm(x, y, o, z), env) \longleftrightarrow is_opair_name(\#\#M, nth(x, env), nth(y, env), nth(z, env))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $val_upair_name : val(P, G, upair_name(\tau, \rho)) = \{val(P, G, \tau), val(P, G, \rho)\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $val_opair_name : val(P, G, opair_name(\tau, \rho)) = \langle val(P, G, \tau), val(P, G, \rho) \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $val_RepFun_one : val(P, G, \{ \langle f(x), one \rangle . x \in a \}) = \{ val(P, G, f(x)) . x \in a \}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

43.1 $M[G]$ is a transitive model of ZF

interpretation $mgzf : M_ZF_trans M[G]$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition

$is_opname_check :: [i, i, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**
 $is_opname_check(s, x, y) \equiv \exists chx \in M. \exists sx \in M. is_check(x, chx) \wedge fun_apply(\#\#M, s, x, sx)$
 \wedge
 $is_opair_name(\#\#M, chx, sx, y)$

definition

$opname_check_fm :: [i, i, i, i] \Rightarrow i$ **where**
 $opname_check_fm(s, x, y, o) \equiv Exists(Exists(And(check_fm(2\#\#+x, 2\#\#+o, 1),$
 $And(fun_apply_fm(2\#\#+s, 2\#\#+x, 0), opair_name_fm(1, 0, 2\#\#+o, 2\#\#+y))))))$

lemma $opname_check_fm_type[TC] :$
 $\llbracket s \in nat; x \in nat; y \in nat; o \in nat \rrbracket \Longrightarrow opname_check_fm(s, x, y, o) \in formula$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $sats_opname_check_fm :$

assumes $x \in nat \ y \in nat \ z \in nat \ o \in nat \ env \in list(M) \ nth(o, env) = one$
 $y < length(env)$

shows

$sats(M, opname_check_fm(x, y, z, o), env) \longleftrightarrow is_opname_check(nth(x, env), nth(y, env), nth(z, env))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $opname_check_abs :$

assumes $s \in M \ x \in M \ y \in M$

shows $is_opname_check(s, x, y) \longleftrightarrow y = opair_name(check(x), s'x)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $repl_opname_check :$

```

assumes
   $A \in M \ f \in M$ 
shows
   $\{ \text{opair\_name}(\text{check}(x), f'x). \ x \in A \} \in M$ 
<proof>

```

```

theorem choice_in_MG:
  assumes choice_ax( $\#\#M$ )
  shows choice_ax( $\#\#M[G]$ )
<proof>

```

end

end

44 Ordinals in generic extensions

```

theory Ordinals_In_MG
  imports
    Forcing_Theorems_Relative_Univ
begin

```

```

context G_generic
begin

```

```

lemma rank_val:  $\text{rank}(\text{val}(P, G, x)) \leq \text{rank}(x)$  (is  $?Q(x)$ )
<proof>

```

```

lemma Ord_MG_iff:
  assumes Ord( $\alpha$ )
  shows  $\alpha \in M \longleftrightarrow \alpha \in M[G]$ 
<proof>

```

end

end

45 The main theorem

```

theory Forcing_Main
  imports
    Succession_Poset
    ZF_Miscellanea
    Internal_ZFC_Axioms
    Choice_Axiom
    Ordinals_In_MG

```

begin

45.1 The generic extension is countable

lemma (in *forcing_data*) *surj_nat_MG* :
 $\exists f. f \in \text{surj}(\omega, M[G])$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (in *G_generic*) *MG_eqpoll_nat*: $M[G] \approx \omega$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

45.2 The main result

theorem *extensions_of_ctms*:

assumes

$M \approx \omega$ *Transset*(M) $M \models ZF$

shows

$\exists N.$

$M \subseteq N \wedge N \approx \omega \wedge \text{Transset}(N) \wedge N \models ZF \wedge M \neq N \wedge$

$(\forall \alpha. \text{Ord}(\alpha) \longrightarrow (\alpha \in M \longleftrightarrow \alpha \in N)) \wedge$

$((M, \Vdash \cdot AC) \longrightarrow N \models ZFC)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

46 Cardinal Arithmetic under Choice

theory *Cardinal_Library_Relative*

imports

ZF_Library_Relative

Delta_System_Lemma.ZF_Library

Replacement_Lepoll

begin

locale *M_library* = *M_ZF_library* + *M_cardinal_AC*

begin

declare *eqpoll_rel_refl* [*simp*]

46.1 Miscellaneous

lemma *cardinal_rel_RepFun_le*:

assumes $S \in A \rightarrow B$ $M(S)$ $M(A)$ $M(B)$

shows $|\{S'a . a \in A\}|^M \leq |A|^M$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *subset_imp_le_cardinal_rel*: $A \subseteq B \implies M(A) \implies M(B) \implies |A|^M \leq |B|^M$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lt_cardinal_rel_imp_not_subset*: $|A|^M < |B|^M \implies M(A) \implies M(B) \implies \neg B \subseteq A$

<proof>

lemma *cardinal_rel_lt_succ_rel_iff:*

$Card_rel(M,K) \implies M(K) \implies M(K') \implies |K|^M < (K^+)^M \iff |K|^M \leq K$

<proof>

lemmas *inj_rel_is_fun = inj_is_fun*[*OF mem_inj_rel*]

lemma *inj_rel_bij_rel_range:* $f \in inj^M(A,B) \implies M(A) \implies M(B) \implies f \in bij^M(A, range(f))$

<proof>

lemma *bij_rel_is_inj_rel:* $f \in bij^M(A,B) \implies M(A) \implies M(B) \implies f \in inj^M(A,B)$

<proof>

lemma *inj_rel_weaken_type:* $[| f \in inj^M(A,B); B \subseteq D; M(A); M(B); M(D) |]$
 $\implies f \in inj^M(A,D)$

<proof>

lemma *bij_rel_converse_bij_rel* [*TC*]: $f \in bij^M(A,B) \implies M(A) \implies M(B) \implies$
converse(*f*): $bij^M(B,A)$

<proof>

lemma *bij_rel_is_fun_rel:* $f \in bij^M(A,B) \implies M(A) \implies M(B) \implies f \in A \rightarrow^M B$

<proof>

lemmas *bij_rel_is_fun = bij_rel_is_fun_rel*[*THEN mem_function_space_rel*]

lemma *comp_bij_rel:*

$g \in bij^M(A,B) \implies f \in bij^M(B,C) \implies M(A) \implies M(B) \implies M(C) \implies (f \circ g) \in bij^M(A,C)$

<proof>

lemma *inj_rel_converse_fun:* $f \in inj^M(A,B) \implies M(A) \implies M(B) \implies$
converse(*f*) $\in range(f) \rightarrow^M A$

<proof>

end

locale *M_cardinal_UN_nat = M_cardinal_UN* ω *X for X*

begin

lemma *cardinal_rel_UN_le_nat:*

assumes $\bigwedge i. i \in \omega \implies |X(i)|^M \leq \omega$

shows $|\bigcup_{i \in \omega}. X(i)|^M \leq \omega$

<proof>

end

locale *M_cardinal_UN_inj = M_library* +

$j: M_cardinal_UN_J +$
 $y: M_cardinal_UN_K \lambda k. \text{ if } k \in \text{range}(f) \text{ then } X(\text{converse}(f)'k) \text{ else } 0$ **for** $J\ K$
 $f +$
assumes
 $f_inj: f \in inj_rel(M, J, K)$
begin

lemma $inj_rel_imp_cardinal_rel_UN_le:$
notes $[dest] = InfCard_is_Card\ Card_is_Ord$
fixes Y
defines $Y(k) \equiv \text{if } k \in \text{range}(f) \text{ then } X(\text{converse}(f)'k) \text{ else } 0$
assumes $InfCard^M(K) \wedge i. i \in J \implies |X(i)|^M \leq K$
shows $|\bigcup_{i \in J}. X(i)|^M \leq K$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

locale $M_cardinal_UN_lepoll = M_library + M_replacement_lepoll_lambda. X +$
 $j: M_cardinal_UN_J$ **for** J
begin

— FIXME: this "LEQpoll" should be "LEPOLL"; same correction in Delta System

lemma $lepoll_rel_imp_cardinal_rel_UN_le:$
notes $[dest] = InfCard_is_Card\ Card_is_Ord$
assumes $InfCard^M(K) J \lesssim^M K \wedge i. i \in J \implies |X(i)|^M \leq K$
 $M(K)$
shows $|\bigcup_{i \in J}. X(i)|^M \leq K$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

context $M_library$
begin

lemma $cardinal_rel_lt_csucc_rel_iff':$
includes Ord_dests
assumes $Card_rel(M, \kappa)$
and $types: M(\kappa) M(X)$
shows $\kappa < |X|^M \longleftrightarrow (\kappa^+)^M \leq |X|^M$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $lepoll_rel_imp_subset_bij_rel:$
assumes $M(X) M(Y)$
shows $X \lesssim^M Y \longleftrightarrow (\exists Z[M]. Z \subseteq Y \wedge Z \approx^M X)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

The following result proves to be very useful when combining $cardinal_rel$ and $eqpoll_rel$ in a calculation.

lemma $cardinal_rel_Card_rel_eqpoll_rel_iff:$

$Card_rel(M, \kappa) \implies M(\kappa) \implies M(X) \implies |X|^M = \kappa \longleftrightarrow X \approx^M \kappa$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lepoll_rel_imp_lepoll_rel_cardinal_rel*:

assumes $X \lesssim^M Y \ M(X) \ M(Y)$

shows $X \lesssim^M |Y|^M$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *lepoll_rel_Un*:

assumes $InfCard_rel(M, \kappa) \ A \lesssim^M \kappa \ B \lesssim^M \kappa \ M(A) \ M(B) \ M(\kappa)$

shows $A \cup B \lesssim^M \kappa$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *cardinal_rel_Un_le*:

assumes $InfCard_rel(M, \kappa) \ |A|^M \leq \kappa \ |B|^M \leq \kappa \ M(\kappa) \ M(A) \ M(B)$

shows $|A \cup B|^M \leq \kappa$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *eqpoll_rel_imp_Finite*: $A \approx^M B \implies Finite(A) \implies M(A) \implies M(B) \implies Finite(B)$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *eqpoll_rel_imp_Finite_iff*: $A \approx^M B \implies M(A) \implies M(B) \implies Finite(A) \longleftrightarrow Finite(B)$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *Finite_cardinal_rel_iff'*: $M(i) \implies Finite(|i|^M) \longleftrightarrow Finite(i)$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *cardinal_rel_subset_of_Card_rel*:

assumes $Card_rel(M, \gamma) \ a \subseteq \gamma \ M(a) \ M(\gamma)$

shows $|a|^M < \gamma \vee |a|^M = \gamma$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *cardinal_rel_cases*:

includes *Ord_dests*

assumes $M(\gamma) \ M(X)$

shows $Card_rel(M, \gamma) \implies |X|^M < \gamma \longleftrightarrow \neg |X|^M \geq \gamma$

⟨proof⟩

end

46.2 Countable and uncountable sets

definition

countable :: $i \Rightarrow o$ where

$countable(X) \equiv X \lesssim \omega$

⟨ML⟩

context *M_library*

begin

lemma *countableI[intro]*: $X \lesssim^M \omega \implies \text{countable_rel}(M, X)$
<proof>

lemma *countableD[dest]*: $\text{countable_rel}(M, X) \implies X \lesssim^M \omega$
<proof>

lemma *countable_rel_iff_cardinal_rel_le_nat*: $M(X) \implies \text{countable_rel}(M, X)$
 $\iff |X|^M \leq \omega$
<proof>

lemma *lepoll_rel_countable_rel*: $X \lesssim^M Y \implies \text{countable_rel}(M, Y) \implies M(X)$
 $\implies M(Y) \implies \text{countable_rel}(M, X)$
<proof>

lemma *surj_rel_countable_rel*:
 $\text{countable_rel}(M, X) \implies f \in \text{surj_rel}(M, X, Y) \implies M(X) \implies M(Y) \implies M(f)$
 $\implies \text{countable_rel}(M, Y)$
<proof>

lemma *Finite_imp_countable_rel*: $\text{Finite_rel}(M, X) \implies M(X) \implies \text{countable_rel}(M, X)$
<proof>

end

lemma (**in** *M_cardinal_UN_lepoll*) *countable_rel_imp_countable_rel_UN*:
assumes $\text{countable_rel}(M, J) \wedge i. i \in J \implies \text{countable_rel}(M, X(i))$
shows $\text{countable_rel}(M, \bigcup_{i \in J} X(i))$
<proof>

locale *M_cardinal_library* = *M_library* + *M_replacement* +
assumes

lam_replacement_inj_rel: $\text{lam_replacement}(M, \lambda x. \text{inj}^M(\text{fst}(x), \text{snd}(x)))$

and

cardinal_lib_assms1:

