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-- % 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

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-- % 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}
      ∨ S ∈ {enum(y, S) : y ∈ W} ∨ enum(X, S) ≠ enum(W, S)
      -- Enumeration Lemma
21  ⊢  [∀s, ∃x | Ord(x) & s ∈ {enum(y, s) : y ∈ x}]
      -- Enumeration theorem
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}

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-- % The cardinality of a set
14c  $\Rightarrow$  Ord(enum_Ord(s)) & s={enum(y,s) : y  $\in$  enum_Ord(s)}
      & [ $\forall y \in$  enum_Ord(s),  $\forall z \in$  enum_Ord(s) |  $y \neq z \rightarrow$  enum(y,s) $\neq$ enum(z,s)]
      -- Cardinality
15       $\Rightarrow$  #X =Def arb({x : x  $\in$  next(enum_Ord(X)) | [ $\exists f$  | 1-1(f) & domain(f)=x & range(f)=X]})
      -- Cardinal
16       $\Rightarrow$  Card(X)  $\leftrightarrow$ Def Ord(X) & [ $\forall y \in X, \forall f$  |  $\neg$ domain(f)=y  $\vee$   $\neg$ range(f)=X  $\vee$   $\neg$ Svm(f)]

-- % Elementary properties of maps, map restrictions, map values, etc.
23       $\vdash$  F|A  $\subseteq$  F
24       $\vdash$  S $\cap$ T={x  $\in$  S | x  $\in$  T}
25       $\vdash$  S\T={x  $\in$  S | x  $\notin$  T}
26       $\vdash$  is_map(F)  $\leftrightarrow$  [ $\forall x \in F$  | x= $\langle$ car(x), cdr(x) $\rangle$ ]
27       $\vdash$  G $\subseteq$ F & is_map(F)  $\rightarrow$  is_map(G)
28       $\vdash$  G $\subseteq$ F & Svm(F)  $\rightarrow$  Svm(G)
29       $\vdash$  G $\subseteq$ F & 1-1(F)  $\rightarrow$  1-1(G)
30       $\vdash$  X  $\in$  F  $\rightarrow$  car(X)  $\in$  domain(F)
31       $\vdash$  X  $\in$  F  $\rightarrow$  cdr(X)  $\in$  range(F)
32       $\vdash$  A $\cap$ B={x  $\in$  A | x  $\in$  B}
33       $\vdash$  is_map(F) & is_map(G)  $\rightarrow$  is_map(F $\cup$ G)
34       $\vdash$  F|A $\cup$ B=F|A $\cup$ F|B
      -- Associativity of map multiplication
35       $\vdash$  F $\circ$ (G $\circ$ H)=(F $\circ$ G) $\circ$ H
36       $\vdash$  (F $\cup$ G)|A=F|A $\cup$ G|A
37       $\vdash$  F|domain(F)=F
38       $\vdash$  X  $\in$  domain(F)  $\rightarrow$  F|X  $\in$  range(F)
39       $\vdash$  Svm(F)  $\leftrightarrow$  F={x, F|x : x  $\in$  domain(F)}
39a      $\vdash$  Svm(F)  $\rightarrow$  F={x, F|x : x  $\in$  domain(F)} & range(F)={F|x : x  $\in$  domain(F)}

-- % Two elementary theories embodying some elementary lemmas about single-valued functions and maps
THEORY fcn_symbol(f,s)
 $\Rightarrow$  (g)
       $\vdash$  g={x, f(x) : x  $\in$  s}
fcn_symbol . 1  $\vdash$  domain(g)=s
fcn_symbol . 2  $\vdash$  [ $\forall x \in s$  | g|x=f(x)]
fcn_symbol . 3  $\vdash$  X  $\notin$  s  $\rightarrow$  g|X= $\emptyset$ 
fcn_symbol . 4  $\vdash$  Svm(g)
fcn_symbol . 5  $\vdash$  range(g)={f(x) : x  $\in$  s}
fcn_symbol . 6  $\vdash$  [ $\forall x \in s, \forall y \in s$  | f(x)=f(y)  $\rightarrow$  x=y]  $\rightarrow$  1-1(g)
--       $\vdash$  #f(x) : x  $\in$  s=#s & #f(x) : x  $\in$  s $\subseteq$ #s
END fcn_symbol
40       $\vdash$  U= $\langle$ A, B $\rangle$   $\rightarrow$  U= $\langle$ car(U), cdr(U) $\rangle$ 
41       $\vdash$  is_map(F) & U  $\in$  F  $\rightarrow$  U= $\langle$ car(U), cdr(U) $\rangle$ 
THEORY iz_map(f, a, b, s)
      f={a(x), b(x) : x  $\in$  s}
 $\Rightarrow$ 
iz_map . 1  $\vdash$  is_map(f)
END iz_map

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-- % More elementary set-theoretic theorems for maps, domains and ranges, 1-1 maps, etc.

42 $\vdash \mathbf{domain}(F \cup G) = \mathbf{domain}(F) \cup \mathbf{domain}(G)$

43 $\vdash \mathbf{range}(F \cup G) = \mathbf{range}(F) \cup \mathbf{range}(G)$

44 $\vdash \mathbf{domain}(F) = \emptyset \leftrightarrow \mathbf{range}(F) = \emptyset$

45 $\vdash \mathbf{Svm}(F) \ \& \ X \in F \rightarrow F \upharpoonright \mathbf{car}(X) = \mathbf{cdr}(X)$
-- Union of single_valued maps

46 $\vdash \mathbf{Svm}(F) \ \& \ \mathbf{Svm}(G) \ \& \ \mathbf{domain}(F) \cap \mathbf{domain}(G) = \emptyset \rightarrow \mathbf{Svm}(F \cup G)$

47 $\vdash \mathbf{is_map}(F) \rightarrow \mathbf{is_map}(F \upharpoonright S)$

48 $\vdash \mathbf{Svm}(F) \rightarrow \mathbf{Svm}(F \upharpoonright S)$

49 $\vdash 1-1(F) \rightarrow 1-1(F \upharpoonright S)$

50 $\vdash \mathbf{range}(F \upharpoonright S) \subseteq \mathbf{range}(F)$

50a $\vdash \mathbf{domain}(F \upharpoonright S) = \mathbf{domain}(F) \cap S$

51 $\vdash \mathbf{range}(G) \subseteq \mathbf{domain}(F) \rightarrow \mathbf{range}(F \circ G) = \mathbf{range}(F \upharpoonright_{\mathbf{range}(G)}) \ \& \ \mathbf{domain}(F \circ G) = \mathbf{domain}(G)$

51a $\vdash \mathbf{range}(G) = \mathbf{domain}(F) \rightarrow \mathbf{range}(F \circ G) = \mathbf{range}(F) \ \& \ \mathbf{domain}(F \circ G) = \mathbf{domain}(G)$
-- Union of 1-1 maps

52 $\vdash 1-1(F) \ \& \ 1-1(G) \ \& \ \mathbf{range}(F) \cap \mathbf{range}(G) = \emptyset \ \& \ \mathbf{domain}(F) \cap \mathbf{domain}(G) = \emptyset \rightarrow 1-1(F \cup G)$

53 $\vdash \mathbf{is_map}(F^{-1}) \ \& \ \mathbf{range}(F^{-1}) = \mathbf{domain}(F) \ \& \ \mathbf{domain}(F^{-1}) = \mathbf{range}(F)$

54 $\vdash \mathbf{is_map}(F) \rightarrow F = (F^{-1})^{-1}$

55 $\vdash 1-1(F) \rightarrow 1-1(F^{-1}) \ \& \ F = (F^{-1})^{-1} \ \& \ \mathbf{range}(F^{-1}) = \mathbf{domain}(F) \ \& \ \mathbf{domain}(F^{-1}) = \mathbf{range}(F)$

56 $\vdash 1-1(F) \rightarrow [\forall x \in \mathbf{domain}(F) \mid F^{-1} \upharpoonright (F \upharpoonright x) = x]$

57 $\vdash 1-1(F) \rightarrow [\forall x \in \mathbf{domain}(F) \mid F^{-1} \upharpoonright (F \upharpoonright x) = x] \ \& \ [\forall x \in \mathbf{range}(F) \mid F \upharpoonright (F^{-1} \upharpoonright x) = x]$
-- Elementary Properties of identity maps

58 $\vdash 1-1(\iota_S) \ \& \ \mathbf{domain}(\iota_S) = S \ \& \ \mathbf{range}(\iota_S) = S \ \& \ \iota_S^{-1} = \iota_S \ \& \ [\forall x \in S \mid \iota_S \upharpoonright x = x]$
 $\ \& \ (\mathbf{is_map}(F) \rightarrow (\mathbf{domain}(F) \subseteq S \rightarrow F \circ \iota_S = F) \ \& \ (\mathbf{range}(F) \subseteq S \rightarrow \iota_S \circ F = F))$

59 $\vdash \mathbf{Svm}(F) \rightarrow F \circ F^{-1} = \iota_{\mathbf{range}(F)}$

60 $\vdash 1-1(F) \rightarrow F \circ F^{-1} = \iota_{\mathbf{range}(F)} \ \& \ F^{-1} \circ F = \iota_{\mathbf{domain}(F)}$
-- An inverse pair of maps must be 1-1 and must be each others inverses

61 $\vdash \mathbf{is_map}(F) \ \& \ \mathbf{is_map}(G) \ \& \ \mathbf{domain}(F) = \mathbf{range}(G) \ \& \ \mathbf{range}(F) = \mathbf{domain}(G) \ \& \ F \circ G = \iota_{\mathbf{range}(F)}$
 $\ \& \ G \circ F = \iota_{\mathbf{domain}(F)} \rightarrow 1-1(F) \ \& \ G = F^{-1}$

