

Embedding of the Theory of Abstract Objects in Isabelle/HOL

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Abstract

This document constitutes a core contribution of the MSc project of Daniel Kirchner. The supervisor of this project is Christoph Benzmüller. The project idea results from an ongoing collaboration between Benzmüller and Zalta since 2015 and from the Computational Metaphysics lecture course held at FU Berlin in 2016.

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1 Representation Layer

1.1 Primitives

typeddecl i — possible worlds

typeddecl j — states

consts $dw :: i$ — actual world

consts $dj :: j$ — actual state

typeddecl ω — ordinary objects

typeddecl σ — special urelements

datatype $v = \omega v \ \omega \mid \sigma v \ \sigma$ — urelements

1.2 Derived Types

typedef $o = UNIV :: (j \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow bool)$ *set*

morphisms *eval* _{o} *make* _{o} .. — truth values

type-synonym $\Pi_0 = o$ — zero place relations

typedef $\Pi_1 = UNIV :: (v \Rightarrow j \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow bool)$ *set*

morphisms *eval* _{Π_1} *make* _{Π_1} .. — one place relations

typedef $\Pi_2 = UNIV :: (v \Rightarrow v \Rightarrow j \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow bool)$ *set*

morphisms *eval* _{Π_2} *make* _{Π_2} .. — two place relations

typedef $\Pi_3 = UNIV :: (v \Rightarrow v \Rightarrow v \Rightarrow j \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow bool)$ *set*

morphisms *eval* _{Π_3} *make* _{Π_3} .. — three place relations

type-synonym $\alpha = \Pi_1$ *set* — abstract objects

datatype $\nu = \omega \nu \ \omega \mid \alpha \nu \ \alpha$ — individuals

typedef $\kappa = UNIV :: (\nu \text{ option})$ *set*

morphisms *eval* _{κ} *make* _{κ} .. — individual terms

setup-lifting *type-definition-o*

setup-lifting *type-definition- κ*

setup-lifting *type-definition- Π_1*
setup-lifting *type-definition- Π_2*
setup-lifting *type-definition- Π_3*

1.3 Individual Terms and Definite Descriptions

Remark 1. *Individual terms can be definite descriptions which may not denote. Therefore the type for individual terms κ is defined as ν option. Individuals are represented by *Some* x for an individual x of type ν , whereas non-denoting individual terms are represented by *None*. Note that relation terms on the other hand always denote, so there is no need for a similar distinction between relation terms and relations.*

lift-definition $\nu\kappa :: \nu \Rightarrow \kappa$ ($-^P$ [90] 90) **is** *Some* .

lift-definition *proper* :: $\kappa \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **is** $op \neq \text{None}$.

lift-definition *rep* :: $\kappa \Rightarrow \nu$ **is** *the* .

Remark 2. *Individual terms can be explicitly marked to only range over logically proper objects (e.g. x^P). Their logical propriety and (in case they are logically proper) the represented individual can be extracted from the internal representation as ν option.*

lift-definition *that::*($\nu \Rightarrow o$) $\Rightarrow \kappa$ (**binder** ι [8] 9) **is**

$\lambda \varphi . \text{if } (\exists! x . (\varphi x) \text{ dj } dw)$
 $\quad \text{then } \text{Some } (THE x . (\varphi x) \text{ dj } dw)$
 $\quad \text{else } \text{None} .$

Remark 3. *Definite descriptions map conditions on individuals to individual terms. If no unique object satisfying the condition exists (and therefore the definite description is not logically proper), the individual term is set to *None*.*

1.4 Mapping from objects to urelements

consts $\alpha\sigma :: \alpha \Rightarrow \sigma$

axiomatization where $\alpha\sigma\text{-surj}$: *surj* $\alpha\sigma$

definition $\nu\nu :: \nu \Rightarrow \nu$ **where** $\nu\nu \equiv \text{case-}\nu \ \omega\nu \ (\sigma\nu \circ \alpha\sigma)$

1.5 Exemplification of n-place relations.

lift-definition *exe0::* $\Pi_0 \Rightarrow o$ ($\langle \cdot \rangle$) **is** *id* .

lift-definition *exe1::* $\Pi_1 \Rightarrow \kappa \Rightarrow o$ ($\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$) **is**

$\lambda F x s w . (\text{proper } x) \wedge F (\nu\nu (\text{rep } x)) s w .$

lift-definition *exe2::* $\Pi_2 \Rightarrow \kappa \Rightarrow \kappa \Rightarrow o$ ($\langle \cdot, \cdot, \cdot \rangle$) **is**

$\lambda F x y s w . (\text{proper } x) \wedge (\text{proper } y) \wedge$
 $F (\nu\nu (\text{rep } x)) (\nu\nu (\text{rep } y)) s w .$

lift-definition *exe3::* $\Pi_3 \Rightarrow \kappa \Rightarrow \kappa \Rightarrow \kappa \Rightarrow o$ ($\langle \cdot, \cdot, \cdot, \cdot \rangle$) **is**

$\lambda F x y z s w . (\text{proper } x) \wedge (\text{proper } y) \wedge (\text{proper } z) \wedge$
 $F (\nu\nu (\text{rep } x)) (\nu\nu (\text{rep } y)) (\nu\nu (\text{rep } z)) s w .$

Remark 4. *An exemplification formula can only be true if all individual terms are logically proper. Furthermore exemplification depends on the urelement corresponding to the individual, not the individual itself.*

1.6 Encoding

lift-definition *enc* :: $\kappa \Rightarrow \Pi_1 \Rightarrow o$ ($\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$) **is**

$\lambda x F s w . (\text{proper } x) \wedge \text{case-}\nu \ (\lambda \omega . \text{False}) \ (\lambda \alpha . F \in \alpha) \ (\text{rep } x) .$

Remark 5. *An encoding formula can only be true if the individual term is logically proper. Furthermore ordinary objects never encode, whereas abstract objects encode a property if and only if the property is contained in it.*

1.7 Connectives and Quantifiers

consts $I\text{-}NOT :: j \Rightarrow (i \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

consts $I\text{-}IMPL :: j \Rightarrow (i \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow (i \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow (i \Rightarrow \text{bool})$

lift-definition $\text{not} :: o \Rightarrow o \rightarrow (\neg \cdot [54] \ 70)$ **is**

$\lambda p \ s \ w . s = dj \wedge \neg p \ dj \ w \vee s \neq dj \wedge (I\text{-}NOT \ s \ (p \ s) \ w) .$

lift-definition $\text{impl} :: o \Rightarrow o \Rightarrow o \rightarrow (\text{infixl} \rightarrow 51)$ **is**

$\lambda p \ q \ s \ w . s = dj \wedge (p \ dj \ w \longrightarrow q \ dj \ w) \vee s \neq dj \wedge (I\text{-}IMPL \ s \ (p \ s) \ (q \ s) \ w) .$

lift-definition $\text{forall}_\nu :: (\nu \Rightarrow o) \Rightarrow o \rightarrow (\text{binder } \forall_\nu [8] \ 9)$ **is**

$\lambda \varphi \ s \ w . \forall x :: \nu . (\varphi \ x) \ s \ w .$

lift-definition $\text{forall}_0 :: (\Pi_0 \Rightarrow o) \Rightarrow o \rightarrow (\text{binder } \forall_0 [8] \ 9)$ **is**

$\lambda \varphi \ s \ w . \forall x :: \Pi_0 . (\varphi \ x) \ s \ w .$

lift-definition $\text{forall}_1 :: (\Pi_1 \Rightarrow o) \Rightarrow o \rightarrow (\text{binder } \forall_1 [8] \ 9)$ **is**

$\lambda \varphi \ s \ w . \forall x :: \Pi_1 . (\varphi \ x) \ s \ w .$

lift-definition $\text{forall}_2 :: (\Pi_2 \Rightarrow o) \Rightarrow o \rightarrow (\text{binder } \forall_2 [8] \ 9)$ **is**

$\lambda \varphi \ s \ w . \forall x :: \Pi_2 . (\varphi \ x) \ s \ w .$

lift-definition $\text{forall}_3 :: (\Pi_3 \Rightarrow o) \Rightarrow o \rightarrow (\text{binder } \forall_3 [8] \ 9)$ **is**

$\lambda \varphi \ s \ w . \forall x :: \Pi_3 . (\varphi \ x) \ s \ w .$

lift-definition $\text{forall}_o :: (o \Rightarrow o) \Rightarrow o \rightarrow (\text{binder } \forall_o [8] \ 9)$ **is**

$\lambda \varphi \ s \ w . \forall x :: o . (\varphi \ x) \ s \ w .$

lift-definition $\text{box} :: o \Rightarrow o \rightarrow (\Box \cdot [62] \ 63)$ **is**

$\lambda p \ s \ w . \forall v . p \ s \ v .$

lift-definition $\text{actual} :: o \Rightarrow o \rightarrow (\mathcal{A} \cdot [64] \ 65)$ **is**

$\lambda p \ s \ w . p \ s \ dw .$

Remark 6. *The connectives behave classically if evaluated for the actual state dj , whereas their behavior is governed by uninterpreted constants for any other state.*

1.8 Lambda Expressions

Remark 7. *Lambda expressions have to convert maps from individuals to propositions to relations that are represented by maps from urelements to truth values.*

lift-definition $\text{lambdabinder0} :: o \Rightarrow \Pi_0 (\lambda^0)$ **is** id .

lift-definition $\text{lambdabinder1} :: (\nu \Rightarrow o) \Rightarrow \Pi_1 (\text{binder } \lambda [8] \ 9)$ **is**

$\lambda \varphi \ u \ s \ w . \exists x . \nu v \ x = u \wedge \varphi \ x \ s \ w .$

lift-definition $\text{lambdabinder2} :: (\nu \Rightarrow \nu \Rightarrow o) \Rightarrow \Pi_2 (\lambda^2)$ **is**

$\lambda \varphi \ u \ v \ s \ w . \exists x \ y . \nu v \ x = u \wedge \nu v \ y = v \wedge \varphi \ x \ y \ s \ w .$

lift-definition $\text{lambdabinder3} :: (\nu \Rightarrow \nu \Rightarrow \nu \Rightarrow o) \Rightarrow \Pi_3 (\lambda^3)$ **is**

$\lambda \varphi \ u \ v \ r \ s \ w . \exists x \ y \ z . \nu v \ x = u \wedge \nu v \ y = v \wedge \nu v \ z = r \wedge \varphi \ x \ y \ z \ s \ w .$

1.9 Proper Maps

Remark 8. *The embedding introduces the notion of proper maps from individual terms to propositions.*

Such a map is proper if and only if for all proper individual terms its truth evaluation in the actual state only depends on the urelements corresponding to the individuals the terms denote.

Proper maps are exactly those maps that - when used in a lambda-expression - unconditionally allow beta-reduction.

lift-definition $\text{IsProperInX} :: (\kappa \Rightarrow o) \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **is**

$\lambda \varphi . \forall x \ v . (\exists a . \nu v \ a = \nu v \ x \wedge (\varphi \ (a^P) \ dj \ v)) = (\varphi \ (x^P) \ dj \ v) .$

lift-definition $\text{IsProperInXY} :: (\kappa \Rightarrow \kappa \Rightarrow o) \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **is**

$\lambda \varphi . \forall x \ y \ v . (\exists a \ b . \nu v \ a = \nu v \ x \wedge \nu v \ b = \nu v \ y$
 $\wedge (\varphi \ (a^P) \ (b^P) \ dj \ v)) = (\varphi \ (x^P) \ (y^P) \ dj \ v) .$

lift-definition $\text{IsProperInXYZ} :: (\kappa \Rightarrow \kappa \Rightarrow \kappa \Rightarrow o) \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **is**

$\lambda \varphi . \forall x \ y \ z \ v . (\exists a \ b \ c . \nu v \ a = \nu v \ x \wedge \nu v \ b = \nu v \ y \wedge \nu v \ c = \nu v \ z$
 $\wedge (\varphi \ (a^P) \ (b^P) \ (c^P) \ dj \ v)) = (\varphi \ (x^P) \ (y^P) \ (z^P) \ dj \ v) .$

1.10 Validity

lift-definition *valid-in* :: $i \Rightarrow o \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ (**infixl** \models 5) is
 $\lambda v \varphi . \varphi \text{ dj } v .$

Remark 9. A formula is considered semantically valid for a possible world, if it evaluates to True for the actual state dj and the given possible world.

1.11 Concreteness

consts *ConcreteInWorld* :: $\omega \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

abbreviation (input) *OrdinaryObjectsPossiblyConcrete* **where**
 $\text{OrdinaryObjectsPossiblyConcrete} \equiv \forall x . \exists v . \text{ConcreteInWorld } x \ v$

abbreviation (input) *PossiblyContingentObjectExists* **where**
 $\text{PossiblyContingentObjectExists} \equiv \exists x \ v . \text{ConcreteInWorld } x \ v$
 $\quad \wedge (\exists w . \neg \text{ConcreteInWorld } x \ w)$

abbreviation (input) *PossiblyNoContingentObjectExists* **where**
 $\text{PossiblyNoContingentObjectExists} \equiv \exists w . \forall x . \text{ConcreteInWorld } x \ w$
 $\quad \longrightarrow (\forall v . \text{ConcreteInWorld } x \ v)$

axiomatization **where**

OrdinaryObjectsPossiblyConcreteAxiom:

OrdinaryObjectsPossiblyConcrete

and *PossiblyContingentObjectExistsAxiom:*

PossiblyContingentObjectExists

and *PossiblyNoContingentObjectExistsAxiom:*

PossiblyNoContingentObjectExists

Remark 10. Care has to be taken that the defined notion of concreteness coincides with the meta-logical distinction between abstract objects and ordinary objects. Furthermore the axioms about concreteness have to be satisfied. This is achieved by introducing an uninterpreted constant *ConcreteInWorld* that determines whether an ordinary object is concrete in a given possible world. This constant is axiomatized, such that all ordinary objects are possibly concrete, contingent objects possibly exist and possibly no contingent objects exist.

lift-definition *Concrete:: Π_1* (*E!*) is
 $\lambda u \ s \ w . \text{case } u \text{ of } \omega v \ x \Rightarrow \text{ConcreteInWorld } x \ w \mid - \Rightarrow \text{False} .$

Remark 11. Concreteness of ordinary objects is now defined using this axiomatized uninterpreted constant. Abstract objects on the other hand are never concrete.

1.12 Collection of Meta-Definitions

named-theorems *meta-defs*

declare *not-def*[*meta-defs*] *impl-def*[*meta-defs*] *forall_v-def*[*meta-defs*]
forall₀-def[*meta-defs*] *forall₁-def*[*meta-defs*]
forall₂-def[*meta-defs*] *forall₃-def*[*meta-defs*] *forall_o-def*[*meta-defs*]
box-def[*meta-defs*] *actual-def*[*meta-defs*] *that-def*[*meta-defs*]
lambdabinder0-def[*meta-defs*] *lambdabinder1-def*[*meta-defs*]
lambdabinder2-def[*meta-defs*] *lambdabinder3-def*[*meta-defs*]
exe0-def[*meta-defs*] *exe1-def*[*meta-defs*] *exe2-def*[*meta-defs*]
exe3-def[*meta-defs*] *enc-def*[*meta-defs*] *inv-def*[*meta-defs*]
that-def[*meta-defs*] *valid-in-def*[*meta-defs*] *Concrete-def*[*meta-defs*]

declare [*smt-solver* = *cvc4*]

declare [*simp-depth-limit* = 10]

declare [*unify-search-bound* = 40]

1.13 Auxiliary Lemmata

named-theorems *meta-aux*

```

declare make $\kappa$ -inverse[meta-aux] eval $\kappa$ -inverse[meta-aux]
      make $\omega$ -inverse[meta-aux] eval $\omega$ -inverse[meta-aux]
      make $\Pi_1$ -inverse[meta-aux] eval $\Pi_1$ -inverse[meta-aux]
      make $\Pi_2$ -inverse[meta-aux] eval $\Pi_2$ -inverse[meta-aux]
      make $\Pi_3$ -inverse[meta-aux] eval $\Pi_3$ -inverse[meta-aux]
lemma  $\nu\nu$ - $\omega\nu$ -is- $\omega\nu$ [meta-aux]:  $\nu\nu (\omega\nu x) = \omega\nu x$  by (simp add:  $\nu\nu$ -def)
lemma rep-proper-id[meta-aux]: rep ( $x^P$ ) =  $x$ 
  by (simp add: meta-aux  $\nu\kappa$ -def rep-def)
lemma  $\nu\kappa$ -proper[meta-aux]: proper ( $x^P$ )
  by (simp add: meta-aux  $\nu\kappa$ -def proper-def)
lemma no- $\alpha\omega$ [meta-aux]:  $\neg(\nu\nu (\alpha\nu x) = \omega\nu y)$  by (simp add:  $\nu\nu$ -def)
lemma no- $\sigma\omega$ [meta-aux]:  $\neg(\sigma\nu x = \omega\nu y)$  by blast
lemma  $\nu\nu$ -surj[meta-aux]: surj  $\nu\nu$ 
  using  $\alpha\sigma$ -surj unfolding  $\nu\nu$ -def surj-def
  by (metis  $\nu$ .simps(5)  $\nu$ .simps(6)  $\nu$ .exhaust comp-apply)
lemma lambda $\Pi_1$ -aux[meta-aux]:
  make $\Pi_1$  ( $\lambda u s w. \exists x. \nu\nu x = u \wedge \text{eval}\Pi_1 F (\nu\nu x) s w$ ) =  $F$ 
  proof -
    have  $\bigwedge u s w \varphi. (\exists x. \nu\nu x = u \wedge \varphi (\nu\nu x) (s::j) (w::i)) \longleftrightarrow \varphi u s w$ 
      using  $\nu\nu$ -surj unfolding surj-def by metis
    thus ?thesis apply transfer by simp
  qed
lemma lambda $\Pi_2$ -aux[meta-aux]:
  make $\Pi_2$  ( $\lambda u v s w. \exists x. \nu\nu x = u \wedge (\exists y. \nu\nu y = v \wedge \text{eval}\Pi_2 F (\nu\nu x) (\nu\nu y) s w)$ ) =  $F$ 
  proof -
    have  $\bigwedge u v (s::j) (w::i) \varphi. (\exists x. \nu\nu x = u \wedge (\exists y. \nu\nu y = v \wedge \varphi (\nu\nu x) (\nu\nu y) s w)) \longleftrightarrow \varphi u v s w$ 
      using  $\nu\nu$ -surj unfolding surj-def by metis
    thus ?thesis apply transfer by simp
  qed
lemma lambda $\Pi_3$ -aux[meta-aux]:
  make $\Pi_3$  ( $\lambda u v r s w. \exists x. \nu\nu x = u \wedge (\exists y. \nu\nu y = v \wedge (\exists z. \nu\nu z = r \wedge \text{eval}\Pi_3 F (\nu\nu x) (\nu\nu y) (\nu\nu z) s w))$ ) =  $F$ 
  proof -
    have  $\bigwedge u v r (s::j) (w::i) \varphi. \exists x. \nu\nu x = u \wedge (\exists y. \nu\nu y = v \wedge (\exists z. \nu\nu z = r \wedge \varphi (\nu\nu x) (\nu\nu y) (\nu\nu z) s w)) = \varphi u v r s w$ 
      using  $\nu\nu$ -surj unfolding surj-def by metis
    thus ?thesis apply transfer apply (rule ext)+ by metis
  qed

```

2 Semantics

2.1 Definition

locale *Semantics*

begin

named-theorems *semantics*

2.1.1 Semantical Domains

```

type-synonym  $R_\kappa = \nu$ 
type-synonym  $R_0 = j \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ 
type-synonym  $R_1 = v \Rightarrow R_0$ 
type-synonym  $R_2 = v \Rightarrow v \Rightarrow R_0$ 
type-synonym  $R_3 = v \Rightarrow v \Rightarrow v \Rightarrow R_0$ 
type-synonym  $W = i$ 

```

2.1.2 Denotation Functions

lift-definition $d_\kappa :: \kappa \Rightarrow R_\kappa$ *option is id* .
lift-definition $d_0 :: \Pi_0 \Rightarrow R_0$ *option is Some* .
lift-definition $d_1 :: \Pi_1 \Rightarrow R_1$ *option is Some* .
lift-definition $d_2 :: \Pi_2 \Rightarrow R_2$ *option is Some* .
lift-definition $d_3 :: \Pi_3 \Rightarrow R_3$ *option is Some* .

