

Simplistic ZFC Formalization

Sebastian Ullrich

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```

theory ZFC
imports HOL
begin

typedecl set

axiomatization
  member :: set  $\Rightarrow$  set  $\Rightarrow$  bool

notation
  member (op :) and
  member ((-/ : -) [51, 51] 50)

abbreviation not-member where
  not-member x A  $\equiv \sim (x : A)$  — non-membership

notation
  not-member (op ~:) and
  not-member ((-/ ~: -) [51, 51] 50)

notation (xsymbols)
  member (op  $\in$ ) and
  member ((-/  $\in$  -) [51, 51] 50) and
  not-member (op  $\notin$ ) and
  not-member ((-/  $\notin$  -) [51, 51] 50)

```

1 Zermelo-Fraenkel Axiom System

axiomatization where

extensionality: $\forall z. (z \in x \longleftrightarrow z \in y) \implies x = y$ **and**

foundation: $\exists y. y \in x \implies \exists y. y \in x \wedge (\forall z. \neg(z \in x \wedge z \in y))$ **and**

subset-set: $\exists y. \forall z. z \in y \longleftrightarrow z \in x \wedge P\ z$ **and**

empty-set: $\exists y. \forall x. x \notin y$ **and**

pair-set: $\exists y. \forall x. x \in y \longleftrightarrow x = z_1 \vee x = z_2$ **and**

power-set: $\exists y. \forall z. z \in y \longleftrightarrow (\forall u. u \in z \longrightarrow u \in x)$ **and**

sum-set: $\exists y. \forall z. z \in y \longleftrightarrow (\exists u. z \in u \wedge u \in x)$

definition empty :: set ({}) **where**

empty $\equiv THE\ y. \forall x. x \notin y$

axiomatization where

infinity: $\exists w. \{\} \in w \wedge (\forall x. x \in w \longrightarrow (\exists z. z \in w \wedge (\forall u. u \in z \longleftrightarrow u \in x \vee u = x)))$ **and**

replacement: $P\ x\ y \wedge P\ x\ z \longrightarrow y = z \implies \exists u. (\forall w_1. w_1 \in u \longleftrightarrow (\exists w_2. w_2 \in a \wedge P\ w_2\ w_1))$

lemma empty[simp]: $x \notin empty$

```

proof –
  have  $\exists! y. \forall x. x \notin y$ 
  proof (rule ex-ex1I)
    fix  $y\ y'$ 
    assume  $\forall x. x \notin y \ \forall x. x \notin y'$ 
    thus  $y = y'$  by  $-(\text{rule extensionality, simp})$ 
  qed (rule empty-set)
  hence  $\forall x. x \notin \{\}$ 
  unfolding empty-def
  by (rule theI')
  thus ?thesis ..
qed

```

Let's try to generalize that for the other introduction axioms.

```

lemma exAxiomD1:
  assumes  $\exists y. \forall x. x \in y \longleftrightarrow P\ x$ 
  shows  $\exists! y. \forall x. x \in y \longleftrightarrow P\ x$ 
using assms
by (auto intro:extensionality)

```

```

lemma exAxiomD2:
  assumes  $\exists y. \forall x. x \in y \longleftrightarrow P\ x$ 
  shows  $x \in (THE\ y. \forall x. x \in y \longleftrightarrow P\ x) \longleftrightarrow P\ x$ 
apply (rule spec[of - x])
by (rule theI'[OF assms[THEN exAxiomD1]])

```

```

lemma exAxiomD3:
  assumes  $\exists y. \forall x. x \in y \longleftrightarrow P\ x \ \ x \in (THE\ y. \forall x. x \in y \longleftrightarrow P\ x)$ 
  shows  $P\ x$ 
using assms exAxiomD2
by auto

```

```

lemma empty':  $x \notin \text{empty}$ 
apply (rule exAxiomD2[of  $\lambda-. \text{False}$ , simplified, folded empty-def])
by (rule empty-set)

```

```

lemma[simp]:  $(\forall x. x \notin y) \longleftrightarrow y = \{\}$ 
by (auto intro:extensionality)

```

```

definition pair ::  $set \Rightarrow set \Rightarrow set$  ( $\{-, -\}$ ) where
  pair  $z_1\ z_2 \equiv THE\ y. \forall x. x \in y \longleftrightarrow x = z_1 \vee x = z_2$ 

```

```

definition singleton ::  $set \Rightarrow set$  ( $\{-\}$ ) where
  singleton  $x \equiv \{x, x\}$ 

```

