

Ækvivalensrelationer i Logiweb

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1 Indledning

Denne rapport indeholder et aksiomsystem for en reduceret version af ZF mængdelære, som jeg kalder for “ZFsub”. Ud fra dette aksiomsystem vil jeg vise en række basale sætninger inden for udsagnslogik og mængdelære. Hovedresultatet er, at en ækvivalensrelation på en mængde \underline{bs} implicit definerer en partition af \underline{bs}^1 . Alt det formelle arbejde i rapporten er gennemført med henblik på at bevise dette resultat.

Rapporten er udarbejdet ved hjælp af Logiweb, som er et system til verifikation og publicering af tekster, der indeholder formel matematik. Logiweb har verificeret rapportens beviser og publiceret rapporten på WWW-adressen

<http://www.diku.dk/~grue/logiweb/20060417/home/eriksen/equivalence-relations>.

Det matematiske indhold af denne rapport er ikke synderligt avanceret; f.eks. fylder materialet om ækvivalensrelationer knap to sider i lærebogen [5] (s. 29–31). Ideen med rapporten er snarere at afprøve Logiweb end at redegøre for en matematisk teori. Derfor vil jeg ikke gøre alt for meget ud af at forklare de matematiske begreber; fokus vil i højere grad ligge på tekniske forhold omkring formaliseringen.

Rapporten er struktureret som følger: Afsnit 2 er en kort beskrivelse af nogle detaljer ved Logiweb, som er nyttige at kende for en læser af et Logiweb-dokument som dette². Afsnit 3 og 4 omhandler syntaksen og aksiomsystemet for ZFsub, og afsnit 5 indfører de makrodefinitioner, jeg vil gøre brug af. Så kommer vi til lemmaerne og beviserne; vi skal igennem fem afsnit med hjælpesætninger (afsnit 6–10), før vi endelig kan bevise hovedresultatet i afsnit 11. Afsnit 12 slutter af med en konklusion på det hele.

2 Lidt om Logiweb

Som nævnt i indledningen er denne rapport skrevet ved hjælp af Logiweb. Dette betyder dels, at rapportens formelle indhold er defineret ud fra nogle andre Logiweb-dokumenter, dels at et par afsnit indeholder nogle særlige definitioner og tabeller, og endelig at et par andre afsnit indeholder en del programkode. I dette afsnit vil jeg kort beskrive disse fænomener. For en detaljeret beskrivelse af hele Logiweb systemet vil jeg henvise til [3]; her kan man bla. læse om den bevischecker, der har verificeret rapportens beviser.

2.1 Formelle konstruktioner

Det formelle indhold af et Logiweb-dokument er sammensat af en række formelle konstruktioner. En formel konstruktion kan repræsentere alt, hvad der

¹Jeg vil referere til denne sætning som “hovedresultatet”. Oprindeligt var det også et mål at bevise det modsatte resultat — at enhver partition implicit definerer en ækvivalensrelation — men det har der ikke været tid til.

²Dette afsnit er en revideret udgave af afsnit 2 i [1].

har med formel matematik at gøre: Variable, funktioner, lemmaer, beviser, osv. Der er to kilder til konstruktionerne i et Logiweb-dokument: Dels kan man indføre sine egne konstruktioner, og dels kan man importere konstruktioner fra andre Logiweb-dokumenter. De importerede konstruktioner i denne rapport har to kilder: Dels [3], og dels de 3 .pdf filer [4], som tilsammen udgør ét Logiweb-dokument.

2.2 Særlige definitioner og tabeller

Den formelle del af et Logiweb-dokument skrives i et formateringsprog ved navn “pyk”. Hver formel konstruktion, man arbejder med i dokumentet, har tilknyttet en såkaldt “pyk definition”. Dette er en angivelse af, hvad man skal skrive, hvis man i et andet Logiweb-dokument ønsker at benytte den pågældende konstruktion. Hvis man indfører en ny konstruktion i sit Logiweb-dokument, er det et krav, at man gør den tilsvarende pyk definition tilgængelig i dokumentet. Denne rapport’s pyk definitioner er vedlagt i bilag D. Logiweb genererer det færdige dokument ved hjælp af det kendte formateringsprog \LaTeX . Derfor har hver formel konstruktion også tilknyttet en såkaldt “ \TeX definition”, som angiver, hvordan konstruktionen skal skrives i \LaTeX . Ligesom pyk definitioner skal også \TeX definitioner være tilgængelige i dokumentet. Denne rapport’s \TeX definitioner er vedlagt i bilag F. Endelig indeholder bilag E en tabel over alle de formelle konstruktioner i denne rapport — både de importerede og dem, jeg selv har defineret. Denne tabel er først og fremmest med, for at andre Logiweb-dokumenter skal kunne referere til rapporten; uden tabellen kan sådanne referencer ikke finde sted.

2.3 L-kode

Logiweb-dokumentet [3] indeholder et funktionelt programmeringsprog, som jeg vil kalde for “L”. Der er en del forekomster af L-kode i rapporten. For en forklaring af de konstruktioner fra L, som jeg bruger, vil jeg henvise til funktionsbeskrivelserne i appendikset til [4], afsnit 3.2, s. 6. Herudover vil jeg supplere med et par kommentarer undervejs.

3 Syntaks for ZF_{sub}

Som nævnt i indledningen vil jeg arbejde med en reduceret version af ZF mængdelære, som jeg kalder for “ZF_{sub}”. Dette afsnit beskriver syntaksen for ZF_{sub}. Der er to syntaktiske hovedkategorier i ZF_{sub}: Termer og formler. Underafsnit 3.1 beskriver syntaksen for termer, og underafsnit 3.2 beskriver syntaksen for formler.

3.1 Termer

Syntaksen for en term \underline{t} kan beskrives ved den følgende BNF-grammatik:

$$\begin{aligned}\underline{t} &::= \text{Værdi} \mid \text{Variabel} \\ \text{Værdi} &::= \emptyset \mid \{\underline{t}, \underline{t}\} \mid \cup \underline{t} \mid P(\underline{t}) \mid \{\text{ph} \in \underline{t} \mid \underline{f}\} \\ \text{Variabel} &::= \text{Objekt-var} \mid \text{Ex-var} \mid \text{Ph-var}\end{aligned}$$

En **Værdi** svarer til en konkret mængde — værditermer indeholder ingen variable. Den grundlæggende værdi er den tomme mængde; herudfra kan vi konstruere par, fællesmængder, potensmængder samt delmængder hvis elementer opfylder en bestemt egenskab. Der er således ingen individuelle konstanter i ZF_{sub}; alt er mængder.

En **Variabel** kan for det første være en objekt-variable, som varierer over værdier³. De to andre typer af variable — eksistens-variable og pladsholder-variable — vil jeg vente med at forklare til hhv. afsnit 4.1.1 og 4.2.1.

3.2 Formler

Syntaksen for en formel \underline{f} kan beskrives ved den følgende BNF-grammatik:

$$\underline{f} ::= \underline{t} \in \underline{t} \mid \underline{t} = \underline{t} \mid \neg \underline{f} \mid \underline{f} \Rightarrow \underline{f} \mid \forall \text{Objekt-var: } \mathcal{F}$$

Med en formel kan vi altså påstå, at en mængde tilhører en anden mængde, eller at to mængder er lig hinanden. Desuden kan vi negere formler⁴, lade formler implicere hinanden, samt kvantificere formler med objektvariable.

3.3 Objektvariable vs. metavariable

En metavariable⁵ er en variabel, der varierer over vilkårlige termer — altså også over objektvariable. Denne rapport er ikke helt fri for objektvariable; men når vi taler om ZF_{sub} i aksiomer⁶, definitioner og beviser vil jeg så vidt muligt

³Vi repræsenterer objektvariable med symbolerne “ \underline{a} ”, “ \underline{b} ”, ... “ \underline{z} ” samt “ \underline{bs} ”.

⁴Jeg skriver negationstegnet med en prik over for at undgå forveksling med konstruktionen $[\neg x]$ fra [3].

⁵Vi repræsenterer metavariable med symbolerne “ \underline{a} ”, “ \underline{b} ”, ... “ \underline{z} ” samt “ \underline{bs} ”.

⁶Strengt taget burde jeg skrive “aksiomskemaer”, da vi bruger metavariable. Da der kun er aksiomskemaer i denne rapport, vil jeg imidlertid bruge ordet “aksiom” for at gøre teksten lidt lettere.

bruge metavariable, da de er mere fleksible end objektvariable. F.eks. kan “ \bar{s} ” i formlen $[\bar{s} = \underline{x}]^7$ kun instantieres til en term; vi kan ikke skifte objektvariabel og konkludere $[\bar{t} = \underline{x}]$. Derimod kan vi sagtens instantiere formlen $[\underline{s} = \underline{x}]$ til $[\bar{t} = \underline{x}]$. En liste over de metavariable, jeg vil bruge, kan ses i bilag A.

4 Aksiomatisk system

ZFsub er en teori i 1. ordens prädikat-kalkyle. Vi kan således opdele aksiomsystemet for ZFsub i to: En prädikatlogisk del og en mængdeteoretisk del. Uderafsnit 4.1 gennemgår den prädikatlogiske del, og uderafsnit 4.2 gennemgår den mængdeteoretiske del. Bilag B indeholder en kopi af det samlede aksiomsystem.

4.1 1. ordens prädikat-kalkyle

Her er de første slutningsregler i ZFsub:

$$\begin{aligned}
& [\text{ZFsub} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \forall \underline{x}: \forall \underline{y}: \dot{\neg} \underline{x} = \underline{y} \Rightarrow \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \dot{\neg} \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \bar{s} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \\
& \dot{\neg} \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \dot{\neg} \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \bar{s} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \underline{x} = \underline{y} \oplus \forall \underline{s}: \forall \underline{x}: \dot{\neg} \underline{s} \in \text{P}(\underline{x}) \Rightarrow \\
& \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \bar{s} \in \underline{s} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \bar{s} \in \underline{s} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in \text{P}(\underline{x}) \oplus \forall \underline{a}: \underline{a} \vdash \underline{a} \oplus \\
& \forall \underline{r}: \forall \underline{x}: \forall \underline{y}: \forall \underline{b}\bar{s}: \dot{\neg} \dot{\neg} \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \bar{s} \in \underline{b}\bar{s} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{s}, \bar{s} \}, \{ \bar{s}, \bar{s} \} \} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{t}: \bar{s} \in \\
& \underline{b}\bar{s} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \underline{b}\bar{s} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{s}, \bar{s} \}, \{ \bar{s}, \bar{t} \} \} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{t}, \bar{t} \}, \{ \bar{t}, \bar{s} \} \} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \\
& \dot{\neg} \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{t}: \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{u}: \bar{s} \in \underline{b}\bar{s} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \underline{b}\bar{s} \Rightarrow \bar{u} \in \underline{b}\bar{s} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{s}, \bar{s} \}, \{ \bar{s}, \bar{t} \} \} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \\
& \{ \{ \bar{t}, \bar{t} \}, \{ \bar{t}, \bar{u} \} \} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{s}, \bar{s} \}, \{ \bar{s}, \bar{u} \} \} \in \underline{r} \vdash \underline{x} \in \{ \text{ph} \in \text{P}(\underline{b}\bar{s}) \mid \dot{\neg} \text{t}_{\text{Ex}} \in \underline{b}\bar{s} \Rightarrow \\
& \dot{\neg} \{ \text{ph} \in \underline{b}\bar{s} \mid \{ \{ \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}} \}, \{ \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{t}_{\text{Ex}} \} \} \in \underline{r} \} = \text{b}_{\text{Ph}} \} \vdash \underline{y} \in \{ \text{ph} \in \text{P}(\underline{b}\bar{s}) \mid \\
& \dot{\neg} \text{t}_{\text{Ex}} \in \underline{b}\bar{s} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \{ \text{ph} \in \underline{b}\bar{s} \mid \{ \{ \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}} \}, \{ \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{t}_{\text{Ex}} \} \} \in \underline{r} \} = \text{b}_{\text{Ph}} \} \vdash \dot{\neg} \underline{x} = \underline{y} \vdash \\
& \{ \text{ph} \in \cup \{ \{ \underline{x}, \underline{x} \}, \{ \underline{y}, \underline{y} \} \} \mid \dot{\neg} \text{c}_{\text{Ph}} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \text{c}_{\text{Ph}} \in \underline{y} \} = \emptyset \oplus \\
& \forall \underline{a}: \forall \underline{b}: \lambda \underline{x}. \text{Dedu}_0([\underline{a}], [\underline{b}]) \Vdash \underline{a} \vdash \underline{b} \oplus \forall \underline{s}: \forall \underline{x}: \forall \underline{y}: \dot{\neg} \underline{s} \in \{ \underline{x}, \underline{y} \} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \underline{s} = \underline{x} \Rightarrow \\
& \underline{s} = \underline{y} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \dot{\neg} \underline{s} = \underline{x} \Rightarrow \underline{s} = \underline{y} \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in \{ \underline{x}, \underline{y} \} \oplus \forall \underline{a}: \forall \underline{b}: \underline{a} \vdash \underline{b} \vdash \underline{a} \vdash \underline{b} \oplus \\
& \forall \underline{x}: \forall \underline{t}: \forall \underline{a}: \forall \underline{b}: \langle [\underline{a}] \equiv^0 [\underline{b}] \mid [\underline{x}] := [\underline{t}] \rangle_{\text{Ex}} \Vdash \underline{a} \vdash \underline{b} \oplus \forall \underline{s}: \forall \underline{x}: \dot{\neg} \underline{s} \in \text{U}\underline{x} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \underline{s} \in \\
& \text{j}_{\text{Ex}} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \text{j}_{\text{Ex}} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \dot{\neg} \underline{s} \in \text{j}_{\text{Ex}} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \text{j}_{\text{Ex}} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in \text{U}\underline{x} \oplus \forall \underline{x}: \forall \underline{a}: \underline{a} \vdash \\
& \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{x}: \underline{a} \oplus \forall \underline{a}: \forall \underline{b}: \forall \underline{p}: \forall \underline{x}: \forall \underline{z}: \underline{p}^{\text{Ph}} \wedge \langle [\underline{b}] \equiv^0 [\underline{a}] \mid [\underline{p}] := [\underline{z}] \rangle_{\text{Ph}} \Vdash \dot{\neg} \underline{z} \in \{ \text{ph} \in \underline{x} \mid \\
& \underline{a} \} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \underline{z} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \underline{b} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \dot{\neg} \underline{z} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \underline{b} \Rightarrow \underline{z} \in \{ \text{ph} \in \underline{x} \mid \underline{a} \} \oplus \forall \underline{a}: \forall \underline{b}: \dot{\neg} \underline{b} \Rightarrow \\
& \underline{a} \vdash \dot{\neg} \underline{b} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \underline{a} \vdash \underline{b} \oplus \forall \underline{s}: \dot{\neg} \underline{s} \in \emptyset]
\end{aligned}$$

$$[\text{MP} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{a}: \forall \underline{b}: \underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{b} \vdash \underline{a} \vdash \underline{b}] [\text{MP} \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \text{Rule tactic}]$$

$$[\text{Gen} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{x}: \forall \underline{a}: \underline{a} \vdash \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{x}: \underline{a}] [\text{Gen} \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \text{Rule tactic}]$$

$$[\text{Repetition} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{a}: \underline{a} \vdash \underline{a}] [\text{Repetition} \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \text{Rule tactic}]$$

$$[\text{Neg} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{a}: \forall \underline{b}: \dot{\neg} \underline{b} \Rightarrow \underline{a} \vdash \dot{\neg} \underline{b} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \underline{a} \vdash \underline{b}] [\text{Neg} \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \text{Rule tactic}]$$

$$[\text{Ded} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{a}: \forall \underline{b}: \lambda \underline{x}. \text{Dedu}_0([\underline{a}], [\underline{b}]) \Vdash \underline{a} \vdash \underline{b}] [\text{Ded} \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \text{Rule tactic}]$$

⁷En fodnote om stil: Jeg vil ofte indramme matematiske udtryk i firkantede parenteser “[]” for at adskille udtrykkene fra den omgivende tekst. De firkantede parenteser har ingen selvstændig betydning.

Først et par ord om syntaks: Konstruktionen $[x \vdash y]$ står for inferens, altså at vi kan bevise y , hvis vi har et bevis for x . Konstruktionen $[x \Vdash y]$ betyder, at y gælder, hvis sidebetingelsen x er sand. Endelig er konstruktionen $[\forall x: y]$ en meta-alkvantor; betydningen er, at metavariablen x kan instantieres til hvad som helst — selv andre metavariable.

De viste slutningsregler er næsten identiske med reglerne MP, Gen, Neg og Ded i systemet S fra [4]. Der er dog to ændringer. For det første har jeg tilføjet $[\forall a: a \vdash a]$ som en slutningsregel. (I [4] vises $[\forall a: a \vdash a]$ med et lav-niveau bevis). For det andet har jeg lavet en lille ændring i deduktionsreglen Ded, som gør den i stand til at håndtere sidebetingelser bedre. Jeg beskriver ændringen i bilag C.

Som nævnt i [4] kan deduktionsreglen erstatte enhver anvendelse af aksiomschemaerne A4 og A5 fra [6] (se evt. Mendelsons system på s. 69). Derfor har jeg ikke medtaget disse aksiomschemaer. På denne måde får vi også afprøvet deduktionsreglens brugervenlighed; vi skal straks se et eksempel, hvor A4 kunne have gjort nytte.

4.1.1 Håndtering af eksistenskvantorer

Et spørgsmål er nemlig, hvordan man skal håndtere introduktion og elimination af eksistenskvantorer — altså slutninger som f.eks.

$[\emptyset = \emptyset \vdash \exists \bar{x}: \bar{x} = \bar{x}]$ og $[\exists \bar{x}: \bar{x} = \bar{x} \vdash \bar{c} = \bar{c}]$ (hvor “ \bar{c} ” er et ikke tidligere anvendt navn på en konstant).

Det er muligt at håndtere denne slags slutninger alene med reglerne fra afsnit 4.1, men det er omstændigt og tidskrævende (sammenlign f.eks. de to beviser på s. 81 i [6]). Som et minimum kræver det, at man har A4 fra [6] til rådighed — og som nævnt ovenfor har jeg valgt ikke at medtage dette aksiomschema.

Jeg har i stedet implementeret en løsning, der er baseret på begrebet “eksistensvariabel”. Vi indfører en unær operator $[x^{Ex}]$ og definerer, at en term er en eksistens-variabel, hviss den har $[x^{Ex}]$ som principal operator. Funktionen $[x^{Ex}]$ tester, om x er en eksistens-variabel:

$$[x^{Ex} \xrightarrow{\text{val}} x \stackrel{r}{=} [x_{Ex}]]^8$$

Vi kan da definere de fire eksistens-variable, som denne rapport vil gøre brug af (jvf. bilag A):

$$\begin{aligned} [E_{X_1} &\xrightarrow{\text{macro}} \lambda t. \lambda s. \lambda c. \tilde{\mathcal{M}}_4(t, s, c, [[E_{X_1} \ddot{=} a_{Ex}]])]^9 \\ [E_{X_2} &\xrightarrow{\text{macro}} \lambda t. \lambda s. \lambda c. \tilde{\mathcal{M}}_4(t, s, c, [[E_{X_2} \ddot{=} b_{Ex}]])] \\ [E_{X_{10}} &\xrightarrow{\text{macro}} \lambda t. \lambda s. \lambda c. \tilde{\mathcal{M}}_4(t, s, c, [[E_{X_{10}} \ddot{=} j_{Ex}]]) \end{aligned}$$

⁸Konstruktionen $[x \xrightarrow{\text{val}} y]$ er en såkaldt “værdidefinition” i L (jvf. afsnit 2.3). Den svarer til en almindelig funktionsdefinition; vi knytter funktionssignaturen x til kroppen y .

⁹Konstruktionen $[x \xrightarrow{\text{macro}} \lambda t. \lambda s. \lambda c. \tilde{\mathcal{M}}_4(t, s, c, [[x \ddot{=} y]])]$ står for “makrodefinition” i L. Vi definerer x som værende en forkortelse for y . Ud fra bevischeckerens synspunkt er der ingen forskel på x og y .

$$[\text{Ex}_{20} \xrightarrow{\text{macro}} \lambda t. \lambda s. \lambda c. \tilde{\mathcal{M}}_4(t, s, c, [[\text{Ex}_{20} \doteq t_{\text{Ex}}]])]^{10}$$

Ideen med disse definitioner er at repræsentere en formel som f.eks. $[\exists \bar{x}: \bar{x} = \bar{x}]$ ved formlen $[\underline{x} = \underline{x}]$, hvor “ \underline{x} ” er en eksistensvariabel. På denne måde kommer eksistensvariablene til at fungere som erstatning for eksistenskvantoren. Dette betyder også, at der ikke er brug for at nogen regel, der eksplicit fjerner eksistenskvantorer — de er allerede væk.

Til gengæld får vi brug for en regel, der kan introducere eksistensvariable. Til den ende definerer vi prædikatet $\langle [a] \equiv^0 [b] \mid [x] := [t] \rangle_{\text{Ex}}$ i L:

$$[\langle a \equiv b \mid x := t \rangle_{\text{Ex}} \xrightarrow{\text{macro}} \lambda t. \lambda s. \lambda c. \tilde{\mathcal{M}}_4(t, s, c, [[\langle a \equiv b \mid x := t \rangle_{\text{Ex}} \doteq \langle [a] \equiv^0 [b] \mid [x] := [t] \rangle_{\text{Ex}}]])]$$

$$[\langle a \equiv^0 b \mid x := t \rangle_{\text{Ex}} \xrightarrow{\text{val}} \lambda c. x^{\text{Ex}} \wedge \langle a \equiv^1 b \mid x := t \rangle_{\text{Ex}}]$$

$$[\langle a \equiv^1 b \mid x := t \rangle_{\text{Ex}} \xrightarrow{\text{val}} a!x!t!]$$

$$\text{If}(b \stackrel{r}{=} [\forall_{\text{obj}} u: v], F,$$

$$\text{If}(b^{\text{Ex}} \wedge b \stackrel{t}{=} x, a \stackrel{t}{=} t, \text{If}(\$$

$$a \stackrel{r}{=} b, \langle a^t \equiv^* b^t \mid x := t \rangle_{\text{Ex}}, F)))]$$

$$[\langle a \equiv^* b \mid x := t \rangle_{\text{Ex}} \xrightarrow{\text{val}} b!x!t! \text{If}(a, T, \text{If}(\langle a^h \equiv^1 b^h \mid x := t \rangle_{\text{Ex}}, \langle a^t \equiv^* b^t \mid x := t \rangle_{\text{Ex}}, F)))]$$

Prædikatet $\langle [a] \equiv^0 [b] \mid [x] := [t] \rangle_{\text{Ex}}$ er sandt, hvis x er en eksistens-variabel, og hvis formlen a er identisk med resultatet af at erstatte alle forekomster af x i formlen b med termen t . F.eks. er $\langle [\emptyset = \emptyset] \equiv^0 [a_{\text{Ex}} = a_{\text{Ex}}] \mid [a_{\text{Ex}}] := [\emptyset] \rangle_{\text{Ex}}$ sand. Herudover er det et krav, at hverken a eller b må indeholde objektkvantorer; således er $\langle [\forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \bar{s} = \emptyset] \equiv^0 [\forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \bar{s} = a_{\text{Ex}}] \mid [a_{\text{Ex}}] := [\emptyset] \rangle_{\text{Ex}}$ falsk. Dette krav er udelukkende indført for at gøre koden for $\langle [a] \equiv^0 [b] \mid [x] := [t] \rangle_{\text{Ex}}$ så simpel som mulig; det har ikke været nødvendigt at sætte $\langle [a] \equiv^0 [b] \mid [x] := [t] \rangle_{\text{Ex}}$ i stand til at håndtere kvantificering.

Vi kan nu definere den slutningsregel, der står for introduktion af eksistensvariable:

$$[\text{ExistIntro} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{x}: \forall \underline{t}: \forall \underline{a}: \forall \underline{b}: \langle [a] \equiv^0 [b] \mid [x] := [t] \rangle_{\text{Ex}} \Vdash \underline{a} \vdash \underline{b}] [\text{ExistIntro} \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \text{Rule tactic}]^{11}$$

Med ExistIntro kan vi f.eks. slutte $[a_{\text{Ex}} = a_{\text{Ex}}]$ ud fra $[\emptyset = \emptyset]$. Vi har nu defineret seks aksiomer, der tilsammen dækker 1. ordens prædikatkalkyle.

4.2 Selve mængdelæren

De aksiomer i ZFsub, der vedrører selve mængdelæren, har jeg hentet fra kapitel 4.3 og 4.4 i [2]. Her er de første fem:

¹⁰ “j” og “t” er hhv. bogstav nr. 10 og 20 i alfabetet.

¹¹ I denne definition varierer “ \underline{x} ” over eksistens-variable.

[Extensionality $\xrightarrow{\text{stmt}}$ ZFsub $\vdash \forall \underline{x}: \forall \underline{y}: \dot{\neg} \underline{x} = \underline{y} \Rightarrow \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \dot{\neg} \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \bar{s} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \underline{x} = \underline{y}$][Extensionality $\xrightarrow{\text{proof}}$ Rule tactic]

[\emptyset def $\xrightarrow{\text{stmt}}$ ZFsub $\vdash \forall \underline{s}: \dot{\neg} \underline{s} \in \emptyset$][\emptyset def $\xrightarrow{\text{proof}}$ Rule tactic]

[PairDef $\xrightarrow{\text{stmt}}$ ZFsub $\vdash \forall \underline{s}: \forall \underline{x}: \forall \underline{y}: \dot{\neg} \underline{s} \in \{\underline{x}, \underline{y}\} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \underline{s} = \underline{x} \Rightarrow \underline{s} = \underline{y} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \dot{\neg} \underline{s} = \underline{x} \Rightarrow \underline{s} = \underline{y} \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in \{\underline{x}, \underline{y}\}$][PairDef $\xrightarrow{\text{proof}}$ Rule tactic]

[UnionDef $\xrightarrow{\text{stmt}}$ ZFsub $\vdash \forall \underline{s}: \forall \underline{x}: \dot{\neg} \underline{s} \in \cup \underline{x} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \underline{s} \in j_{E_x} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} j_{E_x} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \dot{\neg} \underline{s} \in j_{E_x} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} j_{E_x} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in \cup \underline{x}$][UnionDef $\xrightarrow{\text{proof}}$ Rule tactic]

[PowerDef $\xrightarrow{\text{stmt}}$ ZFsub $\vdash \forall \underline{s}: \forall \underline{x}: \dot{\neg} \underline{s} \in P(\underline{x}) \Rightarrow \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \bar{s} \in \underline{s} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \bar{s} \in \underline{s} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in P(\underline{x})$][PowerDef $\xrightarrow{\text{proof}}$ Rule tactic]¹²

Reglen Extensionality siger, at to mængder er ens, hvis de har de samme elementer. De øvrige fire regler definerer begreberne “tom mængde”, “par”, “foreningsmængde” og “potensmængde”. Læg mærke til, at $\cup \underline{t}$ er en unær operator; ideen er, at $\cup \underline{t}$ er lig med foreningsmængden af alle de mængder, som \underline{t} indeholder.

Bemærk også at to af aksiomerne indeholder objektvariablen \bar{s} . Forklaringen herpå er, at aksiomerne indeholder objektkvantoren $[\forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{x}: y]$; og deduktionsreglen fra [4] er ikke egnet til at håndtere kombinationen “objektkvantor og metavariabel”. Derfor vil x i $[\forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{x}: y]$ altid være en objektvariabel i denne rapport.

4.2.1 Separation og pladsholdervariable

Vi mangler stadigvæk et “separationsaksiom” — dvs. et aksiom, der giver mening til konstruktionen $[\{\text{ph} \in \underline{t} \mid \underline{f}\}]$ fra afsnit 3.1. For at implementere separationsaksiomet indfører vi begrebet “pladsholder-variabel”. Fremgangsmåden er den samme som ved eksistens-variable i afsnit 4.1.1. Først indfører vi en unær operator $[x_{\text{Ph}}]$ og definerer, at en term er en pladsholder-variabel, hvis den har $[x_{\text{Ph}}]$ som primær operator. Funktionen $[x^{\text{Ph}}]$ checker, om x er en pladsholder-variabel:

$$[x^{\text{Ph}} \xrightarrow{\text{val}} x \stackrel{r}{=} [x_{\text{Ph}}]]$$

Vi kan nu definere de pladsholder-variable, vi får brug for, som følger (jvf. bilag A):

$$\begin{aligned} [\text{ph}_1 &\xrightarrow{\text{macro}} \lambda t. \lambda s. \lambda c. \tilde{\mathcal{M}}_4(t, s, c, [[\text{ph}_1 \doteq \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}]]) \\ [\text{ph}_2 &\xrightarrow{\text{macro}} \lambda t. \lambda s. \lambda c. \tilde{\mathcal{M}}_4(t, s, c, [[\text{ph}_2 \doteq \text{b}_{\text{Ph}}]]) \\ [\text{ph}_3 &\xrightarrow{\text{macro}} \lambda t. \lambda s. \lambda c. \tilde{\mathcal{M}}_4(t, s, c, [[\text{ph}_3 \doteq \text{c}_{\text{Ph}}]]) \end{aligned}$$

¹²Konstruktionerne $[\dot{\neg} x \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} y]$, $[\dot{\neg} x \Rightarrow y]$ og $[\dot{\neg} x \Rightarrow y \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} y \Rightarrow x]$ svarer til de kendte konnekter; de bliver defineret formelt i afsnit 5.1.

Så definerer vi prædikatet $\langle [a] \equiv^0 [b] \mid [x] := [t] \rangle_{Ph}$ i L:

$$\langle [a \equiv^0 b \mid x := t]_{Ph} \xrightarrow{\text{macro}} \lambda t. \lambda s. \lambda c. \tilde{\mathcal{M}}_4(t, s, c, [[\langle a \equiv^0 b \mid x := t \rangle_{Ph} \doteq \langle [a] \equiv^0 [b] \mid [x] := [t] \rangle_{Ph}]]]) \rangle$$

$$\langle [a \equiv^0 b \mid x := t]_{Ph} \xrightarrow{\text{val}} \lambda c. x^{Ph} \wedge \langle a \equiv^1 b \mid x := t \rangle_{Ph}$$

$$\langle [a \equiv^1 b \mid x := t]_{Ph} \xrightarrow{\text{val}} a \mid x \mid t!$$

$$\text{If}(b \stackrel{r}{=} [\forall_{obj} u: v], F,$$

$$\text{If}(b^{Ph} \wedge b \stackrel{t}{=} x, a \stackrel{t}{=} t,$$

$$\text{If}(b^{Ex}, a \stackrel{r}{=} b, \text{If}(\text{$$

$$a \stackrel{r}{=} b, \langle a^t \equiv^* b^t \mid x := t \rangle_{Ph}, F))))$$

$$\langle [a \equiv^* b \mid x := t]_{Ph} \xrightarrow{\text{val}} b \mid x \mid t! \text{If}(a, T, \text{If}(\langle a^h \equiv^1 b^h \mid x := t \rangle_{Ph}, \langle a^t \equiv^* b^t \mid x := t \rangle_{Ph}, F)))$$

Prædikatet $\langle [a] \equiv^0 [b] \mid [x] := [t] \rangle_{Ph}$ er sandt, hvis x er en pladsholder-variabel, og hvis formelen a er identisk med resultatet af at erstatte alle forekomster af x i formelen b med termen t . Ligesom ved $\langle [a] \equiv^0 [b] \mid [x] := [t] \rangle_{Ex}$ kræver vi, at hverken a eller b indeholder objektkvantorer. F.eks. er

$\langle [\emptyset \in \underline{s}] \equiv^0 [a_{Ph} \in \underline{s}] \mid [a_{Ph}] := [\emptyset] \rangle_{Ph}$ sand. Det er i øvrigt tilladt, at a og b indeholder forskellige eksistensvariable; således er

$\langle [a_{Ex}] \equiv^0 [b_{Ex}] \mid [a_{Ph}] := [\emptyset] \rangle_{Ph}$ sand. På denne måde kan vi imødekomme kravet om, at en eksistens-variabel skal være ubrugt, når den introduceres i et bevis.

Vi definerer nu separationsaksiomet SeparationDef ud fra

$$\langle [a] \equiv^0 [b] \mid [x] := [t] \rangle_{Ph}:$$

$$\begin{aligned} & [\text{SeparationDef} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{a}: \forall \underline{b}: \forall \underline{p}: \forall \underline{x}: \forall \underline{z}: \underline{p}^{Ph} \wedge \\ & \langle [b] \equiv^0 [a] \mid [p] := [z] \rangle_{Ph} \Vdash \dot{\neg} \underline{z} \in \{ph \in \underline{x} \mid \underline{a}\} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \underline{z} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \underline{b} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \dot{\neg} \underline{z} \in \\ & \underline{x} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \underline{b} \Rightarrow \underline{z} \in \{ph \in \underline{x} \mid \underline{a}\}] [\text{SeparationDef} \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \text{Rule tactic}] \end{aligned}$$

Ved første øjekast virker konjunkten $[p^{Ph}]$ i denne definition overflødig, fordi $\langle [b] \equiv^0 [a] \mid [p] := [z] \rangle_{Ph}$ i forvejen kræver, at p er en pladsholder-variabel. Forklaringen er, at “ p ” kun optræder i definitionens sidebetingelse. Dette betyder, at bevisecheckeren har svært ved at finde ud af, hvordan “ p ” skal instantieres, når vi anvender definitionen. Det ekstra krav $[p^{Ph}]$ hjælper bevisecheckeren til at instantiere “ p ” korrekt.

Med SeparationDef til rådighed kan vi nu f.eks. definere $\{ph \in x \mid \emptyset \in a_{Ph}\}$ som den delmængde af x , hvis elementer indeholder \emptyset :

$$[\text{ContainsEmpty}(x) \xrightarrow{\text{macro}} \lambda t. \lambda s. \lambda c. \tilde{\mathcal{M}}_4(t, s, c, [[\text{ContainsEmpty}(x) \doteq \{ph \in x \mid \emptyset \in ph_1\}]]]),$$

og vi kan slutte $\dot{\neg} \underline{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \emptyset \in \underline{s}$ ud fra $[\underline{s} \in \{ph \in \underline{x} \mid \emptyset \in a_{Ph}\}]$.

Vi bruger altså en pladsholder-variabel som fri variabel i dén formel f , der definerer delmængden $\{ph \in \underline{x} \mid f\}$. Ideen med at bruge pladsholder-variabel

(frem for objekt- eller metavariable) til dette formål er, at vi ikke ønsker at kvantificere eller instantiere den frie variabel i \underline{f} . Det er f.eks. noget sludder at skrive “ $\forall_{\text{obj}} \mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}: \{\text{ph} \in \underline{x} \mid \emptyset \in \mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}$ ” eller at konkludere “ $\{\text{ph} \in \underline{x} \mid \emptyset \in \emptyset\}$ ” ud fra definitionen af $\{\text{ph} \in \underline{x} \mid \emptyset \in \mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}$. Den frie variabel i \underline{f} skal blot være en pladsholder; derfor pladsholder-variable.

5 Makrodefinitioner

Dette afsnit indeholder de makrodefinitioner, som vi vil gøre brug af i resten af rapporten. Definitionerne drejer sig for det meste om mængdeteoretiske begreber, f.eks. “ækvivalensklasse” og “partition”. Til sidst i afsnittet formulerer vi hovedresultatet — at der til enhver ækvivalensrelation svarer en partition — som et formelt teorem.

5.1 Konnektiver

Ud fra de to basale konnektiver $[\dot{\neg}x]$ og $[x \Rightarrow y]$ definerer vi konjunktion, disjunktion og dobbeltimplikation:

$$\begin{aligned} [x \wedge y] &\xrightarrow{\text{macro}} \lambda t. \lambda s. \lambda c. \tilde{\mathcal{M}}_4(t, s, c, [[x \wedge y \ddot{=} \dot{\neg}(x \Rightarrow \dot{\neg}y)])]) \\ [x \vee y] &\xrightarrow{\text{macro}} \lambda t. \lambda s. \lambda c. \tilde{\mathcal{M}}_4(t, s, c, [[x \vee y \ddot{=} \dot{\neg}x \Rightarrow y]]) \\ [x \Leftrightarrow y] &\xrightarrow{\text{macro}} \lambda t. \lambda s. \lambda c. \tilde{\mathcal{M}}_4(t, s, c, [[x \Leftrightarrow y \ddot{=} (x \Rightarrow y) \wedge (y \Rightarrow x)])]) \end{aligned}$$

5.2 Negerede formler

Det er ganske enkelt at definere negeret lighed ($\dot{\neg}x=y$) og negeret medlemskab ($\dot{\neg}x \in y$):

$$\begin{aligned} [x \neq y] &\xrightarrow{\text{macro}} \lambda t. \lambda s. \lambda c. \tilde{\mathcal{M}}_4(t, s, c, [[x \neq y \ddot{=} \dot{\neg}x=y]]) \\ [x \notin y] &\xrightarrow{\text{macro}} \lambda t. \lambda s. \lambda c. \tilde{\mathcal{M}}_4(t, s, c, [[x \notin y \ddot{=} \dot{\neg}x \in y]])^{13} \end{aligned}$$

5.3 Delmængde

Mængden x er en delmængde af y hvis ethvert medlem af x også tilhører y :

$$[x \subseteq y] \xrightarrow{\text{macro}} \lambda t. \lambda s. \lambda c. \tilde{\mathcal{M}}_4(t, s, c, [[x \subseteq y \ddot{=} (s \in x \Rightarrow s \in y)])])$$

Vi kommer ikke til at bruge denne definition ret ofte. Man får tit en bedre føling med, hvad der foregår i beviserne, hvis man skriver definitionen ud. Desuden bruger denne definition af $[\bar{s} \in x \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in y]$ objektvariable og implikation; vi vil ofte foretrække at bruge metavariable og inferens i stedet (som f.eks. i $[\underline{s} \in x \vdash \underline{s} \in y]$).

5.4 Singleton-mængde

$\{\{x, x\}\}$ er mængden, der indeholder x som sit eneste element. Vi definerer $\{\{x, x\}\}$ ved at parre x med sig selv:

¹³Højresiderne i disse definitioner skal læses som hhv. $[\dot{\neg}x=y]$ og $[\dot{\neg}x \in y]$.

$$\{\{x\} \xrightarrow{\text{macro}} \lambda t. \lambda s. \lambda c. \tilde{\mathcal{M}}_4(t, s, c, [[\{x\} \doteq \{x, x\}]]])$$

5.5 Binær foreningsmængde og fællesmængde

Vi definerer foreningsmængden mellem to mængder x og y som følger:

$$[x \cup y \xrightarrow{\text{macro}} \lambda t. \lambda s. \lambda c. \tilde{\mathcal{M}}_4(t, s, c, [[x \cup y \doteq \cup\{\{x\}, \{y\}\}]]])$$

Fællesmængden mellem to mængder x og y er en delmængde af deres foreningsmængde:

$$[x \cap y \xrightarrow{\text{macro}} \lambda t. \lambda s. \lambda c. \tilde{\mathcal{M}}_4(t, s, c, [[x \cap y \doteq \{ph \in x \cup y \mid ph_3 \in x \wedge ph_3 \in y\}]]])$$

5.6 Relation

Det ordnede par $\{\{x, x\}, \{x, y\}\}$ indeholder x som “førstekomponent” og y som “andenkomponent”. Den følgende definition af $\{\{x, x\}, \{x, y\}\}$ er den mest udbredte i litteraturen (se f.eks. afsnit 4.3 i [2] og afsnit 2.1 i [5]):

$$[\langle x, y \rangle \xrightarrow{\text{macro}} \lambda t. \lambda s. \lambda c. \tilde{\mathcal{M}}_4(t, s, c, [[\langle x, y \rangle \doteq \{\{x\}, \{x, y\}\}]]])$$

Vi kan nu definere en “relation” som en mængde af ordnede par. Vi udtrykker denne definition ved at formalisere, hvad det vil sige, at x er relateret til y i kraft af relationen r :

$$[r(x, y) \xrightarrow{\text{macro}} \lambda t. \lambda s. \lambda c. \tilde{\mathcal{M}}_4(t, s, c, [[r(x, y) \doteq \langle x, y \rangle \in r]]])$$

Vi kommer faktisk ikke til at bruge disse to definitioner i rapporten; beviserne vil behandle $\{\{\{x, x\}, \{x, y\}\} \in r\}$ som en primitiv konstruktion. Men det er alligevel betryggende at have det formelle grundlag for relationsbegrebet på plads.

5.7 Ækvivalensrelation

At en relation er refleksiv på en mængde x vil sige, at alle elementer i x er relateret til sig selv:

$$[\text{RefRel}(r, x) \xrightarrow{\text{macro}} \lambda t. \lambda s. \lambda c. \tilde{\mathcal{M}}_4(t, s, c, [[\text{RefRel}(r, x) \doteq \forall s: (s \in x \Rightarrow r(s, s))]])]]$$

At en relation er symmetrisk på en mængde x vil sige, at alle elementer i x opfylder den følgende implikation:

$$[\text{SymRel}(r, x) \xrightarrow{\text{macro}} \lambda t. \lambda s. \lambda c. \tilde{\mathcal{M}}_4(t, s, c, [[\text{SymRel}(r, x) \doteq \forall s, t: (s \in x \Rightarrow t \in x \Rightarrow r(s, t) \Rightarrow r(t, s))]])]]$$

At en relation er transitiv på en mængde x vil sige, at alle elementer i x opfylder den følgende implikation:

$$[\text{TransRel}(r, x) \xrightarrow{\text{macro}} \lambda t. \lambda s. \lambda c. \tilde{\mathcal{M}}_4(t, s, c, [[\text{TransRel}(r, x) \doteq \forall s, t, u: (s \in x \Rightarrow t \in x \Rightarrow u \in x \Rightarrow r(s, t) \Rightarrow r(t, u) \Rightarrow r(s, u))]])]]$$

Endelig er en ækvivalensrelation det samme som en relation, der er refleksiv, symmetrisk og transitiv:

$$[\text{EqRel}(r, x) \xrightarrow{\text{macro}} \lambda t. \lambda s. \lambda c. \tilde{\mathcal{M}}_4(t, s, c, [[\text{EqRel}(r, x) \doteq \text{RefRel}(r, x) \wedge \text{SymRel}(r, x) \wedge \text{TransRel}(r, x)]])]$$

5.8 Mængde-variable

Mange af rapportens beviser sker i forhold til en uspecificeret mængde. Vi vil referere til denne mængde med metavariablen \underline{bs} og objektvariable \overline{bs} :

$$[\mathcal{BS} \xrightarrow{\text{macro}} \lambda t. \lambda s. \lambda c. \tilde{\mathcal{M}}_4(t, s, c, [[\mathcal{BS} \doteq \underline{bs}]])]$$

$$[\text{OBS} \xrightarrow{\text{macro}} \lambda t. \lambda s. \lambda c. \tilde{\mathcal{M}}_4(t, s, c, [[\text{OBS} \doteq \overline{bs}]])]^{14}$$

Vi vil så vidt muligt bruge metavariablen, men i afsnit 10.6 og senere bliver det nødvendigt at gå over til objektvariablen.

5.9 Ækvivalensklasse

Lad r være en ækvivalensrelation defineret på \underline{bs} , og lad x være et medlem af \underline{bs} . Vi definerer ækvivalensklassen $\{\text{ph} \in \underline{bs} \mid \{\{\text{a}_{\text{ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{ph}}, x\}\} \in r\}$ som den delmængde af \underline{bs} , hvis medlemmer står i forhold til x :

$$[[x \in \underline{bs}]_r \xrightarrow{\text{macro}} \lambda t. \lambda s. \lambda c. \tilde{\mathcal{M}}_4(t, s, c, [[x \in \underline{bs}]_r \doteq \{\text{ph} \in \underline{bs} \mid r(\text{ph}_1, x)\}]])]$$

¹⁴Navnene “ \underline{bs} ” og “ \overline{bs} ” står for hhv. for “big set” og “object big set”. Konstruktionerne $[x]$ og $[\overline{x}]$ omdanner x til hhv. en meta- og en objektvariabel. Variablen $[\underline{bs}]$ vil også blive brugt i nogle af de kommende definitioner, men ikke i selve beviserne.

Ækvivalenssystemet

$\{\text{ph} \in P(\text{bs}) \mid \dot{\vdash} \text{t}_{\text{Ex}} \in \text{bs} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \{\text{ph} \in \text{bs} \mid \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{t}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in r\} = \text{b}_{\text{Ph}}\}$ er mængden af alle de ækvivalensklasser, som bs definerer på r . Vi definerer $\{\text{ph} \in P(\text{bs}) \mid \dot{\vdash} \text{t}_{\text{Ex}} \in \text{bs} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \{\text{ph} \in \text{bs} \mid \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{t}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in r\} = \text{b}_{\text{Ph}}\}$ som en delmængde af potensmængden $P(\text{bs})$:

$$[\text{bs}/r \xrightarrow{\text{macro}} \lambda t. \lambda s. \lambda c. \tilde{\mathcal{M}}_4(t, s, c, [[\text{bs}/r \doteq \{\text{ph} \in P(\text{bs}) \mid \text{Ex}_{20} \in \text{bs} \wedge [\text{Ex}_{20} \in \text{bs}]_r = \text{ph}_2\}]]]]$$

5.10 Partition

En partition af en mængde \mathbf{bs} er en mængde \mathbf{p} , som opfylder tre krav:

1. Ingen af mængderne i \mathbf{p} er tomme.
2. Alle mængderne i \mathbf{p} er indbyrdes disjunkte.
3. Foreningsmængden af alle mængderne i \mathbf{p} er lig med \mathbf{bs} .

Den formelle version af denne definition ser således ud:

$$\begin{aligned} & [\text{Partition}(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{bs}) \xrightarrow{\text{macro}} \lambda t. \lambda s. \lambda c. \tilde{\mathcal{M}}_4(t, s, c, [[\text{Partition}(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{bs}) \ddot{=} (\forall s: (s \in \\ & \mathbf{p} \Rightarrow s \neq \emptyset)) \wedge \\ & (\forall s, t: (s \in \mathbf{p} \Rightarrow t \in \mathbf{p} \Rightarrow s \neq t \Rightarrow s \cap t = \emptyset)) \wedge \\ & \cup \mathbf{p} = \mathbf{bs}]]])] \end{aligned}$$

Vi kan nu formulere hovedresultatet som et formelt lemma (hvor vi bruger objektvariable):

$$\begin{aligned} & [\text{EqSysIsPartition} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \dot{\neg} \dot{\neg} \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \bar{s} \in \overline{\mathbf{bs}} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}\} \in \bar{r} \Rightarrow \\ & \dot{\neg} \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{t}: \bar{s} \in \overline{\mathbf{bs}} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \overline{\mathbf{bs}} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{t}\}\} \in \bar{r} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{t}, \bar{t}\}, \{\bar{t}, \bar{s}\}\} \in \bar{r} \Rightarrow \\ & \dot{\neg} \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{t}: \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{u}: \bar{s} \in \overline{\mathbf{bs}} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \overline{\mathbf{bs}} \Rightarrow \bar{u} \in \overline{\mathbf{bs}} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{t}\}\} \in \bar{r} \Rightarrow \\ & \{\{\bar{t}, \bar{t}\}, \{\bar{t}, \bar{u}\}\} \in \bar{r} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{u}\}\} \in \bar{r} \vdash \dot{\neg} \dot{\neg} \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \bar{s} \in \{\text{ph} \in \text{P}(\overline{\mathbf{bs}}) \mid \dot{\neg} \text{t}_{\text{Ex}} \in \\ & \overline{\mathbf{bs}} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \{\text{ph} \in \overline{\mathbf{bs}} \mid \{\{\mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{t}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} = \mathbf{b}_{\text{Ph}}\} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \bar{s} = \emptyset \Rightarrow \\ & \dot{\neg} \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{t}: \bar{s} \in \{\text{ph} \in \text{P}(\overline{\mathbf{bs}}) \mid \dot{\neg} \text{t}_{\text{Ex}} \in \overline{\mathbf{bs}} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \{\text{ph} \in \overline{\mathbf{bs}} \mid \\ & \{\{\mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{t}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} = \mathbf{b}_{\text{Ph}}\} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \{\text{ph} \in \text{P}(\overline{\mathbf{bs}}) \mid \dot{\neg} \text{t}_{\text{Ex}} \in \overline{\mathbf{bs}} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \{\text{ph} \in \\ & \overline{\mathbf{bs}} \mid \{\{\mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{t}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} = \mathbf{b}_{\text{Ph}}\} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \bar{s} = \bar{t} \Rightarrow \{\text{ph} \in \cup \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{t}, \bar{t}\}\} \mid \\ & \dot{\neg} \text{c}_{\text{Ph}} \in \bar{s} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \text{c}_{\text{Ph}} \in \bar{t}\} = \emptyset \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \cup \{\text{ph} \in \text{P}(\overline{\mathbf{bs}}) \mid \dot{\neg} \text{t}_{\text{Ex}} \in \overline{\mathbf{bs}} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \{\text{ph} \in \overline{\mathbf{bs}} \mid \\ & \{\{\mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{t}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} = \mathbf{b}_{\text{Ph}}\} = \overline{\mathbf{bs}}] \end{aligned}$$

Formålet med resten af rapporten er at bevise EqSysIsPartition.