$M(A) \implies M(b) \implies M(f) \implies$

separation($M, \lambda y. \exists x \in A. y = \langle x, \mu i. x \in \text{if_range_F_else_F}(\lambda x. \text{if } M(x)$
then x *else* $0, b, f, i$)

separation(M, Ord)

and

cardinal_lib_assms2:

$M(A') \implies M(G) \implies M(b) \implies M(f) \implies$

separation($M, \lambda y. \exists x \in A'. y = \langle x, \mu i. x \in \text{if_range_F_else_F}(\lambda a. \text{if } M(a)$
then $G'a$ *else* $0, b, f, i$)

and

cardinal_lib_assms3:

$M(A') \implies M(b) \implies M(f) \implies M(F) \implies$

$separation(M, \lambda y. \exists x \in A'. y = \langle x, \mu i. x \in if_range_F_else_F(\lambda a. if M(a) then F\text{-}\langle\{a\} else 0, b, f, i \rangle))$
and
cdbl_assms:
 $M(G) \implies M(Q) \implies separation(M, \lambda p. \forall x \in G. x \in snd(p) \longleftrightarrow (\forall s \in fst(p). \langle s, x \rangle \in Q))$
 $M(x) \implies M(Q) \implies separation(M, \lambda a. \forall s \in x. \langle s, a \rangle \in Q)$
and
cardinal_lib_assms5 :
 $M(\gamma) \implies separation(M, \lambda Z. cardinal_rel(M, Z) < \gamma)$
and
cardinal_lib_assms6:
 $M(f) \implies M(\beta) \implies Ord(\beta) \implies$
 $strong_replacement(M, \lambda x y. x \in \beta \wedge y = \langle x, transrec(x, \lambda a g. f\text{-}\langle g\text{-}\langle a \rangle \rangle))$
 $separation(M, \lambda x. \exists a. \exists b. x = \langle a, b \rangle \wedge a \neq b)$

begin

lemma *countable_rel_union_countable_rel*:

assumes $\bigwedge x. x \in C \implies countable_rel(M, x)$ *countable_rel*(M, C) *M*(C)

shows *countable_rel*(M, $\bigcup C$)

<proof>

end

abbreviation

uncountable_rel :: $[i \implies o, i] \implies o$ **where**

uncountable_rel(M, X) $\equiv \neg countable_rel(M, X)$

context *M_cardinal_library*

begin

lemma *uncountable_rel_iff_nat_lt_cardinal_rel*:

$M(X) \implies uncountable_rel(M, X) \longleftrightarrow \omega < |X|^M$

<proof>

lemma *uncountable_rel_not_empty*: $uncountable_rel(M, X) \implies X \neq 0$

<proof>

lemma *uncountable_rel_imp_Infinite*: $uncountable_rel(M, X) \implies M(X) \implies Infinite(X)$

<proof>

lemma *uncountable_rel_not_subset_countable_rel*:

assumes *countable_rel*(M, X) *uncountable_rel*(M, Y) *M*(X) *M*(Y)

shows $\neg (Y \subseteq X)$

<proof>

46.3 Results on Aleph_rels

lemma *nat_lt_Aleph_rel1*: $\omega < \aleph_1^M$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *zero_lt_Aleph_rel1*: $0 < \aleph_1^M$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *le_Aleph_rel1_nat*: $M(k) \implies \text{Card_rel}(M,k) \implies k < \aleph_1^M \implies k \leq \omega$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lesspoll_rel_Aleph_rel_plus_one*:
assumes $\text{Ord}(\alpha)$
and *types*: $M(\alpha) \ M(d)$
shows $d \prec^M \aleph_{\text{succ}(\alpha)}^M \longleftrightarrow d \lesssim^M \aleph_\alpha^M$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *cardinal_rel_Aleph_rel [simp]*: $\text{Ord}(\alpha) \implies M(\alpha) \implies |\aleph_\alpha^M|^M = \aleph_\alpha^M$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Aleph_rel_lesspoll_rel_increasing*:
includes *Aleph_rel_intros*
assumes $M(b) \ M(a)$
shows $a < b \implies \aleph_a^M \prec^M \aleph_b^M$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *uncountable_rel_iff_subset_eqpoll_rel_Aleph_rel1*:
includes *Ord_dests*
assumes $M(X)$
notes *Aleph_rel_zero [simp]* *Card_rel_nat [simp]* *Aleph_rel_succ [simp]*
shows $\text{uncountable_rel}(M,X) \longleftrightarrow (\exists S[M]. S \subseteq X \wedge S \approx^M \aleph_1^M)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *UN_if_zero*: $M(K) \implies (\bigcup_{x \in K}. \text{if } M(x) \text{ then } G \text{ ' } x \text{ else } 0) = (\bigcup_{x \in K}. G \text{ ' } x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *mem_F_bound1*:
fixes $F \ G$
defines $F \equiv \lambda _ x. \text{if } M(x) \text{ then } G \text{ ' } x \text{ else } 0$
shows $x \in F(A,c) \implies c \in (\text{range}(f) \cup \text{domain}(G))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lt_Aleph_rel_imp_cardinal_rel_UN_le_nat*: $\text{function}(G) \implies \text{domain}(G) \lesssim^M \omega \implies \forall n \in \text{domain}(G). |G \text{ ' } n|^M < \aleph_1^M \implies M(G) \implies |\bigcup_{n \in \text{domain}(G)}. G \text{ ' } n|^M \leq \omega$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Aleph_rel1_eq_cardinal_rel_vimage*: $f: \aleph_1^M \rightarrow^M \omega \implies \exists n \in \omega. |f \text{ ' } \{n\}|^M = \aleph_1^M$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *eqpoll_rel_Aleph_rel1_cardinal_rel_vimage*:

assumes $Z \approx^M (\aleph_1^M) f \in Z \rightarrow^M \omega M(Z)$

shows $\exists n \in \omega. |f^{-1}\{n\}|^M = \aleph_1^M$

<proof>

46.4 Applications of transfinite recursive constructions

definition

$rec_constr :: [i, i] \Rightarrow i$ **where**

$rec_constr(f, \alpha) \equiv transrec(\alpha, \lambda a. g. f'(g'a))$

The function *rec_constr* allows to perform *recursive constructions*: given a choice function on the powerset of some set, a transfinite sequence is created by successively choosing some new element.

The next result explains its use.

lemma *rec_constr_unfold*: $rec_constr(f, \alpha) = f'(\{rec_constr(f, \beta). \beta \in \alpha\})$

<proof>

lemma *rec_constr_type*:

assumes $f: Pow_rel(M, G) \rightarrow^M G$ $Ord(\alpha)$ $M(G)$

shows $M(\alpha) \implies rec_constr(f, \alpha) \in G$

<proof>

lemma *rec_constr_closed* :

assumes $f: Pow_rel(M, G) \rightarrow^M G$ $Ord(\alpha)$ $M(G)$ $M(\alpha)$

shows $M(rec_constr(f, \alpha))$

<proof>

lemma *lambda_rec_constr_closed* :

assumes $Ord(\gamma)$ $M(\gamma)$ $M(f)$ $f: Pow_rel(M, G) \rightarrow^M G$ $M(G)$

shows $M(\lambda \alpha \in \gamma. rec_constr(f, \alpha))$

<proof>

The next lemma is an application of recursive constructions. It works under the assumption that whenever the already constructed subsequence is small enough, another element can be added.

— FIXME: these should be postulated in some locale.

lemma *bounded_cardinal_rel_selection*:

includes *Ord_dests*

assumes

$\bigwedge Z. |Z|^M < \gamma \implies Z \subseteq G \implies M(Z) \implies \exists a \in G. \forall s \in Z. \langle s, a \rangle \in Q$ $b \in G$

$Card_rel(M, \gamma)$

$M(G)$ $M(Q)$ $M(\gamma)$

shows

$\exists S[M]. S : \gamma \rightarrow^M G \wedge (\forall \alpha \in \gamma. \forall \beta \in \gamma. \alpha < \beta \longrightarrow \langle S'\alpha, S'\beta \rangle \in Q)$

<proof>

The following basic result can, in turn, be proved by a bounded-cardinal_rel selection.

lemma *Infinite_iff_lepoll_rel_nat*: $M(Z) \implies \text{Infinite}(Z) \longleftrightarrow \omega \lesssim^M Z$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Infinite_InfCard_rel_cardinal_rel*: $\text{Infinite}(Z) \implies M(Z) \implies \text{InfCard_rel}(M, |Z|^M)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in *M_trans*) *mem_F_bound2*:
 fixes $F A$
 defines $F \equiv \lambda x. \text{if } M(x) \text{ then } A \cdot \{x\} \text{ else } 0$
 shows $x \in F(A, c) \implies c \in (\text{range}(f) \cup \text{range}(A))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Finite_to_one_rel_surj_rel_imp_cardinal_rel_eq*:
 assumes $F \in \text{Finite_to_one_rel}(M, Z, Y) \cap \text{surj_rel}(M, Z, Y)$ $\text{Infinite}(Z)$ $M(Z)$
 $M(Y)$
 shows $|Y|^M = |Z|^M$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *cardinal_rel_map_Un*:
 assumes $\text{Infinite}(X)$ $\text{Finite}(b)$ $M(X)$ $M(b)$
 shows $|\{a \cup b . a \in X\}|^M = |X|^M$
 ⟨proof⟩

end

end

47 The Delta System Lemma, Relativized

theory *Delta_System_Relative*
 imports
 Cardinal_Library_Relative
 begin

definition
delta_system :: $i \Rightarrow o$ **where**
delta_system(D) $\equiv \exists r. \forall A \in D. \forall B \in D. A \neq B \longrightarrow A \cap B = r$

lemma *delta_systemI*[intro]:
 assumes $\forall A \in D. \forall B \in D. A \neq B \longrightarrow A \cap B = r$
 shows *delta_system*(D)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *delta_systemD*[dest]:
delta_system(D) $\implies \exists r. \forall A \in D. \forall B \in D. A \neq B \longrightarrow A \cap B = r$

<proof>

lemma *delta_system_root_eq_Inter:*

assumes *delta_system(D)*

shows $\forall A \in D. \forall B \in D. A \neq B \longrightarrow A \cap B = \bigcap D$

<proof>

<ML>

locale *M_delta = M_cardinal_library +*

assumes

cardinal_replacement:strong_replacement(M, $\lambda A y. y = \langle A, |A|^M \rangle$)

and

countable_lepoll_assms:

$M(G) \implies \text{separation}(M, \lambda p. \forall x \in G. x \in \text{snd}(p) \longleftrightarrow \text{fst}(p) \in x)$

$M(G) \implies M(A) \implies M(b) \implies M(f) \implies \text{separation}(M, \lambda y. \exists x \in A.$

$y = \langle x, \mu i. x \in \text{if_range_F_else_F}(\lambda x. \{xa \in G . x \in xa\},$

$b, f, i))$

and

disjoint_separation: $M(c) \implies \text{separation}(M, \lambda x. \exists a. \exists b. x = \langle a, b \rangle \wedge a \cap b =$

$c)$

begin

lemma (**in** *M_trans*) *mem_F_bound6:*

fixes *F G*

defines $F \equiv \lambda x. \text{Collect}(G, (\in)(x))$

shows $x \in F(G, c) \implies c \in (\text{range}(f) \cup \bigcup G)$

<proof>

lemma *delta_system_Aleph_rel1:*

assumes $\forall A \in F. \text{Finite}(A) F \approx^M \aleph_1^M M(F)$

shows $\exists D[M]. D \subseteq F \wedge \text{delta_system}(D) \wedge D \approx^M \aleph_1^M$

<proof>

lemma *delta_system_uncountable_rel:*

assumes $\forall A \in F. \text{Finite}(A) \text{uncountable_rel}(M, F) M(F)$

shows $\exists D[M]. D \subseteq F \wedge \text{delta_system}(D) \wedge D \approx^M \aleph_1^M$