2.1.3 Actual World

definition w_0 **where** $w_0 \equiv dw$

2.1.4 Exemplification Extensions

definition $ex0 :: R_0 \Rightarrow W \Rightarrow bool$
where $ex0 \equiv \lambda F . F \text{ dj}$
definition $ex1 :: R_1 \Rightarrow W \Rightarrow (R_\kappa \text{ set})$
where $ex1 \equiv \lambda F w . \{ x . F (\nu\nu x) \text{ dj } w \}$
definition $ex2 :: R_2 \Rightarrow W \Rightarrow ((R_\kappa \times R_\kappa) \text{ set})$
where $ex2 \equiv \lambda F w . \{ (x,y) . F (\nu\nu x) (\nu\nu y) \text{ dj } w \}$
definition $ex3 :: R_3 \Rightarrow W \Rightarrow ((R_\kappa \times R_\kappa \times R_\kappa) \text{ set})$
where $ex3 \equiv \lambda F w . \{ (x,y,z) . F (\nu\nu x) (\nu\nu y) (\nu\nu z) \text{ dj } w \}$

2.1.5 Encoding Extensions

definition $en :: R_1 \Rightarrow (R_\kappa \text{ set})$
where $en \equiv \lambda F . \{ x . \text{case } x \text{ of } \alpha\nu y \Rightarrow \text{make}\Pi_1 (\lambda x . F x) \in y \mid - \Rightarrow \text{False} \}$

2.1.6 Collection of Semantical Definitions

named-theorems *semantics-defs*
declare $d_0\text{-def}[semantics-defs]$ $d_1\text{-def}[semantics-defs]$
 $d_2\text{-def}[semantics-defs]$ $d_3\text{-def}[semantics-defs]$
 $ex0\text{-def}[semantics-defs]$ $ex1\text{-def}[semantics-defs]$
 $ex2\text{-def}[semantics-defs]$ $ex3\text{-def}[semantics-defs]$
 $en\text{-def}[semantics-defs]$ $d_\kappa\text{-def}[semantics-defs]$
 $w_0\text{-def}[semantics-defs]$

2.1.7 Truth Conditions of Exemplification Formulas

lemma $T1-1[semantics]$:
 $(w \models \langle F, x \rangle) = (\exists r \ o_1 . \text{Some } r = d_1 F \wedge \text{Some } o_1 = d_\kappa x \wedge o_1 \in ex1 \ r \ w)$
unfolding *semantics-defs*
apply (*simp add: meta-defs meta-aux rep-def proper-def*)
by (*metis option.discI option.exhaust option.sel*)

lemma $T1-2[semantics]$:
 $(w \models \langle F, x, y \rangle) = (\exists r \ o_1 \ o_2 . \text{Some } r = d_2 F \wedge \text{Some } o_1 = d_\kappa x \wedge \text{Some } o_2 = d_\kappa y \wedge (o_1, o_2) \in ex2 \ r \ w)$
unfolding *semantics-defs*
apply (*simp add: meta-defs meta-aux rep-def proper-def*)
by (*metis option.discI option.exhaust option.sel*)

lemma $T1-3[semantics]$:
 $(w \models \langle F, x, y, z \rangle) = (\exists r \ o_1 \ o_2 \ o_3 . \text{Some } r = d_3 F \wedge \text{Some } o_1 = d_\kappa x \wedge \text{Some } o_2 = d_\kappa y \wedge \text{Some } o_3 = d_\kappa z \wedge (o_1, o_2, o_3) \in ex3 \ r \ w)$
unfolding *semantics-defs*
apply (*simp add: meta-defs meta-aux rep-def proper-def*)
by (*metis option.discI option.exhaust option.sel*)

lemma $T3[semantics]$:
 $(w \models \llbracket F \rrbracket) = (\exists r . \text{Some } r = d_0 F \wedge ex0 r w)$
unfolding $semantics-defs$
by ($simp$ add: $meta-defs meta-aux$)

2.1.8 Truth Conditions of Encoding Formulas

lemma $T2[semantics]$:
 $(w \models \llbracket x, F \rrbracket) = (\exists r \ o_1 . \text{Some } r = d_1 F \wedge \text{Some } o_1 = d_\kappa x \wedge o_1 \in en r)$
unfolding $semantics-defs$
apply ($simp$ add: $meta-defs meta-aux rep-def proper-def split: \nu.split$)
by ($metis \ \nu.exhaust \ \nu.inject(2) \ \nu.simps(4) \ \nu\kappa.rep-eq \ option.collapse$
 $option.discI \ rep.rep-eq \ rep-proper-id$)

2.1.9 Truth Conditions of Complex Formulas

lemma $T4[semantics]$: $(w \models \neg\psi) = (\neg(w \models \psi))$
by ($simp$ add: $meta-defs meta-aux$)

lemma $T5[semantics]$: $(w \models \psi \rightarrow \chi) = (\neg(w \models \psi) \vee (w \models \chi))$
by ($simp$ add: $meta-defs meta-aux$)

lemma $T6[semantics]$: $(w \models \Box\psi) = (\forall v . (v \models \psi))$
by ($simp$ add: $meta-defs meta-aux$)

lemma $T7[semantics]$: $(w \models \mathcal{A}\psi) = (dw \models \psi)$
by ($simp$ add: $meta-defs meta-aux$)

lemma $T8-\nu[semantics]$: $(w \models \forall_\nu x. \psi x) = (\forall x . (w \models \psi x))$
by ($simp$ add: $meta-defs meta-aux$)

lemma $T8-0[semantics]$: $(w \models \forall_0 x. \psi x) = (\forall x . (w \models \psi x))$
by ($simp$ add: $meta-defs meta-aux$)

lemma $T8-1[semantics]$: $(w \models \forall_1 x. \psi x) = (\forall x . (w \models \psi x))$
by ($simp$ add: $meta-defs meta-aux$)

lemma $T8-2[semantics]$: $(w \models \forall_2 x. \psi x) = (\forall x . (w \models \psi x))$
by ($simp$ add: $meta-defs meta-aux$)

lemma $T8-3[semantics]$: $(w \models \forall_3 x. \psi x) = (\forall x . (w \models \psi x))$
by ($simp$ add: $meta-defs meta-aux$)

lemma $T8-o[semantics]$: $(w \models \forall_o x. \psi x) = (\forall x . (w \models \psi x))$
by ($simp$ add: $meta-defs meta-aux$)

2.1.10 Denotations of Descriptions

lemma $D3[semantics]$:
 $d_\kappa (\iota x . \psi x) = (\text{if } (\exists x . (w_0 \models \psi x) \wedge (\forall y . (w_0 \models \psi y) \longrightarrow y = x))$
 $\text{then } (\text{Some } (THE x . (w_0 \models \psi x))) \text{ else None})$
unfolding $semantics-defs$
by ($auto \ simp: meta-defs meta-aux$)

2.1.11 Denotations of Lambda Expressions

lemma $D4-1[semantics]$: $d_1 (\lambda x . \llbracket F, x^P \rrbracket) = d_1 F$
by ($simp$ add: $meta-defs meta-aux$)

lemma $D4-2[semantics]$: $d_2 (\lambda^2 (\lambda x y . \llbracket F, x^P, y^P \rrbracket)) = d_2 F$
by ($simp$ add: $meta-defs meta-aux$)

lemma *D4-3[semantics]*: $d_3 (\lambda^3 (\lambda x y z . \langle F, x^P, y^P, z^P \rangle)) = d_3 F$
by (*simp add: meta-defs meta-aux*)

lemma *D5-1[semantics]*:
assumes *IsProperInX* φ
shows $\bigwedge w o_1 r . \text{Some } r = d_1 (\lambda x . (\varphi (x^P))) \wedge \text{Some } o_1 = d_\kappa x$
 $\longrightarrow (o_1 \in \text{ex1 } r w) = (w \models \varphi x)$
using *assms unfolding IsProperInX-def semantics-defs*
by (*auto simp: meta-defs meta-aux rep-def proper-def $\nu\kappa$.abs-eq*)

lemma *D5-2[semantics]*:
assumes *IsProperInXY* φ
shows $\bigwedge w o_1 o_2 r . \text{Some } r = d_2 (\lambda^2 (\lambda x y . \varphi (x^P) (y^P)))$
 $\wedge \text{Some } o_1 = d_\kappa x \wedge \text{Some } o_2 = d_\kappa y$
 $\longrightarrow ((o_1, o_2) \in \text{ex2 } r w) = (w \models \varphi x y)$
using *assms unfolding IsProperInXY-def semantics-defs*
by (*auto simp: meta-defs meta-aux rep-def proper-def $\nu\kappa$.abs-eq*)

lemma *D5-3[semantics]*:
assumes *IsProperInXYZ* φ
shows $\bigwedge w o_1 o_2 o_3 r . \text{Some } r = d_3 (\lambda^3 (\lambda x y z . \varphi (x^P) (y^P) (z^P)))$
 $\wedge \text{Some } o_1 = d_\kappa x \wedge \text{Some } o_2 = d_\kappa y \wedge \text{Some } o_3 = d_\kappa z$
 $\longrightarrow ((o_1, o_2, o_3) \in \text{ex3 } r w) = (w \models \varphi x y z)$
using *assms unfolding IsProperInXYZ-def semantics-defs*
by (*auto simp: meta-defs meta-aux rep-def proper-def $\nu\kappa$.abs-eq*)

lemma *D6[semantics]*: $(\bigwedge w r . \text{Some } r = d_0 (\lambda^0 \varphi) \longrightarrow \text{ex0 } r w = (w \models \varphi))$
by (*auto simp: meta-defs meta-aux semantics-defs*)

2.1.12 Auxiliary Lemmas

lemma *proper₀*: $\exists r . \text{Some } r = d_0 F$
unfolding *d₀-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *proper₁*: $\exists r . \text{Some } r = d_1 F$
unfolding *d₁-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *proper₂*: $\exists r . \text{Some } r = d_2 F$
unfolding *d₂-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *proper₃*: $\exists r . \text{Some } r = d_3 F$
unfolding *d₃-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *d_κ-proper*: $d_\kappa (u^P) = \text{Some } u$
unfolding *d_κ-def* **by** (*simp add: $\nu\kappa$ -def meta-aux*)

lemma *ConcretenessSemantics1*:
 $\text{Some } r = d_1 E! \implies (\exists w . \omega\nu x \in \text{ex1 } r w)$
unfolding *semantics-defs* **apply** *transfer*
by (*simp add: OrdinaryObjectsPossiblyConcreteAxiom $\nu\nu$ - $\omega\nu$ -is- $\omega\nu$*)

lemma *ConcretenessSemantics2*:
 $\text{Some } r = d_1 E! \implies (x \in \text{ex1 } r w \longrightarrow (\exists y . x = \omega\nu y))$
unfolding *semantics-defs* **apply** *transfer* **apply** *simp*
by (*metis ν .exhaust v .exhaust v .simps(6) no- $\alpha\omega$*)

lemma *d₀-inject*: $\bigwedge x y . d_0 x = d_0 y \implies x = y$
unfolding *d₀-def* **by** (*simp add: eval₀-inject*)

lemma *d₁-inject*: $\bigwedge x y . d_1 x = d_1 y \implies x = y$
unfolding *d₁-def* **by** (*simp add: eval₁-inject*)

lemma *d₂-inject*: $\bigwedge x y . d_2 x = d_2 y \implies x = y$
unfolding *d₂-def* **by** (*simp add: eval₂-inject*)

lemma *d₃-inject*: $\bigwedge x y . d_3 x = d_3 y \implies x = y$
unfolding *d₃-def* **by** (*simp add: eval₃-inject*)

lemma *d_κ-inject*: $\bigwedge x y o_1 . \text{Some } o_1 = d_\kappa x \wedge \text{Some } o_1 = d_\kappa y \implies x = y$

proof –
fix $x :: \kappa$ **and** $y :: \kappa$ **and** $o_1 :: \nu$
assume $\text{Some } o_1 = d_\kappa x \wedge \text{Some } o_1 = d_\kappa y$
thus $x = y$ **apply** *transfer* **by** *auto*
qed


```

(* one place *) (λ F . ⟨F,y⟩)
(* two place *) (λ F . ⟨F,y,y⟩) (λ F a . ⟨F,y,a⟩) (λ F a . ⟨F,a,y⟩)
(* three place three y *) (λ F . ⟨F,y,y,y⟩)
(* three place two y *) (λ F a . ⟨F,y,y,a⟩) (λ F a . ⟨F,y,a,y⟩)
                      (λ F a . ⟨F,a,y,y⟩)
(* three place one y *) (λ F a b. ⟨F,y,a,b⟩) (λ F a b. ⟨F,a,y,b⟩)
                      (λ F a b . ⟨F,a,b,y⟩)

(* only z *)
(* one place *) (λ F . ⟨F,z⟩)
(* two place *) (λ F . ⟨F,z,z⟩) (λ F a . ⟨F,z,a⟩) (λ F a . ⟨F,a,z⟩)
(* three place three z *) (λ F . ⟨F,z,z,z⟩)
(* three place two z *) (λ F a . ⟨F,z,z,a⟩) (λ F a . ⟨F,z,a,z⟩)
                      (λ F a . ⟨F,a,z,z⟩)
(* three place one z *) (λ F a b. ⟨F,z,a,b⟩) (λ F a b. ⟨F,a,z,b⟩)
                      (λ F a b . ⟨F,a,b,z⟩)

(* x and y *)
(* two place *) (λ F . ⟨F,x,y⟩) (λ F . ⟨F,y,x⟩)
(* three place (x,y) *) (λ F a . ⟨F,x,y,a⟩) (λ F a . ⟨F,x,a,y⟩)
                      (λ F a . ⟨F,a,x,y⟩)
(* three place (y,x) *) (λ F a . ⟨F,y,x,a⟩) (λ F a . ⟨F,y,a,x⟩)
                      (λ F a . ⟨F,a,y,x⟩)
(* three place (x,x,y) *) (λ F . ⟨F,x,x,y⟩) (λ F . ⟨F,x,y,x⟩)
                      (λ F . ⟨F,y,x,x⟩)
(* three place (x,y,y) *) (λ F . ⟨F,x,y,y⟩) (λ F . ⟨F,y,y,x⟩)
                      (λ F . ⟨F,y,y,x⟩)
(* three place (x,x,x) *) (λ F . ⟨F,x,x,x⟩)
(* three place (y,y,y) *) (λ F . ⟨F,y,y,y⟩)

(* x and z *)
(* two place *) (λ F . ⟨F,x,z⟩) (λ F . ⟨F,z,x⟩)
(* three place (x,z) *) (λ F a . ⟨F,x,z,a⟩) (λ F a . ⟨F,x,a,z⟩)
                      (λ F a . ⟨F,a,x,z⟩)
(* three place (z,x) *) (λ F a . ⟨F,z,x,a⟩) (λ F a . ⟨F,z,a,x⟩)
                      (λ F a . ⟨F,a,z,x⟩)
(* three place (x,x,z) *) (λ F . ⟨F,x,x,z⟩) (λ F . ⟨F,x,z,x⟩)
                      (λ F . ⟨F,z,x,x⟩)
(* three place (x,z,z) *) (λ F . ⟨F,x,z,z⟩) (λ F . ⟨F,z,z,x⟩)
                      (λ F . ⟨F,z,z,x⟩)
(* three place (x,x,x) *) (λ F . ⟨F,x,x,x⟩)
(* three place (z,z,z) *) (λ F . ⟨F,z,z,z⟩)

(* y and z *)
(* two place *) (λ F . ⟨F,y,z⟩) (λ F . ⟨F,z,y⟩)
(* three place (y,z) *) (λ F a . ⟨F,y,z,a⟩) (λ F a . ⟨F,y,a,z⟩)
                      (λ F a . ⟨F,a,y,z⟩)
(* three place (z,y) *) (λ F a . ⟨F,z,y,a⟩) (λ F a . ⟨F,z,a,y⟩)
                      (λ F a . ⟨F,a,z,y⟩)
(* three place (y,y,z) *) (λ F . ⟨F,y,y,z⟩) (λ F . ⟨F,y,z,y⟩)
                      (λ F . ⟨F,z,y,y⟩)
(* three place (y,z,z) *) (λ F . ⟨F,y,z,z⟩) (λ F . ⟨F,z,y,z⟩)
                      (λ F . ⟨F,z,z,y⟩)
(* three place (y,y,y) *) (λ F . ⟨F,y,y,y⟩)
(* three place (z,z,z) *) (λ F . ⟨F,z,z,z⟩)

(* x y z *)
(* three place (x,...) *) (λ F . ⟨F,x,y,z⟩) (λ F . ⟨F,x,z,y⟩)
(* three place (y,...) *) (λ F . ⟨F,y,x,z⟩) (λ F . ⟨F,y,z,x⟩)
(* three place (z,...) *) (λ F . ⟨F,z,x,y⟩) (λ F . ⟨F,z,y,x⟩)

```

unfolding *IsProperInXYZ-def*

by (*auto simp: meta-defs meta-aux*)

method *show-proper* = (*fast intro: IsProper-intros*)

2.3 Validity Syntax

abbreviation *validity-in* :: $\text{o} \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ ($[- \text{ in } -] [1]$) **where**
validity-in $\equiv \lambda \varphi v . v \models \varphi$
definition *actual-validity* :: $\text{o} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ ($[-] [1]$) **where**
actual-validity $\equiv \lambda \varphi . dw \models \varphi$
definition *necessary-validity* :: $\text{o} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ ($\Box[-] [1]$) **where**
necessary-validity $\equiv \lambda \varphi . \forall v . (v \models \varphi)$

3 General Quantification

Remark 13. *In order to define general quantifiers that can act on individuals as well as relations a type class is introduced which assumes the semantics of the all quantifier. This type class is then instantiated for individuals and relations.*

3.1 Type Class

class *quantifiable* = **fixes** *forall* :: $(i \Rightarrow \text{o}) \Rightarrow \text{o}$ (**binder** \forall $[8] \ 9$)
assumes *quantifiable-T8*: $(w \models (\forall x . \psi x)) = (\forall x . (w \models (\psi x)))$
begin
end

lemma (**in** *Semantics*) *T8*: **shows** $(w \models \forall x . \psi x) = (\forall x . (w \models \psi x))$
using *quantifiable-T8* .