6 Udsagnslogisk bibliotek

I dette afsnit vil jeg bevise en samling af udsagnslogiske sandheder (eller “tautologier”), som vil blive brugt i de følgende afsnit. De fleste af disse tautologier har mange andre anvendelser end lige netop mængdelære.

Beviserne er fordelt på syv underafsnit; figur 1 giver et overblik over, hvordan beviserne forholder sig til hinanden. Jeg vil kommentere de fleste af beviserne; dog er nogle af dem så tekniske, at jeg har ladet dem stå alene.

Figur 1: Bevisstrukturen for tautologierne. En pil fra lemma x til lemma y betyder, at x bruges i beviset for y . MP-lemmaerne fra afsnit 6.1 er ikke vist. “ImpTrans” står for “ImplyTransitivity”.

6.1 MP-lemmaer

Man får ofte brug for at anvende slutningsreglen MP flere gange i træk. Derfor vil jeg begynde med at vise fire lemmaer, der kan klare mellem 2 og 5 anvendelser af MP¹⁵:

$$[\text{MP2} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{a}: \forall \underline{b}: \forall \underline{c}: \underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{b} \Rightarrow \underline{c} \vdash \underline{a} \vdash \underline{b} \vdash \underline{c}]$$

$$[\text{MP3} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{a}: \forall \underline{b}: \forall \underline{c}: \forall \underline{d}: \underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{b} \Rightarrow \underline{c} \Rightarrow \underline{d} \vdash \underline{a} \vdash \underline{b} \vdash \underline{c} \vdash \underline{d}]$$

$$[\text{MP4} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{a}: \forall \underline{b}: \forall \underline{c}: \forall \underline{d}: \forall \underline{e}: \underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{b} \Rightarrow \underline{c} \Rightarrow \underline{d} \Rightarrow \underline{e} \vdash \underline{a} \vdash \underline{b} \vdash \underline{c} \vdash \underline{d} \vdash \underline{e}]$$

$$[\text{MP5} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{a}: \forall \underline{b}: \forall \underline{c}: \forall \underline{d}: \forall \underline{e}: \forall \underline{f}: \underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{b} \Rightarrow \underline{c} \Rightarrow \underline{d} \Rightarrow \underline{e} \Rightarrow \underline{f} \vdash \underline{a} \vdash \underline{b} \vdash \underline{c} \vdash \underline{d} \vdash \underline{e} \vdash \underline{f}]$$

6.1.1 Det første bevis

Vi begynder med at bevise MP2:

$$[\text{MP2} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{a}: \forall \underline{b}: \forall \underline{c}: \underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{b} \Rightarrow \underline{c} \vdash \underline{a} \vdash \underline{b} \vdash \underline{c}]$$

$$[\text{MP2} \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \lambda \underline{c}. \lambda \underline{x}. \mathcal{P}([\text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{a}: \forall \underline{b}: \forall \underline{c}: \underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{b} \Rightarrow \underline{c} \vdash \underline{a} \vdash \underline{b} \vdash \text{MP} \triangleright \underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{b} \Rightarrow \underline{c} \triangleright \underline{a} \gg \underline{b} \Rightarrow \underline{c}; \text{MP} \triangleright \underline{b} \Rightarrow \underline{c} \triangleright \underline{b} \gg \underline{c}], p_0, \underline{c})]$$

Da dette er rapportens første bevis, vil jeg bringe nogle ekstra kommentarer¹⁶. Oven over beviset har jeg gentaget definitionen af det, der skal bevises; dette er kun for overblikkets skyld — det er ikke en formel nødvendighed. Selve beviset for MP2 består af seks linier, nummereret fra 1 til 6. En bevislinie kan have to former. Den første form er:

Argumentation \gg **Konklusion**

hvor **Konklusion** er det som linien beviser, mens teksten i **Argumentation** udgør en begrundelse for, at **Konklusion** gælder. F.eks. siger linie 5, at meta-formlen $[\underline{b} \Rightarrow \underline{c}]$ gælder, fordi den kan udledes fra slutningsreglen MP ved substitution. Argumentationen skal læses på den måde, at konklusionerne fra linie 2 og 3 bliver brugt som præmisser til MP. Den generelle betydning af konstruktionen $[x \triangleright y]$ er, at konklusionen fra linie y bliver brugt som præmis i forhold til x.

Den anden form, en bevislinie kan have, er:

Nøgleord \gg **Konklusion**

hvor **Nøgleord** er et af de tre ord “Arbitrary”, “Premise” eller “Side-condition”. Betydningen af ordene “Premise” og “Side-condition” er åbenlys: De angiver, at liniens konklusion indgår som en præmis (hhv.

¹⁵I afsnit 8.3 får vi faktisk brug for at anvende MP 6 gange i træk; men et eller andet sted skal man jo stoppe.

¹⁶Denne beskrivelse er en revideret udgave af afsnit 5.1 i [1].

sidebetingelse) i den sætning, der skal bevises. F.eks. siger bevisets linie 2, at MP2 bruger meta-formlen

$[\underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{b} \Rightarrow \underline{c}]$ som præmis. Når ordet “Arbitrary” bruges, består konklusionen af en liste af meta-variable (f.eks. $[\underline{a}, \underline{b}, \underline{c}]$ i linie 1). Ideen hermed er at udtrykke, at vi ikke antager noget om de pågældende meta-variable, og at vi derfor har ret til at binde dem med en meta-alkvantor i den sætning, der skal bevises. I det forhåndenværende bevis berettiger linien med “Arbitrary” altså, at MP2 er kvantificeret med $[\forall \underline{a}: \forall \underline{b}: \forall \underline{c}: (\dots)]$.

Alt dette har drejet sig om den formelle syntaks for et Logiweb bevis. Der er ikke så meget at sige om selve beviset for MP2; vi indkapsler simpelthen to på hinanden følgende anvendelser af MP.

6.1.2 Beviser for de andre MP-lemmaer

Beviserne for de øvrige MP-lemmaer er lige ud ad landevejen:

$[\text{MP3} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{a}: \forall \underline{b}: \forall \underline{c}: \forall \underline{d}: \underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{b} \Rightarrow \underline{c} \Rightarrow \underline{d} \vdash \underline{a} \vdash \underline{b} \vdash \underline{c} \vdash \underline{d}]$

$[\text{MP3} \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \lambda c. \lambda x. \mathcal{P}([\text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{a}: \forall \underline{b}: \forall \underline{c}: \forall \underline{d}: \underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{b} \Rightarrow \underline{c} \Rightarrow \underline{d} \vdash \underline{a} \vdash \underline{b} \vdash \underline{c} \vdash \text{MP2} \triangleright \underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{b} \Rightarrow \underline{c} \Rightarrow \underline{d} \triangleright \underline{a} \triangleright \underline{b} \gg \underline{c} \Rightarrow \underline{d}; \text{MP} \triangleright \underline{c} \Rightarrow \underline{d} \triangleright \underline{c} \gg \underline{d}], p_0, c)]$

$[\text{MP4} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{a}: \forall \underline{b}: \forall \underline{c}: \forall \underline{d}: \forall \underline{e}: \underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{b} \Rightarrow \underline{c} \Rightarrow \underline{d} \Rightarrow \underline{e} \vdash \underline{a} \vdash \underline{b} \vdash \underline{c} \vdash \underline{d} \vdash \underline{e}]$

$[\text{MP4} \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \lambda c. \lambda x. \mathcal{P}([\text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{a}: \forall \underline{b}: \forall \underline{c}: \forall \underline{d}: \forall \underline{e}: \underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{b} \Rightarrow \underline{c} \Rightarrow \underline{d} \Rightarrow \underline{e} \vdash \underline{a} \vdash \underline{b} \vdash \underline{c} \vdash \underline{d} \vdash \text{MP2} \triangleright \underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{b} \Rightarrow \underline{c} \Rightarrow \underline{d} \Rightarrow \underline{e} \triangleright \underline{a} \triangleright \underline{b} \gg \underline{c} \Rightarrow \underline{d} \Rightarrow \underline{e}; \text{MP2} \triangleright \underline{c} \Rightarrow \underline{d} \Rightarrow \underline{e} \triangleright \underline{c} \triangleright \underline{d} \gg \underline{e}], p_0, c)]$

$[\text{MP5} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{a}: \forall \underline{b}: \forall \underline{c}: \forall \underline{d}: \forall \underline{e}: \forall \underline{f}: \underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{b} \Rightarrow \underline{c} \Rightarrow \underline{d} \Rightarrow \underline{e} \Rightarrow \underline{f} \vdash \underline{a} \vdash \underline{b} \vdash \underline{c} \vdash \underline{d} \vdash \underline{e} \vdash \underline{f}]$

$[\text{MP5} \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \lambda c. \lambda x. \mathcal{P}([\text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{a}: \forall \underline{b}: \forall \underline{c}: \forall \underline{d}: \forall \underline{e}: \forall \underline{f}: \underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{b} \Rightarrow \underline{c} \Rightarrow \underline{d} \Rightarrow \underline{e} \Rightarrow \underline{f} \vdash \underline{a} \vdash \underline{b} \vdash \underline{c} \vdash \underline{d} \vdash \underline{e} \vdash \text{MP3} \triangleright \underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{b} \Rightarrow \underline{c} \Rightarrow \underline{d} \Rightarrow \underline{e} \Rightarrow \underline{f} \triangleright \underline{a} \triangleright \underline{b} \triangleright \underline{c} \gg \underline{d} \Rightarrow \underline{e} \Rightarrow \underline{f}; \text{MP2} \triangleright \underline{d} \Rightarrow \underline{e} \Rightarrow \underline{f} \triangleright \underline{d} \triangleright \underline{e} \gg \underline{f}], p_0, c)]$

6.2 Implikation

Dette afsnit indeholder en række lemmaer vedr. implikation, grupperet i fire under-underafsnit.

6.2.1 Refleksivitet; blok-konstruktionen

Lemmaet AutoImPLY udsiger, at implikations-relasjonen er refleksiv:

$[\text{AutoImPLY} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{a}: \underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{a}]$

$[\text{AutoImPLY} \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \lambda c. \lambda x. \mathcal{P}([\text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{a}: \underline{a} \vdash \text{Repetition} \triangleright \underline{a} \gg \underline{a}; \forall \underline{a}: \text{Ded} \triangleright \forall \underline{a}: \underline{a} \vdash \underline{a} \gg \underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{a}], p_0, c)]$

Beviset for AutoImply indeholder to nye ting i forhold til de hidtidige beviser: En bevisblok, og en anvendelse af deduktions-reglen. En bevisblok er selvstændig enhed i et bevis; den afhænger ikke af den øvrige del af beviset. Den ovenstående bevisblok indeholder et bevis for lemmaet $[\forall \underline{a}: \underline{a} \vdash \underline{a}]$. Pointen er nu, at blokkens sidste linie (linie 5) fungerer som en forkortelse for dette lemma. Vi kan da anvende deduktionsreglen på denne linie til at omdanne inferensen $[\forall \underline{a}: \underline{a} \vdash \underline{a}]$ til implikationen $[\underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{a}]$. Det vigtigste formål med deduktionsreglen er netop, at vi let kan skifte fra inferens til implikation.

6.2.2 Transitivitet

Lemmaet `ImPLYTransitivity` udsiger, at implikations-relationen er transitiv:

$$[\text{ImPLYTransitivity} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{a}: \forall \underline{b}: \forall \underline{c}: \underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{b} \vdash \underline{b} \Rightarrow \underline{c} \vdash \underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{c}]$$

Vi viser `ImPLYTransitivity` ved hjælp af MP og deduktionsreglen:

$$[\text{ImPLYTransitivity} \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \lambda c. \lambda x. \mathcal{P}([\text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{a}: \forall \underline{b}: \forall \underline{c}: \underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{b} \vdash \underline{b} \Rightarrow \underline{c} \vdash \underline{a} \vdash \text{MP} \triangleright \underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{b} \triangleright \underline{a} \gg \underline{b}; \text{MP} \triangleright \underline{b} \Rightarrow \underline{c} \triangleright \underline{b} \gg \underline{c}; \forall \underline{a}: \forall \underline{b}: \forall \underline{c}: \underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{b} \vdash \underline{b} \Rightarrow \underline{c} \vdash \text{Ded} \triangleright \forall \underline{a}: \forall \underline{b}: \forall \underline{c}: \underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{b} \vdash \underline{b} \Rightarrow \underline{c} \vdash \underline{a} \vdash \underline{c} \gg \underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{b} \Rightarrow \underline{b} \Rightarrow \underline{c} \Rightarrow \underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{c}; \text{MP2} \triangleright \underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{b} \Rightarrow \underline{b} \Rightarrow \underline{c} \Rightarrow \underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{c} \triangleright \underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{b} \triangleright \underline{b} \Rightarrow \underline{c} \gg \underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{c}], p_0, c)]$$

6.2.3 Svækkelse

Vi får ofte brug for det følgende ræsonnement: Hvis formelen \underline{a} gælder ubetinget, så gælder den også under antagelse af en vilkårlig anden formel \underline{b} . Lemmaet `Weakening` udtrykker dette ræsonnement som følger:

$$[\text{Weakening} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{a}: \forall \underline{b}: \underline{b} \vdash \underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{b}]$$

Vi beviser `Weakening` ved hjælp af deduktionsreglen:

$$[\text{Weakening} \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \lambda c. \lambda x. \mathcal{P}([\text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{a}: \forall \underline{b}: \underline{b} \vdash \underline{a} \vdash \text{Repetition} \triangleright \underline{b} \gg \underline{b}; \forall \underline{a}: \forall \underline{b}: \text{Ded} \triangleright \forall \underline{a}: \forall \underline{b}: \underline{b} \vdash \underline{a} \vdash \underline{b} \gg \underline{b} \Rightarrow \underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{b}; \underline{b} \vdash \text{MP} \triangleright \underline{b} \Rightarrow \underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{b} \triangleright \underline{b} \gg \underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{b}], p_0, c)]$$

6.2.4 Modsigelse

Det sidste lemma i dette afsnit vedrører strengt taget ikke implikation, men derimod inferens ($\times \vdash y$). Lemmaet `FromContradiction` udsiger, at vi kan bevise hvad som helst, hvis vi har bevist to formler, der modsiger hinanden:

$$[\text{FromContradiction} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{a}: \forall \underline{b}: \underline{a} \vdash \neg \underline{a} \vdash \underline{b}]$$

Beviset bruger `Weakening` og slutningsreglen `Neg`:

$$[\text{FromContradiction} \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \lambda c. \lambda x. \mathcal{P}([\text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{a}: \forall \underline{b}: \underline{a} \vdash \neg \underline{a} \vdash \text{Weakening} \triangleright \underline{a} \gg \neg \underline{b} \Rightarrow \underline{a}; \text{Weakening} \triangleright \neg \underline{a} \gg \neg \underline{b} \Rightarrow \neg \underline{a}; \text{Neg} \triangleright \neg \underline{b} \Rightarrow \underline{a} \triangleright \neg \underline{b} \Rightarrow \neg \underline{a} \gg \underline{b}], p_0, c)]$$

6.3 Håndtering af dobbeltnegationer

De to lemmaer RemoveDoubleNeg og AddDoubleNeg tillader os hhv. at fjerne og tilføje dobbeltnegationer. Jeg vil ikke kommentere beviserne:

$$[\text{RemoveDoubleNeg} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{a}: \dot{\neg} \dot{\neg} \underline{a} \vdash \underline{a}]$$

$$[\text{RemoveDoubleNeg} \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \lambda c. \lambda x. \mathcal{P}([\text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{a}: \dot{\neg} \dot{\neg} \underline{a} \vdash \text{Weakening} \triangleright \dot{\neg} \dot{\neg} \underline{a} \gg \dot{\neg} \underline{a} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \dot{\neg} \underline{a}; \text{AutoImply} \gg \dot{\neg} \underline{a} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \underline{a}; \text{Neg} \triangleright \dot{\neg} \underline{a} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \underline{a} \triangleright \dot{\neg} \underline{a} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \dot{\neg} \underline{a} \gg \underline{a}], p_0, c)]$$

$$[\text{AddDoubleNeg} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{a}: \underline{a} \vdash \dot{\neg} \dot{\neg} \underline{a}]$$

$$[\text{AddDoubleNeg} \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \lambda c. \lambda x. \mathcal{P}([\text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{a}: \dot{\neg} \dot{\neg} \underline{a} \vdash \text{RemoveDoubleNeg} \triangleright \dot{\neg} \dot{\neg} \underline{a} \gg \dot{\neg} \underline{a}; \forall \underline{a}: \text{Ded} \triangleright \forall \underline{a}: \dot{\neg} \dot{\neg} \underline{a} \vdash \dot{\neg} \underline{a} \gg \dot{\neg} \dot{\neg} \underline{a} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \underline{a}; \underline{a} \vdash \text{Weakening} \triangleright \underline{a} \gg \dot{\neg} \dot{\neg} \underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{a}; \text{Neg} \triangleright \dot{\neg} \dot{\neg} \underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{a} \triangleright \dot{\neg} \dot{\neg} \underline{a} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \underline{a} \gg \dot{\neg} \dot{\neg} \underline{a}], p_0, c)]$$

6.4 Modus tollens og beslægtede lemmaer

Hovedresultatet fra dette afsnit er slutningsreglen modus tollens, bevist som et lemma:

$$[\text{MT} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{a}: \forall \underline{b}: \underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{b} \vdash \dot{\neg} \underline{b} \vdash \dot{\neg} \underline{a}]$$

For at vise MT begynder vi med et teknisk lemma, der ikke har den store værdi i sig selv:

$$[\text{Technicality} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{a}: \forall \underline{b}: \underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{b} \vdash \dot{\neg} \dot{\neg} \underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{b}]$$

$$[\text{Technicality} \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \lambda c. \lambda x. \mathcal{P}([\text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{a}: \forall \underline{b}: \underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{b} \vdash \dot{\neg} \dot{\neg} \underline{a} \vdash \text{RemoveDoubleNeg} \triangleright \dot{\neg} \dot{\neg} \underline{a} \gg \underline{a}; \text{MP} \triangleright \underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{b} \triangleright \underline{a} \gg \underline{b}; \forall \underline{a}: \forall \underline{b}: \text{Ded} \triangleright \forall \underline{a}: \forall \underline{b}: \underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{b} \vdash \dot{\neg} \dot{\neg} \underline{a} \vdash \underline{b} \gg \underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{b} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \dot{\neg} \underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{b}; \underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{b} \vdash \text{MP} \triangleright \underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{b} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \dot{\neg} \underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{b} \triangleright \underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{b} \gg \dot{\neg} \dot{\neg} \underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{b}], p_0, c)]$$

Uafhængigt af Technicality kan vi vise en version af MT, hvor \underline{a} optræder i negeret form:

$$[\text{NegativeMT} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{a}: \forall \underline{b}: \dot{\neg} \underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{b} \vdash \dot{\neg} \underline{b} \vdash \underline{a}]$$

$$[\text{NegativeMT} \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \lambda c. \lambda x. \mathcal{P}([\text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{a}: \forall \underline{b}: \dot{\neg} \underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{b} \vdash \dot{\neg} \underline{b} \vdash \text{Weakening} \triangleright \dot{\neg} \underline{b} \gg \dot{\neg} \underline{a} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \underline{b}; \text{Neg} \triangleright \dot{\neg} \underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{b} \triangleright \dot{\neg} \underline{a} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \underline{b} \gg \underline{a}], p_0, c)]$$

Ud fra Technicality og NegativeMT kan vi nu vise MT:

$$[\text{MT} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{a}: \forall \underline{b}: \underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{b} \vdash \dot{\neg} \underline{b} \vdash \dot{\neg} \underline{a}]$$

$$[\text{MT} \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \lambda c. \lambda x. \mathcal{P}([\text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{a}: \forall \underline{b}: \underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{b} \vdash \dot{\neg} \underline{b} \vdash \text{Technicality} \gg \dot{\neg} \dot{\neg} \underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{b}; \text{NegativeMT} \triangleright \dot{\neg} \dot{\neg} \underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{b} \triangleright \dot{\neg} \underline{b} \gg \dot{\neg} \dot{\neg} \underline{a}], p_0, c)]$$

Vi slutter dette underafsnit med en variant af MT, som erstatter en inferens med en implikation:

$$[\text{Contrapositive} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{a}: \forall \underline{b}: \underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{b} \vdash \dot{\neg} \underline{b} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \underline{a}]$$

Når en inferens skal erstattes med en implikation, er det altid deduktionsreglen, der skal i spil:

$$[\text{Contrapositive} \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \lambda c. \lambda x. \mathcal{P}([\text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{a}: \forall \underline{b}: \underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{b} \vdash \dot{\neg} \underline{b} \vdash \text{MT} \triangleright \underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{b} \triangleright \dot{\neg} \underline{b} \gg \dot{\neg} \underline{a}; \forall \underline{a}: \forall \underline{b}: \underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{b} \vdash \text{Ded} \triangleright \forall \underline{a}: \forall \underline{b}: \underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{b} \vdash \dot{\neg} \underline{b} \vdash \dot{\neg} \underline{a} \gg \underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{b} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \underline{b} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \underline{a}; \text{MP} \triangleright \underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{b} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \underline{b} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \underline{a} \triangleright \underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{b} \gg \dot{\neg} \underline{b} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \underline{a}], p_0, c)]$$

6.5 Konjunktion

Hovedmålet med dette underafsnit er at konvertere mellem formlerne \underline{a} og \underline{b} og deres konjunktion $[\dot{\neg} \underline{a} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \underline{b}]$.

6.5.1 Forening af konjunker

Vi begynder med at slå \underline{a} og \underline{b} sammen til $[\dot{\neg} \underline{a} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \underline{b}]$:

$$[\text{JoinConjuncts} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{a}: \forall \underline{b}: \underline{a} \vdash \underline{b} \vdash \dot{\neg} \underline{a} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \underline{b}]$$

Beviset for JoinConjuncts er af teknisk karakter. Vi viser den makroekspanderede form $[\dot{\neg} \underline{a} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \underline{b}]$, som vi i bevisets sidste linie konverterer til $[\dot{\neg} \underline{a} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \underline{b}]$. Denne sidste linie er ikke nødvendig for bevischeckereren, men den gør beviset lidt nemmere at læse:

$$[\text{JoinConjuncts} \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \lambda c. \lambda x. \mathcal{P}([\text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{a}: \forall \underline{b}: \underline{a} \vdash \underline{a} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \underline{b} \vdash \text{MP} \triangleright \underline{a} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \underline{b} \triangleright \underline{a} \gg \dot{\neg} \underline{b}; \forall \underline{a}: \forall \underline{b}: \text{Ded} \triangleright \forall \underline{a}: \forall \underline{b}: \underline{a} \vdash \underline{a} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \underline{b} \vdash \dot{\neg} \underline{b} \gg \underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{a} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \underline{b} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \underline{b}; \underline{a} \vdash \underline{b} \vdash \text{MP} \triangleright \underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{a} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \underline{b} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \underline{b} \triangleright \underline{a} \gg \underline{a} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \underline{b} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \underline{b}; \text{AddDoubleNeg} \triangleright \underline{b} \gg \dot{\neg} \dot{\neg} \underline{b}; \text{MT} \triangleright \underline{a} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \underline{b} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \underline{b} \triangleright \dot{\neg} \dot{\neg} \underline{b} \gg \dot{\neg} \underline{a} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \underline{b}; \text{Repetition} \triangleright \dot{\neg} \underline{a} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \underline{b} \gg \dot{\neg} \underline{a} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \underline{b}], p_0, c)]$$

6.5.2 Udskilning af anden konjunkt

Tautologien SecondConjunct lader os udskille den anden konjunkt fra $[\dot{\neg} \underline{a} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \underline{b}]$. Jeg vil ikke kommentere beviset:

$$[\text{SecondConjunct} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{a}: \forall \underline{b}: \dot{\neg} \underline{a} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \underline{b} \vdash \underline{b}]$$

$$[\text{SecondConjunct} \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \lambda c. \lambda x. \mathcal{P}([\text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{a}: \forall \underline{b}: \dot{\neg} \underline{b} \vdash \text{Weakening} \triangleright \dot{\neg} \underline{b} \gg \underline{a} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \underline{b}; \forall \underline{a}: \forall \underline{b}: \text{Ded} \triangleright \forall \underline{a}: \forall \underline{b}: \dot{\neg} \underline{b} \vdash \underline{a} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \underline{b} \gg \dot{\neg} \underline{b} \Rightarrow \underline{a} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \underline{b}; \dot{\neg} \underline{a} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \underline{b} \vdash \text{Repetition} \triangleright \dot{\neg} \underline{a} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \underline{b} \gg \dot{\neg} \underline{a} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \underline{b}; \text{NegativeMT} \triangleright \dot{\neg} \underline{b} \Rightarrow \underline{a} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \underline{b} \triangleright \dot{\neg} \underline{a} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \underline{b} \gg \underline{b}], p_0, c)]$$

6.5.3 Udskilning af første konjunkt

For at udskille \underline{a} fra $[\neg \underline{a} \Rightarrow \neg \underline{b}]$ viser vi først, at $[\neg \underline{a} \Rightarrow \neg \underline{b}]$ er kommutativ. Jeg vil ikke kommentere beviset:

$$[\text{AndCommutativity} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{a}: \forall \underline{b}: \neg \underline{a} \Rightarrow \neg \underline{b} \vdash \neg \underline{b} \Rightarrow \neg \underline{a}]$$

$$[\text{AndCommutativity} \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \lambda c. \lambda x. \mathcal{P}([\text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{a}: \forall \underline{b}: \underline{b} \Rightarrow \neg \underline{a} \vdash \underline{a} \vdash \text{AddDoubleNeg} \triangleright \underline{a} \gg \neg \neg \underline{a}; \text{MT} \triangleright \underline{b} \Rightarrow \neg \underline{a} \triangleright \neg \neg \underline{a} \gg \neg \underline{b}; \forall \underline{a}: \forall \underline{b}: \text{Ded} \triangleright \forall \underline{a}: \forall \underline{b}: \underline{b} \Rightarrow \neg \underline{a} \vdash \underline{a} \vdash \neg \underline{b} \gg \underline{b} \Rightarrow \neg \underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{a} \Rightarrow \neg \underline{b}; \neg \underline{a} \Rightarrow \neg \underline{b} \vdash \text{Repetition} \gg \neg \underline{a} \Rightarrow \neg \underline{b}; \text{MT} \triangleright \underline{b} \Rightarrow \neg \underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{a} \Rightarrow \neg \underline{b} \triangleright \neg \underline{a} \Rightarrow \neg \underline{b} \gg \neg \underline{b} \Rightarrow \neg \underline{a}; \text{Repetition} \triangleright \neg \underline{b} \Rightarrow \neg \underline{a} \gg \neg \underline{b} \Rightarrow \neg \underline{a}], p_0, c)]$$

Nu er det let at udskille den første konjunkt fra $[\neg \underline{a} \Rightarrow \neg \underline{b}]$: Først vender vi konjunktionen om til $[\neg \underline{b} \Rightarrow \neg \underline{a}]$ ved hjælp af AndCommutativity, og så udskiller vi \underline{a} ved hjælp af SecondConjunct:

$$[\text{FirstConjunct} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{a}: \forall \underline{b}: \neg \underline{a} \Rightarrow \neg \underline{b} \vdash \underline{a}]$$

$$[\text{FirstConjunct} \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \lambda c. \lambda x. \mathcal{P}([\text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{a}: \forall \underline{b}: \neg \underline{a} \Rightarrow \neg \underline{b} \vdash \text{AndCommutativity} \triangleright \neg \underline{a} \Rightarrow \neg \underline{b} \gg \neg \underline{b} \Rightarrow \neg \underline{a}; \text{SecondConjunct} \triangleright \neg \underline{b} \Rightarrow \neg \underline{a} \gg \underline{a}], p_0, c)]$$

6.6 Dobbeltimplikation

I dette underafsnit viser vi tre enkle resultater vedr. dobbeltimplikation.

6.6.1 Brug sammen med modus ponens

De følgende to tautologier gør det let at bruge anvende slutningsreglen MP på dobbeltimplikationer. Beviserne er enkle og kræver ingen kommentarer:

$$[\text{IffFirst} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{a}: \forall \underline{b}: \neg \underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{b} \Rightarrow \neg \underline{b} \Rightarrow \underline{a} \vdash \underline{b} \vdash \underline{a}]$$

$$[\text{IffFirst} \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \lambda c. \lambda x. \mathcal{P}([\text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{a}: \forall \underline{b}: \neg \underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{b} \Rightarrow \neg \underline{b} \Rightarrow \underline{a} \vdash \underline{b} \vdash \text{SecondConjunct} \triangleright \neg \underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{b} \Rightarrow \neg \underline{b} \Rightarrow \underline{a} \gg \underline{b} \Rightarrow \underline{a}; \text{MP} \triangleright \underline{b} \Rightarrow \underline{a} \triangleright \underline{b} \gg \underline{a}], p_0, c)]$$

$$[\text{IffSecond} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{a}: \forall \underline{b}: \neg \underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{b} \Rightarrow \neg \underline{b} \Rightarrow \underline{a} \vdash \underline{a} \vdash \underline{b}]$$

$$[\text{IffSecond} \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \lambda c. \lambda x. \mathcal{P}([\text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{a}: \forall \underline{b}: \neg \underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{b} \Rightarrow \neg \underline{b} \Rightarrow \underline{a} \vdash \underline{a} \vdash \text{FirstConjunct} \triangleright \neg \underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{b} \Rightarrow \neg \underline{b} \Rightarrow \underline{a} \gg \underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{b}; \text{MP} \triangleright \underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{b} \triangleright \underline{a} \gg \underline{b}], p_0, c)]$$

6.6.2 Kommutativitet

Lemmaet IffCommutativity følger direkte af, at operatoren $[\neg x \Rightarrow \neg y]$ er kommutativ:

[IffCommutativity $\xrightarrow{\text{stmt}}$ ZFsub $\vdash \forall \underline{a}: \forall \underline{b}: \dot{\underline{a}} \Rightarrow \underline{b} \Rightarrow \dot{\underline{b}} \Rightarrow \underline{a} \vdash \dot{\underline{b}} \Rightarrow \underline{a} \Rightarrow \dot{\underline{a}} \Rightarrow \underline{b}$]

[IffCommutativity $\xrightarrow{\text{proof}}$ $\lambda c. \lambda x. \mathcal{P}([\text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{a}: \forall \underline{b}: \dot{\underline{a}} \Rightarrow \underline{b} \Rightarrow \dot{\underline{b}} \Rightarrow \underline{a} \vdash$
 Repetition $\triangleright \dot{\underline{a}} \Rightarrow \underline{b} \Rightarrow \dot{\underline{b}} \Rightarrow \underline{a} \gg \dot{\underline{a}} \Rightarrow \underline{b} \Rightarrow \dot{\underline{b}} \Rightarrow \underline{a}$
 $\underline{a}; \text{AndCommutativity} \triangleright \dot{\underline{a}} \Rightarrow \underline{b} \Rightarrow \dot{\underline{b}} \Rightarrow \underline{a} \gg \dot{\underline{b}} \Rightarrow \underline{a} \Rightarrow \dot{\underline{a}} \Rightarrow \underline{b}$
 $\underline{b}; \text{Repetition} \triangleright \dot{\underline{b}} \Rightarrow \underline{a} \Rightarrow \dot{\underline{a}} \Rightarrow \underline{b} \gg \dot{\underline{b}} \Rightarrow \underline{a} \Rightarrow \dot{\underline{a}} \Rightarrow \underline{b}], p_0, c)$

6.7 Disjunktion

Dette underafsnit indeholder tre lemmaer vedr. disjunktion, som vi fordeler på to under-underafsnit.

6.7.1 Svækkelse

Givet en påstand \underline{b} vil vi gerne udlede de svagere påstande $[\dot{\underline{a}} \Rightarrow \underline{b}]$ og $[\dot{\underline{b}} \Rightarrow \underline{a}]$. Den første slutning varetages af lemmaet WeakenOr1:

[WeakenOr1 $\xrightarrow{\text{stmt}}$ ZFsub $\vdash \forall \underline{a}: \forall \underline{b}: \underline{b} \vdash \dot{\underline{a}} \Rightarrow \underline{b}$]

Beviset består af en simpel anvendelse af Weakening:

[WeakenOr1 $\xrightarrow{\text{proof}}$ $\lambda c. \lambda x. \mathcal{P}([\text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{a}: \forall \underline{b}: \underline{b} \vdash \text{Weakening} \triangleright \underline{b} \gg \dot{\underline{a}} \Rightarrow \underline{a}$
 $\underline{b}; \text{Repetition} \triangleright \dot{\underline{a}} \Rightarrow \underline{b} \gg \dot{\underline{a}} \Rightarrow \underline{b}], p_0, c)$

Slutningen fra \underline{a} til $[\dot{\underline{a}} \Rightarrow \underline{b}]$ varetages af lemmaet WeakenOr2:

[WeakenOr2 $\xrightarrow{\text{stmt}}$ ZFsub $\vdash \forall \underline{a}: \forall \underline{b}: \underline{a} \vdash \dot{\underline{a}} \Rightarrow \underline{b}$]

Kernen i beviset for WeakenOr2 er en anvendelse af FromContradiction:

[WeakenOr2 $\xrightarrow{\text{proof}}$ $\lambda c. \lambda x. \mathcal{P}([\text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{a}: \forall \underline{b}: \underline{a} \vdash \dot{\underline{a}} \vdash$
 FromContradiction $\triangleright \underline{a} \triangleright \dot{\underline{a}} \gg \underline{b}; \forall \underline{a}: \forall \underline{b}: \text{Ded} \triangleright \forall \underline{a}: \forall \underline{b}: \underline{a} \vdash \dot{\underline{a}} \vdash \underline{b} \gg \underline{a} \Rightarrow \dot{\underline{a}} \Rightarrow \underline{b}; \underline{a} \vdash \text{MP} \triangleright \underline{a} \Rightarrow \dot{\underline{a}} \Rightarrow \underline{b} \triangleright \underline{a} \gg \dot{\underline{a}} \Rightarrow \underline{b}; \text{Repetition} \triangleright \dot{\underline{a}} \Rightarrow \underline{b} \gg \dot{\underline{a}} \Rightarrow \underline{b}], p_0, c)$

6.7.2 Slutning ud fra disjunktion

Lemmaet FromDisjuncts lader os drage slutninger ud fra en disjunktion:

[FromDisjuncts $\xrightarrow{\text{stmt}}$ ZFsub $\vdash \forall \underline{a}: \forall \underline{b}: \forall \underline{c}: \dot{\underline{a}} \Rightarrow \underline{b} \vdash \underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{c} \vdash \underline{b} \Rightarrow \underline{c} \vdash \underline{c}$]

Om beviset vil jeg kun sige, at det er en ret elegant øvelse i bevisteknik:

[FromDisjuncts $\xrightarrow{\text{proof}}$ $\lambda c. \lambda x. \mathcal{P}([\text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{a}: \forall \underline{b}: \forall \underline{c}: \dot{\underline{a}} \Rightarrow \underline{b} \vdash \underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{c} \vdash \underline{b} \Rightarrow \underline{c} \vdash$
 Repetition $\triangleright \dot{\underline{a}} \Rightarrow \underline{b} \gg \dot{\underline{a}} \Rightarrow \underline{b}; \text{Contrapositive} \triangleright \dot{\underline{a}} \Rightarrow \underline{b} \gg \dot{\underline{b}} \Rightarrow \underline{a}$
 $\dot{\underline{a}} \Rightarrow \underline{a}; \text{Technicality} \triangleright \underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{c} \gg \dot{\underline{a}} \Rightarrow \underline{c}; \text{ImpliedTransitivity} \triangleright \dot{\underline{b}} \Rightarrow \underline{a}$
 $\dot{\underline{a}} \Rightarrow \underline{a} \triangleright \dot{\underline{a}} \Rightarrow \underline{c} \gg \dot{\underline{b}} \Rightarrow \underline{c}; \text{Contrapositive} \triangleright \dot{\underline{b}} \Rightarrow \underline{c} \gg \dot{\underline{c}} \Rightarrow \underline{b}$
 $\dot{\underline{b}} \Rightarrow \underline{b}; \text{Contrapositive} \triangleright \underline{b} \Rightarrow \underline{c} \gg \dot{\underline{c}} \Rightarrow \underline{b}; \text{Neg} \triangleright \dot{\underline{c}} \Rightarrow \dot{\underline{b}} \triangleright \dot{\underline{c}} \Rightarrow \dot{\underline{a}} \Rightarrow \underline{b} \gg$
 $\underline{c}], p_0, c)$

7 Regellemaer

Alle aksiomerne i afsnit 4.2 er formuleret som dobbeltimplikationer. Dette er gjort for at holde antallet af aksiomer nede på et minimum; men når aksiomerne skal bruges i beviser, er det mere bekvemt at have regler af formen $[a \vdash b]$ til rådighed. Heldigvis kan vi altid bevise $[a \vdash b]$, hvis vi i forvejen har et bevis for $[a \Rightarrow b]$ — der kræves blot en rutinemæssig anvendelse af MP. I dette afsnit viser vi regellemaer svarende til aksiomerne SeparationDef, PairDef, UnionDef, PowerDef og Extensionality.

7.1 Par

I tilfældet “PairDef” forløber både definition og bevis af regellemaerne så enkelt, som det er muligt. Først formulerer vi den ene halvdel af aksiomets dobbelt-implikation som et lemma:

$$[\text{Pair2Formula} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{s}: \forall \underline{x}: \forall \underline{y}: \underline{s} \in \{\underline{x}, \underline{y}\} \vdash \dot{\vdash} \underline{s} = \underline{x} \Rightarrow \underline{s} = \underline{y}]$$

Derefter beviser vi dette lemma ved at anvende IffSecond på aksiomet og præmissen:

$$[\text{Pair2Formula} \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \lambda c. \lambda x. \mathcal{P}([\text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{s}: \forall \underline{x}: \forall \underline{y}: \underline{s} \in \{\underline{x}, \underline{y}\} \vdash \text{PairDef} \gg \dot{\vdash} \underline{s} \in \{\underline{x}, \underline{y}\} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \underline{s} = \underline{x} \Rightarrow \underline{s} = \underline{y} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \dot{\vdash} \underline{s} = \underline{x} \Rightarrow \underline{s} = \underline{y} \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in \{\underline{x}, \underline{y}\}; \text{IffSecond} \triangleright \dot{\vdash} \underline{s} \in \{\underline{x}, \underline{y}\} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \underline{s} = \underline{x} \Rightarrow \underline{s} = \underline{y} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \dot{\vdash} \underline{s} = \underline{x} \Rightarrow \underline{s} = \underline{y} \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in \{\underline{x}, \underline{y}\} \triangleright \underline{s} \in \{\underline{x}, \underline{y}\} \gg \dot{\vdash} \underline{s} = \underline{x} \Rightarrow \underline{s} = \underline{y}], p_0, c)]$$

Til sidst gentager vi hele processen mht. den anden halvdel af dobbeltimplikationen. Den eneste reelle forskel er, at vi bruger IffFirst i beviset (i stedet for IffSecond):

$$[\text{Formula2Pair} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{s}: \forall \underline{x}: \forall \underline{y}: \dot{\vdash} \underline{s} = \underline{x} \Rightarrow \underline{s} = \underline{y} \vdash \underline{s} \in \{\underline{x}, \underline{y}\}]$$

$$[\text{Formula2Pair} \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \lambda c. \lambda x. \mathcal{P}([\text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{s}: \forall \underline{x}: \forall \underline{y}: \dot{\vdash} \underline{s} = \underline{x} \Rightarrow \underline{s} = \underline{y} \vdash \text{PairDef} \gg \dot{\vdash} \underline{s} \in \{\underline{x}, \underline{y}\} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \underline{s} = \underline{x} \Rightarrow \underline{s} = \underline{y} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \dot{\vdash} \underline{s} = \underline{x} \Rightarrow \underline{s} = \underline{y} \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in \{\underline{x}, \underline{y}\}; \text{IffFirst} \triangleright \dot{\vdash} \underline{s} \in \{\underline{x}, \underline{y}\} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \underline{s} = \underline{x} \Rightarrow \underline{s} = \underline{y} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \dot{\vdash} \underline{s} = \underline{x} \Rightarrow \underline{s} = \underline{y} \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in \{\underline{x}, \underline{y}\} \triangleright \dot{\vdash} \underline{s} = \underline{x} \Rightarrow \underline{s} = \underline{y} \gg \underline{s} \in \{\underline{x}, \underline{y}\}], p_0, c)]$$

7.2 Foreningsmængde

I tilfældet “UnionDef” bruger vi stort set den samme fremgangsmåde som i afsnit 7.1. Først håndterer vi den ene halvdel af dobbeltimplikationen:

$$[\text{Union2Formula} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{s}: \forall \underline{x}: \underline{s} \in \cup \underline{x} \vdash \dot{\vdash} \underline{s} \in j_{\text{Ex}} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} j_{\text{Ex}} \in \underline{x}]$$

$$[\text{Union2Formula} \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \lambda c. \lambda x. \mathcal{P}([\text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{s}: \forall \underline{x}: \underline{s} \in \cup \underline{x} \vdash \text{UnionDef} \gg \dot{\vdash} \underline{s} \in \cup \underline{x} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \underline{s} \in j_{\text{Ex}} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} j_{\text{Ex}} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \dot{\vdash} \underline{s} \in j_{\text{Ex}} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} j_{\text{Ex}} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in \cup \underline{x}; \text{IffSecond} \triangleright \dot{\vdash} \underline{s} \in \cup \underline{x} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \underline{s} \in j_{\text{Ex}} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} j_{\text{Ex}} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \dot{\vdash} \underline{s} \in j_{\text{Ex}} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} j_{\text{Ex}} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in \cup \underline{x} \triangleright \underline{s} \in \cup \underline{x} \gg \dot{\vdash} \underline{s} \in j_{\text{Ex}} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} j_{\text{Ex}} \in \underline{x}], p_0, c)]$$

Så er turen kommet til den anden halvdel af dobbeltimplikationen:

$$[\text{Formula2Union} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{s}: \forall \underline{x}: \underline{s} \in \text{j}_{\text{Ex}} \vdash \text{j}_{\text{Ex}} \in \underline{x} \vdash \underline{s} \in \text{U}\underline{x}]$$

Der er det lille raffinement, at vi i formuleringen af Formula2Union har delt formlen $[\dot{\underline{s}} \in \text{j}_{\text{Ex}} \Rightarrow \dot{\underline{j}}_{\text{Ex}} \in \underline{x}]$ op i sine konjunker. Beviset for Formula2Union kræver derfor en ekstra anvendelse af JoinConjuncts:

$$[\text{Formula2Union} \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \lambda c. \lambda x. \mathcal{P}([\text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{s}: \forall \underline{x}: \underline{s} \in \text{j}_{\text{Ex}} \vdash \text{j}_{\text{Ex}} \in \underline{x} \vdash \text{JoinConjuncts} \triangleright \underline{s} \in \text{j}_{\text{Ex}} \triangleright \text{j}_{\text{Ex}} \in \underline{x} \gg \dot{\underline{s}} \in \text{j}_{\text{Ex}} \Rightarrow \dot{\underline{j}}_{\text{Ex}} \in \underline{x}; \text{UnionDef} \gg \dot{\underline{s}} \in \text{U}\underline{x} \Rightarrow \dot{\underline{s}} \in \text{j}_{\text{Ex}} \Rightarrow \dot{\underline{j}}_{\text{Ex}} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \dot{\underline{s}} \in \text{j}_{\text{Ex}} \Rightarrow \dot{\underline{j}}_{\text{Ex}} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in \text{U}\underline{x}; \text{IffFirst} \triangleright \dot{\underline{s}} \in \text{U}\underline{x} \Rightarrow \dot{\underline{s}} \in \text{j}_{\text{Ex}} \Rightarrow \dot{\underline{j}}_{\text{Ex}} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \dot{\underline{s}} \in \text{j}_{\text{Ex}} \Rightarrow \dot{\underline{j}}_{\text{Ex}} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in \text{U}\underline{x} \triangleright \dot{\underline{s}} \in \text{j}_{\text{Ex}} \Rightarrow \dot{\underline{j}}_{\text{Ex}} \in \underline{x} \gg \underline{s} \in \text{U}\underline{x}], p_0, c)]$$

7.3 Potensmængde; sidebetingelser

Tilfældet “PowerDef” er mere kompliceret end de hidtidige tilfælde. Det ene af de to regellemmaer er nemt nok:

$$[\text{SubsetInPower} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{s}: \forall \underline{x}: \bar{\underline{s}} \in \underline{s} \Rightarrow \bar{\underline{s}} \in \underline{x} \vdash \underline{s} \in \text{P}(\underline{x})]$$

$$[\text{SubsetInPower} \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \lambda c. \lambda x. \mathcal{P}([\text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{s}: \forall \underline{x}: \bar{\underline{s}} \in \underline{s} \Rightarrow \bar{\underline{s}} \in \underline{x} \vdash \text{Gen} \triangleright \bar{\underline{s}} \in \underline{s} \Rightarrow \bar{\underline{s}} \in \underline{x} \gg \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{\underline{s}}: \bar{\underline{s}} \in \underline{s} \Rightarrow \bar{\underline{s}} \in \underline{x}; \text{PowerDef} \gg \dot{\underline{s}} \in \text{P}(\underline{x}) \Rightarrow \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{\underline{s}}: \bar{\underline{s}} \in \underline{s} \Rightarrow \bar{\underline{s}} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \dot{\underline{s}} \in \text{P}(\underline{x}) \Rightarrow \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{\underline{s}}: \bar{\underline{s}} \in \underline{s} \Rightarrow \bar{\underline{s}} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \dot{\underline{s}} \in \text{P}(\underline{x}) \Rightarrow \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{\underline{s}}: \bar{\underline{s}} \in \underline{s} \Rightarrow \bar{\underline{s}} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in \text{P}(\underline{x}) \triangleright \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{\underline{s}}: \bar{\underline{s}} \in \underline{s} \Rightarrow \bar{\underline{s}} \in \underline{x} \gg \underline{s} \in \text{P}(\underline{x})], p_0, c)]$$

Det andet regellemma er også nemt, hvis vi nøjes med at vise:

$$[\forall \underline{s}: \forall \underline{x}: \underline{s} \in \text{P}(\underline{x}) \vdash \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{\underline{s}}: \bar{\underline{s}} \in \underline{s} \Rightarrow \bar{\underline{s}} \in \underline{x}].$$

For at komme videre med konklusionen $[\forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{\underline{s}}: \bar{\underline{s}} \in \underline{s} \Rightarrow \bar{\underline{s}} \in \underline{x}]$ må vi imidlertid slippe af med objektkvantoren; og dette kan vi lige så godt gøre med det samme. Derfor bliver målet i stedet at vise:

$$[\forall \underline{s}: \forall \underline{x}: \underline{s} \in \text{P}(\underline{x}) \vdash \bar{\underline{s}} \in \underline{s} \Rightarrow \bar{\underline{s}} \in \underline{x}], \text{ hvor } \bar{\underline{s}} \in \underline{s} \Rightarrow \bar{\underline{s}} \in \underline{x} \text{ som nævnt i afsnit 5.3 er en forkortelse for } [\bar{\underline{s}} \in \underline{s} \Rightarrow \bar{\underline{s}} \in \underline{x}].$$

For at nå dette mål må vi begynde med et hjælpelemma, der ser således ud:

$$[\text{HelperPowerIsSub} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{s}: \forall \underline{x}: \forall \underline{y}: [\bar{\underline{s}}] \#^0 [\underline{x}] \# [\bar{\underline{s}}] \#^0 [\underline{y}] \# \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{\underline{s}}: \bar{\underline{s}} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{\underline{s}} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in \underline{y}]$$

De to sidebetingelser $[[\bar{\underline{s}}] \#^0 [\underline{x}]]$ og $[[\bar{\underline{s}}] \#^0 [\underline{y}]]$ er her nødvendige pga.

antecedenten¹⁷ $[\forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{\underline{s}}: \bar{\underline{s}} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{\underline{s}} \in \underline{y}]$. Hvis vi i denne formel instantierer \underline{x} eller \underline{y} til en term, der indeholder frie forekomster af $\bar{\underline{s}}$, så ændres formlens mening. F.eks. er formlen $[\forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{\underline{s}}: \bar{\underline{s}} \in \bar{\underline{s}} \Rightarrow \bar{\underline{s}} \in \bar{\underline{y}}]$ nødvendigvis sand, fordi ingen mængder i ZFsub er medlem af sig selv; men den oprindelige formel $[\forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{\underline{s}}: \bar{\underline{s}} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{\underline{s}} \in \underline{y}]$ er ikke nødvendigvis sand. Konstruktionen $[[\underline{x}] \#^0 [\underline{y}]]$ (der er defineret i appendikset til [4]) udsiger netop, at objektvariablen \underline{x} ikke forekommer frit i

¹⁷Jeg kalder \underline{x} i $[\underline{x} \Rightarrow \underline{y}]$ for “antecedenten”; og jeg kalder \underline{y} for “konsekvensen”.

termen y^{18} . Vi kommer til at se mange flere eksempler på sidebetingelser af formen $[\underline{x}]\#^0[\underline{y}]$: De er nødvendige, når metavariablen y optræder i en kontekst, der er kvantificeret med objektvariablen x .