```

definition sum ::  $set \Rightarrow set$  where
  sum  $x \equiv THE\ y. \forall z. z \in y \longleftrightarrow (\exists u. z \in u \wedge u \in x)$ 

```

```

definition subset ::  $(set \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow set \Rightarrow set$  where

```

$subset\ P\ x \equiv THE\ y. \forall z. z \in y \longleftrightarrow z \in x \wedge P\ z$

syntax

$subset :: pttrn \Rightarrow set \Rightarrow bool \Rightarrow set\ ((1\{- \in -./ -\}))$

translations

$\{z \in x. P\} == subset\ (\%z. P)\ x$

definition $Pow :: set \Rightarrow set$ **where**

$Pow\ x \equiv THE\ y. \forall z. z \in y \longleftrightarrow (\forall u. u \in z \longrightarrow u \in x)$

lemma $pair[simp]: x \in \{z_1, z_2\} \longleftrightarrow x = z_1 \vee x = z_2$

by (rule $exAxiomD2[of\ \lambda x. x = z_1 \vee x = z_2, simplified, folded\ pair-def]$) (rule $pair-set$)

lemma $singleton[simp]: x \in \{y\} \longleftrightarrow x = y$

by $-(unfold\ singleton-def, simp)$

lemma $sum[simp]: z \in sum\ x \longleftrightarrow (\exists u. z \in u \wedge u \in x)$

by (rule $exAxiomD2[of\ \lambda z. \exists u. z \in u \wedge u \in x, simplified, folded\ sum-def]$) (rule $sum-set$)

lemma $subset[simp]: z \in \{z \in x. P\ z\} \longleftrightarrow z \in x \wedge P\ z$

by (rule $exAxiomD2[of\ \lambda z. z \in x \wedge P\ z, simplified, folded\ subset-def]$) (rule $subset-set$)

lemma $Pow[simp]: z \in Pow\ x \longleftrightarrow (\forall u. u \in z \longrightarrow u \in x)$

by (rule $exAxiomD2[of\ \lambda z. \forall u. u \in z \longrightarrow u \in x, simplified, folded\ Pow-def]$) (rule $power-set$)

2 Lemmas on Unions and Intersections

definition $union :: set \Rightarrow set \Rightarrow set$ (**infixl** \cup 65) **where**

$union\ x\ y \equiv sum\ (pair\ x\ y)$

lemma $union[simp]: z \in a \cup b \longleftrightarrow z \in a \vee z \in b$

by (auto $simp:union-def$)

lemma $union-script: \exists y. \forall z. z \in y \longleftrightarrow z \in a \vee z \in b$

by (rule $exI[of\ -\ a \cup b]$) $simp$

definition $intersect :: set \Rightarrow set \Rightarrow set$ (**infixl** \cap 70) **where**

$a \cap b \equiv \{x \in a. x \in b\}$

lemma $intersect[simp]: z \in a \cap b \longleftrightarrow z \in a \wedge z \in b$

by ($simp\ add:intersect-def$)

lemma $intersect-script: \exists y. \forall z. z \in y \longleftrightarrow z \in a \wedge z \in b$

by (rule $subset-set$)

definition *Intersect* :: (set \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow set (\bigcap - [1000] 999) **where**
 $\bigcap P \equiv \text{THE } y. \forall z. z \in y \longleftrightarrow (\forall u. P u \longrightarrow z \in u)$

lemma *Intersect[simp]*: $\exists z. P z \implies z \in \bigcap P \longleftrightarrow (\forall u. P u \longrightarrow z \in u)$
proof (rule exAxiomD2[of $\lambda z. \forall u. P u \longrightarrow z \in u$, simplified, folded *Intersect-def*])
 assume $\exists z. P z$
 then obtain z where[simp]: $P z$..
 let $?y = \{x \in z. \forall u. P u \longrightarrow x \in u\}$
 have $\forall x. x \in ?y \longleftrightarrow (\forall u. P u \longrightarrow x \in u)$ **by** auto
 thus $\exists y. \forall x. x \in y \longleftrightarrow (\forall u. P u \longrightarrow x \in u)$..
qed

3 Ordered Pairs

definition *ordered-pair* :: set \Rightarrow set \Rightarrow set ($\langle -, - \rangle$) **where**