3.2 Instantiations

instantiation ν :: *quantifiable*
begin
definition *forall- ν* :: $(\nu \Rightarrow \text{o}) \Rightarrow \text{o}$ **where** *forall- ν* $\equiv \text{forall}_\nu$
instance proof
fix $w :: i$ **and** $\psi :: \nu \Rightarrow \text{o}$
show $(w \models \forall x . \psi x) = (\forall x . (w \models \psi x))$
unfolding *forall- ν -def* **using** *Semantics.T8- ν* .
qed
end

instantiation o :: *quantifiable*
begin
definition *forall-o* :: $(\text{o} \Rightarrow \text{o}) \Rightarrow \text{o}$ **where** *forall-o* $\equiv \text{forall}_\text{o}$
instance proof
fix $w :: i$ **and** $\psi :: \text{o} \Rightarrow \text{o}$
show $(w \models \forall x . \psi x) = (\forall x . (w \models \psi x))$
unfolding *forall-o-def* **using** *Semantics.T8-o* .
qed
end

instantiation Π_1 :: *quantifiable*
begin
definition *forall- Π_1* :: $(\Pi_1 \Rightarrow \text{o}) \Rightarrow \text{o}$ **where** *forall- Π_1* $\equiv \text{forall}_1$
instance proof
fix $w :: i$ **and** $\psi :: \Pi_1 \Rightarrow \text{o}$
show $(w \models \forall x . \psi x) = (\forall x . (w \models \psi x))$
unfolding *forall- Π_1 -def* **using** *Semantics.T8-1* .
qed
end

instantiation Π_2 :: *quantifiable*
begin
definition *forall- Π_2* :: $(\Pi_2 \Rightarrow \text{o}) \Rightarrow \text{o}$ **where** *forall- Π_2* $\equiv \text{forall}_2$
instance proof

```

fix w :: i and ψ :: Π2⇒o
show (w ⊨ ∀ x. ψ x) = (∀ x. (w ⊨ ψ x))
  unfolding forall-Π2-def using Semantics.T8-2 .
qed
end

instantiation Π3 :: quantifiable
begin
  definition forall-Π3 :: (Π3⇒o)⇒o where forall-Π3 ≡ forall3
  instance proof
    fix w :: i and ψ :: Π3⇒o
    show (w ⊨ ∀ x. ψ x) = (∀ x. (w ⊨ ψ x))
      unfolding forall-Π3-def using Semantics.T8-3 .
    qed
  end
end

```

4 Basic Definitions

4.1 Derived Connectives

```

definition conj::o⇒o⇒o (infixl & 53) where
  conj ≡ λ x y . ¬(x → ¬y)
definition disj::o⇒o⇒o (infixl ∨ 52) where
  disj ≡ λ x y . ¬x → y
definition equiv::o⇒o⇒o (infixl ≡ 51) where
  equiv ≡ λ x y . (x → y) & (y → x)
definition diamond::o⇒o (◇- [62] 63) where
  diamond ≡ λ φ . ¬□¬φ
definition (in quantifiable) exists :: ('a⇒o)⇒o (binder ∃ [8] 9) where
  exists ≡ λ φ . ¬(∀ x . ¬φ x)

```

```

named-theorems conn-defs
declare diamond-def[conn-defs] conj-def[conn-defs]
      disj-def[conn-defs] equiv-def[conn-defs]
      exists-def[conn-defs]

```

4.2 Abstract and Ordinary Objects

```

definition Ordinary :: Π1 (O!) where Ordinary ≡ λx. ◇(E!, xP)
definition Abstract :: Π1 (A!) where Abstract ≡ λx. ¬◇(E!, xP)

```

4.3 Identity Definitions

```

definition basic-identityE::Π2 where
  basic-identityE ≡ λ2 (λ x y . (O!, xP) & (O!, yP)
    & □(∀ F. (F, xP) ≡ (F, yP)))

definition basic-identityE-infix::κ⇒κ⇒o (infixl =E 63) where
  x =E y ≡ (basic-identityE x, y)

definition basic-identityκ (infixl =κ 63) where
  basic-identityκ ≡ λ x y . (x =E y) ∨ (A!, x) & (A!, y)
    & □(∀ F. (F, xP) ≡ (F, yP))

definition basic-identity1 (infixl =1 63) where
  basic-identity1 ≡ λ F G . □(∀ x. (xP, F) ≡ (xP, G))

definition basic-identity2 :: Π2⇒Π2⇒o (infixl =2 63) where
  basic-identity2 ≡ λ F G . ∀ x. ((λy. (F, xP, yP)) =1 (λy. (G, xP, yP)))
    & ((λy. (F, yP, xP)) =1 (λy. (G, yP, xP)))

```

definition *basic-identity*₃:: $\Pi_3 \Rightarrow \Pi_3 \Rightarrow o$ (**infixl** =₃ 63) **where**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{basic-identity}_3 \equiv & \lambda F G . \forall x y . (\lambda z . \langle F, z^P, x^P, y^P \rangle) =_1 (\lambda z . \langle G, z^P, x^P, y^P \rangle) \\ & \& (\lambda z . \langle F, x^P, z^P, y^P \rangle) =_1 (\lambda z . \langle G, x^P, z^P, y^P \rangle) \\ & \& (\lambda z . \langle F, x^P, y^P, z^P \rangle) =_1 (\lambda z . \langle G, x^P, y^P, z^P \rangle) \end{aligned}$$

definition *basic-identity*₀:: $o \Rightarrow o \Rightarrow o$ (**infixl** =₀ 63) **where**

$$\text{basic-identity}_0 \equiv \lambda F G . (\lambda y . F) =_1 (\lambda y . G)$$

5 MetaSolver

Remark 14. *meta-solver* is a resolution prover that translates expressions in the embedded logic to expressions in the meta-logic, resp. semantic expressions. The rules for connectives, quantifiers, exemplification and encoding are straightforward. Furthermore, rules for the defined identities are derived. The defined identities in the embedded logic coincide with the meta-logical equality.

locale *MetaSolver*

begin

interpretation *Semantics* .

named-theorems *meta-intro*

named-theorems *meta-elim*

named-theorems *meta-subst*

named-theorems *meta-cong*

method *meta-solver* = (assumption | rule *meta-intro*
 | erule *meta-elim* | drule *meta-elim* | subst *meta-subst*
 | subst (asm) *meta-subst* | (erule *notE*; (*meta-solver*; fail))
)+

5.1 Rules for Implication

lemma *ImplI*[*meta-intro*]: $([\varphi \text{ in } v] \Longrightarrow [\psi \text{ in } v]) \Longrightarrow ([\varphi \rightarrow \psi \text{ in } v])$
by (simp add: *Semantics.T5*)

lemma *ImplE*[*meta-elim*]: $([\varphi \rightarrow \psi \text{ in } v]) \Longrightarrow ([\varphi \text{ in } v] \longrightarrow [\psi \text{ in } v])$
by (simp add: *Semantics.T5*)

lemma *ImplS*[*meta-subst*]: $([\varphi \rightarrow \psi \text{ in } v]) = ([\varphi \text{ in } v] \longrightarrow [\psi \text{ in } v])$
by (simp add: *Semantics.T5*)

5.2 Rules for Negation

lemma *NotI*[*meta-intro*]: $\neg[\varphi \text{ in } v] \Longrightarrow [\neg\varphi \text{ in } v]$
by (simp add: *Semantics.T4*)

lemma *NotE*[*meta-elim*]: $[\neg\varphi \text{ in } v] \Longrightarrow \neg[\varphi \text{ in } v]$
by (simp add: *Semantics.T4*)

lemma *NotS*[*meta-subst*]: $[\neg\varphi \text{ in } v] = (\neg[\varphi \text{ in } v])$
by (simp add: *Semantics.T4*)

5.3 Rules for Conjunction

lemma *ConjI*[*meta-intro*]: $([\varphi \text{ in } v] \wedge [\psi \text{ in } v]) \Longrightarrow [\varphi \& \psi \text{ in } v]$
by (simp add: *conj-def NotS ImplS*)

lemma *ConjE*[*meta-elim*]: $[\varphi \& \psi \text{ in } v] \Longrightarrow ([\varphi \text{ in } v] \wedge [\psi \text{ in } v])$
by (simp add: *conj-def NotS ImplS*)

lemma *ConjS*[*meta-subst*]: $[\varphi \& \psi \text{ in } v] = ([\varphi \text{ in } v] \wedge [\psi \text{ in } v])$
by (simp add: *conj-def NotS ImplS*)

5.4 Rules for Equivalence

lemma *EquivI*[meta-intro]: $([\varphi \text{ in } v] \longleftrightarrow [\psi \text{ in } v]) \implies [\varphi \equiv \psi \text{ in } v]$
by (*simp add: equiv-def NotS ImplS ConjS*)
lemma *EquivE*[meta-elim]: $[\varphi \equiv \psi \text{ in } v] \implies ([\varphi \text{ in } v] \longleftrightarrow [\psi \text{ in } v])$
by (*auto simp: equiv-def NotS ImplS ConjS*)
lemma *EquivS*[meta-subst]: $[\varphi \equiv \psi \text{ in } v] = ([\varphi \text{ in } v] \longleftrightarrow [\psi \text{ in } v])$
by (*auto simp: equiv-def NotS ImplS ConjS*)

5.5 Rules for Disjunction

lemma *DisjI*[meta-intro]: $([\varphi \text{ in } v] \vee [\psi \text{ in } v]) \implies [\varphi \vee \psi \text{ in } v]$
by (*auto simp: disj-def NotS ImplS*)
lemma *DisjE*[meta-elim]: $[\varphi \vee \psi \text{ in } v] \implies ([\varphi \text{ in } v] \vee [\psi \text{ in } v])$
by (*auto simp: disj-def NotS ImplS*)
lemma *DisjS*[meta-subst]: $[\varphi \vee \psi \text{ in } v] = ([\varphi \text{ in } v] \vee [\psi \text{ in } v])$
by (*auto simp: disj-def NotS ImplS*)

5.6 Rules for Necessity

lemma *BoxI*[meta-intro]: $(\bigwedge v. [\varphi \text{ in } v]) \implies [\Box \varphi \text{ in } v]$
by (*simp add: Semantics.T6*)
lemma *BoxE*[meta-elim]: $[\Box \varphi \text{ in } v] \implies (\bigwedge v. [\varphi \text{ in } v])$
by (*simp add: Semantics.T6*)
lemma *BoxS*[meta-subst]: $[\Box \varphi \text{ in } v] = (\bigwedge v. [\varphi \text{ in } v])$
by (*simp add: Semantics.T6*)

5.7 Rules for Possibility

lemma *DiaI*[meta-intro]: $(\exists v. [\varphi \text{ in } v]) \implies [\Diamond \varphi \text{ in } v]$
by (*metis BoxS NotS diamond-def*)
lemma *DiaE*[meta-elim]: $[\Diamond \varphi \text{ in } v] \implies (\exists v. [\varphi \text{ in } v])$
by (*metis BoxS NotS diamond-def*)
lemma *DiaS*[meta-subst]: $[\Diamond \varphi \text{ in } v] = (\exists v. [\varphi \text{ in } v])$
by (*metis BoxS NotS diamond-def*)

5.8 Rules for Quantification

lemma *AllI*[meta-intro]: $(\bigwedge x. [\varphi x \text{ in } v]) \implies [\forall x. \varphi x \text{ in } v]$
by (*auto simp: T8*)
lemma *AllE*[meta-elim]: $[\forall x. \varphi x \text{ in } v] \implies (\bigwedge x. [\varphi x \text{ in } v])$
by (*auto simp: T8*)
lemma *AllS*[meta-subst]: $[\forall x. \varphi x \text{ in } v] = (\bigwedge x. [\varphi x \text{ in } v])$
by (*auto simp: T8*)

5.8.1 Rules for Existence

lemma *ExIRule*: $([\varphi y \text{ in } v]) \implies [\exists x. \varphi x \text{ in } v]$
by (*auto simp: exists-def Semantics.T8 Semantics.T4*)
lemma *ExI*[meta-intro]: $(\exists y. [\varphi y \text{ in } v]) \implies [\exists x. \varphi x \text{ in } v]$
by (*auto simp: exists-def Semantics.T8 Semantics.T4*)
lemma *ExE*[meta-elim]: $[\exists x. \varphi x \text{ in } v] \implies (\exists y. [\varphi y \text{ in } v])$
by (*auto simp: exists-def Semantics.T8 Semantics.T4*)
lemma *ExS*[meta-subst]: $[\exists x. \varphi x \text{ in } v] = (\exists y. [\varphi y \text{ in } v])$
by (*auto simp: exists-def Semantics.T8 Semantics.T4*)
lemma *ExERule*: **assumes** $[\exists x. \varphi x \text{ in } v]$ **obtains** x **where** $[\varphi x \text{ in } v]$
using *ExE assms* **by** *auto*

5.9 Rules for Actuality

lemma *ActualI*[meta-intro]: $[\varphi \text{ in } dw] \implies [\mathcal{A}\varphi \text{ in } v]$

by (auto simp: Semantics.T7)
 lemma ActualE[meta-elim]: $[\mathcal{A}\varphi \text{ in } v] \implies [\varphi \text{ in } dw]$
 by (auto simp: Semantics.T7)
 lemma ActualS[meta-subst]: $[\mathcal{A}\varphi \text{ in } v] = [\varphi \text{ in } dw]$
 by (auto simp: Semantics.T7)

5.10 Rules for Encoding

lemma EncI[meta-intro]:
 assumes $\exists r \ o_1 . \text{Some } r = d_1 \ F \wedge \text{Some } o_1 = d_\kappa \ x \wedge o_1 \in en \ r$
 shows $[\llbracket x, F \rrbracket \text{ in } v]$
 using assms by (auto simp: Semantics.T2)
 lemma EncE[meta-elim]:
 assumes $[\llbracket x, F \rrbracket \text{ in } v]$
 shows $\exists r \ o_1 . \text{Some } r = d_1 \ F \wedge \text{Some } o_1 = d_\kappa \ x \wedge o_1 \in en \ r$
 using assms by (auto simp: Semantics.T2)
 lemma EncS[meta-subst]:
 $[\llbracket x, F \rrbracket \text{ in } v] = (\exists r \ o_1 . \text{Some } r = d_1 \ F \wedge \text{Some } o_1 = d_\kappa \ x \wedge o_1 \in en \ r)$
 by (auto simp: Semantics.T2)

5.11 Rules for Exemplification

5.11.1 Zero-place Relations

lemma Exe0I[meta-intro]:
 assumes $\exists r . \text{Some } r = d_0 \ p \wedge ex0 \ r \ v$
 shows $[\llbracket p \rrbracket \text{ in } v]$
 using assms by (auto simp: Semantics.T3)
 lemma Exe0E[meta-elim]:
 assumes $[\llbracket p \rrbracket \text{ in } v]$
 shows $\exists r . \text{Some } r = d_0 \ p \wedge ex0 \ r \ v$
 using assms by (auto simp: Semantics.T3)
 lemma Exe0S[meta-subst]:
 $[\llbracket p \rrbracket \text{ in } v] = (\exists r . \text{Some } r = d_0 \ p \wedge ex0 \ r \ v)$
 by (auto simp: Semantics.T3)

5.11.2 One-Place Relations

lemma Exe1I[meta-intro]:
 assumes $\exists r \ o_1 . \text{Some } r = d_1 \ F \wedge \text{Some } o_1 = d_\kappa \ x \wedge o_1 \in ex1 \ r \ v$
 shows $[\llbracket F, x \rrbracket \text{ in } v]$
 using assms by (auto simp: Semantics.T1-1)
 lemma Exe1E[meta-elim]:
 assumes $[\llbracket F, x \rrbracket \text{ in } v]$
 shows $\exists r \ o_1 . \text{Some } r = d_1 \ F \wedge \text{Some } o_1 = d_\kappa \ x \wedge o_1 \in ex1 \ r \ v$
 using assms by (auto simp: Semantics.T1-1)
 lemma Exe1S[meta-subst]:
 $[\llbracket F, x \rrbracket \text{ in } v] = (\exists r \ o_1 . \text{Some } r = d_1 \ F \wedge \text{Some } o_1 = d_\kappa \ x \wedge o_1 \in ex1 \ r \ v)$
 by (auto simp: Semantics.T1-1)

5.11.3 Two-Place Relations

lemma Exe2I[meta-intro]:
 assumes $\exists r \ o_1 \ o_2 . \text{Some } r = d_2 \ F \wedge \text{Some } o_1 = d_\kappa \ x$
 $\quad \wedge \text{Some } o_2 = d_\kappa \ y \wedge (o_1, o_2) \in ex2 \ r \ v$
 shows $[\llbracket F, x, y \rrbracket \text{ in } v]$
 using assms by (auto simp: Semantics.T1-2)
 lemma Exe2E[meta-elim]:
 assumes $[\llbracket F, x, y \rrbracket \text{ in } v]$
 shows $\exists r \ o_1 \ o_2 . \text{Some } r = d_2 \ F \wedge \text{Some } o_1 = d_\kappa \ x$
 $\quad \wedge \text{Some } o_2 = d_\kappa \ y \wedge (o_1, o_2) \in ex2 \ r \ v$
 using assms by (auto simp: Semantics.T1-2)
 lemma Exe2S[meta-subst]:

$[(F, x, y)] \text{ in } v = (\exists r \ o_1 \ o_2 \ . \text{ Some } r = d_2 \ F \wedge \text{ Some } o_1 = d_\kappa \ x$
 $\wedge \text{ Some } o_2 = d_\kappa \ y \wedge (o_1, o_2) \in \text{ex2 } r \ v)$
by (*auto simp: Semantics.T1-2*)

5.11.4 Three-Place Relations

lemma *Exe3I[meta-intro]*:

assumes $\exists r \ o_1 \ o_2 \ o_3 \ . \text{ Some } r = d_3 \ F \wedge \text{ Some } o_1 = d_\kappa \ x$
 $\wedge \text{ Some } o_2 = d_\kappa \ y \wedge \text{ Some } o_3 = d_\kappa \ z$
 $\wedge (o_1, o_2, o_3) \in \text{ex3 } r \ v$

shows $[(F, x, y, z)] \text{ in } v$

using *assms* **by** (*auto simp: Semantics.T1-3*)

lemma *Exe3E[meta-elim]*:

assumes $[(F, x, y, z)] \text{ in } v$

shows $\exists r \ o_1 \ o_2 \ o_3 \ . \text{ Some } r = d_3 \ F \wedge \text{ Some } o_1 = d_\kappa \ x$
 $\wedge \text{ Some } o_2 = d_\kappa \ y \wedge \text{ Some } o_3 = d_\kappa \ z$
 $\wedge (o_1, o_2, o_3) \in \text{ex3 } r \ v$

using *assms* **by** (*auto simp: Semantics.T1-3*)

lemma *Exe3S[meta-subst]*:

$[(F, x, y, z)] \text{ in } v = (\exists r \ o_1 \ o_2 \ o_3 \ . \text{ Some } r = d_3 \ F \wedge \text{ Some } o_1 = d_\kappa \ x$
 $\wedge \text{ Some } o_2 = d_\kappa \ y \wedge \text{ Some } o_3 = d_\kappa \ z$
 $\wedge (o_1, o_2, o_3) \in \text{ex3 } r \ v)$

by (*auto simp: Semantics.T1-3*)

5.12 Rules for Being Ordinary

lemma *OrdI[meta-intro]*:

assumes $\exists o_1 \ y. \text{ Some } o_1 = d_\kappa \ x \wedge o_1 = \omega\nu \ y$

shows $[(O!, x)] \text{ in } v$

proof –

have *IsProperInX* $(\lambda x. \Diamond[(E!, x)])$

by *show-proper*

moreover **have** $[\Diamond[(E!, x)]] \text{ in } v$

apply *meta-solver*

using *ConcretenessSemantics1 proper₁ assms* **by** *fast*

ultimately **show** $[(O!, x)] \text{ in } v$

unfolding *Ordinary-def*

using *D5-1 proper₁ assms ConcretenessSemantics1 Exe1S*

by *blast*

qed

lemma *OrdE[meta-elim]*:

assumes $[(O!, x)] \text{ in } v$

shows $\exists o_1 \ y. \text{ Some } o_1 = d_\kappa \ x \wedge o_1 = \omega\nu \ y$

proof –

have $\exists r \ o_1. \text{ Some } r = d_1 \ O! \wedge \text{ Some } o_1 = d_\kappa \ x \wedge o_1 \in \text{ex1 } r \ v$

using *assms Exe1E* **by** *simp*

moreover **have** *IsProperInX* $(\lambda x. \Diamond[(E!, x)])$

by *show-proper*

ultimately **have** $[\Diamond[(E!, x)]] \text{ in } v$

using *D5-1 unfolding Ordinary-def* **by** *fast*

thus *?thesis*

apply – **apply** *meta-solver*

using *ConcretenessSemantics2* **by** *blast*

qed

lemma *OrdS[meta-cong]*:

$[(O!, x)] \text{ in } v = (\exists o_1 \ y. \text{ Some } o_1 = d_\kappa \ x \wedge o_1 = \omega\nu \ y)$

using *OrdI OrdE* **by** *blast*

5.13 Rules for Being Abstract

lemma *AbsI[meta-intro]*:

assumes $\exists o_1 \ y. \text{ Some } o_1 = d_\kappa \ x \wedge o_1 = \alpha\nu \ y$

shows $[(A!, x)] \text{ in } v$

```

proof –
  have IsProperInX ( $\lambda x. \neg \Diamond \langle E!, x \rangle$ )
    by show-proper
  moreover have  $\neg \Diamond \langle E!, x \rangle$  in v
    apply meta-solver
    using ConcretenessSemantics2 proper1 assms
    by (metis  $\nu$ .distinct(1) option.sel)
  ultimately show  $\langle A!, x \rangle$  in v
    unfolding Abstract-def
    using D5-1 proper1 assms ConcretenessSemantics1 Exe1S
    by blast
qed
lemma AbsE[meta-elim]:
  assumes  $\langle A!, x \rangle$  in v
  shows  $\exists o_1 y. \text{Some } o_1 = d_\kappa x \wedge o_1 = \alpha \nu y$ 
  proof –
    have 1: IsProperInX ( $\lambda x. \neg \Diamond \langle E!, x \rangle$ )
      by show-proper
    have  $\exists r o_1. \text{Some } r = d_1 A! \wedge \text{Some } o_1 = d_\kappa x \wedge o_1 \in \text{ex1 } r \ v$ 
      using assms Exe1E by simp
    moreover hence  $\neg \Diamond \langle E!, x \rangle$  in v
      using D5-1[OF 1]
      unfolding Abstract-def by fast
    ultimately show ?thesis
      apply – apply meta-solver
      using ConcretenessSemantics1 proper1
      by (metis  $\nu$ .exhaust)
  qed
lemma AbsS[meta-cong]:
   $\langle A!, x \rangle$  in v =  $(\exists o_1 y. \text{Some } o_1 = d_\kappa x \wedge o_1 = \alpha \nu y)$ 
  using AbsI AbsE by blast

```

5.14 Rules for Definite Descriptions

```

lemma TheEqI:
  assumes  $\bigwedge x. [\varphi \ x \text{ in } dw] = [\psi \ x \text{ in } dw]$ 
  shows  $(\iota x. \varphi \ x) = (\iota x. \psi \ x)$ 
  proof –
    have 1: dκ (ιx. φ x) = dκ (ιx. ψ x)
      using assms D3 unfolding w0-def by simp
    {
      assume  $\exists o_1. \text{Some } o_1 = d_\kappa (\iota x. \varphi \ x)$ 
      hence ?thesis using 1 dκ-inject by force
    }
    moreover {
      assume  $\neg(\exists o_1. \text{Some } o_1 = d_\kappa (\iota x. \varphi \ x))$ 
      hence ?thesis using 1 D3
      by (metis dκ.rep-eq evalκ-inverse)
    }
    ultimately show ?thesis by blast
  qed

```

5.15 Rules for Identity

5.15.1 Ordinary Objects

```

lemma EqEI[meta-intro]:
  assumes  $\exists o_1 o_2. \text{Some } (\omega \nu \ o_1) = d_\kappa x \wedge \text{Some } (\omega \nu \ o_2) = d_\kappa y \wedge o_1 = o_2$ 
  shows  $[x =_E y \text{ in } v]$ 
  proof –
    obtain  $o_1 \ o_2$  where 1:
       $\text{Some } (\omega \nu \ o_1) = d_\kappa x \wedge \text{Some } (\omega \nu \ o_2) = d_\kappa y \wedge o_1 = o_2$ 

```

```

    using assms by auto
  obtain r where 2:
    Some r = d2 basic-identityE
    using propex2 by auto
  have [(O!,x) & (O!,y) & □(∀ F. (F,x) ≡ (F,y)) in v]
  proof -
    have [(O!,x) in v] ∧ [(O!,y) in v]
    using OrdI 1 by blast
    moreover have [□(∀ F. (F,x) ≡ (F,y)) in v]
    apply meta-solver using 1 by force
    ultimately show ?thesis using ConjI by simp
  qed
  moreover have IsProperInXY (λ x y . (O!,x) & (O!,y) & □(∀ F. (F,x) ≡ (F,y)))
  by show-proper
  ultimately have (ων o1, ων o2) ∈ ex2 r v
  using D5-2 1 2
  unfolding basic-identityE-def by fast
  thus [x =E y in v]
  using Exe2I 1 2
  unfolding basic-identityE-infix-def basic-identityE-def
  by blast
qed
lemma EqEE[meta-elim]:
  assumes [x =E y in v]
  shows ∃ o1 o2. Some (ων o1) = dκ x ∧ Some (ων o2) = dκ y ∧ o1 = o2
proof -
  have IsProperInXY (λ x y . (O!,x) & (O!,y) & □(∀ F. (F,x) ≡ (F,y)))
  by show-proper
  hence 1: [(O!,x) & (O!,y) & □(∀ F. (F,x) ≡ (F,y)) in v]
  using assms unfolding basic-identityE-def basic-identityE-infix-def
  using D4-2 T1-2 D5-2 by meson
  hence 2: ∃ o1 o2. Some (ων o1) = dκ x
    ∧ Some (ων o2) = dκ y
  apply (subst (asm) ConjS)
  apply (subst (asm) ConjS)
  using OrdE by auto
  then obtain o1 o2 where 3:
    Some (ων o1) = dκ x ∧ Some (ων o2) = dκ y
  by auto
  have ∃ r . Some r = d1 (λ z . makeo (λ w s . dκ (zP) = Some (ων o1)))
  using propex1 by auto
  then obtain r where 4:
    Some r = d1 (λ z . makeo (λ w s . dκ (zP) = Some (ων o1)))
  by auto
  hence 5: r = (λ u s w . ∃ x . νv x = u ∧ Some x = Some (ων o1))
  unfolding lambdabinder1-def d1-def dκ-proper
  apply transfer
  by simp
  have [□(∀ F. (F,x) ≡ (F,y)) in v]
  using 1 using ConjE by blast
  hence 6: ∀ v F . [(F,x) in v] ↔ [(F,y) in v]
  using BoxE EquivE Alle by fast
  hence ∀ v . ((ων o1) ∈ ex1 r v) = ((ων o2) ∈ ex1 r v)
  using 2 4 unfolding valid-in-def
  by (metis 3 6 d1.rep-eq dκ-inject dκ-proper ex1-def evalo-inverse ex1.rep-eq
    mem-Collect-eq option.sel rep-proper-id νκ-proper valid-in.abs-eq)
  moreover have (ων o1) ∈ ex1 r v
  unfolding 5 ex1-def by simp
  ultimately have (ων o2) ∈ ex1 r v
  by auto
  hence o1 = o2 unfolding 5 ex1-def by (auto simp: meta-aux)
  thus ?thesis
  using 3 by auto

```

qed
lemma $Eq_E S[meta-subst]$:
 $[x =_E y \text{ in } v] = (\exists o_1 o_2. \text{Some } (\omega\nu o_1) = d_\kappa x \wedge \text{Some } (\omega\nu o_2) = d_\kappa y$
 $\quad \wedge o_1 = o_2)$
using $Eq_E I Eq_E E$ **by** *blast*

5.15.2 Individuals

lemma $Eq_\kappa I[meta-intro]$:
assumes $\exists o_1 o_2. \text{Some } o_1 = d_\kappa x \wedge \text{Some } o_2 = d_\kappa y \wedge o_1 = o_2$
shows $[x =_\kappa y \text{ in } v]$
proof –
have $x = y$ **using** *assms* d_κ -*inject* **by** *meson*
moreover **have** $[x =_\kappa x \text{ in } v]$
unfolding *basic-identity* $_{\kappa}$ -*def*
apply *meta-solver*
by (*metis* (*no-types*, *lifting*) *assms* *AbsI* *Exe1E* ν .*exhaust*)
ultimately show *?thesis* **by** *auto*
qed
lemma Eq_κ -*prop*:
assumes $[x =_\kappa y \text{ in } v]$
shows $[\varphi x \text{ in } v] = [\varphi y \text{ in } v]$
proof –
have $[x =_E y \vee (\langle A!, x \rangle \ \& \ \langle A!, y \rangle) \ \& \ \Box(\forall F. \llbracket x, F \rrbracket \equiv \llbracket y, F \rrbracket) \text{ in } v]$
using *assms* **unfolding** *basic-identity* $_{\kappa}$ -*def* **by** *simp*
moreover {
assume $[x =_E y \text{ in } v]$
hence $(\exists o_1 o_2. \text{Some } o_1 = d_\kappa x \wedge \text{Some } o_2 = d_\kappa y \wedge o_1 = o_2)$
using $Eq_E E$ **by** *fast*
}
moreover {
assume $1: [\langle A!, x \rangle \ \& \ \langle A!, y \rangle \ \& \ \Box(\forall F. \llbracket x, F \rrbracket \equiv \llbracket y, F \rrbracket) \text{ in } v]$
hence $2: (\exists o_1 o_2 X Y. \text{Some } o_1 = d_\kappa x \wedge \text{Some } o_2 = d_\kappa y$
 $\quad \wedge o_1 = \alpha\nu X \wedge o_2 = \alpha\nu Y)$
using *AbsE* *ConjE* **by** *meson*
moreover then obtain $o_1 o_2 X Y$ **where** $3:$
 $\text{Some } o_1 = d_\kappa x \wedge \text{Some } o_2 = d_\kappa y \wedge o_1 = \alpha\nu X \wedge o_2 = \alpha\nu Y$
by *auto*
moreover have $4: [\Box(\forall F. \llbracket x, F \rrbracket \equiv \llbracket y, F \rrbracket) \text{ in } v]$
using 1 *ConjE* **by** *blast*
hence $6: \forall v F. [\llbracket x, F \rrbracket \text{ in } v] \longleftrightarrow [\llbracket y, F \rrbracket \text{ in } v]$
using *BoxE* *AlIE* *EquivE* **by** *fast*
hence $7: \forall v r. (\exists o_1. \text{Some } o_1 = d_\kappa x \wedge o_1 \in en\ r)$
 $= (\exists o_1. \text{Some } o_1 = d_\kappa y \wedge o_1 \in en\ r)$
apply – **apply** *meta-solver*
using *propex* $_1$ d_1 -*inject* **apply** *simp*
apply *transfer* **by** *simp*
hence $8: \forall r. (o_1 \in en\ r) = (o_2 \in en\ r)$
using 3 d_κ -*inject* d_κ -*proper* **apply** *simp*
by (*metis* *option.inject*)
hence $\forall r. (o_1 \in r) = (o_2 \in r)$
unfolding *en-def* **using** 3
by (*metis* *Collect-cong* *Collect-mem-eq* ν .*simps*(6)
 mem -*Collect-eq* *make* Π_1 -*cases*)
hence $(o_1 \in \{x \mid o_1 = x\}) = (o_2 \in \{x \mid o_1 = x\})$
by *metis*
hence $o_1 = o_2$ **by** *simp*
hence $(\exists o_1 o_2. \text{Some } o_1 = d_\kappa x \wedge \text{Some } o_2 = d_\kappa y \wedge o_1 = o_2)$
using 3 **by** *auto*
}
ultimately have $x = y$
using *DisjS* **using** *Semantics*. d_κ -*inject* **by** *auto*
thus $(v \models (\varphi x)) = (v \models (\varphi y))$ **by** *simp*

qed
lemma $Eq\kappa E[meta-elim]$:
 assumes $[x =_{\kappa} y \text{ in } v]$
 shows $\exists o_1 o_2. \text{Some } o_1 = d_{\kappa} x \wedge \text{Some } o_2 = d_{\kappa} y \wedge o_1 = o_2$
proof –
 have $\forall \varphi. (v \models \varphi x) = (v \models \varphi y)$
 using *assms Eq κ -prop* **by** *blast*
 moreover **obtain** φ **where** φ -prop:
 $\varphi = (\lambda \alpha. \text{makeo } (\lambda w s. (\exists o_1 o_2. \text{Some } o_1 = d_{\kappa} x \wedge \text{Some } o_2 = d_{\kappa} \alpha \wedge o_1 = o_2)))$
by *auto*
 ultimately **have** $(v \models \varphi x) = (v \models \varphi y)$ **by** *metis*
 moreover **have** $(v \models \varphi x)$
 using *assms unfolding φ -prop basic-identity $_{\kappa}$ -def*
by (*metis (mono-tags, lifting) AbsS ConjE DisjS*
Eq E S valid-in.abs-eq)
 ultimately **have** $(v \models \varphi y)$ **by** *auto*
 thus *?thesis*
 unfolding φ -prop
by (*simp add: valid-in-def meta-aux*)
 qed
lemma $Eq\kappa S[meta-subst]$:
 $[x =_{\kappa} y \text{ in } v] = (\exists o_1 o_2. \text{Some } o_1 = d_{\kappa} x \wedge \text{Some } o_2 = d_{\kappa} y \wedge o_1 = o_2)$
 using *Eq κI Eq κE* **by** *blast*

5.15.3 One-Place Relations

lemma $Eq_1 I[meta-intro]$: $F = G \implies [F =_1 G \text{ in } v]$
 unfolding *basic-identity $_1$ -def*
 apply (*rule BoxI, rule AllI, rule EquivI*)
by *simp*
lemma $Eq_1 E[meta-elim]$: $[F =_1 G \text{ in } v] \implies F = G$
 unfolding *basic-identity $_1$ -def*
 apply (*drule BoxE, drule-tac x=($\alpha v \{ F \}$) in AllE, drule EquivE*)
 apply (*simp add: Semantics.T2*)
 unfolding *en-def d $_{\kappa}$ -def d $_1$ -def*
 using *$\nu\kappa$ -proper rep-proper-id*
by (*simp add: rep-def proper-def meta-aux $\nu\kappa$.rep-eq*)
lemma $Eq_1 S[meta-subst]$: $[F =_1 G \text{ in } v] = (F = G)$
 using *Eq $_1 I$ Eq $_1 E$* **by** *auto*
lemma Eq_1 -prop: $[F =_1 G \text{ in } v] \implies [\varphi F \text{ in } v] = [\varphi G \text{ in } v]$
 using *Eq $_1 E$* **by** *blast*