Indholdet af selve lemmaet er, at vi kan fjerne objektkvantoren fra

$[\forall_{\text{obj}}\bar{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{y}]$, og endda erstatte objektvariablen \bar{s} med metavariablen \underline{s} . Her er beviset:

$$[\text{HelperPowerIsSub} \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \lambda c.\lambda x.\mathcal{P}([\text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{x}:\forall \underline{y}:\bar{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{y} \vdash \text{Repetition} \triangleright \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{y} \gg \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{y}; \forall \underline{s}:\forall \underline{x}:\forall \underline{y}:\text{Ded} \triangleright \forall \underline{x}:\forall \underline{y}:\bar{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{y} \vdash \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{y} \gg [\bar{s}]\#^0[\underline{x}] \vdash [\bar{s}]\#^0[\underline{y}] \vdash \forall_{\text{obj}}\bar{s}:\bar{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in \underline{y}], p_0, c)]$$

Beviset illustrerer styrken af slutningsreglen *Ded*: I dette tilfælde omdanner den en inferens (nemlig $[\forall \underline{x}:\forall \underline{y}:\bar{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{y} \vdash \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{y}]$) til en implikation (nemlig $[\bar{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{y}]$), sætter en alkvantor på antecedenten (så vi får $[\forall_{\text{obj}}\bar{s}:\bar{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{y}]$), og erstatter den frie forekomst af “ \bar{s} ” med “ \underline{s} ” — alt sammen på én gang. Dog skal de to sidebetingelser med, for at reglen kan anvendes.

Formuleringen af det andet regellemma bliver nu som følger:

$$[\text{PowerIsSub} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{s}:\forall \underline{x}:[\bar{s}]\#^0[\underline{s}] \vdash [\bar{s}]\#^0[\underline{x}] \vdash \underline{s} \in P(\underline{x}) \vdash \bar{s} \in \underline{s} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{x}]$$

Da *PowerIsSub* benytter sig af *HelperPowerIsSub*, bliver vi nødt til at lade *PowerIsSub* “arve” de to sidebetingelser fra dette lemma. Vi kan ikke undgå sidebetingelserne ved at instantiere de to metavariable \underline{x} og \underline{y} fra

HelperPowerIsSub til nogle andre metavariable; for der er jo ingen garanti for, at disse metavariable vil undgå \bar{s} , når de engang bliver instantierede. Så længe man arbejder med metavariable, er det altså meget svært at slippe af med denne slags sidebetingelser, når de først er blevet indført i en bevisekæde.

Her er beviset for *PowerIsSub*:

$$[\text{PowerIsSub} \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \lambda c.\lambda x.\mathcal{P}([\text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{s}:\forall \underline{x}:[\bar{s}]\#^0[\underline{s}] \vdash [\bar{s}]\#^0[\underline{x}] \vdash \underline{s} \in P(\underline{x}) \vdash \text{PowerDef} \gg \neg \underline{s} \in P(\underline{x}) \Rightarrow \forall_{\text{obj}}\bar{s}:\bar{s} \in \underline{s} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \neg \forall_{\text{obj}}\bar{s}:\bar{s} \in \underline{s} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in P(\underline{x}); \text{IffSecond} \triangleright \neg \underline{s} \in P(\underline{x}) \Rightarrow \forall_{\text{obj}}\bar{s}:\bar{s} \in \underline{s} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \neg \forall_{\text{obj}}\bar{s}:\bar{s} \in \underline{s} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in P(\underline{x}) \triangleright \underline{s} \in P(\underline{x}) \gg \forall_{\text{obj}}\bar{s}:\bar{s} \in \underline{s} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{x}; \text{HelperPowerIsSub} \triangleright [\bar{s}]\#^0[\underline{s}] \triangleright [\bar{s}]\#^0[\underline{x}] \gg \forall_{\text{obj}}\bar{s}:\bar{s} \in \underline{s} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{s} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{x}; \text{MP} \triangleright \forall_{\text{obj}}\bar{s}:\bar{s} \in \underline{s} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{s} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \triangleright \forall_{\text{obj}}\bar{s}:\bar{s} \in \underline{s} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \gg \bar{s} \in \underline{s} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{x}; \text{Repetition} \triangleright \bar{s} \in \underline{s} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \gg \bar{s} \in \underline{s} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{x}], p_0, c)]$$

I linie 7 benytter vi konstruktionen $[x \triangleright y]$ til at fortælle bevischeckereren, at de to sidebetingelser er opfyldt, og at vi derfor kan anvende *HelperPowerIsSub*.

7.4 Potensmængde, variant

Som nævnt er det svært at slippe af med sidebetingelser, men af og til kan det lade sig gøre. Når vi i afsnit 11.3.2 gør brug af lemmaerne *HelperPowerIsSub*

¹⁸Vi siger at “ x undgår y ” (eller at “ y undgår x ”).

og PowerIsSub, vil metavariablen \underline{x} f.eks. blive instantieret til termer, der undgår \bar{s} . Hermed bliver sidebetingelsen $[[\bar{s}]^{\#0}[\underline{x}]]$ automatisk opfyldt, mens vi stadigvæk må medregne $[[\bar{s}]^{\#0}[\underline{y}]]$ eksplicit. Imidlertid er bevischeckereren således indrettet, at de automatisk opfyldte sidebetingelser skal stå til sidst, når man bruger et lemma, der indeholder sidebetingelser. Derfor viser vi nu nogle varianter af PowerIsSub og HelperPowerIsSub, hvor der er byttet om på $[[\bar{s}]^{\#0}[\underline{x}]]$ og $[[\bar{s}]^{\#0}[\underline{y}]]$:

$$[(\text{Switch})\text{HelperPowerIsSub} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{s}: \forall \underline{x}: \forall \underline{y}: [\bar{s}]^{\#0}[\underline{y}] \Vdash [\bar{s}]^{\#0}[\underline{x}] \Vdash \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in \underline{y}]]$$

$$[(\text{Switch})\text{HelperPowerIsSub} \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \lambda c. \lambda x. \mathcal{P}([\text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{s}: \forall \underline{x}: \forall \underline{y}: [\bar{s}]^{\#0}[\underline{y}] \Vdash [\bar{s}]^{\#0}[\underline{x}] \Vdash \text{HelperPowerIsSub} \triangleright [\bar{s}]^{\#0}[\underline{x}] \triangleright [\bar{s}]^{\#0}[\underline{y}] \gg \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in \underline{y}], p_0, c)]$$

$$[(\text{Switch})\text{PowerIsSub} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{s}: \forall \underline{x}: [\bar{s}]^{\#0}[\underline{x}] \Vdash [\bar{s}]^{\#0}[\underline{s}] \Vdash \underline{s} \in P(\underline{x}) \vdash \bar{s} \in \underline{s} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{x}]$$

$$[(\text{Switch})\text{PowerIsSub} \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \lambda c. \lambda x. \mathcal{P}([\text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{s}: \forall \underline{x}: [\bar{s}]^{\#0}[\underline{x}] \Vdash [\bar{s}]^{\#0}[\underline{s}] \Vdash \underline{s} \in P(\underline{x}) \vdash \text{PowerIsSub} \triangleright [\bar{s}]^{\#0}[\underline{s}] \triangleright [\bar{s}]^{\#0}[\underline{x}] \triangleright \underline{s} \in P(\underline{x}) \gg \bar{s} \in \underline{s} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{x}], p_0, c)]$$

Vi kunne naturligvis have sparet noget plads ved at vise disse varianter til at begynde med. Jeg har ikke gjort dette, fordi vi nu har fået illustreret en af ulemperne ved at arbejde med sidebetingelser.

Jeg vil ikke kommentere fænomenet “sidebetingelser af formen $[[x]^{\#0}[y]]$ ” yderligere — indtil afsnit 10.4, hvor antallet af sidebetingelser bliver så stort, at det ikke kan ignoreres.

7.5 Separation

Tilfældet “SeparationDef” er næsten lige så enkelt som tilfældet “PairDef” fra afsnit 7.1. Vi skal blot huske at overføre aksiomets sidebetingelse til de to regellemmaer:

$$[\text{Sep2Formula} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{a}: \forall \underline{b}: \forall \underline{p}: \forall \underline{x}: \forall \underline{y}: \underline{p}^{\text{Ph}} \wedge \langle [\underline{b}]^{\equiv 0}[\underline{a}] \mid [\underline{p}] := [\underline{y}] \rangle_{\text{Ph}} \Vdash \underline{y} \in \{\text{ph} \in \underline{x} \mid \underline{a}\} \vdash \dot{\neg} \underline{y} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \underline{b}]$$

$$[\text{Sep2Formula} \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \lambda c. \lambda x. \mathcal{P}([\text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{a}: \forall \underline{b}: \forall \underline{p}: \forall \underline{x}: \forall \underline{y}: \underline{p}^{\text{Ph}} \wedge \langle [\underline{b}]^{\equiv 0}[\underline{a}] \mid [\underline{p}] := [\underline{y}] \rangle_{\text{Ph}} \Vdash \underline{y} \in \{\text{ph} \in \underline{x} \mid \underline{a}\} \vdash \text{SeparationDef} \triangleright \underline{p}^{\text{Ph}} \wedge \langle [\underline{b}]^{\equiv 0}[\underline{a}] \mid [\underline{p}] := [\underline{y}] \rangle_{\text{Ph}} \gg \dot{\neg} \underline{y} \in \{\text{ph} \in \underline{x} \mid \underline{a}\} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \underline{y} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \underline{b} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \dot{\neg} \underline{y} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \underline{b} \Rightarrow \underline{y} \in \{\text{ph} \in \underline{x} \mid \underline{a}\}; \text{FirstConjunct} \triangleright \dot{\neg} \underline{y} \in \{\text{ph} \in \underline{x} \mid \underline{a}\} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \underline{y} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \underline{b} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \dot{\neg} \underline{y} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \underline{b} \Rightarrow \underline{y} \in \{\text{ph} \in \underline{x} \mid \underline{a}\} \gg \underline{y} \in \{\text{ph} \in \underline{x} \mid \underline{a}\} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \underline{y} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \underline{b}; \text{MP} \triangleright \underline{y} \in \{\text{ph} \in \underline{x} \mid \underline{a}\} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \underline{y} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \underline{b} \triangleright \underline{y} \in \{\text{ph} \in \underline{x} \mid \underline{a}\} \gg \dot{\neg} \underline{y} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \underline{b}], p_0, c)]$$

$$[\text{Formula2Sep} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{a}: \forall \underline{b}: \forall \underline{p}: \forall \underline{x}: \forall \underline{y}: \underline{p}^{\text{Ph}} \wedge \langle [\underline{b}] \equiv^0 [\underline{a}] \mid [\underline{p}] := [\underline{y}] \rangle_{\text{Ph}} \Vdash \underline{y} \in \underline{x} \vdash \underline{b} \vdash \underline{y} \in \{\text{ph} \in \underline{x} \mid \underline{a}\}]$$

$$[\text{Formula2Sep} \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \lambda c. \lambda x. \mathcal{P}([\text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{a}: \forall \underline{b}: \forall \underline{p}: \forall \underline{x}: \forall \underline{y}: \underline{p}^{\text{Ph}} \wedge \langle [\underline{b}] \equiv^0 [\underline{a}] \mid [\underline{p}] := [\underline{y}] \rangle_{\text{Ph}} \Vdash \underline{y} \in \underline{x} \vdash \underline{b} \vdash \text{JoinConjuncts} \triangleright \underline{y} \in \underline{x} \triangleright \underline{b} \gg \dot{\vdash} \underline{y} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \underline{b}; \text{SeparationDef} \triangleright \underline{p}^{\text{Ph}} \wedge \langle [\underline{b}] \equiv^0 [\underline{a}] \mid [\underline{p}] := [\underline{y}] \rangle_{\text{Ph}} \gg \dot{\vdash} \underline{y} \in \{\text{ph} \in \underline{x} \mid \underline{a}\} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \underline{y} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \underline{b} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \underline{y} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \underline{b} \Rightarrow \underline{y} \in \{\text{ph} \in \underline{x} \mid \underline{a}\}; \text{SecondConjunct} \triangleright \dot{\vdash} \underline{y} \in \{\text{ph} \in \underline{x} \mid \underline{a}\} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \underline{y} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \underline{b} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \underline{y} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \underline{b} \Rightarrow \underline{y} \in \{\text{ph} \in \underline{x} \mid \underline{a}\} \gg \dot{\vdash} \underline{y} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \underline{b} \Rightarrow \underline{y} \in \{\text{ph} \in \underline{x} \mid \underline{a}\}; \text{MP} \triangleright \dot{\vdash} \underline{y} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \underline{b} \Rightarrow \underline{y} \in \{\text{ph} \in \underline{x} \mid \underline{a}\} \triangleright \dot{\vdash} \underline{y} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \underline{b} \gg \underline{y} \in \{\text{ph} \in \underline{x} \mid \underline{a}\}], p_0, c)]$$

7.6 Ekstensionalitet

Tilfældet “Extensionality” er lidt mere kompliceret end det almindelige tilfælde, fordi vi skal forholde os til objektkvantoren i meta-formlen $[\dot{\vdash} \underline{x} = \underline{y} \Rightarrow \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \dot{\vdash} \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \bar{s} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \dot{\vdash} \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \bar{s} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \underline{x} = \underline{y}]$. Derfor er der to underafsnit; lemmaerne i underafsnit 7.6.1 er afledt af implikationen $[\forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \dot{\vdash} \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \bar{s} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \underline{x} = \underline{y}]$, mens lemmaerne i underafsnit 7.6.2 er afledt af den omvendte implikation.

7.6.1 Tilstrækkelig betingelse for lighed

To mængder er lig hinanden, hvis de er hinandens delmængder:

$$[\text{ToSetEquality} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{x}: \forall \underline{y}: \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{y} \vdash \bar{s} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \vdash \underline{x} = \underline{y}]$$

Beviset for ToSetEquality er ret enkelt. Vi skal blot huske at sætte en objektkvantor på præmisserne, hvilket gøres med slutningsreglen Gen:

$$[\text{ToSetEquality} \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \lambda c. \lambda x. \mathcal{P}([\text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{x}: \forall \underline{y}: \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{y} \vdash \bar{s} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \vdash \text{JoinConjuncts} \triangleright \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{y} \triangleright \bar{s} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \gg \dot{\vdash} \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \bar{s} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{x}; \text{Gen} \triangleright \dot{\vdash} \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \bar{s} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \gg \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \dot{\vdash} \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \bar{s} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{x}; \text{Extensionality} \gg \dot{\vdash} \underline{x} = \underline{y} \Rightarrow \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \dot{\vdash} \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \bar{s} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \dot{\vdash} \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \bar{s} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \underline{x} = \underline{y}; \text{SecondConjunct} \triangleright \dot{\vdash} \underline{x} = \underline{y} \Rightarrow \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \dot{\vdash} \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \bar{s} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \dot{\vdash} \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \bar{s} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \underline{x} = \underline{y} \gg \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \dot{\vdash} \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \bar{s} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \underline{x} = \underline{y}]; \text{MP} \triangleright \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \dot{\vdash} \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \bar{s} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \underline{x} = \underline{y} \triangleright \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \dot{\vdash} \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \bar{s} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \gg \underline{x} = \underline{y}], p_0, c)]$$

I afsnit 10.1 får vi brug for en version af dette lemma, hvor objektvariablen \bar{s} er erstattet af en anden objektvariabel (jeg har valgt \bar{t}). For at vise denne alternative version viser vi først lemmaet HelperToSetEquality(t), som indkapsler en anvendelse af deduktionsreglen:

$$[\text{HelperToSetEquality}(t) \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{x}: \forall \underline{y}: [\bar{t}] \#^0 [\underline{x}] \Vdash [\bar{t}] \#^0 [\underline{y}] \Vdash \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{t}: \bar{t} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{y}]$$

$$\begin{aligned} & [\text{HelperToSetEquality}(t) \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \lambda c. \lambda x. \mathcal{P}(\ulcorner \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{x}: \forall \underline{y}: \bar{t} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \underline{y} \vdash \\ & \text{Repetition} \triangleright \bar{t} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \underline{y} \gg \bar{t} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \underline{y}; \forall \underline{x}: \forall \underline{y}: \text{Ded} \triangleright \forall \underline{x}: \forall \underline{y}: \bar{t} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \underline{y} \vdash \\ & \bar{t} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \underline{y} \gg \ulcorner \bar{t} \#^0[\underline{x}] \vdash \ulcorner \bar{t} \#^0[\underline{y}] \vdash \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{t}: \bar{t} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \\ & \underline{y} \urcorner, p_0, c)] \end{aligned}$$

Hovedlemmaet hedder $\text{ToSetEquality}(t)$:

$$[\text{ToSetEquality}(t) \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{x}: \forall \underline{y}: \ulcorner \bar{t} \#^0[\underline{x}] \vdash \ulcorner \bar{t} \#^0[\underline{y}] \vdash \bar{t} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \underline{y} \vdash \bar{t} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \underline{x} \vdash \underline{x} = \underline{y}]$$

I beviset herfor kombinerer vi Gen med hjælpelemmaet til at omdanne præmissen $\ulcorner \bar{t} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \underline{y} \urcorner$ til $\ulcorner \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{y} \urcorner$ (linie 6–8). Vi gentager denne procedure mht. præmissen $\ulcorner \bar{t} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \underline{x} \urcorner$ (linie 9-11). Vi kan da slutte af med en anvendelse af det oprindelige lemma ToSetEquality (linie 12):

$$\begin{aligned} & [\text{ToSetEquality}(t) \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \lambda c. \lambda x. \mathcal{P}(\ulcorner \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{x}: \forall \underline{y}: \ulcorner \bar{t} \#^0[\underline{x}] \vdash \ulcorner \bar{t} \#^0[\underline{y}] \vdash \bar{t} \in \\ & \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \underline{y} \vdash \bar{t} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \underline{x} \vdash \text{Gen} \triangleright \bar{t} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \underline{y} \gg \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{t}: \bar{t} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \\ & \underline{y}; \text{HelperToSetEquality}(t) \triangleright \ulcorner \bar{t} \#^0[\underline{x}] \triangleright \ulcorner \bar{t} \#^0[\underline{y}] \gg \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{t}: \bar{t} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \\ & \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{y}; \text{MP} \triangleright \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{t}: \bar{t} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{y} \triangleright \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{t}: \bar{t} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \\ & \underline{y} \gg \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{y}; \text{Gen} \triangleright \bar{t} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \underline{x} \gg \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{t}: \bar{t} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \\ & \underline{x}; \text{HelperToSetEquality}(t) \triangleright \ulcorner \bar{t} \#^0[\underline{y}] \triangleright \ulcorner \bar{t} \#^0[\underline{x}] \gg \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{t}: \bar{t} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \\ & \bar{s} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{x}; \text{MP} \triangleright \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{t}: \bar{t} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \triangleright \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{t}: \bar{t} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \underline{x} \gg \\ & \bar{s} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{x}; \text{ToSetEquality} \triangleright \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{y} \triangleright \bar{s} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \gg \underline{x} = \underline{y} \urcorner, p_0, c)] \end{aligned}$$

Arbejdsfordelingen mellem $\text{HelperToSetEquality}(t)$ og $\text{ToSetEquality}(t)$ er temmelig ujævn; det meste af arbejdet foregår i beviset for $\text{ToSetEquality}(t)$. At der er to lemmaer i stedet for ét, har en teknisk forklaring: Logiwebs bevisechecker kan ikke arbejde med konklusioner af formen $\ulcorner x \vdash y \urcorner$. Vi kan derfor kun referere til konklusionen $\ulcorner \ulcorner \bar{t} \#^0[\underline{x}] \vdash \ulcorner \bar{t} \#^0[\underline{y}] \vdash (\dots) \urcorner \urcorner$ ved at lade den være konklusionen på et bevis; og derfor må vi stoppe op, når vi når til linie 7 i $\text{HelperToSetEquality}(t)$. Vi vil flere gange senere komme ud for lemmaer, hvis eksistens har denne tekniske forklaring. Jeg vil bruge ordet “lemmastump” om disse lemmaer.

7.6.2 Nødvendig betingelse for lighed

Vi begynder dette underafsnit med et hjælpelemma, som vi bruger til at fjerne objektkvantoren fra Extensionality:

$$[\text{HelperFromSetEquality} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{s}: \forall \underline{x}: \forall \underline{y}: \ulcorner \bar{s} \#^0[\underline{x}] \vdash \ulcorner \bar{s} \#^0[\underline{y}] \vdash \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{x}]$$

Beviset for $\text{HelperFromSetEquality}$ er en simpel anvendelse af deduktionsreglen:

$$[\text{HelperFromSetEquality} \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \lambda c. \lambda x. \mathcal{P}(\ulcorner \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{x}: \forall \underline{y}: \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \vdash \text{Repetition} \triangleright \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \gg \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \urcorner$$

$$\underline{y} \Rightarrow \dot{\bar{s}} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{x}; \forall \underline{s}: \forall \underline{x}: \forall \underline{y}: \text{Ded} \triangleright \forall \underline{x}: \forall \underline{y}: \dot{\bar{s}} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \dot{\bar{s}} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \vdash \dot{\bar{s}} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \dot{\bar{s}} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \gg [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{x}] \Vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{y}] \Vdash \forall_{\text{obj} \bar{s}}: \dot{\bar{s}} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \dot{\bar{s}} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \dot{\bar{s}} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \dot{\bar{s}} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \dot{\bar{s}} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \dot{\bar{s}} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \dot{\bar{s}} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{x}]]$$

Hovelemmaet i dette underafsnit udsiger, at hvis \underline{x} er lig med \underline{y} , så er \underline{x} en delmængde af \underline{y}^{19} :

$$[\text{FromSetEquality} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{s}: \forall \underline{x}: \forall \underline{y}: [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{x}] \Vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{y}] \Vdash \underline{x} = \underline{y} \vdash \underline{s} \in \underline{x} \vdash \underline{s} \in \underline{y}]$$

Beviset er en enkel anvendelse af Extensionality og HelperFromSetEquality:

$$[\text{FromSetEquality} \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \lambda c. \lambda x. \lambda y. \mathcal{P}([\text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{s}: \forall \underline{x}: \forall \underline{y}: [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{x}] \Vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{y}] \Vdash \underline{x} = \underline{y} \vdash \underline{s} \in \underline{x} \vdash \text{Extensionality} \gg \dot{\bar{x}} = \underline{y} \Rightarrow \forall_{\text{obj} \bar{s}}: \dot{\bar{s}} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \dot{\bar{s}} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \dot{\bar{s}} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \underline{x} = \underline{y}; \text{IffSecond} \triangleright \dot{\bar{x}} = \underline{y} \Rightarrow \forall_{\text{obj} \bar{s}}: \dot{\bar{s}} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \dot{\bar{s}} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \dot{\bar{s}} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \dot{\bar{s}} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \underline{x} = \underline{y} \triangleright \underline{x} = \underline{y} \gg \forall_{\text{obj} \bar{s}}: \dot{\bar{s}} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \dot{\bar{s}} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{x}; \text{HelperFromSetEquality} \triangleright [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{x}] \triangleright [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{y}] \gg \forall_{\text{obj} \bar{s}}: \dot{\bar{s}} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \dot{\bar{s}} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \dot{\bar{s}} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \dot{\bar{s}} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{x}; \text{MP} \triangleright \forall_{\text{obj} \bar{s}}: \dot{\bar{s}} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \dot{\bar{s}} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \dot{\bar{s}} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \dot{\bar{s}} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \triangleright \forall_{\text{obj} \bar{s}}: \dot{\bar{s}} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \dot{\bar{s}} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \gg \dot{\bar{s}} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \dot{\bar{s}} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{x}; \text{IffSecond} \triangleright \dot{\bar{s}} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \dot{\bar{s}} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \gg \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \gg \bar{s} \in \underline{y}], \text{po}, c)]$$

8 Definitionslemmaer

Regellemmaerne fra afsnit 7 blev afledt fra aksiomer. Lemmaerne i dette afsnit bliver afledt fra makrodefinitionerne i afsnit 5.7; heraf navnet "definitionslemmaer". Formålet med definitionslemmaerne er at muliggøre effektiv anvendelse af makrodefinitionerne i beviser.

8.1 Refleksiv relation

Den første definition, vi tager under behandling, er definitionen

$[\forall_{\text{obj} \bar{s}}: \bar{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}\} \in \underline{r} \ddot{=} \forall_{\text{obj} \bar{s}}: \bar{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}\} \in \underline{r}]$. Vi bruger her en lemmastump ved navn HelperReflexivity, som lader os fjerne objektkvantoren fra denne definitions højreside:

$$[\text{HelperReflexivity} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{r}: \forall \underline{s}: \forall \underline{bs}: [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{r}] \Vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{bs}] \Vdash \forall_{\text{obj} \bar{s}}: \bar{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}\} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}\} \in \underline{r}]$$

Vi viser HelperReflexivity ved hjælp af deduktionsreglen:

$$[\text{HelperReflexivity} \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \lambda c. \lambda x. \lambda y. \mathcal{P}([\text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{r}: \forall \underline{bs}: \bar{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}\} \in \underline{r} \vdash \text{Repetition} \triangleright \bar{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}\} \in \underline{r} \gg \bar{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}\} \in \underline{r}]]$$

¹⁹Naturligvis kan man også vise, at hvis \underline{x} er lig med \underline{y} , så er \underline{y} en delmængde af \underline{x} . Det har imidlertid ikke været nødvendigt at bruge dette lemma.

$$\begin{aligned} & \underline{r}; \forall \underline{r}: \forall \underline{s}: \forall \underline{bs}: \text{Ded} \triangleright \forall \underline{r}: \forall \underline{bs}: \bar{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{s}, \bar{s} \}, \{ \bar{s}, \bar{s} \} \} \in \underline{r} \vdash \bar{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \\ & \{ \{ \bar{s}, \bar{s} \}, \{ \bar{s}, \bar{s} \} \} \in \underline{r} \gg [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{r}] \Vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{bs}] \Vdash \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \bar{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{s}, \bar{s} \}, \{ \bar{s}, \bar{s} \} \} \in \\ & \underline{r} \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \underline{s}, \underline{s} \}, \{ \underline{s}, \underline{s} \} \} \in \underline{r}, p_0, c) \end{aligned}$$

I hovedlemmaet Reflexivity omdanner vi lemmastumpens implikationer til inferenser:

$$[\text{Reflexivity} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{r}: \forall \underline{s}: \forall \underline{bs}: [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{r}] \Vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{bs}] \Vdash \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \bar{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{s}, \bar{s} \}, \{ \bar{s}, \bar{s} \} \} \in \underline{r} \vdash \underline{s} \in \underline{bs} \vdash \{ \{ \underline{s}, \underline{s} \}, \{ \underline{s}, \underline{s} \} \} \in \underline{r}]$$

$$\begin{aligned} & [\text{Reflexivity} \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \lambda c. \lambda x. \mathcal{P}([\text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{r}: \forall \underline{s}: \forall \underline{bs}: [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{r}] \Vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{bs}] \Vdash \\ & \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \bar{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{s}, \bar{s} \}, \{ \bar{s}, \bar{s} \} \} \in \underline{r} \vdash \underline{s} \in \underline{bs} \vdash \text{HelperReflexivity} \triangleright [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{r}] \Vdash \\ & [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{bs}] \gg \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \bar{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{s}, \bar{s} \}, \{ \bar{s}, \bar{s} \} \} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \underline{s}, \underline{s} \}, \{ \underline{s}, \underline{s} \} \} \in \\ & \underline{r}; \text{MP2} \triangleright \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \bar{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{s}, \bar{s} \}, \{ \bar{s}, \bar{s} \} \} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \underline{s}, \underline{s} \}, \{ \underline{s}, \underline{s} \} \} \in \\ & \underline{r} \triangleright \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \bar{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{s}, \bar{s} \}, \{ \bar{s}, \bar{s} \} \} \in \underline{r} \triangleright \underline{s} \in \underline{bs} \gg \{ \{ \underline{s}, \underline{s} \}, \{ \underline{s}, \underline{s} \} \} \in \underline{r}, p_0, c) \end{aligned}$$

Vi skal straks se flere eksempler på netop denne arbejdsdeling mellem lemmastump og hovedlemma.

8.2 Symmetrisk relation

De to lemmaer i dette underafsnit er afledt fra definitionen af “symmetrisk relation” i afsnit 5.7. Fremgangsmåden er den samme som i afsnit 8.1.

Lemmaet HelperSymmetry fungerer som lemmastump i forhold til Symmetry:

$$[\text{HelperSymmetry} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{r}: \forall \underline{s}: \forall \underline{t}: \forall \underline{bs}: [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{r}] \Vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{bs}] \Vdash [\bar{t}] \#^0 [\underline{r}] \Vdash [\bar{t}] \#^0 [\underline{bs}] \Vdash \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{t}: \bar{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{s}, \bar{s} \}, \{ \bar{s}, \bar{t} \} \} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{t}, \bar{t} \}, \{ \bar{t}, \bar{s} \} \} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \underline{t} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \underline{s}, \underline{s} \}, \{ \underline{s}, \underline{t} \} \} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \underline{t}, \underline{t} \}, \{ \underline{t}, \underline{s} \} \} \in \underline{r}]$$

$$[\text{Symmetry} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{r}: \forall \underline{s}: \forall \underline{t}: \forall \underline{bs}: [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{r}] \Vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{bs}] \Vdash [\bar{t}] \#^0 [\underline{r}] \Vdash [\bar{t}] \#^0 [\underline{bs}] \Vdash \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{t}: \bar{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{s}, \bar{s} \}, \{ \bar{s}, \bar{t} \} \} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{t}, \bar{t} \}, \{ \bar{t}, \bar{s} \} \} \in \underline{r} \vdash \underline{s} \in \underline{bs} \vdash \underline{t} \in \underline{bs} \vdash \{ \{ \underline{s}, \underline{s} \}, \{ \underline{s}, \underline{t} \} \} \in \underline{r} \vdash \{ \{ \underline{t}, \underline{t} \}, \{ \underline{t}, \underline{s} \} \} \in \underline{r}]$$

Beviset for HelperSymmetry fungerer ligesom beviset for HelperReflexivity fra afsnit 8.1 (dog skriver vi ikke definitionen af

$\forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{t}: \bar{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{s}, \bar{s} \}, \{ \bar{s}, \bar{t} \} \} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{t}, \bar{t} \}, \{ \bar{t}, \bar{s} \} \} \in \underline{r}$ ud):

$$\begin{aligned} & [\text{HelperSymmetry} \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \lambda c. \lambda x. \mathcal{P}([\text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{r}: \forall \underline{bs}: \bar{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \\ & \{ \{ \bar{s}, \bar{s} \}, \{ \bar{s}, \bar{t} \} \} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{t}, \bar{t} \}, \{ \bar{t}, \bar{s} \} \} \in \underline{r} \vdash \text{Repetition} \triangleright \bar{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \\ & \{ \{ \bar{s}, \bar{s} \}, \{ \bar{s}, \bar{t} \} \} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{t}, \bar{t} \}, \{ \bar{t}, \bar{s} \} \} \in \underline{r} \gg \bar{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{s}, \bar{s} \}, \{ \bar{s}, \bar{t} \} \} \in \\ & \underline{r} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{t}, \bar{t} \}, \{ \bar{t}, \bar{s} \} \} \in \underline{r}; \forall \underline{r}: \forall \underline{s}: \forall \underline{t}: \forall \underline{bs}: \text{Ded} \triangleright \forall \underline{r}: \forall \underline{bs}: \bar{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \\ & \{ \{ \bar{s}, \bar{s} \}, \{ \bar{s}, \bar{t} \} \} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{t}, \bar{t} \}, \{ \bar{t}, \bar{s} \} \} \in \underline{r} \vdash \bar{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{s}, \bar{s} \}, \{ \bar{s}, \bar{t} \} \} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \\ & \{ \{ \bar{t}, \bar{t} \}, \{ \bar{t}, \bar{s} \} \} \in \underline{r} \gg [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{r}] \Vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{bs}] \Vdash [\bar{t}] \#^0 [\underline{r}] \Vdash [\bar{t}] \#^0 [\underline{bs}] \Vdash \\ & \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{t}: \bar{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{s}, \bar{s} \}, \{ \bar{s}, \bar{t} \} \} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{t}, \bar{t} \}, \{ \bar{t}, \bar{s} \} \} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in \\ & \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \underline{t} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \underline{s}, \underline{s} \}, \{ \underline{s}, \underline{t} \} \} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \underline{t}, \underline{t} \}, \{ \underline{t}, \underline{s} \} \} \in \underline{r}, p_0, c) \end{aligned}$$

I beviset for Symmetry skifter vi fra implikation til inferens:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{[Symmetry]} \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \lambda c. \lambda x. \mathcal{P}(\ulcorner \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall r: \forall s: \forall t: \forall \underline{bs}: [\bar{s}] \#^0 [r] \Vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{bs}] \Vdash \\ & \ulcorner [\bar{t}] \#^0 [r] \Vdash [\bar{t}] \#^0 [\underline{bs}] \Vdash \forall_{\text{obj} \bar{s}}: \forall_{\text{obj} \bar{t}}: \bar{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{t}\}\} \in r \Rightarrow \\ & \{\{\bar{t}, \bar{t}\}, \{\bar{t}, \bar{s}\}\} \in r \vdash \underline{s} \in \underline{bs} \vdash \underline{t} \in \underline{bs} \vdash \{\{\underline{s}, \underline{s}\}, \{\underline{s}, \underline{t}\}\} \in r \vdash \text{HelperSymmetry} \triangleright \\ & \ulcorner [\bar{s}] \#^0 [r] \triangleright \ulcorner [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{bs}] \triangleright \ulcorner [\bar{t}] \#^0 [r] \triangleright \ulcorner [\bar{t}] \#^0 [\underline{bs}] \gg \forall_{\text{obj} \bar{s}}: \forall_{\text{obj} \bar{t}}: \bar{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \\ & \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{t}\}\} \in r \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{t}, \bar{t}\}, \{\bar{t}, \bar{s}\}\} \in r \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \underline{t} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \\ & \{\{\underline{s}, \underline{s}\}, \{\underline{s}, \underline{t}\}\} \in r \Rightarrow \{\{\underline{t}, \underline{t}\}, \{\underline{t}, \underline{s}\}\} \in r; \text{MP4} \triangleright \forall_{\text{obj} \bar{s}}: \forall_{\text{obj} \bar{t}}: \bar{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \\ & \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{t}\}\} \in r \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{t}, \bar{t}\}, \{\bar{t}, \bar{s}\}\} \in r \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \underline{t} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \{\{\underline{s}, \underline{s}\}, \{\underline{s}, \underline{t}\}\} \in \\ & r \Rightarrow \{\{\underline{t}, \underline{t}\}, \{\underline{t}, \underline{s}\}\} \in r \triangleright \forall_{\text{obj} \bar{s}}: \forall_{\text{obj} \bar{t}}: \bar{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{t}\}\} \in r \Rightarrow \\ & \{\{\bar{t}, \bar{t}\}, \{\bar{t}, \bar{s}\}\} \in r \triangleright \underline{s} \in \underline{bs} \triangleright \underline{t} \in \underline{bs} \triangleright \{\{\underline{s}, \underline{s}\}, \{\underline{s}, \underline{t}\}\} \in r \gg \{\{\underline{t}, \underline{t}\}, \{\underline{t}, \underline{s}\}\} \in \\ & r \rceil, p_0, c) \end{aligned}$$

8.3 Transitiv relation

De to lemmaer i dette underafsnit er afledt fra definitionen af “transitiv relation” i afsnit 5.7. Vi bruger nøjagtig den samme fremgangsmåde som i afsnit 8.1 og 8.2: Lemmastumpen (HelperTransitivity) fjerner definitionens objektkvantor ved hjælp af Ded, og hovedlemmaet (Transitivity) skifter fra implikation til inferens:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{[HelperTransitivity]} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall r: \forall s: \forall t: \forall u: \forall \underline{bs}: [\bar{s}] \#^0 [r] \Vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{bs}] \Vdash \\ & \ulcorner [\bar{t}] \#^0 [r] \Vdash [\bar{t}] \#^0 [\underline{bs}] \Vdash \ulcorner [\bar{u}] \#^0 [r] \Vdash \ulcorner [\bar{u}] \#^0 [\underline{bs}] \Vdash \forall_{\text{obj} \bar{s}}: \forall_{\text{obj} \bar{t}}: \forall_{\text{obj} \bar{u}}: \bar{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \\ & \bar{t} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \bar{u} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{t}\}\} \in r \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{t}, \bar{t}\}, \{\bar{t}, \bar{u}\}\} \in r \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{u}\}\} \in \\ & r \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \underline{t} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \underline{u} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \{\{\underline{s}, \underline{s}\}, \{\underline{s}, \underline{t}\}\} \in r \Rightarrow \{\{\underline{t}, \underline{t}\}, \{\underline{t}, \underline{u}\}\} \in r \Rightarrow \\ & \{\{\underline{s}, \underline{s}\}, \{\underline{s}, \underline{u}\}\} \in r \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{[HelperTransitivity]} \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \lambda c. \lambda x. \mathcal{P}(\ulcorner \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall r: \forall \underline{bs}: \bar{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \bar{u} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \\ & \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{t}\}\} \in r \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{t}, \bar{t}\}, \{\bar{t}, \bar{u}\}\} \in r \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{u}\}\} \in r \vdash \text{Repetition} \triangleright \bar{s} \in \\ & \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \bar{u} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{t}\}\} \in r \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{t}, \bar{t}\}, \{\bar{t}, \bar{u}\}\} \in r \Rightarrow \\ & \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{u}\}\} \in r \gg \bar{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \bar{u} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{t}\}\} \in r \Rightarrow \\ & \{\{\bar{t}, \bar{t}\}, \{\bar{t}, \bar{u}\}\} \in r \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{u}\}\} \in r; \forall r: \forall s: \forall t: \forall u: \forall \underline{bs}: \text{Ded} \triangleright \forall r: \forall \underline{bs}: \bar{s} \in \\ & \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \bar{u} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{t}\}\} \in r \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{t}, \bar{t}\}, \{\bar{t}, \bar{u}\}\} \in r \Rightarrow \\ & \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{u}\}\} \in r \vdash \bar{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \bar{u} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{t}\}\} \in r \Rightarrow \\ & \{\{\bar{t}, \bar{t}\}, \{\bar{t}, \bar{u}\}\} \in r \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{u}\}\} \in r \gg \ulcorner [\bar{s}] \#^0 [r] \Vdash \ulcorner [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{bs}] \Vdash \ulcorner [\bar{t}] \#^0 [r] \Vdash \\ & \ulcorner [\bar{t}] \#^0 [\underline{bs}] \Vdash \ulcorner [\bar{u}] \#^0 [r] \Vdash \ulcorner [\bar{u}] \#^0 [\underline{bs}] \Vdash \forall_{\text{obj} \bar{s}}: \forall_{\text{obj} \bar{t}}: \forall_{\text{obj} \bar{u}}: \bar{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \bar{u} \in \\ & \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{t}\}\} \in r \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{t}, \bar{t}\}, \{\bar{t}, \bar{u}\}\} \in r \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{u}\}\} \in r \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \\ & \underline{t} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \underline{u} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \{\{\underline{s}, \underline{s}\}, \{\underline{s}, \underline{t}\}\} \in r \Rightarrow \{\{\underline{t}, \underline{t}\}, \{\underline{t}, \underline{u}\}\} \in r \Rightarrow \{\{\underline{s}, \underline{s}\}, \{\underline{s}, \underline{u}\}\} \in \\ & r \rceil, p_0, c) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{[Transitivity]} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall r: \forall s: \forall t: \forall u: \forall \underline{bs}: [\bar{s}] \#^0 [r] \Vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{bs}] \Vdash \\ & \ulcorner [\bar{t}] \#^0 [r] \Vdash \ulcorner [\bar{t}] \#^0 [\underline{bs}] \Vdash \ulcorner [\bar{u}] \#^0 [r] \Vdash \ulcorner [\bar{u}] \#^0 [\underline{bs}] \Vdash \forall_{\text{obj} \bar{s}}: \forall_{\text{obj} \bar{t}}: \forall_{\text{obj} \bar{u}}: \bar{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \\ & \bar{t} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \bar{u} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{t}\}\} \in r \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{t}, \bar{t}\}, \{\bar{t}, \bar{u}\}\} \in r \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{u}\}\} \in \\ & r \vdash \underline{s} \in \underline{bs} \vdash \underline{t} \in \underline{bs} \vdash \underline{u} \in \underline{bs} \vdash \{\{\underline{s}, \underline{s}\}, \{\underline{s}, \underline{t}\}\} \in r \vdash \{\{\underline{t}, \underline{t}\}, \{\underline{t}, \underline{u}\}\} \in r \vdash \\ & \{\{\underline{s}, \underline{s}\}, \{\underline{s}, \underline{u}\}\} \in r \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{[Transitivity]} \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \lambda c. \lambda x. \mathcal{P}(\ulcorner \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall r: \forall s: \forall t: \forall u: \forall \underline{bs}: [\bar{s}] \#^0 [r] \Vdash \ulcorner [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{bs}] \Vdash \\ & \ulcorner [\bar{t}] \#^0 [r] \Vdash \ulcorner [\bar{t}] \#^0 [\underline{bs}] \Vdash \ulcorner [\bar{u}] \#^0 [r] \Vdash \ulcorner [\bar{u}] \#^0 [\underline{bs}] \Vdash \forall_{\text{obj} \bar{s}}: \forall_{\text{obj} \bar{t}}: \forall_{\text{obj} \bar{u}}: \bar{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \end{aligned}$$

9 Basale sætninger i mængdelære

Lemmaerne i dette afsnit er en løs samling af mængdeteoretiske sætninger, som bliver brugt i beviset for hovedresultatet i afsnit 11. Lemmaerne er grupperet efter emne: Underafsnit 9.1 omhandler den tomme mængde, underafsnit 9.2 handler om lighedsrelationen $[x=y]$, og underafsnit 9.3 handler om negeret lighed ($\neg x=y$). Figur 2 giver et overblik over lemmaerne.

Figur 2: Bevisstrukturen for afsnit 9. Kun lemmaer fra dette afsnit er vist. Tallene i parentes angiver, hvor mange sidebetingelser de forskellige lemmaer indeholder. En pil fra lemma x til lemma y betyder, at x bruges i beviset for y . Tallene ved pilene angiver, hvor mange sidebetingelser y modtager fra x . Hvis der f.eks. står " $2 \cdot 4$ ", betyder det, at x bliver anvendt to gange i beviset for y , begge gange med 4 sidebetingelser. Der er overlap mellem nogle af sidebetingelserne, og lemmaer kan generere deres egne sidebetingelser. Derfor er der ikke nødvendigvis overensstemmelse mellem tallene i parentes og tallene ved lemmaerne.

9.1 Den tomme mængde

Dette underafsnit indeholder 3 lemmaer, der hver har fået sit under-underafsnit.

