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Chapter 1

Real Analysis

(1.5)

OrderTrichotomy $[\prec, S] := \forall_{x,y \in S} (x \prec y \vee x = y \vee y \prec x)$

OrderTransitivity $[\prec, S] := \forall_{x,y,z \in S} ((x \prec y \wedge y \prec z) \implies x \prec z)$

Order $[\prec, S] := (\textcolor{teal}{OrderTrichotomy}[\prec, S]) \wedge (\textcolor{teal}{OrderTransitivity}[\prec, S])$

(1.7)

Bounded Above $[E, S, \prec] := (\textcolor{teal}{Order}[\prec, S]) \wedge (E \subset S) \wedge (\exists_{\beta \in S} \forall_{x \in E} (x \leq \beta))$

Bounded Below $[E, S, \prec] := (\textcolor{teal}{Order}[\prec, S]) \wedge (E \subset S) \wedge (\exists_{\beta \in S} \forall_{x \in E} (\beta \leq x))$

Upper Bound $[\beta, E, S, \prec] := (\textcolor{teal}{Order}[\prec, S]) \wedge (E \subset S) \wedge (\beta \in S \wedge \forall_{x \in E} (x \leq \beta))$

Lower Bound $[\beta, E, S, \prec] := (\textcolor{teal}{Order}[\prec, S]) \wedge (E \subset S) \wedge (\beta \in S \wedge \forall_{x \in E} (\beta \leq x))$

(1.8)

LU B $[\alpha, E, S, \prec] := (\textcolor{teal}{Upper Bound}[\alpha, E, S, \prec]) \wedge (\forall_{\gamma} (\gamma < \alpha \implies \neg \textcolor{teal}{Upper Bound}[\gamma, E, S, \prec]))$

GLB $[\alpha, E, S, \prec] := (\textcolor{teal}{Lower Bound}[\alpha, E, S, \prec]) \wedge (\forall_{\beta} (\alpha < \beta \implies \neg \textcolor{teal}{Lower Bound}[\beta, E, S, \prec]))$

(1.10)

LU B Property $[S, \prec] := \forall_E (((\emptyset \neq E \subset S) \wedge (\textcolor{teal}{Bounded Above}[E, S, \prec]) \implies \exists_{\alpha \in S} (\textcolor{teal}{LU B}[\alpha, E, S, \prec])))$

GLB Property $[S, \prec] := \forall_E (((\emptyset \neq E \subset S) \wedge (\textcolor{teal}{Bounded Below}[E, S, \prec]) \implies \exists_{\alpha \in S} (\textcolor{teal}{GLB}[\alpha, E, S, \prec])))$

(1.11)

LU B Property Implies GLB Property $:= \textcolor{teal}{LU B Property}[S, \prec] \implies \textcolor{teal}{GLB Property}[S, \prec]$

(1) $\textcolor{teal}{LU B Property}[S, \prec] \implies \dots$

wts: 2

(1.1) $(\emptyset \neq B \subset S \wedge \textcolor{teal}{Bounded Below}[B, S, \prec]) \implies \dots$

wts: 1.2

from: *Bounded Below*, 1.1

(1.1.1) $\textcolor{teal}{Order}[\prec, S] \wedge \exists_{\delta' \in S} (\textcolor{teal}{Lower Bound}[\delta', B, S, \prec])$

(1.1.2) $|B| = 1 \implies \dots$

wts: 1.1.3

from: 1.1.2

(1.1.2.1) $\exists_{u'} (u' \in B) \blacksquare u := \textit{choice}(\{u' : u' \in B\}) \blacksquare B = \{u\}$

(1.1.2.2) $\textcolor{teal}{GLB}[u, B, S, \prec] \blacksquare \exists_{\epsilon_0 \in S} (\textcolor{teal}{GLB}[\epsilon_0, B, S, \prec])$

(1.1.3) $|B| = 1 \implies \exists_{\epsilon_0 \in S} (\textcolor{teal}{GLB}[\epsilon_0, B, S, \prec])$

(1.1.4) $|B| \neq 1 \implies \dots$

wts: 1.1.5

from: *LU B Property*, 1

(1.1.4.1) $\forall_E (((\emptyset \neq E \subset S \wedge \textcolor{teal}{Bounded Above}[E, S, \prec]) \implies \exists_{\alpha \in S} (\textcolor{teal}{LU B}[\alpha, E, S, \prec])))$

(1.1.4.2) $L := \{s \in S : \textcolor{teal}{Lower Bound}[s, B, S, \prec]\}$

(1.1.4.3) $|B| > 1 \wedge \textcolor{teal}{OrderTrichotomy}[\prec, S] \blacksquare \exists_{b_1' \in B} \exists_{b_0' \in B} (b_0' < b_1')$

from: *Order*, 1.1.1
wts: 1.1.4.7

(1.1.4.4) $b_1 := \textit{choice}(\{b_1' \in B : \exists_{b_0' \in B} (b_0' < b_1')\}) \blacksquare \neg \textcolor{teal}{Lower Bound}[b_1, B, S, \prec]$

from: 1.1.4.2

(1.1.4.5) $b_1 \notin L \blacksquare L \subset S$

(1.1.4.6) $\delta := \textit{choice}(\{\delta' \in S : \textcolor{teal}{Lower Bound}[\delta', B, S, \prec]\}) \blacksquare \delta \in L \blacksquare \emptyset \neq L$

from: 1.1.1

(1.1.4.7) $\emptyset \neq L \subset S$

from: 1.1.4.5, 1.1.4.6

(1.1.4.8) $\forall_{y \in L} (\textcolor{teal}{Lower Bound}[y_0, B, S, \prec]) \blacksquare \forall_{y \in L} \forall_{x \in B} (y_0 \leq x)$

from: *Lower Bound*, 1.1.4.2
wts: 1.1.4.10

(1.1.4.9) $\forall_{x \in B} (x \in S \wedge \forall_{y \in L} (y_0 \leq x)) \blacksquare \forall_{x \in B} (\textcolor{teal}{Upper Bound}[x, L, S, \prec])$

from: *Upper Bound*

(1.1.4.10) $\exists_{x \in S} (\textcolor{teal}{Upper Bound}[x, L, S, \prec]) \blacksquare \textcolor{teal}{Bounded Above}[L, S, \prec]$

(1.1.4.11)	$\emptyset \neq L \subset S \wedge \text{BoundedAbove}[L, S, <]$	from: 1.1.4.7, 1.1.4.10
(1.1.4.12)	$\exists_{\alpha' \in S}(\text{LUB}[\alpha', L, S, <]) \blacksquare \alpha := \text{choice}(\{\alpha' \in S : (\text{LUB}[\alpha', L, S, <])\})$	from: 1.1.4.1 wts: 1.1.4.21
(1.1.4.13)	$\forall_x(x \in B \implies \text{UpperBound}[x, L, S, <])$	from: 1.1.4.9 wts: 1.1.4.17
(1.1.4.14)	$\forall_x(\neg \text{UpperBound}[x, L, S, <] \implies x \notin B)$	
(1.1.4.15)	$\gamma < \alpha \implies \dots$	wts: 1.1.4.16
(1.1.4.15.1)	$\neg \text{UpperBound}[\gamma, L, S, <] \blacksquare \gamma \notin B$	from: LUB, 1.1.4.12, 1.1.4.14
(1.1.4.16)	$\gamma < \alpha \implies \gamma \notin B \blacksquare \gamma \in B \implies \gamma \geq \alpha$	
(1.1.4.17)	$\forall_{\gamma \in B}(\alpha \leq \gamma) \blacksquare \text{LowerBound}[\alpha, B, S, <]$	from: LowerBound
(1.1.4.18)	$\alpha < \beta \implies \dots$	wts: 1.1.4.19
(1.1.4.18.1)	$\forall_{y \in L}(y_0 \leq \alpha < \beta) \blacksquare \forall_{y \in L}(y_0 \neq \beta)$	from: LUB, 1.1.4.12, 1.1.4.18
(1.1.4.18.2)	$\beta \notin L \blacksquare \neg \text{LowerBound}[\beta, B, S, <]$	from: 1.1.4.2
(1.1.4.19)	$\alpha < \beta \implies \neg \text{LowerBound}[\beta, B, S, <] \blacksquare \forall_{\beta \in S}(\alpha < \beta \implies \neg \text{LowerBound}[\beta, B, S, <])$	
(1.1.4.20)	$\text{LowerBound}[\alpha, B, S, <] \wedge \forall_{\beta \in S}(\alpha < \beta \implies \neg \text{LowerBound}[\beta, B, S, <])$	from: 1.1.4.17, 1.1.4.19
(1.1.4.21)	$\text{GLB}[\alpha, B, S, <] \blacksquare \exists_{\epsilon_1 \in S}(\text{GLB}[\epsilon_1, B, S, <])$	
(1.1.5)	$ B \neq 1 \implies \exists_{\epsilon_1 \in S}(\text{GLB}[\epsilon_1, B, S, <])$	
(1.1.6)	$(B = 1 \implies \exists_{\epsilon_0 \in S}(\text{GLB}[\epsilon_0, B, S, <])) \wedge (B \neq 1 \implies \exists_{\epsilon_1 \in S}(\text{GLB}[\epsilon_1, B, S, <]))$	from: 1.1.3, 1.1.5
(1.1.7)	$(B = 1 \vee B \neq 1) \implies \exists_{\epsilon \in S}(\text{GLB}[\epsilon, B, S, <]) \blacksquare \exists_{\epsilon \in S}(\text{GLB}[\epsilon, B, S, <])$	
(1.2)	$(\emptyset \neq B \subset S \wedge \text{BoundedBelow}[B, S, <]) \implies \exists_{\epsilon \in S}(\text{GLB}[\epsilon, B, S, <])$	
(1.3)	$\forall_B((\emptyset \neq B \subset S \wedge \text{BoundedBelow}[B, S, <]) \implies \exists_{\epsilon \in S}(\text{GLB}[\epsilon, B, S, <]))$	
(1.4)	$\text{GLBProperty}[S, <]$	
(2)	$\text{LUBProperty}[S, <] \implies \text{GLBProperty}[S, <]$	

(1.12)

$$\text{Field}[F, +, *] := \exists_{0, 1 \in F} \forall_{x, y, z \in F} \left(\begin{array}{l} x + y \in F \quad \wedge \quad x * y \in F \quad \wedge \\ x + y = y + x \quad \wedge \quad x * y = y * x \quad \wedge \\ (x + y) + z = x + (y + z) \quad \wedge \quad (x * y) * z = x * (y * z) \quad \wedge \\ 1 \neq 0 \quad \wedge \quad x * (y + z) = (x * y) + (x * z) \quad \wedge \\ 0 + x = x \quad \wedge \quad 1 * x = x \quad \wedge \\ \exists_{-x \in F}(x + (-x) = 0) \wedge (x \neq 0 \implies \exists_{1/x \in F}(x * (1/x) = 1)) \end{array} \right)$$

***** (Field[F, +, *] \wedge $x, y, z \in F$) \implies ... *****

(1.14)

$$\text{AdditiveCancellation} := (x + y = x + z) \implies y = z$$

(1)	$y = 0 + y = (x + (-x)) + y = ((-x) + x) + y = (-x) + (x + y) = \dots$	from: Field
-----	--	-------------

(2)	$(-x) + (x + z) = ((-x) + x) + z = (x + (-x)) + z = 0 + z = z$	from: Field
-----	--	-------------

$$\text{AdditiveIdentityUniqueness} := (x + y = x) \implies y = 0$$

(1)	$x + y = x = 0 + x = x + 0$	from: Field
-----	-----------------------------	-------------

(2)	$y = 0$	from: AdditiveCancellation
-----	---------	----------------------------

$$\text{AdditiveInverseUniqueness} := (x + y = 0) \implies y = -x$$

(1)	$x + y = 0 = x + (-x)$	from: Field
-----	------------------------	-------------

(2)	$y = -x$	from: AdditiveCancellation
-----	----------	----------------------------

$$\text{DoubleNegative} := x = -(-x)$$

(1)	$0 = x + (-x) = (-x) + x \blacksquare 0 = (-x) + x$	from: Field
-----	---	-------------

(2)	$x = -(-x)$	from: AdditiveInverseUniqueness
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(1.15)

$$\textcolor{red}{\textit{MultiplicativeCancellation}} := (x \neq 0 \wedge x * y = x * z) \implies y = z \quad \text{---}$$

$$\textcolor{red}{\textit{MultiplicativeIdentityUniqueness}} := (x \neq 0 \wedge x * y = x) \implies y = 1 \quad \text{---}$$

$$\textcolor{red}{\textit{MultiplicativeInverseUniqueness}} := (x \neq 0 \wedge x * y = 1) \implies y = 1/x \quad \text{---}$$

$$\textcolor{red}{\textit{DoubleReciprocal}} := (x \neq 0) \implies x = 1/(1/x) \quad \text{---}$$

(1.16)

$$\textcolor{red}{\textit{Domination}} := 0 * x = 0$$

$$(1) \quad 0 * x = (0 + 0) * x = 0 * x + 0 * x \quad \blacksquare \quad 0 * x = 0 * x + 0 * x$$

from: [Field](#)

$$(2) \quad 0 * x = 0$$

from: [AdditiveIdentityUniqueness](#)

$$\textcolor{red}{\textit{NonDomination}} := (x \neq 0 \wedge y \neq 0) \implies x * y \neq 0$$

$$(1) \quad (x \neq 0 \wedge y \neq 0) \implies \dots$$

$$(1.1) \quad (x * y = 0) \implies \dots$$

$$(1.1.1) \quad 1 = 1 * 1 = (x * (1/x)) * (y * (1/y)) = (x * y) * ((1/x) * (1/y)) = 0 * ((1/x) * (1/y)) = 0$$

from: [Field](#), [Domination](#), 1, 1.1

$$(1.1.2) \quad 1 = 0 \wedge 1 \neq 0 \quad \blacksquare \quad \perp$$

from: [Field](#)

$$(1.2) \quad (x * y = 0) \implies \perp \quad \blacksquare \quad x * y \neq 0$$

$$(2) \quad (x \neq 0 \wedge y \neq 0) \implies x * y \neq 0$$

$$\textcolor{red}{\textit{NegationCommutativity}} := (-x) * y = -(x * y) = x * (-y)$$

$$(1) \quad x * y + (-x) * y = (x + -x) * y = 0 * y = 0 \quad \blacksquare \quad x * y + (-x) * y = 0$$

from: [Field](#), [Domination](#)
wts: 2

$$(2) \quad (-x) * y = -(x * y)$$

from: [AdditiveInverseUniqueness](#)

$$(3) \quad x * y + x * (-y) = x * (y_0 + -y) = x * 0 = 0 \quad \blacksquare \quad x * y + x * (-y) = 0$$

from: [Field](#), [Domination](#)
wts: 4

$$(4) \quad x * (-y) = -(x * y)$$

from: [AdditiveInverseUniqueness](#)

$$(5) \quad (-x) * y = -(x * y) = x * (-y)$$

from: 2, 4

$$\textcolor{red}{\textit{NegativeMultiplication}} := (-x) * (-y) = x * y$$

$$(1) \quad (-x) * (-y) = -(x * (-y)) = -(-(x * y)) = x * y$$

from: [NegationCommutativity](#), [DoubleNegative](#)

(1.17)

$$\textcolor{red}{\textit{OrderedField}}[F, +, *, <] := \left(\begin{array}{l} \textcolor{blue}{\textit{Field}}[F, +, *] \quad \wedge \quad \textcolor{blue}{\textit{Order}}[<, F] \quad \wedge \\ \forall_{x,y,z \in F} (y_0 < z \implies x + y < x + z) \quad \wedge \\ \forall_{x,y \in F} ((x > 0 \wedge y > 0) \implies x * y > 0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$***** \textcolor{blue}{(\textit{OrderedField}[F, +, *, <] \wedge x, y, z \in F)} \implies \dots *****$$

(1.18)

$$\textcolor{red}{\textit{NegationOnOrder}} := x > 0 \iff -x < 0$$

$$(1) \quad x > 0 \implies \dots$$

$$(1.1) \quad 0 = (-x) + x > (-x) + 0 = -x \quad \blacksquare \quad 0 > -x \quad \blacksquare \quad -x < 0$$

from: [OrderedField](#)

$$(2) \quad x > 0 \implies -x < 0$$

$$(3) \quad -x < 0 \implies \dots$$

$$(3.1) \quad 0 = x + (-x) < x + 0 = x \quad \blacksquare \quad 0 < x \quad \blacksquare \quad x > 0$$

from: [OrderedField](#)

$$(4) \quad -x < 0 \implies x > 0$$

$$(5) \quad x > 0 \implies -x < 0 \wedge -x < 0 \implies x > 0 \quad \blacksquare \quad x > 0 \iff -x < 0$$

from: 2, 4

$$\textcolor{red}{\textit{PositiveFactorPreservesOrder}} := (x > 0 \wedge y < z) \implies x * y < x * z$$

$$(1) \quad (x > 0 \wedge y < z) \implies \dots$$

$$(1.1) \quad (-y) + z > (-y) + y = 0 \quad \blacksquare \quad z + (-y) = 0$$

from: [OrderedField](#)

$$(1.2) \quad x * (z + (-y)) > 0 \quad \blacksquare \quad x * z + x * (-y) > 0$$

from: [OrderedField](#)

$$(1.3) \quad x * z = 0 + x * z = (x * y + -(x * y)) + x * z = (x * y + x * (-y)) + x * z = \dots$$

from: [Field](#), [NegationCommutativity](#)

$$(1.4) \quad x * y + (x * z + x * (-y)) > x * y + 0 = x * y$$

from: [Field](#), 1.2

$$(1.5) \quad x * z > x * y$$

from: 1.3, 1.4

$$(2) \quad (x > 0 \wedge y < z) \implies x * z > x * y$$

$$\textcolor{red}{NegativeFactorFlipsOrder} := (x < 0 \wedge y < z) \implies x * y > x * z$$

$$(1) \quad (x < 0 \wedge y < z) \implies \dots$$

$$(1.1) \quad -x > 0$$

from: [NegationOnOrder](#)

$$(1.2) \quad (-x) * y < (-x) * z \quad \blacksquare \quad 0 = x * y + (-x) * y < x * y + (-x) * z \quad \blacksquare \quad 0 < x * y + (-x) * z$$

from: [PositiveFactorPreservesOrder](#)

$$(1.3) \quad 0 < (-x) * (-y + z) \quad \blacksquare \quad 0 > x * (-y + z) \quad \blacksquare \quad 0 > -(x * y) + x * z$$

from: [NegationOnOrder](#)

$$(1.4) \quad x * y > x * z$$

$$(2) \quad (x < 0 \wedge y < z) \implies x * y > x * z$$

$$\textcolor{red}{SquareIsPositive} := (x \neq 0) \implies x * x > 0$$

$$(1) \quad (x > 0) \implies x * x > 0$$

from: [OrderedField](#)

$$(2) \quad (x < 0) \implies \dots$$

$$(2.1) \quad -x > 0 \quad \blacksquare \quad x * x = (-x) * (-x) > 0 \quad \blacksquare \quad x * x > 0$$

from: [NegationOnOrder](#), [OrderedField](#), [NegativeMultiplication](#)

$$(3) \quad (x < 0) \implies x * x > 0$$

$$(4) \quad x \neq 0 \implies (x > 0 \vee x < 0) \implies x * x > 0 \quad \blacksquare \quad x \neq 0 \implies x * x > 0$$

from: [OrderTrichotomy](#), 1, 3

$$\textcolor{red}{OneIsPositive} := 1 > 0$$

$$(1) \quad 1 \neq 0 \quad \blacksquare \quad 1 = 1 * 1 > 0$$

from: [Field](#), [SquareIsPositive](#)

$$\textcolor{red}{ReciprocationOnOrder} := (0 < x < y) \implies 0 < 1/y < 1/x$$

$$(1) \quad (0 < x < y) \implies \dots$$

$$(1.1) \quad x * (1/x) = 1 > 0 \quad \blacksquare \quad x * (1/x) > 0$$

from: [Field](#), [OneIsPositive](#)

$$(1.2) \quad 1/x < 0 \implies x * (1/x) < 0 \wedge x * (1/x) > 0 \implies \perp \quad \blacksquare \quad 1/x > 0$$

from: [NegativeFactorFlipsOrder](#), 1

$$(1.3) \quad y * (1/y) = 1 > 0 \quad \blacksquare \quad y * (1/y) > 0$$

from: [Field](#), [OneIsPositive](#)

$$(1.4) \quad 1/y < 0 \implies y * (1/y) < 0 \wedge y * (1/y) > 0 \implies \perp \quad \blacksquare \quad 1/y > 0$$

from: [NegativeFactorFlipsOrder](#), 1

$$(1.5) \quad (1/x) * (1/y) > 0$$

from: [OrderedField](#)

$$(1.6) \quad 0 < 1/y = ((1/x) * (1/y)) * x < ((1/x) * (1/y)) * y = 1/x$$

from: [OrderedField](#), 1, 1.4, 1.5

$$(1.19)$$

$$\textcolor{red}{OrderedFieldQ} := \textcolor{blue}{OrderedField}[\mathbb{Q}, +, *, <] \quad \text{---}$$

$$\textcolor{blue}{Subfield}[K, F, +, *] := \textcolor{blue}{Field}[F, +, *] \wedge K \subset F \wedge \textcolor{blue}{Field}[K, +, *]$$

$$\textcolor{blue}{OrderedSubfield}[K, F, +, *, <] := \textcolor{blue}{OrderedField}[F, +, *, <] \wedge K \subset F \wedge \textcolor{blue}{OrderedField}[K, +, *, <]$$

$$\textcolor{blue}{CutI}[\alpha] := \emptyset \neq \alpha \subset \mathbb{Q}$$

$$\textcolor{blue}{CutII}[\alpha] := \forall_{p \in \alpha} \forall_{q \in \mathbb{Q}} (q < p \implies q \in \alpha)$$

$$\textcolor{blue}{CutIII}[\alpha] := \forall_{p \in \alpha} \exists_{r \in \alpha} (p < r)$$

$$\mathbb{R} := \{\alpha \in \mathbb{Q} : \textcolor{blue}{CutI}[\alpha] \wedge \textcolor{blue}{CutII}[\alpha] \wedge \textcolor{blue}{CutIII}[\alpha]\}$$

$$\textcolor{red}{CutCorollaryI} := (\alpha \in \mathbb{R} \wedge p \in \alpha \wedge q \in \mathbb{Q} \wedge q \notin \alpha) \implies p < q$$

$$(1) \quad (\alpha \in \mathbb{R} \wedge p \in \alpha \wedge q \in \mathbb{Q} \wedge q \notin \alpha) \implies \dots$$

$$(1.1) \quad \forall_{p' \in \alpha} \forall_{q' \in \mathbb{Q}} (q' < p' \implies q' \in \alpha)$$

from: [CutII](#), 1

$$(1.2) \quad q < p \implies q \in \alpha \quad \blacksquare \quad q \notin \alpha \implies q \geq p$$

from: 1

$$(1.3) \quad (q \notin \alpha) \implies \dots$$

$$(1.3.1) \quad q \geq p$$

from: 1.2

$$(1.3.2) \quad (q = p) \implies (p \in \alpha \wedge p \notin \alpha) \implies \perp \quad \blacksquare \quad q \neq p$$

from: 1, 1.3

$$(1.3.3) \quad q \geq p \wedge q \neq p \quad \blacksquare \quad p < q$$

$$(1.4) \quad q \notin \alpha \implies p < q \quad \blacksquare \quad p < q$$

from: 1

$$(2) \quad (\alpha \in \mathbb{R} \wedge p \in \alpha \wedge q \in \mathbb{Q} \wedge q \notin \alpha) \implies p < q$$

CutCorollaryI1 := $(\alpha \in \mathbb{R} \wedge r, s \in \mathbb{Q} \wedge r < s \wedge r \notin \alpha) \implies s \notin \alpha$

(1) $(\alpha \in \mathbb{R} \wedge r, s \in \mathbb{Q} \wedge r < s \wedge r \notin \alpha) \implies \dots$

(1.1) $\forall_{s' \in \alpha} \forall_{r' \in \mathbb{Q}} (r' < s' \implies r' \in \alpha)$

from: [CutI1](#), 1

(1.2) $s \in \alpha \implies (r \in \mathbb{Q} \implies (r < s \implies r \in \alpha)) \blacksquare s \in \alpha \implies r \in \alpha$

from: 1, 1.1

(1.3) $r \notin \alpha \implies s \notin \alpha \blacksquare s \notin \alpha$

from: 1, 1.2

(2) $(\alpha \in \mathbb{R} \wedge r, s \in \mathbb{Q} \wedge r < s \wedge r \notin \alpha) \implies s \notin \alpha$

$<_{\mathbb{R}}[\alpha, \beta] := \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R} \wedge \alpha \subset \beta$

OrderTrichotomyOfR := [OrderTrichotomy](#) $[\mathbb{R}, <_{\mathbb{R}}]$

(1) $(\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}) \implies \dots$

(1.1) $\neg(\alpha <_{\mathbb{R}} \beta \vee \alpha = \beta) \implies \dots$

(1.1.1) $\alpha \not\subset \beta \wedge \alpha \neq \beta$

from: [<R](#), 1.1

(1.1.2) $\exists_{p'} (p' \in \alpha \wedge p' \notin \beta) \blacksquare p := \text{choice}(\{p' : p' \in \alpha \wedge p' \notin \beta\})$

(1.1.3) $q \in \beta \implies \dots$

(1.1.3.1) $p, q \in \mathbb{Q}$

(1.1.3.2) $q < p$

from: [CutCorollaryI](#)

(1.1.3.3) $q \in \alpha$

from: [CutI1](#)

(1.1.4) $q \in \beta \implies q \in \alpha$

(1.1.5) $\forall_{q \in \beta} (q \in \alpha) \blacksquare \beta \subseteq \alpha$

(1.1.6) $\beta \subset \alpha \blacksquare \beta <_{\mathbb{R}} \alpha$

(1.2) $\neg(\alpha <_{\mathbb{R}} \beta \vee \alpha = \beta) \implies \beta <_{\mathbb{R}} \alpha$

(1.3) $\neg(\alpha <_{\mathbb{R}} \beta \vee \alpha = \beta) \vee (\alpha <_{\mathbb{R}} \beta \vee \alpha = \beta) \blacksquare (\beta <_{\mathbb{R}} \alpha) \vee (\alpha <_{\mathbb{R}} \beta \vee \alpha = \beta)$

(1.4) $\alpha = \beta \implies \neg(\alpha <_{\mathbb{R}} \beta \vee \beta <_{\mathbb{R}} \alpha)$

(1.5) $\alpha <_{\mathbb{R}} \beta \implies \neg(\alpha = \beta \vee \beta <_{\mathbb{R}} \alpha)$

(1.6) $\beta <_{\mathbb{R}} \alpha \implies \neg(\alpha = \beta \vee \alpha <_{\mathbb{R}} \beta)$

(1.7) $\alpha <_{\mathbb{R}} \beta \vee \alpha = \beta \vee \alpha <_{\mathbb{R}} \beta$

(2) $(\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}) \implies (\alpha <_{\mathbb{R}} \beta \vee \alpha = \beta \vee \alpha <_{\mathbb{R}} \beta)$

(3) $\forall_{\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}} (\alpha <_{\mathbb{R}} \beta \vee \alpha = \beta \vee \alpha <_{\mathbb{R}} \beta)$

(4) [OrderTrichotomy](#) $[\mathbb{R}, <_{\mathbb{R}}]$

OrderTransitivityOfR := [OrderTransitivity](#) $[\mathbb{R}, <_{\mathbb{R}}]$

(1) $(\alpha, \beta, \gamma \in \mathbb{R}) \implies \dots$

(1.1) $(\alpha <_{\mathbb{R}} \beta \wedge \beta <_{\mathbb{R}} \gamma) \implies \dots$

(1.1.1) $\alpha \subset \beta \wedge \beta \subset \gamma$

(1.1.2) $\forall_{a \in \alpha} (a \in \beta) \wedge \forall_{b \in \beta} (b \in \gamma)$

(1.1.3) $\forall_{a \in \alpha} (\alpha \in \gamma) \blacksquare \alpha \subset \gamma \blacksquare \alpha <_{\mathbb{R}} \gamma$

(1.2) $(\alpha <_{\mathbb{R}} \beta \wedge \beta <_{\mathbb{R}} \gamma) \implies \alpha <_{\mathbb{R}} \gamma$

(2) $(\alpha, \beta, \gamma \in \mathbb{R}) \implies ((\alpha <_{\mathbb{R}} \beta \wedge \beta <_{\mathbb{R}} \gamma) \implies \alpha <_{\mathbb{R}} \gamma)$

(3) $\forall_{\alpha, \beta, \gamma \in \mathbb{R}} ((\alpha <_{\mathbb{R}} \beta \wedge \beta <_{\mathbb{R}} \gamma) \implies \alpha <_{\mathbb{R}} \gamma)$

(4) [OrderTransitivity](#) $[\mathbb{R}, <_{\mathbb{R}}]$

OrderOfR := [Order](#) $[<_{\mathbb{R}}, \mathbb{R}]$

from: [OrderTrichotomyR](#), [OrderTransitivityR](#)
wts:

LUBPropertyOfR := [LUBProperty](#) $[\mathbb{R}, <_{\mathbb{R}}]$

(1) $(\emptyset \neq A \subset \mathbb{R} \wedge \text{BoundedAbove}[A, \mathbb{R}, <_{\mathbb{R}}]) \implies \dots$

(1.1) $\gamma := \{p \in \mathbb{Q} : \exists_{\alpha \in A} (p \in \alpha)\}$

(1.2) $A \neq \emptyset \blacksquare \exists_{\alpha} (\alpha \in A) \blacksquare \alpha_0 := \text{choice}(\{\alpha : \alpha \in A\})$