5.15.4 Two-Place Relations

lemma $Eq_2 I[meta-intro]$: $F = G \implies [F =_2 G \text{ in } v]$
 unfolding *basic-identity $_2$ -def*
 apply (*rule AllI, rule ConjI, (subst Eq $_1 S$)*)
by *simp*
lemma $Eq_2 E[meta-elim]$: $[F =_2 G \text{ in } v] \implies F = G$
proof –
 assume $[F =_2 G \text{ in } v]$
 hence $1: [\forall x. (\lambda y. \langle F, x^P, y^P \rangle) =_1 (\lambda y. \langle G, x^P, y^P \rangle) \text{ in } v]$
 unfolding *basic-identity $_2$ -def*
 apply – **apply** *meta-solver* **by** *auto*
 {
fix $u v s w$
obtain x **where** x -def: $\nu v x = v$ **by** (*metis νv -surj surj-def*)
obtain a **where** a -def:
 $a = (\lambda u s w. \exists xa. \nu v xa = u \wedge \text{eval}\Pi_2 F (\nu v x) (\nu v xa) s w)$
by *auto*
obtain b **where** b -def:
 $b = (\lambda u s w. \exists xa. \nu v xa = u \wedge \text{eval}\Pi_2 G (\nu v x) (\nu v xa) s w)$

```

    by auto
  have a = b unfolding a-def b-def
    using 1 apply - apply meta-solver
    by (auto simp: meta-defs meta-aux makeΠ1-inject)
  hence a u s w = b u s w by auto
  hence (evalΠ2 F (νv x) u s w) = (evalΠ2 G (νv x) u s w)
    unfolding a-def b-def
    by (metis (no-types, hide-lams) νv-surj surj-def)
  hence (evalΠ2 F v u s w) = (evalΠ2 G v u s w)
    unfolding x-def by auto
}
hence (evalΠ2 F) = (evalΠ2 G) by blast
thus F = G by (simp add: evalΠ2-inject)
qed
lemma Eq2S[meta-subst]: [F =2 G in v] = (F = G)
  using Eq2I Eq2E by auto
lemma Eq2-prop: [F =2 G in v]  $\implies$  [φ F in v] = [φ G in v]
  using Eq2E by blast

```

5.15.5 Three-Place Relations

```

lemma Eq3I[meta-intro]: F = G  $\implies$  [F =3 G in v]
  apply (simp add: meta-defs meta-aux conn-defs forall-ν-def basic-identity3-def)
  using MetaSolver.Eq1I valid-in.rep-eq by auto
lemma Eq3E[meta-elim]: [F =3 G in v]  $\implies$  F = G
proof -
  assume [F =3 G in v]
  hence 1: [∀ x y. (λz. (⟦F, xP, yP, zP⟧)) =1 (λz. (⟦G, xP, yP, zP⟧)) in v]
    unfolding basic-identity3-def
    apply - apply meta-solver by auto
  {
    fix u v r s w
    obtain x where x-def: νv x = v by (metis νv-surj surj-def)
    obtain y where y-def: νv y = r by (metis νv-surj surj-def)
    obtain a where a-def:
      a = (λu s w. ∃ xa. νv xa = u ∧ evalΠ3 F (νv x) (νv y) (νv xa) s w)
      by auto
    obtain b where b-def:
      b = (λu s w. ∃ xa. νv xa = u ∧ evalΠ3 G (νv x) (νv y) (νv xa) s w)
      by auto
    have a = b unfolding a-def b-def
      using 1 apply - apply meta-solver
      by (auto simp: meta-defs meta-aux makeΠ1-inject)
    hence a u s w = b u s w by auto
    hence (evalΠ3 F (νv x) (νv y) u s w) = (evalΠ3 G (νv x) (νv y) u s w)
      unfolding a-def b-def
      by (metis (no-types, hide-lams) νv-surj surj-def)
    hence (evalΠ3 F v r u s w) = (evalΠ3 G v r u s w)
      unfolding x-def y-def by auto
  }
  hence (evalΠ3 F) = (evalΠ3 G) by blast
  thus F = G by (simp add: evalΠ3-inject)
qed
lemma Eq3S[meta-subst]: [F =3 G in v] = (F = G)
  using Eq3I Eq3E by auto
lemma Eq3-prop: [F =3 G in v]  $\implies$  [φ F in v] = [φ G in v]
  using Eq3E by blast

```

5.15.6 Propositions

```

lemma Eq0I[meta-intro]: x = y  $\implies$  [x =0 y in v]
  unfolding basic-identity0-def by (simp add: Eq1S)

```

```

lemma Eq0E[meta-elim]: [F =0 G in v] ⇒ F = G
proof -
  assume [F =0 G in v]
  hence [(λy. F) =1 (λy. G) in v]
    unfolding basic-identity0-def by simp
  hence (λy. F) = (λy. G)
    using Eq1S by simp
  hence (λu s w. (∃ x. νv x = u) ∧ evalo F s w)
    = (λu s w. (∃ x. νv x = u) ∧ evalo G s w)
    apply (simp add: meta-defs meta-aux)
    by (metis (no-types, lifting) UNIV-I makeΠ1-inverse)
  hence ∧s w.(evalo F s w) = (evalo G s w)
    by metis
  hence (evalo F) = (evalo G) by blast
  thus F = G
    by (metis evalo-inverse)
qed
lemma Eq0S[meta-subst]: [F =0 G in v] = (F = G)
using Eq0I Eq0E by auto
lemma Eq0-prop: [F =0 G in v] ⇒ [φ F in v] = [φ G in v]
using Eq0E by blast

```

end

6 General Identity

Remark 15. In order to define a general identity symbol that can act on all types of terms a type class is introduced which assumes the substitution property which is needed to derive the corresponding axiom. This type class is instantiated for all relation types, individual terms and individuals.

6.1 Type Classes

```

class identifiable =
fixes identity :: 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ o (infixl = 63)
assumes l-identity:
  w ⊢ x = y ⇒ w ⊢ φ x ⇒ w ⊢ φ y
begin
  abbreviation notequal (infixl ≠ 63) where
    notequal ≡ λ x y . ¬(x = y)
end

class quantifiable-and-identifiable = quantifiable + identifiable
begin
  definition exists-unique::('a ⇒ o) ⇒ o (binder ∃! [8] 9) where
    exists-unique ≡ λ φ . ∃ α . φ α & (∀ β. φ β → β = α)

  declare exists-unique-def[conn-defs]
end

```

6.2 Instantiations

```

instantiation κ :: identifiable
begin
  definition identity-κ where identity-κ ≡ basic-identityκ
  instance proof
    fix x y :: κ and w φ
    show [x = y in w] ⇒ [φ x in w] ⇒ [φ y in w]
      unfolding identity-κ-def

```



```

    using MetaSolver.Eqκ-prop ..
qed
end

instantiation ν :: identifiable
begin
  definition identity-ν where identity-ν ≡ λ x y . xP = yP
  instance proof
    fix α :: ν and β :: ν and v φ
    assume v ⊢ α = β
    hence v ⊢ αP = βP
      unfolding identity-ν-def by auto
    hence ∧φ.(v ⊢ φ (αP)) ⇒ (v ⊢ φ (βP))
      using l-identity by auto
    hence (v ⊢ φ (rep (αP))) ⇒ (v ⊢ φ (rep (βP)))
      by meson
    thus (v ⊢ φ α) ⇒ (v ⊢ φ β)
      by (simp only: rep-proper-id)
  qed
end

instantiation Π1 :: identifiable
begin
  definition identity-Π1 where identity-Π1 ≡ basic-identity1
  instance proof
    fix F G :: Π1 and w φ
    show (w ⊢ F = G) ⇒ (w ⊢ φ F) ⇒ (w ⊢ φ G)
      unfolding identity-Π1-def using MetaSolver.Eq1-prop ..
  qed
end

instantiation Π2 :: identifiable
begin
  definition identity-Π2 where identity-Π2 ≡ basic-identity2
  instance proof
    fix F G :: Π2 and w φ
    show (w ⊢ F = G) ⇒ (w ⊢ φ F) ⇒ (w ⊢ φ G)
      unfolding identity-Π2-def using MetaSolver.Eq2-prop ..
  qed
end

instantiation Π3 :: identifiable
begin
  definition identity-Π3 where identity-Π3 ≡ basic-identity3
  instance proof
    fix F G :: Π3 and w φ
    show (w ⊢ F = G) ⇒ (w ⊢ φ F) ⇒ (w ⊢ φ G)
      unfolding identity-Π3-def using MetaSolver.Eq3-prop ..
  qed
end

instantiation o :: identifiable
begin
  definition identity-o where identity-o ≡ basic-identity0
  instance proof
    fix F G :: o and w φ
    show (w ⊢ F = G) ⇒ (w ⊢ φ F) ⇒ (w ⊢ φ G)
      unfolding identity-o-def using MetaSolver.Eq0-prop ..
  qed
end

instance ν :: quantifiable-and-identifiable ..
instance Π1 :: quantifiable-and-identifiable ..

```

instance $\Pi_2 :: \text{quantifiable-and-identifiable} ..$
instance $\Pi_3 :: \text{quantifiable-and-identifiable} ..$
instance $\circ :: \text{quantifiable-and-identifiable} ..$

6.3 New Identity Definitions

Remark 16. *The basic definitions of identity use type specific quantifiers and identity symbols. Equivalent definitions that use the general identity symbol and general quantifiers are provided.*

named-theorems *identity-defs*
lemma *identity_E-def*[*identity-defs*]:
 $\text{basic-identity}_E \equiv \lambda^2 (\lambda x y. (\llbracket O!, x^P \rrbracket \ \& \ \llbracket O!, y^P \rrbracket) \ \& \ \Box (\forall F. (\llbracket F, x^P \rrbracket \equiv \llbracket F, y^P \rrbracket)))$
unfolding *basic-identity_E-def* *forall- Π_1 -def* **by** *simp*
lemma *identity_E-infix-def*[*identity-defs*]:
 $x =_E y \equiv (\llbracket \text{basic-identity}_E, x, y \rrbracket) \text{ using } \text{basic-identity}_E\text{-infix-def} .$
lemma *identity _{κ} -def*[*identity-defs*]:
 $op \equiv \lambda x y. x =_E y \vee (\llbracket A!, x \rrbracket \ \& \ \llbracket A!, y \rrbracket) \ \& \ \Box (\forall F. (\llbracket x, F \rrbracket \equiv \llbracket y, F \rrbracket))$
unfolding *identity _{κ} -def* *basic-identity _{κ} -def* *forall- Π_1 -def* **by** *simp*
lemma *identity _{ν} -def*[*identity-defs*]:
 $op \equiv \lambda x y. (x^P =_E y^P) \vee (\llbracket A!, x^P \rrbracket \ \& \ \llbracket A!, y^P \rrbracket) \ \& \ \Box (\forall F. (\llbracket x^P, F \rrbracket \equiv \llbracket y^P, F \rrbracket))$
unfolding *identity _{ν} -def* *identity _{κ} -def* **by** *simp*
lemma *identity₁-def*[*identity-defs*]:
 $op \equiv \lambda F G. \Box (\forall x. (\llbracket x^P, F \rrbracket \equiv \llbracket x^P, G \rrbracket))$
unfolding *identity- Π_1 -def* *basic-identity₁-def* *forall- ν -def* **by** *simp*
lemma *identity₂-def*[*identity-defs*]:
 $op \equiv \lambda F G. \forall x. (\lambda y. (\llbracket F, x^P, y^P \rrbracket) = (\lambda y. (\llbracket G, x^P, y^P \rrbracket)) \ \& \ (\lambda y. (\llbracket F, y^P, x^P \rrbracket) = (\lambda y. (\llbracket G, y^P, x^P \rrbracket)))$
unfolding *identity- Π_2 -def* *identity- Π_1 -def* *basic-identity₂-def* *forall- ν -def* **by** *simp*
lemma *identity₃-def*[*identity-defs*]:
 $op \equiv \lambda F G. \forall x y. (\lambda z. (\llbracket F, z^P, x^P, y^P \rrbracket) = (\lambda z. (\llbracket G, z^P, x^P, y^P \rrbracket)) \ \& \ (\lambda z. (\llbracket F, x^P, z^P, y^P \rrbracket) = (\lambda z. (\llbracket G, x^P, z^P, y^P \rrbracket)) \ \& \ (\lambda z. (\llbracket F, x^P, y^P, z^P \rrbracket) = (\lambda z. (\llbracket G, x^P, y^P, z^P \rrbracket)))$
unfolding *identity- Π_3 -def* *identity- Π_1 -def* *basic-identity₃-def* *forall- ν -def* **by** *simp*
lemma *identity _{\circ} -def*[*identity-defs*]: $op \equiv \lambda F G. (\lambda y. F) = (\lambda y. G)$
unfolding *identity- \circ -def* *identity- Π_1 -def* *basic-identity₀-def* **by** *simp*

7 The Axioms of PLM

Remark 17. *The axioms of PLM can now be derived from the Semantics and the model structure.*

locale *Axioms*
begin
interpretation *MetaSolver* .
interpretation *Semantics* .
named-theorems *axiom*

Remark 18. *The special syntax $\llbracket [-] \rrbracket$ is introduced for stating the axioms. Modally-fragile axioms are stated with the syntax for actual validity $\llbracket - \rrbracket$.*

definition *axiom* :: $\circ \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ ($\llbracket [-] \rrbracket$) **where** $\text{axiom} \equiv \lambda \varphi . \forall v . [\varphi \text{ in } v]$
method *axiom-meta-solver* = (((*unfold axiom-def*)?, *rule allI*) | (*unfold actual-validity-def*)?),
meta-solver,
(*simp* | (*auto*; *fail*))?)

7.1 Closures

Remark 19. Rules resembling the concepts of closures in PLM are derived. Theorem attributes are introduced to aid in the instantiation of the axioms.

```

lemma axiom-instance[axiom]:  $[[\varphi]] \implies [\varphi \text{ in } v]$ 
  unfolding axiom-def by simp
lemma closures-universal[axiom]:  $(\bigwedge x. [[\varphi x]]) \implies [[\forall x. \varphi x]]$ 
  by axiom-meta-solver
lemma closures-actualization[axiom]:  $[[\varphi]] \implies [[\mathcal{A} \varphi]]$ 
  by axiom-meta-solver
lemma closures-necessitation[axiom]:  $[[\varphi]] \implies [[\Box \varphi]]$ 
  by axiom-meta-solver
lemma necessitation-averse-axiom-instance[axiom]:  $[\varphi] \implies [\varphi \text{ in } dw]$ 
  by axiom-meta-solver
lemma necessitation-averse-closures-universal[axiom]:  $(\bigwedge x. [\varphi x]) \implies [\forall x. \varphi x]$ 
  by axiom-meta-solver

attribute-setup axiom-instance = ⟨⟨
  Scan.succeed (Thm.rule-attribute []
    (fn - => fn thm => thm RS @ {thm axiom-instance}))
  ⟩⟩

attribute-setup necessitation-averse-axiom-instance = ⟨⟨
  Scan.succeed (Thm.rule-attribute []
    (fn - => fn thm => thm RS @ {thm necessitation-averse-axiom-instance}))
  ⟩⟩

attribute-setup axiom-necessitation = ⟨⟨
  Scan.succeed (Thm.rule-attribute []
    (fn - => fn thm => thm RS @ {thm closures-necessitation}))
  ⟩⟩

attribute-setup axiom-actualization = ⟨⟨
  Scan.succeed (Thm.rule-attribute []
    (fn - => fn thm => thm RS @ {thm closures-actualization}))
  ⟩⟩

attribute-setup axiom-universal = ⟨⟨
  Scan.succeed (Thm.rule-attribute []
    (fn - => fn thm => thm RS @ {thm closures-universal}))
  ⟩⟩

```

7.2 Axioms for Negations and Conditionals

```

lemma pl-1[axiom]:
   $[[\varphi \rightarrow (\psi \rightarrow \varphi)]]$ 
  by axiom-meta-solver
lemma pl-2[axiom]:
   $[[ (\varphi \rightarrow (\psi \rightarrow \chi)) \rightarrow ((\varphi \rightarrow \psi) \rightarrow (\varphi \rightarrow \chi)) ]]$ 
  by axiom-meta-solver
lemma pl-3[axiom]:
   $[[ (\neg \varphi \rightarrow \neg \psi) \rightarrow ((\neg \varphi \rightarrow \psi) \rightarrow \varphi) ]]$ 
  by axiom-meta-solver

```

7.3 Axioms of Identity

```

lemma l-identity[axiom]:
   $[[\alpha = \beta \rightarrow (\varphi \alpha \rightarrow \varphi \beta)]]$ 
  using l-identity apply – by axiom-meta-solver

```

7.4 Axioms of Quantification

```

lemma cqt-1[axiom]:
  [[ $(\forall \alpha. \varphi \alpha) \rightarrow \varphi \alpha$ ]]
  by axiom-meta-solver
lemma cqt-1-κ[axiom]:
  [[ $(\forall \alpha. \varphi (\alpha^P)) \rightarrow ((\exists \beta. (\beta^P) = \alpha) \rightarrow \varphi \alpha)$ ]]
  proof –
  {
    fix v
    assume 1: [ $(\forall \alpha. \varphi (\alpha^P))$  in v]
    assume [ $(\exists \beta. (\beta^P) = \alpha)$  in v]
    then obtain  $\beta$  where 2:
      [ $(\beta^P) = \alpha$  in v] by (rule ExERule)
    hence [ $\varphi (\beta^P)$  in v] using 1 Alle by fast
    hence [ $\varphi \alpha$  in v]
      using l-identity[where  $\varphi = \varphi$ , axiom-instance]
      ImplS 2 by simp
  }
  thus [[ $(\forall \alpha. \varphi (\alpha^P)) \rightarrow ((\exists \beta. (\beta^P) = \alpha) \rightarrow \varphi \alpha)$ ]]
  unfolding axiom-def using ImplI by blast
qed
lemma cqt-3[axiom]:
  [[ $(\forall \alpha. \varphi \alpha \rightarrow \psi \alpha) \rightarrow ((\forall \alpha. \varphi \alpha) \rightarrow (\forall \alpha. \psi \alpha))$ ]]
  by axiom-meta-solver
lemma cqt-4[axiom]:
  [[ $\varphi \rightarrow (\forall \alpha. \varphi)$ ]]
  by axiom-meta-solver

inductive SimpleExOrEnc
where SimpleExOrEnc ( $\lambda x. \langle F, x \rangle$ )
  | SimpleExOrEnc ( $\lambda x. \langle F, x, y \rangle$ )
  | SimpleExOrEnc ( $\lambda x. \langle F, y, x \rangle$ )
  | SimpleExOrEnc ( $\lambda x. \langle F, x, y, z \rangle$ )
  | SimpleExOrEnc ( $\lambda x. \langle F, y, x, z \rangle$ )
  | SimpleExOrEnc ( $\lambda x. \langle F, y, z, x \rangle$ )
  | SimpleExOrEnc ( $\lambda x. \langle x, F \rangle$ )

lemma cqt-5[axiom]:
  assumes SimpleExOrEnc  $\psi$ 
  shows [[ $(\psi (\iota x. \varphi x)) \rightarrow (\exists \alpha. (\alpha^P) = (\iota x. \varphi x))$ ]]
  proof –
  have  $\forall w. ((\psi (\iota x. \varphi x))$  in w]  $\longrightarrow (\exists o_1. \text{Some } o_1 = d_\kappa (\iota x. \varphi x))$ 
    using assms apply induct by (meta-solver;metis)+
  thus ?thesis
  apply – unfolding identity-κ-def
  apply axiom-meta-solver
  using dκ-proper by auto
qed

lemma cqt-5-mod[axiom]:
  assumes SimpleExOrEnc  $\psi$ 
  shows [[ $\psi \tau \rightarrow (\exists \alpha. (\alpha^P) = \tau)$ ]]
  proof –
  have  $\forall w. ((\psi \tau)$  in w]  $\longrightarrow (\exists o_1. \text{Some } o_1 = d_\kappa \tau)$ 
    using assms apply induct by (meta-solver;metis)+
  thus ?thesis
  apply – unfolding identity-κ-def
  apply axiom-meta-solver
  using dκ-proper by auto
qed