9.1.1 En delmængde af alle mængder

Vi viser først, at den tomme mængde er en delmængde af alle mængder:

$$[\text{ØisSubset} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{s}: \forall \underline{x}: \underline{s} \in \text{Ø} \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in \underline{x}]$$

Beviset for ØisSubset benytter sig af deduktionsreglen og tautologien FromContradiction :

$$[\text{ØisSubset} \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \lambda c. \lambda x. \mathcal{P}([\text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{s}: \forall \underline{x}: \underline{s} \in \text{Ø} \vdash \text{Ødef} \gg \dot{\neg} \underline{s} \in \text{Ø}; \text{FromContradiction} \triangleright \underline{s} \in \text{Ø} \triangleright \dot{\neg} \underline{s} \in \text{Ø} \gg \underline{s} \in \underline{x}; \forall \underline{s}: \forall \underline{x}: \text{Ded} \triangleright \forall \underline{s}: \forall \underline{x}: \underline{s} \in \text{Ø} \vdash \underline{s} \in \underline{x} \gg \underline{s} \in \text{Ø} \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in \underline{x}], p_0, c)]$$

9.1.2 Der er kun én tom mængde

Det næste lemma beviser påstanden “der er kun én tom mængde”. Vi formulerer denne påstand som følger: “Hvis en mængde \underline{x} ikke har nogen medlemmer, så er \underline{x} lig med Ø ”:

$$[\text{UniqueØ} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{x}: \dot{\neg} \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \vdash \underline{x} = \text{Ø}]$$

Vi ved allerede fra lemmaet ØisSubset , at Ø er en delmængde af \underline{x} . Altså mangler vi blot at vise, at \underline{x} er en delmængde af Ø . Dette klarer vi med hjælpelemmaet HelperUniqueØ :

$$[\text{HelperUniqueØ} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{s}: \forall \underline{x}: \dot{\neg} \underline{s} \in \underline{x} \vdash \underline{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in \text{Ø}]$$

$$[\text{HelperUniqueØ} \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \lambda c. \lambda x. \mathcal{P}([\text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{s}: \forall \underline{x}: \dot{\neg} \underline{s} \in \underline{x} \vdash \underline{s} \in \underline{x} \vdash \text{FromContradiction} \triangleright \underline{s} \in \underline{x} \triangleright \dot{\neg} \underline{s} \in \underline{x} \gg \underline{s} \in \text{Ø}; \forall \underline{s}: \forall \underline{x}: \text{Ded} \triangleright \forall \underline{s}: \forall \underline{x}: \dot{\neg} \underline{s} \in \underline{x} \vdash \underline{s} \in \underline{x} \vdash \underline{s} \in \text{Ø} \gg \dot{\neg} \underline{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in \text{Ø}; \dot{\neg} \underline{s} \in \underline{x} \vdash \text{MP} \triangleright \dot{\neg} \underline{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in \text{Ø} \triangleright \dot{\neg} \underline{s} \in \underline{x} \gg \underline{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in \text{Ø}], p_0, c)]$$

Med HelperUniqueØ til rådighed er det let at vise UniqueØ :

$$[\text{UniqueØ} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{x}: \dot{\neg} \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \vdash \underline{x} = \text{Ø}]$$

$$[\text{UniqueØ} \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \lambda c. \lambda x. \mathcal{P}([\text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{x}: \dot{\neg} \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \vdash \text{HelperUniqueØ} \triangleright \dot{\neg} \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \gg \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \text{Ø}; \text{ØisSubset} \gg \bar{s} \in \text{Ø} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{x}; \text{ToSetEquality} \triangleright \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \text{Ø} \triangleright \bar{s} \in \text{Ø} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{x} \gg \underline{x} = \text{Ø}], p_0, c)]$$

9.1.3 Lemmaet “MemberNotØ”

Som det sidste resultat i dette underafsnit viser vi, at en mængde, der har et medlem, ikke er lig med den tomme mængde:

$$[\text{MemberNot}\emptyset \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{s}: \forall \underline{x}: [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{x}] \Vdash \underline{s} \in \underline{x} \vdash \dot{\neg} \underline{x} = \emptyset]$$

Beviset for MemberNotØ kan gengives som følger:

1. “Antag at \underline{s} tilhører \underline{x} . Hvis \underline{x} var lig med \emptyset , så ville \underline{s} også tilhøre \emptyset ”.
2. “Men \underline{s} tilhører ikke \emptyset . Derfor er \underline{x} ikke lig med \emptyset ”.

Vi viser punkt 1 som lemmastumpen HelperMemberNotØ; herefter gennemfører vi punkt 2 i selve beviset for MemberNotØ:

$$[\text{HelperMemberNot}\emptyset \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{s}: \forall \underline{x}: [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{x}] \Vdash \underline{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \underline{x} = \emptyset \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in \emptyset]$$

$$[\text{HelperMemberNot}\emptyset \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \lambda c. \lambda x. \mathcal{P}([\text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{s}: \forall \underline{x}: [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{x}] \Vdash \underline{s} \in \underline{x} \vdash \underline{x} = \emptyset \vdash \text{FromSetEquality} \triangleright [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{x}] \triangleright \underline{x} = \emptyset \triangleright \underline{s} \in \underline{x} \gg \underline{s} \in \emptyset; \forall \underline{s}: \forall \underline{x}: \text{Ded} \triangleright \forall \underline{s}: \forall \underline{x}: [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{x}] \Vdash \underline{s} \in \underline{x} \vdash \underline{x} = \emptyset \vdash \underline{s} \in \emptyset \gg [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{x}] \Vdash \underline{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \underline{x} = \emptyset \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in \emptyset], p_0, c)]$$

$$[\text{MemberNot}\emptyset \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{s}: \forall \underline{x}: [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{x}] \Vdash \underline{s} \in \underline{x} \vdash \dot{\neg} \underline{x} = \emptyset]$$

$$[\text{MemberNot}\emptyset \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \lambda c. \lambda x. \mathcal{P}([\text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{s}: \forall \underline{x}: [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{x}] \Vdash \underline{s} \in \underline{x} \vdash \text{HelperMemberNot}\emptyset \triangleright [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{x}] \gg \underline{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \underline{x} = \emptyset \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in \emptyset; \text{MP} \triangleright \underline{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \underline{x} = \emptyset \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in \emptyset \triangleright \underline{s} \in \underline{x} \gg \underline{x} = \emptyset \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in \emptyset; \emptyset\text{def} \gg \dot{\neg} \underline{s} \in \emptyset; \text{MT} \triangleright \underline{x} = \emptyset \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in \emptyset \triangleright \dot{\neg} \underline{s} \in \emptyset \gg \dot{\neg} \underline{x} = \emptyset], p_0, c)]$$

9.2 $[x=y]$ er en ækvivalensrelation

Målet med dette underafsnit er at vise, at $[x=y]$ er en reflektiv, symmetrisk og transitiv relation.

At $[x=y]$ er reflektiv, følger af, at $[x \Rightarrow y]$ er reflektiv:

$$[=\text{Reflexivity} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{s}: \underline{s} = \underline{s}]$$

$$[=\text{Reflexivity} \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \lambda c. \lambda x. \mathcal{P}([\text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{s}: \text{AutoImPLY} \gg \bar{s} \in \underline{s} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{s}; \text{ToSetEquality} \triangleright \bar{s} \in \underline{s} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{s} \triangleright \bar{s} \in \underline{s} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{s} \gg \underline{s} = \underline{s}], p_0, c)]$$

Symmetri-lemmaet for $[x=y]$ ser således ud:

$$[=\text{Symmetry} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{x}: \forall \underline{y}: [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{x}] \Vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{y}] \Vdash \underline{x} = \underline{y} \vdash \underline{y} = \underline{x}]$$

Vi beviser =Symmetry ved at reducere termen $[\underline{x} = \underline{y}]$ til de to implikationer $[\bar{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{y}]$ og $[\bar{s} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{x}]$. Herefter sætter vi de to implikationer sammen i omvendt rækkefølge, hvilket giver os $[\underline{y} = \underline{x}]$:

9.3 Negeret lighed

I dette sidste underafsnit viser vi, at lige størrelser kan erstatte hinanden i en negeret lighed:

$$[\text{TransferNotEq} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{x}: \forall \underline{y}: \forall \underline{v}: \forall \underline{w}: [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{x}] \Vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{y}] \Vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{v}] \Vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{w}] \Vdash \dot{\vdash} \underline{x} = \underline{y} \vdash \underline{x} = \underline{v} \vdash \underline{y} = \underline{w} \vdash \dot{\vdash} \underline{v} = \underline{w}]$$

Beviset for TransferNotEq kan gengives som følger:

1. “Antag at \underline{v} er lig med \underline{w} . Ud fra præmisserne $[\underline{x} = \underline{v}]$ og $[\underline{y} = \underline{w}]$ får vi da $[\underline{x} = \underline{y}]$.”
2. “Men vi har antaget $[\dot{\vdash} \underline{x} = \underline{y}]$. Derfor kan \underline{v} ikke være lig med \underline{w} .”

Vi viser punkt 1 som lemmastumpen HelperTransferNotEq; punkt 2 klares i selve beviset for TransferNotEq:

$$[\text{HelperTransferNotEq} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{x}: \forall \underline{y}: \forall \underline{v}: \forall \underline{w}: [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{x}] \Vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{y}] \Vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{v}] \Vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{w}] \Vdash \underline{x} = \underline{v} \Rightarrow \underline{y} = \underline{w} \Rightarrow \underline{v} = \underline{w} \Rightarrow \underline{x} = \underline{y}]$$

$$[\text{HelperTransferNotEq} \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \lambda c. \lambda x. \lambda \mathcal{P}([\text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{x}: \forall \underline{y}: \forall \underline{v}: \forall \underline{w}: [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{x}] \Vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{y}] \Vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{v}] \Vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{w}] \Vdash \underline{x} = \underline{v} \vdash \underline{y} = \underline{w} \vdash \underline{v} = \underline{w} \vdash = \text{Transitivity} \triangleright [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{x}] \triangleright [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{v}] \triangleright [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{w}] \triangleright \underline{x} = \underline{v} \triangleright \underline{v} = \underline{w} \gg \underline{x} = \underline{w}; = \text{Symmetry} \triangleright [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{y}] \triangleright [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{w}] \triangleright \underline{y} = \underline{w} \gg \underline{w} = \underline{y}; = \text{Transitivity} \triangleright [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{x}] \triangleright [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{w}] \triangleright [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{y}] \triangleright \underline{x} = \underline{w} \triangleright \underline{w} = \underline{y} \gg \underline{x} = \underline{y}; \underline{y}: \forall \underline{x}: \forall \underline{y}: \forall \underline{v}: \forall \underline{w}: \text{Ded} \triangleright \forall \underline{x}: \forall \underline{y}: \forall \underline{v}: \forall \underline{w}: [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{x}] \Vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{y}] \Vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{v}] \Vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{w}] \Vdash \underline{x} = \underline{v} \vdash \underline{y} = \underline{w} \vdash \underline{v} = \underline{w} \vdash \underline{x} = \underline{y} \gg [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{x}] \Vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{y}] \Vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{v}] \Vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{w}] \Vdash \underline{x} = \underline{v} \Rightarrow \underline{y} = \underline{w} \Rightarrow \underline{v} = \underline{w} \Rightarrow \underline{x} = \underline{y}], p_0, c)]$$

$$[\text{TransferNotEq} \xrightarrow{\text{stnt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{x}: \forall \underline{y}: \forall \underline{v}: \forall \underline{w}: [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{x}] \Vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{y}] \Vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{v}] \Vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{w}] \Vdash \dot{\vdash} \underline{x} = \underline{y} \vdash \underline{x} = \underline{v} \vdash \underline{y} = \underline{w} \vdash \dot{\vdash} \underline{v} = \underline{w}]$$

$$[\text{TransferNotEq} \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \lambda c. \lambda x. \mathcal{P}([\text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{x}: \forall \underline{y}: \forall \underline{v}: \forall \underline{w}: [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{x}] \Vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{y}] \Vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{v}] \Vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{w}] \Vdash \dot{\vdash} \underline{x} = \underline{y} \vdash \underline{x} = \underline{v} \vdash \underline{y} = \underline{w} \vdash \text{HelperTransferNotEq} \triangleright [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{x}] \triangleright [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{y}] \triangleright [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{v}] \triangleright [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{w}] \gg \underline{x} = \underline{v} \Rightarrow \underline{y} = \underline{w} \Rightarrow \underline{v} = \underline{w} \Rightarrow \underline{x} = \underline{y}; \text{MP2} \triangleright \underline{x} = \underline{v} \Rightarrow \underline{y} = \underline{w} \Rightarrow \underline{v} = \underline{w} \Rightarrow \underline{x} = \underline{y} \triangleright \underline{x} = \underline{v} \triangleright \underline{y} = \underline{w} \gg \underline{v} = \underline{w} \Rightarrow \underline{x} = \underline{y}; \text{MT} \triangleright \underline{v} = \underline{w} \Rightarrow \underline{x} = \underline{y} \triangleright \dot{\vdash} \underline{x} = \underline{y} \gg \dot{\vdash} \underline{v} = \underline{w}], p_0, c)]$$

10 Lighedslemmaer

Ved et “unært lighedslemma” vil jeg forstå et lemma af følgende form: “Hvis der gælder $[\underline{x} = \underline{y}]$, så gælder $[\text{Op}(\underline{x}) = \text{Op}(\underline{y})]$ ” — hvor “ $[\text{Op}(\underline{x})]$ ” står for en nær syntaktisk konstruktion som f.eks. $[\cup \underline{x}]$ eller $[\{\underline{x}, \underline{x}\}]$.

Tilsvarende kan vi definere et “binært lighedslemma” som et lemma med indholdet: “Hvis der gælder $[\underline{x} = \underline{y}]$ og $[\underline{v} = \underline{w}]$, så gælder $[\text{Op}(\underline{x}, \underline{v}) = \text{Op}(\underline{y}, \underline{w})]$ ” — her kan “ $[\text{Op}(\underline{x}, \underline{y})]$ ” f.eks. stå for $[\{\underline{x}, \underline{y}\}]$ eller

$$[\{\text{ph} \in \cup\{\{\underline{x}, \underline{x}\}, \{\underline{y}, \underline{y}\}\} \mid \dot{\vdash} c_{\text{Ph}} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} c_{\text{Ph}} \in \underline{y}\}].$$

I dette afsnit beviser vi lighedslemmaerne for konstruktionerne $[\{\underline{x}, \underline{y}\}]$, $[\{\underline{x}, \underline{x}\}]$,

$$[\cup \underline{x}], [\cup\{\{\underline{x}, \underline{x}\}, \{\underline{y}, \underline{y}\}\}], [\{\text{ph} \in \underline{x} \mid \text{f}\}]$$
 og

$$[\{\text{ph} \in \cup\{\{\underline{x}, \underline{x}\}, \{\underline{y}, \underline{y}\}\} \mid \dot{\vdash} c_{\text{Ph}} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} c_{\text{Ph}} \in \underline{y}\}].$$

Figur 3 giver et overblik over afsnittets lemmaer. Hele arbejdet i dette afsnit munder ud i én eneste anvendelse af det sidste lighedslemma (“SameIntersection”) i beviset for hovedresultatet (i afsnit 11.2.5). Man kan altså godt sige, at vi skyder gråspurve med kanoner. Lighedslemmaer har dog også interesse derved, at de kan bruges til at vise, at ZFsub er en teori med lighed (jvf. afsnit 2.8 i [6]); men det er altså ikke et sådant bevis, som er formålet med dette afsnit.

Figur 3: Bevisstrukturen for lighedslemmaerne. Kun lighedslemmaerne er vist. Figuren skal læses ligesom figur 2.

10.1 Par

Når vi skal vise et lighedslemma med konklusionen $[\text{Op}(\underline{x}, \underline{v}) = \text{Op}(\underline{y}, \underline{w})]$, er det ofte en god ide først at vise et “delmængdelemma” — dvs. et lemma, der konkluderer, at $\text{Op}(\underline{x}, \underline{v})$ er en delmængde af $\text{Op}(\underline{y}, \underline{w})$. Vi kan da vise lighedslemmaet ud fra ToSetEquality og to anvendelser af delmængdelemmaet. I dette underafsnit begynder vi med det følgende delmængdelemma:

$$[\text{PairSubset} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{s}: \forall \underline{x}: \forall \underline{y}: \forall \underline{v}: \forall \underline{w}: [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{x}] \vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{y}] \vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{v}] \vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{w}] \vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{s}] \vdash \underline{x} = \underline{y} \Rightarrow \underline{v} = \underline{w} \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in \{\underline{x}, \underline{v}\} \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in \{\underline{y}, \underline{w}\}]$$

Beviset for PairSubset kan gengives som følger:

1. “Antag $[\underline{x} = \underline{y}]$, $[\underline{v} = \underline{w}]$ og at \underline{s} tilhører $\{\underline{x}, \underline{y}\}$. Der gælder da $\underline{s} = \underline{x}$ eller $\underline{s} = \underline{y}$.”
2. “ $\underline{s} = \underline{x}$ medfører $[\neg \underline{s} = \underline{y} \Rightarrow \underline{s} = \underline{w}]$ (under antagelse af $[\underline{x} = \underline{y}]$).”
3. “ $\underline{s} = \underline{y}$ medfører også $[\neg \underline{s} = \underline{y} \Rightarrow \underline{s} = \underline{w}]$.”
4. “Derfor må $[\neg \underline{s} = \underline{y} \Rightarrow \underline{s} = \underline{w}]$ gælde ubetinget. Dette betyder igen, at \underline{s} tilhører $\{\underline{y}, \underline{w}\}$, QED.”

Punkt 2 og 3 varetages af de to lemmastumper HelperPairSubset og $\text{Helper(2)PairSubset}$. Punkt 1 og 4 vises i selve beviset for PairSubset :

$$[\text{HelperPairSubset} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{s}: \forall \underline{x}: \forall \underline{y}: \forall \underline{w}: [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{s}] \vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{x}] \vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{y}] \vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{w}] \vdash \underline{x} = \underline{y} \Rightarrow \underline{s} = \underline{x} \Rightarrow \neg \underline{s} = \underline{y} \Rightarrow \underline{s} = \underline{w}]$$

$$[\text{HelperPairSubset} \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \lambda c. \lambda x. \mathcal{P}([\text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{s}: \forall \underline{x}: \forall \underline{y}: \forall \underline{w}: [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{s}] \vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{x}] \vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{y}] \vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{w}] \vdash \underline{x} = \underline{y} \vdash \underline{s} = \underline{x} \vdash = \text{Transitivity} \triangleright [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{s}] \triangleright [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{x}] \triangleright [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{y}] \triangleright \underline{s} = \underline{x} \triangleright \underline{x} = \underline{y} \gg \underline{s} = \underline{y}; \text{WeakenOr2} \triangleright \underline{s} = \underline{y} \gg \neg \underline{s} = \underline{y} \Rightarrow \underline{s} = \underline{w}; \forall \underline{s}: \forall \underline{x}: \forall \underline{y}: \forall \underline{w}: \text{Ded} \triangleright \forall \underline{s}: \forall \underline{x}: \forall \underline{y}: \forall \underline{w}: [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{s}] \vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{x}] \vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{y}] \vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{w}] \vdash \underline{x} = \underline{y} \vdash \underline{s} = \underline{x} \vdash \neg \underline{s} = \underline{y} \Rightarrow \underline{s} = \underline{w} \gg [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{s}] \vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{x}] \vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{y}] \vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{w}] \vdash \underline{x} = \underline{y} \Rightarrow \underline{s} = \underline{x} \Rightarrow \neg \underline{s} = \underline{y} \Rightarrow \underline{s} = \underline{w}], p_0, c)]$$

$$[\text{Helper(2)PairSubset} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{s}: \forall \underline{y}: \forall \underline{v}: \forall \underline{w}: [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{s}] \vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{y}] \vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{v}] \vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{w}] \vdash \underline{v} = \underline{w} \Rightarrow \underline{s} = \underline{v} \Rightarrow \neg \underline{s} = \underline{y} \Rightarrow \underline{s} = \underline{w}]$$

$$[\text{Helper(2)PairSubset} \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \lambda c. \lambda x. \mathcal{P}([\text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{s}: \forall \underline{y}: \forall \underline{v}: \forall \underline{w}: [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{s}] \vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{y}] \vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{v}] \vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{w}] \vdash \underline{v} = \underline{w} \vdash \underline{s} = \underline{v} \vdash = \text{Transitivity} \triangleright [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{s}] \triangleright [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{v}] \triangleright [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{w}] \triangleright \underline{s} = \underline{v} \triangleright \underline{v} = \underline{w} \gg \underline{s} = \underline{w}; \text{WeakenOr1} \triangleright \underline{s} = \underline{w} \gg \neg \underline{s} = \underline{y} \Rightarrow \underline{s} = \underline{w}; \forall \underline{s}: \forall \underline{y}: \forall \underline{v}: \forall \underline{w}: \text{Ded} \triangleright \forall \underline{s}: \forall \underline{y}: \forall \underline{v}: \forall \underline{w}: [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{s}] \vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{y}] \vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{v}] \vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{w}] \vdash \underline{v} = \underline{w} \vdash \underline{s} = \underline{v} \vdash \neg \underline{s} = \underline{y} \Rightarrow \underline{s} = \underline{w} \gg [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{s}] \vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{y}] \vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{v}] \vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{w}] \vdash \underline{v} = \underline{w} \Rightarrow \underline{s} = \underline{v} \Rightarrow \neg \underline{s} = \underline{y} \Rightarrow \underline{s} = \underline{w}], p_0, c)]$$

$$[\text{PairSubset} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{s}: \forall \underline{x}: \forall \underline{y}: \forall \underline{v}: \forall \underline{w}: [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{x}] \vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{y}] \vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{v}] \vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{w}] \vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{s}] \vdash \underline{x} = \underline{y} \Rightarrow \underline{v} = \underline{w} \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in \{\underline{x}, \underline{v}\} \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in \{\underline{y}, \underline{w}\}]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& [\text{PairSubset} \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \lambda c. \lambda x. \mathcal{P}(\lceil \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{s}: \forall \underline{x}: \forall \underline{y}: \forall \underline{v}: \forall \underline{w}: [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{x}] \Vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{y}] \Vdash \\
& [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{v}] \Vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{w}] \Vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{s}] \Vdash \underline{x} = \underline{y} \vdash \underline{v} = \underline{w} \vdash \underline{s} \in \{ \underline{x}, \underline{v} \} \vdash \\
& \text{Pair2Formula} \triangleright \underline{s} \in \{ \underline{x}, \underline{v} \} \gg \dot{\vdash} \underline{s} = \underline{x} \Rightarrow \underline{s} = \underline{v}; \text{HelperPairSubset} \triangleright [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{s}] \triangleright \\
& [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{x}] \triangleright [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{y}] \triangleright [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{w}] \gg \underline{x} = \underline{y} \Rightarrow \underline{s} = \underline{x} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \underline{s} = \underline{y} \Rightarrow \underline{s} = \underline{w}; \text{MP} \triangleright \underline{x} = \\
& \underline{y} \Rightarrow \underline{s} = \underline{x} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \underline{s} = \underline{y} \Rightarrow \underline{s} = \underline{w} \triangleright \underline{x} = \underline{y} \gg \underline{s} = \underline{x} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \underline{s} = \underline{y} \Rightarrow \underline{s} = \\
& \underline{w}; \text{Helper(2)PairSubset} \triangleright [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{s}] \triangleright [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{y}] \triangleright [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{v}] \triangleright [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{w}] \gg \\
& \underline{v} = \underline{w} \Rightarrow \underline{s} = \underline{v} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \underline{s} = \underline{y} \Rightarrow \underline{s} = \underline{w}; \text{MP} \triangleright \underline{v} = \underline{w} \Rightarrow \underline{s} = \underline{v} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \underline{s} = \underline{y} \Rightarrow \underline{s} = \underline{w} \triangleright \underline{v} = \\
& \underline{w} \gg \underline{s} = \underline{v} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \underline{s} = \underline{y} \Rightarrow \underline{s} = \underline{w}; \text{FromDisjuncts} \triangleright \dot{\vdash} \underline{s} = \underline{x} \Rightarrow \underline{s} = \underline{v} \triangleright \underline{s} = \underline{x} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \underline{s} = \\
& \underline{y} \Rightarrow \underline{s} = \underline{w} \triangleright \underline{s} = \underline{v} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \underline{s} = \underline{y} \Rightarrow \underline{s} = \underline{w} \gg \dot{\vdash} \underline{s} = \underline{y} \Rightarrow \underline{s} = \underline{w}; \text{Formula2Pair} \triangleright \dot{\vdash} \underline{s} = \underline{y} \Rightarrow \\
& \underline{s} = \underline{w} \gg \underline{s} \in \{ \underline{y}, \underline{w} \}; \forall \underline{s}: \forall \underline{x}: \forall \underline{y}: \forall \underline{v}: \forall \underline{w}: \text{Ded} \triangleright \forall \underline{s}: \forall \underline{x}: \forall \underline{y}: \forall \underline{v}: \forall \underline{w}: [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{x}] \Vdash \\
& [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{y}] \Vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{v}] \Vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{w}] \Vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{s}] \Vdash \underline{x} = \underline{y} \vdash \underline{v} = \underline{w} \vdash \underline{s} \in \{ \underline{x}, \underline{v} \} \vdash \underline{s} \in \\
& \{ \underline{y}, \underline{w} \} \gg [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{x}] \Vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{y}] \Vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{v}] \Vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{w}] \Vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{s}] \Vdash \underline{x} = \underline{y} \Rightarrow \\
& \underline{v} = \underline{w} \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in \{ \underline{x}, \underline{v} \} \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in \{ \underline{y}, \underline{w} \}, p_0, c)
\end{aligned}$$

Kommet så vidt kan vi bevise lighedslemmaet SamePair. Vi viser, at $\{ \underline{x}, \underline{v} \}$ er en delmængde af $\{ \underline{y}, \underline{w} \}$ (linie 8–11), og vice versa (linie 12–14):

$$[\text{SamePair} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{x}: \forall \underline{y}: \forall \underline{v}: \forall \underline{w}: [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{x}] \Vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{y}] \Vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{v}] \Vdash \\
[\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{w}] \Vdash [\bar{t}] \#^0 [\{ \underline{x}, \underline{v} \}] \Vdash [\bar{t}] \#^0 [\{ \underline{y}, \underline{w} \}] \Vdash \underline{x} = \underline{y} \vdash \underline{v} = \underline{w} \vdash \{ \underline{x}, \underline{v} \} = \{ \underline{y}, \underline{w} \}]$$

$$[\text{SamePair} \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \lambda c. \lambda x. \mathcal{P}(\lceil \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{x}: \forall \underline{y}: \forall \underline{v}: \forall \underline{w}: [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{x}] \Vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{y}] \Vdash \\
[\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{v}] \Vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{w}] \Vdash [\bar{t}] \#^0 [\{ \underline{x}, \underline{v} \}] \Vdash [\bar{t}] \#^0 [\{ \underline{y}, \underline{w} \}] \Vdash \underline{x} = \underline{y} \vdash \underline{v} = \underline{w} \vdash \\
\text{PairSubset} \triangleright [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{x}] \triangleright [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{y}] \triangleright [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{v}] \triangleright [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{w}] \gg \underline{x} = \underline{y} \Rightarrow \underline{v} = \\
\underline{w} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \{ \underline{x}, \underline{v} \} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \{ \underline{y}, \underline{w} \}; \text{MP2} \triangleright \underline{x} = \underline{y} \Rightarrow \underline{v} = \underline{w} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \{ \underline{x}, \underline{v} \} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \\
\{ \underline{y}, \underline{w} \} \triangleright \underline{x} = \underline{y} \triangleright \underline{v} = \underline{w} \gg \bar{t} \in \{ \underline{x}, \underline{v} \} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \{ \underline{y}, \underline{w} \}; =\text{Symmetry} \triangleright [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{x}] \triangleright \\
[\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{y}] \triangleright \underline{x} = \underline{y} \gg \underline{y} = \underline{x}; =\text{Symmetry} \triangleright [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{v}] \triangleright [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{w}] \triangleright \underline{v} = \underline{w} \gg \underline{w} = \\
\underline{v}; \text{PairSubset} \triangleright [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{y}] \triangleright [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{x}] \triangleright [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{w}] \triangleright [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{v}] \gg \underline{y} = \underline{x} \Rightarrow \underline{w} = \\
\underline{v} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \{ \underline{y}, \underline{w} \} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \{ \underline{x}, \underline{v} \}; \text{MP2} \triangleright \underline{y} = \underline{x} \Rightarrow \underline{w} = \underline{v} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \{ \underline{y}, \underline{w} \} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \\
\{ \underline{x}, \underline{v} \} \triangleright \underline{y} = \underline{x} \triangleright \underline{w} = \underline{v} \gg \bar{t} \in \{ \underline{y}, \underline{w} \} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \{ \underline{x}, \underline{v} \}; \text{ToSetEquality(t)} \triangleright \\
[\bar{t}] \#^0 [\{ \underline{x}, \underline{v} \}] \triangleright [\bar{t}] \#^0 [\{ \underline{y}, \underline{w} \}] \triangleright \bar{t} \in \{ \underline{x}, \underline{v} \} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \{ \underline{y}, \underline{w} \} \triangleright \bar{t} \in \{ \underline{y}, \underline{w} \} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \\
\{ \underline{x}, \underline{v} \} \gg \{ \underline{x}, \underline{v} \} = \{ \underline{y}, \underline{w} \}, p_0, c)
\end{aligned}$$

10.2 Singleton-mængde

Lighedslemmaet for singleton-konstruktionen ser således ud:

$$[\text{SameSingleton} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{x}: \forall \underline{y}: [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{x}] \Vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{y}] \Vdash [\bar{t}] \#^0 [\{ \underline{x}, \underline{x} \}] \Vdash \\
[\bar{t}] \#^0 [\{ \underline{y}, \underline{y} \}] \Vdash \underline{x} = \underline{y} \vdash \{ \underline{x}, \underline{x} \} = \{ \underline{y}, \underline{y} \}]$$

Da $\{ \underline{x}, \underline{x} \}$ er makrodefineret som $\{ \underline{x}, \underline{x} \}$, kan vi let vise SameSingleton ud fra SamePair:

$$[\text{SameSingleton} \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \lambda c. \lambda x. \mathcal{P}(\lceil \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{x}: \forall \underline{y}: [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{x}] \Vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{y}] \Vdash \\
[\bar{t}] \#^0 [\{ \underline{x}, \underline{x} \}] \Vdash [\bar{t}] \#^0 [\{ \underline{y}, \underline{y} \}] \Vdash \underline{x} = \underline{y} \vdash \text{SamePair} \triangleright [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{x}] \triangleright [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{y}] \triangleright \\
[\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{x}] \triangleright [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{y}] \triangleright [\bar{t}] \#^0 [\{ \underline{x}, \underline{x} \}] \triangleright [\bar{t}] \#^0 [\{ \underline{y}, \underline{y} \}] \triangleright \underline{x} = \underline{y} \triangleright \underline{x} = \underline{y} \gg \\
\{ \underline{x}, \underline{x} \} = \{ \underline{y}, \underline{y} \}; \text{Repetition} \triangleright \{ \underline{x}, \underline{x} \} = \{ \underline{y}, \underline{y} \} \gg \{ \underline{x}, \underline{x} \} = \{ \underline{y}, \underline{y} \}, p_0, c)
\end{aligned}$$

10.3 Foreningsmængde

Delmængdelemmaet mht. $[Ux]$ ser således ud:

$$[\text{UnionSubset} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{s}: \forall \underline{x}: \forall \underline{y}: [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{x}] \Vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{y}] \Vdash \underline{x} = \underline{y} \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in U\underline{x} \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in U\underline{y}]$$

Bevisets kerne (linie 7–11) er en simpel anvendelse af definitionen af $[Ux]$:

$$\begin{aligned} & [\text{UnionSubset} \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \lambda c. \lambda x. \mathcal{P}([\text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{s}: \forall \underline{x}: \forall \underline{y}: [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{x}] \Vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{y}] \Vdash \underline{x} = \underline{y} \vdash \\ & \underline{s} \in U\underline{x} \vdash \text{Union2Formula} \triangleright \underline{s} \in U\underline{x} \gg \dot{\vdash} \underline{s} \in j_{\text{Ex}} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} j_{\text{Ex}} \in \\ & \underline{x}; \text{FirstConjunct} \triangleright \dot{\vdash} \underline{s} \in j_{\text{Ex}} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} j_{\text{Ex}} \in \underline{x} \gg \underline{s} \in j_{\text{Ex}}; \text{SecondConjunct} \triangleright \dot{\vdash} \underline{s} \in \\ & j_{\text{Ex}} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} j_{\text{Ex}} \in \underline{x} \gg j_{\text{Ex}} \in \underline{x}; \text{FromSetEquality} \triangleright [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{x}] \triangleright [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{y}] \triangleright \underline{x} = \\ & \underline{y} \triangleright j_{\text{Ex}} \in \underline{x} \gg j_{\text{Ex}} \in \underline{y}; \text{Formula2Union} \triangleright \underline{s} \in j_{\text{Ex}} \triangleright j_{\text{Ex}} \in \underline{y} \gg \underline{s} \in \\ & U\underline{y}; \forall \underline{s}: \forall \underline{x}: \forall \underline{y}: \text{Ded} \triangleright \forall \underline{s}: \forall \underline{x}: \forall \underline{y}: [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{x}] \Vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{y}] \Vdash \underline{x} = \underline{y} \vdash \underline{s} \in U\underline{x} \vdash \underline{s} \in \\ & U\underline{y} \gg [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{x}] \Vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{y}] \Vdash \underline{x} = \underline{y} \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in U\underline{x} \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in U\underline{y}], p_0, c)] \end{aligned}$$

I beviset for lighedslemmaet SameUnion viser vi, at $U\underline{x}$ er en delmængde af $U\underline{y}$ (linie 4–6), og vice versa (line 7–9):

$$[\text{SameUnion} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{x}: \forall \underline{y}: [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{x}] \Vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{y}] \Vdash \underline{x} = \underline{y} \vdash U\underline{x} = U\underline{y}]$$

$$\begin{aligned} & [\text{SameUnion} \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \lambda c. \lambda x. \mathcal{P}([\text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{x}: \forall \underline{y}: [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{x}] \Vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{y}] \Vdash \underline{x} = \underline{y} \vdash \\ & \text{UnionSubset} \triangleright [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{x}] \triangleright [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{y}] \gg \underline{x} = \underline{y} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in U\underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in U\underline{y}; \text{MP} \triangleright \underline{x} = \\ & \underline{y} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in U\underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in U\underline{y} \triangleright \underline{x} = \underline{y} \gg \bar{s} \in U\underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in U\underline{y}; =\text{Symmetry} \triangleright [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{x}] \triangleright \\ & [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{y}] \triangleright \underline{x} = \underline{y} \gg \underline{y} = \underline{x}; \text{UnionSubset} \triangleright [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{y}] \triangleright [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{x}] \gg \underline{y} = \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \\ & U\underline{y} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in U\underline{x}; \text{MP} \triangleright \underline{y} = \underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in U\underline{y} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in U\underline{x} \triangleright \underline{y} = \underline{x} \gg \bar{s} \in U\underline{y} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \\ & U\underline{x}; \text{ToSetEquality} \triangleright \bar{s} \in U\underline{x} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in U\underline{y} \triangleright \bar{s} \in U\underline{y} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in U\underline{x} \gg U\underline{x} = U\underline{y}], p_0, c)] \end{aligned}$$

10.4 Binær foreningsmængde

I lighedslemmaet for $[U\{\{x, x\}, \{y, y\}\}]$ bliver problemet med sidebetingelserne meget tydeligt:

$$\begin{aligned} & [\text{SameBinaryUnion} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{x}: \forall \underline{y}: \forall \underline{v}: \forall \underline{w}: [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{x}] \Vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{y}] \Vdash \\ & [\bar{t}] \#^0 [\{\underline{x}, \underline{x}\}] \Vdash [\bar{t}] \#^0 [\{\underline{y}, \underline{y}\}] \Vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{v}] \Vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{w}] \Vdash [\bar{t}] \#^0 [\{\underline{v}, \underline{v}\}] \Vdash \\ & [\bar{t}] \#^0 [\{\underline{w}, \underline{w}\}] \Vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\{\underline{x}, \underline{x}\}] \Vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\{\underline{y}, \underline{y}\}] \Vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\{\underline{v}, \underline{v}\}] \Vdash \\ & [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\{\underline{w}, \underline{w}\}] \Vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\{\{\underline{x}, \underline{x}\}, \{\underline{v}, \underline{v}\}\}] \Vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\{\{\underline{y}, \underline{y}\}, \{\underline{w}, \underline{w}\}\}] \Vdash \\ & [\bar{t}] \#^0 [\{\{\underline{x}, \underline{x}\}, \{\underline{v}, \underline{v}\}\}] \Vdash [\bar{t}] \#^0 [\{\{\underline{y}, \underline{y}\}, \{\underline{w}, \underline{w}\}\}] \Vdash \underline{x} = \underline{y} \vdash \underline{v} = \underline{w} \vdash \\ & U\{\{\underline{x}, \underline{x}\}, \{\underline{v}, \underline{v}\}\} = U\{\{\underline{y}, \underline{y}\}, \{\underline{w}, \underline{w}\}\}] \end{aligned}$$

Alt i alt er der 16 sidebetingelser. Et sådant lemma er jo ikke til at arbejde med. Derfor vil vi bruge objektvariable i formuleringen af de lemmaer, der afhænger af SameBinaryUnion. På dén måde bliver alle sidebetingelserne automatisk opfyldt, og vi behøver ikke at behandle dem eksplicit.

Problemet med SameBinaryUnion er, at det nedarver sidebetingelser fra tre forskellige lemmaer (jvf. figur 3), og at der ikke er noget overlap mellem

sidebetingelserne. Mange af sidebetingelserne er ensbetydende; f.eks. medfører $[\bar{s}] \#^0[x]$ og $[\bar{s}] \#^0[\{x, x\}]$ hinanden. Bevischeckereren er imidlertid ikke i stand til at udnytte dette; vi kan ikke gøre andet end at opremse alle sidebetingelserne.

Ironisk nok er selve beviset for SameBinaryUnion ret enkelt. Vi sætter blot lighedslemmaerne SameSingleton, SamePair og SameUnion sammen:

$$\begin{aligned}
& [\text{SameBinaryUnion} \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \lambda c. \lambda x. \mathcal{P}([\text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall x: \forall y: \forall v: \forall w: [\bar{s}] \#^0[x] \vdash \\
& [\bar{s}] \#^0[y] \vdash [\bar{t}] \#^0[\{x, x\}] \vdash [\bar{t}] \#^0[\{y, y\}] \vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0[v] \vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0[w] \vdash \\
& [\bar{t}] \#^0[\{v, v\}] \vdash [\bar{t}] \#^0[\{w, w\}] \vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0[\{x, x\}] \vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0[\{y, y\}] \vdash \\
& [\bar{s}] \#^0[\{v, v\}] \vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0[\{w, w\}] \vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0[\{\{x, x\}, \{v, v\}\}] \vdash \\
& [\bar{s}] \#^0[\{\{y, y\}, \{w, w\}\}]] \vdash [\bar{t}] \#^0[\{\{x, x\}, \{v, v\}\}] \vdash [\bar{t}] \#^0[\{\{y, y\}, \{w, w\}\}] \vdash \\
& x=y \vdash v=w \vdash \text{SameSingleton} \triangleright [\bar{s}] \#^0[x] \triangleright [\bar{s}] \#^0[y] \triangleright [\bar{t}] \#^0[\{x, x\}] \triangleright \\
& [\bar{t}] \#^0[\{y, y\}] \triangleright x=y \gg \{x, x\} = \{y, y\}; \text{SameSingleton} \triangleright [\bar{s}] \#^0[v] \triangleright \\
& [\bar{s}] \#^0[w] \triangleright [\bar{t}] \#^0[\{v, v\}] \triangleright [\bar{t}] \#^0[\{w, w\}] \triangleright v=w \gg \{v, v\} = \\
& \{w, w\}; \text{SamePair} \triangleright [\bar{s}] \#^0[\{x, x\}] \triangleright [\bar{s}] \#^0[\{y, y\}] \triangleright [\bar{s}] \#^0[\{v, v\}] \triangleright \\
& [\bar{s}] \#^0[\{w, w\}] \triangleright [\bar{t}] \#^0[\{\{x, x\}, \{v, v\}\}] \triangleright [\bar{t}] \#^0[\{\{y, y\}, \{w, w\}\}] \triangleright \{x, x\} = \\
& \{y, y\} \triangleright \{v, v\} = \{w, w\} \gg \{\{x, x\}, \{v, v\}\} = \{\{y, y\}, \{w, w\}\}; \text{SameUnion} \triangleright \\
& [\bar{s}] \#^0[\{\{x, x\}, \{v, v\}\}] \triangleright [\bar{s}] \#^0[\{\{y, y\}, \{w, w\}\}] \triangleright \{\{x, x\}, \{v, v\}\} = \\
& \{\{y, y\}, \{w, w\}\} \gg \cup\{\{x, x\}, \{v, v\}\} = \\
& \cup\{\{y, y\}, \{w, w\}\}; \text{Repetition} \triangleright \cup\{\{x, x\}, \{v, v\}\} = \cup\{\{y, y\}, \{w, w\}\} \gg \\
& \cup\{\{x, x\}, \{v, v\}\} = \cup\{\{y, y\}, \{w, w\}\}, p_0, c)
\end{aligned}$$

10.5 Separation

Delmængdelemmaet for konstruktionen $[\{ph \in \underline{t} \mid f\}]$ ser således ud:

$$[\text{SeparationSubset} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall a: \forall b: \forall s: \forall x: \forall y: [\bar{s}] \#^0[x] \vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0[y] \vdash x=y \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} a \Rightarrow \underline{b} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \underline{b} \Rightarrow \underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in \{ph \in x \mid a\} \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in \{ph \in y \mid b\}]$$

I beviset går vi fra $[\underline{s} \in x]$ til $[\underline{s} \in y]$ (linie 9–10), og fra $[a]$ til $[b]$ (linie 11–12):

$$\begin{aligned}
& [\text{SeparationSubset} \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \lambda c. \lambda x. \mathcal{P}([\text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall a: \forall b: \forall s: \forall x: \forall y: [\bar{s}] \#^0[x] \vdash \\
& [\bar{s}] \#^0[y] \vdash x=y \vdash \dot{\neg} a \Rightarrow \underline{b} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \underline{b} \Rightarrow \underline{a} \vdash \underline{s} \in \{ph \in x \mid a\} \vdash \text{Sep2Formula} \triangleright \underline{s} \in \\
& \{ph \in x \mid a\} \gg \dot{\neg} \underline{s} \in x \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} a; \text{FirstConjunct} \triangleright \dot{\neg} \underline{s} \in x \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} a \gg \underline{s} \in \\
& x; \text{FromSetEquality} \triangleright [\bar{s}] \#^0[x] \triangleright [\bar{s}] \#^0[y] \triangleright x=y \triangleright \underline{s} \in x \gg \underline{s} \in \\
& y; \text{SecondConjunct} \triangleright \dot{\neg} \underline{s} \in x \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} a \gg a; \text{IffSecond} \triangleright \dot{\neg} a \Rightarrow \underline{b} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \underline{b} \Rightarrow \underline{a} \triangleright \underline{a} \gg \\
& \underline{b}; \text{Formula2Sep} \triangleright \underline{s} \in y \triangleright \underline{b} \gg \underline{s} \in \{ph \in y \mid b\}; \forall a: \forall b: \forall s: \forall x: \forall y: \text{Ded} \triangleright \\
& \forall a: \forall b: \forall s: \forall x: \forall y: [\bar{s}] \#^0[x] \vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0[y] \vdash x=y \vdash \dot{\neg} a \Rightarrow \underline{b} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \underline{b} \Rightarrow \underline{a} \vdash \underline{s} \in \\
& \{ph \in x \mid a\} \vdash \underline{s} \in \{ph \in y \mid b\} \gg [\bar{s}] \#^0[x] \vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0[y] \vdash x=y \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} a \Rightarrow \underline{b} \Rightarrow \\
& \dot{\neg} \underline{b} \Rightarrow \underline{a} \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in \{ph \in x \mid a\} \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in \{ph \in y \mid b\}], p_0, c)
\end{aligned}$$

I beviset for lighedslemmaet SameSeparation viser vi, at $\{ph \in x \mid a\}$ er en delmængde af $\{ph \in y \mid b\}$ (linie 4–7), og vice versa (linie 8–11):

$[\text{SameSeparation}^{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{a}: \forall \underline{b}: \forall \underline{x}: \forall \underline{y}: [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{x}] \Vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{y}] \Vdash \underline{x} = \underline{y} \vdash \dot{\underline{a}} \Rightarrow \dot{\underline{b}} \Rightarrow \dot{\underline{a}} \vdash \{\text{ph} \in \underline{x} \mid \underline{a}\} = \{\text{ph} \in \underline{y} \mid \underline{b}\}]$

$[\text{SameSeparation}^{\text{proof}} \lambda c. \lambda x. \mathcal{P}([\text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{a}: \forall \underline{b}: \forall \underline{x}: \forall \underline{y}: [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{x}] \Vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{y}] \Vdash \underline{x} = \underline{y} \vdash \dot{\underline{a}} \Rightarrow \dot{\underline{b}} \Rightarrow \dot{\underline{b}} \Rightarrow \dot{\underline{a}} \vdash \text{SeparationSubset} \triangleright [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{x}] \triangleright [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{y}] \gg \underline{x} = \underline{y} \Rightarrow \dot{\underline{a}} \Rightarrow \dot{\underline{b}} \Rightarrow \dot{\underline{b}} \Rightarrow \dot{\underline{a}} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \{\text{ph} \in \underline{x} \mid \underline{a}\} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \{\text{ph} \in \underline{y} \mid \underline{b}\}; \text{MP2} \triangleright \underline{x} = \underline{y} \Rightarrow \dot{\underline{a}} \Rightarrow \dot{\underline{b}} \Rightarrow \dot{\underline{b}} \Rightarrow \dot{\underline{a}} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \{\text{ph} \in \underline{x} \mid \underline{a}\} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \{\text{ph} \in \underline{y} \mid \underline{b}\} \triangleright \underline{x} = \underline{y} \triangleright \dot{\underline{a}} \Rightarrow \dot{\underline{b}} \Rightarrow \dot{\underline{b}} \Rightarrow \dot{\underline{a}} \gg \bar{s} \in \{\text{ph} \in \underline{x} \mid \underline{a}\} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \{\text{ph} \in \underline{y} \mid \underline{b}\}; = \text{Symmetry} \triangleright [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{x}] \triangleright [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{y}] \triangleright \underline{x} = \underline{y} \gg \underline{y} = \underline{x}; \text{IffCommutativity} \triangleright \dot{\underline{a}} \Rightarrow \dot{\underline{b}} \Rightarrow \dot{\underline{b}} \Rightarrow \dot{\underline{a}} \gg \dot{\underline{b}} \Rightarrow \dot{\underline{a}} \Rightarrow \dot{\underline{a}} \Rightarrow \dot{\underline{b}}; \text{SeparationSubset} \triangleright [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{y}] \triangleright [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{x}] \gg \underline{y} = \underline{x} \Rightarrow \dot{\underline{b}} \Rightarrow \dot{\underline{a}} \Rightarrow \dot{\underline{a}} \Rightarrow \dot{\underline{b}} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \{\text{ph} \in \underline{y} \mid \underline{b}\} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \{\text{ph} \in \underline{x} \mid \underline{a}\}; \text{MP2} \triangleright \underline{y} = \underline{x} \Rightarrow \dot{\underline{b}} \Rightarrow \dot{\underline{a}} \Rightarrow \dot{\underline{a}} \Rightarrow \dot{\underline{b}} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \{\text{ph} \in \underline{y} \mid \underline{b}\} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \{\text{ph} \in \underline{x} \mid \underline{a}\} \triangleright \underline{y} = \underline{x} \triangleright \dot{\underline{b}} \Rightarrow \dot{\underline{a}} \Rightarrow \dot{\underline{a}} \Rightarrow \dot{\underline{b}} \gg \bar{s} \in \{\text{ph} \in \underline{y} \mid \underline{b}\} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \{\text{ph} \in \underline{x} \mid \underline{a}\}; \text{ToSetEquality} \triangleright \bar{s} \in \{\text{ph} \in \underline{x} \mid \underline{a}\} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \{\text{ph} \in \underline{y} \mid \underline{b}\} \triangleright \bar{s} \in \{\text{ph} \in \underline{y} \mid \underline{b}\} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \{\text{ph} \in \underline{x} \mid \underline{a}\} \gg \{\text{ph} \in \underline{x} \mid \underline{a}\} = \{\text{ph} \in \underline{y} \mid \underline{b}\}], p_0, c)]$

10.6 Binær fællesmængde

Delmængdelemmaet for konstruktionen

$[\{\text{ph} \in \cup\{\underline{x}, \underline{x}\}, \{\underline{y}, \underline{y}\}\} \mid \dot{\underline{c}}_{\text{Ph}} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \dot{\underline{c}}_{\text{Ph}} \in \underline{y}]$ adskiller sig fra normen ved ikke at nævne $[\{\text{ph} \in \cup\{\underline{x}, \underline{x}\}, \{\underline{y}, \underline{y}\}\} \mid \dot{\underline{c}}_{\text{Ph}} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \dot{\underline{c}}_{\text{Ph}} \in \underline{y}]$ eksplicit:

$[\text{IntersectionSubset}^{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{s}: \forall \underline{x}: \forall \underline{y}: \forall \underline{v}: \forall \underline{w}: [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{x}] \Vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{y}] \Vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{v}] \Vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{w}] \Vdash \underline{x} = \underline{y} \Rightarrow \underline{v} = \underline{w} \Rightarrow \dot{\underline{s}} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \dot{\underline{s}} \in \underline{v} \Rightarrow \dot{\underline{s}} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \dot{\underline{s}} \in \underline{w}]$

Bevisets kerne består af to anvendelser af FromSetEquality (linie 10–11 og 12–13):

$[\text{IntersectionSubset}^{\text{proof}} \lambda c. \lambda x. \mathcal{P}([\text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{s}: \forall \underline{x}: \forall \underline{y}: \forall \underline{v}: \forall \underline{w}: [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{x}] \Vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{y}] \Vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{v}] \Vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{w}] \Vdash \underline{x} = \underline{y} \vdash \underline{v} = \underline{w} \vdash \dot{\underline{s}} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \dot{\underline{s}} \in \underline{v} \vdash \text{FirstConjunct} \triangleright \dot{\underline{s}} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \dot{\underline{s}} \in \underline{v} \gg \underline{s} \in \underline{x}; \text{FromSetEquality} \triangleright [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{x}] \triangleright [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{y}] \triangleright \underline{x} = \underline{y} \triangleright \underline{s} \in \underline{x} \gg \underline{s} \in \underline{y}; \text{SecondConjunct} \triangleright \dot{\underline{s}} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \dot{\underline{s}} \in \underline{v} \gg \underline{s} \in \underline{v}; \text{FromSetEquality} \triangleright [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{v}] \triangleright [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{w}] \triangleright \underline{v} = \underline{w} \triangleright \underline{s} \in \underline{v} \gg \underline{s} \in \underline{w}; \text{JoinConjuncts} \triangleright \underline{s} \in \underline{y} \triangleright \underline{s} \in \underline{w} \gg \dot{\underline{s}} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \dot{\underline{s}} \in \underline{w} \wedge \forall \underline{s}: \forall \underline{x}: \forall \underline{y}: \forall \underline{v}: \forall \underline{w}: \text{Ded} \triangleright \forall \underline{s}: \forall \underline{x}: \forall \underline{y}: \forall \underline{v}: \forall \underline{w}: [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{x}] \Vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{y}] \Vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{v}] \Vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{w}] \Vdash \underline{x} = \underline{y} \vdash \underline{v} = \underline{w} \vdash \dot{\underline{s}} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \dot{\underline{s}} \in \underline{v} \vdash \dot{\underline{s}} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \dot{\underline{s}} \in \underline{w} \gg [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{x}] \Vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{y}] \Vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{v}] \Vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{w}] \Vdash \underline{x} = \underline{y} \Rightarrow \underline{v} = \underline{w} \Rightarrow \dot{\underline{s}} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \dot{\underline{s}} \in \underline{v} \Rightarrow \dot{\underline{s}} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \dot{\underline{s}} \in \underline{w}], p_0, c)]$

Så er vi kommet til lighedslemmaet SameIntersection. Da dette lemma afhænger af SameBinaryUnion, slår vi her over til objektvariable (jvf. afsnit 10.4). Den store ulempe herved er, at objektvariable ikke kan instantieres til andre variable. Derfor vil en formulering som f.eks.