(1.3) $\alpha_0 \neq \emptyset \blacksquare \exists_a (a \in \alpha_0) \blacksquare a_0 := \text{choice}(\{a : a \in \alpha_0\}) \blacksquare a_0 \in \gamma \blacksquare \gamma \neq \emptyset$

(1.4) [BoundedAbove](#) $[A, \mathbb{R}, <_{\mathbb{R}}] \blacksquare \exists_{\beta} (\text{UpperBound}[\beta, A, \mathbb{R}, <_{\mathbb{R}}])$

(1.5)	$\beta_0 := \text{choice}(\{\beta : \text{UpperBound}[\beta, A, \mathbb{R}, <_{\mathbb{R}}]\})$
(1.6)	$\text{UpperBound}[\beta_0, A, \mathbb{R}, <_{\mathbb{R}}] \blacksquare \forall_{\alpha \in A}(\alpha \leq_{\mathbb{R}} \beta_0) \blacksquare \forall_{\alpha \in A}(\alpha \subseteq \beta_0) \blacksquare \forall_{\alpha \in A} \forall_{a \in \alpha}(a \in \beta_0)$
(1.7)	$(\alpha \in A \wedge a \in \alpha) \iff a \in \gamma \blacksquare \forall_{a \in \gamma}(a \in \beta_0) \blacksquare \gamma \subseteq \beta_0$
(1.8)	$\beta_0 \subset \mathbb{Q} \blacksquare \gamma \subseteq \beta_0 \subset \mathbb{Q} \blacksquare \gamma \subset \mathbb{Q}$
(1.9)	$\emptyset \neq \gamma \subset \mathbb{Q} \blacksquare \text{CutI}[\gamma]$
(1.10)	$(p \in \gamma \wedge q \in \mathbb{Q} \wedge q < p) \implies \dots$
(1.10.1)	$p \in \gamma \blacksquare \exists_{\alpha \in A}(p \in \alpha) \blacksquare \alpha_1 := \text{choice}(\{\alpha \in A : p \in \alpha\})$
(1.10.2)	$p \in \alpha_1 \wedge q \in \mathbb{Q} \wedge q < p \blacksquare q \in \alpha_1 \blacksquare q \in \gamma$
(1.11)	$(p \in \gamma \wedge q \in \mathbb{Q} \wedge q < p) \implies q \in \gamma \blacksquare \forall_{p \in \gamma} \forall_{q \in \mathbb{Q}}(q < p \implies q \in \gamma) \blacksquare \text{CutII}[\gamma]$
(1.12)	$p \in \gamma \implies \dots$
(1.12.1)	$\exists_{\alpha \in A}(p \in \alpha) \blacksquare \alpha_2 := \text{choice}(\{\alpha \in A : p \in \alpha\})$
(1.12.2)	$\alpha_2 \in \mathbb{R} \blacksquare \text{CutII}[\alpha_2] \blacksquare \exists_{r \in \alpha_2}(p < r) \blacksquare r_0 := \text{choice}(\{r \in \alpha_2 : p < r\})$
(1.12.3)	$r_0 \in \alpha_2 \blacksquare r_0 \in \gamma$
(1.12.4)	$p < r_0 \blacksquare p < r_0 \wedge r_0 \in \gamma \blacksquare \exists_{r \in \gamma}(p < r)$
(1.13)	$p \in \gamma \implies \exists_{r \in \gamma}(p < r) \blacksquare \forall_{p \in \gamma} \exists_{r \in \gamma}(p < r) \blacksquare \text{CutIII}[\gamma]$
(1.14)	$\text{CutI}[\gamma] \wedge \text{CutII}[\gamma] \wedge \text{CutIII}[\gamma] \blacksquare \gamma \in \mathbb{R}$
(1.15)	$\forall_{\alpha \in A}(\alpha \subseteq \gamma) \blacksquare \forall_{\alpha \in A}(\alpha \leq_{\mathbb{R}} \gamma)$
(1.16)	$\forall_{\alpha \in A}(\alpha \leq_{\mathbb{R}} \gamma) \wedge \gamma \in \mathbb{R} \blacksquare \text{UpperBound}[\gamma, A, \mathbb{R}, <_{\mathbb{R}}]$
(1.17)	$\delta <_{\mathbb{R}} \gamma \implies \dots$
(1.17.1)	$\delta \subset \gamma \blacksquare \exists_s(s \in \gamma \wedge s \notin \delta) \blacksquare s_0 := \text{choice}(\{s \in \mathbb{Q} : s \in \gamma \wedge s \notin \delta\})$
(1.17.2)	$s_0 \in \gamma \blacksquare \exists_{\alpha \in A}(s_0 \in \alpha) \blacksquare \alpha_3 := \text{choice}(\{\alpha \in A : s_0 \in \alpha\})$
(1.17.3)	$s_0 \in \alpha_3 \wedge s_0 \notin \delta \blacksquare \exists_{s \in \mathbb{Q}}(s \in \alpha_3 \wedge s \notin \delta)$
(1.17.4)	$\delta \geq_{\mathbb{R}} \alpha_3 \implies \dots$
(1.17.4.1)	$\alpha_3 \subseteq \delta \blacksquare \forall_{s \in \mathbb{Q}}(s \in \alpha_3 \implies s \in \delta) \blacksquare \neg \exists_{s \in \mathbb{Q}}(s \in \alpha_3 \wedge s \notin \delta)$
(1.17.4.2)	$\neg \exists_{s \in \mathbb{Q}}(s \in \alpha_3 \wedge s \notin \delta) \wedge \exists_{s \in \mathbb{Q}}(s \in \alpha_3 \wedge s \notin \delta) \blacksquare \perp$
(1.17.5)	$\delta \geq_{\mathbb{R}} \alpha_3 \implies \perp \blacksquare \delta <_{\mathbb{R}} \alpha_3 \blacksquare \exists_{\alpha \in A}(\delta <_{\mathbb{R}} \alpha) \blacksquare \exists_{\alpha \in A}(\neg(\alpha \leq_{\mathbb{R}} \delta))$
(1.17.6)	$\neg \forall_{\alpha \in A}(\alpha \leq_{\mathbb{R}} \delta) \blacksquare \neg \text{UpperBound}[\delta, A, \mathbb{R}, <_{\mathbb{R}}]$
(1.18)	$\delta <_{\mathbb{R}} \gamma \implies \neg \text{UpperBound}[\delta, A, \mathbb{R}, <_{\mathbb{R}}] \blacksquare \forall_{\delta}(\delta <_{\mathbb{R}} \gamma \implies \neg \text{UpperBound}[\delta, A, \mathbb{R}, <_{\mathbb{R}}])$
(1.19)	$\text{UpperBound}[\gamma, A, \mathbb{R}, <_{\mathbb{R}}] \wedge \forall_{\delta}(\delta <_{\mathbb{R}} \gamma \implies \neg \text{UpperBound}[\delta, A, \mathbb{R}, <_{\mathbb{R}}])$
(1.20)	$\text{LUB}[\gamma, A, \mathbb{R}, <_{\mathbb{R}}] \blacksquare \exists_{\gamma \in S}(\text{LUB}[\gamma, A, \mathbb{R}, <_{\mathbb{R}}])$
(2)	$(\emptyset \neq A \subset \mathbb{R} \wedge \text{BoundedAbove}[A, \mathbb{R}, <_{\mathbb{R}}]) \implies \exists_{\gamma \in S}(\text{LUB}[\gamma, A, \mathbb{R}, <_{\mathbb{R}}])$
(3)	$\forall_A((\emptyset \neq A \subset \mathbb{R} \wedge \text{BoundedAbove}[A, \mathbb{R}, <_{\mathbb{R}}]) \implies \exists_{\gamma \in S}(\text{LUB}[\gamma, A, \mathbb{R}, <_{\mathbb{R}}])) \blacksquare \text{LUBProperty}[\mathbb{R}, <_{\mathbb{R}}]$

$$+_{\mathbb{R}}[\alpha, \beta] := \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R} \wedge (\alpha +_{\mathbb{R}} \beta) = \{r + s : r \in \alpha \wedge s \in \beta\}$$

$$0_{\mathbb{R}} := \{x \in \mathbb{Q} : x < 0\}$$

$$\text{ZeroInR} := 0_{\mathbb{R}} \in \mathbb{R}$$

(1)	$-1 \in 0_{\mathbb{R}} \wedge 1 \notin 0_{\mathbb{R}} \blacksquare \emptyset \neq 0_{\mathbb{R}} \subseteq \mathbb{Q} \blacksquare \text{CutI}[0_{\mathbb{R}}]$
(2)	$(x \in 0_{\mathbb{R}} \wedge y \in \mathbb{Q} \wedge y < x) \implies y < x < 0 \implies y < 0 \implies y \in 0_{\mathbb{R}} \blacksquare \forall_{x \in 0_{\mathbb{R}}} \forall_{y \in \mathbb{Q}}(y_0 < x \implies y \in 0_{\mathbb{R}}) \blacksquare \text{CutII}[0_{\mathbb{R}}]$
(3)	$y := x/2 \blacksquare (x \in 0_{\mathbb{R}}) \implies (x < y < 0) \implies \exists_{y \in 0_{\mathbb{R}}}(x < y) \blacksquare \forall_{x \in 0_{\mathbb{R}}} \exists_{y \in 0_{\mathbb{R}}}(x < y) \blacksquare \text{CutIII}[0_{\mathbb{R}}]$
(4)	$\text{CutI}[0_{\mathbb{R}}] \wedge \text{CutII}[0_{\mathbb{R}}] \wedge \text{CutIII}[0_{\mathbb{R}}] \blacksquare 0_{\mathbb{R}} \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\text{FieldAdditionClosureOfR} := (\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}) \implies ((\alpha +_{\mathbb{R}} \beta) \in \mathbb{R})$$

(1)	$(\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}) \implies \dots$
(1.1)	$(\alpha +_{\mathbb{R}} \beta) = \{r + s : r \in \alpha \wedge s \in \beta\}$
(1.2)	$\emptyset \neq \alpha \subset \mathbb{Q} \wedge \emptyset \neq \beta \subset \mathbb{Q}$
(1.3)	$\exists_a(a \in \alpha) ; \exists_b(b \in \beta) \blacksquare a_0 := \text{choice}(\{a : a \in \alpha\}) ; b_0 := \text{choice}(\{b : b \in \beta\}) \blacksquare a_0 + b_0 \in \alpha +_{\mathbb{R}} \beta$
(1.4)	$\exists_x(x \notin \alpha) ; \exists_y(y_0 \notin \beta) \blacksquare x_0 := \text{choice}(\{x : x \notin \alpha\}) ; y_0 := \text{choice}(\{y : y \notin \beta\})$
(1.5)	$\forall_{r \in \alpha}(r < x_0) ; \forall_{s \in \beta}(s < y_0) \blacksquare \forall_{r \in \alpha} \forall_{s \in \beta}(r + s < x_0 + y_0) \blacksquare x_0 + y_0 \notin \alpha +_{\mathbb{R}} \beta$
(1.6)	$\emptyset \neq \alpha +_{\mathbb{R}} \beta \subset \mathbb{Q} \blacksquare \text{CutI}[\alpha +_{\mathbb{R}} \beta]$

- (1.7) $(p \in \alpha +_{\mathbb{R}} \beta \wedge q \in \mathbb{Q} \wedge q < p) \implies \dots$
- (1.7.1) $\exists_{r \in \alpha} \exists_{s \in \beta} (p = r + s) \blacksquare (r_0, s_0) := \text{choice}((r, s) \in \alpha \times \beta : p = r + s)$
- (1.7.2) $q < p = r_0 + s_0 \blacksquare (q - s_0) < r_0 \blacksquare (q - s_0) \in \alpha$
- (1.7.3) $s_0 \in \beta \blacksquare q = (q - s_0) + s_0 \in \alpha +_{\mathbb{R}} \beta \blacksquare q \in \alpha +_{\mathbb{R}} \beta$
- (1.8) $(p \in \alpha +_{\mathbb{R}} \beta \wedge q \in \mathbb{Q} \wedge q < p) \implies q \in \alpha +_{\mathbb{R}} \beta \blacksquare \forall_{p \in \alpha +_{\mathbb{R}} \beta} \forall_{q \in \mathbb{Q}} (q < p \implies q \in \alpha +_{\mathbb{R}} \beta) \blacksquare \text{CutII}[\alpha +_{\mathbb{R}} \beta]$
- (1.9) $p \in \alpha \implies \dots$
- (1.9.1) $\exists_{r \in \alpha} \exists_{s \in \beta} (p = r + s) \blacksquare (r_1, s_1) := \text{choice}(\{(r, s) \in \alpha \times \beta : p = r + s\})$
- (1.9.2) $r_1 \in \alpha \blacksquare \exists_{t \in \alpha} (r_1 < t) \blacksquare t_0 := \text{choice}(\{t \in \alpha : r_1 < t\})$
- (1.9.3) $s_1 \in \beta \blacksquare t + s_1 \in \alpha +_{\mathbb{R}} \beta \wedge p = r_1 + s_1 < t + s_1 \blacksquare \exists_{r \in \alpha +_{\mathbb{R}} \beta} (p < r)$
- (1.10) $p \in \alpha \implies \exists_{r \in \alpha +_{\mathbb{R}} \beta} (p < r) \blacksquare \forall_{p \in \alpha +_{\mathbb{R}} \beta} \exists_{r \in \alpha +_{\mathbb{R}} \beta} (p < r) \blacksquare \text{CutIII}[\alpha +_{\mathbb{R}} \beta]$
- (1.11) $\text{CutI}[\alpha +_{\mathbb{R}} \beta] \wedge \text{CutII}[\alpha +_{\mathbb{R}} \beta] \wedge \text{CutIII}[\alpha +_{\mathbb{R}} \beta] \blacksquare \alpha +_{\mathbb{R}} \beta \in \mathbb{R}$
- (2) $(\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}) \implies ((\alpha +_{\mathbb{R}} \beta) \in \mathbb{R})$

FieldAdditionCommutativityOfR := $(\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}) \implies (\alpha +_{\mathbb{R}} \beta = \beta +_{\mathbb{R}} \alpha)$

- (1) $\alpha +_{\mathbb{R}} \beta = \{r + s : r \in \alpha \wedge s \in \beta\} = \{s + r : s \in \beta \wedge r \in \alpha\} = \beta +_{\mathbb{R}} \alpha$

FieldAdditionAssociativityOfR := $(\alpha, \beta, \gamma \in \mathbb{R}) \implies ((\alpha +_{\mathbb{R}} \beta) +_{\mathbb{R}} \gamma = \alpha +_{\mathbb{R}} (\beta +_{\mathbb{R}} \gamma))$

- (1) $(\alpha, \beta, \gamma \in \mathbb{R}) \implies \dots$
- (1.1) $(\alpha +_{\mathbb{R}} \beta) +_{\mathbb{R}} \gamma = \{(a + b) + c : a \in \alpha \wedge b \in \beta \wedge c \in \gamma\} = \dots$
- (1.2) $\{a + (b + c) : a \in \alpha \wedge b \in \beta \wedge c \in \gamma\} = \alpha +_{\mathbb{R}} (\beta +_{\mathbb{R}} \gamma)$
- (2) $(\alpha, \beta, \gamma \in \mathbb{R}) \implies (\alpha +_{\mathbb{R}} \beta) +_{\mathbb{R}} \gamma = \alpha +_{\mathbb{R}} (\beta +_{\mathbb{R}} \gamma)$

FieldAdditionIdentityOfR := $(\alpha \in \mathbb{R}) \implies 0_{\mathbb{R}} +_{\mathbb{R}} \alpha = \alpha$

- (1) $\alpha \in \mathbb{R} \implies \dots$
- (1.1) $(r \in \alpha \wedge s \in 0_{\mathbb{R}}) \implies \dots$
- (1.1.1) $s < 0 \blacksquare r + s < r + 0 = r \blacksquare r + s < r \blacksquare r + s \in \alpha$
- (1.2) $(r \in \alpha \wedge s \in 0_{\mathbb{R}}) \implies r + s \in \alpha \blacksquare \forall_{r \in \alpha} \forall_{s \in 0_{\mathbb{R}}} (r + s \in \alpha)$
- (1.3) $(r \in \alpha \wedge s \in 0_{\mathbb{R}}) \iff (r + s \in \alpha +_{\mathbb{R}} 0_{\mathbb{R}}) \blacksquare \forall_{p \in \alpha +_{\mathbb{R}} 0_{\mathbb{R}}} (p \in \alpha) \blacksquare \alpha +_{\mathbb{R}} 0_{\mathbb{R}} \subseteq \alpha$
- (1.4) $p \in \alpha \implies \dots$
- (1.4.1) $\exists_{r \in \alpha} (p < r) \blacksquare r_2 := \text{choice}(\{r \in \alpha : p < r\})$
- (1.4.2) $p < r_2 \blacksquare p - r_2 < r_2 - r_2 = 0 \blacksquare (p - r_2) < 0 \blacksquare (p - r_2) \in 0_{\mathbb{R}}$
- (1.4.3) $r_2 \in \alpha \blacksquare p = r_2 + (p - r_2) \in \alpha +_{\mathbb{R}} 0_{\mathbb{R}} \blacksquare p \in \alpha +_{\mathbb{R}} 0_{\mathbb{R}}$
- (1.5) $p \in \alpha \implies p \in \alpha +_{\mathbb{R}} 0_{\mathbb{R}} \blacksquare \forall_{p \in \alpha} (p \in \alpha +_{\mathbb{R}} 0_{\mathbb{R}}) \blacksquare \alpha \subseteq \alpha +_{\mathbb{R}} 0_{\mathbb{R}}$
- (1.6) $\alpha +_{\mathbb{R}} 0_{\mathbb{R}} \subseteq \alpha \wedge \alpha \subseteq \alpha +_{\mathbb{R}} 0_{\mathbb{R}} \blacksquare 0_{\mathbb{R}} +_{\mathbb{R}} \alpha = \alpha$
- (2) $\alpha \in \mathbb{R} \implies 0_{\mathbb{R}} +_{\mathbb{R}} \alpha = \alpha$

FieldAdditionInverseOfR := $(\alpha \in \mathbb{R}) \implies \exists_{-\alpha \in \mathbb{R}} (\alpha +_{\mathbb{R}} (-\alpha) = 0_{\mathbb{R}})$

- (1) $\alpha \in \mathbb{R} \implies \dots$
- (1.1) $\beta := \{p \in \mathbb{Q} : \exists_{r > 0} (-p - r \notin \alpha)\}$
- (1.2) $\alpha \subset \mathbb{Q} \blacksquare \exists_{s \in \mathbb{Q}} (s \notin \alpha) \blacksquare s_0 := \text{choice}(\{s : s \notin \alpha\}) \blacksquare p_0 := -s_0 - 1$
- (1.3) $-p_0 - 1 = -(-s_0 - 1) - 1 = s_0 \notin \alpha \blacksquare -p_0 - 1 \notin \alpha \blacksquare \exists_{r > 0} (-p_0 - r \notin \alpha) \blacksquare p_0 \in \beta$
- (1.4) $\emptyset \neq \alpha \blacksquare \exists_{q \in \alpha} \blacksquare q_0 := \text{choice}(\{q \in \mathbb{Q} : q \in \alpha\})$
- (1.5) $r > 0 \implies \dots$
- (1.5.1) $q_0 \in \alpha \blacksquare -(-q_0) - r = q_0 - r < q_0 \blacksquare -(-q_0) - r < q_0 \blacksquare -(-q_0) - r \in \alpha$
- (1.6) $\forall_{r > 0} (-(-q_0) - r \in \alpha) \blacksquare \neg \exists_{r > 0} (-(-q_0) - r \notin \alpha) \blacksquare -q_0 \notin \beta$
- (1.7) $\emptyset \neq \beta \subset \mathbb{Q} \blacksquare \text{CutI}[\beta]$
- (1.8) $(p \in \beta \wedge q \in \mathbb{Q} \wedge q < p) \implies \dots$
- (1.8.1) $p \in \beta \blacksquare \exists_{r > 0} (-p - r \notin \alpha) \blacksquare r_0 := \text{choice}(\{r > 0 : -p - r \notin \alpha\})$
- (1.8.2) $q < p \blacksquare -p - r < -q - r$
- (1.8.3) $-q - r \notin \alpha \blacksquare q \in \beta$
- (1.9) $(p \in \beta \wedge q \in \mathbb{Q} \wedge q < p) \implies q \in \beta \blacksquare \forall_{p \in \beta} \forall_{q \in \mathbb{Q}} (q < p \implies q \in \beta) \blacksquare \text{CutII}[\beta]$

(1.10)	$p \in \beta \implies \dots$	
(1.10.1)	$p \in \beta \implies \exists_{r>0}(-p-r \notin \alpha) \blacksquare r_1 := \text{choice}(\{r > 0 : -p-r \notin \alpha\})$	
(1.10.2)	$t_0 := p + (r_1/2)$	
(1.10.3)	$r_1 > 0 \blacksquare r_1/2 > 0$	
(1.10.4)	$t_0 > t_0 - (r_1/2) = p \blacksquare t_0 > p$	
(1.10.5)	$-t_0 - (r_1/2) = -(p + (r_1/2)) - (r_1/2) = -p - r_1$	
(1.10.6)	$-p - r_1 \notin \alpha \blacksquare -t_0 - (r_1/2) \notin \alpha \blacksquare \exists_{r>0}(-t_0 - r \notin \alpha) \blacksquare t_0 \in \beta$	
(1.10.7)	$t_0 > p \wedge t_0 \in \beta \blacksquare \exists_{t \in \beta}(p < t)$	
(1.11)	$p \in \beta \implies \exists_{t \in \beta}(p < t) \blacksquare \forall_{p \in \beta} \exists_{t \in \beta}(p < t) \blacksquare \text{CutIII}[\beta]$	
(1.12)	$\text{CutI}[\beta] \wedge \text{CutII}[\beta] \wedge \text{CutIII}[\beta] \blacksquare \beta \in \mathbb{R}$	
(1.13)	$(r \in \alpha \wedge s \in \beta) \implies \dots$	
(1.13.1)	$s \in \beta \blacksquare \exists_{t>0}(-s-t \notin \alpha) \blacksquare t_1 := \text{choice}(\{t > 0 : -s-t \notin \alpha\}) \blacksquare -s-t_1 < -s$	
(1.13.2)	$\alpha \in \mathbb{R} \wedge s, t_1 \in \mathbb{Q} \wedge -s-t_1 < -s \wedge -s-t_1 \notin \alpha \blacksquare -s \notin \alpha$	
(1.13.3)	$\alpha \in \mathbb{R} \wedge r \in \alpha \wedge -s \notin \alpha \blacksquare r < -s \blacksquare r+s < 0 \blacksquare r+s \in 0_{\mathbb{R}}$	
(1.14)	$(r \in \alpha \wedge s \in \beta) \implies r+s \in 0_{\mathbb{R}} \blacksquare \forall_{(r,s) \in \alpha \times \beta}(r+s \in 0_{\mathbb{R}}) \blacksquare \alpha +_{\mathbb{R}} \beta \subseteq 0_{\mathbb{R}}$	
(1.15)	$v \in 0_{\mathbb{R}} \implies \dots$	
(1.15.1)	$v < 0 \blacksquare w_0 := -v/2 \blacksquare w > 0$	
(1.15.2)	$\exists_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}(nw_0 \in \alpha \wedge (n+1)w_0 \notin \alpha) \blacksquare n_0 := \text{choice}(\{n \in \mathbb{Z} : nw_0 \in \alpha \wedge (n+1)w_0 \notin \alpha\})$	from: ARCHIMEDEANPROPERTYOFQ + LUB???
(1.15.3)	$p_0 := -(n_0+2)w_0 \blacksquare -p_0 - w_0 = (n_0+2)w_0 - w_0 = (n_0+1)w_0 \notin \alpha \blacksquare -p_0 - w_0 \notin \alpha \blacksquare p_0 \in \beta$	
(1.15.4)	$n_0 w_0 \in \alpha \wedge p_0 \in \beta \blacksquare n_0 w_0 + p_0 = n_0(-v/2) + -(n_0+2) - v/2 = v \in \alpha +_{\mathbb{R}} \beta$	
(1.16)	$v \in 0_{\mathbb{R}} \implies v \in \alpha +_{\mathbb{R}} \beta \blacksquare \forall_{v \in 0_{\mathbb{R}}}(v \in \alpha +_{\mathbb{R}} \beta) \blacksquare 0_{\mathbb{R}} \subseteq \alpha +_{\mathbb{R}} \beta$	
(1.17)	$\alpha +_{\mathbb{R}} \beta \subseteq 0_{\mathbb{R}} \wedge 0_{\mathbb{R}} \subseteq \alpha +_{\mathbb{R}} \beta \blacksquare \alpha +_{\mathbb{R}} \beta = 0_{\mathbb{R}}$	
(1.18)	$\beta \in \mathbb{R} \wedge \alpha +_{\mathbb{R}} \beta = 0_{\mathbb{R}} \blacksquare \exists_{-\alpha \in \mathbb{R}}(\alpha +_{\mathbb{R}} (-\alpha) = 0_{\mathbb{R}})$	
(2)	$\alpha \in \mathbb{R} \implies \exists_{-\alpha \in \mathbb{R}}(\alpha +_{\mathbb{R}} (-\alpha) = 0_{\mathbb{R}})$	

$*_{\mathbb{R}}[\alpha, \beta] := \text{---}$

$1_{\mathbb{R}} := \{x \in \mathbb{Q} : x < 1\}$

$11sNot0 := 0_{\mathbb{R}} \neq 1_{\mathbb{R}} \text{ ---}$

$11nR := 1_{\mathbb{R}} \in \mathbb{R} \text{ ---}$

$\text{FieldMultiplicationClosureOf } \mathbb{R} := (\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}) \implies ((\alpha *_{\mathbb{R}} \beta) \in \mathbb{R}) \text{ ---}$

$\text{FieldMultiplicationCommutativityOf } \mathbb{R} := (\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}) \implies (\alpha *_{\mathbb{R}} \beta = \beta *_{\mathbb{R}} \alpha) \text{ ---}$

$\text{FieldMultiplicationAssociativityOf } \mathbb{R} := (\alpha, \beta, \gamma \in \mathbb{R}) \implies ((\alpha *_{\mathbb{R}} \beta) *_{\mathbb{R}} \gamma = \alpha *_{\mathbb{R}} (\beta *_{\mathbb{R}} \gamma)) \text{ ---}$

$\text{FieldMultiplicationIdentityOf } \mathbb{R} := (\alpha \in \mathbb{R}) \implies 1_{\mathbb{R}} *_{\mathbb{R}} \alpha = \alpha \text{ ---}$

$\text{FieldMultiplicationInverseOf } \mathbb{R} := (\alpha \in \mathbb{R}) \implies \exists_{1/\alpha \in \mathbb{R}}(\alpha *_{\mathbb{R}} (1/\alpha) = 1_{\mathbb{R}}) \text{ ---}$

$\text{FieldDistributivityOf } \mathbb{R} := (\alpha, \beta, \gamma \in \mathbb{R}) \implies \gamma *_{\mathbb{R}} (\alpha +_{\mathbb{R}} \beta) = \gamma *_{\mathbb{R}} \alpha + \gamma *_{\mathbb{R}} \beta \text{ ---}$

$\text{FieldWith } \mathbb{R} := \text{Field}[\mathbb{R}, +_{\mathbb{R}}, *_{\mathbb{R}}] \text{ ---}$

$\text{OrderedFieldWith } \mathbb{R} := \text{OrderedField}[\mathbb{R}, +_{\mathbb{R}}, *_{\mathbb{R}}, <_{\mathbb{R}}] \text{ ---}$

$\mathbb{Q}_{\mathbb{R}} := \{\{r \in \mathbb{Q} : r < q\} : q \in \mathbb{Q}\}$

$\text{QROrderedSubfieldOf } \mathbb{R} := \text{OrderedSubfield}[\mathbb{Q}_{\mathbb{R}}, \mathbb{R}, +_{\mathbb{R}}, *_{\mathbb{R}}, <_{\mathbb{R}}] \text{ ---}$

$\text{QIsomorphicToQR} := \mathbb{Q}_{\mathbb{R}} \simeq \mathbb{Q} \text{ ---}$

$\text{CompletenessOf } \mathbb{R} := \exists_{\mathbb{R}}(\text{LUBProperty}[\mathbb{R}, <_{\mathbb{R}}] \wedge \text{OrderedSubfield}[\mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{R}, +_{\mathbb{R}}, *_{\mathbb{R}}, <_{\mathbb{R}}]) \text{ ---}$

(1.20)

$\text{ArchimedeanPropertyOf } \mathbb{R} := \forall_{x,y \in \mathbb{R}}(x > 0 \implies \exists_{n \in \mathbb{N}^+}(nx > y))$

(1) $(x, y \in \mathbb{R} \wedge x > 0) \implies \dots$

(1.1) $A := \{nx : n \in \mathbb{N}^+\} \blacksquare (\emptyset \neq A \subset \mathbb{R}) \wedge (a \in A \iff \exists_{m \in \mathbb{N}^+}(mx = a))$

(1.2) $\neg \exists_{n \in \mathbb{N}^+}(nx > y) \implies \dots$

(1.2.1) $\neg \exists_{n \in \mathbb{N}^+}(nx > y) \blacksquare \forall_{n \in \mathbb{N}^+}(nx \leq y) \blacksquare \text{UpperBound}[y_0, A, \mathbb{R}, <] \blacksquare \text{BoundedAbove}[A, \mathbb{R}, <]$