<proof>

end

end

48 Cohen forcing notions

theory *Cohen_Posets_Relative*

imports

Cohen_Posets—FIXME: This theory is going obsolete

Delta_System_Relative

begin

locale *M_cohen* = *M_delta* +

assumes

separation_domain_pair: $M(A) \implies \text{separation}(M, \lambda p. \forall x \in A. x \in \text{snd}(p) \longleftrightarrow \text{domain}(x) = \text{fst}(p))$

and

separation_restrict_eq_dom_eq:
 $M(A) \implies M(B) \implies \forall x[M]. \text{separation}(M, \lambda dr. \exists r \in A. \text{restrict}(r, B) = x \wedge dr = \text{domain}(r))$

and

separation_restrict_eq_dom_eq_pair:
 $M(A) \implies M(B) \implies M(D) \implies \text{separation}(M, \lambda p. \forall x \in D. x \in \text{snd}(p) \longleftrightarrow (\exists r \in A. \text{restrict}(r, B) = \text{fst}(p) \wedge x = \text{domain}(r)))$

and

countable_lepoll_assms2:
 $M(A') \implies M(A) \implies M(b) \implies M(f) \implies \text{separation}(M, \lambda y. \exists x \in A'. y = \langle x, \mu i. x \in \text{if_range_F_else_F}(\lambda a. \{p \in A. \text{domain}(p) = a\}, b, f, i))$

and

countable_lepoll_assms3:
 $M(A) \implies M(f) \implies M(b) \implies M(D) \implies M(r') \implies M(A') \implies \text{separation}(M, \lambda y. \exists x \in A'. y = \langle x, \mu i. x \in \text{if_range_F_else_F}(drSR_Y(r', D, A), b, f, i))$

and

domain_mem_separation: $M(A) \implies \text{separation}(M, \lambda x. \text{domain}(x) \in A)$

and

domain_eq_separation: $M(p) \implies \text{separation}(M, \lambda x. \text{domain}(x) = p)$

and

restrict_eq_separation: $M(r) \implies M(p) \implies \text{separation}(M, \lambda x. \text{restrict}(x, r) = p)$

context *M_cardinal_library*

begin

lemma *lesspoll_nat_imp_lesspoll_rel*:
assumes $A \prec \omega M(A)$
shows $A \prec^M \omega$
<proof>

lemma *Finite_imp_lesspoll_rel_nat*:
assumes $\text{Finite}(A) M(A)$
shows $A \prec^M \omega$
<proof>

lemma *InfCard_rel_lesspoll_rel_Un*:
includes *Ord_dests*
assumes $\text{InfCard_rel}(M, \kappa) A \prec^M \kappa B \prec^M \kappa$

and types: $M(\kappa) M(A) M(B)$
shows $A \cup B \prec^M \kappa$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

end

locale $M_add_reals = M_cohen + add_reals$
begin

lemmas $zero_lesspoll_rel_kappa = zero_lesspoll_rel[OF zero_lt_kappa]$

end

declare (in $M_trivial$) $compat_in_abs[absolut]$

definition

$antichain_rel :: [i \Rightarrow o, i, i, i] \Rightarrow o$ ($\langle antichain- '(_, _, _)' \rangle$) **where**
 $antichain_rel(M, P, leq, A) \equiv subset(M, A, P) \wedge (\forall p[M]. \forall q[M].$
 $p \in A \longrightarrow q \in A \longrightarrow p \neq q \longrightarrow \neg is_compat_in(M, P, leq, p, q))$

abbreviation

$antichain_r_set :: [i, i, i, i] \Rightarrow o$ ($\langle antichain- '(_, _, _)' \rangle$) **where**
 $antichain^M(P, leq, A) \equiv antichain_rel(\#\#M, P, leq, A)$

context $M_trivial$

begin

lemma $antichain_abs$ [absolut]:

$\llbracket M(A); M(P); M(leq) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow antichain^M(P, leq, A) \longleftrightarrow antichain(P, leq, A)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

end

definition

$ccc_rel :: [i \Rightarrow o, i, i] \Rightarrow o$ ($\langle ccc- '(_, _)' \rangle$) **where**
 $ccc_rel(M, P, leq) \equiv \forall A[M]. antichain_rel(M, P, leq, A) \longrightarrow$
 $(\forall \kappa[M]. is_cardinal(M, A, \kappa) \longrightarrow (\exists om[M]. omega(M, om) \wedge le_rel(M, \kappa, om)))$

abbreviation

$ccc_r_set :: [i, i, i] \Rightarrow o$ ($\langle ccc- '(_, _)' \rangle$) **where**
 $ccc_r_set(M) \equiv ccc_rel(\#\#M)$

context $M_cardinals$

begin

lemma *def_ccc_rel*:
shows
 $ccc^M(P, leq) \longleftrightarrow (\forall A[M]. \text{antichain}^M(P, leq, A) \longrightarrow |A|^M \leq \omega)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

end

context *M_add_reals*
begin

lemma *lam_replacement_drSR_Y*: $M(A) \Longrightarrow M(D) \Longrightarrow M(r') \Longrightarrow \text{lam_replacement}(M, \text{drSR_Y}(r', D, A))$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (**in** *M_trans*) *mem_F_bound3*:
fixes *F A*
defines $F \equiv dC_F$
shows $x \in F(A, c) \Longrightarrow c \in (\text{range}(f) \cup \{\text{domain}(x). x \in A\})$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *ccc_rel_Fn_nat*:
notes *Sep_and_Replace* [*simp*]— FIXME with all *SepReplace* instances
assumes $M(I)$
shows $ccc^M(\text{Fn}(\text{nat}, I, 2), \text{Fnle}(\text{nat}, I, 2))$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

end

end

theory *ZF_Trans_Interpretations*

imports
Cohen_Posets_Relative
Forcing_Main
Separation_Instances
Replacement_Instances

begin

lemmas (**in** *M_ZF_trans*) *separation_instances* =
separation_well_ord
separation_obase_equals *separation_is_obase*
separation_PiP_rel *separation_surjP_rel*
separation_id_body *separation_rvimage_body*
separation_radd_body *separation_rmult_body*
separation_ord_iso_body

lemma (**in** *M_ZF_trans*) *lam_replacement_inj_rel*:

shows

$\text{lam_replacement}(\#\#M, \lambda p. \text{inj}\#\#M(\text{fst}(p), \text{snd}(p)))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition is_order_body

where $\text{is_order_body}(M, X, x, z) \equiv \exists A[M]. \text{cartprod}(M, X, X, A) \wedge \text{subset}(M, x, A)$
 $\wedge M(z) \wedge M(x) \wedge$
 $\text{is_well_ord}(M, X, x) \wedge \text{is_ordertype}(M, X, x, z)$

$\langle ML \rangle$

definition omap_wfrec_body **where**

$\text{omap_wfrec_body}(A, r) \equiv (\cdot \exists \cdot \text{image_fm}(2, 0, 1) \wedge$
 pred_set_fm
 $(\text{succ}(\text{succ}(\text{succ}(\text{succ}(\text{succ}(\text{succ}(\text{succ}(\text{succ}(\text{succ}(A))))))))), 3,$
 $\text{succ}(\text{succ}(\text{succ}(\text{succ}(\text{succ}(\text{succ}(\text{succ}(r))))))))), 0) \cdot)$

lemma $\text{type_omap_wfrec_body_fm} : A \in \text{nat} \implies r \in \text{nat} \implies \text{omap_wfrec_body}(A, r) \in \text{formula}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{arity_aux} : A \in \text{nat} \implies r \in \text{nat} \implies \text{arity}(\text{omap_wfrec_body}(A, r)) = (9\# + A)$
 $\cup (9\# + r)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{arity_omap_wfrec} : A \in \text{nat} \implies r \in \text{nat} \implies$
 $\text{arity}(\text{is_wfrec_fm}(\text{omap_wfrec_body}(A, r), \text{succ}(\text{succ}(\text{succ}(r))), 1, 0)) =$
 $(4\# + A) \cup (4\# + r)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{arity_isordermap} : A \in \text{nat} \implies r \in \text{nat} \implies d \in \text{nat} \implies$
 $\text{arity}(\text{is_ordermap_fm}(A, r, d)) = \text{succ}(d) \cup (\text{succ}(A) \cup \text{succ}(r))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{arity_is_ordertype} : A \in \text{nat} \implies r \in \text{nat} \implies d \in \text{nat} \implies$
 $\text{arity}(\text{is_ordertype_fm}(A, r, d)) = \text{succ}(d) \cup (\text{succ}(A) \cup \text{succ}(r))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

$\langle ML \rangle$

lemma $\text{arity_is_order_body} : \text{arity}(\text{is_order_body_fm}(2, 0, 1)) = 3$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) $\text{replacement_is_order_body} :$
 $X \in M \implies \text{strong_replacement}(\#\#M, \text{is_order_body}(\#\#M, X))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (in $M_pre_cardinal_arith$) $\text{is_order_body_abs} :$

$M(X) \implies M(x) \implies M(z) \implies is_order_body(M, X, x, z) \longleftrightarrow$
 $M(z) \wedge M(x) \wedge x \in Pow_rel(M, X \times X) \wedge well_ord(X, x) \wedge z = ordertype(X, x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

definition H_order_pred **where**

$H_order_pred(A, r) \equiv \lambda x f . f \text{ `` } Order.pred(A, x, r)$

⟨ML⟩

lemma (in M_basic) $H_order_pred_abs$:

$M(A) \implies M(r) \implies M(x) \implies M(f) \implies M(z) \implies$
 $is_H_order_pred(M, A, r, x, f, z) \longleftrightarrow z = H_order_pred(A, r, x, f)$
 ⟨proof⟩

⟨ML⟩

definition $order_pred_wfrec_body$ **where**

$order_pred_wfrec_body(M, A, r, z, x) \equiv \exists y[M].$
 $pair(M, x, y, z) \wedge$
 $(\exists f[M].$
 $(\forall z[M].$
 $z \in f \longleftrightarrow$
 $(\exists xa[M].$
 $\exists y[M].$
 $\exists xaa[M].$
 $\exists sx[M].$
 $\exists r_sx[M].$
 $\exists f_r_sx[M].$
 $pair(M, xa, y, z) \wedge$
 $pair(M, xa, x, xaa) \wedge$
 $upair(M, xa, xa, sx) \wedge$
 $pre_image(M, r, sx, r_sx) \wedge$
 $restriction(M, f, r_sx, f_r_sx) \wedge$
 $xaa \in r \wedge (\exists a[M]. image(M, f_r_sx, a, y) \wedge$
 $pred_set(M, A, xa, r, a))) \wedge$
 $(\exists a[M]. image(M, f, a, y) \wedge pred_set(M, A, x, r, a)))$

⟨ML⟩

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) $wfrec_replacement_order_pred$:

$A \in M \implies r \in M \implies wfrec_replacement(\#\#M, \lambda x g z. is_H_order_pred(\#\#M, A, r, x, g, z)$
 $, r)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) $wfrec_replacement_order_pred'$:

$A \in M \implies r \in M \implies wfrec_replacement(\#\#M, \lambda x g z. z = H_order_pred(A, r, x, g)$
 $, r)$

<proof>

sublocale $M_ZF_trans \subseteq M_pre_cardinal_arith \ \#\#M$

<proof>

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) *replacement_ordertype*:

$X \in M \implies strong_replacement(\#\#M, \lambda x z. z \in M \wedge x \in M \wedge x \in Pow^M(X \times X) \wedge well_ord(X, x) \wedge z = ordertype(X, x))$

<proof>

lemma *arity_is_jump_cardinal_body*: $arity(is_jump_cardinal_body'_fm(0,1)) = 2$

<proof>

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) *replacement_is_jump_cardinal_body*:

$strong_replacement(\#\#M, is_jump_cardinal_body'(\#\#M))$

<proof>

lemma (in $M_pre_cardinal_arith$) *univalent_aux2*: $M(X) \implies univalent(M, Pow_rel(M, X \times X), \lambda r z. M(z) \wedge M(r) \wedge is_well_ord(M, X, r) \wedge is_ordertype(M, X, r, z))$

<proof>

lemma (in $M_pre_cardinal_arith$) *is_jump_cardinal_body_abs* :