62 $\vdash \mathbf{is_map}(F \circ G)$

63 $\vdash \mathbf{Svm}(F) \ \& \ \mathbf{Svm}(G) \rightarrow \mathbf{Svm}(F \circ G)$

64 $\vdash \mathbf{Svm}(F) \ \& \ \mathbf{Svm}(G) \ \& \ X \in \mathbf{domain}(G) \ \& \ \mathbf{range}(G) \subseteq \mathbf{domain}(F) \rightarrow F \circ G \upharpoonright X = F \upharpoonright (G \upharpoonright X)$

64a $\vdash \mathbf{Svm}(F) \ \& \ \mathbf{Svm}(G) \ \& \ X \in \mathbf{domain}(G) \ \& \ \mathbf{range}(G) \subseteq \mathbf{domain}(F) \rightarrow F \circ G \upharpoonright X = F \upharpoonright (G \upharpoonright X)$
 $\ \& \ F \circ G = \{ \langle x, F \upharpoonright (G \upharpoonright x) \rangle : x \in \mathbf{domain}(G) \} \ \& \ \mathbf{range}(F \circ G) = \{ F \upharpoonright (G \upharpoonright x) : x \in \mathbf{domain}(G) \}$

65 $\vdash 1-1(F) \ \& \ 1-1(G) \rightarrow 1-1(F \circ G)$

66 $\vdash (F \cup H) \circ G = F \circ G \cup H \circ G$

67 $\vdash G \circ (F \cup H) = G \circ F \cup G \circ H$
-- Cartesian Product

17 $\Rightarrow X \times Y \stackrel{=_{\text{def}}}{=} \{ \langle x, y \rangle : x \in Y, y \in X \}$

68 $\vdash F = \{ \langle \langle x, y \rangle, z \rangle, \langle x, \langle y, z \rangle \rangle : x \in A, y \in B, z \in C \} \rightarrow 1-1(F) \ \& \ \mathbf{domain}(F) = (A \times B) \times C$
 $\ \& \ \mathbf{range}(F) = A \times (B \times C)$

69 $\vdash F = \{ \langle \langle x, y \rangle, \langle y, x \rangle \rangle : x \in A, y \in B \} \rightarrow 1-1(F) \ \& \ \mathbf{domain}(F) = A \times B \ \& \ \mathbf{range}(F) = B \times A$

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-- % 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
      ⊢  #{\langle x, f(x) \rangle : 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)

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-- % 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

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122 ⊢ {⟨x, ∅⟩ : x ∈ N} ∩ {⟨x, 1⟩ : x ∈ M} = ∅
123 ⊢ is_map(∅) & Svm(∅) & 1-1(∅) & range(∅) = ∅ & domain(∅) = ∅
124 ⊢ Svm({⟨X, Y⟩}) & 1-1({⟨X, Y⟩}) & {⟨X, Y⟩} ⊢ X = Y
125 ⊢ X ≠ N → {⟨X, Y⟩, ⟨N, W⟩} ⊢ X = Y
126 ⊢ # {⟨x, ∅⟩ : x ∈ M} = #M & # {⟨x, 1⟩ : x ∈ N} = #N
127 ⊢ N + M = #N + #M
128 ⊢ N + M = N + #M
129 ⊢ N * M = #N * #M
130 ⊢ N * M = N * #M
131 ⊢ Finite(N) & M ⊆ N & M ≠ N → #M ∈ #N

-- % Induction principle for finite sets
THEORY finite_induction(n, P)
  Finite(n) & P(n)
  ⇒ (m)
  m ⊆ n & P(m) & [∀k ⊆ m | k ≠ m → ¬P(k)]
END finite_induction

-- % More results on the cardinality of finite and infinite sets
132 ⊢ Finite(N) & Finite(M) ↔ Finite(N ∪ M)
133 ⊢ Finite(N + M) ↔ Finite(N ∪ M)
134 ⊢ Finite(N) & Finite(M) ↔ Finite(N + M)
135 ⊢ N × ∅ = ∅ & ∅ × N = ∅
136 ⊢ N * ∅ = ∅
137 ⊢ ∅ * N = ∅
138 ⊢ #N + ∅ = #N
139 ⊢ #C × N = #N
140 ⊢ #N × C = #N
141 ⊢ 1 * N = #N
142 ⊢ N * 1 = #N
143 ⊢ M ≠ ∅ → #N × M ⊇ #N
144 ⊢ N + M = #N × {∅} ∪ M × {1}
145 ⊢ A ∩ B = ∅ → (X × A) ∩ (Y × B) = ∅
146 ⊢ N + M = M + N
147 ⊢ N * M = M * N
148 ⊢ (A × X) ∩ (B × X) = (A ∩ B) × X & (A × X) ∪ (B × X) = (A ∪ B) × X
    & (X × A) ∩ (X × B) = X × (A ∩ B) & (X × A) ∪ (X × B) = X × (A ∪ B)
149 ⊢ N + (M + K) = (N + M) + K
150 ⊢ N * (M * K) = (N * M) * K
151 ⊢ N * (M + K) = N * M + N * K
152 ⊢ Finite(N) & Finite(M) → Finite(N * M)
153 ⊢ (Finite(N) & Finite(M)) ∨ N = ∅ ∨ M = ∅ ↔ Finite(N * M)
154 ⊢ P(∅) = {∅}
155 ⊢ Finite(N) ↔ Finite(P(N))

-- % Cantor's Theorem
156 ⊢ #N ∈ #P(N)
157 ⊢ N - N = ∅
158 ⊢ N - ∅ = #N

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-- % 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  $\Rightarrow \bigcup X \stackrel{\text{Def}}{=} \{x : x \in y, y \in X\}$ 
-- 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 ⊢  $M \neq \emptyset \rightarrow N \ \mathbf{div} \ M \subseteq N$ 
166 ⊢  $M \neq \emptyset \ \& \ N \in \mathbb{N} \rightarrow N \ \mathbf{div} \ M \in \mathbb{N} \ \& \ N \ \mathbf{div} \ M \subseteq N$ 
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 ⊢  $M \in \mathbb{N} \ \& \ N \in \mathbb{N} \ \& \ N \neq \emptyset \rightarrow M \ \mathbf{div} \ N \in \mathbb{N} \ \& \ M \supseteq (M \ \mathbf{div} \ N) * N \ \& \ M \ \mathbf{mod} \ N \in N$ 
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
 $s \neq \emptyset \ \& \ [\forall x \in s \mid \text{Ord}(f(x))]$ 
 $\Rightarrow$  (rng) -- Points at which f attains its minimum
--  $\text{rng} \stackrel{\text{Def}}{=} \{x : x \in s \mid f(x) = \mathbf{arb}(\{f(u) : u \in s\})\}$ 
 $\text{rng} = \{x : x \in s \mid f(x) = \mathbf{arb}(\{f(y) : y \in s\}) \ \& \ \text{rng} \neq \emptyset \ \& \ [\forall x \in \text{rng}, \forall y \in s \mid f(x) \subseteq f(y)]\}$ 
 $\text{rng} \subseteq s$ 
END ordval.fcn

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

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

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

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

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 $\vdash \text{Ord}(U) \ \& \ \text{Ord}(V) \ \& \ \text{orden}(U) \neq s \ \& \ \text{orden}(V) \neq s \rightarrow (\text{orden}(U) < \text{orden}(V) \rightarrow U \in V)$

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

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

END well_founded_set

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 $\vdash R \subseteq s \ \& \ T \subseteq R \ \& \ T \neq \emptyset \rightarrow \text{Minrel}(R) = \text{Minrel}(T) \vee \text{Minrel}(R) < \text{Minrel}(T)$

-- Well-ordering is isomorphic to ordinal enumeration

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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-- % 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=0 ∨ y=0}
-- 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)=0 ∨ cdr(N)=0 & 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⟩)=⟨0, 0⟩
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⟩)