(1.2.2) $\text{CompletenessOf } \mathbb{R} \blacksquare \text{LUBProperty}[\mathbb{R}, <]$

(1.2.3) $(\text{LUBProperty}[\mathbb{R}, <]) \wedge (\emptyset \neq A \subset \mathbb{R}) \wedge (\text{BoundedAbove}[A, \mathbb{R}, <]) \blacksquare \exists_{\alpha \in \mathbb{R}}(\text{LUB}[\alpha, A, \mathbb{R}, <]) \dots$

(1.2.4)	$\dots \alpha_0 := \text{choice}(\{\alpha \in \mathbb{R} : \textcolor{teal}{LUB}[\alpha, A, \mathbb{R}, <]\}) \quad \blacksquare \quad \textcolor{teal}{LUB}[\alpha_0, A, \mathbb{R}, <]$
(1.2.5)	$x > 0 \quad \blacksquare \quad \alpha_0 - x < \alpha_0$
(1.2.6)	$(\alpha_0 - x < \alpha_0) \wedge (\textcolor{teal}{LUB}[\alpha_0, A, \mathbb{R}, <]) \quad \blacksquare \quad \neg \textcolor{teal}{UpperBound}[\alpha_0 - x, A, \mathbb{R}, <]$
(1.2.7)	$\neg \textcolor{teal}{UpperBound}[\alpha_0 - x, A, \mathbb{R}, <] \quad \blacksquare \quad \exists_{c \in A}(\alpha_0 - x < c) \quad \dots$
(1.2.8)	$\dots c_0 := \text{choice}(\{c \in A : \alpha_0 - x < c\}) \quad \blacksquare \quad (c_0 \in A) \wedge (\alpha_0 - x < c_0)$
(1.2.9)	$(c_0 \in A) \wedge (a \in A \iff \exists_{m \in \mathbb{N}^+}(mx = a)) \quad \blacksquare \quad \exists_{m \in \mathbb{N}^+}(mx = c_0) \quad \dots$
(1.2.10)	$\dots m_0 := \text{choice}(\{m \in \mathbb{N}^+ : mx = c_0\}) \quad \blacksquare \quad (m_0 \in \mathbb{N}^+) \wedge (m_0 x = c_0)$
(1.2.11)	$(\alpha_0 - x < c_0) \wedge (m_0 x = c_0) \quad \blacksquare \quad \alpha_0 - x < c_0 = m_0 x \quad \blacksquare \quad \alpha_0 < m_0 x + x \quad \blacksquare \quad \alpha_0 < (m_0 + 1)x$
(1.2.12)	$m_0 \in \mathbb{N}^+ \quad \blacksquare \quad m_0 + 1 \in \mathbb{N}^+$
(1.2.13)	$(m_0 + 1 \in \mathbb{N}^+) \wedge (a \in A \iff \exists_{m \in \mathbb{N}^+}(mx = a)) \quad \blacksquare \quad (m_0 + 1)x \in A$
(1.2.14)	$(\alpha_0 < (m_0 + 1)x) \wedge ((m_0 + 1)x \in A) \quad \blacksquare \quad \exists_{c \in A}(\alpha_0 < c)$
(1.2.15)	$\textcolor{teal}{LUB}[\alpha_0, A, \mathbb{R}, <] \quad \blacksquare \quad \textcolor{teal}{UpperBound}[\alpha_0, A, \mathbb{R}, <] \quad \blacksquare \quad \forall_{c \in A}(c \leq \alpha_0) \quad \blacksquare \quad \neg \exists_{c \in A}(c > \alpha_0) \quad \blacksquare \quad \neg \exists_{c \in A}(\alpha_0 < c)$
(1.2.16)	$(\exists_{c \in A}(\alpha_0 < c)) \wedge (\neg \exists_{c \in A}(\alpha_0 < c)) \quad \blacksquare \quad \perp$
(1.3)	$\neg \exists_{n \in \mathbb{N}^+}(nx > y) \implies \perp \quad \blacksquare \quad \exists_{n \in \mathbb{N}^+}(nx > y)$
(2)	$(x, y \in \mathbb{R} \wedge x > 0) \implies \exists_{n \in \mathbb{N}^+}(nx > y) \quad \blacksquare \quad \forall_{x, y \in \mathbb{R}}(x > 0 \implies \exists_{n \in \mathbb{N}^+}(nx > y))$

QDenseInR := $\forall_{x, y \in \mathbb{R}}(x < y \implies \exists_{p \in \mathbb{Q}}(x < p < y))$

(1)	$(x, y \in \mathbb{R} \wedge x < y) \implies \dots$
(1.1)	$x < y \quad \blacksquare \quad (0 < y - x) \wedge (y - x \in \mathbb{R})$
(1.2)	$\textcolor{teal}{ArchimedeanPropertyOfR} \wedge (0 < y - x) \wedge (y - x, 1 \in \mathbb{R}) \quad \blacksquare \quad \exists_{n \in \mathbb{N}^+}(n(y - x) > 1) \quad \dots$
(1.3)	$\dots n_0 := \text{choice}(\{n \in \mathbb{N}^+ : n(y - x) > 1\}) \quad \blacksquare \quad (n_0 \in \mathbb{N}^+) \wedge (n_0(y - x) > 1)$
(1.4)	$(n_0 \in \mathbb{N}^+) \wedge (x \in \mathbb{R}) \quad \blacksquare \quad n_0 x, -n_0 x \in \mathbb{R}$
(1.5)	$\textcolor{teal}{ArchimedeanPropertyOfR} \wedge (1 > 0) \wedge (n_0 x, 1 \in \mathbb{R}) \quad \blacksquare \quad \exists_{m \in \mathbb{N}^+}(m(1) > n_0 x) \quad \dots$
(1.6)	$\dots m_1 := \text{choice}(\{m \in \mathbb{N}^+ : m(1) > n_0 x\}) \quad \blacksquare \quad (m_1 \in \mathbb{N}^+) \wedge (m_1 > n_0 x)$
(1.7)	$\textcolor{teal}{ArchimedeanPropertyOfR} \wedge (1 > 0) \wedge (-n_0 x, 1 \in \mathbb{R}) \quad \blacksquare \quad \exists_{m \in \mathbb{N}^+}(m(1) > -n_0 x) \quad \dots$
(1.8)	$\dots m_2 := \text{choice}(\{m \in \mathbb{N}^+ : m(1) > -n_0 x\}) \quad \blacksquare \quad (m_2 \in \mathbb{N}^+) \wedge (m_2 > -n_0 x)$
(1.9)	$(m_1 > n_0 x) \wedge (m_2 > -n_0 x) \quad \blacksquare \quad -m_2 < n_0 x < m_1$
(1.10)	$m_1, m_2 \in \mathbb{N}^+ \quad \blacksquare \quad m_1 - (-m_2) \geq 2$
(1.11)	$(-m_2 < n_0 x < m_1) \wedge (m_1 - (-m_2) \geq 2) \quad \blacksquare \quad \exists_{m \in \mathbb{Z}}((-m_2 < m < m_1) \wedge (m - 1 \leq n_0 x < m)) \quad \dots$
(1.12)	$\dots m_0 := \text{choice}(\{m \in \mathbb{Z} : (-m_2 < m < m_1) \wedge (m - 1 \leq n_0 x < m)\}) \quad \blacksquare \quad (-m_2 < m_0 < m_1) \wedge (m_0 - 1 \leq n_0 x < m_0)$
(1.13)	$(n_0(y - x) > 1) \wedge (m_0 - 1 \leq n_0 x < m_0) \quad \blacksquare \quad n_0 x < m_0 \leq 1 + n_0 x < n_0 y \quad \blacksquare \quad n_0 x < m_0 < n_0 y$
(1.14)	$(n_0 \in \mathbb{N}^+) \wedge (n_0 x < m_0 < n_0 y) \quad \blacksquare \quad x < m_0/n_0 < y$
(1.15)	$m_0, n_0 \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \blacksquare \quad m_0/n_0 \in \mathbb{Q}$
(1.16)	$(m_0/n_0 \in \mathbb{Q}) \wedge (x < m_0/n_0 < y) \quad \blacksquare \quad \exists_{p \in \mathbb{Q}}(x < p < y)$
(2)	$(x, y \in \mathbb{R} \wedge x < y) \implies \exists_{p \in \mathbb{Q}}(x < p < y) \quad \blacksquare \quad \forall_{x, y \in \mathbb{R}}(x < y \implies \exists_{p \in \mathbb{Q}}(x < p < y))$

(1.21)

Root Lemma := $(0 < a < b) \implies (b^n - a^n \leq (b - a)nb^{n-1})$

(1)	$(0 < a < b) \implies \dots$
(1.1)	$b^n - a^n = (b - a) \sum_{i=1}^n (b^{n-i} a^{i-1})$
(1.2)	$0 < a < b \quad \blacksquare \quad b/a > 1$
(1.3)	$b/a > 1 \quad \blacksquare \quad \sum_{i=1}^n (b^{n-i} a^{i-1}) \leq \sum_{i=1}^n (b^{n-i} a^{i-1} (b/a)^{i-1}) = \sum_{i=1}^n (b^{n-1}) = nb^{n-1} \quad \blacksquare \quad \sum_{i=1}^n (b^{n-i} a^{i-1}) \leq \sum_{i=1}^n (b^{n-1}) = nb^{n-1}$
(1.4)	$b^n - a^n = (b - a) \sum_{i=1}^n (b^{n-i} a^{i-1}) \leq (b - a)nb^{n-1} \quad \blacksquare \quad b^n - a^n \leq (b - a)nb^{n-1}$
(2)	$(0 < a < b) \implies (b^n - a^n \leq (b - a)nb^{n-1})$

Root Existence In R := $\forall_{0 < x \in \mathbb{R}} \forall_{0 < n \in \mathbb{Z}} \exists!_{0 < y \in \mathbb{R}} (y_0^n = x)$

(1)	$(0 < x \in \mathbb{R} \wedge 0 < n \in \mathbb{Z}) \implies \dots$
(1.1)	$E := \{t \in \mathbb{R} : t > 0 \wedge t^n < x\} \quad \blacksquare \quad t \in E \iff (t \in \mathbb{R} \wedge t > 0 \wedge t^n < x)$
(1.2)	$t_0 := x/(1 + x) \quad \blacksquare \quad (t_0 = x/(1 + x)) \wedge (t_0 \in \mathbb{R})$
(1.3)	$0 < x \quad \blacksquare \quad 0 < x < 1 + x \quad \blacksquare \quad t_0 = x/(1 + x) > 0 \quad \blacksquare \quad t_0 > 0$

$$(1.4) \quad 1 = (1+x)/(1+x) > x/(1+x) = t_0 \quad \blacksquare \quad 1 > t_0$$

$$(1.5) \quad (t_0 > 0) \wedge (1 > t_0) \quad \blacksquare \quad 0 < t_0 < 1$$

$$(1.6) \quad (0 < n \in \mathbb{Z}) \wedge (0 < t_0 < 1) \quad \blacksquare \quad t_0^n \leq t_0$$

$$(1.7) \quad 0 < x \quad \blacksquare \quad x > x/(1+x) = t_0 \quad \blacksquare \quad x > t_0$$

$$(1.8) \quad (t_0^n \leq t_0) \wedge (x > t_0) \quad \blacksquare \quad t_0^n < x$$

$$(1.9) \quad (t \in E \iff (t \in \mathbb{R} \wedge t > 0 \wedge t^n < x)) \wedge (t_0 \in \mathbb{R}) \wedge (t_0 > 0) \wedge (t_0^n < x) \quad \blacksquare \quad t_0 \in E \quad \blacksquare \quad \emptyset \neq E$$

$$(1.10) \quad t_1 := \text{choice}(\{t \in \mathbb{R} : t > 1+x\}) \quad \blacksquare \quad (t_1 \in \mathbb{R}) \wedge (t_1 > 1+x)$$

$$(1.11) \quad x > 0 \quad \blacksquare \quad t_1 > 1+x > 1 \quad \blacksquare \quad t_1 > 1 \quad \blacksquare \quad t_1^n \geq t_1$$

$$(1.12) \quad (t_1^n \geq t_1) \wedge (t_1 > 1+x) \wedge (1 > 0) \quad \blacksquare \quad t_1^n \geq t_1 > 1+x > x \quad \blacksquare \quad t_1^n > x$$

$$(1.13) \quad (t \in E \iff (t \in \mathbb{R} \wedge t > 0 \wedge t^n < x)) \wedge (t_1^n > x) \quad \blacksquare \quad t_1 \notin E \quad \blacksquare \quad E \subset \mathbb{R}$$

$$(1.14) \quad (\emptyset \neq E) \wedge (E \subset \mathbb{R}) \quad \blacksquare \quad \emptyset \neq E \subset \mathbb{R}$$

$$(1.15) \quad t \in E \implies \dots$$

$$(1.15.1) \quad (t \in E) \wedge (t \in E \iff (t \in \mathbb{R} \wedge t > 0 \wedge t^n < x)) \quad \blacksquare \quad t^n < x$$

$$(1.15.2) \quad (t_1^n > x) \wedge (t^n < x) \quad \blacksquare \quad t^n < x < t_1^n \quad \blacksquare \quad t < t_1$$

$$(1.16) \quad t \in E \implies t < t_1 \quad \blacksquare \quad \forall_{t \in E} (t \leq t_1) \quad \blacksquare \quad \text{UpperBound}[t_1, E, \mathbb{R}, <] \quad \blacksquare \quad \text{BoundedAbove}[E, \mathbb{R}, <]$$

$$(1.17) \quad \text{CompletenessOfR} \quad \blacksquare \quad \text{LUBProperty}[\mathbb{R}, <]$$

$$(1.18) \quad (\text{LUBProperty}[\mathbb{R}, <]) \wedge (\emptyset \neq E \subset \mathbb{R}) \wedge (\text{BoundedAbove}[E, \mathbb{R}, <]) \quad \blacksquare \quad \exists_{y \in \mathbb{R}} (\text{LUB}[y, E, \mathbb{R}, <]) \quad \dots$$

$$(1.19) \quad \dots y_0 := \text{choice}(\{y \in \mathbb{R} : \text{LUB}[y, E, \mathbb{R}, <]\}) \quad \blacksquare \quad \text{LUB}[y_0, E, \mathbb{R}, <]$$

$$(1.20) \quad (\text{LUB}[y_0, E, \mathbb{R}, <]) \wedge (t_0 \in E) \wedge (t_0 > 0) \quad \blacksquare \quad 0 < t_0 \leq y_0 \in \mathbb{R} \quad \blacksquare \quad 0 < y_0 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$(1.21) \quad y_0^n < x \implies \dots$$

$$(1.21.1) \quad k_0 := \frac{x-y_0^n}{n(y_0+1)^{n-1}} \quad \blacksquare \quad k_0 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$(1.21.2) \quad y_0^n < x \quad \blacksquare \quad 0 < x - y_0^n$$

$$(1.21.3) \quad (n > 0) \wedge (y_0 > 0) \quad \blacksquare \quad 0 < n(y_0 + 1)^{n-1}$$

$$(1.21.4) \quad (0 < x - y_0^n) \wedge (0 < n(y_0 + 1)^{n-1}) \quad \blacksquare \quad 0 < \frac{x-y_0^n}{n(y_0+1)^{n-1}} = k_0 \quad \blacksquare \quad 0 < k_0$$

$$(1.21.5) \quad (0 < 1 \in \mathbb{R}) \wedge (0 < k_0 \in \mathbb{R}) \quad \blacksquare \quad 0 < \min(1, k_0) \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$(1.21.6) \quad \text{QDenseInR} \wedge (0, \min(1, k_0) \in \mathbb{R}) \wedge (0 < \min(1, k_0)) \quad \blacksquare \quad \exists_{h \in \mathbb{Q}} (0 < h < \min(1, k_0)) \quad \dots$$

$$(1.21.7) \quad \dots h_0 := \text{choice}(\{h \in \mathbb{Q} : 0 < h < \min(1, k_0)\}) \quad \blacksquare \quad (0 < h_0 < 1) \wedge (h_0 < k_0 = \frac{x-y_0^n}{n(y_0+1)^{n-1}})$$

$$(1.21.8) \quad (y_0 > 0) \wedge (h_0 > 0) \quad \blacksquare \quad 0 < y_0 < y_0 + h_0$$

$$(1.21.9) \quad \text{RootLemma} \wedge (0 < y_0 < y_0 + h_0) \quad \blacksquare \quad (y_0 + h_0)^n - y_0^n < h_0 n(y_0 + h_0)^{n-1}$$

$$(1.21.10) \quad h_0 < 1 \quad \blacksquare \quad h_0 n(y_0 + h_0)^{n-1} < h_0 n(y_0 + 1)^{n-1}$$

$$(1.21.11) \quad ((y_0 + h_0)^n - y_0^n < h_0 n(y_0 + h_0)^{n-1}) \wedge (h_0 n(y_0 + h_0)^{n-1} < h_0 n(y_0 + 1)^{n-1}) \quad \blacksquare \quad (y_0 + h_0)^n - y_0^n < h_0 n(y_0 + 1)^{n-1}$$

$$(1.21.12) \quad (0 < n(y_0 + 1)^{n-1}) \wedge (h_0 < k_0 = \frac{x-y_0^n}{n(y_0+1)^{n-1}}) \quad \blacksquare \quad h_0 n(y_0 + 1)^{n-1} < x - y_0^n$$

$$(1.21.13) \quad ((y_0 + h_0)^n - y_0^n < h_0 n(y_0 + 1)^{n-1}) \wedge (h_0 n(y_0 + 1)^{n-1} < x - y_0^n) \quad \blacksquare \quad (y_0 + h_0)^n - y_0^n < x - y_0^n \quad \blacksquare \quad (y_0 + h_0)^n < x$$

$$(1.21.14) \quad (y_0 + h_0)^n - y_0^n < x - y_0^n \quad \blacksquare \quad (y_0 + h_0)^n < x$$

$$(1.21.15) \quad (0 < y_0 \in \mathbb{R}) \wedge (0 < h_0 \in \mathbb{R}) \quad \blacksquare \quad 0 < y_0 < y_0 + h_0 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$(1.21.16) \quad (t \in E \iff (t \in \mathbb{R} \wedge t > 0 \wedge t^n < x)) \wedge ((y_0 + h_0)^n < x) \wedge (0 < y_0 + h_0 \in \mathbb{R}) \quad \blacksquare \quad (y_0 + h_0)^n \in E$$

$$(1.21.17) \quad ((y_0 + h_0)^n \in E) \wedge (y_0 < y_0 + h_0) \quad \blacksquare \quad \exists_{e \in E} (y_0 < e)$$

$$(1.21.18) \quad \text{LUB}[y_0, E, \mathbb{R}, <] \quad \blacksquare \quad \text{UpperBound}[y_0, E, \mathbb{R}, <] \quad \blacksquare \quad \forall_{e \in E} (e \leq y_0) \quad \blacksquare \quad \neg \exists_{e \in E} (e > y_0)$$

$$(1.21.19) \quad (\exists_{e \in E} (e > y_0)) \wedge (\neg \exists_{e \in E} (e > y_0)) \quad \blacksquare \quad \perp$$

$$(1.22) \quad y_0^n < x \implies \perp \quad \blacksquare \quad y_0^n \geq x$$

$$(1.23) \quad y_0^n > x \implies \dots$$

$$(1.23.1) \quad k_1 := \frac{y_0^n - x}{ny_0^{n-1}} \quad \blacksquare \quad (k_1 \in \mathbb{R}) \wedge (k_1 ny_0^{n-1} = y_0^n - x)$$

$$(1.23.2) \quad (0 < x) \wedge (0 < n \in \mathbb{Z}) \quad \blacksquare \quad y_0^n - x < y_0^n \leq ny_0^n \quad \blacksquare \quad y_0^n - x < ny_0^n$$

$$(1.23.3) \quad y_0^n - x < ny_0^n \quad \blacksquare \quad k_1 = \frac{y_0^n - x}{ny_0^{n-1}} < \frac{ny_0^n}{ny_0^{n-1}} = y_0 \quad \blacksquare \quad k_1 < y_0$$

$$(1.23.4) \quad y_0^n > x \quad \blacksquare \quad 0 < y_0^n - x$$

$$(1.23.5) \quad (n > 0) \wedge (y_0 > 0) \quad \blacksquare \quad 0 < ny_0^{n-1}$$

$$(1.23.6) \quad (0 < y_0^n - x) \wedge 0 < (ny_0^{n-1}) \quad \blacksquare \quad 0 < \frac{y_0^n - x}{ny_0^{n-1}} = k_1 \quad \blacksquare \quad 0 < k_1$$

(1.23.7)	$(k_1 < y_0) \wedge (0 < k_1) \quad \blacksquare \quad (0 < k_1 < y_0) \wedge (0 < y_0 - k_1 < y_0)$	
(1.23.8)	$t \geq y_0 - k_1 \implies \dots$	
(1.23.8.1)	$t \geq y_0 - k_1 \quad \blacksquare \quad t^n \geq (y_0 - k_1)^n \quad \blacksquare \quad -t^n \leq -(y_0 - k_1)^n \quad \blacksquare \quad y_0^n - t^n \leq y_0^n - (y_0 - k_1)^n$	
(1.23.8.2)	$\textcolor{blue}{RootLemma} \wedge (0 < y_0 - k_1 < y_0) \quad \blacksquare \quad y_0^n - (y_0 - k_1)^n < k_1 n y_0^{n-1}$	
(1.23.8.3)	$(y_0^n - t^n \leq y_0^n - (y_0 - k_1)^n) \wedge (y_0^n - t^n < k_1 n y_0^{n-1}) \quad \blacksquare \quad y_0^n - t^n < k_1 n y_0^{n-1}$	
(1.23.8.4)	$(k_1 n y_0^{n-1} = y_0^n - x) \wedge (y_0^n - t^n < k_1 n y_0^{n-1}) \quad \blacksquare \quad y_0^n - t^n < y_0^n - x \quad \blacksquare \quad -t^n < -x \quad \blacksquare \quad t^n > x$	
(1.23.8.5)	$(t \in E \iff (t \in \mathbb{R} \wedge t > 0 \wedge t^n < x)) \wedge (t^n > x) \quad \blacksquare \quad t \notin E$	
(1.23.9)	$t \geq y_0 - k_1 \implies t \notin E \quad \blacksquare \quad t \in E \implies t < y_0 - k_1 \quad \blacksquare \quad \forall_{t \in E} (t \leq y_0 - k_1) \quad \blacksquare \quad \textcolor{blue}{UpperBound}[y_0 - k_1, E, \mathbb{R}, <]$	
(1.23.10)	$(\textcolor{blue}{LUB}[y_0, E, \mathbb{R}, <] \wedge (y_0 - k_1 < y_0)) \quad \blacksquare \quad \neg \textcolor{blue}{UpperBound}[y_0 - k_1, E, \mathbb{R}, <]$	
(1.23.11)	$(\textcolor{blue}{UpperBound}[y_0 - k_1, E, \mathbb{R}, <]) \wedge (\neg \textcolor{blue}{UpperBound}[y_0 - k_1, E, \mathbb{R}, <]) \quad \blacksquare \quad \perp$	
(1.24)	$y_0^n > x \implies \perp \quad \blacksquare \quad y_0^n \leq x$	
(1.25)	$\textcolor{blue}{Order}[\mathbb{R}, <] \quad \blacksquare \quad \textcolor{blue}{OrderTrichotomy}[\mathbb{R}, <]$	
(1.26)	$(\textcolor{blue}{OrderTrichotomy}[\mathbb{R}, <]) \wedge (y_0^n \geq x) \wedge (y_0^n \leq x) \quad \blacksquare \quad y_0^n = x$	
(1.27)	$(y_0^n = x) \wedge (y_0 \in \mathbb{R}) \quad \blacksquare \quad \exists_{y \in \mathbb{R}} (y^n = x)$	
(1.28)	$y_1, y_2 := \textit{choice}(\{y \in \mathbb{R} : y^n = x\})$	
(1.29)	$y_1 \neq y_2 \implies \dots$	
(1.29.1)	$(\textcolor{blue}{OrderTrichotomy}[\mathbb{R}, <]) \wedge (y_1 \neq y_2) \quad \blacksquare \quad (y_1 < y_2) \vee (y_2 < y_1) \quad \dots$	
(1.29.2)	$\dots (x = y_1^n < y_2^n = x) \vee (x = y_2^n < y_1^n = x) \quad \blacksquare \quad (x < x) \vee (x > x) \quad \blacksquare \quad \perp \vee \perp \quad \blacksquare \quad \perp$	
(1.30)	$y_1 \neq y_2 \implies \perp \quad \blacksquare \quad y_1 = y_2 \quad \blacksquare \quad \forall_{a,b \in \mathbb{R}} ((a^n = x \wedge b^n = x) \implies a = b)$	
(1.31)	$(\exists_{y \in \mathbb{R}} (y^n = x)) \wedge (\forall_{a,b \in \mathbb{R}} ((a^n = x \wedge b^n = x) \implies a = b)) \quad \blacksquare \quad \exists!_{y \in \mathbb{R}} (y^n = x)$	
(2)	$(0 < x \in \mathbb{R} \wedge 0 < n \in \mathbb{Z}) \implies \exists!_{y \in \mathbb{R}} (y^n = x) \quad \blacksquare \quad \forall_{0 < x \in \mathbb{R}} \forall_{0 < n \in \mathbb{Z}} \exists!_{0 < y \in \mathbb{R}} (y_0^n = x)$	

$$\textcolor{red}{RootExistenceInRCorollary} := \forall_{0 < a \in \mathbb{R}} \forall_{0 < b \in \mathbb{R}} \forall_{0 < n \in \mathbb{Z}} ((ab)^{1/n} = a^{1/n} b^{1/n}) \quad \text{---}$$

$$\textcolor{red}{ExtendedRealSystem}[\bar{\mathbb{R}}, +, *, <] := \left(\begin{array}{l} \bar{\mathbb{R}} = \mathbb{R} \cup \{-\infty, +\infty\} \quad \wedge \quad -\infty < x < \infty \quad \wedge \\ x + \infty = +\infty \quad \wedge \quad x - \infty = -\infty \quad \wedge \quad \frac{x}{+\infty} = \frac{x}{-\infty} = 0 \quad \wedge \\ (x > 0) \implies (x * (+\infty) = +\infty \wedge x * (-\infty) = -\infty) \wedge \\ (x < 0) \implies (x * (+\infty) = -\infty \wedge x * (-\infty) = +\infty) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\mathbb{C} := \{\langle a, b \rangle \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}\}$$

$$+_C[\langle a, b \rangle, \langle c, d \rangle] := \langle a +_{\mathbb{R}} c, b +_{\mathbb{R}} d \rangle$$

$$*_C[\langle a, b \rangle, \langle c, d \rangle] := \langle a *_R c - b *_R d, a *_R d + b *_R c \rangle$$

$$\textcolor{red}{FieldC} := \textcolor{blue}{Field}[\mathbb{C}, +_C, *_C] \quad \text{---}$$

$$\textcolor{red}{RSubfieldC} := \textcolor{blue}{Subfield}[\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{C}, +, *] \quad \text{---}$$

$$i := \langle 0, 1 \rangle \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$\textcolor{red}{iProperty} := i^2 = -1 \quad \text{---}$$

$$\textcolor{red}{CProperty} := (a, b \in \mathbb{R}) \implies (\langle a, b \rangle = a + bi) \quad \text{---}$$

$$\textcolor{red}{Conjugate}[\overline{a + bi}] := a - bi$$

$$\textcolor{red}{ConjugateProperties} := (w, z \in \mathbb{C}) \implies \dots \quad \text{---}$$

$$(1) \quad \overline{z + w} = \bar{z} + \bar{w}$$

$$(2) \quad \overline{z * w} = \bar{z} * \bar{w}$$

$$(3) \quad \textit{Re}(z) = (1/2)(z + \bar{z}) \wedge \textit{Im}(z) = (1/2)(z - \bar{z})$$

$$(4) \quad 0 \leq z * \bar{z} \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\textcolor{red}{AbsoluteValueC}[|z|] = (z * \bar{z})^{1/2}$$

$$\textcolor{red}{AbsoluteValueProperties} := (z, w \in \mathbb{C}) \implies \dots \quad \text{---}$$

$$(1) \quad 123123$$

Chapter 2

Abstract Algebra

2.1 Functions

$$\begin{aligned} Rel[r, X] &:= (X \neq \emptyset) \wedge (r \subseteq X) \\ Func[f, X, Y] &:= (Rel[f, X \times Y]) \wedge (\forall_{x \in X} \exists!_{y \in Y} (\langle x, y \rangle \in f)) \\ Comp[g \circ f, f, g, X, Y, Z] &:= (Func[f, X, Y]) \wedge (Func[g, Y, Z]) \wedge (Func[g \circ f, X, Z]) \wedge (g \circ f = \{\langle x, g(f(x)) \rangle \in X \times Z \mid x \in X\}) \end{aligned}$$

$$CompAssoc := ho(g \circ f) = (h \circ g) \circ f$$

(1) TODO

$$\begin{aligned} Domain[dom(f), f, X, Y] &:= (Func[f, X, Y]) \wedge (dom(f) = X) \\ Codomain[cod(f), f, X, Y] &:= (Func[f, X, Y]) \wedge (cod(f) = Y) \\ Image[im(A), A, f, X, Y] &:= (Func[f, X, Y]) \wedge (A \subseteq X) \wedge (im(A) = \{f(a) \in Y \mid a \in A\}) \\ Preimage[pim(B), B, f, X, Y] &:= (Func[f, X, Y]) \wedge (B \subseteq Y) \wedge (pim(B) = \{a \in X \mid f(a) \in B\}) \\ Range[rng(f), f, X, Y] &:= (Func[f, X, Y]) \wedge (Image[rng(f), dom(f), f, X, Y]) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Inj[f, X, Y] &:= (Func[f, X, Y]) \wedge (\forall_{x_1, x_2 \in X} ((f(x_1) = f(x_2)) \implies (x_1 = x_2))) \\ Surj[f, X, Y] &:= (Func[f, X, Y]) \wedge (\forall_{y \in Y} \exists_{x \in X} (y = f(x))) \\ Bij[f, X, Y] &:= (Inj[f, X, Y]) \wedge (Surj[f, X, Y]) \\ Inv[f^{-1}, f, X, Y] &:= (Func[f, X, Y]) \wedge (Func[f^{-1}, Y, X]) \wedge (f \circ f^{-1} = I_Y) \wedge (f^{-1} \circ f = I_X) \end{aligned}$$

$$SurjEquiv := (Surj[f, X, Y]) \iff (rng(f) = cod(f))$$

(1) TODO

$$BijEquiv := (Bij[f, X, Y]) \iff (\exists_{f^{-1}} (Inv[f^{-1}, f, X, Y]))$$

(1) TODO

$$InjComp := ((Inj[f]) \wedge (Inj[g])) \implies (Inj[g \circ f])$$

(1) TODO

$$SurjComp := ((Surj[f]) \wedge (Surj[g])) \implies (Surj[g \circ f])$$

(1) TODO

2.2 Divisibility, Equivalence Relations, Partitions

$$DivisionAlgorithm := \forall_{b \in \mathbb{Z}} \forall_{a \in \mathbb{Z}^+} \exists!_{q, r \in \mathbb{Z}} ((b = aq + r) \wedge (0 \leq r < a))$$