$M(X) \implies M(c) \implies is_jump_cardinal_body'(M, X, c) \longleftrightarrow c = jump_cardinal_body'_rel(M, X)$

<proof>

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) *replacement_jump_cardinal_body*:

$strong_replacement(\#\#M, \lambda x z. z \in M \wedge x \in M \wedge z = jump_cardinal_body(\#\#M, x))$

<proof>

sublocale $M_ZF_trans \subseteq M_pre_aleph \ \#\#M$

<proof>

<ML>

lemma *arity_is_HAleph_fm*: $arity(is_HAleph_fm(2, 1, 0)) = 3$

<proof>

lemma *arity_is_Aleph*: $arity(is_Aleph_fm(0, 1)) = 2$

<proof>

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) *replacement_is_aleph*:

$strong_replacement(\#\#M, \lambda x y. Ord(x) \wedge is_Aleph(\#\#M, x, y))$

<proof>

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) *replacement_aleph_rel*:

shows $strong_replacement(\#\#M, \lambda x y. Ord(x) \wedge y = \aleph_x^M)$

<proof>

sublocale $M_ZF_trans \subseteq M_aleph \ \#\#M$
<proof>

sublocale $M_ZF_trans \subseteq M_FiniteFun \ \#\#M$
<proof>

sublocale $M_ZFC_trans \subseteq M_AC \ \#\#M$
<proof>

sublocale $M_ZFC_trans \subseteq M_cardinal_AC \ \#\#M$ *<proof>*

definition $toplevel1_body :: [i,i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**
 $toplevel1_body(Q,x) \equiv \lambda a. \forall s \in x. \langle s, a \rangle \in Q$

<ML>

lemma (**in** M_ZF_trans) $separation_is_toplevel1_body$:
 $(\#\#M)(A) \Longrightarrow (\#\#M)(B) \Longrightarrow separation(\#\#M, is_toplevel1_body(\#\#M,A,B))$
<proof>

lemma (**in** M_ZF_trans) $toplevel1_body_abs$:
assumes $(\#\#M)(A) (\#\#M)(B) (\#\#M)(x)$
shows $is_toplevel1_body(\#\#M,A,B,x) \longleftrightarrow toplevel1_body(A,B,x)$
<proof>

lemma (**in** M_ZF_trans) $separation_toplevel1_body$:
 $(\#\#M)(Q) \Longrightarrow (\#\#M)(x) \Longrightarrow separation(\#\#M, \lambda a. \forall s \in x. \langle s, a \rangle \in Q)$
<proof>

definition $toplevel2_body :: [i,i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**
 $toplevel2_body(x) \equiv \lambda a. |a| < x$

<ML>

lemma (**in** M_ZF_trans) $separation_is_toplevel2_body$:
 $(\#\#M)(A) \Longrightarrow separation(\#\#M, is_toplevel2_body(\#\#M,A))$
<proof>

lemma (**in** M_ZF_trans) $toplevel2_body_abs$:
assumes $(\#\#M)(A) (\#\#M)(x)$
shows $is_toplevel2_body(\#\#M,A,x) \longleftrightarrow toplevel2_body_rel(\#\#M,A,x)$
<proof>

lemma (**in** M_ZF_trans) $separation_toplevel2_body$:
 $(\#\#M)(x) \Longrightarrow separation(\#\#M, \lambda a. |a|^M < x)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

definition $toplevel3_body :: i \Rightarrow o$ **where**
 $toplevel3_body \equiv \lambda x. \exists a b. x = \langle a, b \rangle \wedge a \neq b$

$\langle ML \rangle$

lemma (**in** M_ZF_trans) $separation_is_toplevel3_body$:
 $separation(\#\#M, is_toplevel3_body(\#\#M))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (**in** M_ZF_trans) $toplevel3_body_abs$:
assumes $(\#\#M)(x)$
shows $is_toplevel3_body(\#\#M,x) \longleftrightarrow toplevel3_body(x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (**in** M_ZF_trans) $separation_toplevel3_body$:
 $separation(\#\#M, \lambda x. \exists a b. x = \langle a, b \rangle \wedge a \neq b)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition $toplevel4_body :: [i,i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**
 $toplevel4_body(R) \equiv \lambda z. \exists a b. z = \langle a, b \rangle \wedge a \cap b = R$

$\langle ML \rangle$

lemma (**in** M_ZF_trans) $separation_is_toplevel4_body$:
 $(\#\#M)(A) \implies separation(\#\#M, is_toplevel4_body(\#\#M,A))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (**in** M_ZF_trans) $toplevel4_body_abs$:
assumes $(\#\#M)(R) (\#\#M)(x)$
shows $is_toplevel4_body(\#\#M,R,x) \longleftrightarrow toplevel4_body(R,x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (**in** M_ZF_trans) $separation_toplevel4_body$:
 $(\#\#M)(R) \implies separation$
 $(\#\#M, \lambda x. \exists a b. x = \langle a, b \rangle \wedge a \cap b = R)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition $toplevel5_body :: [i,i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**
 $toplevel5_body(R) \equiv \lambda x. domain(x) \in R$

$\langle ML \rangle$

lemma (**in** M_ZF_trans) $separation_is_toplevel5_body$:
 $(\#\#M)(A) \implies separation(\#\#M, is_toplevel5_body(\#\#M,A))$

<proof>

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *toplevel5_body_abs*:
assumes $(\#\#M)(R)$ $(\#\#M)(x)$
shows $is_toplevel5_body(\#\#M,R,x) \longleftrightarrow toplevel5_body(R,x)$
<proof>

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *separation_toplevel5_body*:
 $(\#\#M)(R) \implies separation$
 $(\#\#M, \lambda x. domain(x) \in R)$
<proof>

definition *toplevel7_body* :: $[i,i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**
 $toplevel7_body(Q,x) \equiv \lambda a. restrict(a, Q) = x$

<ML>

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *separation_is_toplevel7_body*:
 $(\#\#M)(A) \implies (\#\#M)(B) \implies separation(\#\#M, is_toplevel7_body(\#\#M,A,B))$
<proof>

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *toplevel7_body_abs*:
assumes $(\#\#M)(A)$ $(\#\#M)(B)$ $(\#\#M)(x)$
shows $is_toplevel7_body(\#\#M,A,B,x) \longleftrightarrow toplevel7_body(A,B,x)$
<proof>

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *separation_toplevel7_body*:
 $(\#\#M)(Q) \implies (\#\#M)(x) \implies separation(\#\#M, \lambda a. restrict(a, Q) = x)$
<proof>

definition *toplevel8_body* :: $[i,i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**
 $toplevel8_body(R) \equiv \lambda z. R \in domain(z)$

<ML>

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *separation_is_toplevel8_body*:
 $(\#\#M)(A) \implies separation(\#\#M, is_toplevel8_body(\#\#M,A))$
<proof>

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *toplevel8_body_abs*:
assumes $(\#\#M)(R)$ $(\#\#M)(x)$
shows $is_toplevel8_body(\#\#M,R,x) \longleftrightarrow toplevel8_body(R,x)$
<proof>

lemma (in *M_ZF_trans*) *separation_toplevel8_body*:
 $(\#\#M)(R) \implies separation$
 $(\#\#M, \lambda z. R \in domain(z))$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition $\text{toplevel9_body} :: [i,i,i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**

$\text{toplevel9_body}(Q,x) \equiv \lambda z. \exists n \in \omega. \langle \langle Q, n \rangle, 1 \rangle \in z \wedge \langle \langle x, n \rangle, 0 \rangle \in z$

$\langle ML \rangle$

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) $\text{separation_is_toplevel9_body}$:

$(\#\#M)(A) \Longrightarrow (\#\#M)(B) \Longrightarrow \text{separation}(\#\#M, \text{is_toplevel9_body}(\#\#M, A, B))$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) $\text{toplevel9_body_abs}$:

assumes $(\#\#M)(A) (\#\#M)(B) (\#\#M)(x)$

shows $\text{is_toplevel9_body}(\#\#M, A, B, x) \longleftrightarrow \text{toplevel9_body}(A, B, x)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) $\text{separation_toplevel9_body}$:

$(\#\#M)(Q) \Longrightarrow (\#\#M)(x) \Longrightarrow \text{separation}(\#\#M, \lambda z. \exists n \in \omega. \langle \langle Q, n \rangle, 1 \rangle \in z \wedge \langle \langle x, n \rangle, 0 \rangle \in z)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition $\text{toplevel10_body} :: [i,i,i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**

$\text{toplevel10_body}(A,r) \equiv \lambda y. \exists x \in A. y = \langle x, \text{restrict}(x, r) \rangle$

$\langle ML \rangle$

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) $\text{separation_is_toplevel10_body}$:

$(\#\#M)(A) \Longrightarrow (\#\#M)(r) \Longrightarrow \text{separation}(\#\#M, \text{is_toplevel10_body}(\#\#M, A, r))$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) $\text{toplevel10_body_abs}$:

assumes $(\#\#M)(A) (\#\#M)(r) (\#\#M)(x)$

shows $\text{is_toplevel10_body}(\#\#M, A, r, x) \longleftrightarrow \text{toplevel10_body}(A, r, x)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) $\text{separation_toplevel10_body}$:

$(\#\#M)(A) \Longrightarrow (\#\#M)(r) \Longrightarrow \text{separation}(\#\#M, \lambda y. \exists x \in A. y = \langle x, \text{restrict}(x, r) \rangle)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition $\text{toplevel11_body} :: [i,i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**

$\text{toplevel11_body}(A) \equiv \lambda p. (\forall x \in A. (x \in \text{snd}(p) \longleftrightarrow \text{domain}(x) = \text{fst}(p)))$

$\langle ML \rangle$

```

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) separation_is_toplevel11_body:
  ( $\#\#M$ )( $A$ )  $\implies$  separation( $\#\#M$ , is_toplevel11_body( $\#\#M$ ,  $A$ ))
  <proof>

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) toplevel11_body_abs:
  assumes ( $\#\#M$ )( $A$ ) ( $\#\#M$ )( $x$ )
  shows is_toplevel11_body( $\#\#M$ ,  $A$ ,  $x$ )  $\longleftrightarrow$  toplevel11_body( $A$ ,  $x$ )
  <proof>

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) separation_toplevel11_body:
  ( $\#\#M$ )( $A$ )  $\implies$  separation( $\#\#M$ ,  $\lambda p. \forall x \in A. x \in \text{snd}(p) \longleftrightarrow \text{domain}(x) = \text{fst}(p)$ )
  <proof>

definition toplevel12_body
  where toplevel12_body( $G$ ,  $p$ )  $\equiv \forall x \in G. x \in \text{snd}(p) \longleftrightarrow \text{fst}(p) \in x$ 

  <ML>

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) separation_is_toplevel12_body:
  ( $\#\#M$ )( $G$ )  $\implies$  separation( $\#\#M$ , is_toplevel12_body( $\#\#M$ ,  $G$ ))
  <proof>

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) toplevel12_body_abs:
  assumes ( $\#\#M$ )( $G$ ) ( $\#\#M$ )( $x$ )
  shows is_toplevel12_body( $\#\#M$ ,  $G$ ,  $x$ )  $\longleftrightarrow$  toplevel12_body( $G$ ,  $x$ )
  <proof>

lemma (in M_ZF_trans) separation_toplevel12_body:
  ( $\#\#M$ )( $G$ )  $\implies$  separation
    ( $\#\#M$ ,  $\lambda p. \forall x \in G. x \in \text{snd}(p) \longleftrightarrow \text{fst}(p) \in x$ )
  <proof>

end
theory Cardinal_Preservation
  imports
    Cohen_Posets_Relative
    Forcing_Main
    ZF_Trans_Interpretations
begin

context forcing_notion
begin

definition
  antichain  $:: i \Rightarrow o$  where
  antichain( $A$ )  $\equiv A \subseteq P \wedge (\forall p \in A. \forall q \in A. p \neq q \longrightarrow p \perp q)$ 

definition