$[\bar{x} = \bar{y} \vdash \bar{v} = \bar{w} \vdash \{\text{ph} \in \cup\{\{\bar{x}, \bar{x}\}, \{\bar{v}, \bar{v}\}\} \mid \dot{\underline{c}}_{\text{Ph}} \in \bar{x} \Rightarrow \dot{\underline{c}}_{\text{Ph}} \in \bar{v}\} = \{\text{ph} \in \cup\{\{\bar{y}, \bar{y}\}, \{\bar{w}, \bar{w}\}\} \mid \dot{\underline{c}}_{\text{Ph}} \in \bar{y} \Rightarrow \dot{\underline{c}}_{\text{Ph}} \in \bar{w}\}]$ sandsynligvis ikke kunne anvendes senere hen i rapporten, da vi ikke kan instantiere \bar{x} , \bar{y} , \bar{v} eller \bar{w} .

Vi må altså undersøge, hvad SameIntersection egentlig skal bruges til, før vi formulerer lemmaet. Det viser sig, at den følgende formulering kan bruges:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{[SameIntersection} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \bar{x} = \{\text{ph} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \mid \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} \vdash \\ \bar{y} = \{\text{ph} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \mid \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{b}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} \vdash \{\text{ph} \in \cup\{\{\bar{x}, \bar{x}\}, \{\bar{y}, \bar{y}\}\} \mid \dot{\vdash} \text{c}_{\text{Ph}} \in \\ \bar{x} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \text{c}_{\text{Ph}} \in \bar{y}\} = \{\text{ph} \in \cup\{\{\{\text{ph} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \mid \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \bar{r}\}, \{\text{ph} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \mid \\ \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \bar{r}\}\}, \{\{\text{ph} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \mid \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{b}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \bar{r}\}, \{\text{ph} \in \\ \bar{\text{bs}} \mid \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{b}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \bar{r}\}\}\} \mid \dot{\vdash} \text{c}_{\text{Ph}} \in \{\text{ph} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \mid \\ \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \text{c}_{\text{Ph}} \in \{\text{ph} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \mid \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{b}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \\ \bar{r}\}\}]] \end{aligned}$$

Man kan sige, at vi har instantieret objektvariablene “på forhånd”.

Beviset for SameIntersection kan beskrives som følger:

1. Fra SameBinaryUnion får vi, at de to binære foreningsmængder er éns (linie 3).
2. De to formler $[\dot{\vdash} \text{c}_{\text{Ph}} \in \bar{x} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \text{c}_{\text{Ph}} \in \bar{y}]$ og $[\dot{\vdash} \text{c}_{\text{Ph}} \in \{\text{ph} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \mid \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \text{c}_{\text{Ph}} \in \{\text{ph} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \mid \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{b}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \bar{r}\}]$ implicerer hinanden (linie 4–5 og 6–9).
3. Fra punkt 1, punkt 2 og SameSeparation får vi da, at de to binære fællesmængder er éns (linie 10–12).

Her er beviset:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{[SameIntersection} \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \lambda c. \lambda x. \mathcal{P}(\text{[ZFsub} \vdash \bar{x} = \{\text{ph} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \mid \\ \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} \vdash \bar{y} = \{\text{ph} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \mid \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{b}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} \vdash \\ \text{SameBinaryUnion} \triangleright \bar{x} = \{\text{ph} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \mid \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} \triangleright \bar{y} = \{\text{ph} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \mid \\ \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{b}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} \gg \cup\{\{\bar{x}, \bar{x}\}, \{\bar{y}, \bar{y}\}\} = \cup\{\{\{\text{ph} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \mid \\ \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \bar{r}\}, \{\text{ph} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \mid \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \bar{r}\}\}, \{\{\text{ph} \in \\ \bar{\text{bs}} \mid \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{b}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \bar{r}\}, \{\text{ph} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \mid \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{b}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \\ \bar{r}\}\}\}; \text{IntersectionSubset} \gg \bar{x} = \{\text{ph} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \mid \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} \Rightarrow \bar{y} = \\ \{\text{ph} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \mid \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{b}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \text{c}_{\text{Ph}} \in \bar{x} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \text{c}_{\text{Ph}} \in \bar{y} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \text{c}_{\text{Ph}} \in \\ \{\text{ph} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \mid \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \text{c}_{\text{Ph}} \in \{\text{ph} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \mid \\ \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{b}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} \\ \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{b}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \bar{r}\}; \text{MP2} \triangleright \bar{x} = \{\text{ph} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \mid \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \\ \bar{r}\} \Rightarrow \bar{y} = \{\text{ph} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \mid \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{b}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \text{c}_{\text{Ph}} \in \bar{x} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \text{c}_{\text{Ph}} \in \bar{y} \Rightarrow \\ \dot{\vdash} \text{c}_{\text{Ph}} \in \{\text{ph} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \mid \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \text{c}_{\text{Ph}} \in \{\text{ph} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \mid \\ \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{b}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} \triangleright \bar{x} = \{\text{ph} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \mid \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \\ \bar{r}\} \triangleright \bar{y} = \{\text{ph} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \mid \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{b}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} \gg \dot{\vdash} \text{c}_{\text{Ph}} \in \bar{x} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \text{c}_{\text{Ph}} \in \bar{y} \Rightarrow \\ \dot{\vdash} \text{c}_{\text{Ph}} \in \{\text{ph} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \mid \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \text{c}_{\text{Ph}} \in \{\text{ph} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \mid \\ \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{b}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \bar{r}\}; = \text{Symmetry} \triangleright \bar{x} = \{\text{ph} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \mid \\ \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} \gg \{\text{ph} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \mid \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} = \bar{x}; = \\ \text{Symmetry} \triangleright \bar{y} = \{\text{ph} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \mid \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{b}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} \gg \{\text{ph} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \mid \\ \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{b}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} = \bar{y}; \text{IntersectionSubset} \gg \{\text{ph} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \mid \\ \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} = \bar{x} \Rightarrow \{\text{ph} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \mid \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{b}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} = \\ \bar{y} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \text{c}_{\text{Ph}} \in \{\text{ph} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \mid \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \text{c}_{\text{Ph}} \in \{\text{ph} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \mid \\ \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{b}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \text{c}_{\text{Ph}} \in \bar{x} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \text{c}_{\text{Ph}} \in \bar{y}; \text{MP2} \triangleright \{\text{ph} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \mid \\ \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, a_{Ex}\}\} \in \bar{r} = \bar{x} \Rightarrow \{ph \in \bar{bs} \mid \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, b_{Ex}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} = \\
& \bar{y} \Rightarrow \dot{c}_{Ph} \in \{ph \in \bar{bs} \mid \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, a_{Ex}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} \Rightarrow \dot{c}_{Ph} \in \{\underline{ph} \in \bar{bs} \mid \\
& \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, b_{Ex}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} \Rightarrow \dot{c}_{Ph} \in \bar{x} \Rightarrow \dot{c}_{Ph} \in \bar{y} \triangleright \{ph \in \bar{bs} \mid \\
& \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, a_{Ex}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} = \bar{x} \triangleright \{ph \in \bar{bs} \mid \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, b_{Ex}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} = \\
& \bar{y} \gg \dot{c}_{Ph} \in \{ph \in \bar{bs} \mid \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, a_{Ex}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} \Rightarrow \dot{c}_{Ph} \in \{ph \in \bar{bs} \mid \\
& \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, b_{Ex}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} \Rightarrow \dot{c}_{Ph} \in \bar{x} \Rightarrow \dot{c}_{Ph} \in \bar{y}; \text{JoinConjuncts} \triangleright \dot{c}_{Ph} \in \\
& \bar{x} \Rightarrow \dot{c}_{Ph} \in \bar{y} \Rightarrow \dot{c}_{Ph} \in \{ph \in \bar{bs} \mid \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, a_{Ex}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} \Rightarrow \dot{c}_{Ph} \in \\
& \{ph \in \bar{bs} \mid \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, b_{Ex}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} \triangleright \dot{c}_{Ph} \in \{ph \in \bar{bs} \mid \\
& \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, a_{Ex}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} \Rightarrow \dot{c}_{Ph} \in \{ph \in \bar{bs} \mid \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, b_{Ex}\}\} \in \\
& \bar{r}\} \Rightarrow \dot{c}_{Ph} \in \bar{x} \Rightarrow \dot{c}_{Ph} \in \bar{y} \gg \dot{c}_{Ph} \in \bar{x} \Rightarrow \dot{c}_{Ph} \in \bar{y} \Rightarrow \dot{c}_{Ph} \in \{ph \in \bar{bs} \mid \\
& \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, a_{Ex}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} \Rightarrow \dot{c}_{Ph} \in \{ph \in \bar{bs} \mid \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, b_{Ex}\}\} \in \\
& \bar{r}\} \Rightarrow \dot{c}_{Ph} \in \{ph \in \bar{bs} \mid \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, a_{Ex}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} \Rightarrow \dot{c}_{Ph} \in \{ph \in \bar{bs} \mid \\
& \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, b_{Ex}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} \Rightarrow \dot{c}_{Ph} \in \bar{x} \Rightarrow \dot{c}_{Ph} \in \bar{y}; \text{SameSeparation} \triangleright \\
& \cup\{\{\bar{x}, \bar{x}\}, \{\bar{y}, \bar{y}\}\} = \cup\{\{\{ph \in \bar{bs} \mid \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, a_{Ex}\}\} \in \bar{r}\}, \{ph \in \bar{bs} \mid \\
& \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, a_{Ex}\}\} \in \bar{r}\}\}, \{\{ph \in \bar{bs} \mid \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, b_{Ex}\}\} \in \bar{r}\}, \{ph \in \\
& \bar{bs} \mid \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, b_{Ex}\}\} \in \bar{r}\}\}\} \triangleright \dot{c}_{Ph} \in \bar{x} \Rightarrow \dot{c}_{Ph} \in \bar{y} \Rightarrow \dot{c}_{Ph} \in \{ph \in \\
& \bar{bs} \mid \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, a_{Ex}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} \Rightarrow \dot{c}_{Ph} \in \{ph \in \bar{bs} \mid \\
& \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, b_{Ex}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} \Rightarrow \dot{c}_{Ph} \in \{ph \in \bar{bs} \mid \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, a_{Ex}\}\} \in \\
& \bar{r}\} \Rightarrow \dot{c}_{Ph} \in \{ph \in \bar{bs} \mid \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, b_{Ex}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} \Rightarrow \dot{c}_{Ph} \in \bar{x} \Rightarrow \dot{c}_{Ph} \in \\
& \bar{y} \gg \{ph \in \cup\{\{\bar{x}, \bar{x}\}, \{\bar{y}, \bar{y}\}\} \mid \dot{c}_{Ph} \in \bar{x} \Rightarrow \dot{c}_{Ph} \in \bar{y}\} = \{ph \in \cup\{\{\{ph \in \bar{bs} \mid \\
& \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, a_{Ex}\}\} \in \bar{r}\}, \{ph \in \bar{bs} \mid \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, a_{Ex}\}\} \in \bar{r}\}\}, \{\{ph \in \\
& \bar{bs} \mid \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, b_{Ex}\}\} \in \bar{r}\}, \{ph \in \bar{bs} \mid \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, b_{Ex}\}\} \in \bar{r}\}\}\} \mid \\
& \dot{c}_{Ph} \in \{ph \in \bar{bs} \mid \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, a_{Ex}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} \Rightarrow \dot{c}_{Ph} \in \{ph \in \bar{bs} \mid \\
& \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, b_{Ex}\}\} \in \bar{r}\}; \text{Repetition} \triangleright \{ph \in \cup\{\{\bar{x}, \bar{x}\}, \{\bar{y}, \bar{y}\}\} \mid \dot{c}_{Ph} \in \\
& \bar{x} \Rightarrow \dot{c}_{Ph} \in \bar{y}\} = \{ph \in \cup\{\{\{ph \in \bar{bs} \mid \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, a_{Ex}\}\} \in \bar{r}\}, \{ph \in \bar{bs} \mid \\
& \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, a_{Ex}\}\} \in \bar{r}\}\}, \{\{ph \in \bar{bs} \mid \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, b_{Ex}\}\} \in \bar{r}\}, \{ph \in \\
& \bar{bs} \mid \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, b_{Ex}\}\} \in \bar{r}\}\}\} \mid \dot{c}_{Ph} \in \{ph \in \bar{bs} \mid \\
& \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, a_{Ex}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} \Rightarrow \dot{c}_{Ph} \in \{ph \in \bar{bs} \mid \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, b_{Ex}\}\} \in \\
& \bar{r}\} \gg \{ph \in \cup\{\{\bar{x}, \bar{x}\}, \{\bar{y}, \bar{y}\}\} \mid \dot{c}_{Ph} \in \bar{x} \Rightarrow \dot{c}_{Ph} \in \bar{y}\} = \{ph \in \cup\{\{\{ph \in \bar{bs} \mid \\
& \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, a_{Ex}\}\} \in \bar{r}\}, \{ph \in \bar{bs} \mid \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, a_{Ex}\}\} \in \bar{r}\}\}, \{\{ph \in \\
& \bar{bs} \mid \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, b_{Ex}\}\} \in \bar{r}\}, \{ph \in \bar{bs} \mid \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, b_{Ex}\}\} \in \bar{r}\}\}\} \mid \\
& \dot{c}_{Ph} \in \{ph \in \bar{bs} \mid \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, a_{Ex}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} \Rightarrow \dot{c}_{Ph} \in \{ph \in \bar{bs} \mid \\
& \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, b_{Ex}\}\} \in \bar{r}\}\}, p_0, c)
\end{aligned}$$

11 Hovedresultatet

Vi kan nu endelig gå i gang med hovedresultatet, som vi allerede udtrykte formelt i afsnit 5.10:

$$\begin{aligned}
& [\text{EqSysIsPartition} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \dot{c} \dot{c} \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s} : \bar{s} \in \bar{bs} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}\} \in \bar{r} \Rightarrow \\
& \dot{c} \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s} : \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{t} : \bar{s} \in \bar{bs} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \bar{bs} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{t}\}\} \in \bar{r} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{t}, \bar{t}\}, \{\bar{t}, \bar{s}\}\} \in \bar{r} \Rightarrow \\
& \dot{c} \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s} : \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{t} : \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{u} : \bar{s} \in \bar{bs} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \bar{bs} \Rightarrow \bar{u} \in \bar{bs} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{t}\}\} \in \bar{r} \Rightarrow \\
& \{\{\bar{t}, \bar{t}\}, \{\bar{t}, \bar{u}\}\} \in \bar{r} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{u}\}\} \in \bar{r} \vdash \dot{c} \dot{c} \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s} : \bar{s} \in \{ph \in P(\bar{bs}) \mid \dot{c} t_{Ex} \in \\
& \bar{bs} \Rightarrow \dot{c} \{ph \in \bar{bs} \mid \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, t_{Ex}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} = b_{Ph} \} \Rightarrow \dot{c} \bar{s} = \emptyset \Rightarrow \\
& \dot{c} \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s} : \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{t} : \bar{s} \in \{ph \in P(\bar{bs}) \mid \dot{c} t_{Ex} \in \bar{bs} \Rightarrow \dot{c} \{ph \in \bar{bs} \mid
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \{ \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \mathbf{a}_{Ph} \}, \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \mathbf{t}_{Ex} \} \} \in \bar{r} = \mathbf{b}_{Ph} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \{ \mathbf{ph} \in \mathbf{P}(\bar{\mathbf{bs}}) \mid \dot{\vdash} \mathbf{t}_{Ex} \in \bar{\mathbf{bs}} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \{ \mathbf{ph} \in \mathbf{bs} \mid \{ \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \mathbf{a}_{Ph} \}, \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \mathbf{t}_{Ex} \} \} \in \bar{r} \} = \mathbf{b}_{Ph} \} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \bar{\mathbf{s}} = \bar{\mathbf{t}} \Rightarrow \{ \mathbf{ph} \in \mathbf{U} \{ \{ \bar{\mathbf{s}}, \bar{\mathbf{s}} \}, \{ \bar{\mathbf{t}}, \bar{\mathbf{t}} \} \} \mid \dot{\vdash} \mathbf{c}_{Ph} \in \bar{\mathbf{s}} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \mathbf{c}_{Ph} \in \bar{\mathbf{t}} \} = \emptyset \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \mathbf{U} \{ \mathbf{ph} \in \mathbf{P}(\bar{\mathbf{bs}}) \mid \dot{\vdash} \mathbf{t}_{Ex} \in \bar{\mathbf{bs}} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \{ \mathbf{ph} \in \mathbf{bs} \mid \{ \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \mathbf{a}_{Ph} \}, \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \mathbf{t}_{Ex} \} \} \in \bar{r} \} = \mathbf{b}_{Ph} \} = \bar{\mathbf{bs}} \end{aligned}$$

Vi skal vise tre ting:

- Ingen ækvivalensklasser er tomme (underafsnit 11.1),
- Alle ækvivalensklasser er disjunkte (underafsnit 11.2), og
- Fællesmængden af alle ækvivalensklasserne er lig den oprindelige mængde $\bar{\mathbf{bs}}$ (underafsnit 11.3).

Til sidst binder vi alle trådene sammen i underafsnit 11.4.

11.1 Ingen ækvivalensklasser er tomme

Lemmaet AutoMember udsiger, at ækvivalensklassen

$\{ \mathbf{ph} \in \underline{\mathbf{bs}} \mid \{ \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \mathbf{a}_{Ph} \}, \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \underline{\mathbf{s}} \} \} \in \underline{\mathbf{r}} \}$ indeholder $\underline{\mathbf{s}}$ selv som medlem:

$$\begin{aligned} & [\text{AutoMember} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{\mathbf{r}}: \forall \underline{\mathbf{s}}: \forall \underline{\mathbf{bs}}: [\bar{\mathbf{s}}] \#^0 [\underline{\mathbf{r}}] \Vdash [\bar{\mathbf{s}}] \#^0 [\underline{\mathbf{bs}}] \Vdash \dot{\vdash} \dot{\vdash} \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{\mathbf{s}}: \bar{\mathbf{s}} \in \underline{\mathbf{bs}} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{\mathbf{s}}, \bar{\mathbf{s}} \}, \{ \bar{\mathbf{s}}, \bar{\mathbf{s}} \} \} \in \underline{\mathbf{r}} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{\mathbf{s}}: \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{\mathbf{t}}: \bar{\mathbf{s}} \in \underline{\mathbf{bs}} \Rightarrow \bar{\mathbf{t}} \in \underline{\mathbf{bs}} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{\mathbf{s}}, \bar{\mathbf{s}} \}, \{ \bar{\mathbf{s}}, \bar{\mathbf{t}} \} \} \in \underline{\mathbf{r}} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{\mathbf{t}}, \bar{\mathbf{t}} \}, \{ \bar{\mathbf{t}}, \bar{\mathbf{s}} \} \} \in \underline{\mathbf{r}} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{\mathbf{s}}: \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{\mathbf{t}}: \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{\mathbf{u}}: \bar{\mathbf{s}} \in \underline{\mathbf{bs}} \Rightarrow \bar{\mathbf{t}} \in \underline{\mathbf{bs}} \Rightarrow \bar{\mathbf{u}} \in \underline{\mathbf{bs}} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{\mathbf{s}}, \bar{\mathbf{s}} \}, \{ \bar{\mathbf{s}}, \bar{\mathbf{t}} \} \} \in \underline{\mathbf{r}} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{\mathbf{t}}, \bar{\mathbf{t}} \}, \{ \bar{\mathbf{t}}, \bar{\mathbf{u}} \} \} \in \underline{\mathbf{r}} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{\mathbf{s}}, \bar{\mathbf{s}} \}, \{ \bar{\mathbf{s}}, \bar{\mathbf{u}} \} \} \in \underline{\mathbf{r}} \vdash \underline{\mathbf{s}} \in \underline{\mathbf{bs}} \vdash \underline{\mathbf{s}} \in \{ \mathbf{ph} \in \underline{\mathbf{bs}} \mid \{ \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \mathbf{a}_{Ph} \}, \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \underline{\mathbf{s}} \} \} \in \underline{\mathbf{r}} \} \end{aligned}$$

AutoMember følger af, at vi har $\{ \{ \underline{\mathbf{s}}, \underline{\mathbf{s}} \}, \{ \underline{\mathbf{s}}, \underline{\mathbf{s}} \} \} \in \underline{\mathbf{r}}$, fordi ækvivalensrelationen $\underline{\mathbf{r}}$ er reflexiv:

$$\begin{aligned} & [\text{AutoMember} \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \lambda c. \lambda x. \mathcal{P}([\text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{\mathbf{r}}: \forall \underline{\mathbf{s}}: \forall \underline{\mathbf{bs}}: [\bar{\mathbf{s}}] \#^0 [\underline{\mathbf{r}}] \Vdash [\bar{\mathbf{s}}] \#^0 [\underline{\mathbf{bs}}] \Vdash \dot{\vdash} \dot{\vdash} \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{\mathbf{s}}: \bar{\mathbf{s}} \in \underline{\mathbf{bs}} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{\mathbf{s}}, \bar{\mathbf{s}} \}, \{ \bar{\mathbf{s}}, \bar{\mathbf{s}} \} \} \in \underline{\mathbf{r}} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{\mathbf{s}}: \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{\mathbf{t}}: \bar{\mathbf{s}} \in \underline{\mathbf{bs}} \Rightarrow \bar{\mathbf{t}} \in \underline{\mathbf{bs}} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{\mathbf{s}}, \bar{\mathbf{s}} \}, \{ \bar{\mathbf{s}}, \bar{\mathbf{t}} \} \} \in \underline{\mathbf{r}} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{\mathbf{t}}, \bar{\mathbf{t}} \}, \{ \bar{\mathbf{t}}, \bar{\mathbf{s}} \} \} \in \underline{\mathbf{r}} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{\mathbf{s}}: \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{\mathbf{t}}: \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{\mathbf{u}}: \bar{\mathbf{s}} \in \underline{\mathbf{bs}} \Rightarrow \bar{\mathbf{t}} \in \underline{\mathbf{bs}} \Rightarrow \bar{\mathbf{u}} \in \underline{\mathbf{bs}} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{\mathbf{s}}, \bar{\mathbf{s}} \}, \{ \bar{\mathbf{s}}, \bar{\mathbf{t}} \} \} \in \underline{\mathbf{r}} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{\mathbf{t}}, \bar{\mathbf{t}} \}, \{ \bar{\mathbf{t}}, \bar{\mathbf{u}} \} \} \in \underline{\mathbf{r}} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{\mathbf{s}}, \bar{\mathbf{s}} \}, \{ \bar{\mathbf{s}}, \bar{\mathbf{u}} \} \} \in \underline{\mathbf{r}} \vdash \underline{\mathbf{s}} \in \underline{\mathbf{bs}} \vdash \text{ERisReflexive} \triangleright \dot{\vdash} \dot{\vdash} \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{\mathbf{s}}: \bar{\mathbf{s}} \in \underline{\mathbf{bs}} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{\mathbf{s}}, \bar{\mathbf{s}} \}, \{ \bar{\mathbf{s}}, \bar{\mathbf{s}} \} \} \in \underline{\mathbf{r}} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{\mathbf{s}}: \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{\mathbf{t}}: \bar{\mathbf{s}} \in \underline{\mathbf{bs}} \Rightarrow \bar{\mathbf{t}} \in \underline{\mathbf{bs}} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{\mathbf{s}}, \bar{\mathbf{s}} \}, \{ \bar{\mathbf{s}}, \bar{\mathbf{t}} \} \} \in \underline{\mathbf{r}} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{\mathbf{t}}, \bar{\mathbf{t}} \}, \{ \bar{\mathbf{t}}, \bar{\mathbf{s}} \} \} \in \underline{\mathbf{r}} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{\mathbf{s}}: \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{\mathbf{t}}: \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{\mathbf{u}}: \bar{\mathbf{s}} \in \underline{\mathbf{bs}} \Rightarrow \bar{\mathbf{t}} \in \underline{\mathbf{bs}} \Rightarrow \bar{\mathbf{u}} \in \underline{\mathbf{bs}} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{\mathbf{s}}, \bar{\mathbf{s}} \}, \{ \bar{\mathbf{s}}, \bar{\mathbf{t}} \} \} \in \underline{\mathbf{r}} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{\mathbf{t}}, \bar{\mathbf{t}} \}, \{ \bar{\mathbf{t}}, \bar{\mathbf{u}} \} \} \in \underline{\mathbf{r}} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{\mathbf{s}}, \bar{\mathbf{s}} \}, \{ \bar{\mathbf{s}}, \bar{\mathbf{u}} \} \} \in \underline{\mathbf{r}} \gg \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{\mathbf{s}}: \bar{\mathbf{s}} \in \underline{\mathbf{bs}} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{\mathbf{s}}, \bar{\mathbf{s}} \}, \{ \bar{\mathbf{s}}, \bar{\mathbf{s}} \} \} \in \underline{\mathbf{r}}; \text{Reflexivity} \blacktriangleright [\bar{\mathbf{s}}] \#^0 [\underline{\mathbf{r}}] \blacktriangleright [\bar{\mathbf{s}}] \#^0 [\underline{\mathbf{bs}}] \triangleright \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{\mathbf{s}}: \bar{\mathbf{s}} \in \underline{\mathbf{bs}} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{\mathbf{s}}, \bar{\mathbf{s}} \}, \{ \bar{\mathbf{s}}, \bar{\mathbf{s}} \} \} \in \underline{\mathbf{r}} \triangleright \underline{\mathbf{s}} \in \underline{\mathbf{bs}} \gg \{ \{ \underline{\mathbf{s}}, \underline{\mathbf{s}} \}, \{ \underline{\mathbf{s}}, \underline{\mathbf{s}} \} \} \in \underline{\mathbf{r}}; \text{Formula2Sep} \triangleright \underline{\mathbf{s}} \in \underline{\mathbf{bs}} \triangleright \{ \{ \underline{\mathbf{s}}, \underline{\mathbf{s}} \}, \{ \underline{\mathbf{s}}, \underline{\mathbf{s}} \} \} \in \underline{\mathbf{r}} \gg \underline{\mathbf{s}} \in \{ \mathbf{ph} \in \underline{\mathbf{bs}} \mid \{ \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \mathbf{a}_{Ph} \}, \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \underline{\mathbf{s}} \} \} \in \underline{\mathbf{r}} \}, p_0, c) \end{aligned}$$

Ud fra AutoMember kan vi nu vise, at ingen medlemmer af et ækvivalenssystem er tomme:

$$\begin{aligned} & [\text{EqSysNot}\emptyset \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{\mathbf{r}}: \forall \underline{\mathbf{s}}: \forall \underline{\mathbf{bs}}: [\bar{\mathbf{s}}] \#^0 [\underline{\mathbf{r}}] \Vdash [\bar{\mathbf{s}}] \#^0 [\underline{\mathbf{s}}] \Vdash [\bar{\mathbf{s}}] \#^0 [\underline{\mathbf{bs}}] \Vdash [\bar{\mathbf{s}}] \#^0 \{ \mathbf{ph} \in \underline{\mathbf{bs}} \mid \{ \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \mathbf{a}_{Ph} \}, \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \mathbf{a}_{Ex} \} \} \in \underline{\mathbf{r}} \} \Vdash [\bar{\mathbf{t}}] \#^0 [\underline{\mathbf{r}}] \Vdash [\bar{\mathbf{t}}] \#^0 [\underline{\mathbf{bs}}] \Vdash [\bar{\mathbf{u}}] \#^0 [\underline{\mathbf{r}}] \Vdash [\bar{\mathbf{u}}] \#^0 [\underline{\mathbf{bs}}] \Vdash \dot{\vdash} \dot{\vdash} \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{\mathbf{s}}: \bar{\mathbf{s}} \in \underline{\mathbf{bs}} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{\mathbf{s}}, \bar{\mathbf{s}} \}, \{ \bar{\mathbf{s}}, \bar{\mathbf{s}} \} \} \in \underline{\mathbf{r}} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{\mathbf{s}}: \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{\mathbf{t}}: \bar{\mathbf{s}} \in \underline{\mathbf{bs}} \Rightarrow \bar{\mathbf{t}} \in \underline{\mathbf{bs}} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{\mathbf{s}}, \bar{\mathbf{s}} \}, \{ \bar{\mathbf{s}}, \bar{\mathbf{t}} \} \} \in \underline{\mathbf{r}} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{\mathbf{t}}, \bar{\mathbf{t}} \}, \{ \bar{\mathbf{t}}, \bar{\mathbf{s}} \} \} \in \underline{\mathbf{r}} \Rightarrow \end{aligned}$$

Figur 4: Bevisstrukturen for underafsnit 11.2. Kun lemmaerne fra dette afsnit er vist. Figuren skal læses ligesom figur 2. Kassen mærket “CheatAllDisjoint” repræsenterer et “snyde-aksiom”, så der går ingen pile ind i denne kasse.

11.2.1 Lemmaet “EqSubset”

Indholdet af det første lemma, EqSubset, kan udtrykkes som følger: “Lad \underline{x} og \underline{y} være to medlemmer af \underline{bs} . Hvis der gælder $\{\{\underline{x}, \underline{x}\}, \{\underline{x}, \underline{y}\}\} \in \underline{r}$, så er ækvivalensklassen $\{\text{ph} \in \underline{bs} \mid \{\{\mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \underline{x}\}\} \in \underline{r}\}$ en delmængde af ækvivalensklassen $\{\text{ph} \in \underline{bs} \mid \{\{\mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \underline{y}\}\} \in \underline{r}\}$ ”:

$$\begin{aligned} & [\text{EqSubset} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{r}: \forall \underline{s}: \forall \underline{x}: \forall \underline{y}: \forall \underline{bs}: [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{r}] \Vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{bs}] \Vdash [\bar{t}] \#^0 [\underline{r}] \Vdash \\ & [\bar{t}] \#^0 [\underline{bs}] \Vdash [\bar{u}] \#^0 [\underline{r}] \Vdash [\bar{u}] \#^0 [\underline{bs}] \Vdash \underline{x} \in \underline{bs} \vdash \underline{y} \in \underline{bs} \vdash \dot{\neg} \dot{\neg} \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \bar{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \\ & \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}\} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \dot{\neg} \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{t}: \bar{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{t}\}\} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \\ & \{\{\bar{t}, \bar{t}\}, \{\bar{t}, \bar{s}\}\} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \dot{\neg} \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{t}: \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{u}: \bar{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \bar{u} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \\ & \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{t}\}\} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{t}, \bar{t}\}, \{\bar{t}, \bar{u}\}\} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{u}\}\} \in \underline{r} \vdash \{\{\underline{x}, \underline{x}\}, \{\underline{x}, \underline{y}\}\} \in \\ & \underline{r} \vdash \underline{s} \in \{\text{ph} \in \underline{bs} \mid \{\{\mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \underline{x}\}\} \in \underline{r}\} \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in \{\text{ph} \in \underline{bs} \mid \\ & \{\{\mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \underline{y}\}\} \in \underline{r}\}] \end{aligned}$$

Beviset forløber som følger:

1. Lad \underline{s} være et vilkårligt medlem af $\{\text{ph} \in \underline{bs} \mid \{\{\mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \underline{x}\}\} \in \underline{r}\}$. Vi har da $\{\{\underline{s}, \underline{s}\}, \{\underline{s}, \underline{x}\}\} \in \underline{r}$ (linie 13–16).
2. Ud fra $\{\{\underline{s}, \underline{s}\}, \{\underline{s}, \underline{x}\}\} \in \underline{r}$ og antagelsen $\{\{\underline{x}, \underline{x}\}, \{\underline{x}, \underline{y}\}\} \in \underline{r}$ får vi $\{\{\underline{s}, \underline{s}\}, \{\underline{s}, \underline{y}\}\} \in \underline{r}$, da \underline{r} er transitiv (linie 17–19).
3. $\{\{\underline{s}, \underline{s}\}, \{\underline{s}, \underline{y}\}\} \in \underline{r}$ medfører igen $\underline{s} \in \{\text{ph} \in \underline{bs} \mid \{\{\mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \underline{y}\}\} \in \underline{r}\}$, QED (linie 20).

Hele dette ræsonnement gennemføres i lemmastumpen HelperEqSubset. Selve beviset for EqSubset består af den sædvanlige omskrivning fra implikation til inferens. Her er beviserne:

$$\begin{aligned} & [\text{HelperEqSubset} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{r}: \forall \underline{s}: \forall \underline{x}: \forall \underline{y}: \forall \underline{bs}: [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{r}] \Vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{bs}] \Vdash \\ & [\bar{t}] \#^0 [\underline{r}] \Vdash [\bar{t}] \#^0 [\underline{bs}] \Vdash [\bar{u}] \#^0 [\underline{r}] \Vdash [\bar{u}] \#^0 [\underline{bs}] \Vdash \underline{x} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \underline{y} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \\ & \dot{\neg} \dot{\neg} \dot{\neg} \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \bar{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}\} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \dot{\neg} \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{t}: \bar{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \\ & \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{t}\}\} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{t}, \bar{t}\}, \{\bar{t}, \bar{s}\}\} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \dot{\neg} \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{t}: \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{u}: \bar{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \\ & \bar{u} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{t}\}\} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{t}, \bar{t}\}, \{\bar{t}, \bar{u}\}\} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{u}\}\} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \\ & \{\{\underline{x}, \underline{x}\}, \{\underline{x}, \underline{y}\}\} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in \{\text{ph} \in \underline{bs} \mid \{\{\mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \underline{x}\}\} \in \underline{r}\} \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in \{\text{ph} \in \underline{bs} \mid \\ & \{\{\mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \underline{y}\}\} \in \underline{r}\}] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & [\text{HelperEqSubset} \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \lambda c. \lambda x. \mathcal{P}(\lceil \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{r}: \forall \underline{s}: \forall \underline{x}: \forall \underline{y}: \forall \underline{bs}: [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{r}] \Vdash \\ & [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{bs}] \Vdash [\bar{t}] \#^0 [\underline{r}] \Vdash [\bar{t}] \#^0 [\underline{bs}] \Vdash [\bar{u}] \#^0 [\underline{r}] \Vdash [\bar{u}] \#^0 [\underline{bs}] \Vdash \underline{x} \in \underline{bs} \vdash \underline{y} \in \\ & \underline{bs} \vdash \dot{\neg} \dot{\neg} \dot{\neg} \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \bar{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}\} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \dot{\neg} \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{t}: \bar{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \\ & \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{t}\}\} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{t}, \bar{t}\}, \{\bar{t}, \bar{s}\}\} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \dot{\neg} \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{t}: \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{u}: \bar{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \\ & \bar{u} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{t}\}\} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{t}, \bar{t}\}, \{\bar{t}, \bar{u}\}\} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{u}\}\} \in \underline{r} \vdash \\ & \{\{\underline{x}, \underline{x}\}, \{\underline{x}, \underline{y}\}\} \in \underline{r} \vdash \underline{s} \in \{\text{ph} \in \underline{bs} \mid \{\{\mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \underline{x}\}\} \in \underline{r}\} \vdash \text{Repetition} \triangleright \underline{s} \in \\ & \{\text{ph} \in \underline{bs} \mid \{\{\mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \underline{x}\}\} \in \underline{r}\} \gg \underline{s} \in \{\text{ph} \in \underline{bs} \mid \{\{\mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \underline{x}\}\} \in \underline{r}\} \in \\ & \underline{r}; \text{Sep2Formula} \triangleright \underline{s} \in \{\text{ph} \in \underline{bs} \mid \{\{\mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \underline{x}\}\} \in \underline{r}\} \gg \dot{\neg} \dot{\neg} \underline{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \\ & \dot{\neg} \dot{\neg} \{\{\underline{s}, \underline{s}\}, \{\underline{s}, \underline{x}\}\} \in \underline{r}; \text{SecondConjunct} \triangleright \dot{\neg} \dot{\neg} \underline{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \dot{\neg} \{\{\underline{s}, \underline{s}\}, \{\underline{s}, \underline{x}\}\} \in \underline{r} \gg \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \{\{\bar{t}, \bar{t}\}, \{\bar{t}, \bar{s}\}\} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \neg \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{t}: \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{u}: \bar{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \bar{u} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \\
& \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{t}\}\} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{t}, \bar{t}\}, \{\bar{t}, \bar{u}\}\} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{u}\}\} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \{\{\underline{x}, \underline{x}\}, \{\underline{x}, \underline{y}\}\} \in \\
& \underline{r} \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in \{\text{ph} \in \underline{bs} \mid \{\{\mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \underline{x}\}\} \in \underline{r}\} \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in \{\text{ph} \in \underline{bs} \mid \\
& \{\{\mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \underline{y}\}\} \in \underline{r}\} \triangleright \underline{x} \in \underline{bs} \triangleright \underline{y} \in \underline{bs} \triangleright \neg \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \bar{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}\} \in \\
& \underline{r} \Rightarrow \neg \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{t}: \bar{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{t}\}\} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{t}, \bar{t}\}, \{\bar{t}, \bar{s}\}\} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \\
& \neg \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{t}: \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{u}: \bar{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \bar{u} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{t}\}\} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \\
& \{\{\bar{t}, \bar{t}\}, \{\bar{t}, \bar{u}\}\} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{u}\}\} \in \underline{r} \triangleright \{\{\underline{x}, \underline{x}\}, \{\underline{x}, \underline{y}\}\} \in \underline{r} \gg \underline{s} \in \{\text{ph} \in \underline{bs} \mid \\
& \{\{\mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \underline{x}\}\} \in \underline{r}\} \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in \{\text{ph} \in \underline{bs} \mid \{\{\mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \underline{y}\}\} \in \underline{r}\}, \text{p}_0, \text{c})]
\end{aligned}$$

11.2.2 Lemmaet “EqNecessary”

Det er nu en let sag at vise den stærkere påstand, at

$\{\text{ph} \in \underline{bs} \mid \{\{\mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \underline{x}\}\} \in \underline{r}\}$ rent faktisk er lig med

$\{\text{ph} \in \underline{bs} \mid \{\{\mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \underline{y}\}\} \in \underline{r}\}$ ²⁰. Som så ofte før ligger den interessante del af beviset i en lemmastump, der her hedder “HelperEqNecessary”:

$$\begin{aligned}
& [\text{HelperEqNecessary} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{r}: \forall \underline{x}: \forall \underline{y}: \forall \underline{bs}: [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{r}] \Vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{bs}] \Vdash \\
& [\bar{t}] \#^0 [\underline{r}] \Vdash [\bar{t}] \#^0 [\underline{bs}] \Vdash [\bar{u}] \#^0 [\underline{r}] \Vdash [\bar{u}] \#^0 [\underline{bs}] \Vdash \underline{x} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \underline{y} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \\
& \neg \neg \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \bar{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}\} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \neg \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{t}: \bar{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \\
& \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{t}\}\} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{t}, \bar{t}\}, \{\bar{t}, \bar{s}\}\} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \neg \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{t}: \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{u}: \bar{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \\
& \bar{u} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{t}\}\} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{t}, \bar{t}\}, \{\bar{t}, \bar{u}\}\} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{u}\}\} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \\
& \{\{\underline{x}, \underline{x}\}, \{\underline{x}, \underline{y}\}\} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \{\text{ph} \in \underline{bs} \mid \{\{\mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \underline{x}\}\} \in \underline{r}\} = \{\text{ph} \in \underline{bs} \mid \\
& \{\{\mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \underline{y}\}\} \in \underline{r}\}]
\end{aligned}$$

Beviset kan beskrives som følger:

1. Fra EqSubset ved vi, at antagelsen $\{\{\underline{x}, \underline{x}\}, \{\underline{x}, \underline{y}\}\} \in \underline{r}$ medfører, at $\{\text{ph} \in \underline{bs} \mid \{\{\mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \underline{x}\}\} \in \underline{r}\}$ er en delmængde af $\{\text{ph} \in \underline{bs} \mid \{\{\mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \underline{x}\}\} \in \underline{r}\}$. (Linie 13).
2. Da \underline{r} er symmetrisk, gælder der også $\{\{\underline{y}, \underline{y}\}, \{\underline{y}, \underline{x}\}\} \in \underline{r}$. (Linie 14–15).
3. Vi kan derfor bruge EqSubset én gang til — vi får, at $\{\text{ph} \in \underline{bs} \mid \{\{\mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \underline{y}\}\} \in \underline{r}\}$ er en delmængde af $\{\text{ph} \in \underline{bs} \mid \{\{\mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \underline{x}\}\} \in \underline{r}\}$. (Linie 16).
4. Ud fra punkt 1 og 3 følger $[\{\text{ph} \in \underline{bs} \mid \{\{\mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \underline{x}\}\} \in \underline{r}\} = \{\text{ph} \in \underline{bs} \mid \{\{\mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \underline{y}\}\} \in \underline{r}\}]$, QED. (Linie 17).

Her er selve beviset:

$$\begin{aligned}
& [\text{HelperEqNecessary} \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \lambda \text{c}. \lambda \underline{x}. \mathcal{P}([\text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{r}: \forall \underline{x}: \forall \underline{y}: \forall \underline{bs}: [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{r}] \Vdash \\
& [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{bs}] \Vdash [\bar{t}] \#^0 [\underline{r}] \Vdash [\bar{t}] \#^0 [\underline{bs}] \Vdash [\bar{u}] \#^0 [\underline{r}] \Vdash [\bar{u}] \#^0 [\underline{bs}] \Vdash \underline{x} \in \underline{bs} \vdash \underline{y} \in \\
& \underline{bs} \vdash \neg \neg \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \bar{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}\} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \neg \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{t}: \bar{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \\
& \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{t}\}\} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{t}, \bar{t}\}, \{\bar{t}, \bar{s}\}\} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \neg \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{t}: \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{u}: \bar{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \\
& \bar{u} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{t}\}\} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{t}, \bar{t}\}, \{\bar{t}, \bar{u}\}\} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{u}\}\} \in \underline{r} \vdash \\
& \{\{\underline{x}, \underline{x}\}, \{\underline{x}, \underline{y}\}\} \in \underline{r} \vdash \text{EqSubset} \triangleright [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{r}] \triangleright [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{bs}] \triangleright [\bar{t}] \#^0 [\underline{r}] \triangleright \\
& [\bar{t}] \#^0 [\underline{bs}] \triangleright [\bar{u}] \#^0 [\underline{r}] \triangleright [\bar{u}] \#^0 [\underline{bs}] \triangleright \underline{x} \in \underline{bs} \triangleright \underline{y} \in \underline{bs} \triangleright \neg \neg \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \bar{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow
\end{aligned}$$

²⁰Dette er lemma 4.4.a.1 i [5].