 $\langle a, b \rangle \equiv \{\{a\}, \{a, b\}\}$

lemma *intersect-singleton[simp]*: $x \cap \{y\} = (\text{if } y \in x \text{ then } \{y\} \text{ else } \{\})$
by (auto intro:extensionality)

lemma *empty-singleton-neq[simp]*: $\{x\} \neq \{\}$
proof
 assume *assm*: $\{x\} = \{\}$
 have $x \notin \{\}$ **by** simp
 with *assm* have $x \notin \{x\}$ **by** simp
 thus *False* **by** simp
qed

lemma *singleton-eqD[dest!]*: $\{x\} = \{y\} \implies x = y$
by (drule arg-cong[of - $\lambda z. y \in z$] simp)

lemma *singleton-pair-eqD[dest!]*:
 assumes $\{x\} = \{y, z\}$
 shows $x = y \wedge y = z$
proof–
 from *assms* have $y \in \{x\} \longleftrightarrow y \in \{y, z\}$ **by** simp
 hence $x = y$ **by** simp
 from *assms* have $z \in \{x\} \longleftrightarrow z \in \{y, z\}$ **by** simp
 hence $x = z$ **by** simp
 with $\langle x = y \rangle$ show *?thesis* **by** simp
qed

lemma *singleton-pair-eqD'[dest!]*:
 assumes $\{y, z\} = \{x\}$
 shows $x = y \wedge y = z$
using *assms[symmetric]* **by** (rule *singleton-pair-eqD*)

lemma *pair-singleton*[simp]: $\{x, x\} = \{x\}$
unfolding *singleton-def* ..

lemma *pair-eq-fstD*[dest!]:
assumes $\{x, y\} = \{x, z\}$
shows $y = z$
using *assms*
proof (*cases* $x = y$)
case *False*
from *assms* **have** $y \in \{x, y\} \longleftrightarrow y \in \{x, z\}$ **by** *simp*
with *False* **show** ?thesis **by** *simp*
qed *auto*

lemma *ordered-pair-eq*[simp]: $\langle x_1, x_2 \rangle = \langle y_1, y_2 \rangle \longleftrightarrow x_1 = y_1 \wedge x_2 = y_2$
proof
assume *assm*: $\langle x_1, x_2 \rangle = \langle y_1, y_2 \rangle$
hence $\{x_1\} \in \langle x_1, x_2 \rangle \longleftrightarrow \{x_1\} \in \langle y_1, y_2 \rangle$ **by** *simp*
hence[simp]: $x_1 = y_1$ **by** (*auto simp:ordered-pair-def*)
show $x_1 = y_1 \wedge x_2 = y_2$ **using** *assm*
proof (*cases* $x_2 = x_1$)
case *False*
from *assm* **have** $\{x_1, x_2\} \in \langle x_1, x_2 \rangle \longleftrightarrow \{x_1, x_2\} \in \langle y_1, y_2 \rangle$ **by** *simp*
with *False* **show** ?thesis **by** (*auto simp:ordered-pair-def*)
qed (*auto simp:ordered-pair-def*)
qed *simp*

4 Relations and Functions

definition *rel* $r \equiv \forall x. x \in r \longrightarrow (\exists x_1 x_2. x = \langle x_1, x_2 \rangle)$
definition *rel''* $r \ a \ b \equiv rel \ r \wedge (\forall x_1 x_2. \langle x_1, x_2 \rangle \in r \longrightarrow x_1 \in a \wedge x_2 \in b)$
definition *rel'* $r \ s \equiv rel'' \ r \ s$
definition *func* $r \equiv rel \ r \wedge (\forall x \ y_1 \ y_2. \langle x, y_1 \rangle \in r \wedge \langle x, y_2 \rangle \in r \longrightarrow y_1 = y_2)$
definition *func'* $f \ a \ b \equiv func \ f \wedge rel'' \ f \ a \ b$

4.1 Existence Proofs

definition *singletons* $a \equiv \{b \in Pow \ a. \exists x. b = \{x\}\}$

lemma *singletons*[simp]: $b \in singletons \ a \longleftrightarrow (\exists x. b = \{x\} \wedge x \in a)$
by (*auto simp:singletons-def*)

definition *pairs* $a \ b \equiv \{c \in Pow \ (a \cup b). \exists x \ y. c = \{x, y\} \wedge x \in a \wedge y \in b\}$

lemma *pairs-correct*[simp]: $c \in pairs \ a \ b \longleftrightarrow (\exists x \ y. c = \{x, y\} \wedge x \in a \wedge y \in b)$
by (*auto simp:pairs-def*)