(1) TODO

$$\begin{aligned} Divides[a, b] &:= (a, b \in \mathbb{Z}) \wedge (\exists_{c \in \mathbb{Z}} (b = ac)) \\ ComDiv[a, b, c] &:= (Divides[a, b]) \wedge (Divides[a, c]) \\ GCD[a, b, c] &:= (ComDiv[a, b, c]) \wedge (\forall_{d \in \mathbb{Z}} (((Divides[d, b]) \wedge (Divides[d, c])) \implies (Divides[d, a]))) \end{aligned}$$

$$RelPrime[a, b] := GCD[1, a, b]$$

$$CongRel[a, b, n] := Divides[n, a - b]$$

$$Partition[\mathcal{P}, S] := (\forall_{P \in \mathcal{P}} (P \neq \emptyset)) \wedge (S = \cup_{P \in \mathcal{P}} (P)) \wedge (\forall_{P_1, P_2 \in \mathcal{P}} ((P_1 \neq P_2) \implies (P_1 \cap P_2 = \emptyset)))$$

$$EqRel[\sim, S] := (Rel[\sim, S]) \wedge (\forall_{a \in S} (a \sim a)) \wedge (\forall_{a, b \in S} ((a \sim b) \implies (b \sim a))) \wedge (\forall_{a, b, c \in S} (((a \sim b) \wedge (b \sim c)) \implies (a \sim c)))$$

$$EqClass[[s], s, \sim, S] := (Rel[\sim, S]) \wedge (s \in S) \wedge ([s] = \{x \in S | x \sim s\})$$

$$PartitionInducesEqRel := (Partition[\mathcal{P}, S]) \implies (\exists_{\sim} (EqRel[\sim, S]))$$

$$(1) \text{ TODO : } \sim = \{\langle a, b \rangle \in S \times S | (P \in \mathcal{P}) \wedge (a, b \in P)\}$$

$$EqRelInducesPartition := (EqRel[\sim, S]) \implies (\exists_{\mathcal{P}} (Partition[\mathcal{P}, S]))$$

$$(1) \text{ TODO : } Partition[EqClass_1, EqClass_2, \dots]$$

$$EqRelCong := \forall_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^+} (EqRel[CongRel, \mathbb{Z}])$$

$$(1) \text{ TODO}$$

2.3 Groups

$$Group[G, *] := \left(\begin{array}{l} (Function[*, G, G]) \quad \wedge \\ (\forall_{a, b, c \in G} ((a * b) * c = a * (b * c))) \wedge \\ (\exists_{e \in G} \forall_{a \in G} (a * e = a = e * a)) \quad \wedge \\ (\forall_{a \in G} \exists_{a^{-1} \in G} (a * a^{-1} = e = a^{-1} * a)) \end{array} \right)$$

$$AbelianGroup[G, *] := (Group[G, *]) \wedge (\forall_{a, b \in G} (a * b = b * a))$$

$$CancelLaws := \forall_G (((Group[G, *]) \implies (\forall_{a, b, c \in G} (((a * b = a * c) \implies (b = c)) \wedge ((a * c = b * c) \implies (a = b)))))$$

$$(1) (a * b = a * c) \implies \dots$$

$$(1.1) a \in G \blacksquare \exists_{a^{-1} \in G} (a * a^{-1} = e = a^{-1} * a)$$

$$(1.2) Function[*, G, G] \blacksquare a^{-1} * a * b = a^{-1} * a * c$$

$$(1.3) (\forall_{a, b, c \in G} ((a * b) * c = a * (b * c))) \wedge (\forall_{a \in G} \exists_{a^{-1} \in G} (a * a^{-1} = e = a^{-1} * a)) \blacksquare b = c$$

$$(2) (a * b = a * c) \implies (b = c)$$

$$(3) (a * c = b * c) \implies \dots$$

$$(3.1) \text{ TODO}$$

$$(4) (a * c = b * c) \implies (a = b)$$

$$(5) ((a * b = a * c) \implies (b = c)) \wedge ((a * c = b * c) \implies (a = b))$$

$$IdUniq := \forall_G (((Group[G, *]) \implies (\forall_{e_1, e_2 \in G} \forall_{a \in G} (((a * e_1 = a = e_1 * a) \wedge (a * e_2 = a = e_2 * a)) \implies (e_1 = e_2)))))$$

$$(1) (CancelLaws) \wedge (\forall_{a \in G} \exists_{a^{-1} \in G} (a * a^{-1} = e = a^{-1} * a)) \blacksquare a * e_1 = a = a * e_2 \blacksquare e_1 = e_2$$

$$InvUniq := \forall_G (((Group[G, *]) \implies (\forall_{a \in G} \forall_{a_1^{-1}, a_2^{-1} \in G} (((a * a_1^{-1} = e = a_1^{-1} * a) \wedge (a * a_2^{-1} = e = a_2^{-1} * a)) \implies (a_1^{-1} = a_2^{-1}))))$$

$$(1) (CancelLaws) \wedge (\forall_{a \in G} \exists_{a^{-1} \in G} (a * a^{-1} = e = a^{-1} * a)) \blacksquare a * a_1^{-1} = e = a * a_2^{-1} \blacksquare a_1^{-1} = a_2^{-1}$$

$$InvProd := \forall_G \forall_{a, b \in G} ((a * b)^{-1} = b^{-1} * a^{-1})$$

$$(1) (a * b) * (a * b)^{-1} = e$$

$$(2) (a * b) * (b^{-1} * a^{-1}) = (a * (b * b^{-1}) * a^{-1}) = e$$

$$(3) InvUniq \blacksquare (a * b)^{-1} = b^{-1} * a^{-1}$$

$$OrderEl[o(G), G, *] := (Group[G, *]) \wedge (o(G) = |G|)$$

$$gWitness[n, g, G, *] := (Group[G, *]) \wedge (n \in \mathbb{Z}^+) \wedge (g^n = e) \wedge (\forall_{m \in \mathbb{Z}^+} (m < n) \implies (g^m \neq e))$$

$$OrderEl[o(g), g, G, *] := (Group[G, *]) \wedge ((\exists_n (gWitness[n, g, G, *])) \implies (o(g) = n)) \wedge ((\neg \exists_n (gWitness[n, g, G, *])) \implies (o(g) = \infty))$$

2.4 Subgroups

$$\text{Subgroup}[H, G, *] := (\text{Group}[G, *]) \wedge (H \subseteq G) \wedge (\text{Group}[H, *])$$

$$\text{TrivSubgroup}[H, G, *] := (H = \{e\}) \vee (H = G)$$

$$\text{PropSubgroup}[H, G, *] := (\text{Subgroup}[H, G, *]) \wedge (\neg \text{TrivSubgroup}[H, G, *])$$

$$\text{SubgroupEquiv} := \forall_{H, G} \left(\begin{array}{c} (\text{Subgroup}[H, G, *]) \\ ((\text{Group}[G, *]) \wedge (\emptyset \neq H \subseteq G) \wedge (\text{Function}[*], H, H)) \wedge (\forall_{a \in H} \exists_{a^{-1} \in H} (a * a^{-1} = e = a^{-1} * a)) \end{array} \iff \right)$$

$$(1) \quad (\text{Subgroup}[H, G, *]) \implies ((\emptyset \neq H \subseteq G) \wedge (\text{Function}[*], H, H)) \wedge (\forall_{a \in H} \exists_{a^{-1} \in H} (a * a^{-1} = e = a^{-1} * a))$$

$$(2) \quad ((\emptyset \neq H \subseteq G) \wedge (\text{Function}[*], H, H)) \wedge (\forall_{a \in H} \exists_{a^{-1} \in H} (a * a^{-1} = e = a^{-1} * a)) \implies \dots$$

$$(2.1) \quad \text{Group}[G, *] \blacksquare (a, b, c \in H) \implies (a, b, c \in G) \implies ((a * b) * c = a * (b * c)) \blacksquare \forall_{a, b, c \in H} ((a * b) * c = a * (b * c))$$

$$(2.2) \quad \emptyset \neq H \blacksquare \exists_h (h \in H)$$

$$(2.3) \quad h \in H \blacksquare \exists_{h^{-1} \in H} (h * h^{-1} = e = h^{-1} * h)$$

$$(2.4) \quad \text{Function}[*], H, H \blacksquare e = h * h^{-1} \in H \blacksquare e \in H \blacksquare \exists_{e \in H} \forall_{a \in H} (a * e = a = e * a)$$

$$(2.5) \quad (\text{Function}[*], H, H) \wedge (\forall_{a, b, c \in H} ((a * b) * c = a * (b * c))) \wedge (\exists_{e \in H} \forall_{a \in H} (a * e = a = e * a) \wedge (\forall_{a \in H} \exists_{a^{-1} \in H} (a * a^{-1} = e = a^{-1} * a)))$$

$$(2.6) \quad \text{Group}[H, *]$$

$$(2.7) \quad (\text{Group}[G, *]) \wedge (H \subseteq G) \wedge (\text{Group}[H, *]) \blacksquare \text{Subgroup}[H, G, *]$$

$$(3) \quad ((\emptyset \neq H \subseteq G) \wedge (\text{Function}[*], H, H)) \wedge (\forall_{a \in H} \exists_{a^{-1} \in H} (a * a^{-1} = e = a^{-1} * a)) \implies (\text{Subgroup}[H, G, *])$$

$$(4) \quad (\text{Subgroup}[H, G, *]) \iff ((\text{Group}[G, *]) \wedge (\emptyset \neq H \subseteq G) \wedge (\text{Function}[*], H, H)) \wedge (\forall_{a \in H} \exists_{a^{-1} \in H} (a * a^{-1} = e = a^{-1} * a))$$

$$\text{SubgroupEquivOST} := \forall_{H, G} ((\text{Subgroup}[H, G, *]) \iff ((\text{Group}[G, *]) \wedge (\emptyset \neq H \subseteq G) \wedge (\forall_{a, b \in H} (a * b^{-1} \in H))))$$

$$(1) \quad \text{TODO}$$

$$\text{SubgroupIntersection} := \forall_{H_1, H_2, G} (((\text{Subgroup}[H_1, G, *]) \wedge (\text{Subgroup}[H_2, G, *])) \implies (\text{Subgroup}[H_1 \cap H_2, G, *]))$$

$$(1) \quad \text{Group}[G, *]$$

$$(2) \quad (e \in H_1) \wedge (e \in H_2) \blacksquare e \in H_1 \cap H_2 \blacksquare \emptyset \neq H_1 \cap H_2$$

$$(3) \quad (H_1 \subseteq G) \wedge (H_2 \subseteq G) \blacksquare H_1 \cap H_2 \subseteq G$$

$$(4) \quad \emptyset \neq H_1 \cap H_2 \subseteq G$$

$$(5) \quad (a, b \in H_1 \cap H_2) \implies \dots$$

$$(5.1) \quad a, b \in H_1 \blacksquare a * b \in H_1$$

$$(5.2) \quad a, b \in H_2 \blacksquare a * b \in H_2$$

$$(5.3) \quad a * b \in H_1 \cap H_2$$

$$(6) \quad (a, b \in H_1 \cap H_2) \implies (a * b \in H_1 \cap H_2) \blacksquare \text{Function}[*], H_1 \cap H_2, H_1 \cap H_2$$

$$(7) \quad (a \in H_1 \cap H_2) \implies \dots$$

$$(7.1) \quad (a^{-1} \in H_1) \wedge (a^{-1} \in H_2) \blacksquare a^{-1} \in H_1 \cap H_2$$

$$(8) \quad (a \in H_1 \cap H_2) \implies (a^{-1} \in H_1 \cap H_2) \blacksquare \forall_{a \in H_1 \cap H_2} \exists_{a^{-1} \in H_1 \cap H_2} (a * a^{-1} = e = a^{-1} * a)$$

$$(9) \quad (\text{SubgroupEquiv}) \wedge (\text{Group}[G, *]) \wedge (\emptyset \neq H_1 \cap H_2 \subseteq G) \wedge (\text{Function}[*], H_1 \cap H_2, H_1 \cap H_2) \wedge \dots$$

$$(10) \quad \dots (\forall_{a \in H_1 \cap H_2} \exists_{a^{-1} \in H_1 \cap H_2} (a * a^{-1} = e = a^{-1} * a)) \blacksquare \text{Subgroup}[H_1 \cap H_2, G, *]$$

$$\text{Centralizer}[C(g), g, G, *] := (\text{Group}[G, *]) \wedge (g \in G) \wedge (C(g) = \{h \in G \mid g * h = h * g\})$$

$$\text{SubgroupCentralizer} := \forall_{g, G} ((\text{Centralizer}[C(g), g, G, *]) \implies (\text{Subgroup}[C(g), G, *]))$$

$$(1) \quad e * g = g * e \blacksquare e \in C(g) \blacksquare C(g) \neq \emptyset$$

$$(2) \quad C(g) \subseteq G \blacksquare \emptyset \neq C(g) \subseteq G$$

$$(3) \quad (a, b \in C(g)) \implies \dots$$

$$(3.1) \quad (a * g = g * a) \wedge (b * g = g * b)$$

$$(3.2) \quad (a * b) * g = a * (b * g) = a * (g * b) = (a * g) * b = (g * a) * b = g * (a * b) \blacksquare a * b \in C(g)$$

$$(4) \quad (a, b \in C(g)) \implies (a * b \in C(g)) \blacksquare \forall_{a, b \in C(g)} (a * b \in C(g))$$

$$(5) \quad (a \in C(g)) \implies \dots$$

$$(5.1) \quad a * g = g * a$$

$$(5.2) \quad a^{-1} * (a * g) * a^{-1} = a^{-1} * (g * a) * a^{-1} \blacksquare g * a^{-1} = a^{-1} * g \blacksquare a^{-1} \in C(g)$$

$$(6) \quad (a \in C(g)) \implies (a^{-1} \in C(g)) \blacksquare \forall_{a \in C(g)} (a^{-1} \in C(g))$$

$$(7) \quad (\text{SubgroupEquiv}) \wedge (\emptyset \neq C(g) \subseteq G) \wedge (\forall_{a,b \in C(g)} (a * b \in C(g))) \wedge (\forall_{a \in C(g)} (a^{-1} \in C(g))) \quad \blacksquare \quad \text{Subgroup}[C(g), G, *]$$

$$\text{Center}[Z(G), G, *] := (\text{Group}[G, *]) \wedge (Z(G) = \cap_{g \in G} (C(g)))$$

$$\text{SubgroupCenter} := \forall_G ((\text{Center}[Z(G), G, *]) \implies (\text{Subgroup}[Z(G), G, *]))$$

$$(1) \quad (\text{SubgroupCentralizer}) \wedge (\text{SubgroupIntersection}) \quad \blacksquare \quad \text{Subgroup}[Z(G), G, *]$$

2.5 Special Groups

2.5.1 Cyclic Group

$$\text{CyclicSubgroup}[<g>, g, G, *] := (\text{Group}[G, *]) \wedge (g \in G) \wedge (<g> = \{g^n | n \in \mathbb{Z}\})$$

$$\text{Generator}[g, G, *] := \text{CyclicSubgroup}[G, g, *]$$

$$\text{CyclicGroup}[G, *] := \exists_{g \in G} (\text{Generator}[g, G, *])$$

$$\text{SubgroupOfCyclicGroupIsCyclic} := \forall_{G,H} (((\text{CyclicGroup}[G, *]) \wedge (\text{Subgroup}[H, G, *])) \implies (\text{CyclicGroup}[H, *]))$$

$$(1) \quad \exists_{g \in G} (\text{Generator}[g, G, *])$$

$$(2) \quad H \subseteq G \quad \blacksquare \quad \exists_{m \in \mathbb{Z}^+} ((g^m \in H) \wedge (\forall_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^+} ((k < m) \implies (g^k \notin H))))$$

$$(3) \quad (b \in H) \implies \dots$$

$$(3.1) \quad H \subseteq G \quad \blacksquare \quad \exists_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^+} (b = g^n)$$

$$(3.2) \quad (\text{DivisionAlgorithm}) \wedge (n \in \mathbb{Z}) \wedge (m \in \mathbb{Z}^+) \quad \blacksquare \quad \exists!_{q,r \in \mathbb{Z}} ((n = mq + r) \wedge (0 \leq r < m))$$

$$(3.3) \quad g^n = g^{mq+r} = g^{mq} * g^r \quad \blacksquare \quad g^r = (g^{mq})^{-1} * g^n$$

$$(3.4) \quad g^n, g^m \in H \quad \blacksquare \quad g^n, (g^{mq})^{-1} \in H \quad \blacksquare \quad g^r = g^{mq})^{-1} * g^n \in H \quad \blacksquare \quad g^r \in H$$

$$(3.5) \quad (g^r \in H) \wedge (0 \leq r < m) \wedge (\forall_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^+} ((k < m) \implies (g^k \notin H))) \quad \blacksquare \quad r = 0$$

$$(3.6) \quad (r = 0) \wedge (g^n = g^{mq+r}) \wedge (b = g^n) \quad \blacksquare \quad b = g^n = g^{mq} \quad \blacksquare \quad b \in \langle g^m \rangle$$

$$(4) \quad (b \in H) \implies (b \in \langle g^m \rangle) \quad \blacksquare \quad H \subseteq \langle g^m \rangle$$

$$(5) \quad (b \in \langle g^m \rangle) \implies \dots$$

$$(5.1) \quad \exists_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} (b = g^{mk})$$

$$(5.2) \quad g^m \in H \quad \blacksquare \quad b = g^{mk} \in H \quad \blacksquare \quad b \in H$$

$$(6) \quad (b \in \langle g^m \rangle) \implies (b \in H) \quad \blacksquare \quad \langle g^m \rangle \subseteq H$$

$$(7) \quad (H \subseteq \langle g^m \rangle) \wedge (\langle g^m \rangle \subseteq H) \quad \blacksquare \quad H = \langle g^m \rangle \quad \blacksquare \quad \text{Generator}[g^m, H, *] \quad \blacksquare \quad \exists_{h \in G} (\text{Generator}[h, G, *]) \quad \blacksquare \quad \text{CyclicGroup}[H, *]$$

$$\text{ExpModOrder} := \forall_{G,g,n,s,t} ((\text{Group}[G, *]) \wedge (g \in G) \wedge (\text{OrderEl}[n, g, G, *]) \implies ((g^s = g^t) \iff (s \equiv t \pmod{n})))$$

$$(1) \quad \text{TODO}$$

2.5.2 Symmetric and Alternating Groups

$$\text{SymmetricGroup}[S_n, n] := S_n = \{\text{permutation of a set with } n \text{ elements}\}$$

$$\text{SymmetricGroupOrder} := o(S_n) = n!$$

$$\text{SymmetricGroupAsDisjoinsCycles} := \forall_{\sigma \in S_n} \exists_{\Sigma \subseteq S_n} ((\text{DisjointCycles}[\Sigma]) \wedge (\sigma = \prod (\sigma_i)))$$

$$\text{SymmetricGroupAsTranspositions} := \forall_{\sigma \in S_n} \exists_{\Sigma \subseteq S_n} ((\text{Transpositions}[\Sigma]) \wedge (\sigma = \prod (\sigma_i)))$$

$$v\text{Function}[v(\sigma), \sigma, S_n] := v(\sigma) = n - |\text{DisjointFullCycles}[\Sigma]|$$

$$\text{signFunction}[\text{sign}(\sigma), \sigma, S_n] := \text{sign}(\sigma) = (-1)^{v(\sigma)}$$

$$\text{EvenPermutation}[\sigma, S_n] := \text{sign}(\sigma) = 1$$

$$\text{OddPermutation}[\sigma, S_n] := \text{sign}(\sigma) = -1$$

$$\text{TranspositionSigns} := \text{sign}(\tau\sigma) = -\text{sign}(\sigma)$$

$$\text{TranspositionSignsCorollary} := \text{sign}(\prod_{i=1}^r (\tau_i)) = (-1)^r$$

$$\text{SignProp} := \text{sign}(\sigma\pi) = \text{sign}(\sigma)\text{sign}(\pi)$$

$AlternatingGroup[A_n, n] := A_n = \{\sigma \in S_n \mid EvenPermutation[\sigma, S_n]\}$
 $AlternatingGroupOrder := o(A_n) = n!/2$

2.5.3 Dihedral Group

$DihedralGroup[D_n, *] := (D_n = \{a^r * b^s \mid (r \in \mathbb{N}_{0,n-1}) \wedge (s \in \mathbb{N}_{0,1})\}) \wedge \left(\begin{array}{l} (a^p a^q = a^{(p+q)\%n}) \wedge \\ (a^p b a^q = a^{(p-q)\%n} b) \wedge \\ (a^p b a^q b = a^{(p-q)\%n}) \end{array} \right)$
 $DihedralGroupOrder := o(D_n) = 2n$

2.6 Lagrange's Theorem

$LeftCoset[gH, g, H, G, *] := (Subgroup[H, G, *]) \wedge (g \in G) \wedge (gH = \{g * h \mid h \in H\})$
 $RightCoset[Hg, g, H, G, *] := (Subgroup[H, G, *]) \wedge (g \in G) \wedge (Hg = \{h * g \mid h \in H\})$

$CosetCardinality := (RightCoset[Hg, g, H, G, *]) \implies (|H| = |Hg|)$

(1) $CancellationLaws \blacksquare (h_1 g = h_2 g) \implies (h_1 = h_2) \blacksquare |H| = |Hg|$

$CosetInduceEqRel := \forall_{G,H}(((Subgroup[H, G, *]) \wedge (\sim = \{\langle a, b \rangle \mid a * b^{-1} \in H\})) \implies ((EqRel[\sim, G]) \wedge (EqClass[Ha, a, \sim, G])))$

(1) $(a, b, c \in G) \implies \dots$

(1.1) $(Subgroup[H, G, *]) \implies (e \in H) \implies (a * a^{-1} \in H) \implies (a \sim a)$

(1.2) $(a \sim b) \implies (a * b^{-1} \in H) \implies (b * a^{-1} = (a * b^{-1})^{-1} \in H) \implies (b \sim a)$

(1.3) $((a \sim b) \wedge (b \sim c)) \implies (a * b^{-1}, b * c^{-1} \in H) \implies (a * c^{-1} = (a * b^{-1}) * (b * c^{-1}) \in H) \blacksquare a \sim c$

(2) $EqRel[\sim, G]$

(3) $(a, x \in G) \implies \dots$

(3.1) $(x \sim a) \iff (x * a^{-1} \in H) \iff (\exists_{h \in H}(x * a^{-1} = h)) \iff (\exists_{h \in H}(x = h * a)) \iff (x \in Ha)$

(4) $[a] = \{x \in G \mid x \sim a\} = Ha$

$LagrangeTheorem := \forall_{G,H}(((Order[n, G, *]) \wedge (Order[m, H, *]) \wedge (n, m \in \mathbb{N}) \wedge (Subgroup[H, G, *])) \implies (Divides[m, n]))$

(1) $(CosetInduceEqRel) \wedge (EqRelInducesPartition) \wedge (CosetCardinality) \blacksquare \exists_{k \in \mathbb{N}}(n = mk) \blacksquare Divides[m, n]$

$IndexSubgroup[|G : H|, H, G, *] := (Subgroup[H, G, *]) \wedge (|G : H| = \text{Number of distinct right cosets of } H, \text{ i.e., } k \text{ in LagrangeTheorem})$

$OrderOrderElProp := \forall_{g,G}(((Order[n, G, *]) \wedge (OrderEl[m, g, G, *])) \implies ((Divides[m, n]) \wedge (g^n = e)))$

(1) $CyclicSubgroup[\langle g \rangle, g, G, *] \blacksquare Order[\langle g \rangle] = m$

(2) $(LagrangeTheorem) \wedge (CyclicSubgroup) \blacksquare Divides[Order[\langle g \rangle], Order[G]] \blacksquare Divides[m, n]$

(3) $g^n = g^{mk} = e^k = e$

Any prime ordered cyclic group has no proper non-trivial subgroups and any non-identity element is a generator.