```

```

ccc :: o where
ccc ≡ ∀ A. antichain(A) → |A| ≤ ω

end

locale M_trivial_notion = M_trivial + forcing_notion
begin

abbreviation
antichain_r' :: i ⇒ o where
antichain_r'(A) ≡ antichain_rel(M,P,leq,A)

lemma antichain_abs' [absolut]:
[[ M(A); M(P); M(leq) ]] ⇒ antichain_r'(A) ↔ antichain(A)
⟨proof⟩

end

— MOVE THIS to an appropriate place

The following interpretation makes the simplifications from the locales M_trans,
M_trivial, etc., available for M[G]

sublocale forcing_data ⊆ M_trivial_notion ##M ⟨proof⟩

context forcing_data
begin

lemma antichain_abs'' [absolut]: A ∈ M ⇒ antichain_r'(A) ↔ antichain(A)
⟨proof⟩

end

lemma (in forcing_notion) Incompatible_imp_not_eq: [[ p ⊥ q; p ∈ P; q ∈ P ]] ⇒
p ≠ q
⟨proof⟩

lemma (in forcing_data) inconsistent_imp_incompatible:
assumes p ⊢ φ env q ⊢ Neg(φ) env p ∈ P q ∈ P
arity(φ) ≤ length(env) φ ∈ formula env ∈ list(M)
shows p ⊥ q
⟨proof⟩

notation (in forcing_data) check (⟨_⟩v) [101] 100

context G_generic begin

— NOTE: The following bundled additions to the simpset might be of use later on,
perhaps add them globally to some appropriate locale.
lemmas generic_simps = generic[THEN one_in_G, THEN valcheck, OF one_in_P]

```



```

    generic[THEN one_in_G, THEN M_subset_MG, THEN subsetD]
    check_in_M GenExtI P_in_M
lemmas generic_dests = M_genericD[OF generic] M_generic_compatD[OF generic]

bundle G_generic_lemmas = generic_simps[simp] generic_dests[dest]

end

sublocale G_generic ⊆ ext:M_ZF_trans M[G]
  ⟨proof⟩

sublocale G_generic_AC ⊆ ext:M_ZFC_trans M[G]
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in forcing_data) forces_neq_apply_imp_incompatible:
  assumes
    p ⊨ ·0'1 is 2· [f,a,bv]
    q ⊨ ·0'1 is 2· [f,a,bw]
    b ≠ b'
  — More general version: taking general names bv and bw, satisfying p ⊨ ·¬·0 =
  1· [bv, bw] and q ⊨ ·¬·0 = 1· [bv, bw].
  and
    types:f∈M a∈M b∈M b'∈M p∈P q∈P
  shows
    p ⊥ q
  ⟨proof⟩
  include G_generic_lemmas
  — FIXME: make a locale containing two M_ZF_trans instances, one for M and
  one for M[G]
  ⟨proof⟩

context G_generic_AC begin

context
  includes G_generic_lemmas
begin

```

— Simplifying simp rules (because of the occurrence of "###")

```

lemmas sharp_simps = Card_rel_Union Card_rel_cardinal_rel Collect_abs
  Cons_abs Cons_in_M_iff Diff_closed Equal_abs Equal_in_M_iff Finite_abs
  Forall_abs Forall_in_M_iff Inl_abs Inl_in_M_iff Inr_abs Inr_in_M_iff
  Int_closed Inter_abs Inter_closed M_nat Member_abs Member_in_M_iff
  Memrel_closed Nand_abs Nand_in_M_iff Nil_abs Nil_in_M Ord_cardinal_rel
  Pow_rel_closed Un_closed Union_abs Union_closed and_abs and_closed
  apply_abs apply_closed bij_rel_closed bijection_abs bool_of_o_abs
  bool_of_o_closed cadd_rel_0 cadd_rel_closed cardinal_rel_0_iff_0
  cardinal_rel_closed cardinal_rel_idem cartprod_abs cartprod_closed
  cmult_rel_0 cmult_rel_1 cmult_rel_closed comp_closed composition_abs
  cons_abs cons_closed converse_abs converse_closed csquare_lam_closed

```

csquare_rel_closed *depth_closed* *domain_abs* *domain_closed* *eclose_abs*
eclose_closed *empty_abs* *field_abs* *field_closed* *finite_funspace_closed*
finite_ordinal_abs *formula_N_abs* *formula_N_closed* *formula_abs*
formula_case_abs *formula_case_closed* *formula_closed*
formula_functor_abs *fst_closed* *function_abs* *function_space_rel_closed*
hd_abs *image_abs* *image_closed* *inj_rel_closed* *injection_abs* *inter_abs*
irreflexive_abs *is_depth_apply_abs* *is_eclose_n_abs* *is_funspace_abs*
iterates_closed *le_abs* *length_abs* *length_closed* *lepoll_rel_refl*
limit_ordinal_abs *linear_rel_abs* *list_N_abs* *list_N_closed* *list_abs*
list_case'_closed *list_case_abs* *list_closed* *list_functor_abs* *lt_abs*
mem_bij_abs *mem_eclose_abs* *mem_inj_abs* *mem_list_abs* *membership_abs*
minimum_closed *nat_case_abs* *nat_case_closed* *nonempty* *not_abs*
not_closed *nth_abs* *number1_abs* *number2_abs* *number3_abs* *omega_abs*
or_abs *or_closed* *order_isomorphism_abs* *ordermap_closed*
ordertype_closed *ordinal_abs* *pair_abs* *pair_in_M_iff* *powerset_abs*
pred_closed *pred_set_abs* *quaselist_abs* *quasinat_abs* *radd_closed*
rall_abs *range_abs* *range_closed* *relation_abs* *restrict_closed*
restriction_abs *rex_abs* *rmult_closed* *rtrancl_abs* *rtrancl_closed*
rvimage_closed *separation_closed* *setdiff_abs* *singleton_abs*
singleton_in_M_iff *snd_closed* *strong_replacement_closed* *subset_abs*
succ_in_M_iff *successor_abs* *successor_ordinal_abs* *sum_abs* *sum_closed*
surj_rel_closed *surjection_abs* *tl_abs* *trancl_abs* *trancl_closed*
transitive_rel_abs *transitive_set_abs* *typed_function_abs* *union_abs*
upair_abs *upair_in_M_iff* *vimage_abs* *vimage_closed* *well_ord_abs*
mem_formula_abs *fst_abs* *snd_abs* *nth_closed*

— NOTE: there is a theorem missing from those above

lemmas *mg_sharp_simps* = *ext.Card_rel* *Union* *ext.Card_rel_cardinal_rel*
ext.Collect_abs *ext.Cons_abs* *ext.Cons_in_M_iff* *ext.Diff_closed*
ext.Equal_abs *ext.Equal_in_M_iff* *ext.Finite_abs* *ext.Forall_abs*
ext.Forall_in_M_iff *ext.Inl_abs* *ext.Inl_in_M_iff* *ext.Inr_abs*
ext.Inr_in_M_iff *ext.Int_closed* *ext.Inter_abs* *ext.Inter_closed*
ext.M_nat *ext.Member_abs* *ext.Member_in_M_iff* *ext.Memrel_closed*
ext.Nand_abs *ext.Nand_in_M_iff* *ext.Nil_abs* *ext.Nil_in_M*
ext.Ord_cardinal_rel *ext.Pow_rel_closed* *ext.Un_closed*
ext.Union_abs *ext.Union_closed* *ext.and_abs* *ext.and_closed*
ext.apply_abs *ext.apply_closed* *ext.bij_rel_closed*
ext.bijection_abs *ext.bool_of_o_abs* *ext.bool_of_o_closed*
ext.cadd_rel_0 *ext.cadd_rel_closed* *ext.cardinal_rel_0_iff_0*
ext.cardinal_rel_closed *ext.cardinal_rel_idem* *ext.cartprod_abs*
ext.cartprod_closed *ext.cmult_rel_0* *ext.cmult_rel_1*
ext.cmult_rel_closed *ext.comp_closed* *ext.composition_abs*
ext.cons_abs *ext.cons_closed* *ext.converse_abs* *ext.converse_closed*
ext.csquare_lam_closed *ext.csquare_rel_closed* *ext.depth_closed*
ext.domain_abs *ext.domain_closed* *ext.eclose_abs* *ext.eclose_closed*
ext.empty_abs *ext.field_abs* *ext.field_closed*
ext.finite_funspace_closed *ext.finite_ordinal_abs* *ext.formula_N_abs*
ext.formula_N_closed *ext.formula_abs* *ext.formula_case_abs*
ext.formula_case_closed *ext.formula_closed* *ext.formula_functor_abs*

ext.fst_closed ext.function_abs ext.function_space_rel_closed
ext.hd_abs ext.image_abs ext.image_closed ext.inj_rel_closed
ext.injection_abs ext.inter_abs ext.irreflexive_abs
ext.is_depth_apply_abs ext.is_eclose_n_abs ext.is_funspace_abs
ext.iterates_closed ext.le_abs ext.length_abs ext.length_closed
ext.lepoll_rel_refl ext.limit_ordinal_abs ext.linear_rel_abs
ext.list_N_abs ext.list_N_closed ext.list_abs
ext.list_case'_closed ext.list_case_abs ext.list_closed
ext.list_functor_abs ext.lt_abs ext.mem_bij_abs ext.mem_eclose_abs
ext.mem_inj_abs ext.mem_list_abs ext.membership_abs
ext.minimum_closed ext.nat_case_abs ext.nat_case_closed
ext.nonempty ext.not_abs ext.not_closed ext.nth_abs
ext.number1_abs ext.number2_abs ext.number3_abs ext.omega_abs
ext.or_abs ext.or_closed ext.order_isomorphism_abs
ext.ordermap_closed ext.ordertype_closed ext.ordinal_abs
ext.pair_abs ext.pair_in_M_iff ext.powerset_abs ext.pred_closed
ext.pred_set_abs ext.quaselist_abs ext.quasinat_abs
ext.radd_closed ext.rall_abs ext.range_abs ext.range_closed
ext.relation_abs ext.restrict_closed ext.restriction_abs
ext.rex_abs ext.rmult_closed ext.rtrancl_abs ext.rtrancl_closed
ext.rvimage_closed ext.separation_closed ext.setdiff_abs
ext.singleton_abs ext.singleton_in_M_iff ext.snd_closed
ext.strong_replacement_closed ext.subset_abs ext.succ_in_M_iff
ext.successor_abs ext.successor_ordinal_abs ext.sum_abs
ext.sum_closed ext.surj_rel_closed ext.surjection_abs ext.tl_abs
ext.trancl_abs ext.trancl_closed ext.transitive_rel_abs
ext.transitive_set_abs ext.typed_function_abs ext.union_abs
ext.upair_abs ext.upair_in_M_iff ext.vimage_abs ext.vimage_closed
ext.well_ord_abs ext.mem_formula_abs ext.nth_closed

declare *sharp_simps*[*simp del, simplified setclass_iff, simp*]

— The following was motivated by the fact that $\llbracket (\#\#M[G])(?f); (\#\#M[G])(?a) \rrbracket \implies (\#\#M[G])(?f \ ' \ ?a)$ did not simplify appropriately

NOTE: $\llbracket (\#\#M)(?p); (\#\#M)(?x) \rrbracket \implies is_fst(\#\#M, ?p, ?x) \longleftrightarrow ?x = fst(?p)$
and $\llbracket (\#\#M)(?p); (\#\#M)(?y) \rrbracket \implies is_snd(\#\#M, ?p, ?y) \longleftrightarrow ?y = snd(?p)$ not in mgzf interpretation.

declare *mg_sharp_simps*[*simp del, simplified setclass_iff, simp*]

