

```

-- % Some elementary definitions: ordered pair and component extraction
-- Ordered pair
1  ⇒  ⟨X, Y⟩ =Def  {{{X}}, {{{X}}, {{{Y}}, Y}}}
1  ⊢  arb({X})=X
1a ⊢  arb({{X}, X})=X
2  ⊢  arb(⟨X, Y⟩)={X}
3  ⊢  arb(arb(⟨X, Y⟩))=X
4  ⊢  arb(arb(arb(⟨X, Y⟩\{arb(⟨X, Y⟩)}\{arb(⟨X, Y⟩)}))=Y
2  ⇒  car(P) =Def  arb(arb(P))
3  ⇒  cdr(P) =Def  arb(arb(arb(P)\{arb(P)}\{arb(P)}))
5  ⊢  car(⟨X, Y⟩)=X
6  ⊢  cdr(⟨X, Y⟩)=Y
-- Ordered pair Property
7  ⊢  ⟨X, Y⟩=⟨car(⟨X, Y⟩), cdr(⟨X, Y⟩)⟩

-- % Some utility theorems giving elementary properties of setformers
THEORY setformer(e, ep1, s, p, pp1)
-- Elementary properties of setformers
[∀x ∈ s | e(x)=ep1(x)] & [∀x ∈ s | p(x) ↔ pp1(x)]
⇒
⊢  {e(x) : x ∈ s | p(x)}={ep1(x) : x ∈ s | pp1(x)}
END setformer
THEORY setformer0(e, s, p)
-- Elementary properties of setformers
⇒
⊢  s≠∅ → {e(x) : x ∈ s}≠∅
⊢  {x ∈ s | P(x)}≠∅ → {e(x) : x ∈ s | P(x)}≠∅
END setformer0
THEORY setformer2(e, ep2, f, fp, s, p, pp2)
-- More elementary properties of setformers
[∀x ∈ s | f(x)=fp(x)] & [∀x ∈ s, ∀y ∈ f(x) | e(x, y)=ep2(x, y)] & [∀x ∈ s, ∀y ∈ f(x) | p(x, y) ↔ pp2(x, y)]
⇒
⊢  {e(x, y) : x ∈ s, y ∈ f(x) | p(x, y)}={ep2(x, y) : x ∈ s, y ∈ fp(x) | pp2(x, y)}
END setformer2

-- % A first version of the principle of transfinite induction
THEORY transfinite_induction(n, P)
P(n)
⇒ (m)
transfinite_induction · 1 ⊢  ¬[∀m | P(m) → [∃k ∈ m | P(k)]]
transfinite_induction · 2 ⊢  P(m) & [∀k ∈ m | ¬P(k)]
END transfinite_induction

```

```

-- % Some elementary set-theoretic definitions: maps, domain, range, etc.
4  ⇒  is_map(X)  ↔Def  X={⟨car(x), cdr(x)⟩ : x ∈ X}
5  ⇒  domain(X)  =Def  {car(x) : x ∈ X}
6  ⇒  range(X)   =Def  {cdr(x) : x ∈ X}
7  ⇒  Svm(X)     ↔Def  is_map(X) & [∀x ∈ X, ∀y ∈ X | car(x)=car(y) → x=y]
8  ⇒  1-1(X)     ↔Def  Svm(X) & [∀x ∈ X, ∀y ∈ X | cdr(x)=cdr(y) → x=y]

-- % The enumeration of a set
9  ⇒  enum(X, Y)  =Def  if Y⊆{enum(y, Y) : y ∈ X} then Y else arb(Y\{enum(y, Y) : y ∈ X}) fi

-- % Ordinals and their properties
10 ⇒  Ord(X)     ↔Def  [∀x ∈ X | x⊆X] & [∀x ∈ X, ∀y ∈ X | x ∈ y ∨ y ∈ x ∨ x=y]
-- Successor operation
11 ⇒  next(X)    =Def  X ∪ {X}
8   ⊢  Ord(S) & Ord(T) & T⊆S → T=S ∨ T=arb(S\T)
9   ⊢  Ord(S) & Ord(T) → Ord(S ∩ T)
10  ⊢  Ord(S) & Ord(T) → S⊆T ∨ T⊆S
11  ⊢  Ord(S) & Ord(T) → S ∈ T ∨ T ∈ S ∨ S=T
12  ⊢  Ord(S) & T ∈ S → Ord(T)
-- The class of all sets is not a set
13  ⊢  ¬[∃x, ∀y | y ∈ x]
-- The class of ordinals is not a set
14  ⊢  ¬[∃ordinals, ∀x | x ∈ ordinals ↔ Ord(x)]
15  ⊢  Ord(S) → Ord(next(S))
16  ⊢  Ord(S) & Ord(T) → (T⊆S ↔ T ∈ S ∨ T=S)
17  ⊢  Ord(X) & S ∈ {enum(y, S) : y ∈ X} → S⊆{enum(y, S) : y ∈ X}
18  ⊢  enum(X, S)=S ∨ enum(X, S) ∈ S
19  ⊢  enum(X, S)=S & Y⊇X → enum(Y, S)=S
-- The enumeration of a set is 1-1
20  ⊢  Ord(X) & Ord(W) & X≠W → S ∈ {enum(y, S) : y ∈ X}
-- Enumeration Lemma
-- Enumeration theorem
21  ⊢  [∀s, ∃x | Ord(x) & s ∈ {enum(y, s) : y ∈ x}]
22  ⊢  [∀s, ∃x | (Ord(x) & s={enum(y, s) : y ∈ x}) & [∀y ∈ x, ∀z ∈ x | y≠z → enum(y, s)≠enum(z, s)]]

-- % More elementary set-theoretic definitions: map restrictions, values, inverse map, etc.
-- Map Restriction
12  ⇒  X|Y      =Def  {p ∈ X | car(p) ∈ Y}
-- Value of single-valued function
13  ⇒  X|Y      =Def  cdr(arb(X|{Y}))
-- Map Product
14  ⇒  X ∘ Y      =Def  {⟨car(x), cdr(y)⟩ : x ∈ Y, y ∈ X | cdr(x)=car(y)}
-- Inverse Map
14a ⇒  X-1     =Def  {⟨cdr(x), car(x)⟩ : x ∈ X}
-- Identity Map
14b ⇒  ιX       =Def  {⟨x, x⟩ : x ∈ X}

```

```

-- % The cardinality of a set
14c ⇒ Ord(enum_Ord(s)) & s={enum(y, s) : y ∈ enum_Ord(s)}
      & [∀y ∈ enum_Ord(s), ∀z ∈ enum_Ord(s) | y≠z → enum(y, s)≠enum(z, s)]
      -- Cardinality
15     ⇒ #X =_Def arb({x : x ∈ next(enum_Ord(X)) | [∃f | 1-1(f) & domain(f)=x & range(f)=X]})
      -- Cardinal
16     ⇒ Card(X) ↔_Def Ord(X) & [∀y ∈ X, ∀f | ¬domain(f)=y ∨ ¬range(f)=X ∨ ¬Svm(f)]

-- % Elementary properties of maps, map restrictions, map values, etc.
23     ⊢ F|A ⊆ F
24     ⊢ S ∩ T = {x ∈ S | x ∈ T}
25     ⊢ S \ T = {x ∈ S | x ∉ T}
26     ⊢ is_map(F) ↔ [∀x ∈ F | x = ⟨car(x), cdr(x)⟩]
27     ⊢ G ⊆ F & is_map(F) → is_map(G)
28     ⊢ G ⊆ F & Svm(F) → Svm(G)
29     ⊢ G ⊆ F & 1-1(F) → 1-1(G)
30     ⊢ X ∈ F → car(X) ∈ domain(F)
31     ⊢ X ∈ F → cdr(X) ∈ range(F)
32     ⊢ A ∩ B = {x ∈ A | x ∈ B}
33     ⊢ is_map(F) & is_map(G) → is_map(F ∪ G)
34     ⊢ F|A ∪ B = F|A ∪ F|B
      -- Associativity of map multiplication
35     ⊢ F ∘ (G ∘ H) = (F ∘ G) ∘ H
36     ⊢ (F ∪ G)|A = F|A ∪ G|A
37     ⊢ F|domain(F)} = F
38     ⊢ X ∈ domain(F) → F|X ∈ range(F)
39     ⊢ Svm(F) ↔ F = {⟨x, F|x⟩ : x ∈ domain(F)}
39a    ⊢ Svm(F) → F = {⟨x, F|x⟩ : x ∈ domain(F)} & range(F) = {F|x : x ∈ domain(F)}

-- % Two elementary theories embodying some elementary lemmas about single-valued functions and maps
THEORY fcn_symbol(f, s)
⇒ (g)
    ⊢ g = {⟨x, f(x)⟩ : x ∈ s}
fcn_symbol · 1 ⊢ domain(g) = s
fcn_symbol · 2 ⊢ [∀x ∈ s | g|x = f(x)]
fcn_symbol · 3 ⊢ X ∉ s → g|X = ∅
fcn_symbol · 4 ⊢ Svm(g)
fcn_symbol · 5 ⊢ range(g) = {f(x) : x ∈ s}
fcn_symbol · 6 ⊢ [∀x ∈ s, ∀y ∈ s | f(x) = f(y) → x = y] → 1-1(g)
--         ⊢ #⟨x, f(x)⟩ : x ∈ s = #s & #f(x) : x ∈ s ⊆ #s
END fcn_symbol
40     ⊢ U = ⟨A, B⟩ → U = ⟨car(U), cdr(U)⟩
41     ⊢ is_map(F) & U ∈ F → U = ⟨car(U), cdr(U)⟩
THEORY iz_map(f, a, b, s)
    f = {⟨a(x), b(x)⟩ : x ∈ s}
⇒
iz_map · 1    ⊢ is_map(f)
END iz_map