```

7.5 Axioms of Actuality

```

lemma logic-actual[axiom]:  $[(\mathcal{A}\varphi) \equiv \varphi]$ 
  by axiom-meta-solver
lemma  $[(\mathcal{A}\varphi) \equiv \varphi]$ 
  nitpick[user-axioms, expect = genuine, card = 1, card i = 2]
  oops — Counter-model by nitpick

lemma logic-actual-nec-1[axiom]:
   $[(\mathcal{A}\neg\varphi \equiv \neg\mathcal{A}\varphi)]$ 
  by axiom-meta-solver
lemma logic-actual-nec-2[axiom]:
   $[(\mathcal{A}(\varphi \rightarrow \psi)) \equiv (\mathcal{A}\varphi \rightarrow \mathcal{A}\psi)]$ 
  by axiom-meta-solver
lemma logic-actual-nec-3[axiom]:
   $[(\mathcal{A}(\forall\alpha. \varphi \alpha) \equiv (\forall\alpha. \mathcal{A}(\varphi \alpha)))]$ 
  by axiom-meta-solver
lemma logic-actual-nec-4[axiom]:
   $[(\mathcal{A}\varphi \equiv \mathcal{A}\mathcal{A}\varphi)]$ 
  by axiom-meta-solver

```

7.6 Axioms of Necessity

```

lemma qml-1[axiom]:
   $[(\Box(\varphi \rightarrow \psi) \rightarrow (\Box\varphi \rightarrow \Box\psi))]$ 
  by axiom-meta-solver
lemma qml-2[axiom]:
   $[(\Box\varphi \rightarrow \varphi)]$ 
  by axiom-meta-solver
lemma qml-3[axiom]:
   $[(\Diamond\varphi \rightarrow \Box\Diamond\varphi)]$ 
  by axiom-meta-solver
lemma qml-4[axiom]:
   $[(\Diamond(\exists x. (\Box E!, x^P)) \ \& \ \Diamond\neg(\Box E!, x^P)) \ \& \ \Diamond\neg(\exists x. (\Box E!, x^P) \ \& \ \Diamond\neg(\Box E!, x^P)))]$ 
  unfolding axiom-def
  using PossiblyContingentObjectExistsAxiom
  PossiblyNoContingentObjectExistsAxiom
  apply (simp add: meta-defs meta-aux conn-defs forall-v-def
    split: v.split v.split)
  by (metis vv-ωv-is-ωv v.distinct(1) v.inject(1))

```

7.7 Axioms of Necessity and Actuality

```

lemma qml-act-1[axiom]:
   $[(\mathcal{A}\varphi \rightarrow \Box\mathcal{A}\varphi)]$ 
  by axiom-meta-solver
lemma qml-act-2[axiom]:
   $[(\Box\varphi \equiv \mathcal{A}(\Box\varphi))]$ 
  by axiom-meta-solver

```

7.8 Axioms of Descriptions

```

lemma descriptions[axiom]:
   $[(x^P = (\iota x. \varphi x) \equiv (\forall z. (\mathcal{A}(\varphi z) \equiv z = x)))]$ 
  unfolding axiom-def
  proof (rule allI, rule EquivI; rule)
  fix v
  assume  $[x^P = (\iota x. \varphi x) \text{ in } v]$ 
  moreover hence 1:
     $\exists o_1 o_2. \text{Some } o_1 = d_\kappa(x^P) \wedge \text{Some } o_2 = d_\kappa(\iota x. \varphi x) \wedge o_1 = o_2$ 
    apply — unfolding identity-κ-def by meta-solver
  then obtain  $o_1 o_2$  where 2:

```

```

    Some  $o_1 = d_\kappa (x^P) \wedge \text{Some } o_2 = d_\kappa (\iota x. \varphi x) \wedge o_1 = o_2$ 
  by auto
hence 3:
  ( $\exists x. ((w_0 \models \varphi x) \wedge (\forall y. (w_0 \models \varphi y) \longrightarrow y = x))$ )
   $\wedge d_\kappa (\iota x. \varphi x) = \text{Some } (THE x. (w_0 \models \varphi x))$ 
  using D3 by (metis option.distinct(1))
then obtain X where 4:
  ( $(w_0 \models \varphi X) \wedge (\forall y. (w_0 \models \varphi y) \longrightarrow y = X)$ )
  by auto
moreover have  $o_1 = (THE x. (w_0 \models \varphi x))$ 
  using 2 3 by auto
ultimately have 5:  $X = o_1$ 
  by (metis (mono-tags) theI)
have  $\forall z. [\mathcal{A}_\varphi z \text{ in } v] = [(z^P) = (x^P) \text{ in } v]$ 
proof
  fix z
  have  $[\mathcal{A}_\varphi z \text{ in } v] \Longrightarrow [(z^P) = (x^P) \text{ in } v]$ 
    unfolding identity- $\kappa$ -def apply meta-solver
    using 4 5 2  $d_\kappa$ -proper  $w_0$ -def by auto
  moreover have  $[(z^P) = (x^P) \text{ in } v] \Longrightarrow [\mathcal{A}_\varphi z \text{ in } v]$ 
    unfolding identity- $\kappa$ -def apply meta-solver
    using 2 4 5
    by (simp add:  $d_\kappa$ -proper  $w_0$ -def)
  ultimately show  $[\mathcal{A}_\varphi z \text{ in } v] = [(z^P) = (x^P) \text{ in } v]$ 
    by auto
qed
thus  $[\forall z. \mathcal{A}_\varphi z \equiv (z) = (x) \text{ in } v]$ 
  unfolding identity- $\nu$ -def
  by (simp add: AllEquivS)
next
fix v
assume  $[\forall z. \mathcal{A}_\varphi z \equiv (z) = (x) \text{ in } v]$ 
hence  $\bigwedge z. (dw \models \varphi z) = (\exists o_1 o_2. \text{Some } o_1 = d_\kappa (z^P) \wedge \text{Some } o_2 = d_\kappa (x^P) \wedge o_1 = o_2)$ 
  apply - unfolding identity- $\nu$ -def identity- $\kappa$ -def by meta-solver
hence  $\forall z. (dw \models \varphi z) = (z = x)$ 
  by (simp add:  $d_\kappa$ -proper)
moreover hence  $x = (THE z. (dw \models \varphi z))$  by simp
ultimately have  $x^P = (\iota x. \varphi x)$ 
  using D3  $d_\kappa$ -inject  $d_\kappa$ -proper  $w_0$ -def by presburger
thus  $[x^P = (\iota x. \varphi x) \text{ in } v]$ 
  using Eq $\kappa$ S unfolding identity- $\kappa$ -def by (metis  $d_\kappa$ -proper)
qed

```

7.9 Axioms for Complex Relation Terms

lemma *lambda-predicates-1*[*axiom*]:

$(\lambda x. \varphi x) = (\lambda y. \varphi y) ..$

lemma *lambda-predicates-2-1*[*axiom*]:

assumes *IsProperInX* φ

shows $[[\langle \lambda x. \varphi (x^P), x^P \rangle \equiv \varphi (x^P)]]$

apply *axiom-meta-solver*

using D5-1[*OF assms*] d_κ -proper *propex*₁

by *metis*

lemma *lambda-predicates-2-2*[*axiom*]:

assumes *IsProperInXY* φ

shows $[[\langle \langle \lambda^2 (\lambda x y. \varphi (x^P) (y^P)) \rangle, x^P, y^P \rangle \equiv \varphi (x^P) (y^P)]]$

apply *axiom-meta-solver*

using D5-2[*OF assms*] d_κ -proper *propex*₂

by *metis*

lemma *lambda-predicates-2-3*[*axiom*]:
assumes *IsProperInXYZ* φ
shows $[[\langle (\lambda^3 (\lambda x y z . \varphi (x^P) (y^P) (z^P))) , x^P, y^P, z^P \rangle \equiv \varphi (x^P) (y^P) (z^P)]]$
proof –
have $[[\langle (\lambda^3 (\lambda x y z . \varphi (x^P) (y^P) (z^P))) , x^P, y^P, z^P \rangle \rightarrow \varphi (x^P) (y^P) (z^P)]]$
apply *axiom-meta-solver* **using** *D5-3*[*OF assms*] **by** *auto*
moreover have
 $[[\langle \varphi (x^P) (y^P) (z^P) \rightarrow \langle (\lambda^3 (\lambda x y z . \varphi (x^P) (y^P) (z^P))) , x^P, y^P, z^P \rangle]]$
apply *axiom-meta-solver*
using *D5-3*[*OF assms*] *d_κ-proper propex₃*
by (*metis* (*no-types*, *lifting*))
ultimately show *?thesis unfolding axiom-def equiv-def ConjS* **by** *blast*
qed

lemma *lambda-predicates-3-0*[*axiom*]:
 $[[\langle \lambda^0 \varphi \rangle = \varphi]]$
unfolding *identity-defs*
apply *axiom-meta-solver*
by (*simp add: meta-defs meta-aux*)

lemma *lambda-predicates-3-1*[*axiom*]:
 $[[\langle \lambda x . \langle F, x^P \rangle \rangle = F]]$
unfolding *axiom-def*
apply (*rule allI*)
unfolding *identity-Π₁-def* **apply** (*rule Eq₁I*)
using *D4-1 d₁-inject* **by** *simp*

lemma *lambda-predicates-3-2*[*axiom*]:
 $[[\langle \lambda^2 (\lambda x y . \langle F, x^P, y^P \rangle) \rangle = F]]$
unfolding *axiom-def*
apply (*rule allI*)
unfolding *identity-Π₂-def* **apply** (*rule Eq₂I*)
using *D4-2 d₂-inject* **by** *simp*

lemma *lambda-predicates-3-3*[*axiom*]:
 $[[\langle \lambda^3 (\lambda x y z . \langle F, x^P, y^P, z^P \rangle) \rangle = F]]$
unfolding *axiom-def*
apply (*rule allI*)
unfolding *identity-Π₃-def* **apply** (*rule Eq₃I*)
using *D4-3 d₃-inject* **by** *simp*

lemma *lambda-predicates-4-0*[*axiom*]:
assumes $\bigwedge x. [\langle \mathcal{A}(\varphi x \equiv \psi x) \rangle \text{ in } v]$
shows $[[\langle \lambda^0 (\chi (\iota x. \varphi x)) \rangle = \lambda^0 (\chi (\iota x. \psi x))]]$
unfolding *axiom-def identity-o-def* **apply** – **apply** (*rule allI*; *rule Eq₀I*)
using *TheEqI*[*OF assms*[*THEN ActualE*, *THEN EquivE*]] **by** *auto*

lemma *lambda-predicates-4-1*[*axiom*]:
assumes $\bigwedge x. [\langle \mathcal{A}(\varphi x \equiv \psi x) \rangle \text{ in } v]$
shows $[[\langle (\lambda x . \chi (\iota x. \varphi x) x) \rangle = \langle \lambda x . \chi (\iota x. \psi x) x \rangle]]$
unfolding *axiom-def identity-Π₁-def* **apply** – **apply** (*rule allI*; *rule Eq₁I*)
using *TheEqI*[*OF assms*[*THEN ActualE*, *THEN EquivE*]] **by** *auto*

lemma *lambda-predicates-4-2*[*axiom*]:
assumes $\bigwedge x. [\langle \mathcal{A}(\varphi x \equiv \psi x) \rangle \text{ in } v]$
shows $[[\langle (\lambda^2 (\lambda x y . \chi (\iota x. \varphi x) x y)) \rangle = \langle \lambda^2 (\lambda x y . \chi (\iota x. \psi x) x y) \rangle]]$
unfolding *axiom-def identity-Π₂-def* **apply** – **apply** (*rule allI*; *rule Eq₂I*)
using *TheEqI*[*OF assms*[*THEN ActualE*, *THEN EquivE*]] **by** *auto*

lemma *lambda-predicates-4-3*[*axiom*]:
assumes $\bigwedge x. [\langle \mathcal{A}(\varphi x \equiv \psi x) \rangle \text{ in } v]$
shows $[[\langle \lambda^3 (\lambda x y z . \chi (\iota x. \varphi x) x y z) \rangle = \langle \lambda^3 (\lambda x y z . \chi (\iota x. \psi x) x y z) \rangle]]$
unfolding *axiom-def identity-Π₃-def* **apply** – **apply** (*rule allI*; *rule Eq₃I*)

using TheEqI[OF assms[THEN ActualE, THEN EquivE]] by auto

7.10 Axioms of Encoding

```

lemma encoding[axiom]:
  [[ $\langle x, F \rangle \rightarrow \Box \langle x, F \rangle$ ]]
  by axiom-meta-solver
lemma nocoder[axiom]:
  [[ $\langle O!, x \rangle \rightarrow \neg(\exists F. \langle x, F \rangle)$ ]]
  unfolding axiom-def
  apply (rule allI, rule ImplI, subst (asm) OrdS)
  apply meta-solver unfolding en-def
  by (metis  $\nu$ .simps(5) mem-Collect-eq option.sel)
lemma A-objects[axiom]:
  [[ $\exists x. \langle A!, x^P \rangle \ \&\ (\forall F. \langle x^P, F \rangle \equiv \varphi F)$ ]]
  unfolding axiom-def
  proof (rule allI, rule ExIRule)
    fix v
    let  $?x = \alpha \nu \{ F. [\varphi F \text{ in } v] \}$ 
    have [ $\langle A!, ?x^P \rangle \text{ in } v$ ] by (simp add: AbsS  $d_\kappa$ -proper)
    moreover have [ $(\forall F. \langle ?x^P, F \rangle \equiv \varphi F) \text{ in } v$ ]
      apply meta-solver unfolding en-def
      using  $d_1$ .rep-eq  $d_\kappa$ -def  $d_\kappa$ -proper eval $\Pi_1$ -inverse by auto
    ultimately show [ $\langle A!, ?x^P \rangle \ \&\ (\forall F. \langle ?x^P, F \rangle \equiv \varphi F) \text{ in } v$ ]
      by (simp only: ConjS)
  qed
end

```

8 Definitions

8.1 Property Negations

```

consts propnot :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a ( $^-$  [90] 90)
overloading propnot0  $\equiv$  propnot ::  $\Pi_0 \Rightarrow \Pi_0$ 
      propnot1  $\equiv$  propnot ::  $\Pi_1 \Rightarrow \Pi_1$ 
      propnot2  $\equiv$  propnot ::  $\Pi_2 \Rightarrow \Pi_2$ 
      propnot3  $\equiv$  propnot ::  $\Pi_3 \Rightarrow \Pi_3$ 
begin
  definition propnot0 ::  $\Pi_0 \Rightarrow \Pi_0$  where
    propnot0  $\equiv \lambda p. \lambda^0 (\neg p)$ 
  definition propnot1 where
    propnot1  $\equiv \lambda F. \lambda x. \neg \langle F, x^P \rangle$ 
  definition propnot2 where
    propnot2  $\equiv \lambda F. \lambda^2 (\lambda x y. \neg \langle F, x^P, y^P \rangle)$ 
  definition propnot3 where
    propnot3  $\equiv \lambda F. \lambda^3 (\lambda x y z. \neg \langle F, x^P, y^P, z^P \rangle)$ 
end

```

```

named-theorems propnot-defs
declare propnot0-def[propnot-defs] propnot1-def[propnot-defs]
      propnot2-def[propnot-defs] propnot3-def[propnot-defs]

```

8.2 Noncontingent and Contingent Relations

```

consts Necessary :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  o
overloading Necessary0  $\equiv$  Necessary ::  $\Pi_0 \Rightarrow o$ 
      Necessary1  $\equiv$  Necessary ::  $\Pi_1 \Rightarrow o$ 
      Necessary2  $\equiv$  Necessary ::  $\Pi_2 \Rightarrow o$ 
      Necessary3  $\equiv$  Necessary ::  $\Pi_3 \Rightarrow o$ 
begin