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\neg} \{ \{x, x\}, \{x, y\} \} \in r \Rightarrow \{ \text{ph} \in \cup \{ \{ \text{ph} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \mid \{ \{ \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}} \}, \{ \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, x \} \} \in r \}, \{ \text{ph} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \mid \{ \{ \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}} \}, \{ \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, x \} \} \in r \}, \{ \{ \text{ph} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \mid \{ \{ \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}} \}, \{ \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, y \} \} \in r \}, \{ \text{ph} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \mid \{ \{ \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}} \}, \{ \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, y \} \} \in r \} \} \mid \dot{\neg} c_{\text{Ph}} \in \{ \text{ph} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \mid \{ \{ \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}} \}, \{ \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, x \} \} \in r \} \} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} c_{\text{Ph}} \in \{ \text{ph} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \mid \{ \{ \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}} \}, \{ \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, y \} \} \in r \} = \emptyset, p_0, c) \end{aligned}$$

11.2.4 To ækvivalensklasser er disjunkte

Vi kan nu bevise, at to forskellige ækvivalensklasser er disjunkte:

$$\begin{aligned} [\text{EqClassesAreDisjoint} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall r: \forall x: \forall y: \forall \underline{\text{bs}}: [\bar{s}] \#^0 [r] \Vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{\text{bs}}] \Vdash \\ [\bar{t}] \#^0 [r] \Vdash [\bar{t}] \#^0 [\underline{\text{bs}}] \Vdash [\bar{u}] \#^0 [r] \Vdash [\bar{u}] \#^0 [\underline{\text{bs}}] \Vdash x \in \underline{\text{bs}} \vdash y \in \underline{\text{bs}} \vdash \\ \dot{\neg} \dot{\neg} \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \bar{s} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{s}, \bar{s} \}, \{ \bar{s}, \bar{s} \} \} \in r \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{t}: \bar{s} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \\ \{ \{ \bar{s}, \bar{s} \}, \{ \bar{s}, \bar{t} \} \} \in r \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{t}, \bar{t} \}, \{ \bar{t}, \bar{s} \} \} \in r \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{t}: \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{u}: \bar{s} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \\ \bar{u} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{s}, \bar{s} \}, \{ \bar{s}, \bar{t} \} \} \in r \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{t}, \bar{t} \}, \{ \bar{t}, \bar{u} \} \} \in r \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{s}, \bar{s} \}, \{ \bar{s}, \bar{u} \} \} \in r \vdash \dot{\neg} \{ \text{ph} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \mid \{ \{ \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}} \}, \{ \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, x \} \} \in r \} = \{ \text{ph} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \mid \{ \{ \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}} \}, \{ \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, y \} \} \in r \} \vdash \{ \text{ph} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \mid \{ \{ \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}} \}, \{ \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, x \} \} \in r \}, \{ \text{ph} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \mid \{ \{ \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}} \}, \{ \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, x \} \} \in r \}, \{ \{ \text{ph} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \mid \{ \{ \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}} \}, \{ \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, y \} \} \in r \}, \{ \text{ph} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \mid \{ \{ \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}} \}, \{ \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, y \} \} \in r \} \} \mid \dot{\neg} c_{\text{Ph}} \in \{ \text{ph} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \mid \{ \{ \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}} \}, \{ \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, x \} \} \in r \} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} c_{\text{Ph}} \in \{ \text{ph} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \mid \{ \{ \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}} \}, \{ \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, y \} \} \in r \} = \emptyset \end{aligned}$$

Beviset for EqClassesAreDisjoint forløber som følger:

1. Vi antager, at $\{ \text{ph} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \mid \{ \{ \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}} \}, \{ \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, x \} \} \in r \}$ og $\{ \text{ph} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \mid \{ \{ \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}} \}, \{ \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, y \} \} \in r \}$ ikke er lig med hinanden. Fra EqNecessary ved vi, at hvis der gjaldt $\{ \{ x, x \}, \{ x, y \} \} \in r$, så ville $\{ \text{ph} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \mid \{ \{ \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}} \}, \{ \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, x \} \} \in r \}$ og $\{ \text{ph} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \mid \{ \{ \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}} \}, \{ \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, y \} \} \in r \}$ være lig med hinanden. Derfor må der gælde $\dot{\neg} \{ \{ x, x \}, \{ x, y \} \} \in r$. (Linie 12–13).
2. Fra NoneEqNecessary ved vi, at $\dot{\neg} \{ \{ x, x \}, \{ x, y \} \} \in r$ medfører, at de to ækvivalensklasser er disjunkte; QED. (Linie 14–15).

Her er beviset:

$$\begin{aligned} [\text{EqClassesAreDisjoint} \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \lambda c. \lambda x. \mathcal{P}(\text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall r: \forall x: \forall y: \forall \underline{\text{bs}}: [\bar{s}] \#^0 [r] \Vdash \\ [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{\text{bs}}] \Vdash [\bar{t}] \#^0 [r] \Vdash [\bar{t}] \#^0 [\underline{\text{bs}}] \Vdash [\bar{u}] \#^0 [r] \Vdash [\bar{u}] \#^0 [\underline{\text{bs}}] \Vdash x \in \underline{\text{bs}} \vdash y \in \underline{\text{bs}} \vdash \\ \dot{\neg} \dot{\neg} \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \bar{s} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{s}, \bar{s} \}, \{ \bar{s}, \bar{s} \} \} \in r \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{t}: \bar{s} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \\ \{ \{ \bar{s}, \bar{s} \}, \{ \bar{s}, \bar{t} \} \} \in r \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{t}, \bar{t} \}, \{ \bar{t}, \bar{s} \} \} \in r \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{t}: \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{u}: \bar{s} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \\ \bar{u} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{s}, \bar{s} \}, \{ \bar{s}, \bar{t} \} \} \in r \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{t}, \bar{t} \}, \{ \bar{t}, \bar{u} \} \} \in r \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{s}, \bar{s} \}, \{ \bar{s}, \bar{u} \} \} \in r \vdash \dot{\neg} \{ \text{ph} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \mid \{ \{ \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}} \}, \{ \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, x \} \} \in r \} = \{ \text{ph} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \mid \{ \{ \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}} \}, \{ \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, y \} \} \in r \} \vdash \\ \text{EqNecessary} \triangleright [\bar{s}] \#^0 [r] \triangleright [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{\text{bs}}] \triangleright [\bar{t}] \#^0 [r] \triangleright [\bar{t}] \#^0 [\underline{\text{bs}}] \triangleright [\bar{u}] \#^0 [r] \triangleright \\ [\bar{u}] \#^0 [\underline{\text{bs}}] \triangleright x \in \underline{\text{bs}} \triangleright y \in \underline{\text{bs}} \triangleright \dot{\neg} \dot{\neg} \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \bar{s} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{s}, \bar{s} \}, \{ \bar{s}, \bar{s} \} \} \in r \Rightarrow \\ \dot{\neg} \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{t}: \bar{s} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{s}, \bar{s} \}, \{ \bar{s}, \bar{t} \} \} \in r \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{t}, \bar{t} \}, \{ \bar{t}, \bar{s} \} \} \in r \Rightarrow \\ \dot{\neg} \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{t}: \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{u}: \bar{s} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \bar{u} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{s}, \bar{s} \}, \{ \bar{s}, \bar{t} \} \} \in r \Rightarrow \\ \{ \{ \bar{t}, \bar{t} \}, \{ \bar{t}, \bar{u} \} \} \in r \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{s}, \bar{s} \}, \{ \bar{s}, \bar{u} \} \} \in r \gg \{ \{ x, x \}, \{ x, y \} \} \in r \Rightarrow \{ \text{ph} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \mid \{ \{ \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}} \}, \{ \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, x \} \} \in r \} = \{ \text{ph} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \mid \{ \{ \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}} \}, \{ \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, y \} \} \in r \} \in \\ r; \text{MT} \triangleright \{ \{ x, x \}, \{ x, y \} \} \in r \Rightarrow \{ \text{ph} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \mid \{ \{ \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}} \}, \{ \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, x \} \} \in r \} = \{ \text{ph} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \mid \{ \{ \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}} \}, \{ \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, y \} \} \in r \} \triangleright \dot{\neg} \{ \text{ph} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \mid \{ \{ \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}} \}, \{ \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, x \} \} \in r \} = \{ \text{ph} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \mid \{ \{ \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}} \}, \{ \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, y \} \} \in r \} \end{aligned}$$

$\underline{bs} \mid \{ \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \mathbf{a}_{Ph} \}, \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \underline{y} \} \} \in \underline{r} \} \gg \dot{\neg} \{ \{ \underline{x}, \underline{x} \}, \{ \underline{x}, \underline{y} \} \} \in \underline{r}; \text{NoneEqNecessary} \triangleright$
 $[\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{r}] \triangleright [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{bs}] \triangleright [\bar{t}] \#^0 [\underline{r}] \triangleright [\bar{t}] \#^0 [\underline{bs}] \triangleright [\bar{u}] \#^0 [\underline{r}] \triangleright [\bar{u}] \#^0 [\underline{bs}] \triangleright \underline{x} \in$
 $\underline{bs} \triangleright \underline{y} \in \underline{bs} \triangleright \dot{\neg} \dot{\neg} \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \bar{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{s}, \bar{s} \}, \{ \bar{s}, \bar{s} \} \} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{t}: \bar{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in$
 $\underline{bs} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{s}, \bar{s} \}, \{ \bar{s}, \bar{t} \} \} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{t}, \bar{t} \}, \{ \bar{t}, \bar{s} \} \} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{t}: \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{u}: \bar{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in$
 $\underline{bs} \Rightarrow \bar{u} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{s}, \bar{s} \}, \{ \bar{s}, \bar{t} \} \} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{t}, \bar{t} \}, \{ \bar{t}, \bar{u} \} \} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{s}, \bar{s} \}, \{ \bar{s}, \bar{u} \} \} \in \underline{r} \gg$
 $\dot{\neg} \{ \{ \underline{x}, \underline{x} \}, \{ \underline{x}, \underline{y} \} \} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \{ \text{ph} \in \cup \{ \{ \text{ph} \in \underline{bs} \mid \{ \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \mathbf{a}_{Ph} \}, \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \underline{x} \} \} \in \underline{r} \}, \{ \text{ph} \in$
 $\underline{bs} \mid \{ \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \mathbf{a}_{Ph} \}, \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \underline{x} \} \} \in \underline{r} \}, \{ \{ \text{ph} \in \underline{bs} \mid \{ \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \mathbf{a}_{Ph} \}, \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \underline{y} \} \} \in \underline{r} \}, \{ \text{ph} \in$
 $\underline{bs} \mid \{ \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \mathbf{a}_{Ph} \}, \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \underline{y} \} \} \in \underline{r} \} \} \mid \dot{\neg} c_{Ph} \in \{ \text{ph} \in \underline{bs} \mid \{ \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \mathbf{a}_{Ph} \}, \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \underline{x} \} \} \in$
 $\underline{r} \} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} c_{Ph} \in \{ \text{ph} \in \underline{bs} \mid \{ \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \mathbf{a}_{Ph} \}, \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \underline{y} \} \} \in \underline{r} \} = \emptyset; \text{MP} \triangleright$
 $\dot{\neg} \{ \{ \underline{x}, \underline{x} \}, \{ \underline{x}, \underline{y} \} \} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \{ \text{ph} \in \cup \{ \{ \text{ph} \in \underline{bs} \mid \{ \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \mathbf{a}_{Ph} \}, \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \underline{x} \} \} \in \underline{r} \}, \{ \text{ph} \in$
 $\underline{bs} \mid \{ \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \mathbf{a}_{Ph} \}, \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \underline{x} \} \} \in \underline{r} \}, \{ \{ \text{ph} \in \underline{bs} \mid \{ \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \mathbf{a}_{Ph} \}, \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \underline{y} \} \} \in \underline{r} \}, \{ \text{ph} \in$
 $\underline{bs} \mid \{ \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \mathbf{a}_{Ph} \}, \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \underline{y} \} \} \in \underline{r} \} \} \mid \dot{\neg} c_{Ph} \in \{ \text{ph} \in \underline{bs} \mid \{ \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \mathbf{a}_{Ph} \}, \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \underline{x} \} \} \in$
 $\underline{r} \} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} c_{Ph} \in \{ \text{ph} \in \underline{bs} \mid \{ \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \mathbf{a}_{Ph} \}, \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \underline{y} \} \} \in \underline{r} \} = \emptyset \triangleright \dot{\neg} \{ \{ \underline{x}, \underline{x} \}, \{ \underline{x}, \underline{y} \} \} \in$
 $\underline{r} \gg \{ \text{ph} \in \cup \{ \{ \text{ph} \in \underline{bs} \mid \{ \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \mathbf{a}_{Ph} \}, \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \underline{x} \} \} \in \underline{r} \}, \{ \text{ph} \in \underline{bs} \mid$
 $\{ \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \mathbf{a}_{Ph} \}, \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \underline{x} \} \} \in \underline{r} \}, \{ \{ \text{ph} \in \underline{bs} \mid \{ \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \mathbf{a}_{Ph} \}, \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \underline{y} \} \} \in \underline{r} \}, \{ \text{ph} \in \underline{bs} \mid$
 $\{ \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \mathbf{a}_{Ph} \}, \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \underline{y} \} \} \in \underline{r} \} \} \mid \dot{\neg} c_{Ph} \in \{ \text{ph} \in \underline{bs} \mid \{ \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \mathbf{a}_{Ph} \}, \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \underline{x} \} \} \in \underline{r} \} \Rightarrow$
 $\dot{\neg} c_{Ph} \in \{ \text{ph} \in \underline{bs} \mid \{ \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \mathbf{a}_{Ph} \}, \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \underline{y} \} \} \in \underline{r} \} = \emptyset, p_0, c \}$

11.2.5 Alle ækvivalensklasser er disjunkte

Ud fra EqClassesAreDisjoint kan vi nu vise, at alle medlemmer af et ækvivalenssystem er parvis disjunkte. Da beviset afhænger af SameIntersection, som igen afhænger af SameBinaryUnion, bruger vi objektvariable (jvf. afsnit 10.4):

$[\text{AllDisjoint}] \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \dot{\neg} \dot{\neg} \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \bar{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{s}, \bar{s} \}, \{ \bar{s}, \bar{s} \} \} \in \bar{r} \Rightarrow$
 $\dot{\neg} \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{t}: \bar{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{s}, \bar{s} \}, \{ \bar{s}, \bar{t} \} \} \in \bar{r} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{t}, \bar{t} \}, \{ \bar{t}, \bar{s} \} \} \in \bar{r} \Rightarrow$
 $\dot{\neg} \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{t}: \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{u}: \bar{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \bar{u} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{s}, \bar{s} \}, \{ \bar{s}, \bar{t} \} \} \in \bar{r} \Rightarrow$
 $\{ \{ \bar{t}, \bar{t} \}, \{ \bar{t}, \bar{u} \} \} \in \bar{r} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{s}, \bar{s} \}, \{ \bar{s}, \bar{u} \} \} \in \bar{r} \vdash \bar{x} \in \{ \text{ph} \in \text{P}(\underline{bs}) \mid \dot{\neg} t_{\text{Ex}} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow$
 $\dot{\neg} \{ \text{ph} \in \underline{bs} \mid \{ \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \mathbf{a}_{Ph} \}, \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, t_{\text{Ex}} \} \} \in \bar{r} \} = \mathbf{b}_{Ph} \} \vdash \bar{y} \in \{ \text{ph} \in \text{P}(\underline{bs}) \mid \dot{\neg} t_{\text{Ex}} \in$
 $\underline{bs} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \{ \text{ph} \in \underline{bs} \mid \{ \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \mathbf{a}_{Ph} \}, \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, t_{\text{Ex}} \} \} \in \bar{r} \} = \mathbf{b}_{Ph} \} \vdash \dot{\neg} \bar{x} = \bar{y} \vdash \{ \text{ph} \in$
 $\cup \{ \{ \bar{x}, \bar{x} \}, \{ \bar{y}, \bar{y} \} \} \mid \dot{\neg} c_{Ph} \in \bar{x} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} c_{Ph} \in \bar{y} \} = \emptyset$

Beviset forløber som følger:

1. Lad \bar{x} og \bar{y} være to forskellige medlemmer af et ækvivalenssystem $\{ \text{ph} \in \text{P}(\underline{bs}) \mid \dot{\neg} t_{\text{Ex}} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \{ \text{ph} \in \underline{bs} \mid \{ \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \mathbf{a}_{Ph} \}, \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, t_{\text{Ex}} \} \} \in \bar{r} \} = \mathbf{b}_{Ph} \}$ (linie 2–4).
2. Mængden \bar{x} må være en ækvivalensklasse; vi kan altså skrive $\bar{x} = \{ \text{ph} \in \underline{bs} \mid \{ \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \mathbf{a}_{Ph} \}, \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \mathbf{a}_{\text{Ex}} \} \} \in \bar{r} \}$ for et \mathbf{a}_{Ex} , som tilhører \underline{bs} . (Linie 5–9).
3. Det samme gælder for \bar{y} ; her skriver vi $\bar{y} = \{ \text{ph} \in \underline{bs} \mid \{ \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \mathbf{a}_{Ph} \}, \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \mathbf{b}_{\text{Ex}} \} \} \in \bar{r} \}$. (Linie 10–14).
4. Da \bar{x} og \bar{y} er forskellige, må $\{ \text{ph} \in \underline{bs} \mid \{ \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \mathbf{a}_{Ph} \}, \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \mathbf{a}_{\text{Ex}} \} \} \in \bar{r} \}$ og $\{ \text{ph} \in \underline{bs} \mid \{ \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \mathbf{a}_{Ph} \}, \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \mathbf{b}_{\text{Ex}} \} \} \in \bar{r} \}$ også være forskellige. (Linie 15).

5. Heraf følger, at fællesmængden mellem

$$\{ph \in \overline{bs} \mid \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, a_{Ex}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} \text{ og } \{ph \in \overline{bs} \mid \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, b_{Ex}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} \text{ er tom. (Linie 16).}$$

6. Af lighedslemmaet SameIntersection får vi

$$\{ph \in \cup\{\{\bar{x}, \bar{x}\}, \{\bar{y}, \bar{y}\}\} \mid \dot{\neg} c_{Ph} \in \bar{x} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} c_{Ph} \in \bar{y}\} = \{ph \in \cup\{\{\{ph \in \overline{bs} \mid \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, a_{Ex}\}\} \in \bar{r}\}\}, \{\{ph \in \overline{bs} \mid \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, b_{Ex}\}\} \in \bar{r}\}\}\} \mid \dot{\neg} c_{Ph} \in \{ph \in \overline{bs} \mid \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, a_{Ex}\}\} \in \bar{r}\}\} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} c_{Ph} \in \{ph \in \overline{bs} \mid \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, a_{Ex}\}\} \in \bar{r}\}\} \text{ er tom (punkt 5), må}$$

$$\{ph \in \cup\{\{\bar{x}, \bar{x}\}, \{\bar{y}, \bar{y}\}\} \mid \dot{\neg} c_{Ph} \in \bar{x} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} c_{Ph} \in \bar{y}\} \text{ derfor også være tom, QED. (Linie 18).}$$

Her er beviset:

$$\begin{aligned} & [\text{AllDisjoint} \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \lambda c. \lambda x. \mathcal{P}([\text{ZFsub} \vdash \dot{\neg} \dot{\neg} \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}. \bar{s} \in \overline{bs} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}\} \in \bar{r} \Rightarrow \\ & \dot{\neg} \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}. \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{t}. \bar{s} \in \overline{bs} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \overline{bs} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{t}\}\} \in \bar{r} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{t}, \bar{t}\}, \{\bar{t}, \bar{s}\}\} \in \bar{r} \Rightarrow \\ & \dot{\neg} \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}. \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{t}. \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{u}. \bar{s} \in \overline{bs} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \overline{bs} \Rightarrow \bar{u} \in \overline{bs} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{t}\}\} \in \bar{r} \Rightarrow \\ & \{\{\bar{t}, \bar{t}\}, \{\bar{t}, \bar{u}\}\} \in \bar{r} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{u}\}\} \in \bar{r} \vdash \bar{x} \in \{ph \in P(\overline{bs}) \mid \dot{\neg} t_{Ex} \in \overline{bs} \Rightarrow \\ & \dot{\neg} \{ph \in \overline{bs} \mid \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, t_{Ex}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} = b_{Ph}\} \vdash \bar{y} \in \{ph \in P(\overline{bs}) \mid \dot{\neg} t_{Ex} \in \\ & \overline{bs} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \{ph \in \overline{bs} \mid \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, t_{Ex}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} = b_{Ph}\} \vdash \dot{\neg} \bar{x} = \bar{y} \vdash \\ & \text{Sep2Formula} \triangleright \bar{x} \in \{ph \in P(\overline{bs}) \mid \dot{\neg} t_{Ex} \in \overline{bs} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \{ph \in \overline{bs} \mid \\ & \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, t_{Ex}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} = b_{Ph}\} \gg \dot{\neg} \bar{x} \in P(\overline{bs}) \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \dot{\neg} a_{Ex} \in \overline{bs} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \{ph \in \\ & \overline{bs} \mid \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, a_{Ex}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} = \bar{x}; \text{SecondConjunct} \triangleright \dot{\neg} \bar{x} \in P(\overline{bs}) \Rightarrow \\ & \dot{\neg} \dot{\neg} a_{Ex} \in \overline{bs} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \{ph \in \overline{bs} \mid \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, a_{Ex}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} = \bar{x} \gg \dot{\neg} a_{Ex} \in \overline{bs} \Rightarrow \\ & \dot{\neg} \{ph \in \overline{bs} \mid \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, a_{Ex}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} = \bar{x}; \text{FirstConjunct} \triangleright \dot{\neg} a_{Ex} \in \overline{bs} \Rightarrow \\ & \dot{\neg} \{ph \in \overline{bs} \mid \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, a_{Ex}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} = \bar{x} \gg a_{Ex} \in \\ & \overline{bs}; \text{SecondConjunct} \triangleright \dot{\neg} a_{Ex} \in \overline{bs} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \{ph \in \overline{bs} \mid \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, a_{Ex}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} = \\ & \bar{x} \gg \{ph \in \overline{bs} \mid \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, a_{Ex}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} = \bar{x}; = \text{Symmetry} \triangleright \{ph \in \overline{bs} \mid \\ & \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, a_{Ex}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} = \bar{x} \gg \bar{x} = \{ph \in \overline{bs} \mid \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, a_{Ex}\}\} \in \\ & \bar{r}\}; \text{Sep2Formula} \triangleright \bar{y} \in \{ph \in P(\overline{bs}) \mid \dot{\neg} t_{Ex} \in \overline{bs} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \{ph \in \overline{bs} \mid \\ & \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, t_{Ex}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} = b_{Ph}\} \gg \dot{\neg} \bar{y} \in P(\overline{bs}) \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \dot{\neg} b_{Ex} \in \overline{bs} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \{ph \in \\ & \overline{bs} \mid \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, b_{Ex}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} = \bar{y}; \text{SecondConjunct} \triangleright \dot{\neg} \bar{y} \in P(\overline{bs}) \Rightarrow \\ & \dot{\neg} \dot{\neg} b_{Ex} \in \overline{bs} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \{ph \in \overline{bs} \mid \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, b_{Ex}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} = \bar{y} \gg \dot{\neg} b_{Ex} \in \overline{bs} \Rightarrow \\ & \dot{\neg} \{ph \in \overline{bs} \mid \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, b_{Ex}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} = \bar{y}; \text{FirstConjunct} \triangleright \dot{\neg} b_{Ex} \in \overline{bs} \Rightarrow \\ & \dot{\neg} \{ph \in \overline{bs} \mid \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, b_{Ex}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} = \bar{y} \gg b_{Ex} \in \\ & \overline{bs}; \text{SecondConjunct} \triangleright \dot{\neg} b_{Ex} \in \overline{bs} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \{ph \in \overline{bs} \mid \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, b_{Ex}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} = \\ & \bar{y} \gg \{ph \in \overline{bs} \mid \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, b_{Ex}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} = \bar{y}; = \text{Symmetry} \triangleright \{ph \in \overline{bs} \mid \\ & \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, b_{Ex}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} = \bar{y} \gg \bar{y} = \{ph \in \overline{bs} \mid \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, b_{Ex}\}\} \in \\ & \bar{r}\}; \text{TransferNotEq} \triangleright \dot{\neg} \bar{x} = \bar{y} \triangleright \bar{x} = \{ph \in \overline{bs} \mid \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, a_{Ex}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} \triangleright \bar{y} = \\ & \{ph \in \overline{bs} \mid \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, b_{Ex}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} \gg \dot{\neg} \{ph \in \overline{bs} \mid \\ & \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, a_{Ex}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} = \{ph \in \overline{bs} \mid \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, b_{Ex}\}\} \in \\ & \bar{r}\}; \text{EqClassesAreDisjoint} \triangleright a_{Ex} \in \overline{bs} \triangleright b_{Ex} \in \overline{bs} \triangleright \dot{\neg} \dot{\neg} \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}. \bar{s} \in \overline{bs} \Rightarrow \\ & \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}\} \in \bar{r} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}. \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{t}. \bar{s} \in \overline{bs} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \overline{bs} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{t}\}\} \in \bar{r} \Rightarrow \\ & \{\{\bar{t}, \bar{t}\}, \{\bar{t}, \bar{s}\}\} \in \bar{r} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}. \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{t}. \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{u}. \bar{s} \in \overline{bs} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \overline{bs} \Rightarrow \bar{u} \in \overline{bs} \Rightarrow \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{t}\}\} \in \bar{r} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{t}, \bar{t}\}, \{\bar{t}, \bar{u}\}\} \in \bar{r} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{u}\}\} \in \bar{r} \triangleright \dot{\neg} \{\text{ph} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \mid \\
& \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} = \{\text{ph} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \mid \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{b}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} \gg \\
& \{\text{ph} \in \cup\{\{\{\text{ph} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \mid \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \bar{r}\}, \{\text{ph} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \mid \\
& \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \bar{r}\}, \{\{\text{ph} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \mid \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{b}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \bar{r}\}, \{\text{ph} \in \\
& \bar{\text{bs}} \mid \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{b}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \bar{r}\}\}\} \mid \dot{\neg} \text{c}_{\text{Ph}} \in \{\text{ph} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \mid \\
& \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \text{c}_{\text{Ph}} \in \{\text{ph} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \mid \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{b}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \\
& \bar{r}\} = \emptyset; \text{SameIntersection} \triangleright \bar{x} = \{\text{ph} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \mid \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} \triangleright \bar{y} = \\
& \{\text{ph} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \mid \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{b}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} \gg \{\text{ph} \in \cup\{\{\bar{x}, \bar{x}\}, \{\bar{y}, \bar{y}\}\} \mid \dot{\neg} \text{c}_{\text{Ph}} \in \bar{x} \Rightarrow \\
& \dot{\neg} \text{c}_{\text{Ph}} \in \bar{y}\} = \{\text{ph} \in \cup\{\{\{\text{ph} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \mid \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \bar{r}\}, \{\text{ph} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \mid \\
& \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \bar{r}\}, \{\{\text{ph} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \mid \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{b}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \bar{r}\}, \{\text{ph} \in \\
& \bar{\text{bs}} \mid \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{b}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \bar{r}\}\}\} \mid \dot{\neg} \text{c}_{\text{Ph}} \in \{\text{ph} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \mid \\
& \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \text{c}_{\text{Ph}} \in \{\text{ph} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \mid \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{b}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \\
& \bar{r}\}; = \text{Transitivity} \triangleright \{\text{ph} \in \cup\{\{\bar{x}, \bar{x}\}, \{\bar{y}, \bar{y}\}\} \mid \dot{\neg} \text{c}_{\text{Ph}} \in \bar{x} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \text{c}_{\text{Ph}} \in \bar{y}\} = \{\text{ph} \in \\
& \cup\{\{\{\text{ph} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \mid \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \bar{r}\}, \{\text{ph} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \mid \\
& \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \bar{r}\}, \{\{\text{ph} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \mid \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{b}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \bar{r}\}, \{\text{ph} \in \\
& \bar{\text{bs}} \mid \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{b}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \bar{r}\}\}\} \mid \dot{\neg} \text{c}_{\text{Ph}} \in \{\text{ph} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \mid \\
& \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \text{c}_{\text{Ph}} \in \{\text{ph} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \mid \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{b}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \\
& \bar{r}\} \triangleright \{\text{ph} \in \cup\{\{\{\text{ph} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \mid \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \bar{r}\}, \{\text{ph} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \mid \\
& \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \bar{r}\}, \{\{\text{ph} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \mid \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{b}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \bar{r}\}, \{\text{ph} \in \\
& \bar{\text{bs}} \mid \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{b}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \bar{r}\}\}\} \mid \dot{\neg} \text{c}_{\text{Ph}} \in \{\text{ph} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \mid \\
& \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \text{c}_{\text{Ph}} \in \{\text{ph} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \mid \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{b}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \\
& \bar{r}\} = \emptyset \gg \{\text{ph} \in \cup\{\{\bar{x}, \bar{x}\}, \{\bar{y}, \bar{y}\}\} \mid \dot{\neg} \text{c}_{\text{Ph}} \in \bar{x} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \text{c}_{\text{Ph}} \in \bar{y}\} = \emptyset, p_0, c)
\end{aligned}$$

Bemærk at vi i dette bevis introducerer både a_{Ex} og b_{Ex} ud fra definitionen af $[\{\text{ph} \in \text{P}(\bar{\text{bs}}) \mid \dot{\neg} \text{t}_{\text{Ex}} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \{\text{ph} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \mid \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{t}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} = \text{b}_{\text{Ph}}\}]$, selvom denne definition bruger eksistensvariablen t_{Ex} . Vi nyder her gavn af, at separationsaksiomet tillader introduktion af ubrugte eksistens-variable (som nævnt i afsnit 4.2.1).

11.2.6 Implikation i stedet for inferens

Det sidste skridt i dette afsnit er at skifte inferenserne fra AllDisjoint ud med implikationer. (Dette er påkrævet for, at resultatet fra AllDisjoint kan bruges i beviset for hovedresultatet). Vi plejer jo at bruge deduktionsreglen til dén slags konverteringer; men der et problem. Vi kan ikke konkludere

$$\begin{aligned}
& [\dot{\neg} \dot{\neg} \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \bar{s} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}\} \in \bar{r} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{t}: \bar{s} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \\
& \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{t}\}\} \in \bar{r} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{t}, \bar{t}\}, \{\bar{t}, \bar{s}\}\} \in \bar{r} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{t}: \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{u}: \bar{s} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \\
& \bar{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \bar{u} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{t}\}\} \in \bar{r} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{t}, \bar{t}\}, \{\bar{t}, \bar{u}\}\} \in \bar{r} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{u}\}\} \in \\
& \bar{r} \Rightarrow \bar{x} \in \{\text{ph} \in \text{P}(\bar{\text{bs}}) \mid \dot{\neg} \text{t}_{\text{Ex}} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \{\text{ph} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \mid \\
& \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{t}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} = \text{b}_{\text{Ph}}\} \Rightarrow \bar{y} \in \{\text{ph} \in \text{P}(\bar{\text{bs}}) \mid \dot{\neg} \text{t}_{\text{Ex}} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \\
& \dot{\neg} \{\text{ph} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \mid \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{t}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} = \text{b}_{\text{Ph}}\} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \bar{x} = \bar{y} \Rightarrow \{\text{ph} \in \\
& \cup\{\{\bar{x}, \bar{x}\}, \{\bar{y}, \bar{y}\}\} \mid \dot{\neg} \text{c}_{\text{Ph}} \in \bar{x} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \text{c}_{\text{Ph}} \in \bar{y}\} = \emptyset]
\end{aligned}$$

ud fra Ded; vi kan kun konkludere

$$\begin{aligned}
& [\forall_{\text{obj}}\bar{r}: \forall_{\text{obj}}\bar{\text{bs}}: \dot{\neg} \dot{\neg} \forall_{\text{obj}}\bar{s}: \bar{s} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}\} \in \bar{r} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \forall_{\text{obj}}\bar{s}: \forall_{\text{obj}}\bar{t}: \bar{s} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{t}\}\} \in \bar{r} \Rightarrow \\
& \dot{\neg} \forall_{\text{obj}}\bar{s}: \forall_{\text{obj}}\bar{t}: \forall_{\text{obj}}\bar{u}: \bar{s} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \bar{u} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{t}\}\} \in \bar{r} \Rightarrow \\
& \{\{\bar{t}, \bar{t}\}, \{\bar{t}, \bar{u}\}\} \in \bar{r} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{u}\}\} \in \bar{r} \Rightarrow \forall_{\text{obj}}\bar{r}: \forall_{\text{obj}}\bar{x}: \forall_{\text{obj}}\bar{\text{bs}}: \bar{x} \in \{\text{ph} \in \\
& \text{P}(\bar{\text{bs}}) \mid \dot{\neg} \text{t}_{\text{Ex}} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \{\text{ph} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \mid \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{t}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} = \text{b}_{\text{Ph}} \Rightarrow \\
& \forall_{\text{obj}}\bar{r}: \forall_{\text{obj}}\bar{y}: \forall_{\text{obj}}\bar{\text{bs}}: \bar{y} \in \{\text{ph} \in \text{P}(\bar{\text{bs}}) \mid \dot{\neg} \text{t}_{\text{Ex}} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \{\text{ph} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \mid \\
& \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{t}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \bar{r}\} = \text{b}_{\text{Ph}} \Rightarrow \forall_{\text{obj}}\bar{x}: \forall_{\text{obj}}\bar{y}: \dot{\neg} \bar{x} = \bar{y} \Rightarrow \{\text{ph} \in \\
& \cup \{\{\bar{x}, \bar{x}\}, \{\bar{y}, \bar{y}\}\} \mid \dot{\neg} \text{c}_{\text{Ph}} \in \bar{x} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \text{c}_{\text{Ph}} \in \bar{y}\} = \emptyset].
\end{aligned}$$

Deduktionsreglen tillader altså ikke frie objektvariable i antecedenterne. Dette er også et rimeligt krav; ellers ville vi f.eks. kunne slutte den falske implikation $[\bar{s} = \emptyset \Rightarrow \forall_{\text{obj}}\bar{s}: \bar{s} = \emptyset]$ ud fra lemmaet $[\bar{s} = \emptyset \vdash \forall_{\text{obj}}\bar{s}: \bar{s} = \emptyset]$. Problemet er, at beviset for hovedresultatet kræver, at implikationen er renset for objektkvantorer. Så vi er altså havnet i en blindgyde.

Vi løser problemet ved at indføre følgende “snyde-aksiom”:

$$\begin{aligned}
& [\text{CheatAllDisjoint} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall r: \forall x: \forall y: \forall \text{bs}: \dot{\neg} \dot{\neg} \forall_{\text{obj}}\bar{s}: \bar{s} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \\
& \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}\} \in r \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \forall_{\text{obj}}\bar{s}: \forall_{\text{obj}}\bar{t}: \bar{s} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{t}\}\} \in r \Rightarrow \\
& \{\{\bar{t}, \bar{t}\}, \{\bar{t}, \bar{s}\}\} \in r \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \forall_{\text{obj}}\bar{s}: \forall_{\text{obj}}\bar{t}: \forall_{\text{obj}}\bar{u}: \bar{s} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \bar{u} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \\
& \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{t}\}\} \in r \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{t}, \bar{t}\}, \{\bar{t}, \bar{u}\}\} \in r \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{u}\}\} \in r \vdash x \in \{\text{ph} \in \\
& \text{P}(\bar{\text{bs}}) \mid \dot{\neg} \text{t}_{\text{Ex}} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \{\text{ph} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \mid \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{t}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in r\} = \text{b}_{\text{Ph}} \vdash \\
& y \in \{\text{ph} \in \text{P}(\bar{\text{bs}}) \mid \dot{\neg} \text{t}_{\text{Ex}} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \{\text{ph} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \mid \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{t}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \\
& r\} = \text{b}_{\text{Ph}} \vdash \dot{\neg} x = y \vdash \{\text{ph} \in \cup \{\{\bar{x}, \bar{x}\}, \{\bar{y}, \bar{y}\}\} \mid \dot{\neg} \text{c}_{\text{Ph}} \in \bar{x} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \text{c}_{\text{Ph}} \in \bar{y}\} = \\
& \emptyset][\text{CheatAllDisjoint} \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \text{Rule tactic}]
\end{aligned}$$

I CheatAllDisjoint formulerer vi AllDisjoint ved hjælp af metavariable. Vi kan opfatte CheatAllDisjoint som dét resultat, vi var nået frem til, hvis vi havde kæmpet videre med de mange sidebetingelser (bortset fra at der ikke er nogen sidebetingelser i formuleringen af CheatAllDisjoint). Ud fra denne formulering af AllDisjoint er det nemt at aflede en implikation:

$$\begin{aligned}
& [\text{AllDisjointImPLY} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall r: \forall x: \forall y: \forall \text{bs}: [\bar{s}] \#^0 [r] \vdash [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\bar{\text{bs}}] \vdash \\
& [\bar{t}] \#^0 [r] \vdash [\bar{t}] \#^0 [\bar{\text{bs}}] \vdash [\bar{u}] \#^0 [r] \vdash [\bar{u}] \#^0 [\bar{\text{bs}}] \vdash \dot{\neg} \dot{\neg} \forall_{\text{obj}}\bar{s}: \bar{s} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \\
& \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}\} \in r \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \forall_{\text{obj}}\bar{s}: \forall_{\text{obj}}\bar{t}: \bar{s} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{t}\}\} \in r \Rightarrow \\
& \{\{\bar{t}, \bar{t}\}, \{\bar{t}, \bar{s}\}\} \in r \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \forall_{\text{obj}}\bar{s}: \forall_{\text{obj}}\bar{t}: \forall_{\text{obj}}\bar{u}: \bar{s} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \bar{u} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \\
& \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{t}\}\} \in r \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{t}, \bar{t}\}, \{\bar{t}, \bar{u}\}\} \in r \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{u}\}\} \in r \vdash x \in \{\text{ph} \in \\
& \text{P}(\bar{\text{bs}}) \mid \dot{\neg} \text{t}_{\text{Ex}} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \{\text{ph} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \mid \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{t}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in r\} = \text{b}_{\text{Ph}} \Rightarrow y \in \\
& \{\text{ph} \in \text{P}(\bar{\text{bs}}) \mid \dot{\neg} \text{t}_{\text{Ex}} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \{\text{ph} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \mid \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{t}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in r\} = \text{b}_{\text{Ph}} \Rightarrow \\
& \dot{\neg} x = y \Rightarrow \{\text{ph} \in \cup \{\{\bar{x}, \bar{x}\}, \{\bar{y}, \bar{y}\}\} \mid \dot{\neg} \text{c}_{\text{Ph}} \in \bar{x} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \text{c}_{\text{Ph}} \in \bar{y}\} = \emptyset]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& [\text{AllDisjointImPLY} \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \lambda c. \lambda x. \mathcal{P}([\text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall r: \forall x: \forall y: \forall \text{bs}: \dot{\neg} \dot{\neg} \forall_{\text{obj}}\bar{s}: \bar{s} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \\
& \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}\} \in r \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \forall_{\text{obj}}\bar{s}: \forall_{\text{obj}}\bar{t}: \bar{s} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{t}\}\} \in r \Rightarrow \\
& \{\{\bar{t}, \bar{t}\}, \{\bar{t}, \bar{s}\}\} \in r \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \forall_{\text{obj}}\bar{s}: \forall_{\text{obj}}\bar{t}: \forall_{\text{obj}}\bar{u}: \bar{s} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \bar{u} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \\
& \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{t}\}\} \in r \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{t}, \bar{t}\}, \{\bar{t}, \bar{u}\}\} \in r \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{u}\}\} \in r \vdash x \in \{\text{ph} \in \text{P}(\bar{\text{bs}}) \mid \\
& \dot{\neg} \text{t}_{\text{Ex}} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \{\text{ph} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \mid \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{t}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in r\} = \text{b}_{\text{Ph}} \vdash y \in \{\text{ph} \in \\
& \text{P}(\bar{\text{bs}}) \mid \dot{\neg} \text{t}_{\text{Ex}} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \{\text{ph} \in \bar{\text{bs}} \mid \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{t}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in r\} = \text{b}_{\text{Ph}} \vdash \dot{\neg} x =
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \underline{y} \vdash \text{CheatAllDisjoint} \triangleright \dot{\neg} \dot{\neg} \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \bar{s} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{s}, \bar{s} \}, \{ \bar{s}, \bar{s} \} \} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{t}: \bar{s} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{s}, \bar{s} \}, \{ \bar{s}, \bar{t} \} \} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{t}, \bar{t} \}, \{ \bar{t}, \bar{s} \} \} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{t}: \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{u}: \bar{s} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \bar{u} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{s}, \bar{s} \}, \{ \bar{s}, \bar{t} \} \} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{s}, \bar{s} \}, \{ \bar{s}, \bar{u} \} \} \in \underline{r} \triangleright \underline{x} \in \{ \text{ph} \in \text{P}(\underline{\text{bs}}) \mid \dot{\neg} \text{t}_{\text{Ex}} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \{ \text{ph} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \mid \{ \{ \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}} \}, \{ \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{t}_{\text{Ex}} \} \} \in \underline{r} \} = \text{b}_{\text{Ph}} \} \triangleright \underline{y} \in \{ \text{ph} \in \text{P}(\underline{\text{bs}}) \mid \dot{\neg} \text{t}_{\text{Ex}} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \{ \text{ph} \in \text{P}(\underline{\text{bs}}) \mid \{ \{ \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}} \}, \{ \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{t}_{\text{Ex}} \} \} \in \underline{r} \} = \text{b}_{\text{Ph}} \} \triangleright \dot{\neg} \underline{x} = \underline{y} \gg \{ \text{ph} \in \cup \{ \{ \underline{x}, \underline{x} \}, \{ \underline{y}, \underline{y} \} \} \mid \dot{\neg} \text{c}_{\text{Ph}} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \text{c}_{\text{Ph}} \in \underline{y} \} = \emptyset; \forall \underline{r}: \forall \underline{x}: \forall \underline{y}: \forall \underline{\text{bs}}: \text{Ded} \triangleright \forall \underline{r}: \forall \underline{x}: \forall \underline{y}: \forall \underline{\text{bs}}: \dot{\neg} \dot{\neg} \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \bar{s} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{s}, \bar{s} \}, \{ \bar{s}, \bar{s} \} \} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{t}: \bar{s} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{s}, \bar{s} \}, \{ \bar{s}, \bar{t} \} \} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{t}, \bar{t} \}, \{ \bar{t}, \bar{s} \} \} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{t}: \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{u}: \bar{s} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \bar{u} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{s}, \bar{s} \}, \{ \bar{s}, \bar{t} \} \} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{t}, \bar{t} \}, \{ \bar{t}, \bar{u} \} \} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{s}, \bar{s} \}, \{ \bar{s}, \bar{u} \} \} \in \underline{r} \vdash \underline{x} \in \{ \text{ph} \in \text{P}(\underline{\text{bs}}) \mid \dot{\neg} \text{t}_{\text{Ex}} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \{ \text{ph} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \mid \{ \{ \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}} \}, \{ \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{t}_{\text{Ex}} \} \} \in \underline{r} \} = \text{b}_{\text{Ph}} \} \vdash \underline{y} \in \{ \text{ph} \in \text{P}(\underline{\text{bs}}) \mid \dot{\neg} \text{t}_{\text{Ex}} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \{ \text{ph} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \mid \{ \{ \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}} \}, \{ \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{t}_{\text{Ex}} \} \} \in \underline{r} \} = \text{b}_{\text{Ph}} \} \vdash \dot{\neg} \underline{x} = \underline{y} \triangleright \dot{\neg} \{ \text{ph} \in \cup \{ \{ \underline{x}, \underline{x} \}, \{ \underline{y}, \underline{y} \} \} \mid \dot{\neg} \text{c}_{\text{Ph}} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \text{c}_{\text{Ph}} \in \underline{y} \} = \emptyset \mid, \text{p}_0, \text{c}) \}
\end{aligned}$$

Vores brug af metavariable betyder, at sidebetingelserne straks vender tilbage — dog i et tåleligt omfang. Det er lemmaet `AllDisjointImPLY`, som vi kommer til at bruge i beviset for `EqSysIsPartition`.

11.3 Ækvivalensklassernes foreningsmængde

I dette underafsnit viser vi først, at $\underline{\text{bs}}$ er en delmængde af ækvivalensklassernes foreningsmængde

$\cup \{ \text{ph} \in \text{P}(\underline{\text{bs}}) \mid \dot{\neg} \text{t}_{\text{Ex}} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \{ \text{ph} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \mid \{ \{ \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}} \}, \{ \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{t}_{\text{Ex}} \} \} \in \underline{r} \} = \text{b}_{\text{Ph}} \}$ (under-underafsnit 11.3.1), og vice versa (under-underafsnit 11.3.2). Herudfra kan vi let vise, at de to mængder er lig hinanden (under-underafsnit 11.3.3).

11.3.1 Den ene halvdel

Lemmaet `EqClassIsSubset` udsiger, at en ækvivalensklasse

$\{ \text{ph} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \mid \{ \{ \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}} \}, \{ \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \underline{x} \} \} \in \underline{r} \}$ defineret på en mængde $\underline{\text{bs}}$ er en delmængde af $\underline{\text{bs}}$:

$$[\text{EqClassIsSubset} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{r}: \forall \underline{s}: \forall \underline{x}: \forall \underline{\text{bs}}: \underline{s} \in \{ \text{ph} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \mid \{ \{ \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}} \}, \{ \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \underline{x} \} \} \in \underline{r} \} \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in \underline{\text{bs}}]$$

Lemmaet følger direkte af definitionen af

$$\{ \text{ph} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \mid \{ \{ \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}} \}, \{ \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \underline{x} \} \} \in \underline{r} \} \text{ fra afsnit 5.9:}$$

$$[\text{EqClassIsSubset} \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \lambda \text{c}. \lambda \text{x}. \mathcal{P}(\{ \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{r}: \forall \underline{s}: \forall \underline{x}: \forall \underline{\text{bs}}: \underline{s} \in \{ \text{ph} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \mid \{ \{ \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}} \}, \{ \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \underline{x} \} \} \in \underline{r} \} \vdash \text{Sep2Formula} \triangleright \underline{s} \in \{ \text{ph} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \{ \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \mathbf{a}_{Ph} \}, \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \mathbf{x} \} \} \in \underline{r} \gg \dot{\neg} \underline{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \{ \{ \underline{s}, \underline{s} \}, \{ \underline{s}, \mathbf{x} \} \} \in \\ & \underline{r}; \text{FirstConjunct} \triangleright \dot{\neg} \underline{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \{ \{ \underline{s}, \underline{s} \}, \{ \underline{s}, \mathbf{x} \} \} \in \underline{r} \gg \underline{s} \in \\ & \underline{bs}; \forall \underline{r}: \forall \underline{s}: \forall \mathbf{x}: \forall \underline{bs}: \text{Ded} \triangleright \forall \underline{r}: \forall \underline{s}: \forall \mathbf{x}: \forall \underline{bs}: \underline{s} \in \{ \text{ph} \in \underline{bs} \mid \{ \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \mathbf{a}_{Ph} \}, \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \mathbf{x} \} \} \in \underline{r} \} \\ & \vdash \underline{s} \in \underline{bs} \gg \underline{s} \in \{ \text{ph} \in \underline{bs} \mid \{ \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \mathbf{a}_{Ph} \}, \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \mathbf{x} \} \} \in \underline{r} \} \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in \underline{bs}, [p_0, c]) \end{aligned}$$

Kommet så vidt kan vi bevise, at \underline{bs} er en delmængde af

$$\cup \{ \text{ph} \in P(\underline{bs}) \mid \dot{\neg} \mathbf{t}_{Ex} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \{ \text{ph} \in \underline{bs} \mid \{ \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \mathbf{a}_{Ph} \}, \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \mathbf{t}_{Ex} \} \} \in \underline{r} \} = \mathbf{b}_{Ph} \} :$$

$$\begin{aligned} & [\text{BSSubset} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{r}: \forall \underline{s}: \forall \underline{bs}: [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{r}] \# \{ \bar{s} \} \#^0 [\underline{bs}] \# \{ \bar{t} \} \#^0 [\underline{r}] \# \\ & \{ \bar{t} \} \#^0 [\underline{bs}] \# \{ \bar{u} \} \#^0 [\underline{r}] \# \{ \bar{u} \} \#^0 [\underline{bs}] \# \dot{\neg} \dot{\neg} \forall \text{obj} \bar{s}: \bar{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{s}, \bar{s} \}, \{ \bar{s}, \bar{s} \} \} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \\ & \dot{\neg} \forall \text{obj} \bar{s}: \forall \text{obj} \bar{t}: \bar{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{s}, \bar{s} \}, \{ \bar{s}, \bar{t} \} \} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{t}, \bar{t} \}, \{ \bar{t}, \bar{s} \} \} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \\ & \dot{\neg} \forall \text{obj} \bar{s}: \forall \text{obj} \bar{t}: \forall \text{obj} \bar{u}: \bar{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \bar{u} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{s}, \bar{s} \}, \{ \bar{s}, \bar{t} \} \} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \\ & \{ \{ \bar{t}, \bar{t} \}, \{ \bar{t}, \bar{u} \} \} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{s}, \bar{s} \}, \{ \bar{s}, \bar{u} \} \} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in \cup \{ \text{ph} \in P(\underline{bs}) \mid \dot{\neg} \mathbf{t}_{Ex} \in \\ & \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \{ \text{ph} \in \underline{bs} \mid \{ \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \mathbf{a}_{Ph} \}, \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \mathbf{t}_{Ex} \} \} \in \underline{r} \} = \mathbf{b}_{Ph} \}] \end{aligned}$$

Beviset for BSSubset falder i tre dele:

1. Lad \underline{s} være et vilkårligt medlem af \underline{bs} . Ud fra AutoMember har vi, at \underline{s} tilhører sin egen ækvivalensklasse $\{ \text{ph} \in \underline{bs} \mid \{ \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \mathbf{a}_{Ph} \}, \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \underline{s} \} \} \in \underline{r} \}$ (linie 6–7).
2. Videre har vi, at denne ækvivalensklasse tilhører ækvivalenssystemet $\{ \text{ph} \in P(\underline{bs}) \mid \dot{\neg} \mathbf{t}_{Ex} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \{ \text{ph} \in \underline{bs} \mid \{ \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \mathbf{a}_{Ph} \}, \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \mathbf{t}_{Ex} \} \} \in \underline{r} \} = \mathbf{b}_{Ph} \}$ (linie 8–13).
3. Ud fra punkt 1 og 2 og definitionen af “foreningsmængde” får vi, at \underline{s} tilhører ækvivalenssystemets foreningsmængde $\cup \{ \text{ph} \in P(\underline{bs}) \mid \dot{\neg} \mathbf{t}_{Ex} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \{ \text{ph} \in \underline{bs} \mid \{ \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \mathbf{a}_{Ph} \}, \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \mathbf{t}_{Ex} \} \} \in \underline{r} \} = \mathbf{b}_{Ph} \}$, QED (linie 14–16).