(1) $LagrangeTheorem \blacksquare$ Subgroups must have the order 1 or p \blacksquare Subgroups are trivial

(2) $CyclicSubgroup$ of a non-identity element is G \blacksquare Non-identity elements generates G

$((Subgroup[H, G, *]) \wedge (Subgroup[K, G, *] \wedge (RelPrime(o(H), o(K)))) \implies (H \cap K = \{e\}))$

(1) TODO

2.7 Homomorphisms

$Homomorphism[\phi, G, *, H, \diamond] := (Function[\phi, G, H]) \wedge (\forall_{a,b \in G}(\phi(a * b) = \phi(a) \diamond \phi(b)))$

$Monomorphism[\phi, G, *, H, \diamond] := (Homomorphism[\phi, G, *, H, \diamond]) \wedge (Inj[\phi, G, H])$

$Epimorphism[\phi, G, *, H, \diamond] := (Homomorphism[\phi, G, *, H, \diamond]) \wedge (Surj[\phi, G, H])$

$Isomorphism[\phi, G, *, H, \diamond] := (Homomorphism[\phi, G, *, H, \diamond]) \wedge (Bij[\phi, G, H])$

$Isomorphic[G, *, H, \diamond] := \exists_{\phi}(Isomorphism[\phi, G, *, H, \diamond])$ ** Notation: $G \cong H$ **

$Automorphism[\phi, G, *] := Isomorphism[\phi, G, *, G, *]$

$IdMapsId := (Homomorphism[\phi, G, *, H, \diamond]) \implies (\phi(e_G) = e_H)$

(1) $\phi(e_G) = \phi(e_G * e_G) = \phi(e_G) \diamond \phi(e_G)$

(2) $e_H = \phi(e_G)^{-1} \diamond \phi(e_G) = \phi(e_G)^{-1} \diamond \phi(e_G) \diamond \phi(e_G) = \phi(e_G)$

$InvMapsInv := (Homomorphism[\phi, G, *, H, \diamond]) \implies (\phi(g^{-1}) = \phi(g)^{-1})$

(1) $IdMapsId \blacksquare e_H = \phi(e_G) = \phi(g * g^{-1}) = \phi(g) \diamond \phi(g^{-1}) \blacksquare e_H = \phi(g) \diamond \phi(g^{-1}) \blacksquare \phi(g^{-1}) = \phi(g)^{-1}$

$ExpMapsExp := (Homomorphism[\phi, G, *, H, \diamond]) \implies (\phi(g^n) = \phi(g)^n)$

(1) $\phi(g^n) = \phi(g * \dots * g) = \phi(g) \diamond \dots \phi(g) = \phi(g)^n$

$MapDivProp := ((Homomorphism[\phi, G, *, H, \diamond]) \wedge (Order[n, G, *])) \implies (\forall_{g \in G}((OrderEl[m, \phi(g), H, \diamond]) \implies (Divides[m, n])))$

(1) $OrderOrderElProp \blacksquare g^n = e_G$

(2) $(IdMapsId) \wedge (ExpMapsExp) \blacksquare e_G = \phi(g^n) = \phi(g)^n = e_H$

(3) $OrderEl[m, \phi(g), H, \diamond] \blacksquare \phi(g)^m = e_H \blacksquare \phi(g)^m = e_H = e_H^k = \phi(g)^n$

$HomoCompInduceHomo := ((Homomorphism[\phi, G, *, H, \diamond]) \wedge (Homomorphism[\theta, H, \diamond, K, \square])) \implies (Homomorphism[\theta \circ \phi, G, *, K, \square])$

(1) TODO

$IsoInvInduceIso := (Isomorphism[\phi, G, *, H, \diamond]) \implies (Isomorphism[\phi^{-1}, H, \diamond, G, *])$

(1) TODO

$KCycleGroupIsomorphic := \left(((CyclicGroup[G, *]) \wedge (CyclicGroup[H, \diamond]) \wedge (Order[n, G, *]) \wedge (Order[n, H, \diamond])) \implies (Isomorphic[G, *, H, \diamond]) \right)$

(1) TODO

2.8 Kernel and Image Homomorphisms

$Kernel[ker_{\phi}, \phi, G, *, H, \diamond] := (Homomorphism[\phi, G, *, H, \diamond]) \wedge (ker_{\phi} = \{g \in G | \phi(g) = e_H\})$

$Image[im_{\phi}, \phi, G, *, H, \diamond] := (Homomorphism[\phi, G, *, H, \diamond]) \wedge (im_{\phi} = \{\phi(g) \in H | g \in G\})$

$KernelSubgroupDomain := (Homomorphism[\phi, G, *, H, \diamond]) \implies (Subgroup[ker_{\phi}, G, *])$

(1) $IdMapsId \blacksquare \phi(e_G) = e_H \blacksquare e_G \in ker_{\phi} \blacksquare ker_{\phi} \neq \emptyset$

(2) $ker_{\phi} \subseteq G \blacksquare \emptyset \neq ker_{\phi} \subseteq G$

(3) $(a, b \in ker_{\phi}) \implies \dots$

(3.1) $(\phi(a) = e_H) \wedge (\phi(b) = e_H) \blacksquare e_H = e_H \diamond e_H = \phi(a) \diamond \phi(b) = \phi(a * b) \blacksquare a * b \in ker_{\phi}$

(4) $(a, b \in ker_{\phi}) \implies (a * b \in ker_{\phi}) \blacksquare \forall_{a, b \in ker_{\phi}} (a * b \in ker_{\phi})$

(5) $(a \in ker_{\phi}) \implies \dots$

(5.1) $\phi(a) = e_H$

(5.2) $InvMapsInv \blacksquare \phi(a^{-1}) = e_H^{-1} = e_H \blacksquare a^{-1} \in ker_{\phi}$

(6) $(a \in ker_{\phi}) \implies (a^{-1} \in ker_{\phi}) \blacksquare \forall_{a \in ker_{\phi}} (a^{-1} \in ker_{\phi})$

(7) $(SubgroupEquiv) \wedge (\emptyset \neq ker_{\phi} \subseteq G) \wedge (\forall_{a, b \in ker_{\phi}} (a * b \in ker_{\phi})) \wedge (\forall_{a \in ker_{\phi}} (a^{-1} \in ker_{\phi})) \blacksquare Subgroup[ker_{\phi}, G, *]$

$ImageSubgroupCodomain := (Homomorphism[\phi, G, *, H, \diamond]) \implies (Subgroup[im_{\phi}, H, \diamond])$

(1) TODO

$ImageCyclicIsCyclic := ((Homomorphism[\phi, G, *, H, \diamond]) \wedge (CyclicGroup[G, *])) \implies (CyclicGroup[im_{\phi}, \diamond])$

(1) TODO

$$\text{MonomorphismEquiv} := (\text{Monomorphism}[\phi, G, *, H, \diamond]) \iff (\ker_\phi = \{e_G\})$$

(1) $(\text{Monomorphism}[\phi, G, *, H, \diamond]) \implies \dots$

(1.1) $\text{IdMapsId} \blacksquare \phi(e_G) = e_H \blacksquare e_G \in \ker_\phi \blacksquare \{e_G\} \subseteq \ker_\phi$

(1.2) $(g \in \ker_\phi) \implies \dots$

(1.2.1) $(g \in \ker_\phi) \wedge (\text{IdMapsId}) \blacksquare \phi(g) = e_H = \phi(e_G)$

(1.2.2) $(\text{Injective}[\phi, G, H]) \wedge (\phi(g) = \phi(e_G)) \blacksquare g = e_G \blacksquare g \in \{e_G\}$

(1.3) $(g \in \ker_\phi) \implies (g \in \{e_G\}) \blacksquare \ker_\phi \subseteq \{e_G\}$

(1.4) $(\{e_G\} \subseteq \ker_\phi) \wedge (\ker_\phi \subseteq \{e_G\}) \blacksquare \ker_\phi = \{e_G\}$

(2) $(\text{Monomorphism}[\phi, G, *, H, \diamond]) \implies (\ker_\phi = \{e_G\})$

(3) $(\ker_\phi = \{e_G\}) \implies \dots$

(3.1) $((g_1, g_2 \in G) \wedge (\phi(g_1) = \phi(g_2))) \implies \dots$

(3.1.1) $\text{InvMapsInv} \blacksquare e_H = \phi(g_1) \diamond \phi(g_2)^{-1} = \phi(g_1) \diamond \phi(g_2^{-1}) = \phi(g_1 * g_2^{-1}) \blacksquare e_H = \phi(g_1 * g_2^{-1}) \blacksquare g_1 * g_2^{-1} \in \ker_\phi$

(3.1.2) $(\ker_\phi = \{e_G\}) \wedge (g_1 * g_2^{-1} \in \ker_\phi) \blacksquare g_1 * g_2^{-1} = e_G \blacksquare g_1^{-1} = g_2^{-1}$

(3.1.3) $\text{InvUniq} \blacksquare g_1 = g_2$

(3.2) $((g_1, g_2 \in G) \wedge (\phi(g_1) = \phi(g_2))) \implies (g_1 = g_2) \blacksquare \text{Injective}[\phi, G, H] \blacksquare \text{Monomorphism}[\phi, G, *, H, \diamond]$

(4) $(\ker_\phi = \{e_G\}) \implies (\text{Monomorphism}[\phi, G, *, H, \diamond])$

(5) $((\text{Monomorphism}[\phi, G, *, H, \diamond]) \implies (\ker_\phi = \{e_G\})) \wedge ((\ker_\phi = \{e_G\}) \implies (\text{Monomorphism}[\phi, G, *, H, \diamond]))$

(6) $(\text{Monomorphism}[\phi, G, *, H, \diamond]) \iff (\ker_\phi = \{e_G\})$

$$\text{MapsToSameEl} := (\ker_\phi)g = \{x \in G \mid \phi(x) = \phi(g)\}$$

(1) $(x \in (\ker_\phi)g) \implies \dots$

(1.1) $x = K_x * g \blacksquare \phi(x) = \phi(K_x * g) = \phi(K_x) \diamond \phi(g) = e_H \diamond \phi(g) = \phi(g) \blacksquare \phi(x) = \phi(g)$

(2) $(x \in (\ker_\phi)g) \implies (\phi(x) = \phi(g))$

(3) $(\phi(x) = \phi(g)) \implies \dots$

(3.1) TODO: other direction

(4) $(\phi(x) = \phi(g)) \implies (x \in (\ker_\phi)g)$

$$\text{MapsToSameElMultiplicity} := ((|G| = n) \wedge (|\ker_\phi| = m) \wedge (|\text{im}_\phi| = r)) \implies (n = mr)$$

(1) TODO

$$\text{ImageDividesGH} := (|\text{im}_\phi| = r) \implies ((\text{Divides}[r, o(G)]) \wedge (\text{Divides}[r, o(H)]))$$

(1) $\text{MapsToSameElMultiplicity} \blacksquare \text{Divides}[r, o(G)]$

(2) $\text{LagrangeTheorem} \blacksquare \text{Divides}[r, o(H)]$

2.9 Conjugacy

$$\text{Conjugate}[\sim^*, a, b, G, *] := (\text{Group}[G, *]) \wedge (a, b \in G) \wedge (\exists_{x \in G} (b = x^{-1} * a * x))$$

$$\text{ConjugateEqRel} := \text{EqRel}[\sim_c, G]$$

(1) $(a, b, c \in G) \implies \dots$

(1.1) $a = e^{-1} * a * e \blacksquare a \sim_c a$

(1.2) $(a \sim^* b) \implies (b = x_b^{-1} * a * x_b) \implies (x_b * b * x_b^{-1} = a) \implies (b \sim^* a)$

(1.3) $((a \sim^* b) \wedge (b \sim^* c)) \implies ((b = x_b^{-1} * a * x_b) \wedge (c = x_c^{-1} * b * x_c)) \implies \dots$

(1.4) $\dots (c = x_c^{-1} * x_b^{-1} * a * x_b * x_c = (x_b * x_c)^{-1} * a * (x_b * x_c)) \blacksquare a \sim^* c$

(2) $\text{EqRel}[\sim_c, G]$

Chapter 3

Linear Algebra

3.1 Matrix Operations and Special Matrices

$Matrix[A, m, n] := [a_{i,j}]_{m \times n} := m \text{ rows, } n \text{ columns of real numbers}$

$\mathcal{M}_{m,n} := \{A : Matrix[A, m, n]\}$

$O_{m,n} := (Matrix[O, m, n]) \wedge (a_{i,j} = 0)$

$Square[A, n] := Matrix[A, n, n]$

$UpperTriangular[A] := (Square[A]) \wedge (i > j \implies a_{i,j} = 0)$

$LowerTriangular[A] := (Square[A]) \wedge (i < j \implies a_{i,j} = 0)$

$Diagonal[A, n] := (Square[A, n]) \wedge (i \neq j \implies a_{i,j} = 0)$

$Scalar[A, n, k] := (Diagonal[A, n]) \wedge (a_{i,i} = k)$

$I_n := Scalar[I, n, 1]$

$+(A, B) := ((Matrix[A, m, n]) \wedge (Matrix[B, m, n])) \implies (A + B = [a_{i,j} + b_{i,j}]_{m \times n})$

$*(r, A) := ((r \in \mathbb{R}) \wedge (Matrix[A, m, n])) \implies (r * A = [ra_{i,j}]_{m \times n})$

$*(A, B) := ((Matrix[A, m, p]) \wedge (Matrix[B, p, n])) \implies (A * B = \left[\sum_{k=1}^p (a_{i,k} b_{k,j}) \right]_{m \times n})$

$^T[A] := (Matrix[A, m, n]) \implies (A^T = [a_{j,i}]_{n \times m})$

$AddCom := \forall_{A,B \in \mathcal{M}} (A + B = B + A)$

(1) $A + B = [a_{i,j} + b_{i,j}] = [b_{i,j} + a_{i,j}] = B + A$

$AddAssoc := \forall_{A,B,C \in \mathcal{M}} ((A + B) + C = A + (B + C))$

(1) $(A + B) + C = [(a_{i,j} + b_{i,j}) + c_{i,j}] = [a_{i,j} + (b_{i,j} + c_{i,j})] = A + (B + C)$

$AddId := \forall_{A \in \mathcal{M}} \exists!_{O \in \mathcal{M}} (A + O = A = O + A)$

(1) $A + O = [a_{i,j} + 0] = A = [0 + a_{i,j}] = O + A$

(2) $A + O_1 = A = A + O_2 \implies O_1 = O_2$

$AddInv := \forall_{A \in \mathcal{M}} \exists!_{(-A) \in \mathcal{M}} (A + (-A) = O = (-A) + A)$

(1) $A + (-A) = [a_{i,j} - a_{i,j}] = O = [-a_{i,j} + a_{i,j}] = (-A) + A$

(2) $A + (-A_1) = O = A + (-A_2) \implies -A_1 = -A_2 \implies A_1 = A_2$

$MulAssoc := \forall_{A,B,C \in \mathcal{M}} ((A * B) * C = A * (B * C))$

(1) $(A * B) * C = \left[\sum_{k_1=1}^{p_1} (a_{i,k_1} b_{k_1,j}) \right] * C = \left[\sum_{k_2=1}^{p_2} (\sum_{k_1=1}^{p_1} (a_{i,k_1} b_{k_1,k_2}) c_{k_2,j}) \right] = \left[\sum_{k_2=1}^{p_2} \sum_{k_1=1}^{p_1} (a_{i,k_1} b_{k_1,k_2} c_{k_2,j}) \right] = \dots$

(2) $\dots \left[\sum_{k_1=1}^{p_1} \sum_{k_2=1}^{p_2} (a_{i,k_1} b_{k_1,k_2} c_{k_2,j}) \right] = \left[\sum_{k_1=1}^{p_1} (a_{i,k_1} \sum_{k_2=1}^{p_2} (b_{k_1,k_2} c_{k_2,j})) \right] = \dots = A * (B * C)$

$MulId := \forall_{A: Square[A,n]} (A * I_n = A = I_n * A)$

$$(1) \quad A * I_n = \left[\sum_{k=1}^n a_{i,k} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & k=j \\ 0 & k \neq j \end{pmatrix} \right] = [a_{i,j}] = A$$

$$(2) \quad \text{TODO} = A$$

$$\text{ScalAssoc} := \forall_{r,s \in \mathbb{R}} \forall_{A \in \mathcal{M}} (r(sA) = (rs)A = s(rA))$$

$$(1) \quad r(sA) = r[sa_{i,j}] = [rsa_{i,j}]$$

$$(2) \quad (rs)A = [rsa_{i,j}]$$

$$(3) \quad s(rA) = s[ra_{i,j}] = [sra_{i,j}] = [rsa_{i,j}]$$

$$\text{TransCancel} := \forall_{A \in \mathcal{M}} (A = (A^T)^T)$$

$$(1) \quad A = [a_{i,j}] = [a_{j,i}]^T = ([a_{i,j}]^T)^T = (A^T)^T$$

$$\text{ScalMulCom} := \forall_{r \in \mathbb{R}} \forall_{A,B \in \mathcal{M}} ((rA) * B = r(A * B) = A * (rB))$$

$$(1) \quad (rA) * B = [ra_{i,l}] * [b_{l,j}] = \left[\sum_{k=1}^p (ra_{i,k} b_{k,j}) \right] = r(A * B)$$

$$(2) \quad A * (rB) = [a_{i,l}] * [rb_{l,j}] = \left[\sum_{k=1}^p (a_{i,k} rb_{k,j}) \right] = \left[\sum_{k=1}^p (ra_{i,k} b_{k,j}) \right] = r(A * B)$$

$$\text{ScalDistLeft} := \forall_{r,s \in \mathbb{R}} \forall_{A \in \mathcal{M}} ((r+s)A = rA + sA)$$

$$(1) \quad \text{TODO}$$

$$\text{ScalDistRight} := \forall_{r \in \mathbb{R}} \forall_{A,B \in \mathcal{M}} (r(A+B) = rA + rB)$$

$$(1) \quad \text{TODO}$$

$$\text{MulDistRight} := \forall_{A,B,C \in \mathcal{M}} ((A+B) * C = A * C + B * C)$$

$$(1) \quad (A+B) * C = [a_{i,j} + b_{i,j}] * C = \left[\sum_{k=1}^p ((a_{i,k} + b_{i,k}) c_{k,j}) \right] = \dots$$

$$(2) \quad \dots \left[\sum_{k=1}^p (a_{i,k} c_{k,j} + b_{i,k} c_{k,j}) \right] = \left[\sum_{k=1}^p (a_{i,k} c_{k,j}) \right] + \left[\sum_{k=1}^p (b_{i,k} c_{k,j}) \right] = A * C + B * C$$

$$\text{MulDistLeft} := \forall_{A,B,C \in \mathcal{M}} (C * (A+B) = C * A + C * B)$$

$$(1) \quad \text{TODO}$$

$$\text{TransAddDist} := \forall_{A,B \in \mathcal{M}} ((A+B)^T = A^T + B^T)$$

$$(1) \quad \text{TODO}$$

$$\text{TransMulDist} := \forall_{A,B \in \mathcal{M}} ((A * B)^T = B^T * A^T)$$

$$(1) \quad (A * B)^T = \left[\sum_{k=1}^p (a_{i,k} b_{k,j}) \right]^T = \left[\sum_{k=1}^p (a_{j,k} b_{k,i}) \right] = \left[\sum_{k=1}^p (b_{k,i} a_{j,k}) \right] = \left[\sum_{k=1}^p (b_{i,k}^T a_{k,j}^T) \right] = B^T * A^T$$

$$\text{Sym}[A] := A = A^T$$

$$\text{SkewSym}[A] := A = -A^T$$

$$\text{Invertible}[A] := (\text{Square}[A, n]) \wedge (\exists_{A^{-1} \in \mathcal{M}} (A * A^{-1} = I_n = A^{-1} * A))$$

$$\text{SymGen} := \forall_{A \in \mathcal{M}} (\text{Sym}[A + A^T])$$

$$(1) \quad (A + A^T)^T = A^T + (A^T)^T = A^T + A = A + A^T$$

$$\text{SkewSymGen} := \forall_{A \in \mathcal{M}} (\text{SkewSym}[A - A^T])$$

$$(1) \quad -(A - A^T)^T = -(A^T - (A^T)^T) = -(A^T - A) = (A - A^T)$$

$$SymDecomp := \forall_{A \in \mathcal{M}} \exists!_{B: Sym[B]} \exists!_{C: SkewSym[C]} (A = B + C)$$

- (1) $B := (1/2) * (A + A^T) ; C := (1/2) * (A - A^T)$
- (2) $SymGen[B] \wedge SkewSymGen[C]$
- (3) $A = (1/2) * (A + A^T) + (1/2) * (A - A^T) = B + C$
- (4) $(1/2) * (A_1 + A_1^T) = (1/2) * (A_2 + A_2^T) \blacksquare A_1 = A_2$
- (5) $(1/2) * (A_3 - A_3^T) = (1/2) * (A_4 - A_4^T) \blacksquare A_3 = A_4$

$$InvId := \forall_{A: Invertible[A]} (\exists!_{A^{-1} \in \mathcal{M}} (A * A^{-1} = I_n = A^{-1} * A))$$

- (1) $A^{-1}_1 = A^{-1}_1 * I_n = A^{-1}_1 * (A * A^{-1}_2) = (A^{-1}_1 * A) * A^{-1}_2 = I_n * A^{-1}_2 = A^{-1}_2$

$$InvCancel := \forall_{A: Invertible[A]} ((A^{-1})^{-1} = A)$$

- (1) $(A * A^{-1})^{-1} = I_n^{-1} = I_n$
- (2) $(A^{-1})^{-1} * A^{-1} = I_n \blacksquare (A^{-1})^{-1} = I_n * A = A$

$$InvDist := \forall_{A: Invertible[A]} \forall_{B: Invertible[B]} ((A * B)^{-1} = B^{-1} * A^{-1})$$

- (1) $(A * B) * (A * B)^{-1} = I \blacksquare B * (A * B)^{-1} = A^{-1} \blacksquare (A * B)^{-1} = B^{-1} * A^{-1}$

$$InvTrans := \forall_{A: Invertible[A]} ((A^T)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^T) \blacksquare \Leftarrow$$

- (1) $A^T * (A^{-1})^T = (A^{-1} * A)^T = I^T = I \blacksquare (A^{-1})^T = (A^T)^{-1}$

3.2 Elementary Matrices on Invertibility and Systems of Linear Equations

$$Sys[A, B] := (Matrix[A, m, n]) \wedge (Matrix[B, m, 1])$$

$$Sol[X, A, B] := (Sys[A, B]) \wedge (Matrix[X, n, 1]) \wedge (A * X = B)$$

$$ConsistentSys[A, B] := (Sys[A, B]) \wedge \exists_X (Sol[X, A, B])$$

$$TrivSol[X, A] := (Sol[X, A, O]) \wedge (X = O)$$

$$NonTrivSol[X, A] := (Sol[X, A, O]) \wedge (X \neq O)$$

$$HomoSysProps := (Sys[A, O]) \implies \dots$$

- (1) $u_0 := O ; u_1 := choice(\{X \in \mathcal{M} | X \neq O\}) ; k := choice(\mathbb{R})$
- (2) $TrivSol[u_0, A]$
- (3) $(NonTrivSol[u_1, A]) \implies (Sol[u_1 + ku_0])$
- (4) $(TrivSol[\vec{X}, A]) \implies (TrivSol[LC(\vec{X}), A])$

$$ElemMat[E] := (E = Swap(I_n, i, j)) \vee (Scale_*(I_n, i, c)) \vee (Combine_*(I_n, i, c, j))$$

$$ElemMatProd[E^*] := \exists_{\langle E \rangle} (\forall_{E_i \in E^*} (ElemMat[E_i]) \wedge (E^* = \prod_{E_i \in E^*} (E_i)))$$

$$RowEquiv[A, B] := \exists_{E^*} ((ElemMatProd[E^*]) \wedge (B = E^* * A))$$

$$ElemMatInv := \forall_{E \in \mathcal{M}} ((ElemMat[E]) \implies (Invertible[E]))$$

- (1) $E - RowSwap[E] \implies TODO ; E - RowScale_*(E) \implies TODO ; E - RowCombine_*(E) \implies TODO$

$$ElemMatProdInv := \forall_{E^*} ((ElemMatProd[E^*]) \implies (Invertible[E^*]))$$

- (1) $TODO$

$$RowEquivSys := \forall_{A, B, C, D, X \in \mathcal{M}} (((Sys[A, B]) \wedge (Sys[C, D]) \wedge (RowEquiv[[AB], [CD]])) \implies (Sol[X, A, B] \iff Sol[X, C, D]))$$

- (1) $\exists_{E^*: ElemMatProd[E^*]} ([CD] = E^* * [AB])$
- (2) $(E^* * A = C) \wedge (E^* * B = D)$
- (3) $Sol[Y, A, B] \implies \dots$

$$(3.1) \quad A * Y = B$$

$$(3.2) \quad C * Y = (E^* * A) * Y = E^* * (A * Y) = E^* * B = D \quad \blacksquare \text{ Sol}[Y, C, D]$$

$$(4) \quad \text{Sol}[Y, A, B] \implies \text{Sol}[Y, C, D]$$

$$(5) \quad (A = (E^*)^{-1} * C) \wedge (B = (E^*)^{-1} * D)$$

$$(6) \quad \text{Sol}[Z, C, D] \implies \dots$$

$$(6.1) \quad C * Z = D$$

$$(6.2) \quad A * Z = ((E^*)^{-1} * C) * Z = (E^*)^{-1} * (C * Z) = (E^*)^{-1} * D = B$$

$$(7) \quad \text{Sol}[Z, C, D] \implies \text{Sol}[Z, A, B]$$

$$(8) \quad \text{Sol}[X, A, B] \iff \text{Sol}[X, C, D]$$

$$\text{RowEquivHomoSysSol} := \forall_{A, C, X \in \mathcal{M}} ((\text{RowEquiv}[A, C]) \implies ((\text{Sol}[X, A, O]) \iff (\text{Sol}[X, C, O])))$$

$$(1) \quad \text{Set } B = D = O$$

$$\text{RREF}[A] := (A \in \mathcal{M}) \wedge \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{All zero rows are at the bottom of the matrix.} \\ \text{The leading entry after the first occurs to the right of the leading entry of the previous row.} \\ \text{The leading entry in any nonzero row is 1.} \\ \text{All entries in the column above and below a leading 1 are zero.} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\text{GaussJordanElim} := \forall_{A \in \mathcal{M}} \exists!_{B \in \mathcal{M}} ((\text{RREF}[B]) \wedge (\text{RowEquiv}[A, B]))$$

$$(1) \quad \text{Hit } A \text{ with } \text{ElemMat}'\text{s until it becomes } B$$

$$(2) \quad (B = E^* * A) \wedge (\text{RREF}[B])$$

$$\text{HasZero}[A] := (\text{Matrix}(A, m, n)) \wedge (\exists_{i \leq m} (A_{i,:} = O))$$

$$\text{HasZeroNonInvertible} := \forall_{A \in \mathcal{M}} ((\text{HasZero}[A]) \implies (\neg \text{Invertible}[A]))$$

$$(1) \quad i := \text{choice}(\{i \leq m \mid A_{i,:} = O\})$$

$$(2) \quad (B \in \mathcal{M}) \implies \dots$$

$$(2.1) \quad (A * B)_{i,:} = O \neq I_{n i,:} \quad \blacksquare \quad A * B \neq I_n$$

$$(3) \quad (B \in \mathcal{M}) \implies (A * B \neq I_n) \quad \blacksquare \quad \forall_{B \in \mathcal{M}} (A * B \neq I_n) \quad \blacksquare \quad \neg \text{Invertible}[A]$$

$$\text{InvIf f RowEquivI} := \forall_{A \in \mathcal{M}} ((\text{Invertible}[A]) \iff (\text{RowEquiv}[A, I_n]))$$

$$(1) \quad (\text{Invertible}[A]) \implies \dots$$

$$(1.1) \quad (\text{RREF}[B]) \wedge (\text{RowEquiv}[A, B])$$

$$(1.2) \quad B = E^* * A$$

$$(1.3) \quad (\text{Invertible}[E^*]) \wedge (\text{Invertible}[A]) \quad \blacksquare \quad \text{Invertible}[B]$$

$$(1.4) \quad \text{Invertible}[B] \quad \blacksquare \quad \neg \text{HasZero}[B]$$

$$(1.5) \quad (\text{RREF}[B]) \wedge (\neg \text{HasZero}[B]) \quad \blacksquare \quad B = I_n$$

$$(1.6) \quad \text{RowEquiv}[A, I_n]$$

$$(2) \quad (\text{Invertible}[A]) \implies (\text{RowEquiv}[A, I_n])$$

$$(3) \quad (\text{RowEquiv}[A, I_n]) \implies \dots$$

$$(3.1) \quad I_n = E^* * A \quad \blacksquare \quad (E^*)^{-1} = A$$

$$(3.2) \quad A^{-1} = E^*_{\text{DescSort}} \quad \blacksquare \quad \text{Invertible}[A]$$

$$(4) \quad (\text{RowEquiv}[A, I_n]) \implies (\text{Invertible}[A])$$

$$(5) \quad (\text{Invertible}[A]) \iff (\text{RowEquiv}[A, I_n])$$

$$\text{RowEquivIf f TrivSol} := \forall_{A \in \mathcal{M}} ((\text{RowEquiv}[A, I_n]) \iff (\forall_X ((X = O) \iff (\text{Sol}[X, A, O])))$$

$$(1) \quad (\text{RowEquiv}[A, I_n]) \implies \dots$$

$$(1.1) \quad \text{RowEquiv}[A, I_n] \quad \blacksquare \quad \text{Invertible}[A]$$

$$(1.2) \quad (\text{Sol}[X, A, O]) \implies \dots$$

$$(1.2.1) \quad A * X = O \quad \blacksquare \quad X = A^{-1} * O = O \quad \blacksquare \quad X = O$$

$$(1.3) \quad (\text{Sol}[X, A, O]) \implies (X = O)$$

$$(1.4) \quad (X = O) \implies (\text{Sol}[X, A, O])$$

$$(1.5) \quad (X = O) \iff (Sol[X, A, O]) \quad \blacksquare \quad \forall_X((X = O) \iff (Sol[X, A, O]))$$

$$(2) \quad (RowEquiv[A, I_n]) \implies (\forall_X((X = O) \iff (Sol[X, A, O])))$$

$$(3) \quad (\forall_X((X = O) \iff (Sol[X, A, O]))) \implies \dots$$

$$(3.1) \quad (RREF[B]) \wedge (RowEquiv[A, B])$$

$$(3.2) \quad Sol[X, B, O]$$

$$(3.3) \quad (B \neq I_n) \implies \dots$$

$$(3.3.1) \quad (\exists_{Y \neq X}(Sol[Y, B, O]))$$

$$(3.3.2) \quad Sol[Y, A, O] \quad \blacksquare \quad Y = X$$

$$(3.3.3) \quad (Y \neq X) \wedge (Y = X) \quad \blacksquare \quad \perp$$

$$(3.4) \quad (B \neq I_n) \implies \perp \quad \blacksquare \quad B = I_n$$

$$(3.5) \quad (RowEquiv[A, B]) \wedge (B = I_n) \quad \blacksquare \quad RowEquiv[A, I_n]$$

$$(4) \quad (\forall_X((X = O) \iff (Sol[X, A, O]))) \implies (RowEquiv[A, I_n])$$

$$(5) \quad (RowEquiv[A, I_n]) \iff (\forall_X((X = O) \iff (Sol[X, A, O])))$$

$$InvIf fUniqSol := \forall_{A \in \mathcal{M}}((Invertible[A]) \iff (\forall_{B \in \mathcal{M}} \exists!_{X \in \mathcal{M}}(Sol[X, A, B])))$$

$$(1) \quad (Invertible[A] \wedge B \in \mathcal{M}) \implies \dots$$

$$(1.1) \quad (Invertible[A]) \wedge (Sys[A, B])$$

$$(1.2) \quad (X = A^{-1} * B) \iff (Sol[X, A, B]) \quad \blacksquare \quad \exists!_{X \in \mathcal{M}}(Sol[X, A, B])$$

$$(2) \quad (\forall_{B \in \mathcal{M}} \exists!_{X \in \mathcal{M}}(Sol[X, A, B])) \implies \dots$$

$$(2.1) \quad X_i := choice(\{X_i | Sol[X_i, A, I_{n:,i}]\})$$

$$(2.2) \quad A * [X_1 \dots X_n] = [(A * X_1) \dots (A * X_n)] = [I_{n:,1} \dots I_{n:,n}] = I_n$$

$$(2.3) \quad A^{-1} = [X_1 \dots X_n]$$

$$(3) \quad (\forall_{B \in \mathcal{M}} \exists!_{X \in \mathcal{M}}(Sol[X, A, B])) \implies (Invertible[A])$$

$$SquareTheorems_4 := \forall_{A \in \mathcal{M}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc} (Invertible[A]) & \iff & \\ (RowEquiv[A, I_n]) & \iff & \\ (\forall_X((X = O) \iff (Sol[X, A, O]))) & \iff & \\ (\forall_{B \in \mathcal{M}} \exists!_{X \in \mathcal{M}}(Sol[X, A, B])) & & \end{array} \right)$$