```

```

-- % More elementary set-theoretic theorems for maps, domains and ranges, 1-1 maps, etc.
42 ⊢ domain (F ∪ G) = domain(F) ∪ domain(G)
43 ⊢ range (F ∪ G) = range(F) ∪ range(G)
44 ⊢ domain(F) = ∅ ↔ range(F) = ∅
45 ⊢ Svm(F) & X ∈ F → F|car(X) = cdr(X)
      -- Union of single_valued maps
46 ⊢ Svm(F) & Svm(G) & domain(F) ∩ domain(G) = ∅ → Svm(F ∪ G)
47 ⊢ is_map(F) → is_map(F|S)
48 ⊢ Svm(F) → Svm(F|S)
49 ⊢ 1-1(F) → 1-1(F|S)
50 ⊢ range(F|S) ⊆ range(F)
50a ⊢ domain(F|S) = domain(F) ∩ S
51 ⊢ range(G) ⊆ domain(F) → range(F ∘ G) = range(F|range(G)) & domain(F ∘ G) = domain(G)
51a ⊢ range(G) = domain(F) → range(F ∘ G) = range(F) & domain(F ∘ G) = domain(G)
      -- Union of 1-1 maps
52 ⊢ 1-1(F) & 1-1(G) & range(F) ∩ range(G) = ∅ & domain(F) ∩ domain(G) = ∅ → 1-1(F ∪ G)
53 ⊢ is_map(F-1) & range(F-1) = domain(F) & domain(F-1) = range(F)
54 ⊢ is_map(F) → F = (F-1)-1
55 ⊢ 1-1(F) → 1-1(F-1) & F = (F-1)-1 & range(F-1) = domain(F) & domain(F-1) = range(F)
56 ⊢ 1-1(F) → [∀x ∈ domain(F) | F-1| (F|x) = x]
57 ⊢ 1-1(F) → [∀x ∈ domain(F) | F-1| (F|x) = x] & [∀x ∈ range(F) | F|(F-1|x) = x]
      -- Elementary Properties of identity maps
58 ⊢ 1-1(ιS) & domain(ιS) = S & range(ιS) = S & ιS-1 = ιS & [∀x ∈ S | ιS|x = x]
      & (is_map(F) → (domain(F) ⊆ S → F ∘ ιS = F) & (range(F) ⊆ S → ιS ∘ F = F))
59 ⊢ Svm(F) → F ∘ F-1 = ιrange(F)
60 ⊢ 1-1(F) → F ∘ F-1 = ιrange(F) & F-1 ∘ F = ιdomain(F)
      -- An inverse pair of maps must be 1-1 and must be each others inverses
61 ⊢ is_map(F) & is_map(G) & domain(F) = range(G) & range(F) = domain(G) & F ∘ G = ιrange(F)
      & G ∘ F = ιdomain(F) → 1-1(F) & G = F-1
62 ⊢ is_map(F ∘ G)
63 ⊢ Svm(F) & Svm(G) → Svm(F ∘ G)
64 ⊢ Svm(F) & Svm(G) & X ∈ domain(G) & range(G) ⊆ domain(F) → F ∘ G|X = F|(G|X)
64a ⊢ Svm(F) & Svm(G) & X ∈ domain(G) & range(G) ⊆ domain(F) → F ∘ G|X = F|(G|X)
      & F ∘ G = {⟨x, F|(G|x)⟩ : x ∈ domain(G)} & range(F ∘ G) = {F|(G|x) : x ∈ domain(G)}
65 ⊢ 1-1(F) & 1-1(G) → 1-1(F ∘ G)
66 ⊢ (F ∪ H) ∘ G = F ∘ G ∪ H ∘ G
67 ⊢ G ∘ (F ∪ H) = G ∘ F ∪ G ∘ H
      -- Cartesian Product
17 ⇒ X × Y =Def {⟨x, y⟩ : x ∈ Y, y ∈ X}
68 ⊢ F = {⟨⟨x, y⟩, z⟩, ⟨x, ⟨y, z⟩⟩ : x ∈ A, y ∈ B, z ∈ C} → 1-1(F) & domain(F) = (A × B) × C
      & range(F) = A × (B × C)
69 ⊢ F = {⟨⟨x, y⟩, ⟨y, x⟩⟩ : x ∈ A, y ∈ B} → 1-1(F) & domain(F) = A × B & range(F) = B × A

```

```

-- % Basic properties of the cardinality of a set, and related properties of ordinals. The notion of 'finiteness'
70  ⊢  Ord(S) & X ∈ S → enum(X, S)=X
      -- Cardinality Lemma
71  ⊢  Ord(#S) & [∃f | 1-1(f) & range(f)=S & domain(f)=#S
      & ¬[∃o ∈ #S, ∃g | 1-1(g) & range(g)=S & domain(f)=o]]
      -- The enumerating ordinal of a set has the same cardinality as the set
72  ⊢  [∃o | Ord(o) & S={enum(x, S) : x ∈ o} & #o=#S]
      -- 'arb' is monotone decreasing for non-empty sets of ordinals
73  ⊢  Ord(R) & R⊇S & S⊇T → arb(S) ∈ arb(T) ∨ arb(S)=arb(T) ∨ T=∅
      -- Lemma for following theorem
74  ⊢  Ord(S) & T⊆S & X ∈ S & Y ∈ X → enum(Y, T) ∈ enum(X, T) ∨ enum(X, T)⊇T
      -- Subsets enumerate at least as rapidly
75  ⊢  Ord(S) & T⊆S & X ∈ S → enum(X, T)⊇X
76  ⊢  Ord(S) & T⊆S → {enum(x, T) : x ∈ S}⊇T
77  ⊢  Ord(S) & T⊆S → [∃x⊆S | Ord(x) & T={enum(y, T) : y ∈ x}
      & [∀y ∈ x, ∀z ∈ x | y≠z → enum(y, T)≠enum(z, T)]]
      -- Subsets of an ordinal have a cardinality that is no larger than the ordinal
78  ⊢  Ord(S) & T⊆S → #T⊆S
      -- Single-valued maps have 1-1 partial inverses
79  ⊢  Svm(F) → [∃h | domain(h)=range(F) & range(h)⊆domain(F) & 1-1(h)
      & [∀x ∈ range(F) | F|(h|x)=x]]
      -- Cardinality theorem
80  ⊢  Card(#S) & [∃f | 1-1(f) & range(f)=S & domain(f)=#S]
81  ⊢  #S=∅ ↔ S=∅
      -- Uniqueness of Cardinality
82  ⊢  Card(C) & [∃f | 1-1(f) & range(f)=S & domain(f)=C] → C=#S
      -- Subset cardinality theorem
83  ⊢  T⊆S → #T⊆#S
84  ⊢  1-1(F) → #range(F)=#domain(F)
85  ⊢  Svm(F) → #range(F)⊆#domain(F)
85a ⊢  F⊆G → range(F)⊆range(G) & domain(F)⊆domain(G)
      -- Finiteness
18  ⇒  Finite(X) ↔Def ¬[∃f | 1-1(f) & domain(f)=X & range(f)⊆X & X≠range(f)]
      -- 0 is a finite cardinal
86  ⊢  Ord(∅) & Finite(∅) & Card(∅)
87  ⊢  #domain(F)⊆#F
88  ⊢  #range(F)⊆#F
89  ⊢  Svm(F) → #domain(F)=#F
90  ⊢  #S⊇#T ↔ T=∅ ∨ [∃f | Svm(f) & domain(f)=S & range(f)=T]
91  ⊢  #S=#T ↔ [∃f | 1-1(f) & domain(f)=S & range(f)=T]
ENTER_THEORY fcn_symbol
      -- Add an additional results to the fcn_symbol theory
      ⊢  #{⟨x, f(x)⟩ : x ∈ s}=#s & #{f(x) : x ∈ s}⊆#s
ENTER_THEORY set_theory
      -- Return to the top-level theory
92  ⊢  Card(S) ↔ S=#S
93  ⊢  #S=#S
94  ⊢  #S ∈ #T ∨ #S=#T ∨ #T ∈ #S
95  ⊢  #S ∈ #T & #T ∈ #R → #S ∈ #R
      -- Associative Law for Cardinals
96  ⊢  #((A×B)×C)=#(A×(B×C))
      -- Commutative Law for Cardinals
97  ⊢  #(A×B)=#(B×A)

```

```

-- % Properties of finite sets
-- A subset of a finite set is finite
98  ⊢  Finite(S) & S ⊇ T → Finite(T)
99  ⊢  Svm(F) → (1-1(F) ↔ [∀x ∈ domain(F), ∀y ∈ domain(F) | F|x=F|y → x=y])
-- A 1-1 map on a set induces a 1-1 map on the power set of its domain
100 ⊢  1-1(F) & S ⊆ domain(F) & T ⊆ domain(F) & S ≠ T → range(F|S) ≠ range(F|T)
-- Map product formula
101 ⊢  Svm(F) & Svm(G) & range(F) ⊆ domain(G) → G ∘ F = {⟨x, G|(F|x)⟩ : x ∈ domain(F)}
    & domain(G ∘ F) = domain(F) & range(G ∘ F) = {G|(F|x) : x ∈ domain(F)}
102 ⊢  1-1(F) → Finite(domain(F)) → Finite(range(F))
103 ⊢  1-1(F) → (Finite(domain(F)) ↔ Finite(range(F)))
-- A single-valued map with finite domain has finite range
104 ⊢  Svm(F) & Finite(domain(F)) → Finite(range(F))
105 ⊢  Finite(S) ↔ Finite(#S)
-- Proper subsets of a finite set have fewer elements
106 ⊢  Finite(S) & T ⊆ S & T ≠ S → #T ∈ #S
107 ⊢  Finite(S) ↔ ¬[∃f | Svm(f) & range(f) = S & domain(f) ⊆ S & S ≠ domain(f)]
108 ⊢  Ord(S) & Finite(S) & T ∈ S → Finite(T)
-- Any infinite ordinal is larger than any finite ordinal
109 ⊢  Ord(S) & Ord(T) & ¬Finite(S) & Finite(T) → T ∈ S
-- Interchange Lemma
110 ⊢  X ∈ S & Y ∈ S → [∃f | 1-1(f) & range(f) = S & domain(f) = S & f|X=Y & f|Y=X]
111 ⊢  Svm(F) → F|S = {⟨x, F|x⟩ : x ∈ domain(f) | x ∈ S} & domain(F|S) = {x ∈ domain(F) | x ∈ S}
    & range(F|S) = {F|x : x ∈ domain(f) | x ∈ S}
112 ⊢  1-1(F) & X ∈ domain(F) & Y ∈ domain(F) & F|X=F|Y → X=Y
113 ⊢  Finite(S) ↔ Finite(S ∪ {X})
114 ⊢  Finite(S) → Finite(next(S))

-- % Existence of an infinite cardinal
115 ⊢  ¬Finite(s_inf)
-- Infinite cardinality theorem
116 ⊢  ¬Finite(#s_inf)
-- All finite ordinals are cardinals
117 ⊢  Ord(X) & Finite(X) → Card(X)

-- % The set of integers and basic properties of integers
18a ⇒  ℕ =Def arb({x ∈ next(#s_inf) | ¬Finite(x)})
118 ⊢  Ord(ℕ) & ¬Finite(ℕ) & [∀x | Card(x) & Finite(x) ↔ x ∈ ℕ]
-- Standard definitions of the finite integers,
-- 1 = next ( 0 ) & 2 = next ( 1 ) & 3 = next ( 2 ) & ...
18b ⇒  1 =Def next(∅)
119 ⊢  Ord(∅) & ∅ ∈ ℕ & 1 ∈ ℕ & 2 ∈ ℕ & 3 ∈ ℕ
-- The set of integers is a Cardinal
120 ⊢  Card(ℕ)
121 ⊢  ∅ ∈ ℕ & 1 ∈ ℕ & 2 ∈ ℕ & 3 ∈ ℕ & 1 ≠ ∅ & 2 ≠ ∅ & 3 ≠ ∅ & 1 ≠ 2 & 1 ≠ 3 & 2 ≠ 3
-- Cardinal sum
19  ⇒  n+m =Def #({(x, ∅) : x ∈ n} ∪ {(x, 1) : x ∈ m})
-- Cardinal product
20  ⇒  X*Y =Def #(X × Y)
21  ⇒  P(X) =Def {x : x ⊆ X}
-- Cardinal Difference
22  ⇒  X-Y =Def #(X \ Y)
-- Integer Quotient; Note that x div 0 = ℕ for x ∈ ℕ
23  ⇒  X div Y =Def ∪{k ∈ ℕ | k*Y ⊆ X}
-- Integer Remainder
24  ⇒  X mod Y =Def X - (X div Y)*Y