```


definition *Necessary*₀ **where**
 $Necessary_0 \equiv \lambda p . \Box p$
definition *Necessary*₁ :: $\Pi_1 \Rightarrow o$ **where**
 $Necessary_1 \equiv \lambda F . \Box(\forall x . \Box(F, x^P))$
definition *Necessary*₂ **where**
 $Necessary_2 \equiv \lambda F . \Box(\forall x y . \Box(F, x^P, y^P))$
definition *Necessary*₃ **where**
 $Necessary_3 \equiv \lambda F . \Box(\forall x y z . \Box(F, x^P, y^P, z^P))$
end

named-theorems *Necessary-defs*
declare *Necessary*₀-def[*Necessary-defs*] *Necessary*₁-def[*Necessary-defs*]
*Necessary*₂-def[*Necessary-defs*] *Necessary*₃-def[*Necessary-defs*]

consts *Impossible* :: $'a \Rightarrow o$
overloading *Impossible*₀ \equiv *Impossible* :: $\Pi_0 \Rightarrow o$
 $Impossible_1 \equiv Impossible :: \Pi_1 \Rightarrow o$
 $Impossible_2 \equiv Impossible :: \Pi_2 \Rightarrow o$
 $Impossible_3 \equiv Impossible :: \Pi_3 \Rightarrow o$

begin
definition *Impossible*₀ **where**
 $Impossible_0 \equiv \lambda p . \Box \neg p$
definition *Impossible*₁ **where**
 $Impossible_1 \equiv \lambda F . \Box(\forall x . \neg \Box(F, x^P))$
definition *Impossible*₂ **where**
 $Impossible_2 \equiv \lambda F . \Box(\forall x y . \neg \Box(F, x^P, y^P))$
definition *Impossible*₃ **where**
 $Impossible_3 \equiv \lambda F . \Box(\forall x y z . \neg \Box(F, x^P, y^P, z^P))$
end

named-theorems *Impossible-defs*
declare *Impossible*₀-def[*Impossible-defs*] *Impossible*₁-def[*Impossible-defs*]
*Impossible*₂-def[*Impossible-defs*] *Impossible*₃-def[*Impossible-defs*]

definition *NonContingent* **where**
 $NonContingent \equiv \lambda F . (Necessary F) \vee (Impossible F)$
definition *Contingent* **where**
 $Contingent \equiv \lambda F . \neg(Necessary F \vee Impossible F)$

definition *ContingentlyTrue* :: $o \Rightarrow o$ **where**
 $ContingentlyTrue \equiv \lambda p . p \ \& \ \Diamond \neg p$
definition *ContingentlyFalse* :: $o \Rightarrow o$ **where**
 $ContingentlyFalse \equiv \lambda p . \neg p \ \& \ \Diamond p$

definition *WeaklyContingent* **where**
 $WeaklyContingent \equiv \lambda F . Contingent F \ \& \ (\forall x . \Diamond \Box(F, x^P) \rightarrow \Box \Box(F, x^P))$

8.3 Null and Universal Objects

definition *Null* :: $\kappa \Rightarrow o$ **where**
 $Null \equiv \lambda x . \Box(A!, x) \ \& \ \neg(\exists F . \Box(x, F))$
definition *Universal* :: $\kappa \Rightarrow o$ **where**
 $Universal \equiv \lambda x . \Box(A!, x) \ \& \ (\forall F . \Box(x, F))$

definition *NullObject* :: $\kappa(a_\emptyset)$ **where**
 $NullObject \equiv (\lambda x . Null(x^P))$
definition *UniversalObject* :: $\kappa(a_\forall)$ **where**
 $UniversalObject \equiv (\lambda x . Universal(x^P))$

8.4 Propositional Properties

definition *Propositional* **where**
 $Propositional F \equiv \exists p . F = (\lambda x . p)$

8.5 Indiscriminate Properties

definition *Indiscriminate* :: $\Pi_1 \Rightarrow o$ **where**
Indiscriminate $\equiv \lambda F . \square((\exists x . \langle F, x^P \rangle) \rightarrow (\forall x . \langle F, x^P \rangle))$

8.6 Miscellaneous

definition *not-identical_E* :: $\kappa \Rightarrow \kappa \Rightarrow o$ (**infixl** \neq_E 63)
where *not-identical_E* $\equiv \lambda x y . \langle (\lambda^2 (\lambda x y . x^P =_E y^P))^- , x, y \rangle$

9 The Deductive System PLM

declare *meta-defs*[no-atp] *meta-aux*[no-atp]

locale *PLM* = *Axioms*

begin

9.1 Automatic Solver

named-theorems *PLM*
named-theorems *PLM-intro*
named-theorems *PLM-elim*
named-theorems *PLM-dest*
named-theorems *PLM-subst*

method *PLM-solver* **declares** *PLM-intro* *PLM-elim* *PLM-subst* *PLM-dest* *PLM*
 $= ((\text{assumption} \mid (\text{match axiom in } A: [\varphi] \text{ for } \varphi \Rightarrow \langle \text{fact } A[\text{axiom-instance}] \rangle)$
 $\mid \text{fact } PLM \mid \text{rule } PLM\text{-intro} \mid \text{subst } PLM\text{-subst} \mid \text{subst (asm) } PLM\text{-subst}$
 $\mid \text{fastforce} \mid \text{safe} \mid \text{drule } PLM\text{-dest} \mid \text{erule } PLM\text{-elim}); (PLM\text{-solver})?)$

9.2 Modus Ponens

lemma *modus-ponens*[*PLM*]:
 $\llbracket [\varphi \text{ in } v]; [\varphi \rightarrow \psi \text{ in } v] \rrbracket \Longrightarrow [\psi \text{ in } v]$
by (*simp add: Semantics.T5*)

9.3 Axioms

interpretation *Axioms* .
declare *axiom*[*PLM*]
declare *conn-defs*[*PLM*]

9.4 (Modally Strict) Proofs and Derivations

lemma *vdash-properties-6*[no-atp]:
 $\llbracket [\varphi \text{ in } v]; [\varphi \rightarrow \psi \text{ in } v] \rrbracket \Longrightarrow [\psi \text{ in } v]$
using *modus-ponens* .
lemma *vdash-properties-9*[*PLM*]:
 $[\varphi \text{ in } v] \Longrightarrow [\psi \rightarrow \varphi \text{ in } v]$
using *modus-ponens pl-1*[*axiom-instance*] **by** *blast*
lemma *vdash-properties-10*[*PLM*]:
 $[\varphi \rightarrow \psi \text{ in } v] \Longrightarrow ([\varphi \text{ in } v] \Longrightarrow [\psi \text{ in } v])$
using *vdash-properties-6* .

attribute-setup *deduction* = $\langle\langle$
 $\text{Scan.succeed } (Thm.rule\text{-attribute } []$
 $(fn - => fn thm => thm RS @\{thm \text{vdash-properties-10}\}))$
 $\rangle\rangle$

9.5 GEN and RN

lemma *rule-gen*[PLM]:

$\llbracket \bigwedge \alpha . [\varphi \ \alpha \ \text{in } v] \rrbracket \Longrightarrow [\forall \alpha . \varphi \ \alpha \ \text{in } v]$
by (*simp add: Semantics.T8*)

lemma *RN-2*[PLM]:

$(\bigwedge v . [\psi \ \text{in } v] \Longrightarrow [\varphi \ \text{in } v]) \Longrightarrow ([\Box \psi \ \text{in } v] \Longrightarrow [\Box \varphi \ \text{in } v])$
by (*simp add: Semantics.T6*)

lemma *RN*[PLM]:

$(\bigwedge v . [\varphi \ \text{in } v]) \Longrightarrow [\Box \varphi \ \text{in } v]$
using *gml-3*[*axiom-necessitation*, *axiom-instance*] *RN-2* **by** *blast*

9.6 Negations and Conditionals

lemma *if-p-then-p*[PLM]:

$[\varphi \rightarrow \varphi \ \text{in } v]$
using *pl-1 pl-2 vdash-properties-10 axiom-instance* **by** *blast*

lemma *deduction-theorem*[PLM, PLM-intro]:

$\llbracket [\varphi \ \text{in } v] \Longrightarrow [\psi \ \text{in } v] \rrbracket \Longrightarrow [\varphi \rightarrow \psi \ \text{in } v]$
by (*simp add: Semantics.T5*)

lemmas *CP = deduction-theorem*

lemma *ded-thm-cor-3*[PLM]:

$\llbracket [\varphi \rightarrow \psi \ \text{in } v]; [\psi \rightarrow \chi \ \text{in } v] \rrbracket \Longrightarrow [\varphi \rightarrow \chi \ \text{in } v]$
by (*meson pl-2 vdash-properties-10 vdash-properties-9 axiom-instance*)

lemma *ded-thm-cor-4*[PLM]:

$\llbracket [\varphi \rightarrow (\psi \rightarrow \chi) \ \text{in } v]; [\psi \ \text{in } v] \rrbracket \Longrightarrow [\varphi \rightarrow \chi \ \text{in } v]$
by (*meson pl-2 vdash-properties-10 vdash-properties-9 axiom-instance*)

lemma *useful-tautologies-1*[PLM]:

$[\neg \neg \varphi \rightarrow \varphi \ \text{in } v]$
by (*meson pl-1 pl-3 ded-thm-cor-3 ded-thm-cor-4 axiom-instance*)

lemma *useful-tautologies-2*[PLM]:

$[\varphi \rightarrow \neg \neg \varphi \ \text{in } v]$
by (*meson pl-1 pl-3 ded-thm-cor-3 useful-tautologies-1 vdash-properties-10 axiom-instance*)

lemma *useful-tautologies-3*[PLM]:

$[\neg \varphi \rightarrow (\varphi \rightarrow \psi) \ \text{in } v]$
by (*meson pl-1 pl-2 pl-3 ded-thm-cor-3 ded-thm-cor-4 axiom-instance*)

lemma *useful-tautologies-4*[PLM]:

$[(\neg \psi \rightarrow \neg \varphi) \rightarrow (\varphi \rightarrow \psi) \ \text{in } v]$
by (*meson pl-1 pl-2 pl-3 ded-thm-cor-3 ded-thm-cor-4 axiom-instance*)

lemma *useful-tautologies-5*[PLM]:

$[(\varphi \rightarrow \psi) \rightarrow (\neg \psi \rightarrow \neg \varphi) \ \text{in } v]$
by (*metis CP useful-tautologies-4 vdash-properties-10*)

lemma *useful-tautologies-6*[PLM]:

$[(\varphi \rightarrow \neg \psi) \rightarrow (\psi \rightarrow \neg \varphi) \ \text{in } v]$
by (*metis CP useful-tautologies-4 vdash-properties-10*)

lemma *useful-tautologies-7*[PLM]:

$[(\neg \varphi \rightarrow \psi) \rightarrow (\neg \psi \rightarrow \varphi) \ \text{in } v]$
using *ded-thm-cor-3 useful-tautologies-4 useful-tautologies-5 useful-tautologies-6* **by** *blast*

lemma *useful-tautologies-8*[PLM]:

$[\varphi \rightarrow (\neg \psi \rightarrow \neg(\varphi \rightarrow \psi)) \ \text{in } v]$
by (*meson ded-thm-cor-3 CP useful-tautologies-5*)

lemma *useful-tautologies-9*[PLM]:

$[(\varphi \rightarrow \psi) \rightarrow ((\neg \varphi \rightarrow \psi) \rightarrow \psi) \ \text{in } v]$
by (*metis CP useful-tautologies-4 vdash-properties-10*)

lemma *useful-tautologies-10*[PLM]:

$[(\varphi \rightarrow \neg \psi) \rightarrow ((\varphi \rightarrow \psi) \rightarrow \neg \varphi) \ \text{in } v]$

by (*metis ded-thm-cor-3 CP useful-tautologies-6*)

lemma *modus-tollens-1*[PLM]:

$\llbracket [\varphi \rightarrow \psi \text{ in } v]; [\neg\psi \text{ in } v] \rrbracket \Longrightarrow [\neg\varphi \text{ in } v]$

by (*metis ded-thm-cor-3 ded-thm-cor-4 useful-tautologies-3 useful-tautologies-7 vdash-properties-10*)

lemma *modus-tollens-2*[PLM]:

$\llbracket [\varphi \rightarrow \neg\psi \text{ in } v]; [\psi \text{ in } v] \rrbracket \Longrightarrow [\neg\varphi \text{ in } v]$

using *modus-tollens-1 useful-tautologies-2 vdash-properties-10* **by** *blast*

lemma *contraposition-1*[PLM]:

$[\varphi \rightarrow \psi \text{ in } v] = [\neg\psi \rightarrow \neg\varphi \text{ in } v]$

using *useful-tautologies-4 useful-tautologies-5 vdash-properties-10* **by** *blast*

lemma *contraposition-2*[PLM]:

$[\varphi \rightarrow \neg\psi \text{ in } v] = [\psi \rightarrow \neg\varphi \text{ in } v]$

using *contraposition-1 ded-thm-cor-3 useful-tautologies-1* **by** *blast*

lemma *reductio-aa-1*[PLM]:

$\llbracket [\neg\varphi \text{ in } v] \Longrightarrow [\neg\psi \text{ in } v]; [\neg\varphi \text{ in } v] \Longrightarrow [\psi \text{ in } v] \rrbracket \Longrightarrow [\varphi \text{ in } v]$

using *CP modus-tollens-2 useful-tautologies-1 vdash-properties-10* **by** *blast*

lemma *reductio-aa-2*[PLM]:

$\llbracket [\varphi \text{ in } v] \Longrightarrow [\neg\psi \text{ in } v]; [\varphi \text{ in } v] \Longrightarrow [\psi \text{ in } v] \rrbracket \Longrightarrow [\neg\varphi \text{ in } v]$

by (*meson contraposition-1 reductio-aa-1*)

lemma *reductio-aa-3*[PLM]:

$\llbracket [\neg\varphi \rightarrow \neg\psi \text{ in } v]; [\neg\varphi \rightarrow \psi \text{ in } v] \rrbracket \Longrightarrow [\varphi \text{ in } v]$

using *reductio-aa-1 vdash-properties-10* **by** *blast*

lemma *reductio-aa-4*[PLM]:

$\llbracket [\varphi \rightarrow \neg\psi \text{ in } v]; [\varphi \rightarrow \psi \text{ in } v] \rrbracket \Longrightarrow [\neg\varphi \text{ in } v]$

using *reductio-aa-2 vdash-properties-10* **by** *blast*

lemma *raa-cor-1*[PLM]:

$\llbracket [\varphi \text{ in } v]; [\neg\psi \text{ in } v] \Longrightarrow [\neg\varphi \text{ in } v] \rrbracket \Longrightarrow ([\varphi \text{ in } v] \Longrightarrow [\psi \text{ in } v])$

using *reductio-aa-1 vdash-properties-9* **by** *blast*

lemma *raa-cor-2*[PLM]:

$\llbracket [\neg\varphi \text{ in } v]; [\neg\psi \text{ in } v] \Longrightarrow [\varphi \text{ in } v] \rrbracket \Longrightarrow ([\neg\varphi \text{ in } v] \Longrightarrow [\psi \text{ in } v])$

using *reductio-aa-1 vdash-properties-9* **by** *blast*

lemma *raa-cor-3*[PLM]:

$\llbracket [\varphi \text{ in } v]; [\neg\psi \rightarrow \neg\varphi \text{ in } v] \rrbracket \Longrightarrow ([\varphi \text{ in } v] \Longrightarrow [\psi \text{ in } v])$

using *raa-cor-1 vdash-properties-10* **by** *blast*

lemma *raa-cor-4*[PLM]:

$\llbracket [\neg\varphi \text{ in } v]; [\neg\psi \rightarrow \varphi \text{ in } v] \rrbracket \Longrightarrow ([\neg\varphi \text{ in } v] \Longrightarrow [\psi \text{ in } v])$

using *raa-cor-2 vdash-properties-10* **by** *blast*

Remark 20. *In contrast to PLM the classical introduction and elimination rules are proven before the tautologies. The statements proven so far are sufficient for the proofs and using the derived rules the tautologies can be derived automatically.*

lemma *intro-elim-1*[PLM]:

$\llbracket [\varphi \text{ in } v]; [\psi \text{ in } v] \rrbracket \Longrightarrow [\varphi \ \& \ \psi \text{ in } v]$

unfolding *conj-def* **using** *ded-thm-cor-4 if-p-then-p modus-tollens-2* **by** *blast*

lemmas $\&I = \text{intro-elim-1}$

lemma *intro-elim-2-a*[PLM]:

$[\varphi \ \& \ \psi \text{ in } v] \Longrightarrow [\varphi \text{ in } v]$

unfolding *conj-def* **using** *CP reductio-aa-1* **by** *blast*

lemma *intro-elim-2-b*[PLM]:

$[\varphi \ \& \ \psi \text{ in } v] \Longrightarrow [\psi \text{ in } v]$

unfolding *conj-def* **using** *pl-1 CP reductio-aa-1 axiom-instance* **by** *blast*

lemmas $\&E = \text{intro-elim-2-a intro-elim-2-b}$

lemma *intro-elim-3-a*[PLM]:

$[\varphi \text{ in } v] \Longrightarrow [\varphi \ \vee \ \psi \text{ in } v]$

unfolding *disj-def* **using** *ded-thm-cor-4* *useful-tautologies-3* **by** *blast*
lemma *intro-elim-3-b*[PLM]:
 $[\psi \text{ in } v] \implies [\varphi \vee \psi \text{ in } v]$
by (*simp only: disj-def vdash-properties-9*)
lemmas $\vee I = \text{intro-elim-3-a intro-elim-3-b}$
lemma *intro-elim-4-a*[PLM]:
 $[[\varphi \vee \psi \text{ in } v]; [\varphi \rightarrow \chi \text{ in } v]; [\psi \rightarrow \chi \text{ in } v]] \implies [\chi \text{ in } v]$
unfolding *disj-def* **by** (*meson reductio-aa-2 vdash-properties-10*)
lemma *intro-elim-4-b*[PLM]:
 $[[\varphi \vee \psi \text{ in } v]; [\neg \varphi \text{ in } v]] \implies [\psi \text{ in } v]$
unfolding *disj-def* **using** *vdash-properties-10* **by** *blast*
lemma *intro-elim-4-c*[PLM]:
 $[[\varphi \vee \psi \text{ in } v]; [\neg \psi \text{ in } v]] \implies [\varphi \text{ in } v]$
unfolding *disj-def* **using** *raa-cor-2 vdash-properties-10* **by** *blast*
lemma *intro-elim-4-d*[PLM]:
 $[[\varphi \vee \psi \text{ in } v]; [\varphi \rightarrow \chi \text{ in } v]; [\psi \rightarrow \Theta \text{ in } v]] \implies [\chi \vee \Theta \text{ in } v]$
unfolding *disj-def* **using** *contraposition-1 ded-thm-cor-3* **by** *blast*
lemma *intro-elim-4-e*[PLM]:
 $[[\varphi \vee \psi \text{ in } v]; [\varphi \equiv \chi \text{ in } v]; [\psi \equiv \Theta \text{ in } v]] \implies [\chi \vee \Theta \text{ in } v]$
unfolding *equiv-def* **using** $\&E(1)$ *intro-elim-4-d* **by** *blast*
lemmas $\vee E = \text{intro-elim-4-a intro-elim-4-b intro-elim-4-c intro-elim-4-d}$
lemma *intro-elim-5*[PLM]:
 $[[\varphi \rightarrow \psi \text{ in } v]; [\psi \rightarrow \varphi \text{ in } v]] \implies [\varphi \equiv \psi \text{ in } v]$
by (*simp only: equiv-def \&I*)
lemmas $\equiv I = \text{intro-elim-5}$
lemma *intro-elim-6-a*[PLM]:
 $[[\varphi \equiv \psi \text{ in } v]; [\varphi \text{ in } v]] \implies [\psi \text{ in } v]$
unfolding *equiv-def* **using** $\&E(1)$ *vdash-properties-10* **by** *blast*
lemma *intro-elim-6-b*[PLM]:
 $[[\varphi \equiv \psi \text{ in } v]; [\psi \text{ in } v]] \implies [\varphi \text{ in } v]$
unfolding *equiv-def* **using** $\&E(2)$ *vdash-properties-10* **by** *blast*
lemma *intro-elim-6-c*[PLM]:
 $[[\varphi \equiv \psi \text{ in } v]; [\neg \varphi \text{ in } v]] \implies [\neg \psi \text{ in } v]$
unfolding *equiv-def* **using** $\&E(2)$ *modus-tollens-1* **by** *blast*
lemma *intro-elim-6-d*[PLM]:
 $[[\varphi \equiv \psi \text{ in } v]; [\neg \psi \text{ in } v]] \implies [\neg \varphi \text{ in } v]$
unfolding *equiv-def* **using** $\&E(1)$ *modus-tollens-1* **by** *blast*
lemma *intro-elim-6-e*[PLM]:
 $[[\varphi \equiv \psi \text{ in } v]; [\psi \equiv \chi \text{ in } v]] \implies [\varphi \equiv \chi \text{ in } v]$
by (*metis equiv-def ded-thm-cor-3 \&E \equiv I*)
lemma *intro-elim-6-f*[PLM]:
 $[[\varphi \equiv \psi \text{ in } v]; [\varphi \equiv \chi \text{ in } v]] \implies [\chi \equiv \psi \text{ in } v]$
by (*metis equiv-def ded-thm-cor-3 \&E \equiv I*)
lemmas $\equiv E = \text{intro-elim-6-a intro-elim-6-b intro-elim-6-c}$
 $\text{intro-elim-6-d intro-elim-6-e intro-elim-6-f}$
lemma *intro-elim-7*[PLM]:
 $[\varphi \text{ in } v] \implies [\neg \neg \varphi \text{ in } v]$
using *if-p-then-p modus-tollens-2* **by** *blast*
lemmas $\neg \neg I = \text{intro-elim-7}$
lemma *intro-elim-8*[PLM]:
 $[\neg \neg \varphi \text{ in } v] \implies [\varphi \text{ in } v]$
using *if-p-then-p raa-cor-2* **by** *blast*
lemmas $\neg \neg E = \text{intro-elim-8}$