— Kunen IV.2.31

lemma *forces_below_filter*:

assumes $M[G], map(val(P,G),env) \models \varphi \ p \in G$

$arity(\varphi) \leq length(env) \ \varphi \in formula \ env \in list(M)$

shows $\exists q \in G. \ q \preceq p \wedge q \Vdash \varphi \ env$

<proof>

abbreviation

$fm_leq :: [i,i,i] \Rightarrow i \ (\cdot _ \preceq _ \cdot)$ **where**

$fm_leq(A,l,B) \equiv leq_fm(l,A,B)$

$\langle ML \rangle$

lemma *ccc_fun_closed_lemma_aux*:

assumes $f_dot \in M \ p \in M \ a \in M \ b \in M$

shows $\{q \in P . q \preceq p \wedge (M, [q, P, leq, one, f_dot, a^v, b^v] \models forces(\cdot 0'1 \text{ is } 2 \cdot))\} \in M$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ccc_fun_closed_lemma_aux2*:

assumes $B \in M \ f_dot \in M \ p \in M \ a \in M$

shows $(\#\#M)(\lambda b \in B. \{q \in P . q \preceq p \wedge (M, [q, P, leq, one, f_dot, a^v, b^v] \models forces(\cdot 0'1 \text{ is } 2 \cdot))\})$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ccc_fun_closed_lemma*:

assumes $A \in M \ B \in M \ f_dot \in M \ p \in M$

shows $(\lambda a \in A. \{b \in B. \exists q \in P. q \preceq p \wedge (q \Vdash \cdot 0'1 \text{ is } 2 \cdot [f_dot, a^v, b^v])\}) \in M$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ccc_fun_approximation_lemma*:

notes $le_trans[trans]$

assumes $ccc^M(P, leq) \ A \in M \ B \in M \ f \in M[G] \ f : A \rightarrow B$

shows

$\exists F \in M. F : A \rightarrow Pow(B) \wedge (\forall a \in A. f'a \in F'a \wedge |F'a|^M \leq \omega)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

end

end

end

theory *Not_CH*

imports

Cardinal_Preservation

begin

definition

$Add_subs :: [i, i] \Rightarrow i$ **where**

$Add_subs(\kappa, \alpha) \equiv Fn(\omega, \kappa \times \alpha, 2)$

locale $M_master = M_cohen +$

assumes

$domain_separation: M(x) \Longrightarrow separation(M, \lambda z. x \in domain(z))$

and

$inj_dense_separation: M(x) \Longrightarrow M(w) \Longrightarrow$

$separation(M, \lambda z. \exists n \in \omega. \langle \langle w, n \rangle, 1 \rangle \in z \wedge \langle \langle x, n \rangle, 0 \rangle \in z)$

and

$lam_apply_replacement: M(A) \Longrightarrow M(f) \Longrightarrow$

$strong_replacement(M, \lambda x y. y = \langle x, \lambda n \in A. f' \langle x, n \rangle \rangle)$

and

UN_lepoll_assumptions:
 $M(A) \implies M(b) \implies M(f) \implies M(A') \implies \text{separation}(M, \lambda y. \exists x \in A'. y = \langle x, \mu$
i. $x \in \text{if_range_F_else_F}(\cdot)(A), b, f, i)$)

begin

lemma (in *M_FiniteFun*) *Fn_nat_closed:*
assumes $M(A)$ $M(B)$ **shows** $M(\text{Fn}(\omega, A, B))$
<proof>

lemma *Aleph_rel2_closed[intro,simp]:* $M(\aleph_2^M)$
<proof>

end

locale *M_master_sub* = *M_master* + *N:M_master N* **for** *N* +
assumes
 $M_imp_N: M(x) \implies N(x)$ **and**
 $Ord_iff: Ord(x) \implies M(x) \longleftrightarrow N(x)$

sublocale *M_master_sub* \subseteq *M_N_Perm*
<proof>

context *M_master_sub*
begin

lemma *cardinal_rel_le_cardinal_rel:* $M(X) \implies |X|^N \leq |X|^M$
<proof>

lemma *Aleph_rel_sub_closed:* $Ord(\alpha) \implies M(\alpha) \implies N(\aleph_\alpha^M)$
<proof>

lemma *Card_rel_imp_Card_rel:* $M(\kappa) \implies Card^N(\kappa) \implies Card^M(\kappa)$
<proof>

lemma *csucc_rel_le_csucc_rel:*
assumes $Ord(\kappa)$ $M(\kappa)$
shows $(\kappa^+)^M \leq (\kappa^+)^N$
<proof>

lemma *Aleph_rel_le_Aleph_rel:* $Ord(\alpha) \implies M(\alpha) \implies \aleph_\alpha^M \leq \aleph_\alpha^N$
<proof>

end

lemmas (in *M_ZFC_trans*) *sep_instances* =
separation_toplevel1_body separation_toplevel2_body separation_toplevel3_body
separation_toplevel4_body separation_toplevel5_body separation_toplevel6_body
separation_toplevel7_body separation_toplevel8_body separation_toplevel9_body

separation_toplevel10_body separation_toplevel11_body separation_Ord
separation_toplevel12_body separation_insnd_ballPair
separation_restrict_eq_dom_eq separation_restrict_eq_dom_eq_pair
separation_ifrangeF_body separation_ifrangeF_body2 separation_ifrangeF_body3
separation_ifrangeF_body4 separation_ifrangeF_body5 separation_ifrangeF_body6
separation_ifrangeF_body7

lemmas (in *M_ZF_trans*) *repl_instances = lam_replacement_inj_rel*
lam_replacement_cardinal[unfolded lam_replacement_def] replacement_trans_apply_image
replacement_abs_apply_pair

sublocale *M_ZFC_trans* \subseteq *M_master* ## *M*
<proof>

context *M_ctm_AC*
begin

— FIXME: using notation as if *Add_subs* were used

lemma *ccc_Add_subs_Aleph_2*: $ccc^M(Fn(\omega, \aleph_2^M \times \omega, 2), Fnle(\omega, \aleph_2^M \times \omega, 2))$
<proof>

end

sublocale *G_generic_AC* \subseteq *M_master_sub* ## *M* ## (*M*[*G*])
<proof>

lemma (in *M_trans*) *mem_F_bound4*:
fixes *F A*
defines *F* \equiv (\cdot)
shows $x \in F(A, c) \implies c \in (\text{range}(f) \cup \text{domain}(A))$
<proof>

lemma (in *M_trans*) *mem_F_bound5*:
fixes *F A*
defines *F* $\equiv \lambda x. A \text{ ` } x$
shows $x \in F(A, c) \implies c \in (\text{range}(f) \cup \text{domain}(A))$
<proof>

context *G_generic_AC* **begin**

context
includes *G_generic_lemmas*
begin

lemma *G_in_MG*: $G \in M[G]$
<proof>

lemma *ccc_preserves_Aleph_succ*:

```

assumes  $ccc^M(P, leq) \text{ Ord}(z) z \in M$ 
shows  $Card^{M[G]}(\aleph_{succ(z)}^M)$ 
<proof>

end

end

context  $M\_ctm$ 
begin

abbreviation
   $Add :: i \text{ where}$ 
   $Add \equiv Fn(\omega, \aleph_2^M \times \omega, 2)$ 

end

locale  $add\_generic = G\_generic\_AC \text{ Fn}(\omega, \aleph_2^{##M} \times \omega, 2) \text{ Fnle}(\omega, \aleph_2^{##M} \times \omega, 2) 0$ 

sublocale  $add\_generic \subseteq cohen\_data \ \omega \ \aleph_2^M \times \omega \ 2$  <proof>

context  $add\_generic$ 
begin

notation  $Leq$  (infixl  $\preceq$  50)
notation  $Incompatible$  (infixl  $\perp$  50)
notation  $GenExt\_at\_P$  ( $\_ \_ [71, 1]$ )

lemma  $Add\_subs\_preserves\_Aleph\_succ: \text{Ord}(z) \implies z \in M \implies Card^{M[G]}(\aleph_{succ(z)}^M)$ 
  <proof>

lemma  $Aleph\_rel\_nats\_MG\_eq\_Aleph\_rel\_nats\_M:$ 
  includes  $G\_generic\_lemmas$ 
  assumes  $z \in \omega$ 
  shows  $\aleph_z^{M[G]} = \aleph_z^M$ 
  <proof>

abbreviation
   $f\_G :: i \ (f_G) \text{ where}$ 
   $f_G \equiv \bigcup G$ 

abbreviation
   $dom\_dense :: i \Rightarrow i \text{ where}$ 
   $dom\_dense(x) \equiv \{ p \in Add . x \in domain(p) \}$ 

— FIXME write general versions of this for  $Fn(\omega, I, J)$  in a context with a generic filter for it
lemma  $dense\_dom\_dense: x \in \aleph_2^M \times \omega \implies dense(dom\_dense(x))$ 

```

<proof>

lemma *dom_dense_closed*[*intro,simp*]: $x \in \aleph_2^M \times \omega \implies \text{dom_dense}(x) \in M$
<proof>

lemma *domain_f_G*: **assumes** $x \in \aleph_2^M$ $y \in \omega$
shows $\langle x, y \rangle \in \text{domain}(f_G)$
<proof>

lemma *Fn_nat_subset_Pow*: $\text{Fn}(\omega, I, J) \subseteq \text{Pow}(I \times J)$
<proof>

lemma *f_G_funtype*:
includes *G_generic_lemmas*
shows $f_G : \aleph_2^M \times \omega \rightarrow 2$
<proof>

abbreviation

inj_dense :: $i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow i$ **where**
inj_dense(w, x) \equiv
 $\{ p \in \text{Add} . \langle \langle w, n \rangle, 1 \rangle \in p \wedge \langle \langle x, n \rangle, 0 \rangle \in p \}$

— FIXME write general versions of this for $\text{Fn}(\omega, I, J)$ in a context with a generic filter for it

lemma *dense_inj_dense*:
assumes $w \in \aleph_2^M$ $x \in \aleph_2^M$ $w \neq x$
shows $\text{dense}(\text{inj_dense}(w, x))$
<proof>

lemma *inj_dense_closed*[*intro,simp*]:
 $w \in \aleph_2^M \implies x \in \aleph_2^M \implies \text{inj_dense}(w, x) \in M$
<proof>

lemma *Aleph_rel2_new_reals*:
assumes $w \in \aleph_2^M$ $x \in \aleph_2^M$ $w \neq x$
shows $(\lambda n \in \omega. f_G \text{ ` } \langle w, n \rangle) \neq (\lambda n \in \omega. f_G \text{ ` } \langle x, n \rangle)$
<proof>

definition

h_G :: $i \rightarrow (h_G)$ **where**
 $h_G \equiv \lambda \alpha \in \aleph_2^M. \lambda n \in \omega. f_G \text{ ` } \langle \alpha, n \rangle$

lemma *h_G_in_MG*[*simp*]:
includes *G_generic_lemmas*
shows $h_G \in M[G]$
<proof>

lemma *h_G_inj_Aleph_rel2_reals*: $h_G \in \text{inj}^{M[G]}(\aleph_2^M, \omega \rightarrow^{M[G]} 2)$
<proof>

lemma *Aleph2_extension_le_continuum_rel*:

includes *G_generic_lemmas*

shows $\aleph_2^{M[G]} \leq 2^{\aleph_0^{M[G],M[G]}}$

<proof>

lemma *Aleph_rel_lt_continuum_rel*: $\aleph_1^{M[G]} < 2^{\aleph_0^{M[G],M[G]}}$

<proof>

corollary *not_CH*: $\aleph_1^{M[G]} \neq 2^{\aleph_0^{M[G],M[G]}}$

<proof>

end

definition

ContHyp :: *o* **where**

ContHyp $\equiv \aleph_1 = 2^{\aleph_0}$

<ML>

notation *ContHyp_rel* (*<CH->*)

<ML>

context *M_master*

begin

<ML>

<proof>

end

<ML>

notation *is_ContHyp_fm* (*<CH>*)

theorem *ctm_of_not_CH*:

assumes

$M \approx \omega$ *Transset*(*M*) $M \models ZFC$

shows

$\exists N.$

$M \subseteq N \wedge N \approx \omega \wedge \text{Transset}(N) \wedge N \models ZFC \cup \{\neg \text{CH}\} \wedge$

$(\forall \alpha. \text{Ord}(\alpha) \longrightarrow (\alpha \in M \longleftrightarrow \alpha \in N))$