```

```

122 ⊢  $\{\langle x, \emptyset \rangle : x \in N\} \cap \{\langle x, 1 \rangle : x \in M\} = \emptyset$ 
123 ⊢  $\text{is\_map}(\emptyset) \ \& \ \text{Svm}(\emptyset) \ \& \ 1-1(\emptyset) \ \& \ \text{range}(\emptyset) = \emptyset \ \& \ \text{domain}(\emptyset) = \emptyset$ 
124 ⊢  $\text{Svm}(\{\langle X, Y \rangle\}) \ \& \ 1-1(\{\langle X, Y \rangle\}) \ \& \ \{\langle X, Y \rangle\} \upharpoonright X = Y$ 
125 ⊢  $X \neq \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \{\langle X, Y \rangle, \langle \mathbb{N}, W \rangle\} \upharpoonright X = Y$ 
126 ⊢  $\#\{\langle x, \emptyset \rangle : x \in M\} = \#M \ \& \ \#\{\langle x, 1 \rangle : x \in N\} = \#N$ 
127 ⊢  $N + M = \#N + \#M$ 
128 ⊢  $N + M = N + \#M$ 
129 ⊢  $N * M = \#N * \#M$ 
130 ⊢  $N * M = N * \#M$ 
131 ⊢  $\text{Finite}(N) \ \& \ M \subseteq N \ \& \ M \neq N \rightarrow \#M \in \#N$ 

-- % Induction principle for finite sets
THEORY finite_induction(n, P)
  Finite(n) & P(n)
   $\implies$  (m)
   $m \subseteq n \ \& \ P(m) \ \& \ [\forall k \subseteq m \mid k \neq m \rightarrow \neg P(k)]$ 
END finite_induction

-- % More results on the cardinality of finite and infinite sets
132 ⊢  $\text{Finite}(N) \ \& \ \text{Finite}(M) \leftrightarrow \text{Finite}(N \cup M)$ 
133 ⊢  $\text{Finite}(N + M) \leftrightarrow \text{Finite}(N \cup M)$ 
134 ⊢  $\text{Finite}(N) \ \& \ \text{Finite}(M) \leftrightarrow \text{Finite}(N + M)$ 
135 ⊢  $N \times \emptyset = \emptyset \ \& \ \emptyset \times N = \emptyset$ 
136 ⊢  $N * \emptyset = \emptyset$ 
137 ⊢  $\emptyset * N = \emptyset$ 
138 ⊢  $\#N + \emptyset = \#N$ 
139 ⊢  $\#\{C\} \times N = \#N$ 
140 ⊢  $\#N \times \{C\} = \#N$ 
141 ⊢  $1 * N = \#N$ 
142 ⊢  $N * 1 = \#N$ 
143 ⊢  $M \neq \emptyset \rightarrow \#N \times M \supseteq \#N$ 
144 ⊢  $N + M = \#N \times \{\emptyset\} \cup M \times \{1\}$ 
145 ⊢  $A \cap B = \emptyset \rightarrow (X \times A) \cap (Y \times B) = \emptyset$ 
146 ⊢  $N + M = M + N$ 
147 ⊢  $N * M = M * N$ 
148 ⊢  $(A \times X) \cap (B \times X) = (A \cap B) \times X \ \& \ (A \times X) \cup (B \times X) = (A \cup B) \times X$ 
    $\ \& \ (X \times A) \cap (X \times B) = X \times (A \cap B) \ \& \ (X \times A) \cup (X \times B) = X \times (A \cup B)$ 
149 ⊢  $N + (M + K) = (N + M) + K$ 
150 ⊢  $N * (M * K) = (N * M) * K$ 
151 ⊢  $N * (M + K) = N * M + N * K$ 
152 ⊢  $\text{Finite}(N) \ \& \ \text{Finite}(M) \rightarrow \text{Finite}(N * M)$ 
153 ⊢  $(\text{Finite}(N) \ \& \ \text{Finite}(M)) \vee N = \emptyset \vee M = \emptyset \leftrightarrow \text{Finite}(N * M)$ 
154 ⊢  $\mathcal{P}(\emptyset) = \{\emptyset\}$ 
155 ⊢  $\text{Finite}(N) \leftrightarrow \text{Finite}(\mathcal{P}(N))$ 

-- % Cantor's Theorem
156 ⊢  $\#N \in \#\mathcal{P}(N)$ 
157 ⊢  $N - N = \emptyset$ 
158 ⊢  $N - \emptyset = \#N$ 

```

```

-- % More elementary results concerning integer arithmetic
-- Disjoint sum Lemma
159 ⊢  $N \cap M = \emptyset \rightarrow N + M = \#N \cup M$ 
160 ⊢  $N \cap M = \emptyset \ \& \ N2 \cap M2 = \emptyset \ \& \ \#N = \#N2 \ \& \ \#M = \#M2 \rightarrow \#(N \cup M) = \#(N2 \cup M2)$ 
-- Subtraction Lemma
161 ⊢  $M \subseteq N \rightarrow \#N = \#M + (N - M)$ 
-- Subtraction Lemma
162 ⊢  $\#M \in \#N \vee \#M = \#N \rightarrow \#N = \#M + (\#N - \#M)$ 
-- Union Set
25 ⇒  $\bigcup X \stackrel{\text{Def}}{=} \{x : x \in y, y \in X\}$ 
-- Union set as an upper bound
163 ⊢  $[\forall x \in S \mid x \subseteq \bigcup S] \ \& \ ([\forall x \in S \mid x \subseteq T] \rightarrow \bigcup S \subseteq T)$ 
-- The union of a set of ordinals is an ordinal
164 ⊢  $[\forall x \in S \mid \text{Ord}(x)] \rightarrow \text{Ord}(\bigcup S)$ 
165 ⊢  $M \neq \emptyset \rightarrow N \text{ div } M \subseteq N$ 
166 ⊢  $M \neq \emptyset \ \& \ N \in \mathbb{N} \rightarrow N \text{ div } M \in \mathbb{N} \ \& \ N \text{ div } M \subseteq N$ 
167 ⊢  $N \in \mathbb{N} \ \& \ M \in \mathbb{N} \rightarrow N + M \in \mathbb{N} \ \& \ N * M \in \mathbb{N} \ \& \ N - M \in \mathbb{N}$ 
-- Strict monotonicity of addition
169 ⊢  $M \in \mathbb{N} \ \& \ N \in \mathbb{N} \ \& \ N \neq \emptyset \rightarrow M \in M + N$ 
-- Strict monotonicity of addition
170 ⊢  $M \in \mathbb{N} \ \& \ N \in \mathbb{N} \ \& \ K \in N \rightarrow M + K \in M + N$ 
-- Cancellation
171 ⊢  $M \in \mathbb{N} \ \& \ N \in \mathbb{N} \ \& \ K \in \mathbb{N} \ \& \ M + K = N + K \rightarrow M = N$ 
-- Monotonicity of Addition
172 ⊢  $M \subseteq N \rightarrow M + K \subseteq N + K$ 
-- Monotonicity of Multiplication
173 ⊢  $M \subseteq N \rightarrow M * K \subseteq N * K$ 
-- Monotonicity of Addition
174 ⊢  $M \in \mathbb{N} \ \& \ N \in \mathbb{N} \ \& \ K \in \mathbb{N} \rightarrow (M + K \subseteq N + K \leftrightarrow M \subseteq N)$ 
-- Strict monotonicity of subtraction
175 ⊢  $N \in \mathbb{N} \ \& \ K \in N \ \& \ M \supseteq N \rightarrow M - N \in M - K$ 
176 ⊢  $M \in \mathbb{N} \ \& \ N \in \mathbb{N} \ \& \ K \in \mathbb{N} \ \& \ N \supseteq M \ \& \ N - M \supseteq K \rightarrow N \supseteq M + K \ \& \ N - (M + K) = (N - M) - K$ 
177 ⊢  $M \in \mathbb{N} \ \& \ N \in \mathbb{N} \rightarrow M + N - N = M$ 
-- Integer Division with Remainder
178 ⊢  $M \in \mathbb{N} \ \& \ N \in \mathbb{N} \ \& \ N \neq \emptyset \rightarrow M \text{ div } N \in \mathbb{N} \ \& \ M \supseteq (M \text{ div } N) * N \ \& \ M \text{ mod } N \in N$ 
179 ⊢  $\#\{S\} = \{\emptyset\}$ 
180 ⊢  $\#N = \emptyset \rightarrow N = \emptyset$ 
181 ⊢  $\#N * \#M = \emptyset \leftrightarrow N = \emptyset \vee M = \emptyset$ 
182 ⊢  $N \supseteq M \rightarrow N - K \supseteq M - K$ 
183 ⊢  $\text{Finite}(N) \ \& \ N \supseteq M \rightarrow \#N \setminus M = \#\#N \setminus \#M$ 
184 ⊢  $N \in \mathbb{N} \ \& \ M \in \mathbb{N} \rightarrow N + M - M = N$ 
185 ⊢  $N \in \mathbb{N} \ \& \ M \in \mathbb{N} \ \& \ K \in \mathbb{N} \rightarrow (N \supseteq M \leftrightarrow N + K \supseteq M + K)$ 
186 ⊢  $N \supseteq M \rightarrow \#N = \#M + \#(N \setminus M)$ 
187 ⊢  $N \in \mathbb{N} \ \& \ M \in \mathbb{N} \ \& \ K \in \mathbb{N} \ \& \ N \supseteq M \rightarrow N + K - (M + K) = N - M$ 
188 ⊢  $N \in \mathbb{N} \ \& \ M \in \mathbb{N} \rightarrow N = M + (N - M) \vee N = M - (M - N)$ 

```

```

-- % Four utility theories concerning ordinal-valued functions, well-founded relations, well-orderings,
-- % and the ordering of product sets

```

THEORY ordval.fcn(s, f)

```

-- Elementary functions of
s ≠ ∅ & [∀x ∈ s | Ord(f(x))]
⇒ (rng) -- Points at which f attains its minimum
-- rng =Def {x : x ∈ s | f(x) = arb({f(u) : u ∈ s})}
rng = {x : x ∈ s | f(x) = arb({f(y) : y ∈ s})} & rng ≠ ∅ & [∀x ∈ rng, ∀y ∈ s | f(x) ⊆ f(y)]
rng ⊆ s

```

END ordval.fcn

THEORY well_founded_set(s, \triangleleft)
$$[\forall t \subseteq s \mid t \neq \emptyset \rightarrow [\exists m \in t, \forall u \in t \mid \neg u \triangleleft m]]$$

-- \triangleleft is thereby assumed to be an irreflexive well-founded relation on s

$$\implies (\text{orden})$$

well_founded_set · 1 $\vdash [\forall x \in s, \forall y \in s \mid (x \triangleleft y \rightarrow \neg y \triangleleft x) \ \& \ \neg x \triangleleft x]$
 -- $\text{Minrel}(T) \stackrel{\text{Def}}{=} \text{if } T \subseteq s \ \& \ T \neq \emptyset \text{ then } \text{arb}(\{m : m \in T \mid [\forall u \in T \mid \neg u \triangleleft m]\}) \text{ else } s \text{ fi}$
 -- $\text{orden}(X) \stackrel{\text{Def}}{=} \text{Minrel}(s \setminus \{\text{orden}(y) : y \in X\})$

well_founded_set · 2 $\vdash s \subseteq \{\text{orden}(y) : y \in X\} \leftrightarrow \text{orden}(X) = s$

well_founded_set · 3 $\vdash \text{orden}(X) \neq s \leftrightarrow \text{orden}(X) \in s$

-- Well-ordering complies with ordinal enumeration

well_founded_set · 5 $\vdash \text{Ord}(U) \ \& \ \text{Ord}(V) \ \& \ \text{orden}(U) \neq s \ \& \ \text{orden}(V) \neq s \rightarrow (\text{orden}(U) \triangleleft \text{orden}(V) \rightarrow U \in V)$

well_founded_set · 6 $\vdash \{u : u \in s \mid u \triangleleft \text{orden}(V)\} \subseteq \{\text{orden}(x) : x \in V\}$

-- Well-ordering is initially 1-1

well_founded_set · 7 $\vdash \text{Ord}(U) \ \& \ \text{Ord}(V) \ \& \ \text{orden}(U) \neq s \ \& \ \text{orden}(V) \neq s \ \& \ U \neq V \rightarrow \text{orden}(U) \neq \text{orden}(V)$

well_founded_set · 8 $\vdash [\exists o \mid \text{Ord}(o) \ \& \ s = \{\text{orden}(x) : x \in o\} \ \& \ 1-1(\{(x, \text{orden}(x)) : x \in o\})]$