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- 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 $\vdash N \in \mathbb{Z} \ \& \ M \in \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow N *_Z M = M *_Z N$
-- 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 $\vdash K \in \mathbb{Z} \ \& \ N \in \mathbb{Z} \ \& \ M \in \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow N *_Z (M +_{\mathbb{Z}} K) = N *_Z M +_{\mathbb{Z}} N *_Z K$
- 212 $\vdash N \in \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{Red}(\langle N, \emptyset \rangle) = \langle N, \emptyset \rangle$
-- Embedding of Integers in Signed Integers
- 213 $\vdash N \in \mathbb{N} \ \& \ M \in \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \langle N + M, \emptyset \rangle = \langle N, \emptyset \rangle +_{\mathbb{Z}} \langle M, \emptyset \rangle \ \& \ \langle N *_Z M, \emptyset \rangle = \langle N, \emptyset \rangle *_Z \langle M, \emptyset \rangle \ \& \ N \supseteq M$
 $\rightarrow \langle N, \emptyset \rangle -_{\mathbb{Z}} \langle M, \emptyset \rangle = \langle N - M, \emptyset \rangle$
- 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 $\vdash N \in \mathbb{Z} \ \& \ M \in \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow N *_Z \text{Rev}_{\mathbb{Z}}(M) = \text{Rev}_{\mathbb{Z}}(N *_Z M)$
-- Inversion Lemma
- 216 $\vdash N \in \mathbb{Z} \ \& \ M \in \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \text{Rev}_{\mathbb{Z}}(N *_Z M) = \text{Rev}_{\mathbb{Z}}(N) *_Z M \ \& \ \text{Rev}_{\mathbb{Z}}(N *_Z M) = N *_Z \text{Rev}_{\mathbb{Z}}(M)$
-- 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 $\vdash K \in \mathbb{Z} \ \& \ N \in \mathbb{N} \ \& \ M \in \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \langle N, \emptyset \rangle *_Z (\langle M, \emptyset \rangle *_Z K) = \langle N, \emptyset \rangle *_Z \langle M, \emptyset \rangle *_Z K$
- 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 $\vdash \langle \emptyset, 1 \rangle *_Z \langle \emptyset, 1 \rangle = \langle 1, \emptyset \rangle$
- 227 $\vdash K \in \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow K *_Z \langle 1, \emptyset \rangle = K$
- 228 $\vdash K \in \mathbb{Z} \ \& \ M \in \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow K -_{\mathbb{Z}} M = K +_{\mathbb{Z}} M *_Z \langle \emptyset, 1 \rangle$
- 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 $\vdash [\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}, \forall m \in \mathbb{Z} \mid m *_Z n = \langle \emptyset, \emptyset \rangle \rightarrow m = \langle \emptyset, \emptyset \rangle \vee n = \langle \emptyset, \emptyset \rangle]$
-- Distributivity of Subtraction
- 233 $\vdash [\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}, \forall m \in \mathbb{Z}, \forall k \in \mathbb{Z} \mid m *_Z n -_{\mathbb{Z}} k *_Z n = (m -_{\mathbb{Z}} k) *_Z n]$
-- Si Cancellation
- 234 $\vdash [\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}, \forall m \in \mathbb{Z}, \forall k \in \mathbb{Z} \mid m *_Z n = k *_Z n \ \& \ n \neq \langle \emptyset, \emptyset \rangle \rightarrow m = k]$
-- Multiplication by -1
- 235 $\vdash [\forall n \in \mathbb{Z} \mid \text{Rev}_{\mathbb{Z}}(n) = \langle \emptyset, 1 \rangle *_Z n]$

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

THEORY ordinal_induction(o, P)

Ord(o) & P(o)

\implies (t)

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

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, \oplus , e)

e \in s

[$\forall x \in s \mid x \oplus e = x$]

[$\forall x \in s, \forall y \in s \mid x \oplus y = y \oplus x$]

[$\forall x \in s, \forall y \in s, \forall z \in s \mid (x \oplus y) \oplus z = x \oplus (y \oplus z)$]

$\implies (\sum)$

-- **APPLY** finite_recursive_definition3(f \mapsto e, g2(y, x) \mapsto y \oplus cdr(arb(x))) $\implies [\sum]$

-- $\sum(X) = \text{if } X = \emptyset \text{ then } e \text{ else } \sum(X \setminus \{\text{arb}(X)\}) \oplus \text{cdr}(\text{arb}(X)) \text{ fi}$

--

$\vdash \sum(\emptyset) = e$

$\vdash [\forall x \mid \text{cdr}(x) \in s \rightarrow \sum(\{x\}) = \text{cdr}(x)]$

$\vdash \text{Finite}(F) \ \& \ \text{range}(F) \subseteq s \rightarrow \sum(F) \in s$

$\vdash \text{Finite}(F) \ \& \ \text{range}(F) \subseteq s \ \& \ C \in F \rightarrow \sum(F) = \sum(F \setminus \{C\}) \oplus \text{cdr}(C)$

$\vdash \text{Finite}(F) \ \& \ \text{is_map}(F) \ \& \ \text{range}(F) \subseteq s \rightarrow [\forall t \mid \sum(F) = \sum(F|_{\text{domain}(F) \cap t}) \oplus \sum(F|_{\text{domain}(F) \setminus t})]$

-- Rearrangement-of-sums Theorem

$\vdash \text{Finite}(F) \ \& \ \text{is_map}(F) \ \& \ \text{range}(F) \subseteq s \ \& \ \text{Svm}(G) \ \& \ \text{domain}(F) = \text{domain}(G)$

$$\rightarrow \sum(F) = \sum \left(\left\{ \langle y, \sum (F|_{\text{range}((G)^{-1}|_{\{y\}})}) \rangle : y \in \text{range}(G) \right\} \right)$$

-- Sum Permutation Theorem

$\vdash \text{Finite}(F) \ \& \ \text{is_map}(F) \ \& \ \text{range}(F) \subseteq s \ \& \ 1-1(G) \ \& \ \text{domain}(F) = \text{domain}(G)$

$$\rightarrow \sum(F) = \sum \left(\left\{ \langle y, \sum (F|_{\text{range}((G)^{-1}|_{\{y\}})}) \rangle : y \in \text{range}(G) \right\} \right)$$

END sigma_theory

-- % A theory justifying the standard mathematical use of 'equivalence classes'

THEORY equivalence_classes(P, s)

-- Theory of equivalence classes

$[\forall x \in s, \forall y \in s \mid (P(x, y) \leftrightarrow P(y, x)) \ \& \ P(x, x)]$

$[\forall x \in s, \forall y \in s, \forall z \in s \mid P(x, y) \ \& \ P(y, z) \rightarrow P(x, z)]$

\implies (Eqc, f)

$[\forall x \in s \mid f(x) \in \text{Eqc}] \ \& \ [\forall y \in \text{Eqc} \mid \text{arb}(y) \in s \ \& \ f(\text{arb}(y))=y]$

$[\forall x \in s, \forall y \in s \mid P(x, y) \leftrightarrow f(x)=f(y)]$

$[\forall x \in s \mid P(x, \text{arb}(f(x)))]$

END equivalence_classes

35 $\implies \text{Fr} \stackrel{=_{\text{Def}}}{=} \{(x, y) : x \in \mathbb{Z}, y \in \mathbb{Z} \mid y \neq \langle \emptyset, \emptyset \rangle\}$

36 $\implies X \approx_{\text{Fr}} Y \stackrel{\leftrightarrow_{\text{Def}}}{=} \text{car}(X) *_Z \text{cdr}(Y) = \text{cdr}(X) *_Z \text{car}(Y)$

245 $\vdash [\forall x \in \text{Fr}, \forall y \in \text{Fr} \mid (x \approx_{\text{Fr}} y \leftrightarrow y \approx_{\text{Fr}} x) \ \& \ x \approx_{\text{Fr}} x]$

246 $\vdash [\forall x \in \text{Fr}, \forall y \in \text{Fr}, \forall z \in \text{Fr} \mid x \approx_{\text{Fr}} y \ \& \ y \approx_{\text{Fr}} z \rightarrow x \approx_{\text{Fr}} z]$

APPLY equivalence_classes($P(x, y) \mapsto x \approx_{\text{Fr}} y, s \mapsto \text{Fr}$) $\implies [\mathbb{Q}, \text{Fr_to_}\mathbb{Q}]$

$[\forall x \in \text{Fr} \mid \text{Fr_to_}\mathbb{Q}(x) \in \mathbb{Q}] \ \& \ [\forall x \in \mathbb{Q} \mid \text{arb}(x) \in \text{Fr} \ \& \ \text{Fr_to_}\mathbb{Q}(\text{arb}(x))=x]$

$[\forall x \in \text{Fr}, \forall y \in \text{Fr} \mid x \approx_{\text{Fr}} y \leftrightarrow \text{Fr_to_}\mathbb{Q}(x) = \text{Fr_to_}\mathbb{Q}(y)]$

$[\forall x \in \text{Fr} \mid x \approx_{\text{Fr}} \text{arb}(\text{Fr_to_}\mathbb{Q}(x))]$

-- % The rational numbers and their properties

247 $\vdash [\forall y \in \mathbb{Q} \mid \text{arb}(y) \in \text{Fr} \ \& \ \text{Fr_to_}\mathbb{Q}(\text{arb}(y))=y] \ \& \ [\forall x \in \text{Fr} \mid \text{Fr_to_}\mathbb{Q}(x) \in \mathbb{Q}]$

$\ \& \ [\forall x \in \text{Fr}, \forall y \in \text{Fr} \mid x \approx_{\text{Fr}} y \leftrightarrow \text{Fr_to_}\mathbb{Q}(x) = \text{Fr_to_}\mathbb{Q}(y)] \ \& \ [\forall x \in \text{Fr} \mid x \approx_{\text{Fr}} \text{arb}(\text{Fr_to_}\mathbb{Q}(x))]$

37 $\implies \mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{Q}} \stackrel{=_{\text{Def}}}{=} \text{Fr_to_}\mathbb{Q}(\langle \langle \emptyset, \emptyset \rangle, \langle 1, \emptyset \rangle \rangle)$

37a $\implies \mathbf{1}_{\mathbb{Q}} \stackrel{=_{\text{Def}}}{=} \text{Fr_to_}\mathbb{Q}(\langle \langle 1, \emptyset \rangle, \langle 1, \emptyset \rangle \rangle)$

-- Rational Sum

38 $\implies X +_{\mathbb{Q}} Y \stackrel{=_{\text{Def}}}{=} \text{Fr_to_}\mathbb{Q}(\langle \langle \text{car}(\text{arb}(X)) *_Z \text{cdr}(\text{arb}(Y)) +_Z \text{car}(\text{arb}(Y)) *_Z \text{cdr}(\text{arb}(X)), \text{cdr}(\text{arb}(X)) *_Z \text{cdr}(\text{arb}(Y)) \rangle \rangle)$

-- Rational product

39 $\implies X *_Q Y \stackrel{=_{\text{Def}}}{=} \text{Fr_to_}\mathbb{Q}(\langle \langle \text{car}(\text{arb}(X)) *_Z \text{car}(\text{arb}(Y)), \text{cdr}(\text{arb}(X)) *_Z \text{cdr}(\text{arb}(Y)) \rangle \rangle)$