<proof>

end

49 From M to V

theory *Absolute_Versions*

imports
Not_CH
ZF.Cardinal_AC
begin

49.1 Locales of a class M hold in \mathcal{V}

interpretation $V: M_trivial \mathcal{V}$
<proof>

lemmas *bad_simps = V.nonempty V.Forall_in_M_iff V.Inl_in_M_iff V.Inr_in_M_iff*
V.succ_in_M_iff V.singleton_in_M_iff V.Equal_in_M_iff V.Member_in_M_iff
V.Nand_in_M_iff
V.Cons_in_M_iff V.pair_in_M_iff V.upair_in_M_iff

lemmas *bad_M_trivial_simps[simp del] = V.Forall_in_M_iff V.Equal_in_M_iff*
V.nonempty

lemmas *bad_M_trivial_rules[rule del] = V.pair_in_MI V.singleton_in_MI*
V.pair_in_MD V.nat_into_M
V.depth_closed V.length_closed V.nat_case_closed V.separation_closed
V.Un_closed V.strong_replacement_closed V.nonempty

interpretation $V: M_basic \mathcal{V}$
<proof>

interpretation $V: M_eclose \mathcal{V}$
<proof>

lemmas *bad_M_basic_rules[simp del, rule del] =*
V.cartprod_closed V.finite_funspace_closed V.converse_closed
V.list_case'_closed V.pred_closed

interpretation $V: M_cardinal_arith \mathcal{V}$
<proof>

lemmas *bad_M_cardinals_rules[simp del, rule del] =*
V.iterates_closed V.M_nat V.trancl_closed V.rvimage_closed

interpretation $V: M_cardinal_arith_jump \mathcal{V}$
<proof>

lemma *choice_ax_Universe: choice_ax(\mathcal{V})*
<proof>

interpretation $V: M_master \mathcal{V}$
<proof>

named_theorems V_simps

— To work systematically, ASCII versions of ”_absolute” theorems as those below are preferable.

lemma *eqpoll_rel_absolute[V_simps]*: $x \approx^{\mathcal{V}} y \longleftrightarrow x \approx y$
<proof>

lemma *cardinal_rel_absolute[V_simps]*: $|x|^{\mathcal{V}} = |x|$
<proof>

lemma *Card_rel_absolute[V_simps]*: $Card^{\mathcal{V}}(a) \longleftrightarrow Card(a)$
<proof>

lemma *csucc_rel_absolute[V_simps]*: $(a^+)^{\mathcal{V}} = a^+$
<proof>

lemma *function_space_rel_absolute[V_simps]*: $x \rightarrow^{\mathcal{V}} y = x \rightarrow y$
<proof>

lemma *cexp_rel_absolute[V_simps]*: $x^{\uparrow y, \mathcal{V}} = x^{\uparrow y}$
<proof>

lemma *HAleph_rel_absolute[V_simps]*: $HAleph_rel(\mathcal{V}, a, b) = HAleph(a, b)$
<proof>

lemma *Aleph_rel_absolute[V_simps]*: $Ord(x) \implies \aleph_x^{\mathcal{V}} = \aleph_x$
<proof>

Example of absolute lemmas obtained from the relative versions. Note the *only* declarations

lemma *Ord_cardinal_idem'*: $Ord(A) \implies ||A|| = |A|$
<proof>

lemma *Aleph_succ'*: $Ord(\alpha) \implies \aleph_{succ(\alpha)} = \aleph_{\alpha}^+$
<proof>

These two results are new, first obtained in relative form (not ported).

lemma *csucc_cardinal*:
assumes $Ord(\kappa)$ **shows** $|\kappa|^+ = \kappa^+$
<proof>

lemma *csucc_le_mono*:
assumes $\kappa \leq \nu$ **shows** $\kappa^+ \leq \nu^+$
<proof>

Example of transferring results from a transitive model to \mathcal{V}

lemma (**in** *M_Perm*) *eqpoll_rel_transfer_absolute*:
assumes $M(A) M(B) A \approx^M B$
shows $A \approx B$

<proof>

The “relationalized” *CH* with respect to \mathcal{V} corresponds to the real *CH*.

lemma *is_ContHyp_iff_CH*: $is_ContHyp(\mathcal{V}) \longleftrightarrow ContHyp$
<proof>

end

50 Main definitions of the development

theory *Definitions_Main*

imports

Not_CH

Absolute_Versions

begin

This theory gathers the main definitions of the Forcing session.

It might be considered as the bare minimum reading requisite to trust that our development indeed formalizes the theory of forcing. This should be mathematically clear since this is the only known method for obtaining proper extensions of ctms while preserving the ordinals.

The main theorem of this session and all of its relevant definitions appear in Section 50.3. The reader trusting all the libraries in which our development is based, might jump directly there. But in case one wants to dive deeper, the following sections treat some basic concepts in the ZF logic (Section 50.1) and in the ZF-Constructible library (Section 50.2) on which our definitions are built.

declare $[[show_question_marks=false]]$

no_notation *add* (**infixl** $\langle \# + \rangle$ 65)

notation *add* (**infixl** $\langle +_\omega \rangle$ 65)

hide_const (**open**) *Order.pred*

50.1 ZF

For the basic logic ZF we restrict ourselves to just a few concepts.

thm *bij_def*[*unfolded inj_def surj_def*]

$bij(A, B) \equiv$

$\{f \in A \rightarrow B . \forall w \in A. \forall x \in A. f \ ' \ w = f \ ' \ x \longrightarrow w = x\} \cap$

$\{f \in A \rightarrow B . \forall y \in B. \exists x \in A. f \ ' \ x = y\}$

thm *eqpoll_def*

$A \approx B \equiv \exists f. f \in bij(A, B)$

thm *Transset_def*

$$\text{Transset}(i) \equiv \forall x \in i. x \subseteq i$$

thm *Ord_def*

$$\text{Ord}(i) \equiv \text{Transset}(i) \wedge (\forall x \in i. \text{Transset}(x))$$

thm *lt_def*

$$i < j \equiv i \in j \wedge \text{Ord}(j)$$

With the concepts of empty set and successor in place,

lemma *empty_def'*: $\forall x. x \notin 0$ *<proof>*

lemma *succ_def'*: $\text{succ}(i) = i \cup \{i\}$ *<proof>*

we can define the set of natural numbers ω . In the sources, it is defined as a fixpoint, but here we just write its characterization as the first limit ordinal.

thm *Limit_nat[unfolded Limit_def] nat_le_Limit[unfolded Limit_def]*

$$\text{Ord}(\omega) \wedge 0 < \omega \wedge (\forall y. y < \omega \longrightarrow \text{succ}(y) < \omega)$$

$$\text{Ord}(i) \wedge 0 < i \wedge (\forall y. y < i \longrightarrow \text{succ}(y) < i) \Longrightarrow \omega \leq i$$

Then, addition and predecessor are inductively characterized as follows:

thm *add_0_right add_succ_right pred_0 pred_succ_eq*

$$m +_{\omega} \text{succ}(n) = \text{succ}(m +_{\omega} n)$$

$$m \in \omega \Longrightarrow m +_{\omega} 0 = m$$

$$\text{pred}(0) = 0$$

$$\text{pred}(\text{succ}(y)) = y$$

Lists on a set A can be characterized by being recursively generated from the empty list $[]$ and the operation *Cons* that adds a new element to the left end; the induction theorem for them show that the characterization is “complete”.

thm *Nil Cons list.induct*

$$[] \in \text{list}(A)$$

$$[[a \in A; l \in \text{list}(A)]] \Longrightarrow \text{Cons}(a, l) \in \text{list}(A)$$

$$[[x \in \text{list}(A); P([]); \bigwedge a l. [[a \in A; l \in \text{list}(A); P(l)]] \Longrightarrow P(\text{Cons}(a, l))]]$$

$$\Longrightarrow P(x)$$

Length, concatenation, and n th element of lists are recursively characterized as follows.

thm *length.simps app.simps nth_0 nth_Cons*

$$\begin{aligned} \text{length}(\[]) &= 0 \\ \text{length}(\text{Cons}(a, l)) &= \text{succ}(\text{length}(l)) \\ \[] @ ys &= ys \\ \text{Cons}(a, l) @ ys &= \text{Cons}(a, l @ ys) \\ \text{nth}(0, \text{Cons}(a, l)) &= a \\ n \in \omega \implies \text{nth}(\text{succ}(n), \text{Cons}(a, l)) &= \text{nth}(n, l) \end{aligned}$$

We have the usual Haskell-like notation for iterated applications of *Cons*:

lemma *Cons_app*: $[a, b, c] = \text{Cons}(a, \text{Cons}(b, \text{Cons}(c, [])))$ *<proof>*

Relative quantifiers restrict the range of the bound variable to a class M of type $i \Rightarrow o$; that is, a truth-valued function with set arguments.

lemma $\forall x[M]. P(x) \equiv \forall x. M(x) \longrightarrow P(x)$
 $\exists x[M]. P(x) \equiv \exists x. M(x) \wedge P(x)$
<proof>

Finally, a set can be viewed (“cast”) as a class using the following function of type $i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow o$.

thm *setclass_iff*

$$(\#\#A)(x) \longleftrightarrow x \in A$$

50.2 Relative concepts

A list of relative concepts (mostly from the ZF-Constructible library) follows next.

thm *big_union_def*

$$\text{big_union}(M, A, z) \equiv \forall x[M]. x \in z \longleftrightarrow (\exists y[M]. y \in A \wedge x \in y)$$

thm *upair_def*

$$\text{upair}(M, a, b, z) \equiv a \in z \wedge b \in z \wedge (\forall x[M]. x \in z \longrightarrow x = a \vee x = b)$$

thm *pair_def*

$$\begin{aligned} \text{pair}(M, a, b, z) &\equiv \\ \exists x[M]. \text{upair}(M, a, a, x) &\wedge (\exists y[M]. \text{upair}(M, a, b, y) \wedge \text{upair}(M, x, y, z)) \end{aligned}$$

thm *successor_def*[*unfolded is_cons_def union_def*]

$successor(M, a, z) \equiv$
 $\exists x[M]. upair(M, a, a, x) \wedge (\forall xa[M]. xa \in z \longleftrightarrow xa \in x \vee xa \in a)$

thm *empty_def*

$empty(M, z) \equiv \forall x[M]. x \notin z$

thm *transitive_set_def*[*unfolded subset_def*]

$transitive_set(M, a) \equiv \forall x[M]. x \in a \longrightarrow (\forall xa[M]. xa \in x \longrightarrow xa \in a)$

thm *ordinal_def*

$ordinal(M, a) \equiv$
 $transitive_set(M, a) \wedge (\forall x[M]. x \in a \longrightarrow transitive_set(M, x))$

thm *image_def*

$image(M, r, A, z) \equiv$
 $\forall y[M]. y \in z \longleftrightarrow (\exists w[M]. w \in r \wedge (\exists x[M]. x \in A \wedge pair(M, x, y, w)))$

thm *fun_apply_def*

$is_apply(M, f, x, y) \equiv$
 $\exists xs[M].$
 $\quad \exists fxs[M]. upair(M, x, x, xs) \wedge image(M, f, xs, fxs) \wedge big_union(M, fxs, y)$

thm *is_function_def*

$is_function(M, r) \equiv$
 $\forall x[M].$
 $\quad \forall y[M].$
 $\quad \quad \forall y'[M].$
 $\quad \quad \quad \forall p[M].$
 $\quad \quad \quad \quad \forall p'[M].$
 $\quad \quad \quad \quad \quad pair(M, x, y, p) \longrightarrow$
 $\quad \quad \quad \quad \quad pair(M, x, y', p') \longrightarrow p \in r \longrightarrow p' \in r \longrightarrow y = y'$

thm *is_relation_def*

$is_relation(M, r) \equiv \forall z[M]. z \in r \longrightarrow (\exists x[M]. \exists y[M]. pair(M, x, y, z))$

thm *is_domain_def*

$is_domain(M, r, z) \equiv$
 $\forall x[M]. x \in z \longleftrightarrow (\exists w[M]. w \in r \wedge (\exists y[M]. pair(M, x, y, w)))$

thm *typed_function_def*

$typed_function(M, A, B, r) \equiv$
 $is_function(M, r) \wedge$
 $is_relation(M, r) \wedge$
 $is_domain(M, r, A) \wedge$
 $(\forall u[M]. u \in r \longrightarrow (\forall x[M]. \forall y[M]. pair(M, x, y, u) \longrightarrow y \in B))$

thm *is_function_space_def*[*unfolded is_funspace_def*]
function_space_rel_def *surjection_def*

$is_function_space(M, A, B, fs) \equiv$
 $M(fs) \wedge (\forall f[M]. f \in fs \longleftrightarrow typed_function(M, A, B, f))$
 $A \rightarrow^M B \equiv THE\ d.\ is_function_space(M, A, B, d)$
 $surjection(M, A, B, f) \equiv$
 $typed_function(M, A, B, f) \wedge$
 $(\forall y[M]. y \in B \longrightarrow (\exists x[M]. x \in A \wedge is_apply(M, f, x, y)))$