END well_founded_set

THEORY well_ordered_set(s, \triangleleft)
$$[\forall x \in s, \forall y \in s \mid (x \triangleleft y \vee y \triangleleft x \vee x = y) \ \& \ \neg x \triangleleft x] \ \& \ [\forall x \in s, \forall y \in s, \forall z \in s \mid x \triangleleft y \ \& \ y \triangleleft z \rightarrow x \triangleleft z]$$

$$\ \& \ [\forall t \subseteq s \mid t \neq \emptyset \rightarrow [\exists x \in t, \forall y \in t \mid x \triangleleft y \vee x = y]]$$

$$\implies (\text{orden})$$

well_ordered_set · 1 $\vdash [\forall t \subseteq s, \exists x \mid t \neq \emptyset \rightarrow x \in t \ \& \ [\forall y \in t \mid x \triangleleft y \vee x = y]]$

-- $\text{Minrel} \rightarrow \text{well_ordered_set} \cdot 1 \implies [\forall t \subseteq s \mid t \neq \emptyset \rightarrow \text{Minrel}(t) \in t \ \& \ [\forall y \in t \mid \text{Minrel}(t) \triangleleft y \vee \text{Minrel}(t) = y]]$

-- $\text{orden}(X) \stackrel{\text{Def}}{=} \text{if } s \subseteq \{\text{orden}(y) : y \in X\} \text{ then } s \text{ else } \text{Minrel}(s \setminus \{\text{orden}(y) : y \in X\}) \text{ fi}$

well_ordered_set · 2 $\vdash s \subseteq \{\text{orden}(y) : y \in X\} \leftrightarrow \text{orden}(X) = s$

well_ordered_set · 3 $\vdash \text{orden}(X) \neq s \rightarrow \text{orden}(X) \in s$

-- Monotonicity of Minrel

-- well_ordered_set · 4 $\vdash R \subseteq s \ \& \ T \subseteq R \ \& \ T \neq \emptyset \rightarrow \text{Minrel}(R) = \text{Minrel}(T) \vee \text{Minrel}(R) \triangleleft \text{Minrel}(T)$

-- Well-ordering is isomorphic to ordinal enumeration

well_ordered_set · 5 $\vdash \text{Ord}(U) \ \& \ \text{Ord}(V) \ \& \ \text{orden}(U) \neq s \ \& \ \text{orden}(V) \neq s \rightarrow (\text{orden}(U) \triangleleft \text{orden}(V) \leftrightarrow U \in V)$

well_ordered_set · 6 $\vdash \text{Ord}(V) \ \& \ \text{orden}(V) \neq s \rightarrow \{u : u \in s \mid u \triangleleft \text{orden}(V)\} = \{\text{orden}(x) : x \in V\}$

-- Well-ordering is initially 1-1

well_ordered_set · 7 $\vdash \text{Ord}(U) \ \& \ \text{Ord}(V) \ \& \ \text{orden}(U) \neq s \ \& \ \text{orden}(V) \neq s \ \& \ U \neq V \rightarrow \text{orden}(U) \neq \text{orden}(V)$

well_ordered_set · 8 $\vdash [\exists o \mid \text{Ord}(o) \ \& \ s = \{\text{orden}(x) : x \in o\} \ \& \ [\forall x \in o \mid \text{orden}(x) \neq s] \ \& \ 1-1(\{(x, \text{orden}(x)) : x \in o\})]$

well_ordered_set · 9 $\vdash (\text{Ord}(V) \ \& \ \text{orden}(V) \neq s \rightarrow 1-1(\{(x, \text{orden}(x)) : x \in V\}))$

$\ \& \ \text{domain}(\{(x, \text{orden}(x)) : x \in V\}) = V$

$\ \& \ \text{range}(\{(x, \text{orden}(x)) : x \in V\}) = \{u : u \in s \mid u \triangleleft \text{orden}(V)\}$

$\ \& \ \{u : u \in s \mid u \triangleleft \text{orden}(V)\} = \{\text{orden}(x) : x \in V\}$

END well_ordered_set

THEORY product_order(o1, o2)
$$\text{Ord}(o1) \ \& \ \text{Ord}(o2)$$

$$\implies (\text{Ord1p2})$$

-- $\text{Ord1p2}(X, Y) \stackrel{\text{Def}}{\leftrightarrow} \text{car}(X) \cup \text{cdr}(X) \in \text{car}(Y) \cup \text{cdr}(Y)$

-- $\vee (\text{car}(X) \cup \text{cdr}(X) = \text{car}(Y) \cup \text{cdr}(Y) \ \& \ \text{car}(X) \in \text{car}(Y))$

-- $\vee (\text{car}(X) \cup \text{cdr}(X) = \text{car}(Y) \cup \text{cdr}(Y) \ \& \ \text{car}(X) = \text{car}(Y) \ \& \ \text{cdr}(X) \in \text{cdr}(Y))$

product_order · 1 $\vdash [\forall x \in o1 \times o2 \mid \text{Ord}(\text{car}(x))]$

product_order · 2 $\vdash [\forall x \in o1 \times o2 \mid \text{Ord}(\text{cdr}(x))]$

product_order · 3 $\vdash [\forall x \in o1 \times o2 \mid \text{Ord}(\text{car}(x) \cup \text{cdr}(x))]$

product_order · 4 $\vdash [\forall x \in o1 \times o2, \forall y \in o1 \times o2 \mid \text{Ord1p2}(x, y) \vee \text{Ord1p2}(y, x) \vee x = y \ \& \ \neg \text{Ord1p2}(x, x)]$

product_order · 5 $\vdash [\forall x \in o1 \times o2, \forall y \in o1 \times o2, \forall z \in o1 \times o2 \mid \text{Ord1p2}(x, y) \ \& \ \text{Ord1p2}(y, z) \rightarrow \text{Ord1p2}(x, z)]$

product_order · 6 $\vdash T \subseteq o1 \times o2 \ \& \ T \neq \emptyset \rightarrow [\exists x \in T, \forall y \in T \mid \text{Ord1p2}(x, y) \vee x = y]$

END product_order

```

-- % The cardinal square theorem and lemmas needed to prove it
-- One more Lemma
189 ⊢ ¬Finite(S) → #S=#S∪{C}
-- Division-by-2 Lemma
190 ⊢ ¬Finite(S) → [∃T | #T×{0,1}=#S]
-- Cardinal Doubling Theorem
191 ⊢ Card(S) & ¬Finite(S) → #S×{0,1}=#S
192 ⊢ ¬Finite(S) → S+T=#S∪#T & #(S∪T)=#S∪#T
-- Cardinal Square-root Lemma
193 ⊢ ¬Finite(S) → [∃T | #(T×T)=#S]
-- Cardinal Square Theorem
194 ⊢ ¬Finite(S) → #(S×S)=#S
195 ⊢ T ∈ S & Card(S) & ¬Finite(S) → S*T=S

-- % Signed Integers and their properties
26 ⇒ ℤ =Def {⟨x,y⟩ : x ∈ ℕ, y ∈ ℕ | x=∅ ∨ y=∅}
-- Signed Integer Reduction to Normal Form
27 ⇒ Red(X) =Def ⟨car(X)−(car(X)∩cdr(X)), cdr(X)−(car(X)∩cdr(X))⟩
-- Signed Sum
28 ⇒ X +ℤ Y =Def Red(⟨car(X)+car(Y), cdr(X)+cdr(Y)⟩)
-- Absolute value
28a ⇒ |X|ℤ =Def car(X)∪cdr(X)
-- Negative
28b ⇒ Revℤ(X) =Def ⟨cdr(X), car(X)⟩
-- Signed Product
29 ⇒ X *ℤ Y =Def Red(⟨car(X)*car(Y)+cdr(X)*cdr(Y), car(X)*cdr(Y)+car(Y)*cdr(X)⟩)
-- Signed Difference
32 ⇒ X −ℤ Y =Def Red(⟨cdr(Y)+car(X), car(Y)+cdr(X)⟩)
-- Sign of a signed integer
33 ⇒ is_nonnegℤ(X) ↔Def car(X)⊇cdr(X)
196 ⊢ M ∈ ℕ & N ∈ ℕ → Red(⟨M,N⟩) ∈ ℤ & M∩N ∈ ℕ
197 ⊢ N ∈ ℤ → N=⟨car(N), cdr(N)⟩ & car(N)=∅ ∨ cdr(N)=∅ & car(N) ∈ ℕ & cdr(N) ∈ ℕ & Red(N)=N
& car(N)∩cdr(N) ∈ ℕ

199 ⊢ N ∈ ℤ & M ∈ ℤ → N +ℤ M ∈ ℤ & N *ℤ M ∈ ℤ
200 ⊢ N ∈ ℕ → Red(⟨N,N⟩)=⟨∅,∅⟩
201 ⊢ J ∈ ℕ & K ∈ ℕ & M ∈ ℕ → Red(⟨J+M, K+M⟩)=Red(⟨J,K⟩)
202 ⊢ J ∈ ℕ & K ∈ ℕ & N ∈ ℕ & M ∈ ℕ → ⟨J,K⟩ +ℤ ⟨N,M⟩=⟨J,K⟩ +ℤ Red(⟨N,M⟩)
203 ⊢ K ∈ ℤ & N ∈ ℕ & M ∈ ℕ → K +ℤ ⟨N,M⟩=K +ℤ Red(⟨N,M⟩)
204 ⊢ K ∈ ℤ & N ∈ ℕ & M ∈ ℕ → K *ℤ ⟨N,M⟩=K *ℤ Red(⟨N,M⟩)