-- Reciprocal

40 $\implies \text{Recip}_{\mathbb{Q}}(X) \stackrel{=_{\text{Def}}}{=} \text{Fr_to_}\mathbb{Q}(\langle \langle \text{cdr}(\text{arb}(X)), \text{car}(\text{arb}(X)) \rangle \rangle)$

-- Rational quotient

41 $\implies X /_{\mathbb{Q}} Y \stackrel{=_{\text{Def}}}{=} X *_Q \text{Recip}_{\mathbb{Q}}(Y)$

-- Rational negative

42 $\implies \text{Rev}_{\mathbb{Q}}(X) \stackrel{=_{\text{Def}}}{=} \text{Fr_to_}\mathbb{Q}(\langle \langle \text{Rev}_Z(\text{car}(\text{arb}(X))), \text{cdr}(\text{arb}(X)) \rangle \rangle)$

-- Nonnegative Rational

43 $\implies \text{is_nonneg}_{\mathbb{Q}}(X) \stackrel{\leftrightarrow_{\text{Def}}}{=} \text{is_nonneg}_Z(\text{car}(\text{arb}(X)) *_Z \text{cdr}(\text{arb}(X)))$

-- Rational Subtraction

44 $\implies X -_{\mathbb{Q}} Y \stackrel{=_{\text{Def}}}{=} X +_{\mathbb{Q}} \text{Rev}_{\mathbb{Q}}(Y)$

-- Rational Comparison

-- 45 $\implies X >_{\mathbb{Q}} Y \stackrel{\leftrightarrow_{\text{Def}}}{=} \text{is_nonneg}_{\mathbb{Q}}(X -_{\mathbb{Q}} Y) \ \& \ X \neq Y$

-- % Two utility theories giving properties of addition operators in ordered groups

THEORY Ordered_add(g, e, ⊕, ⊖, rvz, nneg)

e ∈ g & [∀x ∈ g | x⊕e=x & x⊕rvz(x)=e & rvz(x) ∈ g]
 [∀x ∈ g, ∀y ∈ g | x⊕y ∈ g & x⊕y=y⊕x & x⊕rvz(y)=x⊕y]
 [∀x ∈ g, ∀y ∈ g, ∀z ∈ g | (x⊕y)⊕z=x⊕(y⊕z)]
 [∀x ∈ g, ∀y ∈ g | nneg(x) & nneg(y) → nneg(x⊕y)]
 [∀x ∈ g | (nneg(x) ∨ nneg(rvz(x))) & (nneg(x) & nneg(rvz(x)) → x=e)]

⇒ (⋗_g, ⋖_g, ⋗_g, ⋖_g)

-- Note that no theorems need to be proved since a decision algorithm is available

-- ⇒ X⋗_gY ↔_{Def} nneg(X⊕rvz(Y))

-- ⇒ X⋖_gY ↔_{Def} Y⋗_gX

-- ⇒ X⋗_gY ↔_{Def} X⋗_gY & X≠Y

-- ⇒ X⋖_gY ↔_{Def} Y⋖_gX

X⋗_gY ↔ nneg(X⊕rvz(Y))

X⋖_gY ↔ Y⋗_gX

X⋗_gY ↔ X⋗_gY & X≠Y

X⋖_gY ↔ Y⋖_gX

END Ordered_add

-- % Various lemmas stating elementary properties of unsigned and signed integer arithmetic

248 ⊢ (X ∈ ℤ → is_nonneg_ℤ(X) ∨ is_nonneg_ℤ(Rev_ℤ(X))) & (is_nonneg_ℤ(X) & is_nonneg_ℤ(Rev_ℤ(X)) → X=⟨∅, ∅⟩)

249 ⊢ X ∈ ℤ & Y ∈ ℤ & is_nonneg_ℤ(X) & is_nonneg_ℤ(Y) → is_nonneg_ℤ(X +_ℤ Y) & is_nonneg_ℤ(X *_ℤ Y)

APPLY Ordered_add(g ↦ ℤ, e ↦ ⟨∅, ∅⟩, ⊕ ↦ +_ℤ, rvz ↦ Rev_ℤ, nneg ↦ is_nonneg_ℤ) ⇒ [≥_ℤ, ≤_ℤ, >_ℤ, <_ℤ]

249a ⊢ (X ≥_ℤ Y ↔ nneg(X⊕Rev_ℤ(Y))) & (X ≤_ℤ Y ↔ Y ≥_ℤ X) & (X >_ℤ Y ↔ X ≥_ℤ Y & X≠Y)
 & (X <_ℤ Y ↔ Y >_ℤ X)

251 ⊢ X ∈ ℤ & Y ∈ ℤ & X≠⟨∅, ∅⟩ & is_nonneg_ℤ(X) → (is_nonneg_ℤ(X *_ℤ Y) ↔ is_nonneg_ℤ(Y))

252 ⊢ X ∈ Fr ↔ X=⟨car(X), cdr(X)⟩ & car(X) ∈ ℤ & cdr(X) ∈ ℤ & cdr(X)≠⟨∅, ∅⟩

253 ⊢ N ∈ ℚ → arb(N) ∈ Fr & arb(N)=⟨car(arb(N)), cdr(arb(N))⟩ & car(arb(N)) ∈ ℤ & cdr(arb(N)) ∈ ℤ
 & cdr(arb(N))≠⟨∅, ∅⟩

254 ⊢ X ∈ Fr & Y ∈ Fr & X≈_{Fr}Y & W ∈ Fr & N ∈ Fr & W≈_{Fr}N
 → ⟨car(X) *_ℤ cdr(W) +_ℤ car(W) *_ℤ cdr(X), cdr(X) *_ℤ cdr(W)⟩
 ≈_{Fr}⟨car(Y) *_ℤ cdr(N) +_ℤ car(N) *_ℤ cdr(Y), cdr(Y) *_ℤ cdr(N)⟩

255 ⊢ X ∈ Fr & Y ∈ Fr & X≈_{Fr}Y & W ∈ Fr & N ∈ Fr & W≈_{Fr}N
 → ⟨car(X) *_ℤ car(W), cdr(X) *_ℤ cdr(W)⟩≈_{Fr}⟨car(Y) *_ℤ car(N), cdr(Y) *_ℤ cdr(N)⟩

-- % Elementary laws of rational arithmetic

256 ⊢ X ∈ ℚ & Y ∈ ℤ & N ∈ ℤ & N≠⟨∅, ∅⟩
 → X +_ℚ Fr_to_ℚ((Y, N))=Fr_to_ℚ(⟨car(arb(X)) *_ℤ N +_ℤ cdr(arb(X)) *_ℤ Y, cdr(arb(X)) *_ℤ N⟩)

257 ⊢ X ∈ ℚ & Y ∈ ℤ & N ∈ ℤ & N≠⟨∅, ∅⟩
 → X *_ℚ Fr_to_ℚ((Y, N))=Fr_to_ℚ(⟨car(arb(X)) *_ℤ Y, cdr(arb(X)) *_ℤ N⟩)

258 ⊢ X ∈ Fr → X≈_{Fr}(Si_Rev(car(X)), Si_Rev(cdr(X)))

259 ⊢ X ∈ Fr & Y ∈ Fr & X≈_{Fr}Y & is_nonneg_ℤ(cdr(X)) & is_nonneg_ℤ(cdr(Y))
 → (is_nonneg_ℤ(car(X)) ∨ car(X)=⟨∅, ∅⟩) ↔ (is_nonneg_ℤ(car(Y)) ∨ car(Y)=⟨∅, ∅⟩)

261 ⊢ X ∈ Fr & Y ∈ Fr & X≈_{Fr}Y → (is_nonneg_ℤ(car(X) *_ℤ cdr(X)) ↔ is_nonneg_ℤ(car(Y) *_ℤ cdr(Y)))

262 ⊢ X ∈ Fr → (is_nonneg_ℚ(X) ↔ is_nonneg_ℚ(⟨Rev_ℤ(car(X)), Rev_ℤ(cdr(X))⟩))

-- Commutativity of Addition

264 $\vdash N \in \mathbb{Q} \ \& \ M \in \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow N +_{\mathbb{Q}} M = M +_{\mathbb{Q}} N$

265 $\vdash X \in \mathbb{Q} \ \& \ Y \in \mathbb{Z} \ \& \ \mathbb{N} \in \mathbb{Z} \ \& \ \mathbb{N} \neq \langle \emptyset, \emptyset \rangle$
 $\rightarrow \text{Fr_to_}\mathbb{Q}(\langle Y, \mathbb{N} \rangle) +_{\mathbb{Q}} X = \text{Fr_to_}\mathbb{Q}(\langle \text{car}(\text{arb}(X)) *_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{N} +_{\mathbb{Z}} \text{cdr}(\text{arb}(X)) *_{\mathbb{Z}} Y, \text{cdr}(\text{arb}(X)) *_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{N} \rangle)$

266 $\vdash X \in \mathbb{Q} \ \& \ Y \in \mathbb{Z} \ \& \ \mathbb{N} \in \mathbb{Z} \ \& \ \mathbb{N} \neq \langle \emptyset, \emptyset \rangle$
 $\rightarrow \text{Fr_to_}\mathbb{Q}(\langle Y, \mathbb{N} \rangle) +_{\mathbb{Q}} X = \text{Fr_to_}\mathbb{Q}(\langle \text{car}(\text{arb}(X)) *_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{N} +_{\mathbb{Z}} \text{cdr}(\text{arb}(X)) *_{\mathbb{Z}} Y, \text{cdr}(\text{arb}(X)) *_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{N} \rangle)$