3.3 Vector Spaces

$$VectorSpace[V, +, *] := \exists_{O \in V} \forall_{\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}} \forall_{u, v, w \in V} \left(\begin{array}{l} (u + v \in V) \wedge (u + v = v + u) \wedge ((u + v) + w = u + (v + w)) \wedge \\ (u + O = u) \wedge (\exists_{-u \in V}(u + (-u) = O)) \wedge \\ (\alpha * u \in V) \wedge (\alpha * (\beta * u) = (\alpha\beta) * u) \wedge (1 * u = u) \wedge \\ (\alpha * (u + v) = (\alpha * u) + (\alpha * v)) \wedge ((\alpha + \beta) * u = (\alpha * u) + (\beta * u)) \end{array} \right)$$

$$ZeroVectorUniq := \forall_{O', v \in V}((v + O' = v) \implies (O' = O))$$

$$(1) \quad O' = O' + O = O + O' = O \quad \blacksquare \quad O' = O$$

$$AddInvUniq := \forall_{-v', v \in V}((v + -v' = O) \implies (-v' = -v))$$

$$(1) \quad -v' = -v' + O = -v' + (v + -v) = (-v' + v) + -v = (v + -v') + -v = O + -v = -v \quad \blacksquare \quad -v' = -v$$

$$AddInvGen := \forall_{v \in V}((-1) * v = -v)$$

$$(1) \quad v + (-1) * v = (1 - 1) * v = 0 * v = O \quad \blacksquare \quad (-1) * v = -v$$

$$ZeroVectorGenLeft := \forall_{v \in V}(0 * v = O)$$

$$(1) \quad 0 * v = (0 + 0) * v = (0 * v) + (0 * v) \quad \blacksquare \quad O = 0 * v$$

$$ZeroVectorGenRight := \forall_{r \in \mathbb{R}}(r * O = O)$$

$$(1) \quad r * O = r * (O + O) = (r * O) + (r * O) \quad \blacksquare \quad O = r * O$$

$$ZeroVectorEquiv := \forall_{r \in \mathbb{R}} \forall_{v \in V} ((r * v = O) \iff ((v = O) \vee (r = 0)))$$

$$(1) \quad (ZeroVectorGenLeft) \wedge (ZeroVectorGenRight) \quad \blacksquare \quad ((v = O) \vee (r = 0)) \implies (r * v = O)$$

$$(2) \quad (r * v = O) \implies \dots$$

$$(2.1) \quad (r \neq 0) \implies \dots$$

$$(2.1.1) \quad r \neq 0 \quad \blacksquare \quad r^{-1} \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$(2.1.2) \quad ZeroVectorGenRight \quad \blacksquare \quad O = r^{-1} * O = r^{-1} * (r * v) = (r^{-1}r) * v = 1 * v = v \quad \blacksquare \quad O = v$$

$$(2.2) \quad (r \neq 0) \implies (v = O) \quad \blacksquare \quad (r = 0) \vee (v = O)$$

$$(3) \quad (r * v = O) \implies ((r = 0) \vee (v = O))$$

$$(4) \quad (r * v = O) \iff ((r = 0) \vee (v = O))$$

3.4 Subspaces and Special Subspaces

$$Subspace[S, V, +, *] := (VectorSpace[V, +, *]) \wedge (S \subseteq V) \wedge (VectorSpace[S, +, *])$$

$$SubspaceEquiv := \forall_{V, S} \left(\begin{array}{l} (VectorSpace[V, +, *]) \\ ((Subspace[S, V, +, *]) \iff ((\emptyset \neq S \subseteq V) \wedge (\forall_{r, s \in S} (r + s \in S)) \wedge (\forall_{\alpha \in \mathbb{R}} \forall_{s \in S} (\alpha * s \in S)))) \end{array} \implies \right)$$

$$(1) \quad (Subspace[S, V, +, *]) \implies \dots$$

$$(1.1) \quad Subspace[S, V, +, *] \quad \blacksquare \quad S \subseteq V$$

$$(1.2) \quad VectorSpace[S, V, +, *] \quad \blacksquare \quad \exists_{O \in V} \forall_{v \in V} (v + O = v) \quad \blacksquare \quad O \in S \quad \blacksquare \quad \emptyset \neq S$$

$$(1.3) \quad (\emptyset \neq S) \wedge (S \subseteq V) \quad \blacksquare \quad \emptyset \neq S \subseteq V$$

$$(1.4) \quad VectorSpace[S, V, +, *] \quad \blacksquare \quad (\forall_{r, s \in S} (r + s \in S)) \wedge (\forall_{\alpha \in \mathbb{R}} \forall_{s \in S} (\alpha * s \in S))$$

$$(1.5) \quad (\emptyset \neq S \subseteq V) \wedge (\forall_{r, s \in S} (r + s \in S)) \wedge (\forall_{\alpha \in \mathbb{R}} \forall_{s \in S} (\alpha * s \in S))$$

$$(2) \quad (Subspace[S, V, +, *]) \implies ((\emptyset \neq S \subseteq V) \wedge (\forall_{r, s \in S} (r + s \in S)) \wedge (\forall_{\alpha \in \mathbb{R}} \forall_{s \in S} (\alpha * s \in S)))$$

$$(3) \quad ((\emptyset \neq S \subseteq V) \wedge (\forall_{r, s \in S} (r + s \in S)) \wedge (\forall_{\alpha \in \mathbb{R}} \forall_{s \in S} (\alpha * s \in S))) \implies \dots$$

$$(3.1) \quad ((\emptyset \neq S) \wedge (\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}) \wedge (u, v, w \in S)) \implies \dots$$

$$(3.1.1) \quad \emptyset \neq S \quad \blacksquare \quad \exists_x (x \in V)$$

$$(3.1.2) \quad (ZeroVectorGenLeft) \wedge (\forall_{\alpha \in \mathbb{R}} \forall_{s \in S} (\alpha * s \in S)) \wedge (x \in V) \quad \blacksquare \quad O = 0 * x \in S \quad \blacksquare \quad O \in S$$

$$(3.1.3) \quad u, v \in V \quad \blacksquare \quad u + v = v + u$$

$$(3.1.4) \quad u, v, w \in V \quad \blacksquare \quad (u + v) + w = u + (v + w)$$

$$(3.1.5) \quad u \in V \quad \blacksquare \quad u + O = u$$

$$(3.1.6) \quad (AddInvGen) \wedge (u \in S) \quad \blacksquare \quad (-1) * u = -u \in S$$

$$(3.1.7) \quad u \in V \quad \blacksquare \quad \alpha * (\beta * u) = (\alpha\beta) * u$$

$$(3.1.8) \quad u \in V \quad \blacksquare \quad 1 * u = u$$

$$(3.1.9) \quad u, v \in V \quad \blacksquare \quad \alpha * (u + v) = (\alpha * u) + (\alpha * v)$$

$$(3.1.10) \quad u \in V \quad \blacksquare \quad (\alpha + \beta) * u = (\alpha * u) + (\beta * u)$$

$$(4) \quad ((\emptyset \neq S) \wedge (\forall_{r, s \in S} (r + s \in S)) \wedge (\forall_{\alpha \in \mathbb{R}} \forall_{s \in S} (\alpha * s \in S))) \implies (Subspace[S, V, +, *])$$

$$(5) \quad (Subspace[S, V, +, *]) \iff ((\emptyset \neq S) \wedge (\forall_{r, s \in S} (r + s \in S)) \wedge (\forall_{\alpha \in \mathbb{R}} \forall_{s \in S} (\alpha * s \in S)))$$

$$SetSum[A + B, A, B, V, +, *] := (VectorSpace[V, +, *]) \wedge (A, B \subseteq V) \wedge (A + B = \{a + b | (a \in A) \wedge (b \in B)\})$$

$$SumSubContains := \forall_{A, B, V} \left(\begin{array}{l} ((Subspace[A, V, +, *]) \wedge (Subspace[B, V, +, *]) \wedge (SetSum[A + B, A, B, V, +, *])) \\ ((Subspace[A + B, V, +, *]) \wedge (A, B \subseteq A + B)) \end{array} \implies \right)$$

$$(1) \quad (Subspace[A, V, +, *]) \wedge (Subspace[B, V, +, *]) \quad \blacksquare \quad (O \in A) \wedge (O \in B)$$

$$(2) \quad (SetSum[A + B, A, B, V, +, *]) \wedge (O \in A) \wedge (O \in B) \quad \blacksquare \quad O = O + O \in A + B \quad \blacksquare \quad \emptyset \neq A + B$$

$$(3) \quad (v \in A + B) \implies \dots$$

$$(3.1) \quad \exists_{a \in A} \exists_{b \in B} (v = a + b)$$

$$(3.2) \quad (A \subseteq V) \wedge (B \subseteq V) \quad \blacksquare \quad a, b \in V$$

$$(3.3) \quad VectorSpace[V, +, *] \quad \blacksquare \quad v = a + b \in V$$

- (4) $(v \in A + B) \implies (v \in V) \blacksquare A + B \subseteq V$
- (5) $(\emptyset \neq A + B) \wedge (A + B \subseteq V) \blacksquare \emptyset \neq A + B \subseteq V$
- (6) $(u, v \in A + B) \implies \dots$
- (6.1) $(\exists_{a_1 \in A} \exists_{b_1 \in B} (u = a_1 + b_1)) \wedge (\exists_{a_2 \in A} \exists_{b_2 \in B} (v = a_2 + b_2))$
- (6.2) $u + v = (a_1 + b_1) + (a_2 + b_2) = (a_1 + a_2) + (b_1 + b_2)$
- (6.3) $(a_1 + a_2 \in A) \wedge (b_1 + b_2 \in B) \blacksquare u + v \in A + B$
- (7) $(u, v \in A + B) \implies (u + v \in A + B) \blacksquare \forall_{u, v \in A + B} (u + v \in A + B)$
- (8) $((r \in \mathbb{R}) \wedge (v \in A + B)) \implies \dots$
- (8.1) $\exists_{a \in A} \exists_{b \in B} (v = a + b)$
- (8.2) $r * v = r * (a + b) = r * a + r * b$
- (8.3) $(r * a \in A) \wedge (r * b \in B) \blacksquare r * v \in A + B$
- (9) $((r \in \mathbb{R}) \wedge (v \in A + B)) \implies (r * v \in A + B) \blacksquare \forall_{r \in \mathbb{R}} \forall_{v \in A + B} (r * v \in A + B)$
- (10) $(SubspaceEquiv) \wedge (\emptyset \neq A + B \subseteq V) \wedge (\forall_{u, v \in A + B} (u + v \in A + B)) \wedge (\forall_{r \in \mathbb{R}} \forall_{v \in A + B} (r * v \in A + B)) \blacksquare Subspace[A + B, V, +, *]$
- (11) $(O \in B) \wedge (\forall_{a \in A} (a + O) = a) \blacksquare A \subseteq A + B$
- (12) $(O \in A) \wedge (\forall_{b \in B} (b + O) = b) \blacksquare B \subseteq A + B$
- (13) $(A \subseteq A + B) \wedge (B \subseteq A + B) \blacksquare A, B \subseteq A + B$
- (14) $(Subspace[A + B, V, +, *]) \wedge (A, B \subseteq A + B)$

$$SumSubMinContains := \forall_{A, B, V} \left(((Subspace[A, V, +, *]) \wedge (Subspace[B, V, +, *]) \wedge (SetSum[A + B, A, B, V, +, *])) \implies \right. \\ \left. (\forall_C ((Subspace[C, V, +, *]) \wedge (A, B \subseteq C)) \implies (A + B \subseteq C)) \right)$$

- (1) $SumSub \blacksquare (A, B \subseteq A + B) \wedge (Subspace[A + B, V, +, *])$
- (2) $((Subspace[C, V, +, *]) \wedge (A, B \subseteq C)) \implies \dots$
- (2.1) $(s \in A + B) \implies \dots$
- (2.1.1) $\exists_{a \in A} \exists_{b \in B} (s = a + b)$
- (2.1.2) $(A, B \subseteq C) \blacksquare a, b \in C$
- (2.1.3) $(VectorSpace[C, V, +, *]) \wedge (a, b \in C) \blacksquare s = a + b \in C$
- (2.2) $(s \in A + B) \implies (s \in C) \blacksquare A + B \subseteq C$
- (3) $((Subspace[C, V, +, *]) \wedge (A, B \subseteq C)) \implies (A + B \subseteq C)$

$$DirSum[A \oplus B, A, B, V, +, *] := \left((Subspace[A, V, +, *]) \wedge (Subspace[B, V, +, *]) \wedge \right. \\ \left. (SetSum[A + B, A, B, V, +, *]) \wedge (\forall_{s \in A + B} \exists!_{\langle a, b \rangle \in A \times B} (s = a + b)) \right)$$

$$DirSumEquiv := \forall_{A, B, V} \left(((Subspace[A, V, +, *]) \wedge (Subspace[B, V, +, *]) \wedge (SetSum[A + B, A, B, V, +, *])) \implies \right. \\ \left. ((DirSum[A \oplus B, A, B, V, +, *]) \iff (\exists!_{\langle a, b \rangle \in A \times B} (O = a + b))) \right)$$

- (1) $(DirSum[A \oplus B, A, B, V, +, *]) \implies \dots$
- (1.1) $(Subspace[A, V, +, *]) \wedge (Subspace[B, V, +, *]) \blacksquare (O \in A) \wedge (O \in B)$
- (1.2) $(SubSum[A \oplus B, A, B, V, +, *]) \wedge (O \in A) \wedge (O \in B) \blacksquare O = O + O \in A \oplus B$
- (1.3) $(DirSum[A \oplus B, A, B, V, +, *]) \wedge (O \in A \oplus B) \blacksquare \exists!_{\langle a, b \rangle \in A \times B} (O = a + b)$
- (2) $(DirSum[A \oplus B, A, B, V, +, *]) \implies (\exists!_{\langle a, b \rangle \in A \times B} (O = a + b))$
- (3) $(\exists!_{\langle a, b \rangle \in A \times B} (O = a + b)) \implies \dots$
- (3.1) $(s \in A \oplus B) \implies \dots$
- (3.1.1) $(\exists_{\langle a, b \rangle \in A \times B} (s = a + b))$
- (3.1.2) $((s = a_1 + b_1) \wedge (s = a_2 + b_2)) \implies \dots$
- (3.1.2.1) $O = s - s = (a_1 + b_1) - (a_2 + b_2) = (a_1 - a_2) + (b_1 - b_2)$
- (3.1.2.2) $(Subspace[A, V, +, *]) \wedge (Subspace[B, V, +, *]) \blacksquare (a_1 - a_2 \in A) \wedge (b_1 - b_2 \in B)$
- (3.1.2.3) $((a_1 - a_2 \neq O) \vee (b_1 - b_2 \neq O)) \implies (\neg \exists!_{\langle a, b \rangle \in A \times B} (O = a + b)) \implies \perp$
- (3.1.2.4) $(a_1 - a_2 = O) \wedge (b_1 - b_2 = O) \blacksquare \langle a_1, b_1 \rangle = \langle a_2, b_2 \rangle$
- (3.1.3) $((s = a_1 + b_1) \wedge (s = a_2 + b_2)) \implies \langle a_1, b_1 \rangle = \langle a_2, b_2 \rangle$
- (3.1.4) $\forall_{\langle a_1, b_1 \rangle, \langle a_2, b_2 \rangle \in A \times B} (((s = a_1 + b_1) \wedge (s = a_2 + b_2)) \implies (\langle a_1, b_1 \rangle = \langle a_2, b_2 \rangle))$
- (3.1.5) $\exists_{\langle a, b \rangle \in A \times B} (s = a + b) \wedge \forall_{\langle a_1, b_1 \rangle, \langle a_2, b_2 \rangle \in A \times B} (((s = a_1 + b_1) \wedge (s = a_2 + b_2)) \implies (\langle a_1, b_1 \rangle = \langle a_2, b_2 \rangle)) \blacksquare \exists!_{\langle a, b \rangle \in A \times B} (s = a + b)$
- (3.2) $(s \in A + B) \implies \exists!_{\langle a, b \rangle \in A \times B} (s = a + b) \blacksquare \forall_{s \in A + B} \exists!_{\langle a, b \rangle \in A \times B} (s = a + b) \blacksquare DirSum[A \oplus B, A, B, V, +, *]$

$$(4) \quad (\exists!_{\langle a,b \rangle \in A \times B} (O = a + b)) \implies (DirSum[A \oplus B, A, B, V, +, *])$$

$$(5) \quad (DirSum[A \oplus B, A, B, V, +, *]) \iff (\exists!_{\langle a,b \rangle \in A \times B} (O = a + b))$$

$$DirSumSubspace := \forall_{A,B,V} \left(((Subspace[A, V, +, *]) \wedge (Subspace[B, V, +, *]) \wedge (SetSum[A + B, A, B, V, +, *])) \implies ((DirSum[A \oplus B, A, B, V, +, *]) \iff (A \cap B = \{O\})) \right)$$

$$(1) \quad (DirSum[A \oplus B, A, B, V, +, *]) \implies \dots$$

$$(1.1) \quad (v \in A \cap B) \implies \dots$$

$$(1.1.1) \quad (v \in A \cap B) \wedge (VectorSpace[B, +, *]) \blacksquare (v \in A) \wedge (v \in B) \blacksquare (v \in A) \wedge (-v \in B)$$

$$(1.1.2) \quad (v \in A) \wedge (-v \in B) \blacksquare v + (-v) = O \in A + B$$

$$(1.1.3) \quad DirSum[A \oplus B, A, B, V, +, *] \blacksquare \exists!_{\langle a,b \rangle \in A \times B} (O = a + b)$$

$$(1.1.4) \quad (v \neq O) \implies (\neg \exists!_{\langle a,b \rangle \in A \times B} (O = a + b)) \implies \perp \blacksquare v = O$$

$$(1.2) \quad (v \in A \cap B) \implies (v = O) \blacksquare A + B \subseteq \{O\}$$

$$(1.3) \quad (v = O) \implies \dots$$

$$(1.3.1) \quad (Subspace[A, V, +, *]) \wedge (Subspace[B, V, +, *]) \blacksquare (O \in A) \wedge (O \in B) \blacksquare v = O \in A \cup B$$

$$(1.4) \quad (v = O) \implies (v \in A \cap B) \blacksquare \{O\} \subseteq A \cap B$$

$$(1.5) \quad (A + B \subseteq \{O\}) \wedge (\{O\} \subseteq A \cap B) \blacksquare A \cap B = \{O\}$$

$$(2) \quad (DirSum[A \oplus B, A, B, V, +, *]) \implies (A \cap B = \{O\})$$

$$(3) \quad (A \cap B = \{O\}) \implies \dots$$

$$(3.1) \quad (O \in A) \wedge (O \in B) \wedge (O = O + O \in A + B) \blacksquare \exists_{\langle a,b \rangle \in A \times B} (O = a + b)$$

$$(3.2) \quad (((\langle a_1, b_1 \rangle, \langle a_2, b_2 \rangle) \in A \times B) \wedge (O = a_1 + b_1) \wedge (O = a_2 + b_2)) \implies \dots$$

$$(3.2.1) \quad (O = a_1 + b_1) \wedge (O = a_2 + b_2) \blacksquare (a_1 = -b_1) \wedge (a_2 = -b_2)$$

$$(3.2.2) \quad VectorSpace[B, +, *] \blacksquare -b_1, -b_2 \in B$$

$$(3.2.3) \quad (a_1 \in A) \wedge (a_1 = -b_1 \in B) \blacksquare a_1 \in A \cap B \blacksquare a_1 = O \blacksquare a_1 = b_1 = O$$

$$(3.2.4) \quad (a_2 \in A) \wedge (a_2 = -b_2 \in B) \blacksquare a_2 \in A \cap B \blacksquare a_2 = O \blacksquare a_2 = b_2 = O$$

$$(3.2.5) \quad \langle a_1, b_1 \rangle = \langle O, O \rangle = \langle a_2, b_2 \rangle$$

$$(3.3) \quad (((\langle a_1, b_1 \rangle, \langle a_2, b_2 \rangle) \in A \times B) \wedge (O = a_1 + b_1) \wedge (O = a_2 + b_2)) \implies (\langle a_1, b_1 \rangle = \langle a_2, b_2 \rangle)$$

$$(3.4) \quad \forall_{\langle a_1, b_1 \rangle, \langle a_2, b_2 \rangle \in A \times B} (((O = a_1 + b_1) \wedge (O = a_2 + b_2)) \implies (\langle a_1, b_1 \rangle = \langle a_2, b_2 \rangle))$$

$$(3.5) \quad (\exists_{\langle a,b \rangle \in A \times B} (O = a + b)) \wedge (\forall_{\langle a_1, b_1 \rangle, \langle a_2, b_2 \rangle \in A \times B} (((O = a_1 + b_1) \wedge (O = a_2 + b_2)) \implies (\langle a_1, b_1 \rangle = \langle a_2, b_2 \rangle)))$$

$$(3.6) \quad (\exists!_{\langle a,b \rangle \in A \times B} (O = a + b)) \wedge (DirSumEquiv) \blacksquare DirSum[A \oplus B, A, B, V, +, *]$$

$$(4) \quad (A \cap B = \{O\}) \implies (DirSum[A \oplus B, A, B, V, +, *])$$

$$(5) \quad (DirSum[A \oplus B, A, B, V, +, *]) \iff (A \cap B = \{O\})$$

$$NullSpace[N, A, m, n] := (Matrix[A, m, n]) \wedge (N = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid A * x = O\})$$

$$RowSpace[R, A, m, n] := (Matrix[A, m, n]) \wedge (R = \{x^T * A \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid x \in \mathbb{R}^m\})$$

$$ColSpace[C, A, m, n] := (Matrix[A, m, n]) \wedge (C = \{A * x \in \mathbb{R}^m \mid x \in \mathbb{R}^n\})$$

$$NullSubspace := (NullSpace[N, A, m, n]) \implies (Subspace[N, \mathbb{R}^n, +, *])$$

$$(1) \quad \text{TODO}$$

$$RowSubspace := (RowSpace[R, A, m, n]) \implies (Subspace[R, \mathbb{R}^n, +, *])$$

$$(1) \quad \text{TODO}$$

$$ColSubspace := (ColSpace[C, A, m, n]) \implies (Subspace[C, \mathbb{R}^m, +, *])$$

$$(1) \quad \text{TODO}$$

3.5 Linear Combination, Linear Span, Linear Independence

$$LinComb[c, U, K, V, +, *] := (VectorSpace[V, +, *]) \wedge (n \in \mathbb{N}) \wedge (U \in V^n) \wedge (K \in \mathbb{R}^n) \wedge (c = \sum_{i=1}^n (k_i * u_i))$$

$$LinSpan[S', S, V, +, *] := \left((VectorSpace[V, +, *]) \wedge (S \in V^n) \wedge ((S = \emptyset) \implies (S' = \{O\})) \wedge ((S \neq \emptyset) \implies (S' = \{c \in V \mid (K \in \mathbb{R}^n) \wedge (LinComb[c, S, K, V, +, *])\})) \right)$$

$$\text{LinSpanSubContains} := \forall_{S', S, V} ((\text{LinSpan}[S', S, V, +, *]) \implies ((\text{Subspace}[S', V, +, *]) \wedge (S \subseteq S')))$$

(1) $(S = \emptyset) \implies \dots$

(1.1) $\text{LinSpan}[S', S, V, +, *] \blacksquare S' = \{O\}$

(1.2) $\text{Subspace}[\{O\}, V, +, *] \blacksquare \text{Subspace}[S', V, +, *]$

(1.3) $S = \emptyset \subseteq \{O\} = S' \blacksquare S \subseteq S'$

(1.4) $(\text{Subspace}[S', V, +, *]) \wedge (S \subseteq S')$

(2) $(S = \emptyset) \implies ((\text{Subspace}[S', V, +, *]) \wedge (S \subseteq S'))$

(3) $(S \neq \emptyset) \implies \dots$

(3.1) $\text{LinSpan}[S', S, V, +, *] \blacksquare S' = \{c \in V \mid (K \in \mathbb{R}^n) \wedge (\text{LinComb}[c, S, K, V, +, *])\} \blacksquare S' \subseteq V$

(3.2) $(\{0\}^n \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n) \wedge (\text{LinComb}[O, S, \{0\}^n, V, +, *]) \blacksquare O \in S' \blacksquare \emptyset \neq S'$

(3.3) $(S' \subseteq V) \wedge (\emptyset \neq S') \blacksquare \emptyset \neq S' \subseteq V$

(3.4) $(a, b \in S') \implies \dots$

(3.4.1) $(\exists_{K_a \in \mathbb{R}^n} (\text{LinComb}[a, S, K_a, V, +, *])) \wedge (\exists_{K_b \in \mathbb{R}^n} (\text{LinComb}[b, S, K_b, V, +, *])) \blacksquare (a = \sum_{i=1}^n (k_{ai} * s_i)) \wedge (b = \sum_{i=1}^n (k_{bi} * s_i))$

(3.4.2) $a + b = \sum_{i=1}^n (k_{ai} * s_i) + \sum_{i=1}^n (k_{bi} * s_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n ((k_{ai} + k_{bi}) * s_i) \blacksquare a + b = \sum_{i=1}^n ((k_{ai} + k_{bi}) * s_i)$

(3.4.3) $\langle k_{ai} + k_{bi} \mid i \in \mathbb{N}_{1,n} \rangle \in \mathbb{R}^n$

(3.4.4) $(a + b = \sum_{i=1}^n ((k_{ai} + k_{bi}) * s_i)) \wedge (\langle k_{ai} + k_{bi} \mid i \in \mathbb{N}_{1,n} \rangle \in \mathbb{R}^n) \dots$

(3.4.5) $\dots \exists_{M \in \mathbb{N}^n} (a + b = \sum_{i=1}^n (m_i * s_i)) \blacksquare \exists_{M \in \mathbb{N}^n} (\text{LinComb}[a + b, S, M, V, +, *]) \blacksquare a + b \in S'$

(3.5) $(a, b \in S') \implies (a + b \in S') \blacksquare \forall_{a, b \in S'} (a + b \in S')$

(3.6) $((r \in \mathbb{R}) \wedge (u \in S')) \implies \dots$

(3.6.1) $\exists_{K \in \mathbb{R}^n} (\text{LinComb}[u, S, K, V, +, *]) \blacksquare u = \sum_{i=1}^n (k_i * s_i)$

(3.6.2) $r * u = r * \sum_{i=1}^n (k_i * s_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n (r * (k_i * s_i)) = \sum_{i=1}^n (rk_i) * s_i \blacksquare r * u = \sum_{i=1}^n (rk_i) * s_i$

(3.6.3) $\langle rk_i \in \mathbb{R} \mid i \in \mathbb{N}_{1,n} \rangle \in \mathbb{R}^n$

(3.6.4) $(r * u = \sum_{i=1}^n (rk_i) * s_i) \wedge (\langle rk_i \in \mathbb{R} \mid i \in \mathbb{N}_{1,n} \rangle \in \mathbb{R}^n) \blacksquare \exists_{M \in \mathbb{R}^n} (r * u = \sum_{i=1}^n (m_i * s_i))$

(3.6.5) $\exists_{M \in \mathbb{R}^n} (\text{LinComb}[r * u, S, M, V, +, *]) \blacksquare r * u \in S'$

(3.7) $((r \in \mathbb{R}) \wedge (u \in S')) \implies (r * u \in S') \blacksquare \forall_{r \in \mathbb{R}} \forall_{u \in S'} (r * u \in S')$

(3.8) $(\text{SubspaceEquiv}) \wedge (\emptyset \neq S' \subseteq V) \wedge (\forall_{a, b \in S'} (a + b \in S')) \wedge (\forall_{r \in \mathbb{R}} \forall_{u \in S'} (r * u \in S')) \blacksquare \text{Subspace}[S', V, +, *]$

(3.9) $(s_i \in S) \implies \dots$

(3.9.1) $K_s := \left\langle \begin{cases} 1 & j = i \\ 0 & j \neq i \end{cases} \mid j \in \mathbb{N}_{1,n} \right\rangle \blacksquare (K_s \in \mathbb{R}^n) \wedge (\sum_{j=1}^n (k_{sj} * s_j) = s_i)$

(3.9.2) $\exists_{K \in \mathbb{R}^n} (\text{LinComb}[s_j, S, K, V, +, *]) \blacksquare s_j \in S'$

(3.10) $(s_i \in S) \implies (s_i \in S') \blacksquare S \subseteq S'$

(3.11) $(\text{Subspace}[S', V, +, *]) \wedge (S \subseteq S')$

(4) $(S \neq \emptyset) \implies ((\text{Subspace}[S', V, +, *]) \wedge (S \subseteq S'))$

(5) $((S = \emptyset) \implies ((\text{Subspace}[S', V, +, *]) \wedge (S \subseteq S'))) \wedge ((S \neq \emptyset) \implies ((\text{Subspace}[S', V, +, *]) \wedge (S \subseteq S'))) \dots$

(6) $\dots (\text{Subspace}[S', V, +, *]) \wedge (S \subseteq S')$

$$\text{LinSpanSubMinContains} := \forall_{S', S, V, +, *} ((\text{LinSpan}[S', S, V, +, *]) \implies (\forall_{W} (((\text{Subspace}[W, V, +, *]) \wedge (S \subseteq W)) \implies (S' \subseteq W)))$$

(1) $(s' \in S') \implies \dots$

(1.1) $\exists_{K \in \mathbb{R}^n} (\text{LinComb}[s', S, K, V, +, *]) \blacksquare s' = \sum_{i=1}^n (k_i * s_i)$

(1.2) $(S \subseteq W) \wedge (\text{VectorSpace}[W, V, +, *]) \blacksquare s' = \sum_{i=1}^n (k_i * s_i) \in W \blacksquare s' \in W$