```

- Commutativity Lemma
- 205 $\vdash K \in \mathbb{Z} \ \& \ N \in \mathbb{N} \ \& \ M \in \mathbb{N} \rightarrow K +_{\mathbb{Z}} \langle N, M \rangle = \langle N, M \rangle +_{\mathbb{Z}} K$
- Commutativity Lemma
- 206 $\vdash J \in \mathbb{N} \ \& \ K \in \mathbb{N} \ \& \ N \in \mathbb{N} \ \& \ M \in \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \langle J, K \rangle +_{\mathbb{Z}} \langle N, M \rangle = \langle N, M \rangle +_{\mathbb{Z}} \langle J, K \rangle$
- Commutative Law for Addition
- 207 $\vdash N \in \mathbb{Z} \ \& \ M \in \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow N +_{\mathbb{Z}} M = M +_{\mathbb{Z}} N$
- 208 $\vdash J \in \mathbb{N} \ \& \ K \in \mathbb{N} \ \& \ N \in \mathbb{N} \ \& \ M \in \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \langle J, K \rangle +_{\mathbb{Z}} \langle N, M \rangle = \text{Red}(\langle J, K \rangle) +_{\mathbb{Z}} \text{Red}(\langle N, M \rangle)$
- Commutative Law for Multiplication
- 209 $\vdash N \in \mathbb{Z} \ \& \ M \in \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow N *_{\mathbb{Z}} M = M *_{\mathbb{Z}} N$
- Associative Law
- 210 $\vdash K \in \mathbb{Z} \ \& \ N \in \mathbb{Z} \ \& \ M \in \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow N +_{\mathbb{Z}} (M +_{\mathbb{Z}} K) = N +_{\mathbb{Z}} M +_{\mathbb{Z}} K$
- Distributive Law
- 211 $\vdash K \in \mathbb{Z} \ \& \ N \in \mathbb{Z} \ \& \ M \in \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow N *_{\mathbb{Z}} (M +_{\mathbb{Z}} K) = N *_{\mathbb{Z}} M +_{\mathbb{Z}} N *_{\mathbb{Z}} K$
- 212 $\vdash N \in \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{Red}(\langle N, \emptyset \rangle) = \langle N, \emptyset \rangle$
- Embedding of Integers in Signed Integers
- 213 $\vdash N \in \mathbb{N} \ \& \ M \in \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \langle N+M, \emptyset \rangle = \langle N, \emptyset \rangle +_{\mathbb{Z}} \langle M, \emptyset \rangle \ \& \ \langle N*M, \emptyset \rangle = \langle N, \emptyset \rangle *_{\mathbb{Z}} \langle M, \emptyset \rangle \ \& \ N \supseteq M$
 $\rightarrow \langle N, \emptyset \rangle -_{\mathbb{Z}} \langle M, \emptyset \rangle = \langle N-M, \emptyset \rangle$
- 214 $\vdash N \in \mathbb{N} \ \& \ M \in \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{Rev}_{\mathbb{Z}}(\text{Red}(\langle M, N \rangle)) = \text{Red}(\langle N, M \rangle)$
- 215 $\vdash N \in \mathbb{Z} \ \& \ M \in \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow N *_{\mathbb{Z}} \text{Rev}_{\mathbb{Z}}(M) = \text{Rev}_{\mathbb{Z}}(N *_{\mathbb{Z}} M)$
- Inversion Lemma
- 216 $\vdash N \in \mathbb{Z} \ \& \ M \in \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \text{Rev}_{\mathbb{Z}}(N *_{\mathbb{Z}} M) = \text{Rev}_{\mathbb{Z}}(N) *_{\mathbb{Z}} M \ \& \ \text{Rev}_{\mathbb{Z}}(N *_{\mathbb{Z}} M) = N *_{\mathbb{Z}} \text{Rev}_{\mathbb{Z}}(M)$
- Double inversion
- 217 $\vdash K \in \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \text{Rev}_{\mathbb{Z}}(\text{Rev}_{\mathbb{Z}}(K)) = K$
- 218 $\vdash N \in \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \text{Rev}_{\mathbb{Z}}(N) \in \mathbb{Z} \ \& \ \text{Rev}_{\mathbb{Z}}(N) +_{\mathbb{Z}} N = \langle \emptyset, \emptyset \rangle \ \& \ \text{Rev}_{\mathbb{Z}}(\text{Rev}_{\mathbb{Z}}(N)) = N$
- Associativity Lemma
- 219 $\vdash N \in \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \text{Rev}_{\mathbb{Z}}(N) \in \mathbb{Z} \ \& \ \text{Rev}_{\mathbb{Z}}(N) +_{\mathbb{Z}} N = \langle \emptyset, \emptyset \rangle \ \& \ \text{Rev}_{\mathbb{Z}}(\text{Rev}_{\mathbb{Z}}(N)) = N$
- Associativity Lemma
- 220 $\vdash K \in \mathbb{Z} \ \& \ N \in \mathbb{N} \ \& \ M \in \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \langle N, \emptyset \rangle *_{\mathbb{Z}} (\langle M, \emptyset \rangle *_{\mathbb{Z}} K) = \langle N, \emptyset \rangle *_{\mathbb{Z}} \langle M, \emptyset \rangle *_{\mathbb{Z}} K$
- 224 $\vdash N \in \mathbb{Z} \ \& \ M \in \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow N = M +_{\mathbb{Z}} (N -_{\mathbb{Z}} M)$
- 225 $\vdash N \in \mathbb{Z} \ \& \ M \in \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \text{Rev}_{\mathbb{Z}}(N +_{\mathbb{Z}} M) = \text{Rev}_{\mathbb{Z}}(N) +_{\mathbb{Z}} \text{Rev}_{\mathbb{Z}}(M)$
- 226 $\vdash \langle \emptyset, 1 \rangle *_{\mathbb{Z}} \langle \emptyset, 1 \rangle = \langle 1, \emptyset \rangle$
- 227 $\vdash K \in \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow K *_{\mathbb{Z}} \langle 1, \emptyset \rangle = K$
- 228 $\vdash K \in \mathbb{Z} \ \& \ M \in \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow K -_{\mathbb{Z}} M = K +_{\mathbb{Z}} M *_{\mathbb{Z}} \langle \emptyset, 1 \rangle$
- 229 $\vdash K \in \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow K -_{\mathbb{Z}} K = \langle \emptyset, \emptyset \rangle$
- 230 $\vdash K \in \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow K +_{\mathbb{Z}} \langle \emptyset, \emptyset \rangle = K$
- 231 $\vdash K \in \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \langle \emptyset, \emptyset \rangle +_{\mathbb{Z}} K = K$
- \mathbb{Z} is an Integral Domain
- 232 $\vdash [\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}, \forall m \in \mathbb{Z} \mid m *_{\mathbb{Z}} n = \langle \emptyset, \emptyset \rangle \rightarrow m = \langle \emptyset, \emptyset \rangle \vee n = \langle \emptyset, \emptyset \rangle]$
- Distributivity of Subtraction
- 233 $\vdash [\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}, \forall m \in \mathbb{Z}, \forall k \in \mathbb{Z} \mid m *_{\mathbb{Z}} n -_{\mathbb{Z}} k *_{\mathbb{Z}} n = (m -_{\mathbb{Z}} k) *_{\mathbb{Z}} n]$
- Si Cancellation
- 234 $\vdash [\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}, \forall m \in \mathbb{Z}, \forall k \in \mathbb{Z} \mid m *_{\mathbb{Z}} n = k *_{\mathbb{Z}} n \ \& \ n \neq \langle \emptyset, \emptyset \rangle \rightarrow m = k]$
- Multiplication by -1
- 235 $\vdash [\forall n \in \mathbb{Z} \mid \text{Rev}_{\mathbb{Z}}(n) = \langle \emptyset, 1 \rangle *_{\mathbb{Z}} n]$

-- % Another useful transfinite induction principle, cast as a theory

THEORY ordinal_induction(o, P)

Ord(o) & P(o)

\Rightarrow (t)

-- t =_{def} arb($\{x \subseteq s \mid \text{Ord}(x) \ \& \ P(x)\}$)

Ord(t) & P(t) & t \subseteq o & $[\forall x \in t \mid \neg P(x)]$

END ordinal_induction

```

-- % Properties of the transitive membership closure of s
35a  ⇒  Ult_membs(X)  =Def  X ∪ {y : u ∈ {Ult_membs(x) : x ∈ X}, y ∈ u}
236  ⊢  S ⊆ Ult_membs(S)
237  ⊢  Ult_membs(S) = S ∪ {y : x ∈ S, y ∈ Ult_membs(x)}
238  ⊢  X ∈ S & Y ∈ X → Y ∈ Ult_membs(S)
239  ⊢  Ord(S) → Ult_membs(S) = S
240  ⊢  Ult_membs({S}) = {S} ∪ Ult_membs(S)
241  ⊢  Ord(S) → Ult_membs({S}) = S ∪ {S}
242  ⊢  Y ∈ Ult_membs(S) → Ult_membs(Y) ⊆ Ult_membs(S)
243  ⊢  Y ∈ Ult_membs(S) → Y ⊆ Ult_membs(S)

-- % Theories giving useful principles of transfinite and integer induction
THEORY transfinite_member_induction(n, P)
  P(n)
⇒ (m)
-- m =Def arb({k ∈ Ult_membs({n}) | P(k)})
  P(m) & m ∈ Ult_membs({n}) & [∀k ∈ m | ¬P(k)]
END transfinite_member_induction
THEORY mathematical_induction(P)
  [∃n ∈ ℕ | P(n)]
⇒ (m)
  ⊢  m ∈ ℕ & P(m) & [∀n ∈ m | ¬P(n)]
END mathematical_induction
THEORY double_transfinite_induction(o, R)
  [∃n ∈ o, ∃k ∈ o | R(n, k)]
⇒ (m, j)
  ⊢  R(m, j) & [∀k ∈ m, ∀h ∈ o | ¬R(k, h)] & [∀i ∈ j | ¬R(m, i)]
END double_transfinite_induction
THEORY double_induction(R)
  [∃n ∈ ℕ, ∃k ∈ ℕ | R(n, k)]
⇒ (m, j)
  ⊢  R(m, j) & [∀k ∈ m, ∀j ∈ ℕ | ¬R(k, j)] & [∀i ∈ j | ¬R(m, i)]
END double_induction

-- % Several theories satisfying free use of finitely recursive definitions of functions on the integers
THEORY finite_recursive_definition(f, g, P)
⇒ (h)
  ⊢  [∀n ∈ ℕ, ∃h, ∀s, ∀x | #x ⊆ n → h(x, s) = f({g2(h(y, s), s) : y ⊆ x | y ≠ x & P(x, y, s)}, x, s)]
  -- ⇒ [∀s, ∀x | #x ⊆ n → h(x, s) = f({g2(h(y, s), s) : y ⊆ x | y ≠ x & P(x, y, s)}, x, s)]
  ⊢  [∃h, ∀n ∈ ℕ, ∀s, ∀x | #x ⊆ n → h(x, s) = f({g4(h(y, s), x, y, s) : y ⊆ x | y ≠ x & P(x, y, s)}, x, s)]
  -- ⇒ [∀n ∈ ℕ, ∀s, ∀x | #x ⊆ n → h(x, s) = f({g4(h(y, s), x, y, s) : y ⊆ x | y ≠ x & P(x, y, s)}, x, s)]
  ⊢  Finite(X) → h(X, S) = f({g4(h(y, S), X, y, S) : y ⊆ X | y ≠ X & P(X, y, S)}, X, S)
END finite_recursive_definition
THEORY finite_recursive_definition2(f0, g0)
⇒ (h)
  Finite(X) → h(X, S) = if X = ∅ then f0(S) else g0(h(X \ {arb(X)}, S), X, S) fi
END finite_recursive_definition2
THEORY finite_recursive_definition3(f, g)
⇒ (h)
  Finite(X) → h(X) = if x = ∅ then f else g2(h(X \ {arb(X)}), X) fi
END finite_recursive_definition3

```

```

-- % A theory justifying the use of summation operators and giving the basic properties of such operators
THEORY sigma_theory(s, ⊕, e)
  e ∈ s
  [∀x ∈ s | x⊕e=x]
  [∀x ∈ s, ∀y ∈ s | x⊕y=y⊕x]
  [∀x ∈ s, ∀y ∈ s, ∀z ∈ s | (x⊕y)⊕z=x⊕(y⊕z)]
⇒ (∑)
-- APPLY finite_recursive_definition3(f ↦ e, g2(y, x) ↦ y⊕cdr(arb(x))) ⇒ [∑]
-- ∑(X)=if X=∅ then e else ∑(X\{arb(X)})⊕cdr(arb(X)) fi
--
┆ ∑(∅)=e
┆ [∀x | cdr(x) ∈ s → ∑({x})=cdr(x)]
┆ Finite(F) & range(F)⊆s → ∑(F) ∈ s
┆ Finite(F) & range(F)⊆s & C ∈ F → ∑(F)=∑(F\C)⊕cdr(C)
┆ Finite(F) & is_map(F) & range(F)⊆s → [∀t | ∑(F)=∑(F|domain(F)∩t)⊕∑(F|domain(F)\t)]
  -- Rearrangement-of-sums Theorem
┆ Finite(F) & is_map(F) & range(F)⊆s & Svm(G) & domain(F)=domain(G)
  → ∑(F)=∑ ( { ⟨y, ∑ (F|range((G)-1{y})⟩ : y ∈ range(G) } )
  -- Sum Permutation Theorem
┆ Finite(F) & is_map(F) & range(F)⊆s & 1-1(G) & domain(F)=domain(G)
  → ∑(F)=∑ ( { ⟨y, ∑ (F|range((G)-1{y})⟩ : y ∈ range(G) } )
END sigma_theory

