

```

theory ALC imports Main begin

typedcl i type_synonym  $\tau$  = "(i  $\Rightarrow$  bool)" type_synonym  $\sigma$  = "(i  $\Rightarrow$  i  $\Rightarrow$  bool)"

abbreviation bot :: " $\tau$ " ("⊥")
abbreviation top :: " $\tau$ " ("⊤")
abbreviation neg ("~")
abbreviation disj (infixr "⊔" 40)
abbreviation conj (infixr "⊓" 41)
abbreviation exi_r ("∃")
abbreviation all_r ("∀")

where "⊥ ≡ λx. False"
where "⊤ ≡ λx. True"
where "~A ≡ λx. ¬A(x)"
where "A ⊔ B ≡ λx. A(x) ∨ B(x)"
where "A ⊓ B ≡ λx. A(x) ∧ B(x)"
where "∃r A ≡ λx. ∃y. r x y ∧ A(y)"
where "∀r A ≡ λx. ∀y. r x y  $\longrightarrow$  A(y)"

abbreviation sub (infixr "⊆" 39)
abbreviation eq (infixr "⊆" 38)

where "A ⊆ B ≡ ∀x. A(x)  $\longrightarrow$  B(x)"
where "A ⊆ B ≡ A ⊆ B ∧ B ⊆ A"

(* Einfaches Beispiele für etwas Meta-Theorie *)
lemma "A ⊓ B ⊆ ~(~A ⊔ ~B)" by metis
lemma "∃r C ⊆ ~(∀r (~C))" by metis (* sledgehammer [remote_leo2] *)
lemma "A ⊓ B ⊆ A ⊔ B" nitpick oops

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100%

☒ Auto update

Update

Detach

Nitpicking formula...

Nitpick found a counterexample for card 'a' = 2:

Free variables:

A = (λx.   )(a<sub>1</sub> := False, a<sub>2</sub> := False)B = (λx.   )(a<sub>1</sub> := False, a<sub>2</sub> := True)