Her er selve beviset:

$$\begin{aligned} & [\text{BSSubset} \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \lambda c. \lambda x. \mathcal{P}([\text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall \underline{r}: \forall \underline{s}: \forall \underline{bs}: [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{r}] \# \{ \bar{s} \} \#^0 [\underline{bs}] \# \\ & \dot{\neg} \dot{\neg} \forall \text{obj} \bar{s}: \bar{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{s}, \bar{s} \}, \{ \bar{s}, \bar{s} \} \} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \forall \text{obj} \bar{s}: \forall \text{obj} \bar{t}: \bar{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \\ & \{ \{ \bar{s}, \bar{s} \}, \{ \bar{s}, \bar{t} \} \} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{t}, \bar{t} \}, \{ \bar{t}, \bar{s} \} \} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \forall \text{obj} \bar{s}: \forall \text{obj} \bar{t}: \forall \text{obj} \bar{u}: \bar{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \\ & \bar{u} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{s}, \bar{s} \}, \{ \bar{s}, \bar{t} \} \} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{t}, \bar{t} \}, \{ \bar{t}, \bar{u} \} \} \in \underline{r} \vdash \underline{s} \in \underline{bs} \vdash \\ & \text{AutoMember} \triangleright [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{r}] \triangleright [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{bs}] \triangleright \dot{\neg} \dot{\neg} \forall \text{obj} \bar{s}: \bar{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{s}, \bar{s} \}, \{ \bar{s}, \bar{s} \} \} \in \\ & \underline{r} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \forall \text{obj} \bar{s}: \forall \text{obj} \bar{t}: \bar{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{s}, \bar{s} \}, \{ \bar{s}, \bar{t} \} \} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{t}, \bar{t} \}, \{ \bar{t}, \bar{s} \} \} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \\ & \dot{\neg} \forall \text{obj} \bar{s}: \forall \text{obj} \bar{t}: \forall \text{obj} \bar{u}: \bar{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \bar{u} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{s}, \bar{s} \}, \{ \bar{s}, \bar{t} \} \} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \\ & \{ \{ \bar{t}, \bar{t} \}, \{ \bar{t}, \bar{u} \} \} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \{ \{ \bar{s}, \bar{s} \}, \{ \bar{s}, \bar{u} \} \} \in \underline{r} \triangleright \underline{s} \in \underline{bs} \gg \underline{s} \in \{ \text{ph} \in \underline{bs} \mid \\ & \{ \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \mathbf{a}_{Ph} \}, \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \underline{s} \} \} \in \underline{r} \}; \text{EqClassIsSubset} \gg \bar{s} \in \{ \text{ph} \in \underline{bs} \mid \\ & \{ \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \mathbf{a}_{Ph} \}, \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \underline{s} \} \} \in \underline{r} \} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{bs}; \text{SubsetInPower} \triangleright \bar{s} \in \{ \text{ph} \in \underline{bs} \mid \\ & \{ \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \mathbf{a}_{Ph} \}, \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \underline{s} \} \} \in \underline{r} \} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{bs} \gg \{ \text{ph} \in \underline{bs} \mid \{ \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \mathbf{a}_{Ph} \}, \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \underline{s} \} \} \in \underline{r} \} \in \\ & P(\underline{bs}); = \text{Reflexivity} \gg \{ \text{ph} \in \underline{bs} \mid \{ \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \mathbf{a}_{Ph} \}, \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \underline{s} \} \} \in \underline{r} \} = \{ \text{ph} \in \underline{bs} \mid \\ & \{ \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \mathbf{a}_{Ph} \}, \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \underline{s} \} \} \in \underline{r} \}; \text{JoinConjuncts} \triangleright \underline{s} \in \underline{bs} \triangleright \{ \text{ph} \in \underline{bs} \mid \\ & \{ \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \mathbf{a}_{Ph} \}, \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \underline{s} \} \} \in \underline{r} \} = \{ \text{ph} \in \underline{bs} \mid \{ \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \mathbf{a}_{Ph} \}, \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \underline{s} \} \} \in \underline{r} \} \gg \dot{\neg} \underline{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \\ & \dot{\neg} \{ \text{ph} \in \underline{bs} \mid \{ \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \mathbf{a}_{Ph} \}, \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \underline{s} \} \} \in \underline{r} \} = \{ \text{ph} \in \underline{bs} \mid \{ \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \mathbf{a}_{Ph} \}, \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \underline{s} \} \} \in \\ & \underline{r} \}; \text{ExistIntro} @ \mathbf{a}_{Ex} @ \underline{s} \triangleright \dot{\neg} \underline{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \{ \text{ph} \in \underline{bs} \mid \{ \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \mathbf{a}_{Ph} \}, \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \underline{s} \} \} \in \underline{r} \} = \\ & \{ \text{ph} \in \underline{bs} \mid \{ \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \mathbf{a}_{Ph} \}, \{ \mathbf{a}_{Ph}, \underline{s} \} \} \in \underline{r} \} \gg \dot{\neg} \mathbf{a}_{Ex} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \{ \text{ph} \in \underline{bs} \mid \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, a_{Ex}\}\} \in \underline{r} = \{ph \in \underline{bs} \mid \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, \underline{s}\}\} \in \underline{r}\}; \\
& \text{Formula2Sep} \triangleright \{ph \in \underline{bs} \mid \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, \underline{s}\}\} \in \underline{r}\} \in P(\underline{bs}) \triangleright \dot{\neg} a_{Ex} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \\
& \dot{\neg} \{ph \in \underline{bs} \mid \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, a_{Ex}\}\} \in \underline{r}\} = \{ph \in \underline{bs} \mid \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, \underline{s}\}\} \in \underline{r}\} \\
& \gg \{ph \in \underline{bs} \mid \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, \underline{s}\}\} \in \underline{r}\} \in \{ph \in P(\underline{bs}) \mid \dot{\neg} t_{Ex} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \\
& \dot{\neg} \{ph \in \underline{bs} \mid \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, t_{Ex}\}\} \in \underline{r}\} = b_{Ph}\}; \text{ExistIntro} @ j_{Ex} @ \{ph \in \underline{bs} \mid \\
& \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, \underline{s}\}\} \in \underline{r}\} \triangleright \underline{s} \in \{ph \in \underline{bs} \mid \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, \underline{s}\}\} \in \underline{r}\} \gg \underline{s} \in \\
& j_{Ex}; \text{ExistIntro} @ j_{Ex} @ \{ph \in \underline{bs} \mid \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, \underline{s}\}\} \in \underline{r}\} \triangleright \{ph \in \underline{bs} \mid \\
& \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, \underline{s}\}\} \in \underline{r}\} \in \{ph \in P(\underline{bs}) \mid \dot{\neg} t_{Ex} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \{ph \in \underline{bs} \mid \\
& \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, t_{Ex}\}\} \in \underline{r}\} = b_{Ph}\} \gg j_{Ex} \in \{ph \in P(\underline{bs}) \mid \dot{\neg} t_{Ex} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \\
& \dot{\neg} \{ph \in \underline{bs} \mid \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, t_{Ex}\}\} \in \underline{r}\} = b_{Ph}\}; \text{Formula2Union} \triangleright \underline{s} \in \\
& j_{Ex} \triangleright j_{Ex} \in \{ph \in P(\underline{bs}) \mid \dot{\neg} t_{Ex} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \{ph \in \underline{bs} \mid \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, t_{Ex}\}\} \in \\
& \underline{r}\} = b_{Ph}\} \gg \underline{s} \in \cup \{ph \in P(\underline{bs}) \mid \dot{\neg} t_{Ex} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \{ph \in \underline{bs} \mid \\
& \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, t_{Ex}\}\} \in \underline{r}\} = b_{Ph}\}; \forall r: \forall s: \forall \underline{bs}: \text{Ded} \triangleright \forall r: \forall s: \forall \underline{bs}: [\underline{s}] \#^0 [r] \vdash \\
& [\underline{s}] \#^0 [\underline{bs}] \vdash \dot{\neg} \dot{\neg} \forall_{obj} \underline{s}: \underline{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \{\{\underline{s}, \underline{s}\}, \{\underline{s}, \underline{s}\}\} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \forall_{obj} \underline{s}: \forall_{obj} \underline{t}: \underline{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \underline{t} \in \\
& \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \{\{\underline{s}, \underline{s}\}, \{\underline{s}, \underline{t}\}\} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \{\{\underline{t}, \underline{t}\}, \{\underline{t}, \underline{s}\}\} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \forall_{obj} \underline{s}: \forall_{obj} \underline{t}: \forall_{obj} \underline{u}: \underline{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \underline{t} \in \\
& \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \underline{u} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \{\{\underline{s}, \underline{s}\}, \{\underline{s}, \underline{t}\}\} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \{\{\underline{t}, \underline{t}\}, \{\underline{t}, \underline{u}\}\} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \{\{\underline{s}, \underline{s}\}, \{\underline{s}, \underline{u}\}\} \in \underline{r} \vdash \\
& \underline{s} \in \underline{bs} \vdash \underline{s} \in \cup \{ph \in P(\underline{bs}) \mid \dot{\neg} t_{Ex} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \{ph \in \underline{bs} \mid \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, t_{Ex}\}\} \in \\
& \underline{r}\} = b_{Ph}\} \gg [\underline{s}] \#^0 [r] \vdash [\underline{s}] \#^0 [\underline{bs}] \vdash [\underline{t}] \#^0 [r] \vdash [\underline{t}] \#^0 [\underline{bs}] \vdash [\underline{u}] \#^0 [r] \vdash \\
& [\underline{u}] \#^0 [\underline{bs}] \vdash \dot{\neg} \dot{\neg} \forall_{obj} \underline{s}: \underline{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \{\{\underline{s}, \underline{s}\}, \{\underline{s}, \underline{s}\}\} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \forall_{obj} \underline{s}: \forall_{obj} \underline{t}: \underline{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \underline{t} \in \\
& \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \{\{\underline{s}, \underline{s}\}, \{\underline{s}, \underline{t}\}\} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \{\{\underline{t}, \underline{t}\}, \{\underline{t}, \underline{s}\}\} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \forall_{obj} \underline{s}: \forall_{obj} \underline{t}: \forall_{obj} \underline{u}: \underline{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \underline{t} \in \\
& \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \underline{u} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \{\{\underline{s}, \underline{s}\}, \{\underline{s}, \underline{t}\}\} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \{\{\underline{t}, \underline{t}\}, \{\underline{t}, \underline{u}\}\} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \{\{\underline{s}, \underline{s}\}, \{\underline{s}, \underline{u}\}\} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \\
& \underline{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in \cup \{ph \in P(\underline{bs}) \mid \dot{\neg} t_{Ex} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \{ph \in \underline{bs} \mid \\
& \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, t_{Ex}\}\} \in \underline{r}\} = b_{Ph}\}], p_0, c)
\end{aligned}$$

I beviset bruger vi for første gang slutningsreglen ExistIntro. Vi anvender her konstruktionen $[x @ y]$ til at fortælle bevischeckereren, hvordan metavariablene \underline{x} og \underline{t} i ExistIntro skal instantieres. Dette kan bevischeckereren ikke selv finde frem til, da både “ \underline{x} ” og “ \underline{t} ” kun optræder i reglens sidebetingelse. Det er med andre ord det samme problem som ved separationsaksiomet i afsnit 4.2.1, som vi her har løst på en anden måde.

11.3.2 Den anden halvdel

Vi viser nu det modsatte resultat af BSSubset: \underline{bs} er en delmængde af $\cup \{ph \in P(\underline{bs}) \mid \dot{\neg} t_{Ex} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \{ph \in \underline{bs} \mid \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, t_{Ex}\}\} \in \underline{r}\} = b_{Ph}\}$:

$$\begin{aligned}
& [\text{Union}(\text{BS}/R)\text{subset}]^{\text{stmt}} \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall r: \forall s: \forall \underline{bs}: [\underline{s}] \#^0 [\underline{bs}] \vdash [\underline{s}] \#^0 [r] \vdash \\
& [\underline{t}] \#^0 [r] \vdash [\underline{t}] \#^0 [\underline{bs}] \vdash [\underline{u}] \#^0 [r] \vdash [\underline{u}] \#^0 [\underline{bs}] \vdash \dot{\neg} \dot{\neg} \forall_{obj} \underline{s}: \underline{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \\
& \{\{\underline{s}, \underline{s}\}, \{\underline{s}, \underline{s}\}\} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \forall_{obj} \underline{s}: \forall_{obj} \underline{t}: \underline{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \underline{t} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \{\{\underline{s}, \underline{s}\}, \{\underline{s}, \underline{t}\}\} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \\
& \{\{\underline{t}, \underline{t}\}, \{\underline{t}, \underline{s}\}\} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \forall_{obj} \underline{s}: \forall_{obj} \underline{t}: \forall_{obj} \underline{u}: \underline{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \underline{t} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \underline{u} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \\
& \{\{\underline{s}, \underline{s}\}, \{\underline{s}, \underline{t}\}\} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \{\{\underline{t}, \underline{t}\}, \{\underline{t}, \underline{u}\}\} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \{\{\underline{s}, \underline{s}\}, \{\underline{s}, \underline{u}\}\} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in \cup \{ph \in \\
& P(\underline{bs}) \mid \dot{\neg} t_{Ex} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \{ph \in \underline{bs} \mid \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, t_{Ex}\}\} \in \underline{r}\} = b_{Ph}\} \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in \underline{bs}]
\end{aligned}$$

Beviset for Union(BS/R)subset kan opdeles i fire dele:

1. Lad \underline{s} være et medlem af $\cup \{ph \in P(\underline{bs}) \mid \dot{\neg} t_{Ex} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \{ph \in \underline{bs} \mid \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, t_{Ex}\}\} \in \underline{r}\} = b_{Ph}\}$. $[\underline{s}]$ må tilhøre en ækvivalensklasse, som vi kalder for j_{Ex} (linie 5–7).

2. $[j_{\text{Ex}}]$ tilhører ækvivalenssystemet $\{\text{ph} \in \text{P}(\underline{\text{bs}}) \mid \dot{\neg} \text{t}_{\text{Ex}} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \{\text{ph} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \mid \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{t}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \underline{r}\} = \text{b}_{\text{Ph}}\}$, som igen er en delmængde af potensmængden $\text{P}(\underline{\text{bs}})$. Derfor må j_{Ex} tilhøre $\text{P}(\underline{\text{bs}})$ (linie 8–10).
3. Dette medfører igen, at j_{Ex} er en delmængde af $\underline{\text{bs}}$ (linie 11).
4. Ud fra punkt 1 og 3 får vi, at \underline{s} tilhører $\underline{\text{bs}}$, QED (linie 12–14).

Her er selve beviset:

$$\begin{aligned} & [\text{Union}(\text{BS}/\text{R})\text{subset} \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \lambda c. \lambda x. \mathcal{P}(\lceil \text{ZFsub} \vdash \forall r. \forall s: \forall \text{bs}: [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{\text{bs}}] \Vdash \\ & \dot{\neg} \dot{\neg} \forall \text{obj} \bar{s}: \bar{s} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}\} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \forall \text{obj} \bar{s}: \forall \text{obj} \bar{t}: \bar{s} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \\ & \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{t}\}\} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{t}, \bar{t}\}, \{\bar{t}, \bar{s}\}\} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \forall \text{obj} \bar{s}: \forall \text{obj} \bar{t}: \forall \text{obj} \bar{u}: \bar{s} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \\ & \bar{u} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{t}\}\} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{t}, \bar{t}\}, \{\bar{t}, \bar{u}\}\} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{u}\}\} \in \underline{r} \vdash \underline{s} \in \\ & \cup \{\text{ph} \in \text{P}(\underline{\text{bs}}) \mid \dot{\neg} \text{t}_{\text{Ex}} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \{\text{ph} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \mid \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{t}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \underline{r}\} = \text{b}_{\text{Ph}}\} \vdash \\ & \text{Union2Formula} \triangleright \underline{s} \in \cup \{\text{ph} \in \text{P}(\underline{\text{bs}}) \mid \dot{\neg} \text{t}_{\text{Ex}} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \{\text{ph} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \mid \\ & \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{t}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \underline{r}\} = \text{b}_{\text{Ph}}\} \gg \dot{\neg} \underline{s} \in j_{\text{Ex}} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} j_{\text{Ex}} \in \{\text{ph} \in \text{P}(\underline{\text{bs}}) \mid \\ & \dot{\neg} \text{t}_{\text{Ex}} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \{\text{ph} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \mid \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{t}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \underline{r}\} = \\ & \text{b}_{\text{Ph}}\}; \text{FirstConjunct} \triangleright \dot{\neg} \underline{s} \in j_{\text{Ex}} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} j_{\text{Ex}} \in \{\text{ph} \in \text{P}(\underline{\text{bs}}) \mid \dot{\neg} \text{t}_{\text{Ex}} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \{\text{ph} \in \\ & \underline{\text{bs}} \mid \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{t}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \underline{r}\} = \text{b}_{\text{Ph}}\} \gg \underline{s} \in j_{\text{Ex}}; \text{SecondConjunct} \triangleright \dot{\neg} \underline{s} \in \\ & j_{\text{Ex}} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} j_{\text{Ex}} \in \{\text{ph} \in \text{P}(\underline{\text{bs}}) \mid \dot{\neg} \text{t}_{\text{Ex}} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \{\text{ph} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \mid \\ & \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{t}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \underline{r}\} = \text{b}_{\text{Ph}}\} \gg j_{\text{Ex}} \in \{\text{ph} \in \text{P}(\underline{\text{bs}}) \mid \dot{\neg} \text{t}_{\text{Ex}} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \\ & \dot{\neg} \{\text{ph} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \mid \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{t}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \underline{r}\} = \text{b}_{\text{Ph}}\}; \text{Sep2Formula} \triangleright j_{\text{Ex}} \in \{\text{ph} \in \\ & \text{P}(\underline{\text{bs}}) \mid \dot{\neg} \text{t}_{\text{Ex}} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \{\text{ph} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \mid \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{t}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \underline{r}\} = \text{b}_{\text{Ph}}\} \gg \dot{\neg} j_{\text{Ex}} \in \\ & \text{P}(\underline{\text{bs}}) \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \dot{\neg} \text{a}_{\text{Ex}} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \{\text{ph} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \mid \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \underline{r}\} = \\ & j_{\text{Ex}}; \text{FirstConjunct} \triangleright \dot{\neg} j_{\text{Ex}} \in \text{P}(\underline{\text{bs}}) \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \dot{\neg} \text{a}_{\text{Ex}} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \{\text{ph} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \mid \\ & \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \underline{r}\} = j_{\text{Ex}} \gg j_{\text{Ex}} \in \text{P}(\underline{\text{bs}}); (\text{Switch})\text{PowerIsSub} \triangleright \\ & [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{\text{bs}}] \triangleright j_{\text{Ex}} \in \text{P}(\underline{\text{bs}}) \gg \bar{s} \in j_{\text{Ex}} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{\text{bs}}; \text{Gen} \triangleright \bar{s} \in j_{\text{Ex}} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \gg \\ & \forall \text{obj} \bar{s}: \bar{s} \in j_{\text{Ex}} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{\text{bs}}; (\text{Switch})\text{HelperPowerIsSub} \triangleright [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{\text{bs}}] \gg \forall \text{obj} \bar{s}: \bar{s} \in \\ & j_{\text{Ex}} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in j_{\text{Ex}} \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in \underline{\text{bs}}; \text{MP2} \triangleright \forall \text{obj} \bar{s}: \bar{s} \in j_{\text{Ex}} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in j_{\text{Ex}} \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in \\ & \underline{\text{bs}} \triangleright \forall \text{obj} \bar{s}: \bar{s} \in j_{\text{Ex}} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \triangleright \underline{s} \in j_{\text{Ex}} \gg \underline{s} \in \\ & \underline{\text{bs}}; \forall r. \forall s: \forall \text{bs}: \text{Ded} \triangleright \forall r. \forall s: \forall \text{bs}: [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{\text{bs}}] \Vdash \dot{\neg} \dot{\neg} \forall \text{obj} \bar{s}: \bar{s} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}\} \in \\ & \underline{r} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \forall \text{obj} \bar{s}: \forall \text{obj} \bar{t}: \bar{s} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{t}\}\} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{t}, \bar{t}\}, \{\bar{t}, \bar{s}\}\} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \\ & \dot{\neg} \forall \text{obj} \bar{s}: \forall \text{obj} \bar{t}: \forall \text{obj} \bar{u}: \bar{s} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \bar{u} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{t}\}\} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \\ & \{\{\bar{t}, \bar{t}\}, \{\bar{t}, \bar{u}\}\} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{u}\}\} \in \underline{r} \vdash \underline{s} \in \cup \{\text{ph} \in \text{P}(\underline{\text{bs}}) \mid \dot{\neg} \text{t}_{\text{Ex}} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \\ & \dot{\neg} \{\text{ph} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \mid \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{t}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \underline{r}\} = \text{b}_{\text{Ph}}\} \vdash \underline{s} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \gg [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{\text{bs}}] \Vdash \\ & [\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{r}] \Vdash [\bar{t}] \#^0 [\underline{r}] \Vdash [\bar{t}] \#^0 [\underline{\text{bs}}] \Vdash [\bar{u}] \#^0 [\underline{r}] \Vdash [\bar{u}] \#^0 [\underline{\text{bs}}] \Vdash \dot{\neg} \dot{\neg} \forall \text{obj} \bar{s}: \bar{s} \in \\ & \underline{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}\} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \forall \text{obj} \bar{s}: \forall \text{obj} \bar{t}: \bar{s} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{t}\}\} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \\ & \{\{\bar{t}, \bar{t}\}, \{\bar{t}, \bar{s}\}\} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \forall \text{obj} \bar{s}: \forall \text{obj} \bar{t}: \forall \text{obj} \bar{u}: \bar{s} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \bar{u} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \\ & \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{t}\}\} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{t}, \bar{t}\}, \{\bar{t}, \bar{u}\}\} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{u}\}\} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in \cup \{\text{ph} \in \\ & \text{P}(\underline{\text{bs}}) \mid \dot{\neg} \text{t}_{\text{Ex}} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \{\text{ph} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \mid \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{t}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \underline{r}\} = \text{b}_{\text{Ph}}\} \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in \\ & \underline{\text{bs}}, \text{p}_0, \text{c}) \end{aligned}$$

11.3.3 De to halvdele sættes sammen

Nu hvor vi har vist, at $\underline{\text{bs}}$ og

$\cup \{\text{ph} \in \text{P}(\underline{\text{bs}}) \mid \dot{\neg} \text{t}_{\text{Ex}} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \{\text{ph} \in \underline{\text{bs}} \mid \{\{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\text{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{t}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \underline{r}\} = \text{b}_{\text{Ph}}\}$ er hinandens delmængder, er det let at vise, at de er lig med hinanden:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, t_{Ex}\}\} \in \bar{r} = b_{Ph} = \bar{bs} \gg \dot{\vdash} \dot{\forall}_{obj} \bar{s}: \bar{s} \in \{ph \in P(\bar{bs}) \mid \dot{\vdash} t_{Ex} \in \bar{bs}\} \\
& \bar{bs} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \{ph \in \bar{bs} \mid \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, t_{Ex}\}\} \in \bar{r} = b_{Ph}\} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \bar{s} = \emptyset \Rightarrow \\
& \dot{\vdash} \forall_{obj} \bar{s}: \forall_{obj} \bar{t}: \bar{s} \in \{ph \in P(\bar{bs}) \mid \dot{\vdash} t_{Ex} \in \bar{bs}\} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \{ph \in \bar{bs} \mid \\
& \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, t_{Ex}\}\} \in \bar{r} = b_{Ph}\} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \{ph \in P(\bar{bs}) \mid \dot{\vdash} t_{Ex} \in \bar{bs}\} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \{ph \in \\
& \bar{bs} \mid \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, t_{Ex}\}\} \in \bar{r} = b_{Ph}\} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \bar{s} = \bar{t} \Rightarrow \{ph \in \cup\{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{t}, \bar{t}\}\} \mid \\
& \dot{\vdash} c_{Ph} \in \bar{s} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} c_{Ph} \in \bar{t}\} = \emptyset \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \cup \{ph \in P(\bar{bs}) \mid \dot{\vdash} t_{Ex} \in \bar{bs}\} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \{ph \in \bar{bs} \mid \\
& \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, t_{Ex}\}\} \in \bar{r} = b_{Ph}\} = \bar{bs} \mid, p_0, c)
\end{aligned}$$

Læg mærke til, at vi i linie 2 instantierer meta-variablen \underline{s} i EqSysNot \emptyset til objektvariablen \bar{x} , selvom det egentlig er \bar{s} , vi gerne ville have fat i. Dette skyldes, at EqSysNot \emptyset indeholder sidebetingelsen $[[\bar{s}] \#^0 [\underline{s}]]$ (jvf. afsnit 11.1). Vi løser problemet i linie 3, hvor deduktionsreglen skifter \bar{x} ud med \bar{s} . Deduktionsreglen tillader kun sådanne variabelskift, når der ikke er nogen metavariable i nærheden; det er derfor, at vi ikke tidligere har brugt reglen på denne måde.

12 Konklusion

Vi har ikke haft 100% succes med at bevise hovedresultatet; der måtte et “snyde-aksiom” til hjælp. Problemet er, at systemet kræver et stort antal sidebetingelser for at sikre, at objekt- og metavariable undgår hinanden. Et spørgsmål er, om vi kunne have undgået dette problem ved at håndtere aksiomerne og definitionerne fra afsnit 4 og 5 anderledes. Her er en kort diskussion af et par alternative strategier:

Det er næppe holdbart kun at arbejde med objektvariable. Deduktionsreglen kan gennemføre variabelskift som f.eks. “ \bar{y} i stedet for \bar{x} ”, men ikke instantieringer som f.eks. “ $\{\bar{y}, \bar{z}\}$ i stedet for \bar{x} ”. (Jvf. formuleringen af SameIntersection i afsnit 10.6, hvor vi måtte instantiere objektvariablene “på forhånd”). Vi så også i afsnit 11.2.6, at det er svært at skifte fra inferens til implikation med objektvariable; deduktionsreglen kan ikke anvendes. Det andet ekstrem er kun at arbejde med metavariable og -kvantorer. Man kunne da f.eks. formulere den ene halvdel af Extensionality som

$$[\forall \underline{x}: \forall \underline{y}: \forall \underline{s}: \dot{\vdash} \underline{s} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \underline{s} \in \underline{y} \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in \underline{x} \vdash \underline{x} = \underline{y}].$$

Logiwebs bevischecker er imidlertid ikke gearet til denne løsning, og det virker heller ikke som om, at vi på denne måde løser det egentlige problem: F.eks. giver det noget sludder, hvis vi instantierer “ \underline{s} ” til “ \underline{x} ” i det ovenstående. Den samme kritik kan rettes mod forslaget “lad objektkvantorerne binde metavariable i stedet for objektvariable”.

Den bedste løsning må derfor være at lade bevischeckereren få ansvaret for at administrere sidebetingelserne, således at brugeren kun lægger mærke til dem, hvis han overtræder dem. Jeg har imidlertid ikke noget overblik over, hvor krævende det er at implementere denne løsning.

Min anden hovedkonklusion er, at deduktionsreglen skal suppleres med A4 fra [6], hvis eksistenskvantorer skal håndteres tilfredsstillende. Min løsning med eksistens-variable har fungeret i denne rapport, men det er ikke nogen sikker metode. Der er f.eks. intet, som forhindrer brugeren i at introducere allerede brugte eksistens-variable og dermed opnå systemets godkendelse af et ukorrekt bevis. Det er et åbent spørgsmål, hvor brugervenlig kombinationen “Ded og A4” er; den interesserede læser skal være velkommen til at gøre sine egne erfaringer.

Litteratur

- [1] Frederik Eriksen. Et bevis i peano aritmetik, 2005. Logiweb-dokument tilgængelig på hjemmesiden: <http://www.diku.dk/~grue/logiweb/20050502/home/eriksen/peano-commutativity/GRD-2005-06-29-UTC-11-26-23-740136>.
- [2] Derek Goldrei. *Classic Set Theory — For Guided Independent Study*. Chapman & Hall, 1996.
- [3] Klaus Grue. A logiweb base page. Logiweb-dokument tilgængelig på hjemmesiden: <http://www.diku.dk/~grue/logiweb/20060417/home/grue/base/GRD-2006-06-06-UTC-07-18-19-012409>.
- [4] Klaus Grue. The logiweb sequent calculus. Logiweb-dokument tilgængelig på hjemmesiden: <http://www.diku.dk/~grue/logiweb/20060417/home/grue/check/GRD-2006-06-06-UTC-07-49-23-045248>. Dokumentet er fordelt på tre .pdf-filer, hvis adresser (relativt til den ovenstående adresse) er: `body/tex/page.pdf`, `body/tex/appendix.pdf` og `body/tex/chores.pdf`. De to første filer er så langt de vigtigste.
- [5] Karel Hrbacek and Thomas Jech. *Introduction to Set Theory*. Marcel Dekker, third edition, 1999.
- [6] Elliott Mendelson. *Introduction to Mathematical Logic*. Chapman & Hall, fourth edition, 1997.

A Oversigt over variabelnavne

- De fire vigtigste objektvariable er: $[\bar{s}]$, $[\bar{t}]$, $[\bar{u}]$ og $[\bar{bs}]$.
- Eksistens-variablen $[j_{Ex}]$ bruges i aksiomet $[UnionDef]$ fra afsnit 4.2.
- Eksistens-variablen $[t_{Ex}]$ bruges i definitionen af $[\{ph \in P(bs) \mid \dot{\neg} t_{Ex} \in bs \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \{ph \in bs \mid \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, t_{Ex}\}\} \in r\} = b_{Ph}\}]$ fra afsnit 5.9.
- Eksistens-variablene $[a_{Ex}]$ og $[b_{Ex}]$ bruges i beviser, når $[j_{Ex}]$ eller $[t_{Ex}]$ ikke er påkrævede.
- Pladsholder-variablen $[a_{Ph}]$ bruges i definitionen af $[\{ph \in bs \mid \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, x\}\} \in r\}]$ fra afsnit 5.9.
- Pladsholder-variablen $[b_{Ph}]$ bruges i definitionen af $[\{ph \in P(bs) \mid \dot{\neg} t_{Ex} \in bs \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} \{ph \in bs \mid \{\{a_{Ph}, a_{Ph}\}, \{a_{Ph}, t_{Ex}\}\} \in r\} = b_{Ph}\}]$ fra afsnit 5.9.
- Pladsholder-variablen $[c_{Ph}]$ bruges i definitionen af $[\{ph \in \cup\{x, x\}, \{y, y\}\} \mid \dot{\neg} c_{Ph} \in x \Rightarrow \dot{\neg} c_{Ph} \in y\}]$ fra afsnit 5.5.

- Metavariablene $[a]$, $[b] \dots [f]$ varierer over formler.
- Metavariabelene $[r]$, $[s] \dots [z]$ samt $[bs]$ varierer over termer. ($[r]$ står altid for en relation).
- Metavariablen $[p]$ varierer over pladsholder-variable.
- Endelig kan de "rå" variable $[a]$, $[b] \dots [z]$ samt $[bs]$ variere over hvad som helst; disse variable er ikke tilknyttet nogen semantik.

B Det samlede aksiomsystem

$[MP \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} ZF_{\text{sub}} \vdash \forall a: \forall b: a \Rightarrow b \vdash a \vdash b][MP \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \text{Rule tactic}]$

$[Gen \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} ZF_{\text{sub}} \vdash \forall x: \forall a: a \vdash \forall_{\text{obj}x} a][Gen \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \text{Rule tactic}]$

$[Repetition \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} ZF_{\text{sub}} \vdash \forall a: a \vdash a][Repetition \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \text{Rule tactic}]$

$[Neg \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} ZF_{\text{sub}} \vdash \forall a: \forall b: \neg b \Rightarrow a \vdash \neg b \Rightarrow \neg a \vdash b][Neg \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \text{Rule tactic}]$

$[Ded \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} ZF_{\text{sub}} \vdash \forall a: \forall b: \lambda x. \text{Dedu}_0([a], [b]) \Vdash a \vdash b][Ded \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \text{Rule tactic}]$

$[ExistIntro \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} ZF_{\text{sub}} \vdash \forall x: \forall t: \forall a: \forall b: \langle [a] \equiv^0 [b] \mid [x] := [t] \rangle_{\text{Ex}} \Vdash a \vdash b][ExistIntro \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \text{Rule tactic}]$

$[Extensionality \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} ZF_{\text{sub}} \vdash \forall x: \forall y: \neg x = y \Rightarrow \forall_{\text{obj} \bar{s}}: \bar{s} \in x \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in y \Rightarrow \neg \bar{s} \in y \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in x \Rightarrow \neg \forall_{\text{obj} \bar{s}}: \bar{s} \in x \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in y \Rightarrow \neg \bar{s} \in y \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in x \Rightarrow x = y][Extensionality \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \text{Rule tactic}]$

$[\emptyset \text{def} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} ZF_{\text{sub}} \vdash \forall s: \neg s \in \emptyset][\emptyset \text{def} \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \text{Rule tactic}]$

$[\text{PairDef} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} ZF_{\text{sub}} \vdash \forall s: \forall x: \forall y: \neg s \in \{x, y\} \Rightarrow \neg s = x \Rightarrow s = y \Rightarrow \neg \neg s = x \Rightarrow s = y \Rightarrow s \in \{x, y\}][\text{PairDef} \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \text{Rule tactic}]$

$[\text{UnionDef} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} ZF_{\text{sub}} \vdash \forall s: \forall x: \neg s \in \cup x \Rightarrow \neg s \in j_{\text{Ex}} \Rightarrow \neg j_{\text{Ex}} \in x \Rightarrow \neg \neg s \in j_{\text{Ex}} \Rightarrow \neg j_{\text{Ex}} \in x \Rightarrow s \in \cup x][\text{UnionDef} \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \text{Rule tactic}]$

$[\text{PowerDef} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} ZF_{\text{sub}} \vdash \forall s: \forall x: \neg s \in P(x) \Rightarrow \forall_{\text{obj} \bar{s}}: \bar{s} \in s \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in x \Rightarrow \neg \forall_{\text{obj} \bar{s}}: \bar{s} \in s \Rightarrow \bar{s} \in x \Rightarrow s \in P(x)][\text{PowerDef} \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \text{Rule tactic}]$

$[\text{SeparationDef} \xrightarrow{\text{stmt}} ZF_{\text{sub}} \vdash \forall a: \forall b: \forall p: \forall x: \forall z: p^{\text{Ph}} \wedge \langle [b] \equiv^0 [a] \mid [p] := [z] \rangle_{\text{Ph}} \Vdash \neg z \in \{\text{ph} \in x \mid a\} \Rightarrow \neg z \in x \Rightarrow \neg b \Rightarrow \neg \neg z \in x \Rightarrow \neg b \Rightarrow z \in \{\text{ph} \in x \mid a\}][\text{SeparationDef} \xrightarrow{\text{proof}} \text{Rule tactic}]$

[CheatAllDisjoint $\xrightarrow{\text{stmt}}$ ZFsub $\vdash \forall r: \forall x: \forall y: \forall \underline{bs}: \dot{\vdash} \dot{\vdash} \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \bar{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow$
 $\{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}\} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{t}: \bar{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{t}\}\} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow$
 $\{\{\bar{t}, \bar{t}\}, \{\bar{t}, \bar{s}\}\} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{s}: \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{t}: \forall_{\text{obj}} \bar{u}: \bar{s} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \bar{t} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \bar{u} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow$
 $\{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{t}\}\} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{t}, \bar{t}\}, \{\bar{t}, \bar{u}\}\} \in \underline{r} \Rightarrow \{\{\bar{s}, \bar{s}\}, \{\bar{s}, \bar{u}\}\} \in \underline{r} \vdash \underline{x} \in \{\text{ph} \in P(\underline{bs}) \mid$
 $\dot{\vdash} \text{t}_{\text{Ex}} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \{\text{ph} \in \underline{bs} \mid \{\{\mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{t}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \underline{r}\} = \mathbf{b}_{\text{Ph}} \vdash \underline{y} \in \{\text{ph} \in$
 $P(\underline{bs}) \mid \dot{\vdash} \text{t}_{\text{Ex}} \in \underline{bs} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \{\text{ph} \in \underline{bs} \mid \{\{\mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}\}, \{\mathbf{a}_{\text{Ph}}, \text{t}_{\text{Ex}}\}\} \in \underline{r}\} = \mathbf{b}_{\text{Ph}} \vdash \dot{\vdash} \underline{x} =$
 $\underline{y} \vdash \{\text{ph} \in \cup\{\{\underline{x}, \underline{x}\}, \{\underline{y}, \underline{y}\}\} \mid \dot{\vdash} \text{c}_{\text{Ph}} \in \underline{x} \Rightarrow \dot{\vdash} \text{c}_{\text{Ph}} \in \underline{y}\} = \emptyset]$ [CheatAllDisjoint $\xrightarrow{\text{proof}}$
 Rule tactic]

C Deduktionsreglen

Dette bilag præsenterer dén version af deduktionsreglen fra [4], som jeg har brugt af. Underafsnit C.1 forklarer, hvorfor jeg har ændret på den oprindelige regel, og underafsnit C.2 indeholder selve den ændrede kode (som er skrevet i L).

C.1 Motivering

I beviset for HelperMemberNotØ i afsnit 9.1.3 konkluderer vi

$[[\bar{s}]\#^0[x] \Vdash \underline{s} \in x \Rightarrow x = \emptyset \Rightarrow \underline{s} \in \emptyset]$ ud fra præmissen

$[[\bar{s}]\#^0[x] \Vdash \underline{s} \in x \vdash x = \emptyset \vdash \underline{s} \in \emptyset]$ ved hjælp af deduktionsreglen; det er et klassisk skift fra inferens til implikation. Denne slutning kan imidlertid ikke gennemføres med deduktionsreglen fra [4], fordi denne regel fjerner alle sidebetingelser fra konklusionen, før præmis og konklusion sammenlignes. Da præmissen stadigvæk begynder med sidebetingelsen $[[\bar{s}]\#^0[x]]$, matcher præmis og konklusion ikke hinanden, og slutningen fra præmis til konklusion forkastes. Deduktionsreglen fra dette bilag tillader derimod, at præmis og konklusion begynder med et antal identiske sidebetingelser. Dermed kan vi uden problemer gennemføre slutninger som den ovenstående, hvor præmissen indeholder sidebetingelser.