```

```

-- % A theory justifying the standard mathematical use of 'equivalence classes'
THEORY equivalence_classes(P, s)
    -- Theory of equivalence classes
    [∀x ∈ s, ∀y ∈ s | (P(x, y) ↔ P(y, x)) & P(x, x)]
    [∀x ∈ s, ∀y ∈ s, ∀z ∈ s | P(x, y) & P(y, z) → P(x, z)]
    ⇒ (Eqc, f)
    [∀x ∈ s | f(x) ∈ Eqc] & [∀y ∈ Eqc | arb(y) ∈ s & f(arb(y))=y]
    [∀x ∈ s, ∀y ∈ s | P(x, y) ↔ f(x)=f(y)]
    [∀x ∈ s | P(x, arb(f(x)))]
END equivalence_classes
35     ⇒           Fr   =Def   {⟨x, y⟩ : x ∈ ℤ, y ∈ ℤ | y ≠ ⟨∅, ∅⟩}
36     ⇒           X ≈Fr Y   ↔Def   car(X) *_ℤ cdr(Y) = cdr(X) *_ℤ car(Y)
245    ⊢           [∀x ∈ Fr, ∀y ∈ Fr | (x ≈Fr y ↔ y ≈Fr x) & x ≈Fr x]
246    ⊢           [∀x ∈ Fr, ∀y ∈ Fr, ∀z ∈ Fr | x ≈Fr y & y ≈Fr z → x ≈Fr z]
APPLY equivalence_classes(P(x, y) ↦ x ≈Fr y, s ↦ Fr) ⇒ [Q, Fr_to_Q]
    [∀x ∈ Fr | Fr_to_Q(x) ∈ Q] & [∀x ∈ Q | arb(x) ∈ Fr & Fr_to_Q(arb(x))=x]
    [∀x ∈ Fr, ∀y ∈ Fr | x ≈Fr y ↔ Fr_to_Q(x)=Fr_to_Q(y)]
    [∀x ∈ Fr | x ≈Fr arb(Fr_to_Q(x))]

-- % The rational numbers and their properties
247    ⊢           [∀y ∈ Q | arb(y) ∈ Fr & Fr_to_Q(arb(y))=y] & [∀x ∈ Fr | Fr_to_Q(x) ∈ Q]
    & [∀x ∈ Fr, ∀y ∈ Fr | x ≈Fr y ↔ Fr_to_Q(x)=Fr_to_Q(y)] & [∀x ∈ Fr | x ≈Fr arb(Fr_to_Q(x))]
37     ⇒           0Q   =Def   Fr_to_Q(⟨⟨∅, ∅⟩, ⟨1, ∅⟩⟩)
37a    ⇒           1Q   =Def   Fr_to_Q(⟨⟨1, ∅⟩, ⟨1, ∅⟩⟩)
    -- Rational Sum
38     ⇒           X +Q Y   =Def   Fr_to_Q(⟨(car(arb(X)) *_ℤ cdr(arb(Y)) +ℤ car(arb(Y)) *_ℤ cdr(arb(X))), cdr(arb(X)) *_ℤ cdr(arb(Y))⟩⟩)
    -- Rational product
39     ⇒           X *_Q Y   =Def   Fr_to_Q(⟨(car(arb(X)) *_ℤ car(arb(Y))), cdr(arb(X)) *_ℤ cdr(arb(Y))⟩⟩)
    -- Reciprocal
40     ⇒           RecipQ(X) =Def   Fr_to_Q(⟨(cdr(arb(X))), car(arb(X))⟩⟩)
    -- Rational quotient
41     ⇒           X /Q Y   =Def   X *_Q RecipQ(Y)
    -- Rational negative
42     ⇒           RevQ(X) =Def   Fr_to_Q(⟨(Revℤ(car(arb(X))), cdr(arb(X)))⟩⟩)
    -- Nonnegative Rational
43     ⇒           is_nonnegQ(X) ↔Def   is_nonnegℤ(car(arb(X)) *_ℤ cdr(arb(X)))
    -- Rational Subtraction
44     ⇒           X -Q Y   =Def   X +Q RevQ(Y)
    -- Rational Comparison
-- 45     ⇒           X >Q Y   ↔Def   is_nonnegQ(X -Q Y) & X ≠ Y

```



```

-- Commutativity of Addition
264 ⊢ N ∈ ℚ & M ∈ ℚ → N +ℚ M = M +ℚ N
265 ⊢ X ∈ ℚ & Y ∈ ℤ & N ∈ ℤ & N ≠ ⟨∅, ∅⟩
    → Fr.to_ℚ(⟨Y, N⟩) +ℚ X = Fr.to_ℚ(⟨car(arb(X)) *ℤ N +ℤ cdr(arb(X)) *ℤ Y, cdr(arb(X)) *ℤ N⟩)
266 ⊢ X ∈ ℚ & Y ∈ ℤ & N ∈ ℤ & N ≠ ⟨∅, ∅⟩
    → Fr.to_ℚ(⟨Y, N⟩) +ℚ X = Fr.to_ℚ(⟨car(arb(X)) *ℤ N +ℤ cdr(arb(X)) *ℤ Y, cdr(arb(X)) *ℤ N⟩)
-- Commutativity of Multiplication
267 ⊢ N ∈ ℚ & M ∈ ℚ → N *ℚ M = M *ℚ N
268 ⊢ X ∈ ℚ & Y ∈ ℤ & N ∈ ℤ & N ≠ ⟨∅, ∅⟩ → Fr.to_ℚ(⟨Y, N⟩) *ℚ X
    = Fr.to_ℚ(⟨car(arb(X)) *ℤ Y, cdr(arb(X)) *ℤ N⟩)
269 ⊢ K ∈ ℚ & N ∈ ℚ & M ∈ ℚ → N +ℚ (M +ℚ K) = N +ℚ M +ℚ K
270 ⊢ M ∈ ℚ → M = M +ℚ 0ℚ
271 ⊢ M ∈ ℚ → M +ℚ Revℚ(M) = 0ℚ
272 ⊢ N ∈ ℚ & M ∈ ℚ → N = M +ℚ (N -ℚ M)
273 ⊢ K ∈ ℚ & N ∈ ℚ & M ∈ ℚ → N *ℚ (M *ℚ K) = N *ℚ M *ℚ K
274 ⊢ K ∈ ℤ & N ∈ ℤ & M ∈ ℤ & K ≠ ⟨∅, ∅⟩ & M ≠ ⟨∅, ∅⟩ → Fr.to_ℚ(⟨N, M⟩) = Fr.to_ℚ(⟨K *ℤ N, K *ℤ M⟩)
275 ⊢ K ∈ ℚ & N ∈ ℚ & M ∈ ℚ → N *ℚ (M +ℚ K) = N *ℚ M +ℚ N *ℚ K
276 ⊢ X ∈ ℤ & Y ∈ ℤ & Y ≠ ⟨∅, ∅⟩ → (is_nonnegℚ(Fr.to_ℚ(⟨X, Y⟩))) ↔ is_nonnegℤ(X *ℤ Y)
277 ⊢ M ∈ ℚ → M = M *ℚ 1ℚ
278 ⊢ M ∈ ℚ & M ≠ 0ℚ → Recipℚ(M) ∈ ℚ & M *ℚ Recipℚ(M) = 1ℚ
279 ⊢ N ∈ ℚ & M ∈ ℚ & M ≠ 0ℚ → N = M *ℚ N /ℚ M
280 ⊢ is_nonnegℚ(0ℚ) & is_nonnegℚ(1ℚ)
281 ⊢ X ∈ ℚ → is_nonnegℚ(X) ∨ is_nonnegℚ(Revℚ(X)) & (is_nonnegℚ(X) & is_nonnegℚ(Revℚ(X)) → X = 0ℚ)
APPLY Ordered_add(g ↦ ℚ, e ↦ 0ℚ, ⊕ ↦ +ℚ, ⊖ ↦ -ℚ, rvz ↦ Revℚ, nneg ↦ is_nonnegℚ)
    ⇒ [≥ℚ, ≤ℚ, >ℚ, <ℚ]

281a ⊢ (X ≥ℚ Y ↔ nneg(X ⊕ Revℚ(Y))) & (X ≤ℤ Y ↔ Y ≥ℚ X) & (X >ℚ Y ↔ X ≥ℚ Y & X ≠ Y)
    & (X <ℚ Y ↔ Y >ℚ X)

282 ⊢ X ∈ ℚ → X = X *ℚ 1ℚ
283 ⊢ X ∈ ℚ → (X = 0ℚ ↔ car(arb(X)) = ⟨∅, ∅⟩)
284 ⊢ X ∈ ℚ & Y ∈ ℚ & is_nonnegℚ(X) & is_nonnegℚ(Y) → is_nonnegℚ(X +ℚ Y) & is_nonnegℚ(X *ℚ Y)
291 ⊢ X ∈ ℚ & Y ∈ ℚ & X1 ∈ ℚ & X >ℚ Y & X1 >ℚ 0ℚ → X *ℚ X1 >ℚ Y *ℚ X1
292 ⊢ 1ℚ >ℚ 0ℚ
293 ⊢ X ∈ ℚ & X >ℚ 0ℚ → Recipℚ(X) >ℚ 0ℚ
294 ⊢ X ∈ ℚ & Y ∈ ℚ & X >ℚ Y → X >ℚ (X +ℚ Y) /ℚ (1ℚ ∪ 1ℚ) & (X +ℚ Y) /ℚ (1ℚ ∪ 1ℚ) >ℚ Y

-- % The Real numbers
46 ⇒ ℝ =Def {s : s ⊆ ℚ | (s ≠ ∅ & s ≠ ℚ & [∀x ∈ s, ∃y ∈ s | y >ℚ x] & [∀x ∈ s, ∀y ∈ ℚ | x >ℚ y → y ∈ s])}
    -- Real 0 and 1
47 ⇒ 0ℝ =Def {x ∈ ℚ | 0ℚ >ℚ x}
    -- Real 0 and 1
47a ⇒ 1ℝ =Def {x ∈ ℚ | 1ℚ >ℚ x}
    -- Real Sum
48 ⇒ X +ℝ Y =Def {u +ℚ v : u ∈ X, v ∈ Y}
    -- Real Negative
49 ⇒ Revℝ(X) =Def {Revℚ(u) +ℚ v : u ∈ ℚ \ X, v ∈ 0ℝ}
    -- Real Subtraction
50 ⇒ X -ℝ Y =Def X +ℝ Revℝ(Y)
    -- Absolute value, i.e. the larger of X and Revℝ(X)
51 ⇒ |X|ℝ =Def X ∪ Revℝ(X)
    -- Real Multiplication of Absolute Values
52 ⇒ X |*|ℝ Y =Def {u *ℚ v : u ∈ |X|ℝ & v ∈ |Y|ℝ | ¬(0ℚ >ℚ u ∨ 0ℚ >ℚ v)} ∪ 0ℝ
    -- Real Multiplication
53 ⇒ X *ℝ Y =Def if X ⊇ 0ℝ} & Y ⊇ 0ℝ} then X |*|ℝ Y else Revℝ(X |*|ℝ Y) fi