(2) $(s' \in S') \implies (s' \in W) \blacksquare S' \subseteq W$

$$\text{Spans}[S, V, +, *] := \text{LinSpan}[V, S, V, +, *]$$

$$\text{FinDim}[V, +, *] := \exists_{S \in V^n} (\text{Spans}[S, V, +, *])$$

$$\text{LinInd}[S, V, +, *] := (\text{VectorSpace}[V, +, *]) \wedge (S \in V^n) \wedge ((S \neq \emptyset) \implies (\forall_{K \in \mathbb{R}^n} ((\text{LinComb}[O, S, K, V, +, *]) \implies (K = \{0\}^n))))$$

$$\text{ZeroDependent} := (O \in S) \implies (\neg \text{LinInd}[S, V, +, *])$$

$$(1) \quad O \in S \quad \blacksquare \quad \exists_{u_i \in S} (u_i = O) \quad \blacksquare \quad K := \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 & u_i = O \\ 0 & u_i \neq O \end{pmatrix} \middle| i \in \mathbb{N}_{1,n} \right\rangle \quad \blacksquare \quad \{O\}^n \neq K \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$(2) \quad O = \sum_{i=1}^n (k_i * s_i) \quad \blacksquare \quad \text{LinComb}[O, S, K, V, +, *]$$

$$(3) \quad (\text{LinComb}[O, S, K, V, +, *]) \wedge (\{O\}^n \neq K \in \mathbb{R}^n) \quad \blacksquare \quad \exists_{K \in \mathbb{R}^n} ((\text{LinComb}[O, S, K, V, +, *]) \wedge (K \neq \{O\}^n)) \quad \blacksquare \quad \neg \text{LinInd}[S, V, +, *]$$

$$\text{SingletonNonZeroIndependent} := (v \neq O) \implies (\text{LinInd}[\langle v \rangle, V, +, *])$$

$$(1) \quad ((\langle r \rangle \in \mathbb{R}^1) \wedge (\text{LinComb}[O, \langle v \rangle, \langle r \rangle, V, +, *])) \implies \dots$$

$$(1.1) \quad (\text{ZeroVectorEquiv}) \wedge (r * v = O) \quad \blacksquare \quad (r * v = O) \iff ((r = 0) \vee (v \neq O))$$

$$(1.2) \quad v \neq O \quad \blacksquare \quad r = 0$$

$$(2) \quad ((\langle r \rangle \in \mathbb{R}^1) \wedge (\text{LinComb}[O, \langle v \rangle, \langle r \rangle, V, +, *])) \implies (r = 0) \quad \blacksquare \quad \forall_{r \in \mathbb{R}} ((\text{LinComb}[O, \langle v \rangle, \langle r \rangle, V, +, *]) \implies (r = 0))$$

$$(3) \quad \text{LinInd}[\langle v \rangle, V, +, *]$$

$$\text{SubIndependent} := \forall_{V,A,B} \left(((\text{VectorSpace}[V, +, *]) \wedge (A \subseteq B) \wedge (A \in V^n) \wedge (B \in V^m)) \implies \right. \\ \left. ((\text{LinInd}[B, V, +, *]) \implies (\text{LinInd}[A, V, +, *])) \right)$$

$$(1) \quad ((K \in \mathbb{R}^n) \wedge (\text{LinComb}[O, A, K, V, +, *])) \implies \dots$$

$$(1.1) \quad n \leq m \quad \blacksquare \quad L := \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} k_j & j \leq n \\ 0 & j > n \end{pmatrix} \middle| j \in \mathbb{N}_{1,m} \right\rangle \quad \blacksquare \quad L \in \mathbb{R}^m$$

$$(1.2) \quad A \subseteq B \quad \blacksquare \quad \forall_{j \in \mathbb{N}_{1,n}} (a_j = b_j) \quad \blacksquare \quad \sum_{i=1}^n (k_i * a_i) = \sum_{j=1}^m (l_j * b_j)$$

$$(1.3) \quad \text{LinComb}[O, A, K, V, +, *] \quad \blacksquare \quad O = \sum_{i=1}^n (k_i * a_i) = \sum_{j=1}^m (l_j * b_j) \quad \blacksquare \quad \text{LinComb}[O, B, L, V, +, *]$$

$$(1.4) \quad (\text{LinInd}[B, V, +, *]) \wedge (\text{LinComb}[O, B, L, V, +, *]) \quad \blacksquare \quad L = \{0\}^m \quad \blacksquare \quad K = \{0\}^n$$

$$(2) \quad ((K \in \mathbb{R}^n) \wedge (\text{LinComb}[O, A, K, V, +, *])) \implies (K = \{0\}^n) \quad \blacksquare \quad \text{LinInd}[A, V, +, *]$$

$$\text{SuperDependent} := \forall_{V,A,B} (((\text{VectorSpace}[V, +, *]) \wedge (A \subseteq B \subseteq V)) \implies ((\neg \text{LinInd}[A, V, +, *]) \implies (\neg \text{LinInd}[B, V, +, *])))$$

$$(1) \quad \neg \text{LinInd}[A, V, +, *] \quad \blacksquare \quad \exists_K ((\text{LinComb}[O, A, K, V, +, *]) \wedge (K \neq \{0\}^n))$$

$$(2) \quad n \leq m \quad \blacksquare \quad L := \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} k_j & j \leq n \\ 0 & j > n \end{pmatrix} \middle| j \in \mathbb{N}_{1,m} \right\rangle \quad \blacksquare \quad L \in \mathbb{R}^m$$

$$(3) \quad A \subseteq B \quad \blacksquare \quad \forall_{j \in \mathbb{N}_{1,n}} (a_j = b_j) \quad \blacksquare \quad \sum_{i=1}^n (k_i * a_i) = \sum_{j=1}^m (l_j * b_j)$$

$$(4) \quad \text{LinComb}[O, A, K, V, +, *] \quad \blacksquare \quad \text{LinComb}[O, B, L, V, +, *]$$

$$(5) \quad K \neq \{0\}^n \quad \blacksquare \quad L \neq \{0\}^m$$

$$(6) \quad \exists_L ((\text{LinComb}[O, B, L, V, +, *]) \wedge (L \neq \{0\}^m)) \quad \blacksquare \quad \neg \text{LinInd}[B, V, +, *]$$

$$\text{LinDepProp} := \forall_{S,V} ((\neg \text{LinInd}[S, V, +, *]) \implies (\exists_{s_j \in S} \exists_{K \in \mathbb{R}^{n-1}} (\text{LinComb}[s_j, S \setminus \{s_j\}, K, V, +, *])))$$

$$(1) \quad \neg \text{LinInd}[S, V, +, *] \quad \blacksquare \quad \exists_{K \in \mathbb{R}^n} ((\text{LinComb}[O, S, K, V, +, *]) \wedge (K \neq \{0\}^n))$$

$$(2) \quad K \neq \{0\}^n \quad \blacksquare \quad \exists_{j \in \mathbb{N}_{1,n}} ((k_j \neq 0) \wedge (\forall_{i \in \mathbb{N}_{j+1,n}} (k_i = 0))) \quad \dots$$

$$(3) \quad \dots \sum_{i=1}^n (k_i * s_i) = \sum_{i=1}^j (k_i * s_i) = \sum_{i=1}^{j-1} (k_i * s_i) + k_j * s_j \quad \blacksquare \quad \sum_{i=1}^n (k_i * s_i) = \sum_{i=1}^{j-1} (k_i * s_i) + k_j * s_j$$

$$(4) \quad (\text{LinComb}[O, S, K, V, +, *]) \wedge (\sum_{i=1}^n (k_i * s_i) = \sum_{i=1}^{j-1} (k_i * s_i) + k_j * s_j) \quad \blacksquare \quad O = \sum_{i=1}^n (k_i * s_i) = \sum_{i=1}^{j-1} (k_i * s_i) + k_j * s_j$$

$$(5) \quad s_j = (-1/k_j) \sum_{i=1}^{j-1} (k_i * s_i) = \sum_{i=1}^{j-1} ((-k_i/k_j) * s_i) \quad \blacksquare \quad s_j = \sum_{i=1}^{j-1} ((-k_i/k_j) * s_i)$$

$$(6) \quad \exists_{K \in \mathbb{R}^{n-1}} (\text{LinComb}[s_j, S \setminus \{s_j\}, K, V, +, *])$$

$$\text{LinDepPropCorollary} := \forall_{P,S,V} (((\neg \text{LinInd}[S, V, +, *]) \wedge (\text{LinSpan}[P, S, V, +, *])) \implies (\exists_{s_j \in S} (\text{LinSpan}[P, S \setminus \{s_j\}, V, +, *])))$$

$$(1) \quad \text{LinDepProp} \quad \blacksquare \quad \exists_{s_j \in S} \exists_{K \in \mathbb{R}^{n-1}} (\text{LinComb}[s_j, S \setminus \{s_j\}, K, V, +, *])$$

$$(2) \quad \forall_{u \in P} ((\exists_{K_1} (\text{LinComb}[u, S, K_1, V, +, *])) \implies (\exists_{K_2} (\text{LinComb}[u, S \setminus \{s_j\}, K_2, V, +, *]))) \quad \blacksquare \quad \text{LinSpan}[P, S \setminus \{s_j\}, V, +, *]$$

$$\text{LinIndEquiv} := \forall_{S,V} ((\text{LinInd}[S, V, +, *]) \iff (\forall_{s_j \in S} \forall_{K \in \mathbb{R}^{n-1}} (\neg \text{LinComb}[s_j, S \setminus \{s_j\}, K, V, +, *])))$$

$$(1) \text{ LinDepProp} \blacksquare (\neg \text{LinInd}[S, V, +, *]) \implies (\exists_{s_j \in S} \exists_{K \in \mathbb{R}^{n-1}} (\text{LinComb}[s_j, S \setminus \{s_j\}, K, V, +, *]) \dots$$

$$(2) \dots (\forall_{s_j \in S} \forall_{K \in \mathbb{R}^{n-1}} (\neg \text{LinComb}[s_j, S \setminus \{s_j\}, K, V, +, *])) \implies (\text{LinInd}[S, V, +, *])$$

$$(3) (\exists_{s_j \in S} \exists_{K \in \mathbb{R}^{n-1}} (\text{LinComb}[s_j, S \setminus \{s_j\}, K, V, +, *])) \implies \dots$$

$$(3.1) L := \left\langle \begin{cases} k_i & i \neq j \\ -1 & i = j \end{cases} \middle| i \in \mathbb{N}_{1,n} \right\rangle \blacksquare (L \in \mathbb{R}^n) \wedge (L \neq \{0\}^n)$$

$$(3.2) \text{LinComb}[s_j, S \setminus \{s_j\}, K, V, +, *] \blacksquare \dots \blacksquare \sum_{i=1}^{j-1} (k_i * s_i) + k_j * s_j = \sum_{i=1}^{j-1} (k_i * s_i) + - \sum_{i=1}^{j-1} (k_i * s_i) = O \dots$$

$$(3.3) \dots \text{LinComb}[O, S, L, V, +, *]$$

$$(3.4) (\text{LinComb}[O, S, L, V, +, *]) \wedge (L \neq \{0\}^n) \blacksquare \exists_{L \in \mathbb{R}^n} ((\text{LinComb}[O, S, L, V, +, *]) \wedge (L \neq \{0\}^n)) \blacksquare (\neg \text{LinInd}[S, V, +, *])$$

$$(4) (\exists_{s_j \in S} \exists_{K \in \mathbb{R}^{n-1}} (\text{LinComb}[s_j, S \setminus \{s_j\}, K, V, +, *])) \implies (\neg \text{LinInd}[S, V, +, *])$$

$$(5) (\text{LinInd}[S, V, +, *]) \implies (\forall_{s_j \in S} \forall_{K \in \mathbb{R}^{n-1}} (\neg \text{LinComb}[s_j, S \setminus \{s_j\}, K, V, +, *]))$$

$$(6) (\text{LinInd}[S, V, +, *]) \iff (\forall_{s_j \in S} \forall_{K \in \mathbb{R}^{n-1}} (\neg \text{LinComb}[s_j, S \setminus \{s_j\}, K, V, +, *]))$$

$$\text{LinIndSuperspace} := \forall_{U,V} ((\text{Subspace}[U, V]) \implies (\forall_W ((\text{LinInd}[W, U, +, *]) \implies (\text{LinInd}[W, V, +, *])))$$

$$(1) (\neg \text{LinInd}[W, V, +, *]) \implies \dots$$

$$(1.1) \exists_{j \in W} (\text{LinComb}[j, W \setminus \{j\}, +, *]) \blacksquare \neg \text{LinInd}[W, U, +, *]$$

$$(1.2) (\text{LinInd}[W, U, +, *]) \wedge (\neg \text{LinInd}[W, U, +, *]) \blacksquare \perp$$

$$(2) (\neg \text{LinInd}[W, V, +, *]) \implies \perp \blacksquare \text{LinInd}[W, V, +, *]$$

3.6 Bases and Dimensions

$$\text{Basis}[S, V, +, *] := (\text{Spans}[S, V, +, *]) \wedge (\text{LinInd}[S, V, +, *])$$

$$\text{BasisEquiv} := \forall_{S,V} ((\text{Basis}[S, V, +, *]) \iff (\forall_{v \in V} \exists!_{K \in \mathbb{R}^n} (\text{LinComb}[v, S, K, V, +, *])))$$

$$(1) (\text{Basis}[S, V, +, *]) \implies \dots$$

$$(1.1) (v \in V) \implies \dots$$

$$(1.1.1) \text{Basis}[S, V, +, *] \blacksquare \text{Spans}[V, S, +, *] \blacksquare \exists_{K \in \mathbb{R}^n} (\text{LinComb}[v, S, K, V, +, *])$$

$$(1.1.2) ((K_1, K_2 \in \mathbb{R}^n) \wedge (\text{LinComb}[v, S, K_1, V, +, *]) \wedge (\text{LinComb}[v, S, K_2, V, +, *])) \implies \dots$$

$$(1.1.2.1) (v = \sum (k_{1i} * s_i)) \wedge (v = \sum (k_{2i} * s_i))$$

$$(1.1.2.2) O = v - v = \sum (k_{1i} * s_i) - \sum (k_{2i} * s_i) = \sum ((k_{1i} - k_{2i}) * s_i)$$

$$(1.1.2.3) L := \langle k_{1i} - k_{2i} | i \in \mathbb{N}_{i=1}^n \rangle \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$(1.1.2.4) (\text{LinInd}[S, V, +, *]) \wedge (\text{LinComb}[O, S, L, V, +, *]) \blacksquare L = \{0\}^n \blacksquare K_2 = K_1$$

$$(1.1.3) ((K_1, K_2 \in \mathbb{R}^n) \wedge (\text{LinComb}[v, S, K_1, V, +, *]) \wedge (\text{LinComb}[v, S, K_2, V, +, *])) \implies (K_1 = K_2)$$

$$(1.1.4) \forall_{K_1, K_2 \in \mathbb{R}^n} ((\text{LinComb}[v, S, K_1, V, +, *]) \wedge (\text{LinComb}[v, S, K_2, V, +, *]) \implies (K_1 = K_2))$$

$$(1.1.5) \exists!_{K \in \mathbb{R}^n} (\text{LinComb}[v, S, K, V, +, *])$$

$$(1.2) (v \in V) \implies (\exists!_{K \in \mathbb{R}^n} (\text{LinComb}[v, S, K, V, +, *]))$$

$$(2) (\text{Basis}[S, V, +, *]) \implies (\forall_{v \in V} \exists!_{K \in \mathbb{R}^n} (\text{LinComb}[v, S, K, V, +, *]))$$

$$(3) (\forall_{v \in V} \exists!_{K \in \mathbb{R}^n} (\text{LinComb}[v, S, K, V, +, *])) \implies \dots$$

$$(3.1) \forall_{v \in V} \exists!_{K \in \mathbb{R}^n} (\text{LinComb}[v, S, K, V, +, *]) \blacksquare \forall_{v \in V} \exists_{K \in \mathbb{R}^n} (\text{LinComb}[v, S, K, V, +, *]) \blacksquare \text{Spans}[S, V, +, *]$$

$$(3.2) O \in V \blacksquare \exists!_{K \in \mathbb{R}^n} (\text{LinComb}[O, S, K, V, +, *])$$

$$(3.3) (K \neq \{0\}^n) \implies (\neg \exists!_{K \in \mathbb{R}^n} (\text{LinComb}[O, S, K, V, +, *])) \implies \perp \blacksquare K = \{0\}^n$$

$$(3.4) (\exists!_{K \in \mathbb{R}^n} (\text{LinComb}[O, S, K, V, +, *])) \wedge (K = \{0\}^n) \blacksquare \text{LinInd}[S, V, +, *]$$

$$(3.5) (\text{Spans}[S, V, +, *]) \wedge (\text{LinInd}[S, V, +, *]) \blacksquare \text{Basis}[S, V, +, *]$$

$$(4) (\forall_{v \in V} \exists!_{K \in \mathbb{R}^n} (\text{LinComb}[v, S, K, V, +, *])) \implies (\text{Basis}[S, V, +, *])$$

$$\text{SpanReduceBasis} := \forall_{S,V} ((\text{Spans}[S, V, +, *]) \implies (\exists_B ((B \subseteq S) \wedge (\text{Basis}[B, V, +, *]))))$$

$$(1) \text{LinDepPropCorollary} \blacksquare \exists_B ((B \subseteq S) \wedge (\text{LinInd}[B, V, +, *]) \wedge (\text{Spans}[B, V, +, *])) \blacksquare \exists_B ((B \subseteq S) \wedge (\text{Basis}[B, V, +, *]))$$

$$(2) \text{TODO - formalize removing latter entries first}$$

$$FinDimBasis := \forall_V((FinDim[V, +, *]) \implies (\exists_B(Basis[B, V, +, *])))$$

$$(1) \quad FinDim[V, +, *] \quad \blacksquare \quad \exists_{S \in V^n}(Spans[S, V, +, *])$$

$$(2) \quad (SpanReduceBasis) \wedge (Spans[S, V, +, *]) \quad \blacksquare \quad \exists_B(Basis[B, V, +, *])$$

$$LinIndExpandBasis := \forall_{L,V}((LinInd[L, V, +, *]) \implies (\exists_B((L \subseteq B) \wedge (Basis[B, V, +, *])))$$

$$(1) \quad FinDimBasis \quad \blacksquare \quad \exists_C(Basis[C, V, +, *])$$

$$(2) \quad S := L \cup C$$

$$(3) \quad Basis[C, V, +, *] \quad \blacksquare \quad Spans[C, V, +, *] \quad \blacksquare \quad Spans[S, V, +, *]$$

$$(4) \quad SpanReduceBasis \quad \blacksquare \quad (\exists_B((B \subseteq S) \wedge (Basis[B, V, +, *]))) \wedge (L \subseteq B)$$

$$SpanLinIndLength := \forall_{S,T,V}(((Span[S, V, +, *]) \wedge (LinInd[T, V, +, *])) \implies (|T| \leq |S|))$$

$$(1) \quad ((Span[S, V, +, *]) \wedge (|T| > |S|)) \implies \dots$$

$$(1.1) \quad Span[S, V, +, *] \quad \blacksquare \quad \forall_{i \in \mathbb{N}_{1,|H|}} \exists_{K_i \in \mathbb{R}^{|S|}}(LinComb[t_i, S, K_i V, +, *])$$

$$(1.2) \quad |H| > |S| \quad \blacksquare \quad \exists_{L \in \mathbb{R}^{|H|-1}}(LinComb[t_{|H|}, T \setminus \{t_{|H|}\}, L, V, +, *])$$

$$(1.3) \quad L = -1 * K \quad \blacksquare \quad (\sum(K + L) = 0) \wedge (K + L \neq \{0\}^{|T|}) \quad \blacksquare \quad \neg LinInd[T, V, +, *]$$

$$(1.4) \quad \text{TODO - tidy up}$$

$$(2) \quad ((Span[S, V, +, *]) \wedge (|T| > |S|)) \implies (\neg LinInd[T, V, +, *]) \quad \blacksquare \quad ((Span[S, V, +, *]) \wedge (LinInd[T, V, +, *])) \implies (|T| \leq |S|)$$

$$BasisLength := \forall_{S,T,V}(((Basis[S, V, +, *]) \wedge (Basis[T, V, +, *])) \implies (|T| = |S|))$$

$$(1) \quad (Span[T, V, +, *]) \wedge (LinInd[S, V, +, *]) \quad \blacksquare \quad |S| \leq |T|$$

$$(2) \quad (Span[S, V, +, *]) \wedge (LinInd[T, V, +, *]) \quad \blacksquare \quad |T| \leq |S|$$

$$(3) \quad (|S| \leq |T|) \wedge (|T| \leq |S|) \quad \blacksquare \quad |T| = |S|$$

$$Dim[d, V, +, *] := ((V = \{0\}) \implies (d = 0)) \wedge ((V \neq \{0\}) \implies ((\exists_B(Basis[B, V, +, *])) \wedge (d = |B|)))$$

$$LinIndLengthDim := \forall_{U,V}(((LinInd[U, V, +, *]) \wedge (Dim[|U|, V, +, *])) \implies (Basis[U, V, +, *]))$$

$$(1) \quad (LinIndExpandBasis) \wedge (LinInd[U, V, +, *]) \quad \blacksquare \quad \exists_B((U \subseteq B) \wedge (Basis[B, V, +, *]))$$

$$(2) \quad (BasisLength) \wedge (Dim[|U|, V, +, *]) \wedge (Basis[B, V, +, *]) \quad \blacksquare \quad |B| = |U| \quad \blacksquare \quad B = U \quad \blacksquare \quad Basis[U, V, +, *]$$

$$SpanLengthDim := \forall_{U,V}(((Spans[U, V, +, *]) \wedge (Dim[|U|, V, +, *])) \implies (Basis[U, V, +, *]))$$

$$(1) \quad (SpanReduceBasis) \wedge (Spans[U, V, +, *]) \quad \blacksquare \quad \exists_B((B \subseteq U) \wedge (Basis[B, V, +, *]))$$

$$(2) \quad (BasisLength) \wedge (Dim[|U|, V, +, *]) \wedge (Basis[B, V, +, *]) \quad \blacksquare \quad |B| = |U| \quad \blacksquare \quad B = U \quad \blacksquare \quad Basis[U, V, +, *]$$

$$LinDepLengthDim := \forall_{U,V}(((U \subseteq V) \wedge (|U| > Dim[V])) \implies (\neg LinInd[U, V, +, *]))$$

$$(1) \quad \text{Contrapositive of } BasisLinearIndCard$$

$$(2) \quad \text{TODO - cleanup}$$

$$NonSpanLengthDim := \forall_{U,V}(((U \subseteq V) \wedge (|U| < Dim[V])) \implies (\neg Spans[U, V, +, *]))$$

$$(1) \quad \text{Suppose } Spans[U, V, +, *], B = SpanReduceBasis[U] \text{ to form a basis, } (|B| \leq |U| < Dim[V]) \wedge |B| = Dim[V] \quad \blacksquare \quad \perp$$

$$(2) \quad \neg Spans[U, V, +, *]$$

$$(3) \quad \text{TODO - cleanup}$$

3.7 Rank

$$Nullity[n, A] := (NullSpace[N, A]) \wedge (Dim[n, N, +, *])$$

$$Rank[r, A, m, n] := (Matrix[A, m, n]) \wedge (RowSpace[R, A, m, n]) \wedge (Dim[r, R, A, +, *])$$

$$RowRankEqColRank := \forall_A(ToDo)$$

(1) TODO

$$\text{RankNullity} := \forall_A((\text{Matrix}[A, m, n]) \implies (\text{Rank}[A] + \text{Nullity}[A] = n))$$

(1) TODO

$$\text{RankInv} := \forall_A((\text{Matrix}[A, m, n]) \implies ((\text{Rank}[A] = n) \iff (\text{Inv}[A])))$$

(1) TODO

$$\text{RankNonTrivialSol} := (\exists_X((A * X = O) \wedge (X \neq O))) \iff (\text{Rank}[A] < n)$$

(1) TODO

$$\text{RankUniqueSol} := (\forall_{B \in \mathcal{M}} \exists!_{X \in \mathcal{M}}(\text{Sol}[X, A, B])) \iff (\text{Rank}[A] = n)$$

(1) TODO

$$\text{SquareTheorems}_8 := \forall_{A \in \mathcal{M}} \left(\begin{array}{l} (\text{Invertible}[A]) \iff \\ (\text{RowEquiv}[A, I_n]) \iff \\ (\forall_X((X = O) \iff (\text{Sol}[X, A, O]))) \iff \\ (\forall_{B \in \mathcal{M}} \exists!_{X \in \mathcal{M}}(\text{Sol}[X, A, B])) \iff \\ (\text{Rank}[A] = n) \iff \\ (\text{Nullity}[A] = 0) \iff \\ (\text{The rows form a linearly independent set of vectors (to get full rank)}) \iff \\ (\text{The columns form a linearly independent set of vectors (to get full rank)}) \iff \end{array} \right)$$

3.8 Linear Transformations

$$\text{LinTrans}[L, V, +_v, *_v, W, +_w, *_w] := \left(\begin{array}{l} (\text{Function}[f, V, W]) \wedge (\text{VectorSpace}[V, +_v, *_v]) \wedge (\text{VectorSpace}[W, +_w, *_w]) \wedge \\ (\forall_{\alpha, \beta \in V} (L(\alpha +_v \beta) = L(\alpha) +_w L(\beta))) \quad \wedge \quad (\forall_{r \in \mathbb{R}} \forall_{\alpha \in V} (L(r *_v \alpha) = r *_w L(\alpha))) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\text{LinOp}[L, V, +_v, *_v] := \text{LinTrans}[L, V, +_v, *_v, V, +_v, *_v]$$

$$\mathcal{L}[V, W] := \{L \mid \text{LinTrans}[L, V, +_v, *_v, W, +_w, *_w]\}$$

$$\text{ZeroMapsToZero} := \forall_{L, V, W}((\text{LinTrans}[L, V, +_v, *_v, W, +_w, *_w]) \implies (L(O_v) = O_w))$$

(1) $L(O_v) = L(O_v +_v O_v) = L(O_v) +_w L(O_v)$

(2) $O_w = L(O_v) - L(O_v) = L(O_v)$

$$\text{SplitAddInv} := \forall_{L, V, W}((\text{LinTrans}[L, V, +_v, *_v, W, +_w, *_w]) \implies (\forall_{\alpha, \beta \in V} (L(\alpha -_v \beta) = L(\alpha) -_w L(\beta))))$$

(1) $L(\alpha - \beta) = L(\alpha + (-\beta)) = L(\alpha) + L(-\beta) = L(\alpha) + (-1) * L(\beta) = L(\alpha) - L(\beta)$

$$\text{UniqBasisLT} := \forall_{V, W} \left(\begin{array}{l} ((\text{VectorSpace}[V, +_v, *_v]) \wedge (\text{VectorSpace}[W, +_w, *_w]) \wedge (\text{Basis}[A, V, +_v, *_v]) \wedge (\text{Basis}[B, W, +_w, *_w])) \implies \\ (\exists!_T((\text{LinTrans}[T, V, +_v, *_v, W, +_w, *_w]) \wedge (\forall_{i \in \mathbb{N}_{1,n}} (T(a_i) = b_i)))) \end{array} \right)$$

(1) $T(\sum_{i=1}^n (k_i * a_i)) := \sum_{i=1}^n (k_i * b_i)$

(2) $(i \in \mathbb{N}_{1,n}) \implies \dots$

$$(2.1) \quad L := \left\langle \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} 1 & j = i \\ 0 & j \neq i \end{array} \right\} \mid j \in \mathbb{N}_{1,n} \right\rangle \quad \blacksquare \quad L \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$(2.2) \quad T(a_i) = T(\sum_{i=1}^n (l_i * a_i)) = \sum_{i=1}^n (l_i * b_i) = b_i \quad \blacksquare \quad T(a_i) = b_i$$

(3) $(i \in \mathbb{N}_{1,n}) \implies (T(a_i) = b_i) \quad \blacksquare \quad \forall_{i \in \mathbb{N}_{1,n}} (T(a_i) = b_i)$

(4) $(\text{BasisEquiv}) \wedge (\text{Basis}[A, V, +_v, *_v]) \quad \blacksquare \quad \forall_{v \in V} \exists!_{K \in \mathbb{R}^n} (\text{LinComb}[v, A, K, V, +, *]) \quad \dots$

(5) $\dots \forall_{v_1, v_2 \in V} ((v_1 = v_2) \implies (T(v_1) = T(v_2))) \quad \blacksquare \quad \text{Function}[T, V, W]$

(6) $(\alpha, \beta \in V) \implies \dots$

$$(6.1) \quad (\exists_{K_\alpha} (\text{LinComb}[\alpha, A, K_\alpha, V, +_v, *_v]) \wedge (\exists_{K_\beta} (\text{LinComb}[\beta, A, K_\beta, V, +_v, *_v]))) \quad \blacksquare \quad (\alpha = \sum_{i=1}^n (k_{\alpha i} * a_i) \wedge (\beta = \sum_{i=1}^n (k_{\beta i} * a_i)))$$

$$(6.2) \quad T(\alpha + \beta) = T(\sum_{i=1}^n (k_{\alpha i} * a_i) + \sum_{i=1}^n (k_{\beta i} * a_i)) = T(\sum_{i=1}^n ((k_{\alpha i} + k_{\beta i}) * a_i)) = \sum_{i=1}^n ((k_{\alpha i} + k_{\beta i}) * b_i) = \dots$$