-- Commutativity of Multiplication

267 $\vdash N \in \mathbb{Q} \ \& \ M \in \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow N *_{\mathbb{Q}} M = M *_{\mathbb{Q}} N$

268 $\vdash X \in \mathbb{Q} \ \& \ Y \in \mathbb{Z} \ \& \ \mathbb{N} \in \mathbb{Z} \ \& \ \mathbb{N} \neq \langle \emptyset, \emptyset \rangle \rightarrow \text{Fr_to_}\mathbb{Q}(\langle Y, \mathbb{N} \rangle) *_{\mathbb{Q}} X$
 $= \text{Fr_to_}\mathbb{Q}(\langle \text{car}(\text{arb}(X)) *_{\mathbb{Z}} Y, \text{cdr}(\text{arb}(X)) *_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{N} \rangle)$

269 $\vdash K \in \mathbb{Q} \ \& \ N \in \mathbb{Q} \ \& \ M \in \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow N +_{\mathbb{Q}} (M +_{\mathbb{Q}} K) = N +_{\mathbb{Q}} M +_{\mathbb{Q}} K$

270 $\vdash M \in \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow M = M +_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{Q}}$

271 $\vdash M \in \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow M +_{\mathbb{Q}} \text{Rev}_{\mathbb{Q}}(M) = \mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{Q}}$

272 $\vdash N \in \mathbb{Q} \ \& \ M \in \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow N = M +_{\mathbb{Q}} (N -_{\mathbb{Q}} M)$

273 $\vdash K \in \mathbb{Q} \ \& \ N \in \mathbb{Q} \ \& \ M \in \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow N *_{\mathbb{Q}} (M *_{\mathbb{Q}} K) = N *_{\mathbb{Q}} M *_{\mathbb{Q}} K$

274 $\vdash K \in \mathbb{Z} \ \& \ N \in \mathbb{Z} \ \& \ M \in \mathbb{Z} \ \& \ K \neq \langle \emptyset, \emptyset \rangle \ \& \ M \neq \langle \emptyset, \emptyset \rangle \rightarrow \text{Fr_to_}\mathbb{Q}(\langle N, M \rangle) = \text{Fr_to_}\mathbb{Q}(\langle K *_{\mathbb{Z}} N, K *_{\mathbb{Z}} M \rangle)$

275 $\vdash K \in \mathbb{Q} \ \& \ N \in \mathbb{Q} \ \& \ M \in \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow N *_{\mathbb{Q}} (M +_{\mathbb{Q}} K) = N *_{\mathbb{Q}} M +_{\mathbb{Q}} N *_{\mathbb{Q}} K$

276 $\vdash X \in \mathbb{Z} \ \& \ Y \in \mathbb{Z} \ \& \ Y \neq \langle \emptyset, \emptyset \rangle \rightarrow (\text{is_nonneg}_{\mathbb{Q}}(\text{Fr_to_}\mathbb{Q}(\langle X, Y \rangle))) \leftrightarrow \text{is_nonneg}_{\mathbb{Z}}(X *_{\mathbb{Z}} Y)$

277 $\vdash M \in \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow M = M *_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbf{1}_{\mathbb{Q}}$

278 $\vdash M \in \mathbb{Q} \ \& \ M \neq \mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{Q}} \rightarrow \text{Recip}_{\mathbb{Q}}(M) \in \mathbb{Q} \ \& \ M *_{\mathbb{Q}} \text{Recip}_{\mathbb{Q}}(M) = \mathbf{1}_{\mathbb{Q}}$

279 $\vdash N \in \mathbb{Q} \ \& \ M \in \mathbb{Q} \ \& \ M \neq \mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{Q}} \rightarrow N = M *_{\mathbb{Q}} N /_{\mathbb{Q}} M$

280 $\vdash \text{is_nonneg}_{\mathbb{Q}}(\mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{Q}}) \ \& \ \text{is_nonneg}_{\mathbb{Q}}(\mathbf{1}_{\mathbb{Q}})$

281 $\vdash X \in \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow \text{is_nonneg}_{\mathbb{Q}}(X) \vee \text{is_nonneg}_{\mathbb{Q}}(\text{Rev}_{\mathbb{Q}}(X)) \ \& \ (\text{is_nonneg}_{\mathbb{Q}}(X) \ \& \ \text{is_nonneg}_{\mathbb{Q}}(\text{Rev}_{\mathbb{Q}}(X))) \rightarrow X = \mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{Q}}$

APPLY Ordered_add($g \mapsto \mathbb{Q}, e \mapsto \mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{Q}}, \oplus \mapsto +_{\mathbb{Q}}, \ominus \mapsto -_{\mathbb{Q}}, \text{rvz} \mapsto \text{Rev}_{\mathbb{Q}}, \text{nneg} \mapsto \text{is_nonneg}_{\mathbb{Q}}$)
 $\implies [\geq_{\mathbb{Q}}, \leq_{\mathbb{Q}}, >_{\mathbb{Q}}, <_{\mathbb{Q}}]$

281a $\vdash (X \geq_{\mathbb{Q}} Y \leftrightarrow \text{nneg}(X \oplus \text{Rev}_{\mathbb{Q}}(Y))) \ \& \ (X \leq_{\mathbb{Z}} Y \leftrightarrow Y \geq_{\mathbb{Q}} X) \ \& \ (X >_{\mathbb{Q}} Y \leftrightarrow X \geq_{\mathbb{Q}} Y \ \& \ X \neq Y)$
 $\ \& \ (X <_{\mathbb{Q}} Y \leftrightarrow Y >_{\mathbb{Q}} X)$

282 $\vdash X \in \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow X = X *_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbf{1}_{\mathbb{Q}}$

283 $\vdash X \in \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow (X = \mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{Q}} \leftrightarrow \text{car}(\text{arb}(X)) = \langle \emptyset, \emptyset \rangle)$

284 $\vdash X \in \mathbb{Q} \ \& \ Y \in \mathbb{Q} \ \& \ \text{is_nonneg}_{\mathbb{Q}}(X) \ \& \ \text{is_nonneg}_{\mathbb{Q}}(Y) \rightarrow \text{is_nonneg}_{\mathbb{Q}}(X +_{\mathbb{Q}} Y) \ \& \ \text{is_nonneg}_{\mathbb{Q}}(X *_{\mathbb{Q}} Y)$

291 $\vdash X \in \mathbb{Q} \ \& \ Y \in \mathbb{Q} \ \& \ X \mathbf{1} \in \mathbb{Q} \ \& \ X >_{\mathbb{Q}} Y \ \& \ X \mathbf{1} >_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{Q}} \rightarrow X *_{\mathbb{Q}} X \mathbf{1} >_{\mathbb{Q}} Y *_{\mathbb{Q}} X \mathbf{1}$

292 $\vdash \mathbf{1}_{\mathbb{Q}} >_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{Q}}$

293 $\vdash X \in \mathbb{Q} \ \& \ X >_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{Q}} \rightarrow \text{Recip}_{\mathbb{Q}}(X) >_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{Q}}$

294 $\vdash X \in \mathbb{Q} \ \& \ Y \in \mathbb{Q} \ \& \ X >_{\mathbb{Q}} Y \rightarrow X >_{\mathbb{Q}} (X +_{\mathbb{Q}} Y) /_{\mathbb{Q}} (\mathbf{1}_{\mathbb{Q}} \cup \mathbf{1}_{\mathbb{Q}}) \ \& \ (X +_{\mathbb{Q}} Y) /_{\mathbb{Q}} (\mathbf{1}_{\mathbb{Q}} \cup \mathbf{1}_{\mathbb{Q}}) >_{\mathbb{Q}} Y$

-- % The Real numbers

46 $\implies \mathbb{R} =_{\text{Def}} \{s : s \subseteq \mathbb{Q} \mid (s \neq \emptyset \ \& \ s \neq \mathbb{Q} \ \& \ [\forall x \in s, \exists y \in s \mid y >_{\mathbb{Q}} x] \ \& \ [\forall x \in s, \forall y \in \mathbb{Q} \mid x >_{\mathbb{Q}} y \rightarrow y \in s])\}$
-- Real 0 and 1

47 $\implies \mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{R}} =_{\text{Def}} \{x \in \mathbb{Q} \mid \mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{Q}} >_{\mathbb{Q}} x\}$
-- Real 0 and 1

47a $\implies \mathbf{1}_{\mathbb{R}} =_{\text{Def}} \{x \in \mathbb{Q} \mid \mathbf{1}_{\mathbb{Q}} >_{\mathbb{Q}} x\}$
-- Real Sum

48 $\implies X +_{\mathbb{R}} Y =_{\text{Def}} \{u +_{\mathbb{Q}} v : u \in X, v \in Y\}$
-- Real Negative

49 $\implies \text{Rev}_{\mathbb{R}}(X) =_{\text{Def}} \{\text{Rev}_{\mathbb{Q}}(u) +_{\mathbb{Q}} v : u \in \mathbb{Q} \setminus X, v \in \mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{R}}\}$
-- Real Subtraction

50 $\implies X -_{\mathbb{R}} Y =_{\text{Def}} X +_{\mathbb{R}} \text{Rev}_{\mathbb{R}}(Y)$
-- Absolute value, i.e. the larger of X and $\text{Rev}_{\mathbb{R}}(X)$

51 $\implies |X|_{\mathbb{R}} =_{\text{Def}} X \cup \text{Rev}_{\mathbb{R}}(X)$
-- Real Multiplication of Absolute Values