```

```

54  =>  AbsRecipℝ(X)  =Def  -- Real Absolute Reciprocal
      ∪{y : y ∈ ℝ | |X|ℝ *ℝ y ⊆ {r ∈ ℚ | Fr.to_ℚ(⟨1, 1⟩) >ℚ r}}
      -- Real Reciprocal
55  =>  Recipℝ(X)    =Def  if X ⊇ 0ℝ then AbsRecipℝ(X) else Revℝ(AbsRecipℝ(X)) fi
      -- Real Quotient
56  =>  X /ℝ Y        =Def  X *ℝ Recipℝ(Y)
      -- Non-negative Real
56a =>  is_nonnegℝ(X)  <=>Def  0ℝ ⊆ X
      -- Real Comparison
56b =>  X >ℝ Y        <=>Def  is_nonnegℝ(X -ℝ Y) & ¬X=Y
      -- Real Comparison
56c =>  X ≥ℝ Y        =Def  is_nonnegℝ(X -ℝ Y)
      -- Real square root
57  =>  √X             =Def  ∪{y : y ∈ ℝ | y *ℝ y ⊆ X}

-- % Elementary laws of real arithmetic
295 ⊢  X ∈ ℚ → {y : y ∈ ℚ | X >ℚ y} ∈ ℝ
296 ⊢  0ℝ ∈ ℝ & 1ℝ ∈ ℝ & is_nonnegℝ(0ℝ) & is_nonnegℝ(1ℝ) & 1ℝ >ℝ 0ℝ
297 ⊢  N ∈ ℝ → N ⊆ ℚ
298 ⊢  N ∈ ℝ → [∃m ∈ ℚ, ∀x ∈ N | m >ℚ x]
299 ⊢  N ∈ ℝ & M ∈ ℝ → N +ℝ M ∈ ℝ
300 ⊢  N ∈ ℝ & M ∈ ℝ → N +ℝ M = M +ℝ N
301 ⊢  N ∈ ℝ → N = N +ℝ 0ℝ
302 ⊢  N ∈ ℝ → Revℝ(N) ∈ ℝ
      ⊢  N ∈ ℤ & M ∈ ℤ & M ≠ ⟨∅, ∅⟩ & is_nonnegℤ(M)
           → [∃k ∈ ℤ | is_nonnegℤ(N -ℤ k *ℤ M) & is_nonnegℤ((k +ℤ ⟨1, ∅⟩) *ℤ M) -ℤ N]
      ⊢  N ∈ ℝ & M ∈ ℝ → N ⊆ M ∨ M ⊆ N
      ⊢  N ∈ ℝ & M ∈ ℝ → N ∪ M ∈ ℝ
      ⊢  N ∈ ℝ → |N|ℝ ∈ ℝ & N ⊆ |N|ℝ
      ⊢  N ∈ ℝ & M ∈ ℝ → N = M +ℝ (N -ℝ M)
      ⊢  N ∈ ℝ & M ∈ ℝ → N |*ℝ M = M |*ℝ N
      ⊢  N ∈ ℝ & M ∈ ℝ → N *ℝ M = M *ℝ N
      ⊢  N ∈ ℝ → |N|ℝ = if is_nonnegℝ(N) then N else Revℝ(N) fi
      ⊢  N ∈ ℝ → |N|ℝ ∈ ℝ & |N|ℝ >ℝ N ∨ |N|ℝ = N & |N|ℝ >ℝ 0ℝ ∨ |N|ℝ = 0ℝ & is_nonnegℝ(|N|ℝ)
      ⊢  N ∈ ℝ → |N|ℝ = |Revℝ(N)|ℝ
      ⊢  N ∈ ℝ & M ∈ ℝ & is_nonnegℝ(Revℝ(M)) → N >ℝ N +ℝ M ∨ N = N +ℝ M
      ⊢  N ∈ ℝ & M ∈ ℝ & is_nonnegℝ(N) & ¬is_nonnegℝ(M) → N >ℝ |N +ℝ M|ℝ ∨ N = |N +ℝ M|ℝ
           ∨ Revℝ(M) >ℝ |N +ℝ M|ℝ ∨ Revℝ(M) = |N +ℝ M|ℝ
      ⊢  N ∈ ℝ & M ∈ ℝ → N +ℝ |M|ℝ >ℝ n ∨ n +ℝ |M|ℝ = n
      ⊢  N ∈ ℝ & M ∈ ℝ → |N|ℝ +ℝ |M|ℝ >ℝ |N +ℝ M|ℝ ∨ |N|ℝ +ℝ |M|ℝ = |N +ℝ M|ℝ
      ⊢  N ∈ ℝ & M ∈ ℝ → |N|ℝ +ℝ |M|ℝ >ℝ |N -ℝ M|ℝ ∨ |N|ℝ +ℝ |M|ℝ = |N -ℝ M|ℝ
      ⊢  N ∈ ℝ & M ∈ ℝ → |N|ℝ *ℝ |M|ℝ = |N *ℝ M|ℝ
      ⊢  N ∈ ℝ & M ∈ ℝ & M ≠ 0ℝ → |N|ℝ /ℝ |M|ℝ = |N /ℝ M|ℝ
      ⊢  N ∈ ℝ & M ∈ ℝ → N |*ℝ M ∈ ℝ
      ⊢  N ∈ ℝ → Revℝ(Revℝ(N)) = N
      ⊢  K ∈ ℝ & n ∈ ℝ & m ∈ ℝ → n *ℝ (m *ℝ K) = n *ℝ m *ℝ K
      ⊢  X ∈ ℝ & Y ∈ ℝ & X1 ∈ ℝ & X >ℝ Y & X1 >ℝ 0ℝ → X *ℝ X1 >ℝ Y *ℝ X1
      ⊢  X ∈ ℝ & X >ℝ 0ℝ → Recipℚ(X) >ℝ 0ℝ
      ⊢  X ∈ ℝ & Y ∈ ℝ & X >ℝ Y → X >ℝ (X +ℝ Y) /ℝ (1ℝ ∪ 1ℝ) & (X +ℝ Y) /ℝ (1ℝ ∪ 1ℝ) >ℝ Y

-- % The Least Upper Bound principle for real numbers
      ⊢  S ≠ ∅ & S ⊆ ℝ → ∪S ∈ ℝ ∨ ∪S = ℚ
      ⊢  X ∈ ℝ & is_nonnegℝ(X) → √X ∈ ℝ & is_nonnegℝ(√X) & √X *ℝ √X = X
      ⊢  X ∈ ℝ & is_nonnegℝ(X) & Y ∈ ℝ & is_nonnegℝ(Y) → √X *ℝ √Y = √X *ℝ √Y

```

```

-- % Complex Numbers
58  =>      C  =_Def  R x R
      -- Complex Sum
59  =>      X +_C Y  =_Def  <car(X) +_R car(Y), cdr(X) +_R cdr(Y)>
      -- Complex Product
60  =>      X *_C Y  =_Def  <car(X) *_R car(Y) -_R cdr(X) *_R cdr(Y), car(X) *_R cdr(Y) +_R cdr(X) *_R car(Y)>
      -- Complex Norm
61  =>      |X|_C  =_Def  sqrt(car(X) *_R car(X) +_R cdr(X) *_R cdr(X))
      -- Complex reciprocal
62  =>      Recip_C(X)  =_Def  <car(X) /_R (|X|_C *_R |X|_C), Rev_R(cdr(X) /_R (|X|_C *_R |X|_C))>
      -- Complex Quotient
63  =>      X /_C Y  =_Def  X *_C Recip_C(Y)
63a =>      Rev_C(X)  =_Def  <Rev_R(car(X)), Rev_R(cdr(X))>
63b =>      X -_C Y  =_Def  X +_C Rev_C(Y)
63x =>      0_C  =_Def  <0_R, 0_R>
63y =>      1_C  =_Def  <1_R, 0_R>
+ (X in R & Y in R -> <X, Y> in C) & (M in C -> M = <car(M), cdr(M)> & car(M) in R & cdr(M) in R)
+ N in C & M in C -> N +_C M in C
+ N in C & M in C -> N +_C M = M +_C N
+ N in C -> N = N +_C 0_C
+ N in C -> Rev_C(N) in C & Rev_C(Rev_C(N)) = N
+ N in C -> N +_C Rev_C(N) = 0_C
+ N in C & M in C -> N = M +_C (N -_C M)
+ N in C & M in C -> N *_C M = M *_C N
+ N in C -> |N|_C in R & is_nonneg_R(|N|_C)
+ N in C -> |N|_C = |Rev_C(N)|_C
+ N in C & M in C -> |N|_C +_C |M|_C >_R |N +_C M|_C v |N|_C +_C |M|_C = |N +_C M|_C
+ N in C & M in C -> |N|_C +_C |M|_C >_R |N +_C M|_C v |N|_C +_C |M|_C = |N -_C M|_C
+ N in C & M in C -> |N|_C *_C |M|_C = |N *_C M|_C
+ N in C & M in C & M != 0_C -> |N|_C /_R |M|_C = |N /_C M|_C
+ N in C & M in C -> N *_C M in C
+ K in C & N in C & M in C -> N +_C (M +_C K) = (N +_C M) +_C K
+ K in C & N in C & M in C -> N *_C (M *_C K) = (N *_C M) *_C K
+ K in C & N in C & M in C -> N *_C (M +_C K) = N *_C M +_C N *_C K
+ M in C -> M = M *_C 1_C
+ M in C & M != 0_C -> Recip_C(M) in C & M *_C Recip_C(M) = 1_C
+ N in C & M in C & M != 0_C -> N = M *_C (N /_C M)
+ 0_C in C & 1_C in C

```

-- % Sequences of real numbers

-- Sums for Real Maps with finite domains

```

APPLY sigma_theory(s -> R, + -> +_R, e -> 0_R) ==> [sum_R]
64  =>  Svm(f) & range(f) sub R & Finite(f) -> sum_R(f) in R & (p in f -> sum_R({p}) = f(cdr(p)))
      & [forall a | sum_R(f) = sum_R(f|_domain(f) cap a) +_R sum_R(f|_domain(f) \ a)]

```

-- Sums of absolutely convergent infinite series

```

64b =>  sum_R^inf(X)  =_Def  U{sum_R(X|_s) : s sub domain(X) | Finite(s)}

```

```

-- % Real functions of a real variable
65 ⇒       $\mathbb{F}$       =Def    { $f \subseteq \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \mid \text{Svm}(f) \ \& \ \text{domain}(f) = \mathbb{R}$ }
-- Sum of Real Functions
66 ⇒       $X +_{\mathbb{F}} Y$   =Def    { $\langle x, X \upharpoonright x +_{\mathbb{R}} Y \upharpoonright x \rangle : x \in \mathbb{R}$ }
-- Product of Real Functions
67 ⇒       $X *_{\mathbb{F}} Y$   =Def    { $\langle x, X \upharpoonright x *_{\mathbb{R}} Y \upharpoonright x \rangle : x \in \mathbb{R}$ }
-- LUB of a set of Real Functions
68 ⇒       $\text{LUB}(X)$   =Def    { $\langle x, \bigcup \{f \upharpoonright x : f \in X\} \rangle : x \in \mathbb{R}$ }
-- Constant zero function
69 ⇒       $\mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{F}}$    =Def    { $\langle x, \mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{R}} \rangle : x \in \mathbb{R}$ }
+ N ∈ F & M ∈ F → N +F M = M +F N
+ N ∈ F & M ∈ F → N +F M = M +F N
+ N ∈ F & M ∈ F → N *F M = M *F N
+ K ∈ F & N ∈ F & M ∈ F → N +F (M +F K) = (N +F M) +F K
+ K ∈ F & N ∈ F & M ∈ F → N *F (M *F K) = (N *F M) *F K
+ K ∈ F & N ∈ F & M ∈ F → N *F (M +F K) = N *F M +F N *F K
-- Sums of finite and infinite series of real functions
APPLY sigma_theory(s ↦ F, ⊕ ↦ +F, e ↦ 0F) ⇒ [ΣF]
70 ⇒      Svm(ser) & range(ser) ⊆ F & Finite(ser) → ΣF(ser) ∈ F & (p ∈ ser → ΣF({p}) = ser(cdr(p)))
& [∀a | ΣF(ser) = ΣF(ser|domain(ser) ∩ a) +F ΣF(ser|domain(ser) \ a)]
-- Sums of absolutely convergent infinite series of real functions
71 ⇒      ΣF∞(X)  =Def    LUB({Σℝ(X|s) : s ⊆ domain(X) | Finite(s)})
-- Product of a nonempty family of sets;
-- Note: this is also the real greatest lower bound
72 ⇒      GLB(X)   =Def    {x ∈ arb(X) | [∀y ∈ X | x ∈ y]}
-- Block function
73 ⇒      Bl.f(X, Y, U) =Def {⟨x, if X ⊆ x & x ⊆ Y then U else 0ℝ fi⟩ : x ∈ ℝ}
-- Block function integral
74 ⇒      BFInt(X)  =Def    arb({c *ℝ (b -ℝ a) : a ∈ ℝ, b ∈ ℝ, c ∈ ℝ | Bl.f(a, b, c) = X})
-- Block functions
75 ⇒      RBF      =Def    {Bl.f(a, b, c) : a ∈ ℝ, b ∈ ℝ, c ∈ ℝ}
-- Comparison of real functions
76 ⇒      X >F Y    ↔Def    X ≠ Y & [∀x ∈ ℝ | X|x ⊇ Y|x]
-- Lebesgue Upper Integral of a Positive Function
77 ⇒      ∫+ X      =Def    GLB({⟨n, BFInt(ser|n)⟩ : n ∈ ℕ : ser ⊆ ℕ × RBF | Svm(ser) & ΣF∞(ser) >F X})
-- Positive Part of real function
78 ⇒      Pos_part(X) =Def    {⟨x, if X|x ⊇ 0ℝ then X|x else 0ℝ fi⟩ : x ∈ ℝ}
-- Reverse of a real function
79 ⇒      RevF(X)  =Def    {⟨x, Revℝ(X|x)⟩ : x ∈ ℝ}
-- Lebesgue Integral
81 ⇒      ∫ X       =Def    ∫+ Pos_part(X) -ℝ ∫+ Pos_part(RevF(X))