Relative version of the ZFC axioms

thm *extensionality_def*

$extensionality(M) \equiv \forall x[M]. \forall y[M]. (\forall z[M]. z \in x \longleftrightarrow z \in y) \longrightarrow x = y$

thm *foundation_ax_def*

$foundation_ax(M) \equiv$
 $\forall x[M]. (\exists y[M]. y \in x) \longrightarrow (\exists y[M]. y \in x \wedge \neg (\exists z[M]. z \in x \wedge z \in y))$

thm *upair_ax_def*

$upair_ax(M) \equiv \forall x[M]. \forall y[M]. \exists z[M]. upair(M, x, y, z)$

thm *Union_ax_def*

$Union_ax(M) \equiv \forall x[M]. \exists z[M]. big_union(M, x, z)$

thm *power_ax_def*[*unfolded powerset_def subset_def*]

$power_ax(M) \equiv \forall x[M]. \exists z[M]. \forall xa[M]. xa \in z \longleftrightarrow (\forall xb[M]. xb \in xa \longrightarrow xb \in x)$

thm *infinity_ax_def*

$infinity_ax(M) \equiv$
 $\exists I[M].$
 $(\exists z[M]. empty(M, z) \wedge z \in I) \wedge$
 $(\forall y[M]. y \in I \longrightarrow (\exists sy[M]. successor(M, y, sy) \wedge sy \in I))$

thm *choice_ax_def*

$choice_ax(M) \equiv \forall x[M]. \exists a[M]. \exists f[M]. ordinal(M, a) \wedge surjection(M, a, x, f)$

thm *separation_def*

$separation(M, P) \equiv \forall z[M]. \exists y[M]. \forall x[M]. x \in y \longleftrightarrow x \in z \wedge P(x)$

thm *univalent_def*

$univalent(M, A, P) \equiv$
 $\forall x[M]. x \in A \longrightarrow (\forall y[M]. \forall z[M]. P(x, y) \wedge P(x, z) \longrightarrow y = z)$

thm *strong_replacement_def*

$strong_replacement(M, P) \equiv$
 $\forall A[M].$
 $univalent(M, A, P) \longrightarrow (\exists Y[M]. \forall b[M]. b \in Y \longleftrightarrow (\exists x[M]. x \in A \wedge P(x, b)))$

Internalized formulas

thm *Member Equal Nand Forall formula.induct*

$\llbracket x \in \omega; y \in \omega \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \cdot x \in y \cdot \in formula$
 $\llbracket x \in \omega; y \in \omega \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \cdot x = y \cdot \in formula$
 $\llbracket p \in formula; q \in formula \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \cdot \neg(p \wedge q) \cdot \in formula$
 $p \in formula \Longrightarrow (\cdot \forall p \cdot) \in formula$
 $\llbracket x \in formula; \bigwedge x y. \llbracket x \in \omega; y \in \omega \rrbracket \Longrightarrow P(\cdot x \in y \cdot);$
 $\bigwedge x y. \llbracket x \in \omega; y \in \omega \rrbracket \Longrightarrow P(\cdot x = y \cdot);$
 $\bigwedge p q. \llbracket p \in formula; P(p); q \in formula; P(q) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow P(\cdot \neg(p \wedge q) \cdot);$
 $\bigwedge p. \llbracket p \in formula; P(p) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow P(\cdot (\forall p) \cdot)$
 $\Longrightarrow P(x)$

thm *arity.simps*

$$\begin{aligned} \text{arity}(\cdot x \in y \cdot) &= \text{succ}(x) \cup \text{succ}(y) \\ \text{arity}(\cdot x = y \cdot) &= \text{succ}(x) \cup \text{succ}(y) \\ \text{arity}(\cdot \neg(p \wedge q) \cdot) &= \text{arity}(p) \cup \text{arity}(q) \\ \text{arity}(\cdot \forall p \cdot) &= \text{pred}(\text{arity}(p)) \end{aligned}$$

We have the satisfaction relation between \in -models and first order formulas (given a “environment” list representing the assignment of free variables),

thm *mem_iff_sats equal_iff_sats sats_Nand_iff_sats_Forall_iff*

$$\begin{aligned} \llbracket \text{nth}(i, \text{env}) = x; \text{nth}(j, \text{env}) = y; \text{env} \in \text{list}(A) \rrbracket \\ \implies x \in y \iff A, \text{env} \models \cdot i \in j \cdot \\ \llbracket \text{nth}(i, \text{env}) = x; \text{nth}(j, \text{env}) = y; \text{env} \in \text{list}(A) \rrbracket \\ \implies x = y \iff A, \text{env} \models \cdot i = j \cdot \\ \text{env} \in \text{list}(A) \implies (A, \text{env} \models \cdot \neg(p \wedge q) \cdot) \iff \neg((A, \text{env} \models p) \wedge (A, \text{env} \models q)) \\ \text{env} \in \text{list}(A) \implies (A, \text{env} \models (\forall p)) \iff (\forall x \in A. A, \text{Cons}(x, \text{env}) \models p) \end{aligned}$$

as well as the satisfaction of an arbitrary set of sentences.

thm *satT_def*

$$A \models \Phi \equiv \forall \varphi \in \Phi. A, [] \models \varphi$$

The internalized (viz. as elements of the set *formula*) version of the axioms follow next.

thm *ZF_union_iff_sats ZF_power_iff_sats ZF_pairing_iff_sats*
ZF_foundation_iff_sats ZF_extensionality_iff_sats
ZF_infinity_iff_sats sats_ZF_separation_fm_iff
sats_ZF_replacement_fm_iff ZF_choice_iff_sats

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Union_ax}(\#\#A) &\iff A, [] \models \cdot \text{Union } Ax \cdot \\ \text{power_ax}(\#\#A) &\iff A, [] \models \cdot \text{Powerset } Ax \cdot \\ \text{upair_ax}(\#\#A) &\iff A, [] \models \cdot \text{Pairing} \cdot \\ \text{foundation_ax}(\#\#A) &\iff A, [] \models \cdot \text{Foundation} \cdot \\ \text{extensionality}(\#\#A) &\iff A, [] \models \cdot \text{Extensionality} \cdot \\ \text{infinity_ax}(\#\#A) &\iff A, [] \models \cdot \text{Infinity} \cdot \\ \varphi \in \text{formula} &\implies \\ (M, [] \models \cdot \text{Separation}(\varphi) \cdot) &\iff \\ (\forall \text{env} \in \text{list}(M). & \\ \text{arity}(\varphi) \leq 1 +_{\omega} \text{length}(\text{env}) \implies & \\ \text{separation}(\#\#M, \lambda x. M, [x] @ \text{env} \models \varphi)) & \\ \varphi \in \text{formula} &\implies \\ (M, [] \models \cdot \text{Replacement}(\varphi) \cdot) &\iff \\ (\forall \text{env} \in \text{list}(M). & \\ \text{arity}(\varphi) \leq 2 +_{\omega} \text{length}(\text{env}) \implies & \\ \text{strong_replacement}(\#\#M, \lambda x y. M, [x, y] @ \text{env} \models \varphi)) & \\ \text{choice_ax}(\#\#A) &\iff A, [] \models \cdot AC \cdot \end{aligned}$$

thm *ZF_fin_def ZF_inf_def ZF_def ZFC_fin_def ZFC_def*

ZF_fin \equiv
 $\{\cdot\textit{Extensionality}\cdot, \cdot\textit{Foundation}\cdot, \cdot\textit{Pairing}\cdot, \cdot\textit{Union Ax}\cdot, \cdot\textit{Infinity}\cdot,$
 $\cdot\textit{Powerset Ax}\cdot\}$
ZF_inf $\equiv \{\cdot\textit{Separation}(p)\cdot \ . \ p \in \textit{formula}\} \cup \{\cdot\textit{Replacement}(p)\cdot \ . \ p \in \textit{formula}\}$
ZF \equiv *ZF_inf* \cup *ZF_fin*
ZFC_fin \equiv *ZF_fin* \cup $\{\cdot\textit{AC}\cdot\}$
ZFC \equiv *ZF_inf* \cup *ZFC_fin*

50.3 Forcing

thm *extensions_of_ctms*

$\llbracket M \approx \omega; \textit{Transset}(M); M \models \textit{ZF} \rrbracket$
 $\implies \exists N. M \subseteq N \wedge$
 $N \approx \omega \wedge$
 $\textit{Transset}(N) \wedge$
 $N \models \textit{ZF} \wedge$
 $M \neq N \wedge (\forall \alpha. \textit{Ord}(\alpha) \longrightarrow \alpha \in M \longleftrightarrow \alpha \in N) \wedge ((M, \sqsubset \models \cdot\textit{AC}\cdot) \longrightarrow$
 $N \models \textit{ZFC})$

In order to state the defining property of the relative equipotence relation, we work under the assumptions of the locale *M_cardinals*. They comprise a finite set of instances of Separation and Replacement to prove closure properties of the transitive class *M*.

lemma (in *M_cardinals*) *eqpoll_def'*:
assumes *M(A) M(B)* **shows** $A \approx^M B \longleftrightarrow (\exists f[M]. f \in \textit{bij}(A,B))$
 $\langle \textit{proof} \rangle$

Below, μ denotes the minimum operator on the ordinals.

lemma *cardinalities_defs*:
fixes $M::i \Rightarrow o$
shows
 $|A|^M \equiv \mu i. M(i) \wedge i \approx^M A$
 $\textit{Card}^M(\alpha) \equiv \alpha = |\alpha|^M$
 $\kappa^{\uparrow \nu, M} \equiv |\nu \rightarrow^M \kappa|^M$
 $(\kappa^+)^M \equiv \mu x. M(x) \wedge \textit{Card}^M(x) \wedge \kappa < x$
 $\textit{CH}^M \equiv \aleph_1^M = \mathcal{P}^{\uparrow \aleph_0^M, M}$
 $\langle \textit{proof} \rangle$

context *M_aleph*

begin

As in the previous Lemma *eqpoll_def'*, we are now under the assumptions of the locale *M_aleph*. The axiom instances included are sufficient to state and prove

the defining properties of the relativized *Aleph* function (in particular, the required ability to perform transfinite recursions).

thm *Aleph_rel_zero Aleph_rel_succ Aleph_rel_limit*

$$\begin{aligned} \aleph_0^M &= \omega \\ \llbracket \text{Ord}(\alpha); M(\alpha) \rrbracket &\implies \aleph_{\text{succ}(\alpha)}^M = (\aleph_\alpha^{M+})^M \\ \llbracket \text{Limit}(\alpha); M(\alpha) \rrbracket &\implies \aleph_\alpha^M = \bigcup_{j \in \alpha} \aleph_j^M \end{aligned}$$

end

lemma *ContHyp_rel_def'*:

fixes $N :: i \Rightarrow o$

shows

$$CH^N \equiv \aleph_I^N = 2^{\uparrow \aleph_0^{N,N}}$$

<proof>

Under appropriate hypothesis (this time, from the locale *M_master*), CH^M is equivalent to its fully relational version *is_ContHyp*. As a sanity check, we see that if the transitive class is indeed \mathcal{V} , we recover the original *CH*.

thm *M_master.is_ContHyp_iff is_ContHyp_iff_CH[unfolded ContHyp_def]*

$$\begin{aligned} M_master(M) &\implies is_ContHyp(M) \longleftrightarrow CH^M \\ is_ContHyp(\mathcal{V}) &\longleftrightarrow \aleph_I = 2^{\uparrow \aleph_0} \end{aligned}$$

In turn, the fully relational version evaluated on a nonempty transitive A is equivalent to the satisfaction of the first-order formula $\cdot CH \cdot$.

thm *is_ContHyp_iff_sats*

$$\llbracket env \in list(A); 0 \in A \rrbracket \implies is_ContHyp(\#\#A) \longleftrightarrow A, env \models \cdot CH \cdot$$

thm *ctm_of_not_CH*

$$\begin{aligned} \llbracket M \approx \omega; \text{Transset}(M); M \models ZFC \rrbracket \\ \implies \exists N. M \subseteq N \wedge \\ N \approx \omega \wedge \\ \text{Transset}(N) \wedge N \models ZFC \cup \{\cdot \neg \cdot CH \cdot\} \wedge (\forall \alpha. \text{Ord}(\alpha) \longrightarrow \alpha \in M \longleftrightarrow \\ \alpha \in N) \end{aligned}$$

end

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