52 $\implies X |*|_{\mathbb{R}} Y =_{\text{Def}} \{u *_{\mathbb{Q}} v : u \in |X|_{\mathbb{R}} \ \& \ v \in |Y|_{\mathbb{R}} \ \& \ \neg(\mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{Q}} >_{\mathbb{Q}} u \vee \mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{Q}} >_{\mathbb{Q}} v)\} \cup \mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{R}}$
-- Real Multiplication

53 $\implies X *_R Y =_{\text{Def}} \text{if } X \supseteq \mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{R}} \leftrightarrow Y \supseteq \mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{R}} \text{ then } X |*|_{\mathbb{R}} Y \text{ else } \text{Rev}_{\mathbb{R}}(X |*|_{\mathbb{R}} Y) \text{ fi}$

54 \Rightarrow $\text{AbsRecip}_{\mathbb{R}}(X) \stackrel{=_{\text{Def}}}{=} \bigcup \{y : y \in \mathbb{R} \mid |X|_{\mathbb{R}} *_{\mathbb{R}} y \subseteq \{r \in \mathbb{Q} \mid \text{Fr_to_Q}(\langle 1, 1 \rangle) >_{\mathbb{Q}} r\}\}$
 -- Real Absolute Reciprocal
 -- Real Reciprocal
 55 \Rightarrow $\text{Recip}_{\mathbb{R}}(X) \stackrel{=_{\text{Def}}}{=} \text{if } X \supseteq \mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{R}} \text{ then AbsRecip}_{\mathbb{R}}(X) \text{ else Rev}_{\mathbb{R}}(\text{AbsRecip}_{\mathbb{R}}(X)) \text{ fi}$
 -- Real Quotient
 56 \Rightarrow $X /_{\mathbb{R}} Y \stackrel{=_{\text{Def}}}{=} X *_{\mathbb{R}} \text{Recip}_{\mathbb{R}}(Y)$
 -- Non-negative Real
 56a \Rightarrow $\text{is_nonneg}_{\mathbb{R}}(X) \stackrel{\leftrightarrow_{\text{Def}}}{\leftrightarrow} \mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{R}} \subseteq X$
 -- Real Comparison
 56b \Rightarrow $X >_{\mathbb{R}} Y \stackrel{\leftrightarrow_{\text{Def}}}{\leftrightarrow} \text{is_nonneg}_{\mathbb{R}}(X -_{\mathbb{R}} Y) \ \& \ \neg X = Y$
 -- Real Comparison
 56c \Rightarrow $X \geq_{\mathbb{R}} Y \stackrel{=_{\text{Def}}}{=} \text{is_nonneg}_{\mathbb{R}}(X -_{\mathbb{R}} Y)$
 -- Real square root
 57 \Rightarrow $\sqrt{X} \stackrel{=_{\text{Def}}}{=} \bigcup \{y : y \in \mathbb{R} \mid y *_{\mathbb{R}} y \subseteq X\}$

-- % Elementary laws of real arithmetic

295 $\vdash X \in \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow \{y : y \in \mathbb{Q} \mid X >_{\mathbb{Q}} y\} \in \mathbb{R}$
 296 $\vdash \mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{R}} \in \mathbb{R} \ \& \ \mathbf{1}_{\mathbb{R}} \in \mathbb{R} \ \& \ \text{is_nonneg}_{\mathbb{R}}(\mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{R}}) \ \& \ \text{is_nonneg}_{\mathbb{R}}(\mathbf{1}_{\mathbb{R}}) \ \& \ \mathbf{1}_{\mathbb{R}} >_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{R}}$
 297 $\vdash N \in \mathbb{R} \rightarrow N \subseteq \mathbb{Q}$
 298 $\vdash N \in \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [\exists m \in \mathbb{Q}, \forall x \in N \mid m >_{\mathbb{Q}} x]$
 299 $\vdash N \in \mathbb{R} \ \& \ M \in \mathbb{R} \rightarrow N +_{\mathbb{R}} M \in \mathbb{R}$
 300 $\vdash N \in \mathbb{R} \ \& \ M \in \mathbb{R} \rightarrow N +_{\mathbb{R}} M = M +_{\mathbb{R}} N$
 301 $\vdash N \in \mathbb{R} \rightarrow N = N +_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{R}}$
 302 $\vdash N \in \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \text{Rev}_{\mathbb{R}}(N) \in \mathbb{R}$
 $\vdash N \in \mathbb{Z} \ \& \ M \in \mathbb{Z} \ \& \ M \neq \langle \emptyset, \emptyset \rangle \ \& \ \text{is_nonneg}_{\mathbb{Z}}(M)$
 $\rightarrow [\exists k \in \mathbb{Z} \mid \text{is_nonneg}_{\mathbb{Z}}(N -_{\mathbb{Z}} k *_{\mathbb{Z}} M) \ \& \ \text{is_nonneg}_{\mathbb{Z}}(\langle k +_{\mathbb{Z}} \langle 1, \emptyset \rangle \rangle *_{\mathbb{Z}} M) -_{\mathbb{Z}} N]$
 $\vdash N \in \mathbb{R} \ \& \ M \in \mathbb{R} \rightarrow N \subseteq M \vee M \subseteq N$
 $\vdash N \in \mathbb{R} \ \& \ M \in \mathbb{R} \rightarrow N \cup M \in \mathbb{R}$
 $\vdash N \in \mathbb{R} \rightarrow |N|_{\mathbb{R}} \in \mathbb{R} \ \& \ N \subseteq |N|_{\mathbb{R}}$
 $\vdash N \in \mathbb{R} \ \& \ M \in \mathbb{R} \rightarrow N = M +_{\mathbb{R}} (N -_{\mathbb{R}} M)$
 $\vdash N \in \mathbb{R} \ \& \ M \in \mathbb{R} \rightarrow N *_{\mathbb{R}} M = M *_{\mathbb{R}} N$
 $\vdash N \in \mathbb{R} \ \& \ M \in \mathbb{R} \rightarrow N *_{\mathbb{R}} M = M *_{\mathbb{R}} N$
 $\vdash N \in \mathbb{R} \rightarrow |N|_{\mathbb{R}} = \text{if is_nonneg}_{\mathbb{R}}(N) \text{ then } N \text{ else Rev}_{\mathbb{R}}(N) \text{ fi}$
 $\vdash N \in \mathbb{R} \rightarrow |N|_{\mathbb{R}} \in \mathbb{R} \ \& \ |N|_{\mathbb{R}} >_{\mathbb{R}} N \vee |N|_{\mathbb{R}} = N \ \& \ |N|_{\mathbb{R}} >_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{R}} \vee |N|_{\mathbb{R}} = \mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{R}} \ \& \ \text{is_nonneg}_{\mathbb{R}}(|N|_{\mathbb{R}})$
 $\vdash N \in \mathbb{R} \rightarrow |N|_{\mathbb{R}} = |\text{Rev}_{\mathbb{R}}(N)|$
 $\vdash N \in \mathbb{R} \ \& \ M \in \mathbb{R} \ \& \ \text{is_nonneg}_{\mathbb{R}}(\text{Rev}_{\mathbb{R}}(M)) \rightarrow N >_{\mathbb{R}} N +_{\mathbb{R}} M \vee N = N +_{\mathbb{R}} M$
 $\vdash N \in \mathbb{R} \ \& \ M \in \mathbb{R} \ \& \ \text{is_nonneg}_{\mathbb{R}}(N) \ \& \ \neg \text{is_nonneg}_{\mathbb{R}}(M) \rightarrow N >_{\mathbb{R}} |N +_{\mathbb{R}} M|_{\mathbb{R}} \vee N = |N +_{\mathbb{R}} M|_{\mathbb{R}}$
 $\vee \text{Rev}_{\mathbb{R}}(M) >_{\mathbb{R}} |N +_{\mathbb{R}} M|_{\mathbb{R}} \vee \text{Rev}_{\mathbb{R}}(M) = |N +_{\mathbb{R}} M|_{\mathbb{R}}$
 $\vdash N \in \mathbb{R} \ \& \ M \in \mathbb{R} \rightarrow N +_{\mathbb{R}} |M|_{\mathbb{R}} >_{\mathbb{R}} n \vee n +_{\mathbb{R}} |M|_{\mathbb{R}} = n$
 $\vdash N \in \mathbb{R} \ \& \ M \in \mathbb{R} \rightarrow |N|_{\mathbb{R}} +_{\mathbb{R}} |M|_{\mathbb{R}} >_{\mathbb{R}} |N +_{\mathbb{R}} M|_{\mathbb{R}} \vee |N|_{\mathbb{R}} +_{\mathbb{R}} |M|_{\mathbb{R}} = |N +_{\mathbb{R}} M|_{\mathbb{R}}$
 $\vdash N \in \mathbb{R} \ \& \ M \in \mathbb{R} \rightarrow |N|_{\mathbb{R}} +_{\mathbb{R}} |M|_{\mathbb{R}} >_{\mathbb{R}} |N -_{\mathbb{R}} M|_{\mathbb{R}} \vee |N|_{\mathbb{R}} +_{\mathbb{R}} |M|_{\mathbb{R}} = |N -_{\mathbb{R}} M|_{\mathbb{R}}$
 $\vdash N \in \mathbb{R} \ \& \ M \in \mathbb{R} \rightarrow |N|_{\mathbb{R}} *_{\mathbb{R}} |M|_{\mathbb{R}} = |N *_{\mathbb{R}} M|_{\mathbb{R}}$
 $\vdash N \in \mathbb{R} \ \& \ M \in \mathbb{R} \ \& \ M \neq \mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{R}} \rightarrow |N|_{\mathbb{R}} /_{\mathbb{R}} |M|_{\mathbb{R}} = |N /_{\mathbb{R}} M|_{\mathbb{R}}$
 $\vdash N \in \mathbb{R} \ \& \ M \in \mathbb{R} \rightarrow N *_{\mathbb{R}} M \in \mathbb{R}$
 $\vdash N \in \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \text{Rev}_{\mathbb{R}}(\text{Rev}_{\mathbb{R}}(N)) = N$
 $\vdash K \in \mathbb{R} \ \& \ n \in \mathbb{R} \ \& \ m \in \mathbb{R} \rightarrow n *_{\mathbb{R}} (m *_{\mathbb{R}} K) = n *_{\mathbb{R}} m *_{\mathbb{R}} K$
 $\vdash X \in \mathbb{R} \ \& \ Y \in \mathbb{R} \ \& \ X \mathbf{1} \in \mathbb{R} \ \& \ X >_{\mathbb{R}} Y \ \& \ X \mathbf{1} >_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{R}} \rightarrow X *_{\mathbb{R}} X \mathbf{1} >_{\mathbb{R}} Y *_{\mathbb{R}} X \mathbf{1}$
 $\vdash X \in \mathbb{R} \ \& \ X >_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{R}} \rightarrow \text{Recip}_{\mathbb{Q}}(X) >_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{R}}$
 $\vdash X \in \mathbb{R} \ \& \ Y \in \mathbb{R} \ \& \ X >_{\mathbb{R}} Y \rightarrow X >_{\mathbb{R}} (X +_{\mathbb{R}} Y) /_{\mathbb{R}} (\mathbf{1}_{\mathbb{R}} \cup \mathbf{1}_{\mathbb{R}}) \ \& \ (X +_{\mathbb{R}} Y) /_{\mathbb{R}} (\mathbf{1}_{\mathbb{R}} \cup \mathbf{1}_{\mathbb{R}}) >_{\mathbb{R}} Y$