```

- 82 \Rightarrow $\text{is_continuous}_{\mathbb{F}}(X)$ $\leftrightarrow_{\text{Def}}$ $X \subseteq \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$ & $\text{Svm}(X)$ & $[\forall x \in \text{domain}(X), \forall \varepsilon \in \mathbb{R}, \exists \delta \in \mathbb{R}, \forall y \in \text{domain}(X) \mid \delta >_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{R}} \ \& \ \varepsilon >_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{R}} \ \& \ \delta \supseteq |x -_{\mathbb{R}} y|_{\mathbb{R}} \rightarrow \varepsilon \supseteq |X \mid x -_{\mathbb{R}} X \mid y|_{\mathbb{R}}]$
 -- Continuous function of a real variable
- 83 \Rightarrow $E(X)$ $=_{\text{Def}}$ $\{f \subseteq X \times \mathbb{R} \mid \text{Svm}(f) \ \& \ \text{domain}(f) = X\}$
 -- Euclidean n -space
- 84 \Rightarrow $\|X\|_{\mathbb{R}}$ $=_{\text{Def}}$ $\sqrt{\sum_{\mathbb{R}}(X)}$
 -- Euclidean norm
- 85 \Rightarrow $X -_{\mathbb{F}} Y$ $=_{\text{Def}}$ $\{\langle x, X \mid x -_{\mathbb{R}} Y \mid x \rangle : x \in \text{domain}(X)\}$
 -- Difference of Real Functions
- 86 \Rightarrow $\text{is_continuous_REnF}(X, Y)$ $\leftrightarrow_{\text{Def}}$ $X \subseteq E(Y) \times \mathbb{R}$ & $\text{Svm}(X)$ & $[\forall x \in \text{domain}(X), \forall \varepsilon \in \mathbb{R}, \exists \delta \in \mathbb{R}, \forall y \in \text{domain}(X) \mid \delta >_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{R}} \ \& \ \varepsilon >_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{R}} \ \& \ \delta \supseteq \|x -_{\mathbb{F}} y\|_{\mathbb{R}} \rightarrow \varepsilon \supseteq |X \mid x -_{\mathbb{R}} X \mid y|_{\mathbb{R}}]$
 -- Continuous function on Euclidean n -space

```

-- % Basic definitional principles of complex analysis
-- Difference-and-diagonal trick
87  =>      DD(X, Y)  =_Def {if x\|0≠x|1 then (X\|(x\|0) -_R X\|(x\|1)) /_R (x\|0 -_R x\|1) else Y\|(x\|0) fi : x ∈ E(2)}
-- Derivative of function of a real variable
88  =>      Der(X)   =_Def arb ({df ∈ ℝ | domain(X)=domain(df)
-- Complex functions of a complex variable
-- Complex Euclidean n-space
89  =>      CF       =_Def {f ⊆ ℂ × ℂ | Svm(f) & domain(f)=ℂ}
90  =>      CE(X)    =_Def {f ⊆ X × ℂ | Svm(f) & domain(f)=X}
-- Complex Euclidean norm
91  =>      ||X||_C  =_Def √(∑_R ({⟨m, |X|m|_C *_R |X|m|_C⟩ : m ∈ domain(X)})
-- Difference of Complex Functions
92  =>      X -_CF Y  =_Def {⟨x, X|x -_C Y|x⟩ : x ∈ ℂ}
-- Continuous function of a complex variable
93  =>      is_continuous_CF(X)  ←_Def X ⊆ ℂ × ℂ & Svm(X) & [∀x ∈ domain(X), ∀ε ∈ ℝ, ∃δ ∈ ℝ,
-- Continuous function on Complex Euclidean n-space
94  =>      is_continuous_CEnF(X, Y)  ←_Def X ⊆ CE(Y) × CE(Y) & Svm(X) & [∀x ∈ domain(X), ∀ε ∈ ℝ, ∃δ ∈ ℝ,
-- Difference-and-diagonal trick, complex case
95  =>      CDD(X, Y)  =_Def {if x\|0≠x|1 then (X\|(x\|0) -_C X\|(x\|1)) /_C (x\|0 -_C x\|1) else Y\|(x\|0) fi : x ∈ CE(2)}
-- Derivative of function of a complex variable
96  =>      CDer(X)   =_Def arb ({df ∈ ℂℱ | domain(X)=domain(df)
-- Open set in the complex plane
97  =>      is_open_C_set(X)  ←_Def X ⊆ ℂ
-- Analytic function of a complex variable
98  =>      is_analytic_CF(X)  ←_Def is_continuous_CF(X) & is_open_C_set(domain(X)) & CDer(X)≠∅
-- Complex exponential function
99  =>      C_exp.fcn  =_Def arb ({f ⊆ ℂ × ℂ : is_analytic_CF(f) & CDer(f)=f & f\|⟨0_R, 0_R⟩=⟨1_R, 0_R⟩})
-- The constant π
100 =>      π         =_Def arb ({x ∈ ℝ | x >_R 0_R & C_exp.fcn(⟨0_R, x⟩)=⟨1_R, 0_R⟩
-- Continuous complex function on the reals
101 =>      is_continuous_CoRF(X)  ←_Def X ⊆ ℝ × ℂ & Svm(X) & [∀x ∈ domain(X), ∀ε ∈ ℝ, ∃δ ∈ ℝ,
-- Difference-and-diagonal trick, real-to-complex case
102 =>      CRDD(X, Y)  =_Def {if x\|0≠x|1 then (X\|(x\|0) -_C X\|(x\|1)) /_C (x\|0 -_C x\|1) else Y\|(x\|0) fi : x ∈ E(2)}
-- Continuous complex function on E(n)
103 =>      is_continuous_CREnF(X, Y)  ←_Def X ⊆ E(Y) × ℂ & Svm(X) & [∀x ∈ domain(X), ∀ε ∈ ℝ, ∃δ ∈ ℝ,
-- Derivative of complex function of a real variable
104 =>      CRDer(X)   =_Def arb ({df ∈ ℂℱ | domain(X)=domain(df)
-- Real Interval
105 =>      Interval(X, Y)  =_Def {x ∈ ℝ | X ⊆ x & x ⊆ Y}
-- Continuously differentiable curve in the complex plane
106 =>      is_CD_curv(X, Y, U)  ←_Def is_continuous_CoRF(X) & domain(X)=Interval(Y, U)
-- & ∅≠CRDer(X) & is_continuous_CoRF(CRDer(X))
    
```

```

-- % Complex line integrals and the Cauchy Integral Formula
107 ⇒  $\oint_U^V(X, Y) =_{\text{Def}}$ 
       $\langle \int \{ \langle x, \text{if } x \notin \text{Interval}(U, V) \text{ then } \mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{R}} \text{ else } \text{car}(X \upharpoonright (\text{curv} \upharpoonright x) *_{\mathbb{C}} \text{CRDer}(Y) \upharpoonright x) \mathbf{fi} \} : x \in \mathbb{R} \rangle,$ 
       $\int \{ \langle x, \text{if } x \notin \text{Interval}(U, V) \text{ then } \mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{R}} \text{ else } \text{cdr}(X \upharpoonright (\text{curv} \upharpoonright x) *_{\mathbb{C}} \text{CRDer}(Y) \upharpoonright x) \mathbf{fi} \} : x \in \mathbb{R} \rangle$ 
      -- Cauchy integral theorem
      ⊢  $\text{is\_analytic}_{\mathbb{C}\mathbb{F}}(f) \rightarrow [\exists \epsilon \in \mathbb{R} \mid \epsilon >_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{R}} \ \& \ [\forall \text{crv1}, \forall \text{crv2} \mid \text{is\_CD\_curv}(\text{crv1}, \mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{R}}, \mathbf{1}_{\mathbb{R}}) \ \& \ \text{is\_CD\_curv}(\text{crv2}, \mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{R}}, \mathbf{1}_{\mathbb{R}})$ 
       $\ \& \ \text{crv1} \upharpoonright \mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{R}} = \text{crv1} \upharpoonright \mathbf{1}_{\mathbb{R}} \ \& \ \text{crv2} \upharpoonright \mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{R}} = \text{crv2} \upharpoonright \mathbf{1}_{\mathbb{R}} \ \& \ [\forall x \in \text{Interval}(\mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{R}}, \mathbf{1}_{\mathbb{R}}) \mid \epsilon \supseteq |\text{crv1} \upharpoonright x -_{\mathbb{C}} \text{crv2} \upharpoonright x|_{\mathbb{C}}]$ 
       $\rightarrow \oint_{\mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{R}}}^{\mathbf{1}_{\mathbb{R}}}(f, \text{crv1}) = \oint_{\mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{R}}}^{\mathbf{1}_{\mathbb{R}}}(f, \text{crv2})]]$ 
      -- Cauchy integral formula
      ⊢  $\text{is\_analytic}_{\mathbb{C}\mathbb{F}}(f) \ \& \ \text{domain}(f) \supseteq \{z \in \mathbb{C} : \mathbf{1}_{\mathbb{R}} \geq_{\mathbb{R}} |z|_{\mathbb{C}}\} \rightarrow [\forall z \in \mathbb{C} \mid \mathbf{1}_{\mathbb{R}} >_{\mathbb{R}} |z|_{\mathbb{C}}$ 
       $\rightarrow f \upharpoonright z = \oint_{\mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{R}}}^{\pi +_{\mathbb{R}} \pi} (\{ \langle x, f \upharpoonright x /_{\mathbb{C}} (x -_{\mathbb{C}} z) \rangle : x \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{z\} \}, \{ \langle x, \text{C\_exp\_fcn}(\langle \mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{R}}, x \rangle) \rangle : x \in \mathbb{R} \}) /_{\mathbb{C}} \langle \mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{R}}, \pi +_{\mathbb{R}} \pi \rangle]$ 

```