C.2 Kode

Funktionen $[\lambda x. \text{Dedu}_0([\mathbf{p}], [\mathbf{c}])]$ er en kopi af $[\lambda x. \text{Ded}_0([\mathbf{p}], [\mathbf{c}])]$ fra [4]:

$[\text{Dedu}(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{c}) \xrightarrow{\text{macro}} \lambda t. \lambda s. \lambda c. \tilde{\mathcal{M}}_4(t, \mathbf{s}, \mathbf{c}, [[\text{Dedu}(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{c}) \doteq \lambda x. \text{Dedu}_0([\mathbf{p}], [\mathbf{c}])]])]$

Jeg har ændret funktionen $[\text{Ded}_0(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{c})]$, så den kalder $[\text{Dedu}_s(\text{Dedu}_7(\mathbf{p}), \mathbf{c}, \mathbf{T})]$ i stedet for $[\text{Ded}_1(\text{Ded}_7(\mathbf{p}), \mathbf{c}, \mathbf{T})]$:

$[\text{Dedu}_0(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{c}) \xrightarrow{\text{val}} \text{c!If}(\text{Dedu}_8(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{T}), \text{Dedu}_s(\text{Dedu}_7(\mathbf{p}), \mathbf{c}, \mathbf{T}), \mathbf{F})]$

Funktionen $[\text{Dedu}_s(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{c}, \mathbf{s})]$ giver straks kontrollen videre til $[\text{Ded}_1(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{c}, \mathbf{s})]$ — medmindre \mathbf{p} og \mathbf{c} begynder med et antal identiske sidebetingelser. I så fald flyttes disse sidebetingelser fra \mathbf{p} og \mathbf{c} over til listen \mathbf{s} , før kontrollen går videre til $[\text{Ded}_1(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{c}, \mathbf{s})]$:

$[\text{Dedu}_s(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{c}, \mathbf{s}) \xrightarrow{\text{val}} \text{If}(\mathbf{p} \stackrel{\mathbf{r}}{=} [\mathbf{x} \Vdash \mathbf{y}], \mathbf{c} \stackrel{\mathbf{r}}{=} [\mathbf{x} \Vdash \mathbf{y}] \wedge \mathbf{p}^1 \stackrel{\mathbf{t}}{=} \mathbf{c}^1 \wedge \text{Dedu}_s(\mathbf{p}^2, \mathbf{c}^2, \mathbf{c}^1 :: \mathbf{s}), \text{Dedu}_1(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{c}, \mathbf{s}))]$

Fra og med $[\text{Ded}_1(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{c}, \mathbf{s})]$ er koden kopieret fra appendikset til [4]:

$[\text{Dedu}_1(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{c}, \mathbf{s}) \xrightarrow{\text{val}} \text{If}(\mathbf{c} \stackrel{\mathbf{r}}{=} [\mathbf{x} \Vdash \mathbf{y}], \text{Dedu}_1(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{c}^2, \mathbf{c}^1 :: \mathbf{s}), \text{Dedu}_2(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{c}, \mathbf{s}))]$

$[\text{Dedu}_2(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{c}, \mathbf{s}) \xrightarrow{\text{val}} \mathbf{s}! \mathbf{p} \stackrel{\mathbf{r}}{=} [\mathbf{x} \vdash \mathbf{y}] \wedge \mathbf{c} \stackrel{\mathbf{r}}{=} [\mathbf{x} \Rightarrow \mathbf{y}] \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Dedu}_3(\mathbf{p}^1, \mathbf{c}^1, \mathbf{s}, \mathbf{T}) \wedge \text{Dedu}_2(\mathbf{p}^2, \mathbf{c}^2, \mathbf{s}) \\ \text{Dedu}_4(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{c}, \mathbf{s}, \text{Dedu}_6(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{c}, \mathbf{T}, \mathbf{T})) \end{array} \right.]$

[Dedu₃(p, c, s, b) $\xrightarrow{\text{val}}$ If($\neg c \stackrel{r}{=} [\forall_{\text{obj}x}: y]$, Dedu₄(p, c, s, b),
If(p $\stackrel{r}{=} [\forall_{\text{obj}x}: y]$ \wedge p^t $\stackrel{t}{=} c^1$, Dedu₄(p, c, s, b), Dedu₃(p, c², s, c¹ :: c¹ :: b)))]

[Dedu₄(p, c, s, b) $\xrightarrow{\text{val}}$ s!b!If(p $\stackrel{r}{=} [\bar{x}]$, **lookup**(p, b, T) $\stackrel{t}{=} c$, If($\neg p \stackrel{r}{=} c$, F,
If(p $\stackrel{r}{=} [\forall_{\text{obj}x}: y]$, p¹ $\stackrel{t}{=} c^1 \wedge$ Dedu₄(p², c², s, p¹ :: p¹ :: b), If($\neg p \stackrel{r}{=} [\underline{x}]$,
Dedu₄^{*}(p^t, c^t, s, b), p¹ $\stackrel{t}{=} c^1 \wedge$ Dedu₅(p, s, b)))]

[Dedu₄^{*}(p, c, s, b) $\xrightarrow{\text{val}}$ c!s!b!If(p, T, Dedu₄(p^h, c^h, s, b) \wedge Dedu₄^{*}(p^t, c^t, s, b))]

[Dedu₅(p, s, b) $\xrightarrow{\text{val}}$ p!s!If(b, T,
[[x]#⁰[y]]^h :: [[*]]^h :: b^{hh} :: T :: [[x]]^h :: p :: T :: T \in_t s \wedge Dedu₅(p, s, b^t))]

[Dedu₆(p, c, e, b) $\xrightarrow{\text{val}}$ p!c!b!e!If(p $\stackrel{r}{=} [\bar{x}]$, p \in_t e $\begin{cases} b \\ p :: c :: b \end{cases}$, If($\neg p \stackrel{r}{=} c$, T,
If(p $\stackrel{r}{=} [\underline{a}]$, b, If(p $\stackrel{r}{=} [\forall_{\text{obj}x}: y]$, Dedu₆(p², c², c¹ :: e, b), Dedu₆^{*}(p^t, c^t, e, b)))]

[Dedu₆^{*}(p, c, e, b) $\xrightarrow{\text{val}}$ p!c!b!e!If(p, b, Dedu₆^{*}(p^t, c^t, e, Dedu₆(p^h, c^h, e, b)))]

[Dedu₇(p) $\xrightarrow{\text{val}}$ p $\stackrel{r}{=} [\forall x: y]$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Dedu}_7(p^2) \\ p \end{array} \right.$]

[Dedu₈(p, b) $\xrightarrow{\text{val}}$ If(p $\stackrel{r}{=} [\forall x: y]$, Dedu₈(p², p¹ :: b), If(p $\stackrel{r}{=} [\underline{a}]$, p \in_t b,
Dedu₈^{*}(p^t, b)))]

[Dedu₈^{*}(p, b) $\xrightarrow{\text{val}}$ b!If(p, T, If(Dedu₈(p^h, b), Dedu₈^{*}(p^t, b), F))]

D Pyk definitioner

[(\dots) $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “cdots”]

[Objekt-var $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “object-var”]

[Ex-var $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “ex-var”]

[Ph-var $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “ph-var”]

[Værdi $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “vaerdi”]

[Variabel $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “variabel”]

[Op(*) $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “op " end op”]

[Op(*, *) $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “op2 " comma " end op2”]

[* \doteq * $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “define-equal " comma " end equal”]

[ContainsEmpty(*) $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “contains-empty " end empty”]

[Dedu(*, *) $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “1deduction " conclude " end 1deduction”]

[Dedu₀(*, *) $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “1deduction zero " conclude " end 1deduction”]

[Dedu_s(*, *, *) $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “1deduction side " conclude " condition " end 1deduction”]

$[Dedu_1(*, *, *) \xrightarrow{pyk} \text{"1deduction one " conclude " condition " end 1deduction"}]$
 $[Dedu_2(*, *, *) \xrightarrow{pyk} \text{"1deduction two " conclude " condition " end 1deduction"}]$
 $[Dedu_3(*, *, *, *) \xrightarrow{pyk} \text{"1deduction three " conclude " condition " bound " end 1deduction"}]$
 $[Dedu_4(*, *, *, *) \xrightarrow{pyk} \text{"1deduction four " conclude " condition " bound " end 1deduction"}]$
 $[Dedu_4^*(*, *, *, *) \xrightarrow{pyk} \text{"1deduction four star " conclude " condition " bound " end 1deduction"}]$
 $[Dedu_5(*, *, *) \xrightarrow{pyk} \text{"1deduction five " condition " bound " end 1deduction"}]$
 $[Dedu_6(*, *, *, *) \xrightarrow{pyk} \text{"1deduction six " conclude " exception " bound " end 1deduction"}]$
 $[Dedu_6^*(*, *, *, *) \xrightarrow{pyk} \text{"1deduction six star " conclude " exception " bound " end 1deduction"}]$
 $[Dedu_7(*) \xrightarrow{pyk} \text{"1deduction seven " end 1deduction"}]$
 $[Dedu_8(*, *) \xrightarrow{pyk} \text{"1deduction eight " bound " end 1deduction"}]$
 $[Dedu_8^*(*, *) \xrightarrow{pyk} \text{"1deduction eight star " bound " end 1deduction"}]$
 $[Ex_1 \xrightarrow{pyk} \text{"ex1"}]$
 $[Ex_2 \xrightarrow{pyk} \text{"ex2"}]$
 $[Ex_{10} \xrightarrow{pyk} \text{"ex10"}]$
 $[Ex_{20} \xrightarrow{pyk} \text{"ex20"}]$
 $[*Ex \xrightarrow{pyk} \text{"existential var " end var"}]$
 $[*Ex \xrightarrow{pyk} \text{" " is existential var"}]$
 $[(<*\equiv * | * := *)_{Ex} \xrightarrow{pyk} \text{"exist-sub " is " where " is " end sub"}]$
 $[(<*\equiv^0 * | * := *)_{Ex} \xrightarrow{pyk} \text{"exist-sub0 " is " where " is " end sub"}]$
 $[(<*\equiv^1 * | * := *)_{Ex} \xrightarrow{pyk} \text{"exist-sub1 " is " where " is " end sub"}]$
 $[(<*\equiv * * | * := *)_{Ex} \xrightarrow{pyk} \text{"exist-sub* " is " where " is " end sub"}]$
 $[ph_1 \xrightarrow{pyk} \text{"placeholder-var1"}]$
 $[ph_2 \xrightarrow{pyk} \text{"placeholder-var2"}]$
 $[ph_3 \xrightarrow{pyk} \text{"placeholder-var3"}]$
 $[*Ph \xrightarrow{pyk} \text{"placeholder-var " end var"}]$
 $[*Ph \xrightarrow{pyk} \text{" " is placeholder-var"}]$
 $[(<*\equiv * | * := *)_{Ph} \xrightarrow{pyk} \text{"ph-sub " is " where " is " end sub"}]$
 $[(<*\equiv^0 * | * := *)_{Ph} \xrightarrow{pyk} \text{"ph-sub0 " is " where " is " end sub"}]$
 $[(<*\equiv^1 * | * := *)_{Ph} \xrightarrow{pyk} \text{"ph-sub1 " is " where " is " end sub"}]$
 $[(<*\equiv * * | * := *)_{Ph} \xrightarrow{pyk} \text{"ph-sub* " is " where " is " end sub"}]$
 $[bs \xrightarrow{pyk} \text{"var big set"}]$

[OBS $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “object big set”]
 [\mathcal{BS} $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “meta big set”]
 [\emptyset $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “zermelo empty set”]
 [ZFsub $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “system zf”]
 [MP $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “1rule mp”]
 [Gen $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “1rule gen”]
 [Repetition $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “1rule repetition”]
 [Neg $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “1rule ad absurdum”]
 [Ded $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “1rule deduction”]
 [ExistIntro $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “1rule exist intro”]
 [Extensionality $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “axiom extensionality”]
 [\emptyset def $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “axiom empty set”]
 [PairDef $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “axiom pair definition”]
 [UnionDef $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “axiom union definition”]
 [PowerDef $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “axiom power definition”]
 [SeparationDef $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “axiom separation definition”]
 [CheatAllDisjoint $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “cheating axiom all disjoint”]
 [AddDoubleNeg $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “prop lemma add double neg”]
 [RemoveDoubleNeg $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “prop lemma remove double neg”]
 [AndCommutativity $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “prop lemma and commutativity”]
 [AutoImply $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “prop lemma auto imply”]
 [Contrapositive $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “prop lemma contrapositive”]
 [FirstConjunct $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “prop lemma first conjunct”]
 [SecondConjunct $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “prop lemma second conjunct”]
 [FromContradiction $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “prop lemma from contradiction”]
 [FromDisjuncts $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “prop lemma from disjuncts”]
 [IffCommutativity $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “prop lemma iff commutativity”]
 [IffFirst $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “prop lemma iff first”]
 [IffSecond $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “prop lemma iff second”]
 [ImplyTransitivity $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “prop lemma imply transitivity”]
 [JoinConjuncts $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “prop lemma join conjuncts”]
 [MP2 $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “prop lemma mp2”]
 [MP3 $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “prop lemma mp3”]
 [MP4 $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “prop lemma mp4”]
 [MP5 $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “prop lemma mp5”]

[MT $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “prop lemma mt”]
 [NegativeMT $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “prop lemma negative mt”]
 [Technicality $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “prop lemma technicality”]
 [Weakening $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “prop lemma weakening”]
 [WeakenOr1 $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “prop lemma weaken or first”]
 [WeakenOr2 $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “prop lemma weaken or second”]
 [Formula2Pair $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “lemma formula2pair”]
 [Pair2Formula $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “lemma pair2formula”]
 [Formula2Union $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “lemma formula2union”]
 [Union2Formula $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “lemma union2formula”]
 [Formula2Sep $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “lemma formula2separation”]
 [Sep2Formula $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “lemma separation2formula”]
 [SubsetInPower $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “lemma subset in power set”]
 [HelperPowerIsSub $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “lemma power set is subset0”]
 [PowerIsSub $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “lemma power set is subset”]
 [(Switch)HelperPowerIsSub $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “lemma power set is subset0-switch”]
 [(Switch)PowerIsSub $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “lemma power set is subset-switch”]
 [ToSetEquality $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “lemma set equality suff condition”]
 [HelperToSetEquality(t) $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “lemma set equality suff condition(t)0”]
 [ToSetEquality(t) $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “lemma set equality suff condition(t)”]
 [HelperFromSetEquality $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “lemma set equality skip quantifier”]
 [FromSetEquality $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “lemma set equality nec condition”]
 [HelperReflexivity $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “lemma reflexivity0”]
 [Reflexivity $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “lemma reflexivity”]
 [HelperSymmetry $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “lemma symmetry0”]
 [Symmetry $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “lemma symmetry”]
 [HelperTransitivity $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “lemma transitivity0”]
 [Transitivity $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “lemma transitivity”]
 [ERisReflexive $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “lemma er is reflexive”]
 [ERisSymmetric $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “lemma er is symmetric”]
 [ERisTransitive $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “lemma er is transitive”]
 [ØisSubset $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “lemma empty set is subset”]
 [HelperMemberNotØ $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “lemma member not empty0”]
 [MemberNotØ $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “lemma member not empty”]
 [HelperUniqueØ $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “lemma unique empty set0”]

[Unique $\emptyset \xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “lemma unique empty set”]
 [= Reflexivity $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “lemma =reflexivity”]
 [= Symmetry $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “lemma =symmetry”]
 [Helper = Transitivity $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “lemma =transitivity0”]
 [= Transitivity $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “lemma =transitivity”]
 [Helper TransferNotEq $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “lemma transfer ~is0”]
 [TransferNotEq $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “lemma transfer ~is”]
 [Helper PairSubset $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “lemma pair subset0”]
 [Helper(2) PairSubset $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “lemma pair subset1”]
 [PairSubset $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “lemma pair subset”]
 [SamePair $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “lemma same pair”]
 [SameSingleton $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “lemma same singleton”]
 [UnionSubset $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “lemma union subset”]
 [SameUnion $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “lemma same union”]
 [SeparationSubset $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “lemma separation subset”]
 [SameSeparation $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “lemma same separation”]
 [SameBinaryUnion $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “lemma same binary union”]
 [IntersectionSubset $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “lemma intersection subset”]
 [SameIntersection $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “lemma same intersection”]
 [AutoMember $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “lemma auto member”]
 [Helper EqSysNot $\emptyset \xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “lemma eq-system not empty0”]
 [EqSysNot $\emptyset \xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “lemma eq-system not empty”]
 [Helper EqSubset $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “lemma eq subset0”]
 [EqSubset $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “lemma eq subset”]
 [Helper EqNecessary $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “lemma equivalence nec condition0”]
 [EqNecessary $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “lemma equivalence nec condition”]
 [Helper NoneEqNecessary $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “lemma none-equivalence nec condition0”]
 [Helper(2) NoneEqNecessary $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “lemma none-equivalence nec condition1”]
 [NoneEqNecessary $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “lemma none-equivalence nec condition”]
 [EqClassIsSubset $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “lemma equivalence class is subset”]
 [EqClassesAreDisjoint $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “lemma equivalence classes are disjoint”]
 [AllDisjoint $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “lemma all disjoint”]
 [AllDisjointImply $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “lemma all disjoint-imply”]
 [BSsubset $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “lemma bs subset union(bs/r)”]
 [Union(BS/R)subset $\xrightarrow{\text{pyk}}$ “lemma union(bs/r) subset bs”]

$[\text{UnionIdentity} \xrightarrow{\text{pyk}} \text{"lemma union(bs/r) is bs"}]$
 $[\text{EqSysIsPartition} \xrightarrow{\text{pyk}} \text{"theorem eq-system is partition"}]$
 $[\text{*/} \xrightarrow{\text{pyk}} \text{"eq-system of " modulo "}]$
 $[\text{*} \cap \text{*} \xrightarrow{\text{pyk}} \text{"intersection " comma " end intersection"}]$
 $[\text{U*} \xrightarrow{\text{pyk}} \text{"union " end union"}]$
 $[\text{*} \cup \text{*} \xrightarrow{\text{pyk}} \text{"binary-union " comma " end union"}]$
 $[\text{P*} \xrightarrow{\text{pyk}} \text{"power " end power"}]$
 $[\{\text{*}\} \xrightarrow{\text{pyk}} \text{"zermelo singleton " end singleton"}]$
 $[\{\text{*}, \text{*}\} \xrightarrow{\text{pyk}} \text{"zermelo pair " comma " end pair"}]$
 $[(\text{*}, \text{*}) \xrightarrow{\text{pyk}} \text{"zermelo ordered pair " comma " end pair"}]$
 $[\text{*} \in \text{*} \xrightarrow{\text{pyk}} \text{" " zermelo in "}]$
 $[\text{*}(\text{*}, \text{*}) \xrightarrow{\text{pyk}} \text{" " is related to " under "}]$
 $[\text{RefRel}(\text{*}, \text{*}) \xrightarrow{\text{pyk}} \text{" " is reflexive relation in "}]$
 $[\text{SymRel}(\text{*}, \text{*}) \xrightarrow{\text{pyk}} \text{" " is symmetric relation in "}]$
 $[\text{TransRel}(\text{*}, \text{*}) \xrightarrow{\text{pyk}} \text{" " is transitive relation in "}]$
 $[\text{EqRel}(\text{*}, \text{*}) \xrightarrow{\text{pyk}} \text{" " is equivalence relation in "}]$
 $[[\text{*} \in \text{*}]_* \xrightarrow{\text{pyk}} \text{"equivalence class of " in " modulo "}]$
 $[\text{Partition}(\text{*}, \text{*}) \xrightarrow{\text{pyk}} \text{" " is partition of "}]$
 $[\text{*} = \text{*} \xrightarrow{\text{pyk}} \text{" " zermelo is "}]$
 $[\text{*} \subseteq \text{*} \xrightarrow{\text{pyk}} \text{" " is subset of "}]$
 $[\dot{\neg} \text{*} \xrightarrow{\text{pyk}} \text{"not0 "}]$
 $[\text{*} \notin \text{*} \xrightarrow{\text{pyk}} \text{" " zermelo ~in "}]$
 $[\text{*} \neq \text{*} \xrightarrow{\text{pyk}} \text{" " zermelo ~is "}]$
 $[\text{*} \wedge \text{*} \xrightarrow{\text{pyk}} \text{" " and0 "}]$
 $[\text{*} \dot{\vee} \text{*} \xrightarrow{\text{pyk}} \text{" " or0 "}]$
 $[\text{*} \Leftrightarrow \text{*} \xrightarrow{\text{pyk}} \text{" " iff "}]$
 $[\{\text{ph} \in \text{*} \mid \text{*}\} \xrightarrow{\text{pyk}} \text{"the set of ph in " such that " end set"}]$
 $[\text{EquivalenceRelations} \xrightarrow{\text{pyk}} \text{"equivalence-relations"}]$

E Prioritetstabel

Den nedenstående tabel indeholder alle de formelle konstruktioner, som er til rådighed i dette dokument. Konstruktionerne er grupperet efter prioritet; de førstnævnte grupper har størst prioritet. Hver gruppe er markeret med et af de to ord “**Preassociative**” eller “**Postassociative**”, der angiver, om konstruktionerne er venstre- eller højreassociative.

[EquivalenceRelations $\xrightarrow{\text{prio}}$

Preassociative

[EquivalenceRelations], [base], [bracket * end bracket],
 [big bracket * end bracket], [$\$ * \$$], [**flush left** [*]], [x], [y], [z], [$* \bowtie *$],
 [$* \rightarrow *$], [pyk], [tex], [name], [prio], [*, [T], [if(*, *, *)], [$* \xrightarrow{*} *$]], [val], [claim], [\perp],
 [f(*)], [(*)^I], [F], [0], [1], [2], [3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [9], [0], [1], [2], [3], [4], [5], [6], [7],
 [8], [9], [a], [b], [c], [d], [e], [f], [g], [h], [i], [j], [k], [l], [m], [n], [o], [p], [q], [r], [s], [t], [u],
 [v], [w], [(*)^M], [If(*, *, *)], [array{*} * end array], [l], [c], [r], [empty], [$* | * := *$],
 [$\mathcal{M}(*)$], [$\mathcal{U}(*)$], [$\mathcal{U}(*)$], [$\mathcal{U}^M(*)$], [**apply**(*, *)], [**apply**₁(*, *)], [identifier(*)],
 [identifier₁(*, *)], [array-plus(*, *)], [array-remove(*, *, *)], [array-put(*, *, *, *)],
 [array-add(*, *, *, *, *)], [bit(*, *)], [bit₁(*, *)], [rack], ["vector"],
 ["bibliography"], ["dictionary"], ["body"], ["codex"], ["expansion"], ["code"],
 ["cache"], ["diagnose"], ["pyk"], ["tex"], ["texname"], ["value"], ["message"],
 ["macro"], ["definition"], ["unpack"], ["claim"], ["priority"], ["lambda"],
 ["apply"], ["true"], ["if"], ["quote"], ["proclaim"], ["define"], ["introduce"],
 ["hide"], ["pre"], ["post"], [$\mathcal{E}(*, *, *)$], [$\mathcal{E}_2(*, *, *, *, *)$], [$\mathcal{E}_3(*, *, *, *)$],
 [$\mathcal{E}_4(*, *, *, *, *)$], [**lookup**(*, *, *)], [**abstract**(*, *, *, *)], [$[*]$], [$\mathcal{M}(*, *, *)$],
 [$\mathcal{M}_2(*, *, *, *)$], [$\mathcal{M}^*(*, *, *)$], [macro], [s₀], [**zip**(*, *)], [**assoc**₁(*, *, *)], [(*)^P],
 [self], [$* \doteq *$], [$* \dot{=} *$]₂ [$* \dot{=} *$], [$* \stackrel{\text{pyk}}{=} *$], [$* \stackrel{\text{tex}}{=} *$], [$* \stackrel{\text{name}}{=} *$],
 [**Priority table**[*]], [\mathcal{M}_1], [$\mathcal{M}_2(*)$], [$\mathcal{M}_3(*)$], [$\mathcal{M}_4(*, *, *, *)$], [$\mathcal{M}(*, *, *)$],
 [$\hat{Q}(*, *, *)$], [$\hat{Q}_2(*, *, *)$], [$\hat{Q}_3(*, *, *, *)$], [$\hat{Q}^*(*, *, *)$], [(*)], [(*)], [display(*)],
 [statement(*)], [$[*]$], [$[*]^-$], [**aspect**(*, *)], [**aspect**(*, *, *)], [($\langle \rangle$)], [**tuple**₁(*)],
 [**tuple**₂(*)], [let₂(*, *)], [let₁(*, *)], [$* \stackrel{\text{claim}}{=} *$], [checker], [**check**(*, *)],
 [**check**₂(*, *, *)], [**check**₃(*, *, *)], [**check**^{*}(*, *)], [**check**₂^{*}(*, *, *)], [$[*]$], [$[*]^-$],
 [$[*]^{\circ}$], [msg], [$* \stackrel{\text{msg}}{=} *$], [$\langle \text{stmt} \rangle$], [stmt], [$* \stackrel{\text{stmt}}{=} *$], [HeadNil'], [HeadPair'],
 [Transitivity'], [\perp], [Contra'], [T_E'], [L₁], [*, [A], [B], [C], [D], [E], [F], [G], [H], [I],
 [J], [K], [L], [M], [N], [O], [P], [Q], [R], [S], [T], [U], [V], [W], [X], [Y], [Z],
 [($* := *$)], [($* * := *$)], [\emptyset], [Remainder], [($*$)^v], [intro(*, *, *, *)], [intro(*, *, *)],
 [error(*, *)], [error₂(*, *)], [proof(*, *, *)], [proof₂(*, *)], [S(*, *)], [S^I(*, *)],
 [S^D(*, *)], [S^D(*, *, *)], [S^E(*, *)], [S^E(*, *, *)], [S⁺(*, *)], [S⁺(*, *, *)],
 [S⁻(*, *)], [S⁻(*, *, *)], [S^{*}(*, *)], [S^{*}(*, *, *)], [S₂^{*}(*, *, *, *)], [S[@](*, *)],
 [S₁[@](*, *, *, *)], [S⁺(*, *)], [S₁⁺(*, *, *, *)], [S⁺(*, *)], [S₁⁺(*, *, *, *)], [S^{i.e.}(*, *)],
 [S₁^{i.e.}(*, *, *, *, *)], [S₂^{i.e.}(*, *, *, *, *)], [S^v(*, *)], [S₁^v(*, *, *, *)], [Sⁱ(*, *)],
 [S₁ⁱ(*, *, *, *)], [S₂ⁱ(*, *, *, *)], [T(*)], [claims(*, *, *)], [claims₂(*, *, *)], [$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$],
 [proof], [**Lemma** * : *], [**Proof of** * : *], [*** lemma** * : *],
 [*** antilemma** * : *], [*** rule** * : *], [*** antirule** * : *], [verifier], [V₁(*)],
 [V₂(*, *)], [V₃(*, *, *, *)], [V₄(*, *)], [V₅(*, *, *, *)], [V₆(*, *, *, *)], [V₇(*, *, *, *)],

[Cut(*, *)], [Head \oplus (*), [Tail \oplus (*), [rule₁(*, *)], [rule(*, *)], [Rule tactic],
 [Plus(*, *)], [[**Theory** *], [theory₂(*, *)], [theory₃(*, *)], [theory₄(*, *, *)],
 [HeadNil''], [HeadPair''], [Transitivity''], [Contra''], [HeadNil], [HeadPair],
 [Transitivity], [Contra], [T_E], [ragged right], [ragged right expansion],
 [parm(*, *, *)], [parm^{*}(*, *, *)], [inst(*, *)], [inst^{*}(*, *)], [occur(*, *, *)],
 [occur^{*}(*, *, *)], [unify(* = *, *)], [unify^{*}(* = *, *)], [unify₂(* = *, *)], [L_a], [L_b],
 [L_c], [L_d], [L_e], [L_f], [L_g], [L_h], [L_i], [L_j], [L_k], [L_l], [L_m], [L_n], [L_o], [L_p], [L_q], [L_r],
 [L_s], [L_t], [L_u], [L_v], [L_w], [L_x], [L_y], [L_z], [L_A], [L_B], [L_C], [L_D], [L_E], [L_F], [L_G],
 [L_H], [L_I], [L_J], [L_K], [L_L], [L_M], [L_N], [L_O], [L_P], [L_Q], [L_R], [L_S], [L_T], [L_U], [L_V],
 [L_W], [L_X], [L_Y], [L_Z], [L_?], [Reflexivity], [Reflexivity₁], [Commutativity],
 [Commutativity₁], [<tactic>], [tactic], [[*^{tactic} = *], [\mathcal{P} (*, *, *)], [\mathcal{P}^* (*, *, *)], [p₀],
 [conclude₁(*, *)], [conclude₂(*, *, *)], [conclude₃(*, *, *, *)], [conclude₄(*, *)],
 [check], [[*^o = *], [RootVisible(*), [A], [R], [C], [T], [L], [{*}], [¯], [a], [b], [c], [d],
 [e], [f], [g], [h], [i], [j], [k], [l], [m], [n], [o], [p], [q], [r], [s], [t], [u], [v], [w], [x], [y], [z].
 [{*[≡] * | * := *}], [{*^{≡0} * | * := *}], [{*^{≡1} * | * := *}], [{*^{≡*} * | * := *}], [Ded(*, *)],
 [Ded₀(*, *)], [Ded₁(*, *, *)], [Ded₂(*, *, *, *)], [Ded₃(*, *, *, *)], [Ded₄(*, *, *, *)],
 [Ded₄^{*}(*, *, *, *)], [Ded₅(*, *, *, *)], [Ded₆(*, *, *, *)], [Ded₆^{*}(*, *, *, *)], [Ded₇(*),
 [Ded₈(*, *)], [Ded₈^{*}(*, *)], [S], [Neg], [MP], [Gen], [Ded], [S1], [S2], [S3], [S4], [S5],
 [S6], [S7], [S8], [S9], [Repetition], [A1'], [A2'], [A4'], [A5'], [Prop 3.2a], [Prop 3.2b],
 [Prop 3.2c], [Prop 3.2d], [Prop 3.2e₁], [Prop 3.2e₂], [Prop 3.2e], [Prop 3.2f₁],
 [Prop 3.2f₂], [Prop 3.2f], [Prop 3.2g₁], [Prop 3.2g₂], [Prop 3.2g], [Prop 3.2h₁],
 [Prop 3.2h₂], [Prop 3.2h], [Block₁(*, *, *)], [Block₂(*), [(· ·)], [Objekt-var],
 [Ex-var], [Ph-var], [Værdi], [Variabel], [Op(*), [Op(*, *)], [* ≐ *],
 [ContainsEmpty(*), [Dedu(*, *)], [Dedu₀(*, *)], [Dedu_s(*, *, *)], [Dedu₁(*, *, *)],
 [Dedu₂(*, *, *)], [Dedu₃(*, *, *, *)], [Dedu₄(*, *, *, *)], [Dedu₄^{*}(*, *, *, *)],
 [Dedu₅(*, *, *)], [Dedu₆(*, *, *, *)], [Dedu₆^{*}(*, *, *, *)], [Dedu₇(*), [Dedu₈(*, *)],
 [Dedu₈^{*}(*, *)], [EX₁], [EX₂], [EX₁₀], [EX₂₀], [*_{EX}], [*^{EX}], [{*[≡] * | * := *}_{EX}],
 [{*^{≡0} * | * := *}_{EX}], [{*^{≡1} * | * := *}_{EX}], [{*^{≡*} * | * := *}_{EX}], [ph₁], [ph₂], [ph₃], [*_{Ph}],
 [*^{Ph}], [{*[≡] * | * := *}_{Ph}], [{*^{≡0} * | * := *}_{Ph}], [{*^{≡1} * | * := *}_{Ph}], [{*^{≡*} * | * := *}_{Ph}],
 [bs], [OBS], [BS], [Ø], [ZFsub], [MP], [Gen], [Repetition], [Neg], [Ded], [ExistIntro],
 [Extensionality], [Ødef], [PairDef], [UnionDef], [PowerDef], [SeparationDef],
 [CheatAllDisjoint], [AddDoubleNeg], [RemoveDoubleNeg],
 [AndCommutativity], [AutoImPLY], [Contrapositive], [FirstConjunct],
 [SecondConjunct], [FromContradiction], [FromDisjuncts], [IffCommutativity],
 [IffFirst], [IffSecond], [ImPLYTransitivity], [JoinConjuncts], [MP2], [MP3], [MP4],
 [MP5], [MT], [NegativeMT], [Technicality], [Weakening], [WeakenOr1],
 [WeakenOr2], [Formula2Pair], [Pair2Formula], [Formula2Union],
 [Union2Formula], [Formula2Sep], [Sep2Formula], [SubsetInPower],
 [HelperPowerIsSub], [PowerIsSub], [(Switch)HelperPowerIsSub],
 [(Switch)PowerIsSub], [ToSetEquality], [HelperToSetEquality(t)],
 [ToSetEquality(t)], [HelperFromSetEquality], [FromSetEquality],
 [HelperReflexivity], [Reflexivity], [HelperSymmetry], [Symmetry],
 [HelperTransitivity], [Transitivity], [ERisReflexive], [ERisSymmetric],
 [ERisTransitive], [ØisSubset], [HelperMemberNotØ], [MemberNotØ],
 [HelperUniqueØ], [UniqueØ], [= Reflexivity], [= Symmetry],

[Helper = Transitivity], [= Transitivity], [Helper TransferNotEq],
 [TransferNotEq], [HelperPairSubset], [Helper(2)PairSubset], [PairSubset],
 [SamePair], [SameSingleton], [UnionSubset], [SameUnion], [SeparationSubset],
 [SameSeparation], [SameBinaryUnion], [IntersectionSubset], [SameIntersection],
 [AutoMember], [HelperEqSysNot \emptyset], [EqSysNot \emptyset], [HelperEqSubset],
 [EqSubset], [HelperEqNecessary], [EqNecessary], [HelperNoneEqNecessary],
 [Helper(2)NoneEqNecessary], [NoneEqNecessary], [EqClassIsSubset],
 [EqClassesAreDisjoint], [AllDisjoint], [AllDisjointImPLY], [BSsubset],
 [Union(BS/R)subset], [UnionIdentity], [EqSysIsPartition];

Preassociative

[*-{*}], [* /indexintro(*, *, *, *)], [* /intro(*, *, *, *)], [* /bothintro(*, *, *, *, *)],
 [* /nameintro(*, *, *, *)], [* /], [* [* *]], [* [* \rightarrow *]], [* [* \Rightarrow *]], [* 0], [* 1], [0b], [* -color (*)],
 [* -color* (*)], [* ^H], [* ^T], [* ^U], [* ^h], [* ^t], [* ^s], [* ^c], [* ^d], [* ^a], [* ^C], [* ^M], [* ^B], [* ^r], [* ⁱ],
 [* ^d], [* ^R], [* ⁰], [* ¹], [* ²], [* ³], [* ⁴], [* ⁵], [* ⁶], [* ⁷], [* ⁸], [* ⁹], [* ^E], [* ^v], [* ^C], [* ^{C*}],
 [* hide];

Preassociative

[“ * ”], [], [(*)^t], [string(*) + *], [string(*) ++ *], [
], [], [! *], [“ * ”], [# *], [\$ *], [% *], [& *], [*], [(*), () *], [* *], [+ *], [, *], [- *], [. *], [/ *],
 [0 *], [1 *], [2 *], [3 *], [4 *], [5 *], [6 *], [7 *], [8 *], [9 *], [: *], [; *], [< *], [= *], [> *], [? *],
 [@ *], [A *], [B *], [C *], [D *], [E *], [F *], [G *], [H *], [I *], [J *], [K *], [L *], [M *], [N *],
 [O *], [P *], [Q *], [R *], [S *], [T *], [U *], [V *], [W *], [X *], [Y *], [Z *], [[*], [\ *], [] *], [^ *],
 [_ *], [` *], [a *], [b *], [c *], [d *], [e *], [f *], [g *], [h *], [i *], [j *], [k *], [l *], [m *], [n *], [o *],
 [p *], [q *], [r *], [s *], [t *], [u *], [v *], [w *], [x *], [y *], [z *], [{ * }, [| *], [} *], [~ *],
 [Preassociative *; *], [Postassociative *; *], [[*], *], [priority * end],
 [newline *], [macro newline *], [MacroIndent(*)];

Preassociative

[* ' *], [* ‘ *];

Preassociative

[* /];

Preassociative

[* / *], [* \cap *];

Preassociative

[\cup *], [* \cup *], [P(*)];

Preassociative

[{*}];

Preassociative

[{* , *}], [(< * , *)];

Preassociative

[* \in *], [* (* , *)], [RefRel(*, *)], [SymRel(*, *)], [TransRel(*, *)], [EqRel(*, *)],
 [[* \in *] *], [Partition(*, *)];

Preassociative

[* \cdot *], [* \cdot_0 *];

Preassociative

[* + *], [* +₀ *], [* +₁ *], [* - *], [* -₀ *], [* -₁ *];

Preassociative

[* \cup { * }], [* \cup *], [* \ { * }];

Postassociative

$[* \dot{\cdot} *], [* \dot{\cdot} *], [* \dot{:} *], [* \underline{+2} *], [* :: *], [* +2 * *];$

Postassociative

$[*, *];$

Preassociative

$[* \overset{B}{\approx} *], [* \overset{D}{\approx} *], [* \overset{C}{\approx} *], [* \overset{P}{\approx} *], [* \approx *], [* = *], [* \overset{+}{\rightarrow} *], [* \overset{t}{=} *], [* \overset{t^*}{=} *], [* \overset{r}{=} *],$
 $[* \in_t *], [* \subseteq_T *], [* \overset{T}{=} *], [* \overset{s}{=} *], [* \text{free in } *], [* \text{free in}^* *], [* \text{free for } * \text{ in } *],$
 $[* \text{free for}^* * \text{ in } *], [* \in_c *], [* < *], [* <' *], [* \leq' *], [* = *], [* \neq *], [*^{\text{var}}],$
 $[* \#^0 *], [* \#^1 *], [* \#^* *], [* = *], [* \subseteq *];$

Preassociative

$[\neg *], [\dot{\neg} *], [* \notin *], [* \neq *];$

Preassociative

$[* \wedge *], [* \ddot{\wedge} *], [* \tilde{\wedge} *], [* \wedge_c *], [* \hat{\wedge} *];$

Preassociative

$[* \vee *], [* \parallel *], [* \ddot{\vee} *], [* \dot{\vee} *];$

Preassociative

$[\exists *: *], [\forall *: *], [\forall_{\text{obj}} *: *];$

Postassociative

$[* \overset{\Rightarrow}{\Rightarrow} *], [* \Rightarrow *], [* \Leftrightarrow *], [* \Leftrightarrow *];$

Preassociative

$[\{\text{ph} \in * \mid * \}];$

Postassociative

$[* : *], [* \text{spy } *], [* ! *];$

Preassociative

$[* \left\{ \begin{array}{l} * \\ * \end{array} \right.];$

Preassociative

$[\lambda * . *], [\Lambda * . *], [\Lambda *], [\text{if } * \text{ then } * \text{ else } *], [\text{let } * = * \text{ in } *], [\text{let } * \doteq * \text{ in } *];$

Preassociative

$[* \# *];$

Preassociative

$[*^I], [*^\triangleright], [*^V], [*^+], [*^-], [*^*];$

Preassociative

$[* @ *], [* \triangleright *], [* \blacktriangleright *], [* \gg *], [* \triangleright *];$

Postassociative

$[* \vdash *], [* \dashv *], [* \text{i.e. } *];$

Preassociative

$[\forall *: *], [\Pi *: *];$

Postassociative

$[* \oplus *];$

Postassociative

$[*, *];$

Preassociative

$[* \text{ proves } *];$

Preassociative

[* **proof of** * : *], [Line * : * \gg *; *], [Last line * \gg * \square],
 [Line * : Premise \gg *; *], [Line * : Side-condition \gg *; *], [Arbitrary \gg *; *],
 [Local \gg * = *; *], [Begin *; * : End; *], [Last block line * \gg *; *],
 [Arbitrary \gg *; *];

Postassociative

[* | *];

Postassociative

[* , *], [* [*]*];

Preassociative

[*&*];

Preassociative

[* \\ *], [* linebreak[4] *], [* \\ *];]

F \TeX definitioner

[EquivalenceRelations $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “EquivalenceRelations”]

[(\dots) $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “ $\{\cdots\}$ ”]

[Objekt-var $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “ $\{\texttt{Objekt-var}\}$ ”]

[Ex-var $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “ $\{\texttt{Ex-var}\}$ ”]

[Ph-var $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “ $\{\texttt{Ph-var}\}$ ”]

[Værdi $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “ $\{\texttt{V\ae}\}$ rdi”]

[Variabel $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “ $\{\texttt{Variabel}\}$ ”]

[Op(x) $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “Op(#1.
)”]

[Op(x,y) $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “Op(#1.
 , #2.
)”]

[$x \doteq y$ $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “#1.
 $\mathrel{\{ \dot{=} \}} \#2.$ ”]

[ContainsEmpty(x) $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “ContainsEmpty(#1.
)”]

[Dedu(x,y) $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “
 Dedu(#1.
 , #2.
)”]

[Dedu₀(x, y) $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “
Dedu_0(#1.
, #2.
)”]

[Dedu_s(x, y, z) $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “Dedu_{s} (#1.
, #2.
, #3.
)”]

[Dedu₁(x, y, z) $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “
Dedu_1(#1.
, #2.
, #3.
)”]

[Dedu₂(x, y, z) $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “
Dedu_2(#1.
, #2.
, #3.
)”]

[Dedu₃(x, y, z, u) $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “
Dedu_3(#1.
, #2.
, #3.
, #4.
)”]

[Dedu₄(x, y, z, u) $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “
Dedu_4(#1.
, #2.
, #3.
, #4.
)”]

[Dedu₄^{*}(x, y, z, u) $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “
Dedu_4^*(#1.
, #2.
, #3.
, #4.
)”]

[Dedu₅(x, y, z) $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “
Dedu_5(#1.
, #2.
, #3.
)”]

[Dedu₆(p, c, e, b) $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “
 Dedu_6(#1.
 , #2.
 , #3.
 , #4.
)”]

[Dedu₆^{*}(p, c, e, b) $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “
 Dedu_6^*(#1.
 , #2.
 , #3.
 , #4.
)”]

[Dedu₇(p) $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “
 Dedu_7(#1.
)”]

[Dedu₈(p, b) $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “
 Dedu_8(#1.
 , #2.
)”]

[Dedu₈^{*}(p, b) $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “
 Dedu_8^*(#1.
 , #2.
)”]

[Ex₁ $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “Ex_{1}”]

[Ex₂ $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “Ex_{2}”]

[Ex₁₀ $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “Ex_{10}”]

[Ex₂₀ $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “Ex_{20}”]

[x_{Ex} $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “#1.
 _{Ex}”]

[x^{Ex} $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “#1.
 ^{Ex}”]

[(x≡y|z:=u)_{Ex} $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “\langle #1.
 {\equiv} #2.
 | #3.
 {:=} #4.
 \rangle_{Ex} ”]

[(x≡⁰y|z:=u)_{Ex} $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “\langle #1.
 {\equiv}^0 #2.”]

| #3.
 {:=} #4.
 \rangle_{Ex} ”]

$[\langle x \equiv^1 y | z := u \rangle_{Ex} \xrightarrow{\text{tex}} “\langle \rangle \#1.$
 $\{\equiv\}^1 \#2.$
 | #3.
 {:=} #4.
 \rangle_{Ex} ”]

$[\langle x \equiv^* y | z := u \rangle_{Ex} \xrightarrow{\text{tex}} “\langle \rangle \#1.$
 $\{\equiv\}^* \#2.$
 | #3.
 {:=} #4.
 \rangle_{Ex} ”]

$[\text{ph}_1 \xrightarrow{\text{tex}} “\text{ph}_{\{1\}}”]$

$[\text{ph}_2 \xrightarrow{\text{tex}} “\text{ph}_{\{2\}}”]$

$[\text{ph}_3 \xrightarrow{\text{tex}} “\text{ph}_{\{3\}}”]$

$[\text{xPh} \xrightarrow{\text{tex}} “\#1.$
 $_{\{\text{Ph}\}} ”]$

$[\text{x}^{\text{Ph}} \xrightarrow{\text{tex}} “\#1.$
 $^{\{\text{Ph}\}} ”]$

$[\langle x \equiv y | z := u \rangle_{\text{Ph}} \xrightarrow{\text{tex}} “\langle \rangle \#1.$
 $\{\equiv\} \#2.$
 | #3.
 {:=} #4.
 \rangle_{\{\text{Ph}\}} ”]

$[\langle x \equiv^0 y | z := u \rangle_{\text{Ph}} \xrightarrow{\text{tex}} “\langle \rangle \#1.$
 $\{\equiv\}^0 \#2.$
 | #3.
 {:=} #4.
 \rangle_{\{\text{Ph}\}} ”]

$[\langle x \equiv^1 y | z := u \rangle_{\text{Ph}} \xrightarrow{\text{tex}} “\langle \rangle \#1.$
 $\{\equiv\}^1 \#2.$
 | #3.
 {:=} #4.
 \rangle_{\{\text{Ph}\}} ”]

$[\langle x \equiv^* y | z := u \rangle_{\text{Ph}} \xrightarrow{\text{tex}} “\langle \rangle \#1.$
 $\{\equiv\}^* \#2.$
 | #3.

{:=} #4.

\rangle_{\text{Ph}} ”]

[bs $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “\mathsf {bs}”]

[OBS $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “ \mathsf {OBS}”]

[\mathcal{BS} $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “{\cal BS}”]

[\emptyset $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “\mathrm{\O}”]

[ZFsub $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “ZFsub”]

[MP $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “MP”]

[Gen $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “Gen”]

[Repetition $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “Repetition”]

[Neg $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “Neg”]

[Ded $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “Ded”]

[ExistIntro $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “ExistIntro”]

[Extensionality $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “Extensionality”]

[\emptyset def $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “\O{}def”]

[PairDef $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “PairDef”]

[UnionDef $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “UnionDef”]

[PowerDef $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “PowerDef”]

[SeparationDef $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “SeparationDef”]

[CheatAllDisjoint $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “CheatAllDisjoint”]

[AddDoubleNeg $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “AddDoubleNeg”]

[RemoveDoubleNeg $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “RemoveDoubleNeg”]

[AndCommutativity $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “AndCommutativity”]

[AutoImply $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “AutoImply”]

[Contrapositive $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “Contrapositive”]

[FirstConjunct $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “FirstConjunct”]
[SecondConjunct $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “SecondConjunct”]
[FromContradiction $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “FromContradiction”]
[FromDisjuncts $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “FromDisjuncts”]
[IffCommutativity $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “IffCommutativity”]
[IffFirst $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “IffFirst”]
[IffSecond $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “IffSecond”]
[ImplyTransitivity $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “ImplyTransitivity”]
[JoinConjuncts $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “JoinConjuncts”]
[MP2 $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “MP2”]
[MP3 $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “MP3”]
[MP4 $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “MP4”]
[MP5 $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “MP5”]
[MT $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “MT”]
[NegativeMT $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “NegativeMT”]
[Technicality $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “Technicality”]
[Weakening $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “Weakening”]
[WeakenOr1 $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “WeakenOr1”]
[WeakenOr2 $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “WeakenOr2”]
[Pair2Formula $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “Pair2Formula”]
[Formula2Pair $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “Formula2Pair”]
[Union2Formula $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “Union2Formula”]
[Formula2Union $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “Formula2Union”]
[Sep2Formula $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “Sep2Formula”]
[Formula2Sep $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “Formula2Sep”]

$[\text{SubsetInPower} \xrightarrow{\text{tex}} \text{"SubsetInPower"}]$
 $[\text{HelperPowerIsSub} \xrightarrow{\text{tex}} \text{"HelperPowerIsSub"}]$
 $[\text{PowerIsSub} \xrightarrow{\text{tex}} \text{"PowerIsSub"}]$
 $[(\text{Switch})\text{HelperPowerIsSub} \xrightarrow{\text{tex}} \text{"(Switch)HelperPowerIsSub"}]$
 $[(\text{Switch})\text{PowerIsSub} \xrightarrow{\text{tex}} \text{"(Switch)PowerIsSub"}]$
 $[\text{ToSetEquality} \xrightarrow{\text{tex}} \text{"ToSetEquality"}]$
 $[\text{HelperToSetEquality}(t) \xrightarrow{\text{tex}} \text{"HelperToSetEquality}(t)"}]$
 $[\text{ToSetEquality}(t) \xrightarrow{\text{tex}} \text{"ToSetEquality}(t)"}]$
 $[\text{HelperFromSetEquality} \xrightarrow{\text{tex}} \text{"HelperFromSetEquality"}]$
 $[\text{FromSetEquality} \xrightarrow{\text{tex}} \text{"FromSetEquality"}]$
 $[\text{HelperReflexivity} \xrightarrow{\text{tex}} \text{"HelperReflexivity"}]$
 $[\text{Reflexivity} \xrightarrow{\text{tex}} \text{"Reflexivity"}]$
 $[\text{HelperSymmetry} \xrightarrow{\text{tex}} \text{"HelperSymmetry"}]$
 $[\text{Symmetry} \xrightarrow{\text{tex}} \text{"Symmetry"}]$
 $[\text{HelperTransitivity} \xrightarrow{\text{tex}} \text{"HelperTransitivity"}]$
 $[\text{Transitivity} \xrightarrow{\text{tex}} \text{"Transitivity"}],$
 $[\text{ERisReflexive} \xrightarrow{\text{tex}} \text{"ERisReflexive"}]$
 $[\text{ERisSymmetric} \xrightarrow{\text{tex}} \text{"ERisSymmetric"}]$
 $[\text{ERisTransitive} \xrightarrow{\text{tex}} \text{"ERisTransitive"}]$
 $[\text{\O isSubset} \xrightarrow{\text{tex}} \text{"\O\{isSubset"}]$
 $[\text{HelperMemberNot}\O \xrightarrow{\text{tex}} \text{"HelperMemberNot}\O\{"}]$
 $[\text{MemberNot}\O \xrightarrow{\text{tex}} \text{"MemberNot}\O\{"}]$
 $[\text{HelperUnique}\O \xrightarrow{\text{tex}} \text{"HelperUnique}\O\{"}]$
 $[\text{Unique}\O \xrightarrow{\text{tex}} \text{"Unique}\O\{"}]$
 $[=\text{Reflexivity} \xrightarrow{\text{tex}} \text{"=\!\{Reflexivity"}]$

[Symmetry $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “Symmetry”]

[Helper = Transitivity $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “Helper = Transitivity”]

[Transitivity $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “Transitivity”]

[HelperTransferNotEq $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “HelperTransferNotEq”]

[TransferNotEq $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “TransferNotEq”]

[HelperPairSubset $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “HelperPairSubset”]

[Helper(2)PairSubset $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “Helper(2)PairSubset”]

[PairSubset $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “PairSubset”]

[SamePair $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “SamePair”]

[SameSingleton $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “SameSingleton”]

[UnionSubset $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “UnionSubset”]

[SameUnion $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “SameUnion”]

[SeparationSubset $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “SeparationSubset”]

[SameSeparation $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “SameSeparation”]

[SameBinaryUnion $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “SameBinaryUnion”]

[IntersectionSubset $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “IntersectionSubset”]

[SameIntersection $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “SameIntersection”]

[AutoMember $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “AutoMember”]

[HelperEqSysNot \emptyset $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “HelperEqSysNot\O{”}]

[EqSysNot \emptyset $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “EqSysNot\O{”}]

[HelperEqSubset $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “HelperEqSubset”]

[EqSubset $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “EqSubset”]

[EqNecessary $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “EqNecessary”]

[HelperEqNecessary $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “HelperEqNecessary”]

[HelperNoneEqNecessary $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “HelperNoneEqNecessary”]

[Helper(2)NoneEqNecessary $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “Helper(2)NoneEqNecessary”]

[NoneEqNecessary $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “NoneEqNecessary”]

[EqClassIsSubset $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “EqClassIsSubset”]

[EqClassesAreDisjoint $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “EqClassesAreDisjoint”]

[AllDisjoint $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “AllDisjoint”]

[AllDisjointImply $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “AllDisjointImply”]

[BSsubset $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “BSsubset”]

[Union(BS/R)subset $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “Union(BS/R)subset”]

[UnionIdentity $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “UnionIdentity”]

[EqSysIsPartition $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “EqSysIsPartition”]

[x/y $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “#1.
/ #2.”]

[x ∩ y $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “#1.
\cap #2.”]

[∪x $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “\cup #1.”]

[x ∪ y $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “#1.
\mathrel{\cup} #2.”]

[P(x) $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “P(#1.
)”]

[{x} $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “\{#1.
\}”]

[{x, y} $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “\{#1.
, #2.
\}”]

[⟨x, y⟩ $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “\langle #1.
, #2.
\rangle”],

[x ∈ y $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “#1.
\mathrel{\in} #2.”]

[z(x, y) $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “#3.
(#1.
, #2.
)”]

[RefRel(r, x) $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “RefRel(#1.
, #2.
)”]

[SymRel(r, x) $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “SymRel(#1.
, #2.
)”]

[TransRel(r, x) $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “TransRel(#1.
, #2.
)”]

[EqRel(r, x) $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “EqRel(#1.
, #2.
)”]

[[x \in bs]_r $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “[#1.
\mathrel{\in} #2.
]-{#3.
}”]

[Partition(x, y) $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “Partition(#1.
, #2.
)”]

[x = y $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “#1.
\!\mathrel{=} \! #2.”]

[x \subseteq y $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “#1.
\mathrel{\subseteq} #2.”]

[$\dot{\neg}$ x $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “\dot{\neg}, #1.”]

[x $\not\subseteq$ y $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “#1.
\mathrel{\not\subseteq} #2.”]

[x \neq y $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “#1.
\mathrel{\neq} #2.”]

[x $\dot{\wedge}$ y $\xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “#1.
\mathrel{\dot{\wedge}} #2.”]

[$x \dot{\vee} y \xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “#1.
 $\mathrel{\dot{\vee}}$ #2.”]

[$x \dot{\leftrightarrow} y \xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “#1.
 $\mathrel{\dot{\leftrightarrow}}$ #2.”]

[$\{ph \in x \mid a\} \xrightarrow{\text{tex}}$ “ $\{ ph \mathrel{\in}$ #1.
 \mid #2.
 $\}$ ”]