-- % The Least Upper Bound principle for real numbers

$\vdash S \neq \emptyset \ \& \ S \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \bigcup S \in \mathbb{R} \vee \bigcup S = \mathbb{Q}$
 $\vdash X \in \mathbb{R} \ \& \ \text{is_nonneg}_{\mathbb{R}}(X) \rightarrow \sqrt{X} \in \mathbb{R} \ \& \ \text{is_nonneg}_{\mathbb{R}}(\sqrt{X}) \ \& \ \sqrt{X} *_{\mathbb{R}} \sqrt{X} = X$
 $\vdash X \in \mathbb{R} \ \& \ \text{is_nonneg}_{\mathbb{R}}(X) \ \& \ Y \in \mathbb{R} \ \& \ \text{is_nonneg}_{\mathbb{R}}(Y) \rightarrow \sqrt{X} *_{\mathbb{R}} \sqrt{Y} = \sqrt{X *_{\mathbb{R}} Y}$

```

-- % 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) subseteq 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 subseteq domain(X) | Finite(s)}

```

```

-- % Real functions of a real variable
65  ⇒      ℱ      =Def  {f ⊆ ℝ × ℝ | Svm(f) & domain(f) = ℝ}
      -- Sum of Real Functions
66  ⇒      X +ℱ Y    =Def  {⟨x, X |x +ℝ Y |x⟩ : x ∈ ℝ}
      -- Product of Real Functions
67  ⇒      X *ℱ Y    =Def  {⟨x, X |x *ℝ Y |x⟩ : x ∈ ℝ}
      -- LUB of a set of Real Functions
68  ⇒      LUB(X)   =Def  {⟨x, ⋃{f |x : f ∈ X}⟩ : x ∈ ℝ}
      -- Constant zero function
69  ⇒      0ℱ      =Def  {⟨x, 0ℝ⟩ : x ∈ 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) ⇒ [∑ℱ]
70  ⇒  Svm(ser) & range(ser) ⊆ ℱ & Finite(ser) → ∑ℱ(ser) ∈ ℱ & (p ∈ ser → ∑ℱ({p}) = ser(cdr(p)))
      & [∀a | ∑ℱ(ser) = ∑ℱ(ser | domain(ser) ∩ a) +ℱ ∑ℱ(ser | domain(ser) \ a)]
      -- Sums of absolutely convergent infinite series of real functions
71  ⇒      ∑ℱ∞(X)   =Def  LUB({∑ℝ(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 >ℝ Y |x]
      -- Lebesgue Upper Integral of a Positive Function
77  ⇒      ∫+ X     =Def  GLB({{⟨n, BFInt(ser |n)⟩ : n ∈ ℕ} : ser ⊆ ℕ × RBF | Svm(ser) & ∑ℱ∞(ser) >ℱ X})
      -- Positive Part of real function
78  ⇒      Pos_part(X) =Def  {⟨x, if X |x >ℝ 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 $\text{is_continuous}_{\mathbb{F}}(X) \leftrightarrow_{\text{Def}} \begin{array}{l} \text{-- Continuous function of a real variable} \\ X \subseteq \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \ \& \ \text{Svm}(X) \ \& \ [\forall x \in \mathbf{domain}(X), \forall \varepsilon \in \mathbb{R}, \exists \delta \in \mathbb{R}, \\ \forall y \in \mathbf{domain}(X) \mid \delta >_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{R}} \ \& \ \varepsilon >_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{R}} \ \& \ \delta \supseteq |x -_{\mathbb{R}} y|_{\mathbb{R}} \rightarrow \varepsilon \supseteq |X \mid x -_{\mathbb{R}} X \mid y|_{\mathbb{R}}] \end{array}$
- 83 \Rightarrow $E(X) =_{\text{Def}} \begin{array}{l} \text{-- Euclidean } n\text{-space} \\ \{f \subseteq X \times \mathbb{R} \mid \text{Svm}(f) \ \& \ \mathbf{domain}(f) = X\} \\ \text{-- Euclidean norm} \end{array}$
- 84 \Rightarrow $\|X\|_{\mathbb{R}} =_{\text{Def}} \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{\sum_{\mathbb{R}}(X)} \\ \text{-- Difference of Real Functions} \end{array}$
- 85 \Rightarrow $X -_{\mathbb{F}} Y =_{\text{Def}} \begin{array}{l} \{\langle x, X \mid x -_{\mathbb{R}} Y \mid x \rangle : x \in \mathbf{domain}(X)\} \\ \text{-- Continuous function on Euclidean } n\text{-space} \end{array}$
- 86 \Rightarrow $\text{is_continuous_REnF}(X, Y) \leftrightarrow_{\text{Def}} \begin{array}{l} X \subseteq E(Y) \times \mathbb{R} \ \& \ \text{Svm}(X) \ \& \ [\forall x \in \mathbf{domain}(X), \forall \varepsilon \in \mathbb{R}, \exists \delta \in \mathbb{R}, \\ \forall y \in \mathbf{domain}(X) \mid \delta >_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{R}} \ \& \ \varepsilon >_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{R}} \ \& \ \delta \supseteq \|x -_{\mathbb{F}} y\|_{\mathbb{R}} \rightarrow \varepsilon \supseteq |X \mid x -_{\mathbb{R}} X \mid y|_{\mathbb{R}}] \end{array}$

	-- % Basic definitional principles of complex analysis		-- Difference-and-diagonal trick
87	\Rightarrow	$DD(X, Y) \stackrel{=_{\text{Def}}}{=} \{\text{if } x \uparrow \emptyset \neq x \uparrow 1 \text{ then } (X \uparrow (x \uparrow \emptyset) -_{\mathbb{R}} X \uparrow (x \uparrow 1)) /_{\mathbb{R}} (x \uparrow \emptyset -_{\mathbb{R}} x \uparrow 1) \text{ else } Y \uparrow (x \uparrow \emptyset) \text{ fi} : x \in E(2)\}$	-- Derivative of function of a real variable
88	\Rightarrow	$Der(X) \stackrel{=_{\text{Def}}}{=} \text{arb}(\{\text{df} \in \mathbb{F} \mid \text{domain}(X) = \text{domain}(\text{df}) \ \& \ \text{is_continuous_REnF}(DD(X, \text{df})_{\mid \text{domain}(X) \times \text{domain}(X), 2})\})$	-- Complex functions of a complex variable
89	\Rightarrow	$\mathbb{C}\mathbb{F} \stackrel{=_{\text{Def}}}{=} \{\text{f} \subseteq \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C} \mid \text{Svm}(\text{f}) \ \& \ \text{domain}(\text{f}) = \mathbb{C}\}$	-- Complex Euclidean n -space
90	\Rightarrow	$CE(X) \stackrel{=_{\text{Def}}}{=} \{\text{f} \subseteq X \times \mathbb{C} \mid \text{Svm}(\text{f}) \ \& \ \text{domain}(\text{f}) = X\}$	-- Complex Euclidean norm
91	\Rightarrow	$\ X\ _{\mathbb{C}} \stackrel{=_{\text{Def}}}{=} \sqrt{\sum_{\mathbb{R}}(\{\langle m, X \uparrow m _{\mathbb{C}} *_{\mathbb{R}} X \uparrow m _{\mathbb{C}} \rangle : m \in \text{domain}(X)\})}$	-- Difference of Complex Functions
92	\Rightarrow	$X -_{\mathbb{C}\mathbb{F}} Y \stackrel{=_{\text{Def}}}{=} \{\langle x, X \uparrow x -_{\mathbb{C}} Y \uparrow x \rangle : x \in \mathbb{C}\}$	-- Continuous function of a complex variable
93	\Rightarrow	$\text{is_continuous}_{\mathbb{C}\mathbb{F}}(X) \stackrel{\leftrightarrow_{\text{Def}}}{=} X \subseteq \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C} \ \& \ \text{Svm}(X) \ \& \ [\forall x \in \text{domain}(X), \forall \varepsilon \in \mathbb{R}, \exists \delta \in \mathbb{R}, \forall y \in \text{domain}(X) \mid \delta >_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{R}} \ \& \ \varepsilon >_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{R}} \ \& \ \delta \supseteq x -_{\mathbb{C}} y _{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \varepsilon \supseteq X \uparrow x -_{\mathbb{C}} X \uparrow y _{\mathbb{C}}]$	-- Continuous function on Complex Euclidean n -space