definition *ordered-pairs* $a\ b \equiv \{c \in \text{Pow } (\text{Pow } a \cup \text{Pow } (a \cup b)). \exists x\ y. c = \langle x, y \rangle \wedge x \in a \wedge y \in b\}$

lemma *ordered-pairs[simp]*: $c \in \text{ordered-pairs } a\ b \longleftrightarrow (\exists x\ y. c = \langle x, y \rangle \wedge x \in a \wedge y \in b)$
by (*auto simp add:ordered-pairs-def ordered-pair-def*)

definition *rels* $a\ b \equiv \{r \in \text{Pow } (\text{ordered-pairs } a\ b). \text{rel } r\}$

lemma *rels[simp]*: $r \in \text{rels } a\ b \longleftrightarrow \text{rel}''\ r\ a\ b$
by (*auto simp:rels-def rel-def rel''-def*)

definition *funcs* $a\ b \equiv \{f \in \text{rels } a\ b. \text{func } f\}$

lemma *funcs[simp]*: $f \in \text{funcs } a\ b \longleftrightarrow \text{func}'\ f\ a\ b$
by (*auto simp:funcs-def func'-def func-def*)

5 Natural Numbers

definition *succ* :: $\text{set} \Rightarrow \text{set}$ $((-)^+ [1000] 999)$ **where**
 $a^+ \equiv a \cup \{a\}$

definition *zero* :: set (0) **where** $0 \equiv \{\}$

definition *Ded* $a \equiv 0 \in a \wedge (\forall x. x \in a \longrightarrow x^+ \in a)$

lemma *icanhazded*: $\exists a. \text{Ded } a$

proof–

thm *infinity*

from *infinity* **obtain** a **where** $\text{inf}: \{\} \in a$

$\forall x. x \in a \longrightarrow (\exists z. z \in a \wedge (\forall u. (u \in z) = (u \in x \vee u = x)))$ **by** *auto*

have $\forall x. x \in a \longrightarrow x^+ \in a$

proof (*rule, rule*)

fix x

assume $x \in a$

with *inf* **obtain** z **where** $z: z \in a \ \forall u. u \in z \longleftrightarrow u \in x \vee u = x$ **by** *auto*

from *this*(2) **have**[*simp*]: $z = x \cup \{x\}$

by (*auto intro:extensionality*)

with *z*(1) **show** $x^+ \in a$ **by** (*auto simp:succ-def*)

qed

with *inf*(1) **show** *?thesis* **by** (*auto simp add:Ded-def zero-def*)

qed

definition *nats* :: set (\mathbb{N}) **where** $\mathbb{N} \equiv \bigcap \text{Ded}$

lemma *nats*: $n \in \mathbb{N} \longleftrightarrow (\forall a. \text{Ded } a \longrightarrow n \in a)$

unfolding *nats-def*

by (*rule Intersect*) (*rule icanhazded*)

5.1 Peano's Axioms

lemma *ax-zero*: $0 \in \mathbb{N}$
by (*simp add:nats Ded-def*)

lemma *ax-succ*: $n \in \mathbb{N} \implies n^+ \in \mathbb{N}$
by (*simp add:nats Ded-def*)

lemma *nonempty-member*[*simp*]: $x \neq \{\}$ $\longleftrightarrow (\exists y. y \in x)$
by (*rule ccontr*) *simp*

lemma *union-nonempty*[*simp*]: $x \neq \{\} \vee y \neq \{\} \implies x \cup y \neq \{\}$
by *auto*

lemma *ax-succ-neq-zero*: $n \in \mathbb{N} \implies n^+ \neq 0$
by (*simp add:succ-def zero-def*)

lemma *ax-succ-inj*:
 assumes $n \in \mathbb{N} \ m \in \mathbb{N} \ n^+ = m^+$
 shows $n = m$
proof–
 from *assms*(β) **have** $m \in n \cup \{n\}$ **by** (*simp add:succ-def*)
 hence $m: n = m \vee m \in n$ **by** *auto*
 from *assms*(β)[*symmetric*] **have** $n \in m \cup \{m\}$ **by** (*simp add:succ-def*)
 hence $n: n = m \vee n \in m$ **by** *auto*
 from $n \ m$ *foundation*[*of* $\{n, m\}$]
 show *?thesis* **by** *auto*
qed

definition *subseteq* :: *set* \Rightarrow *set* \Rightarrow *bool* ($- \subseteq -$ 50) **where**
 $x \subseteq y \equiv \forall z. z \in x \longrightarrow z \in y$

lemma *ax-trivial*: $\llbracket 0 \in x; \forall y. y \in x \longrightarrow y^+ \in x \rrbracket \implies \mathbb{N} \subseteq x$
by (*simp add:subseteq-def nats Ded-def*)

end