(6.3)	$\dots \sum_{i=1}^n (k_{\alpha_i} * b_i) + \sum_{i=1}^n (k_{\beta_i} * b_i) = T(\sum_{i=1}^n (k_{\alpha_i} * a_i)) + T(\sum_{i=1}^n (k_{\beta_i} * a_i)) = T(\alpha) + T(\beta)$
(7)	$(\alpha, \beta \in V) \implies (L(\alpha +_v \beta) = L(\alpha) +_w L(\beta)) \blacksquare \forall_{\alpha, \beta \in V} (L(\alpha +_v \beta) = L(\alpha) +_w L(\beta))$
(8)	$((r \in \mathbb{R}) \wedge (\alpha \in V)) \implies \dots$
(8.1)	$\exists_K (LinComb[\alpha, A, K, V, +_v, *_v]) \blacksquare \alpha = \sum_{i=1}^n (k_i * a_i)$
(8.2)	$L(r *_v \alpha) = L(r *_v \sum_{i=1}^n (k_i *_v a_i)) = L(\sum_{i=1}^n ((rk_i) *_v a_i)) = \dots$
(8.3)	$\dots \sum_{i=1}^n ((rk_i) *_w b_i) = r *_w \sum_{i=1}^n (k_i *_w b_i) = r *_w L(\sum_{i=1}^n (k_i *_v a_i)) = r *_w L(\alpha)$
(9)	$((r \in \mathbb{R}) \wedge (\alpha \in V)) \implies (L(r *_v \alpha) = r *_w L(\alpha)) \blacksquare \forall_{r \in \mathbb{R}} \forall_{\alpha \in V} (L(r *_v \alpha) = r *_w L(\alpha))$
(10)	$(\forall_{i \in \mathbb{N}_{1,n}} (T(a_i) = b_i)) \wedge (Function[T, V, W]) \wedge (\forall_{\alpha, \beta \in V} (L(\alpha +_v \beta) = L(\alpha) +_w L(\beta))) \wedge (\forall_{r \in \mathbb{R}} \forall_{\alpha \in V} (L(r *_v \alpha) = r *_w L(\alpha))) \wedge \dots$
(11)	$\dots (VectorSpace[V, +_v, *_v]) \wedge (VectorSpace[W, +_w, *_w]) \blacksquare (\forall_{i \in \mathbb{N}_{1,n}} (T(a_i) = b_i)) \wedge (LinTrans[T, V, +_v, *_v, W, +_w, *_w])$
(12)	$(\forall_{i \in \mathbb{N}_{1,n}} (T_2(a_i) = b_i)) \wedge (LinTrans[T_2, V, +_v, *_v, W, +_w, *_w]) \implies \dots$
(12.1)	$\forall_{i \in \mathbb{N}_{1,n}} (T_2(a_i) = b_i) \blacksquare \forall_{i \in \mathbb{N}_{1,n}} (T_2(c_i * a_i) = c_i * b_i) \blacksquare T_2(\sum_{i=1}^n (c_i * a_i)) = \sum_{i=1}^n (c_i * b_i) \blacksquare T_2 = T$
(13)	$(\forall_{i \in \mathbb{N}_{1,n}} (T_2(a_i) = b_i)) \wedge (LinTrans[T_2, V, +_v, *_v, W, +_w, *_w]) \implies (T_2 = T)$

$+_{\mathcal{L}}[S + T, S, T] := (S + T)(v) = S(v) + T(v)$
 $*_{\mathcal{L}}[r * T, r, T] := (r * T)(v) = r * (T(v))$
 $LTVectorSpace := \forall_{V, W} (VectorSpace[\mathcal{L}[V, W], +_{\mathcal{L}}, *__{\mathcal{L}}])$

(1) TODO

$*_{\mathcal{L}}[S * T, S, T] := (S * T)(v) = S(T(v))$
 $LTProdProperties := (associativity) \wedge (identity) \wedge (distributive)$

(1) TODO

$Ker[ker_L, L, V, +_v, *_v, W, +_w, *_w] := (LinTrans[L, V, +_v, *_v, W, +_w, *_w]) \wedge (ker_L = \{\alpha \in V | L(\alpha) = O_w\})$

$KerSubspace := \forall_{L, V, W} ((Ker[ker_L, L, V, +_v, *_v, W, +_w, *_w]) \implies (Subspace[ker_L, V, +_v, *_v]))$

(1) $ZeroMapsToZero \blacksquare L(O_v) = O_w \blacksquare O_v \in ker_L \blacksquare \emptyset \neq ker_L \blacksquare \emptyset \neq ker_L \subseteq V$

(2) $(\alpha, \beta \in ker_L) \implies \dots$

(2.1) $(L(\alpha) = O_w) \wedge (L(\beta) = O_w)$

(2.2) $L(\alpha + \beta) = L(\alpha) + L(\beta) = O_w + O_w = O_w \blacksquare L(\alpha + \beta) \in ker_L$

(3) $(\alpha, \beta \in ker_L) \implies (\alpha + \beta \in ker_L) \blacksquare \forall_{\alpha, \beta \in ker_L} (\alpha + \beta \in ker_L)$

(4) $((r \in \mathbb{R}) \wedge (\alpha \in ker_L)) \implies \dots$

(4.1) $L(\alpha) = O_w \blacksquare L(r * \alpha) = r * L(\alpha) = r * O_w = O_w \blacksquare r * \alpha \in ker_L$

(5) $((r \in \mathbb{R}) \wedge (\alpha \in ker_L)) \implies (r * \alpha \in ker_L) \blacksquare \forall_{r \in \mathbb{R}} \forall_{\alpha \in ker_L} (r * \alpha \in ker_L)$

(6) $(SubspaceEquiv) \wedge (\emptyset \neq ker_L \subseteq V) \wedge (\forall_{\alpha, \beta \in ker_L} (\alpha + \beta \in ker_L)) \wedge (\forall_{r \in \mathbb{R}} \forall_{\alpha \in ker_L} (r * \alpha \in ker_L)) \blacksquare Subspace[ker_L, V, +_v, *_v]$

$Rng[rng_L, L, V, +_v, *_v, W, +_w, *_w] := (LinTrans[L, V, +_v, *_v, W, +_w, *_w]) \wedge (rng_L = \{\beta \in W | \exists_{\alpha \in V} (\beta = L(\alpha))\})$

$RangeSubspace := \forall_{L, V, W} ((Ran[rng_L, L, V, +_v, *_v, W, +_w, *_w]) \implies (Subspace[rng_L, W, +_w, *_w]))$

(1) $ZeroMapsToZero \blacksquare O_w = L(O_v) \blacksquare \exists_{\alpha \in V} (O_w = L(\alpha)) \blacksquare O_w \in rng_L \blacksquare \emptyset \neq rng_L \blacksquare \emptyset \neq rng_L \subseteq W$

(2) $(\alpha, \beta \in rng_L) \implies \dots$

(2.1) $(\exists_{u \in V} (\alpha = L(u))) \wedge (\exists_{v \in V} (\beta = L(v)))$

(2.2) $\alpha + \beta = L(u) + L(v) = L(u + v) \blacksquare \exists_{w \in V} (\alpha + \beta = L(w)) \blacksquare \alpha + \beta \in rng_L$

(3) $(\alpha, \beta \in rng_L) \implies (\alpha + \beta \in rng_L) \blacksquare \forall_{\alpha, \beta \in rng_L} (\alpha + \beta \in rng_L)$

(4) $((r \in \mathbb{R}) \wedge (\alpha \in rng_L)) \implies \dots$

(4.1) $\exists_{v \in V} (\alpha = L(v)) \blacksquare L(r * v) = r * L(v) = r * \alpha \blacksquare \exists_{w \in V} (r * \alpha = L(w)) \blacksquare r * \alpha \in rng_L$

(5) $((r \in \mathbb{R}) \wedge (\alpha \in rng_L)) \implies (r * \alpha \in rng_L) \blacksquare \forall_{r \in \mathbb{R}} \forall_{\alpha \in rng_L} (r * \alpha \in rng_L)$

(6) $(SubspaceEquiv) \wedge (\emptyset \neq rng_L \subseteq W) \wedge (\forall_{\alpha, \beta \in rng_L} (\alpha + \beta \in rng_L)) \wedge (\forall_{r \in \mathbb{R}} \forall_{\alpha \in rng_L} (r * \alpha \in rng_L)) \blacksquare Subspace[rng_L, W, +_w, *_w]$

$$KerInjective := \forall_{L,V,W} ((Ker[ker_L, L, V, +_v, *_v, W, +_w, *_w]) \implies ((Injective[L, V, W]) \iff (ker_L = \{O_v\})))$$

$$(1) \quad (Injective[L, V, W]) \implies \dots$$

$$(1.1) \quad ZeroMapsToZero \quad \blacksquare \quad L(O_v) = O_w$$

$$(1.2) \quad O_v \in ker_L \quad \blacksquare \quad \{O_v\} \subseteq ker_L$$

$$(1.3) \quad (v \in ker_L) \implies \dots$$

$$(1.3.1) \quad L(v) = O_w$$

$$(1.3.2) \quad (Injective[L, V, W]) \wedge (L(O_v) = O_w) \quad \blacksquare \quad O_v = v$$

$$(1.4) \quad (v \in ker_L) \implies (v = O_v) \quad \blacksquare \quad ker_L \subseteq \{O_v\}$$

$$(1.5) \quad (\{O_v\} \subseteq ker_L) \wedge (ker_L \subseteq \{O_v\}) \quad \blacksquare \quad ker_L = \{O_v\}$$

$$(2) \quad (Injective[L, V, W]) \implies (ker_L = \{O_v\})$$

$$(3) \quad (ker_L = \{O_v\}) \implies \dots$$

$$(3.1) \quad ((u, v \in V) \wedge (L(u) = L(v))) \implies \dots$$

$$(3.1.1) \quad O_w = L(u) - L(v) = L(u - v) \quad \blacksquare \quad u - v \in ker_L$$

$$(3.1.2) \quad ker_L = \{O_v\} \quad \blacksquare \quad u - v = O_v \quad \blacksquare \quad u = v$$

$$(3.2) \quad ((u, v \in V) \wedge (L(u) = L(v))) \implies (u = v) \quad \blacksquare \quad \forall_{u,v \in V} ((L(u) = L(v)) \implies (u = v)) \quad \blacksquare \quad Injective[L, V, W]$$

$$(4) \quad (ker_L = \{O_v\}) \implies (Injective[L, V, W])$$

$$(5) \quad (Injective[L, V, W]) \iff (ker_L = \{O_v\})$$

$$RankNullityLT := \forall_{L,V,W} ((LinTrans[L, V, +_v, *_v, W, +_w, *_w]) \implies (Dim[V] = Dim[ker_L] + Dim[rng_L]))$$

$$(1) \quad KerSubspace \quad \blacksquare \quad (\exists_U (Basis[U, ker_L, +_v, *_v])) \wedge (Dim[ker_L] = |U|)$$

$$(2) \quad (LinIndSuperspace) \wedge (LinInd[U, ker_L, +_v, *_v]) \quad \blacksquare \quad LinInd[U, V, +_v, *_v]$$

$$(3) \quad (LinIndExpandBasis) \wedge (LinInd[U, V, +_v, *_v]) \quad \blacksquare \quad (\exists_B ((U \subseteq B) \wedge (Basis[B, V, +_v, *_v]))) \wedge (Dim[V] = |B|)$$

$$(4) \quad U \subseteq B \quad \blacksquare \quad \exists_T (B = U \cup T)$$

$$(5) \quad (w \in rng_L) \implies \dots$$

$$(5.1) \quad \exists_{v \in V} (w = L(v))$$

$$(5.2) \quad (Basis[B, V, +_v, *_v]) \wedge (B = U \cup T) \quad \blacksquare \quad \exists_{K \in \mathbb{R}^{|B|}} (v = \sum_{i=1}^{|B|} (k_i * b_i) = \sum_{i=1}^{|U|} (k_i * u_i) + \sum_{i=1}^{|T|} (k_{|U|+i} * t_i))$$

$$(5.3) \quad w = L(v) = L(\sum_{i=1}^{|U|} (k_i * u_i) + \sum_{i=1}^{|T|} (k_{|U|+i} * t_i)) = L(\sum_{i=1}^{|U|} (k_i * u_i)) + L(\sum_{i=1}^{|T|} (k_{|U|+i} * t_i)) = \dots$$

$$(5.4) \quad O + L(\sum_{i=1}^{|T|} (k_{|U|+i} * t_i)) = \sum_{i=1}^{|T|} (L(k_{|U|+i} * t_i)) = \sum_{i=1}^{|T|} (k_{|U|+i} * L(t_i)) \quad \blacksquare \quad \exists_K (LinComb[w, L(T), K, W, +, *])$$

$$(6) \quad (w \in rng_L) \implies (\exists_L (LinComb[w, L(T), L, W, +, *])) \quad \blacksquare \quad Spans[L(T), rng_L, W, +, *]$$

$$(7) \quad ((K \in \mathbb{R}^n) \wedge (LinComb[O_w, L(T), K, W, +_w, *_w])) \implies \dots$$

$$(7.1) \quad O_w = \sum_{i=1}^n (k_i * L(t_i)) = L(\sum_{i=1}^n (k_i * t_i)) \quad \blacksquare \quad \sum_{i=1}^n (k_i * t_i) \in ker_L$$

$$(7.2) \quad (Basis[U, ker_L, +_v, *_v]) \wedge (\sum_{i=1}^n (k_i * t_i) \in ker_L) \quad \blacksquare \quad \exists_{D \in \mathbb{R}^m} (\sum_{i=1}^n (k_i * t_i) = \sum_{i=1}^m (d_i * u_i))$$

$$(7.3) \quad Basis[B] \quad \blacksquare \quad LinInd[B] \quad \blacksquare \quad LinInd[U \cup T] \quad \blacksquare \quad \forall_{s_j \in U \cup T} \forall_{K \in \mathbb{R}^{n-1}} (\neg LinComb[s_j, U \cup T \setminus \{s_j\}, K, V, +, *])$$

$$(7.4) \quad (\sum_{i=1}^n (k_i * t_i) = \sum_{i=1}^m (d_i * u_i)) \wedge (\forall_{s_j \in U \cup T} \forall_{K \in \mathbb{R}^{n-1}} (\neg LinComb[s_j, U \cup T \setminus \{s_j\}, K, V, +, *])) \quad \blacksquare \quad (D = \{O\}) \wedge (K = \{O\})$$

$$(8) \quad ((K \in \mathbb{R}^n) \wedge (LinComb[O_w, L(T), K, W, +_w, *_w])) \implies (K = \{O\}) \quad \blacksquare \quad LinInd[L(T), W, +_w, *_w]$$

$$(9) \quad (SubIndependent) \wedge (LinInd[L(T), W, +_w, *_w]) \quad \blacksquare \quad LinInd[L(T), rng_L, +_w, *_w]$$

$$(10) \quad (Spans[L(T), rng_L, W, +, *]) \wedge (LinInd[L(T), rng_L, +_w, *_w]) \quad \blacksquare \quad Basis[L(T), rng_L, +_w, *_w] \quad \blacksquare \quad Dim[rng_L] = |L(T)| = |T|$$

$$(11) \quad B = U \cup T \quad \blacksquare \quad |B| = |U| + |T| \quad \blacksquare \quad Dim[V] = Dim[ker_L] + Dim[rng_L]$$

$$InjectiveSurjectiveEqualDim := \forall_{T,V,W} \left(((LinTrans[T, V, +_v, *_v, W, +_w, *_w]) \wedge (Dim[V] = Dim[W]) \wedge (Injective[T, V, W])) \implies (Surjective[T, V, W]) \right)$$

$$(1) \quad (KerInjective) \wedge (Injective[T, V, W]) \quad \blacksquare \quad ker_T = \{O\} \quad \blacksquare \quad Dim[ker_T] = 0$$

$$(2) \quad (RankNullityLT) \wedge (Dim[ker_T] = 0) \quad \blacksquare \quad Dim[V] = Dim[ker_T] + Dim[rng_T] = Dim[rng_T] \quad \blacksquare \quad Dim[V] = Dim[rng_T]$$

$$(3) \quad (Dim[V] = Dim[W]) \wedge (Dim[V] = Dim[rng_T]) \quad \blacksquare \quad Dim[W] = Dim[rng_T]$$

$$(4) \quad RangeSubspace \quad \blacksquare \quad Subspace[rng_T, W, +_w, *_w]$$

$$(5) \quad (Subspace[rng_T, W, +_w, *_w]) \wedge (Dim[W] = Dim[rng_T]) \quad \blacksquare \quad \exists_B ((Basis[B, W, +_w, *_w]) \wedge (Basis[B, rng_T, +_w, *_w]))$$

$$(6) \quad (Spans[W] = Spans[rng_T]) \quad \blacksquare \quad W = rng_T \quad \blacksquare \quad Surjective[T, V, W]$$

$$(1) \text{ RankNullityLT} \quad \blacksquare \quad \text{Dim}[V] = \text{Dim}[\ker_T] + \text{Dim}[\text{rng}_T]$$

$$(2) \text{ Surjective}[T, V, W] \quad \blacksquare \quad \text{rng}_T = W \quad \blacksquare \quad \text{Dim}[\text{rng}_T] = \text{Dim}[W]$$

$$(3) \quad (Dim[V] = Dim[W]) \wedge (Dim[V] = Dim[ker_T] + Dim[rng_T]) \wedge (Dim[rng_T] = Dim[W]) \quad \blacksquare \quad Dim[ker_T] + Dim[rng_T] = Dim[rng_T] \\ \blacksquare \quad Dim[ker_T] = 0 \quad \blacksquare \quad ker_T = \{O\}$$

$$(4) \quad (KerInjective) \wedge (er_T = \{O\}) \quad \blacksquare \quad Injective[T, V, W]$$

$$(1) \quad (RankNullityLT) \wedge (Dim[W] \geq Dim[rng_T]) \vdash Dim[ker_T] = Dim[V] - Dim[rng_T] \geq Dim[V] - Dim[W] > 0 \vdash Dim[ker_T] \neq 0$$

$$(2) \quad (KerInjective) \wedge (Dim[ker_T] \neq 0) \quad \vdash \quad \neg Injective[T, V, W]$$

$$(1) \text{ RankNullityLT} \quad \text{Dim}[rng_T] = \text{Dim}[V] - \text{Dim}[ker_T] \leq \text{Dim}[V] < \text{Dim}[W]$$

$$(2) \quad Dim[rng_T] < Dim[W] \quad \vee \quad Dim[rng_T] \neq Dim[W] \quad \vee \quad \neg Surjective[T, V, W]$$

A linear transformation $L : V \rightarrow W$ is one-to-one if and only if the image of every linearly independent set of vectors in V is linearly independent set of vectors in W .

(1) TODO

A homogeneous system of linear equations with more variables than equations has nonzero solutions.

(1) TODO

An inhomogeneous system of linear equations with more equations than variables has no solution for some choice of the constant terms.

(1) TODO

$$(1) \quad L_1^{-1} = L_1^{-1} \circ 1_w = L_1^{-1} \circ (L \circ L_2^{-1}) = (L_1^{-1} \circ L) \circ L_2^{-1} = 1_v \circ L_2^{-1} = L_2^{-1} \quad \blacksquare \quad L_1^{-1} = L_2^{-1}$$

$$LTInvertible[L, V, +_v, *_v, W, +_w, *_w] := \exists_{L^{-1}}(LTInv[L^{-1}, L, V, +_v, *_v, W, +_w, *_w])$$

$$(1) \quad (LTInvertible[L, V, +_v, *_v, W, +_w, *_w]) \implies \dots$$

$$(1.1) \quad \exists_{I^{-1}}(LTInv[L^{-1}, L, V, +_v, *_v, W, +_w, *_w])$$

$$(1.2) \quad (L(u) = L(w)) \implies \dots$$

$$(1.2.1) \quad u = L^{-1}(L(u)) = L^{-1}(L(v)) = v \quad \blacksquare \quad u = v$$

$$(1.3) \quad (L(u) = L(w)) \implies (u = w) \quad \blacksquare \quad \forall_{u,w} ((L(u) = L(w)) \implies (u = w)) \quad \blacksquare \quad \text{Injective}[L, V, W]$$

(1.4) $(w \in W) \implies \dots$

$$(1.4.1) \quad L^{-1}(w) \in V$$

$$(1.4.2) \quad L \circ L^{-1} = 1_w \quad \blacksquare \quad L(L^{-1}(w)) = w$$

$$(1.4.3) \quad (L^{-1}(w) \in V) \wedge (L(L^{-1}(w)) = w) \quad \blacksquare \quad \exists_{v \in V} (w = (L(v)))$$

$$(1.5) \quad (w \in W) \implies (\exists_{v \in V} (w = (L(v)))) \quad \blacksquare \quad \forall_{w \in W} \exists_{v \in V} (w = L(v)) \quad \blacksquare \quad \text{Surjective}[L, V, W]$$

$$(1.6) \quad (Injective[L, V, W]) \wedge (Surjective[L, V, W])$$

$$(2) \quad (LTInvertible[L, V, +_v, *_v, W, +_w, *_w]) \implies ((Injective[L, V, W]) \wedge (Surjective[L, V, W]))$$

$$(3) \quad ((Injective[L, V, W]) \wedge (Surjective[L, V, W])) \implies \dots$$

$$(3.1) \quad (Injective[L, V, W]) \wedge (Surjective[L, V, W]) \vdash \forall_{w \in W} \exists!_{v \in V} (w = L(v))$$

$$(3.2) \quad S := \{(w, v) \in W \times V \mid w = L(v)\}$$

(3.3)	$(\forall_{w \in W} \exists!_{v \in V} (w = L(v))) \wedge (S = \{(w, v) \in W \times V \mid w = L(v)\}) \quad \blacksquare \text{Function}[S, W, V]$
(3.4)	$(\forall_{v \in V} (S(L(v)) = v)) \wedge (\forall_{w \in W} (L(S(w)) = w))$
(3.5)	$(w_1, w_2 \implies W) \implies \dots$
(3.5.1)	$(\text{LinTrans}[L, V, +_v, *_v, W, +_w, *_w]) \wedge (\forall_{w \in W} (L(S(w)) = w)) \quad \blacksquare L(S(w_1) + S(w_2)) = L(S(w_1)) + L(S(w_2)) = w_1 + w_2$
(3.5.2)	$(\forall_{w \in W} (L(S(w)) = w)) \wedge (w_1 + w_2 \in W) \quad \blacksquare L(S(w_1 + w_2)) = w_1 + w_2$
(3.5.3)	$L(S(w_1) + S(w_2)) = w_1 + w_2 = L(S(w_1 + w_2)) \quad \blacksquare L(S(w_1) + S(w_2)) = L(S(w_1 + w_2))$
(3.5.4)	$(\text{Injective}[L, V, W]) \wedge (L(S(w_1) + S(w_2)) = L(S(w_1 + w_2))) \quad \blacksquare S(w_1) + S(w_2) = S(w_1 + w_2)$
(3.6)	$(w_1, w_2 \implies W) \implies (S(w_1 + w_2) = S(w_1) + S(w_2)) \quad \blacksquare \forall_{w_1, w_2 \in W} (S(w_1 + w_2) = S(w_1) + S(w_2))$
(3.7)	$((r \in \mathbb{R}) \wedge (w \in W)) \implies \dots$
(3.7.1)	$(\text{LinTrans}[L, V, +_v, *_v, W, +_w, *_w]) \wedge (\forall_{w \in W} (L(S(w)) = w)) \quad \blacksquare L(r * S(w)) = r * L(S(w)) = r * w$
(3.7.2)	$(\forall_{w \in W} (L(S(w)) = w)) \wedge (r * w \in W) \quad \blacksquare L(S(r * w)) = r * w$
(3.7.3)	$L(r * S(w)) = r * w = L(S(r * w)) \quad \blacksquare L(r * S(w)) = L(S(r * w))$
(3.7.4)	$(\text{Injective}[L, V, W]) \wedge (L(r * S(w)) = L(S(r * w))) \quad \blacksquare r * S(w) = S(r * w)$
(3.8)	$((r \in \mathbb{R}) \wedge (w \in W)) \implies (r * S(w) = S(r * w)) \quad \blacksquare \forall_{r \in \mathbb{R}} \forall_{w \in W} (S(r * w) = r * S(w))$
(3.9)	$(\text{Function}[S, W, V]) \wedge (\forall_{w_1, w_2 \in W} (S(w_1 + w_2) = S(w_1) + S(w_2))) \wedge (\forall_{r \in \mathbb{R}} \forall_{w \in W} (S(r * w) = r * S(w)))$
(3.10)	$\text{LinTrans}[S, W, +_w, *_w, V, +_v, *_v]$
(3.11)	$\forall_{v \in V} ((S(L(v)) = v)) \quad \blacksquare S \circ L = 1_v$
(3.12)	$\forall_{w \in W} (L(S(w)) = w) \quad \blacksquare L \circ S = 1_w$
(3.13)	$(\text{LinTrans}[S, W, +_w, *_w, V, +_v, *_v]) \wedge (S \circ L = 1_v) \wedge (L \circ S = 1_w) \quad \blacksquare \text{LTInv}[S, L, V, +_v, *_v, W, +_w, *_w]$
(3.14)	$\exists_{L^{-1}} (\text{LTInv}[L^{-1}, L, V, +_v, *_v, W, +_w, *_w]) \quad \blacksquare \text{LTInvertible}[L, V, +_v, *_v, W, +_w, *_w]$
(4)	$((\text{Injective}[L, V, W]) \wedge (\text{Surjective}[L, V, W])) \implies (\text{LTInvertible}[L, V, +_v, *_v, W, +_w, *_w])$
(5)	$(\text{LTInvertible}[L, V, +_v, *_v, W, +_w, *_w]) \iff ((\text{Injective}[L, V, W]) \wedge (\text{Surjective}[L, V, W]))$

TODO: some corollary of InjectiveSurjectiveEqualDim + SurjectiveInjectiveEqualDim + InvertibleBijectiveEquiv

$\text{Isomorphism}[L, V, +_v, *_v, W, +_w, *_w] := \text{LTInvertible}[L, V, +_v, *_v, W, +_w, *_w]$

$\text{Isomorphic}[V, +_v, *_v, W, +_w, *_w] := \exists_L (\text{Isomorphism}[L, V, +_v, *_v, W, +_w, *_w])$

3.9 Matrix of a Linear Transform

$\text{CoordVec}[[\alpha]_S, \alpha, S, V, +, *] := (\text{Basis}[S, V, +, *]) \wedge (S * [\alpha]_S = \alpha \in V)$

$\text{LTMATRIX} := \forall_{L, V, W} \left(\begin{array}{l} ((\text{LinTrans}[L, V, +_v, *_v, W, +_w, *_w]) \wedge (\text{Basis}[A, V, +_v, *_v]) \wedge (\text{Basis}[B, W, +_w, *_w])) \implies \\ (\forall_{v \in V} (\text{CoordVec}[[L(v)]_B, L(v), B, W, +_w, *_w] = \langle [L(a_i)]_B \mid a_i \in A \rangle * \text{CoordVec}[[v]_A, v, A, V, +_v, *_v])) \end{array} \right)$

- | | |
|-----|--|
| (1) | $\text{Basis}[A, V, +_v, *_v] \quad \blacksquare \exists_{K \in \mathbb{R}^n} (v = \sum_{i=1}^n (k_i * a_i)) \quad \blacksquare K^T = \text{CoordVec}[[v]_A, v, A, V, +, *]$ |
| (2) | $[L(v)]_B = [L(\sum_{i=1}^n (k_i * a_i))]_B = [\sum_{i=1}^n (L(k_i * a_i))]_B = \sum_{i=1}^n ([L(k_i * a_i)]_B) = \sum_{i=1}^n ([k_i * L(a_i)]_B) = \sum_{i=1}^n (k_i * [L(a_i)]_B) = \dots$ |
| (3) | $\dots \langle [L(a)]_B \mid a \in A \rangle * K^T = \langle [L(a)]_B \mid a \in A \rangle * [v]_A \quad \blacksquare [L(v)]_B = \langle [L(a)]_B \mid a \in A \rangle * [v]_A$ |

Note: Shorthand is to RREF the augmented matrix [Columns of B | Columns of A] into [I | M], thus M is the transition matrix

$\text{TransitionMatrix} := \forall_{L, V} \left(\begin{array}{l} ((\text{Basis}[A, V, +, *]) \wedge (\text{Basis}[B, V, +, *])) \implies \\ (\forall_{v \in V} (\text{CoordVec}[[v]_B, v, B, W, +_w, *_w] = \langle [a]_B \mid a \in A \rangle * \text{CoordVec}[[v]_A, v, A, V, +_v, *_v])) \end{array} \right)$

- | | |
|-----|---|
| (1) | $(\text{LTMATRIX}) \wedge (\text{LinTrans}[I, V, +, *, V, +, *]) \quad \blacksquare [I(v)]_B = \langle [I(a)]_B \mid a \in A \rangle * [v]_A \quad \blacksquare [v]_B = \langle [a]_B \mid a \in A \rangle * [v]_A$ |
|-----|---|

$\text{LTOverTransition} := (([L(a)]_T = A * [a]_S) \wedge (P * [a]_{S'} = [a]_S) \wedge (Q * [L(a)]_{T'} = [L(a)]_T)) \implies ([L(a)]_{T'} = (Q^{-1} * A * P) * [a]_{S'})$

- | | |
|-----|---|
| (1) | $[L(a)]_{T'} = Q^{-1} * [L(a)]_T = Q^{-1} * A * [a]_S = Q^{-1} * A * P * [a]_{S'} \quad \blacksquare [L(a)]_{T'} = (Q^{-1} * A * P) * [a]_{S'}$ |
|-----|---|

$\text{LOOverTransition} := (([L(a)]_S = A * [a]_S) \wedge (P * [a]_{S'} = [a]_S)) \implies ([L(a)]_{S'} = (P^{-1} * A * P) * [a]_{S'})$

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|-----|--|
| (1) | $P * [a]_{S'} = [a]_S \quad \blacksquare P * [L(a)]_{S'} = [L(a)]_S$ |
|-----|--|

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|-----|--|
| (2) | $\text{LTOverTransition} \quad \blacksquare [L(a)]_{S'} = P^{-1} * [L(a)]_S = P^{-1} * A * [a]_S = P^{-1} * A * P * [a]_{S'} \quad \blacksquare [L(a)]_{S'} = (P^{-1} * A * P) * [a]_{S'}$ |
|-----|--|