94	\Rightarrow	$\text{is_continuous_CEnF}(X, Y) \stackrel{\leftrightarrow_{\text{Def}}}{=} X \subseteq CE(Y) \times CE(Y) \ \& \ \text{Svm}(X) \ \& \ [\forall x \in \text{domain}(X), \forall \varepsilon \in \mathbb{R}, \exists \delta \in \mathbb{R}, \forall y \in \text{domain}(X) \mid \delta >_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{R}} \ \& \ \varepsilon >_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{R}} \ \& \ \delta \supseteq x -_{\mathbb{C}\mathbb{F}} y _{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \varepsilon \supseteq X \uparrow x -_{\mathbb{C}\mathbb{F}} X \uparrow y _{\mathbb{C}}]$	-- Difference-and-diagonal trick, complex case
95	\Rightarrow	$CDD(X, Y) \stackrel{=_{\text{Def}}}{=} \{\text{if } x \uparrow \emptyset \neq x \uparrow 1 \text{ then } (X \uparrow (x \uparrow \emptyset) -_{\mathbb{C}} X \uparrow (x \uparrow 1)) /_{\mathbb{C}} (x \uparrow \emptyset -_{\mathbb{C}} x \uparrow 1) \text{ else } Y \uparrow (x \uparrow \emptyset) \text{ fi} : x \in CE(2)\}$	-- Derivative of function of a complex variable
96	\Rightarrow	$CDer(X) \stackrel{=_{\text{Def}}}{=} \text{arb}(\{\text{df} \in \mathbb{C}\mathbb{F} \mid \text{domain}(X) = \text{domain}(\text{df}) \ \& \ \text{is_continuous_CEnF}(CDD(X, \text{df})_{\mid \text{domain}(X) \times \text{domain}(X), 2})\})$	-- Open set in the complex plane
97	\Rightarrow	$\text{is_open_C_set}(X) \stackrel{\leftrightarrow_{\text{Def}}}{=} X \subseteq \mathbb{C} \ \& \ \text{is_continuous}_{\mathbb{C}\mathbb{F}}(\{\langle z, \text{if } z \in X \text{ then } \langle \mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{R}}, \mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{R}} \rangle \text{ else } \langle \mathbf{1}_{\mathbb{R}}, \mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{R}} \rangle \text{ fi} \rangle : z \in \mathbb{C}\})$	-- Analytic function of a complex variable
98	\Rightarrow	$\text{is_analytic}_{\mathbb{C}\mathbb{F}}(X) \stackrel{\leftrightarrow_{\text{Def}}}{=} \text{is_continuous}_{\mathbb{C}\mathbb{F}}(X) \ \& \ \text{is_open_C_set}(\text{domain}(X)) \ \& \ CDer(X) \neq \emptyset$	-- Complex exponential function
99	\Rightarrow	$\text{C_exp_fcn} \stackrel{=_{\text{Def}}}{=} \text{arb}(\{\text{f} \subseteq \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C} : \text{is_analytic}_{\mathbb{C}\mathbb{F}}(\text{f}) \ \& \ CDer(\text{f}) = \text{f} \ \& \ \text{f} \uparrow \langle \mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{R}}, \mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{R}} \rangle = \langle \mathbf{1}_{\mathbb{R}}, \mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{R}} \rangle\})$	-- The constant π
100	\Rightarrow	$\pi \stackrel{=_{\text{Def}}}{=} \text{arb}(\{\langle x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x >_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{R}} \ \& \ \text{C_exp_fcn}(\langle \mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{R}}, x \rangle) = \langle \mathbf{1}_{\mathbb{R}}, \mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{R}} \rangle \ \& \ [\forall y \in \mathbb{R} \mid \text{C_exp_fcn}(\langle \mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{R}}, y \rangle) = \langle \mathbf{1}_{\mathbb{R}}, \mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{R}} \rangle \rightarrow y = x \vee \mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{R}} \supseteq y]\})$	-- Continuous complex function on the reals
101	\Rightarrow	$\text{is_continuous_CoRF}(X) \stackrel{\leftrightarrow_{\text{Def}}}{=} X \subseteq \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{C} \ \& \ \text{Svm}(X) \ \& \ [\forall x \in \text{domain}(X), \forall \varepsilon \in \mathbb{R}, \exists \delta \in \mathbb{R}, \forall y \in \text{domain}(X) \mid \delta >_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{R}} \ \& \ \varepsilon >_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{R}} \ \& \ \delta \supseteq x -_{\mathbb{R}} y _{\mathbb{R}} \rightarrow \varepsilon \supseteq \ X \uparrow x -_{\mathbb{C}} X \uparrow y\ _{\mathbb{R}}]$	-- Difference-and-diagonal trick, real-to-complex case
102	\Rightarrow	$CRDD(X, Y) \stackrel{=_{\text{Def}}}{=} \{\text{if } x \uparrow \emptyset \neq x \uparrow 1 \text{ then } (X \uparrow (x \uparrow \emptyset) -_{\mathbb{C}} X \uparrow (x \uparrow 1)) /_{\mathbb{C}} (x \uparrow \emptyset -_{\mathbb{C}} x \uparrow 1) \text{ else } Y \uparrow (x \uparrow \emptyset) \text{ fi} : x \in E(2)\}$	-- Continuous complex function on $E(n)$
103	\Rightarrow	$\text{is_continuous_CREnF}(X, Y) \stackrel{\leftrightarrow_{\text{Def}}}{=} X \subseteq E(Y) \times \mathbb{C} \ \& \ \text{Svm}(X) \ \& \ [\forall x \in \text{domain}(X), \forall \varepsilon \in \mathbb{R}, \exists \delta \in \mathbb{R}, \forall y \in \text{domain}(X) \mid \delta >_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{R}} \ \& \ \varepsilon >_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{R}} \ \& \ \delta \supseteq \ x -_{\mathbb{F}} y\ _{\mathbb{R}} \rightarrow \varepsilon \supseteq X \uparrow x -_{\mathbb{C}\mathbb{F}} X \uparrow y _{\mathbb{C}}]$	-- Derivative of complex function of a real variable
104	\Rightarrow	$CRDer(X) \stackrel{=_{\text{Def}}}{=} \text{arb}(\{\text{df} \in \mathbb{C}\mathbb{F} \mid \text{domain}(X) = \text{domain}(\text{df}) \ \& \ \text{is_continuous_CREnF}(CRDD(X, \text{df})_{\mid \text{domain}(X) \times \text{domain}(X), 2})\})$	-- Real Interval
105	\Rightarrow	$\text{Interval}(X, Y) \stackrel{=_{\text{Def}}}{=} \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid X \subseteq x \ \& \ x \subseteq Y\}$	-- Continuously differentiable curve in the complex plane
106	\Rightarrow	$\text{is_CD_curv}(X, Y, U) \stackrel{\leftrightarrow_{\text{Def}}}{=} \text{is_continuous_CoRF}(X) \ \& \ \text{domain}(X) = \text{Interval}(Y, U) \ \& \ \emptyset \neq CRDer(X) \ \& \ \text{is_continuous_CoRF}(CRDer(X))$	

-- % Complex line integrals and the Cauchy Integral Formula

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107 ⇒ ∫UV(X, Y) =Def
      ⟨ ∫ {⟨x, if x ∉ Interval(U, V) then 0ℝ else car(X | (curv | x) *ℂ CRDer(Y) | x) fi} : x ∈ ℝ},
        ∫ {⟨x, if x ∉ Interval(U, V) then 0ℝ else cdr(X | (curv | x) *ℂ CRDer(Y) | x) fi} : x ∈ ℝ}⟩
      -- Cauchy integral theorem
  ⊢ is_analyticℂF(f) → [∃ε ∈ ℝ | ε >ℝ 0ℝ & [∀crv1, ∀crv2 | is_CD_curv(crv1, 0ℝ, 1ℝ) & is_CD_curv(crv2, 0ℝ, 1ℝ)
    & crv1 | 0ℝ = crv1 | 1ℝ & crv2 | 0ℝ = crv2 | 1ℝ & [∀x ∈ Interval(0ℝ, 1ℝ) | ε ⊇ |crv1 | x -ℂ crv2 | x |ℂ]
    → ∫0ℝ1ℝ(f, crv1) = ∫0ℝ1ℝ(f, crv2)]
      -- Cauchy integral formula
  ⊢ is_analyticℂF(f) & domain(f) ⊇ {z ∈ ℂ : 1ℝ ≥ℝ |z|ℂ} → [∀z ∈ ℂ | 1ℝ >ℝ |z|ℂ
    → f | z = ∫0ℝπ +ℝ π (⟨{x, f | x /ℂ (x -ℂ z)} : x ∈ ℂ \ {z}⟩, ⟨{x, C.exp.fcn(⟨0ℝ, x⟩)} : x ∈ ℝ⟩) /ℂ ⟨0ℝ, π +ℝ π⟩]

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