context

begin

private lemma *NotNotI*[PLM-intro]:
 $[\varphi \text{ in } v] \implies [\neg(\neg \varphi) \text{ in } v]$
by (*simp add: \neg \neg I*)
private lemma *NotNotD*[PLM-dest]:
 $[\neg(\neg \varphi) \text{ in } v] \implies [\varphi \text{ in } v]$
using $\neg \neg E$ **by** *blast*

```

private lemma ImplI[PLM-intro]:
   $([\varphi \text{ in } v] \Longrightarrow [\psi \text{ in } v]) \Longrightarrow [\varphi \rightarrow \psi \text{ in } v]$ 
  using CP .
private lemma ImplE[PLM-elim, PLM-dest]:
   $[\varphi \rightarrow \psi \text{ in } v] \Longrightarrow ([\varphi \text{ in } v] \Longrightarrow [\psi \text{ in } v])$ 
  using modus-ponens .
private lemma ImplS[PLM-subst]:
   $[\varphi \rightarrow \psi \text{ in } v] = ([\varphi \text{ in } v] \longrightarrow [\psi \text{ in } v])$ 
  using ImplI ImplE by blast

private lemma NotI[PLM-intro]:
   $([\varphi \text{ in } v] \Longrightarrow (\bigwedge \psi . [\psi \text{ in } v])) \Longrightarrow [\neg \varphi \text{ in } v]$ 
  using CP modus-tollens-2 by blast
private lemma NotE[PLM-elim, PLM-dest]:
   $[\neg \varphi \text{ in } v] \Longrightarrow ([\varphi \text{ in } v] \longrightarrow (\bigvee \psi . [\psi \text{ in } v]))$ 
  using  $\vee I(2) \vee E(3)$  by blast
private lemma NotS[PLM-subst]:
   $[\neg \varphi \text{ in } v] = ([\varphi \text{ in } v] \longrightarrow (\bigvee \psi . [\psi \text{ in } v]))$ 
  using NotI NotE by blast

private lemma ConjI[PLM-intro]:
   $[[\varphi \text{ in } v]; [\psi \text{ in } v]] \Longrightarrow [\varphi \ \& \ \psi \text{ in } v]$ 
  using  $\&I$  by blast
private lemma ConjE[PLM-elim, PLM-dest]:
   $[\varphi \ \& \ \psi \text{ in } v] \Longrightarrow (([\varphi \text{ in } v] \wedge [\psi \text{ in } v]))$ 
  using CP &E by blast
private lemma ConjS[PLM-subst]:
   $[\varphi \ \& \ \psi \text{ in } v] = (([\varphi \text{ in } v] \wedge [\psi \text{ in } v]))$ 
  using ConjI ConjE by blast

private lemma DisjI[PLM-intro]:
   $[\varphi \text{ in } v] \vee [\psi \text{ in } v] \Longrightarrow [\varphi \vee \psi \text{ in } v]$ 
  using  $\vee I$  by blast
private lemma DisjE[PLM-elim, PLM-dest]:
   $[\varphi \vee \psi \text{ in } v] \Longrightarrow [\varphi \text{ in } v] \vee [\psi \text{ in } v]$ 
  using CP  $\vee E(1)$  by blast
private lemma DisjS[PLM-subst]:
   $[\varphi \vee \psi \text{ in } v] = ([\varphi \text{ in } v] \vee [\psi \text{ in } v])$ 
  using DisjI DisjE by blast

private lemma EquivI[PLM-intro]:
   $[[\varphi \text{ in } v] \Longrightarrow [\psi \text{ in } v]; [\psi \text{ in } v] \Longrightarrow [\varphi \text{ in } v]] \Longrightarrow [\varphi \equiv \psi \text{ in } v]$ 
  using CP  $\equiv I$  by blast
private lemma EquivE[PLM-elim, PLM-dest]:
   $[\varphi \equiv \psi \text{ in } v] \Longrightarrow (([\varphi \text{ in } v] \longrightarrow [\psi \text{ in } v]) \wedge ([\psi \text{ in } v] \longrightarrow [\varphi \text{ in } v]))$ 
  using  $\equiv E(1) \equiv E(2)$  by blast
private lemma EquivS[PLM-subst]:
   $[\varphi \equiv \psi \text{ in } v] = ([\varphi \text{ in } v] \longleftrightarrow [\psi \text{ in } v])$ 
  using EquivI EquivE by blast

private lemma NotOrD[PLM-dest]:
   $\neg[\varphi \vee \psi \text{ in } v] \Longrightarrow \neg[\varphi \text{ in } v] \wedge \neg[\psi \text{ in } v]$ 
  using  $\vee I$  by blast
private lemma NotAndD[PLM-dest]:
   $\neg[\varphi \ \& \ \psi \text{ in } v] \Longrightarrow \neg[\varphi \text{ in } v] \vee \neg[\psi \text{ in } v]$ 
  using  $\&I$  by blast
private lemma NotEquivD[PLM-dest]:
   $\neg[\varphi \equiv \psi \text{ in } v] \Longrightarrow [\varphi \text{ in } v] \neq [\psi \text{ in } v]$ 
  by (meson NotI contraposition-1  $\equiv I$  vdash-properties-9)

private lemma BoxI[PLM-intro]:
   $(\bigwedge v . [\varphi \text{ in } v]) \Longrightarrow [\Box \varphi \text{ in } v]$ 
  using RN by blast

```

```

private lemma NotBoxD[PLM-dest]:
   $\neg[\Box \varphi \text{ in } v] \implies (\exists v. \neg[\varphi \text{ in } v])$ 
  using BoxI by blast

private lemma AllI[PLM-intro]:
   $(\bigwedge x. [\varphi x \text{ in } v]) \implies [\forall x. \varphi x \text{ in } v]$ 
  using rule-gen by blast
lemma NotAllD[PLM-dest]:
   $\neg[\forall x. \varphi x \text{ in } v] \implies (\exists x. \neg[\varphi x \text{ in } v])$ 
  using AllI by fastforce
end

lemma oth-class-taut-1-a[PLM]:
   $[\neg(\varphi \ \& \ \neg\varphi) \text{ in } v]$ 
  by PLM-solver
lemma oth-class-taut-1-b[PLM]:
   $[\neg(\varphi \equiv \neg\varphi) \text{ in } v]$ 
  by PLM-solver
lemma oth-class-taut-2[PLM]:
   $[\varphi \vee \neg\varphi \text{ in } v]$ 
  by PLM-solver
lemma oth-class-taut-3-a[PLM]:
   $[(\varphi \ \& \ \varphi) \equiv \varphi \text{ in } v]$ 
  by PLM-solver
lemma oth-class-taut-3-b[PLM]:
   $[(\varphi \ \& \ \psi) \equiv (\psi \ \& \ \varphi) \text{ in } v]$ 
  by PLM-solver
lemma oth-class-taut-3-c[PLM]:
   $[(\varphi \ \& \ (\psi \ \& \ \chi)) \equiv ((\varphi \ \& \ \psi) \ \& \ \chi) \text{ in } v]$ 
  by PLM-solver
lemma oth-class-taut-3-d[PLM]:
   $[(\varphi \vee \varphi) \equiv \varphi \text{ in } v]$ 
  by PLM-solver
lemma oth-class-taut-3-e[PLM]:
   $[(\varphi \vee \psi) \equiv (\psi \vee \varphi) \text{ in } v]$ 
  by PLM-solver
lemma oth-class-taut-3-f[PLM]:
   $[(\varphi \vee (\psi \vee \chi)) \equiv ((\varphi \vee \psi) \vee \chi) \text{ in } v]$ 
  by PLM-solver
lemma oth-class-taut-3-g[PLM]:
   $[(\varphi \equiv \psi) \equiv (\psi \equiv \varphi) \text{ in } v]$ 
  by PLM-solver
lemma oth-class-taut-3-i[PLM]:
   $[(\varphi \equiv (\psi \equiv \chi)) \equiv ((\varphi \equiv \psi) \equiv \chi) \text{ in } v]$ 
  by PLM-solver
lemma oth-class-taut-4-a[PLM]:
   $[\varphi \equiv \varphi \text{ in } v]$ 
  by PLM-solver
lemma oth-class-taut-4-b[PLM]:
   $[\varphi \equiv \neg\neg\varphi \text{ in } v]$ 
  by PLM-solver
lemma oth-class-taut-5-a[PLM]:
   $[(\varphi \rightarrow \psi) \equiv \neg(\varphi \ \& \ \neg\psi) \text{ in } v]$ 
  by PLM-solver
lemma oth-class-taut-5-b[PLM]:
   $[\neg(\varphi \rightarrow \psi) \equiv (\varphi \ \& \ \neg\psi) \text{ in } v]$ 
  by PLM-solver
lemma oth-class-taut-5-c[PLM]:
   $[(\varphi \rightarrow \psi) \rightarrow ((\psi \rightarrow \chi) \rightarrow (\varphi \rightarrow \chi)) \text{ in } v]$ 
  by PLM-solver
lemma oth-class-taut-5-d[PLM]:
   $[(\varphi \equiv \psi) \equiv (\neg\varphi \equiv \neg\psi) \text{ in } v]$ 
  by PLM-solver

```

lemma *oth-class-taut-5-e*[PLM]:
 $[(\varphi \equiv \psi) \rightarrow ((\varphi \rightarrow \chi) \equiv (\psi \rightarrow \chi)) \text{ in } v]$
by *PLM-solver*

lemma *oth-class-taut-5-f*[PLM]:
 $[(\varphi \equiv \psi) \rightarrow ((\chi \rightarrow \varphi) \equiv (\chi \rightarrow \psi)) \text{ in } v]$
by *PLM-solver*

lemma *oth-class-taut-5-g*[PLM]:
 $[(\varphi \equiv \psi) \rightarrow ((\varphi \equiv \chi) \equiv (\psi \equiv \chi)) \text{ in } v]$
by *PLM-solver*

lemma *oth-class-taut-5-h*[PLM]:
 $[(\varphi \equiv \psi) \rightarrow ((\chi \equiv \varphi) \equiv (\chi \equiv \psi)) \text{ in } v]$
by *PLM-solver*

lemma *oth-class-taut-5-i*[PLM]:
 $[(\varphi \equiv \psi) \equiv ((\varphi \ \& \ \psi) \vee (\neg \varphi \ \& \ \neg \psi)) \text{ in } v]$
by *PLM-solver*

lemma *oth-class-taut-5-j*[PLM]:
 $[(\neg(\varphi \equiv \psi)) \equiv ((\varphi \ \& \ \neg \psi) \vee (\neg \varphi \ \& \ \psi)) \text{ in } v]$
by *PLM-solver*

lemma *oth-class-taut-5-k*[PLM]:
 $[(\varphi \rightarrow \psi) \equiv (\neg \varphi \vee \psi) \text{ in } v]$
by *PLM-solver*

lemma *oth-class-taut-6-a*[PLM]:
 $[(\varphi \ \& \ \psi) \equiv \neg(\neg \varphi \vee \neg \psi) \text{ in } v]$
by *PLM-solver*

lemma *oth-class-taut-6-b*[PLM]:
 $[(\varphi \vee \psi) \equiv \neg(\neg \varphi \ \& \ \neg \psi) \text{ in } v]$
by *PLM-solver*

lemma *oth-class-taut-6-c*[PLM]:
 $[\neg(\varphi \ \& \ \psi) \equiv (\neg \varphi \vee \neg \psi) \text{ in } v]$
by *PLM-solver*

lemma *oth-class-taut-6-d*[PLM]:
 $[\neg(\varphi \vee \psi) \equiv (\neg \varphi \ \& \ \neg \psi) \text{ in } v]$
by *PLM-solver*

lemma *oth-class-taut-7-a*[PLM]:
 $[(\varphi \ \& \ (\psi \vee \chi)) \equiv ((\varphi \ \& \ \psi) \vee (\varphi \ \& \ \chi)) \text{ in } v]$
by *PLM-solver*

lemma *oth-class-taut-7-b*[PLM]:
 $[(\varphi \vee (\psi \ \& \ \chi)) \equiv ((\varphi \vee \psi) \ \& \ (\varphi \vee \chi)) \text{ in } v]$
by *PLM-solver*

lemma *oth-class-taut-8-a*[PLM]:
 $[(\varphi \ \& \ \psi) \rightarrow \chi) \rightarrow (\varphi \rightarrow (\psi \rightarrow \chi)) \text{ in } v]$
by *PLM-solver*

lemma *oth-class-taut-8-b*[PLM]:
 $[(\varphi \rightarrow (\psi \rightarrow \chi)) \rightarrow ((\varphi \ \& \ \psi) \rightarrow \chi) \text{ in } v]$
by *PLM-solver*

lemma *oth-class-taut-9-a*[PLM]:
 $[(\varphi \ \& \ \psi) \rightarrow \varphi \text{ in } v]$
by *PLM-solver*

lemma *oth-class-taut-9-b*[PLM]:
 $[(\varphi \ \& \ \psi) \rightarrow \psi \text{ in } v]$
by *PLM-solver*

lemma *oth-class-taut-10-a*[PLM]:
 $[\varphi \rightarrow (\psi \rightarrow (\varphi \ \& \ \psi)) \text{ in } v]$
by *PLM-solver*

lemma *oth-class-taut-10-b*[PLM]:
 $[(\varphi \rightarrow (\psi \rightarrow \chi)) \equiv (\psi \rightarrow (\varphi \rightarrow \chi)) \text{ in } v]$
by *PLM-solver*

lemma *oth-class-taut-10-c*[PLM]:


```

[[ $(\varphi \rightarrow \psi) \rightarrow ((\varphi \rightarrow \chi) \rightarrow (\varphi \rightarrow (\psi \& \chi)))$ ] in v]
by PLM-solver
lemma oth-class-taut-10-d[PLM]:
[[ $(\varphi \rightarrow \chi) \rightarrow ((\psi \rightarrow \chi) \rightarrow ((\varphi \vee \psi) \rightarrow \chi))$ ] in v]
by PLM-solver
lemma oth-class-taut-10-e[PLM]:
[[ $(\varphi \rightarrow \psi) \rightarrow ((\chi \rightarrow \Theta) \rightarrow ((\varphi \& \chi) \rightarrow (\psi \& \Theta)))$ ] in v]
by PLM-solver
lemma oth-class-taut-10-f[PLM]:
[[ $(\varphi \& \psi) \equiv (\varphi \& \chi) \equiv (\varphi \rightarrow (\psi \equiv \chi))$ ] in v]
by PLM-solver
lemma oth-class-taut-10-g[PLM]:
[[ $((\varphi \& \psi) \equiv (\chi \& \psi)) \equiv (\psi \rightarrow (\varphi \equiv \chi))$ ] in v]
by PLM-solver

attribute-setup equiv-lr = <<
  Scan.succeed (Thm.rule-attribute []
    (fn - => fn thm => thm RS @{\thm  $\equiv E(1)$ }))
>>

attribute-setup equiv-rl = <<
  Scan.succeed (Thm.rule-attribute []
    (fn - => fn thm => thm RS @{\thm  $\equiv E(2)$ }))
>>

attribute-setup equiv-sym = <<
  Scan.succeed (Thm.rule-attribute []
    (fn - => fn thm => thm RS @{\thm oth-class-taut-3-g[equiv-lr]}))
>>

attribute-setup conj1 = <<
  Scan.succeed (Thm.rule-attribute []
    (fn - => fn thm => thm RS @{\thm  $\& E(1)$ }))
>>

attribute-setup conj2 = <<
  Scan.succeed (Thm.rule-attribute []
    (fn - => fn thm => thm RS @{\thm  $\& E(2)$ }))
>>

attribute-setup conj-sym = <<
  Scan.succeed (Thm.rule-attribute []
    (fn - => fn thm => thm RS @{\thm oth-class-taut-3-b[equiv-lr]}))
>>

```

9.7 Identity

```

lemma id-eq-prop-prop-1[PLM]:
[[ $(F::\Pi_1) = F$ ] in v]
unfolding identity-defs by PLM-solver
lemma id-eq-prop-prop-2[PLM]:
[[ $((F::\Pi_1) = G) \rightarrow (G = F)$ ] in v]
by (meson id-eq-prop-prop-1 CP ded-thm-cor-3 l-identity[axiom-instance])
lemma id-eq-prop-prop-3[PLM]:
[[ $((F::\Pi_1) = G) \& (G = H) \rightarrow (F = H)$ ] in v]
by (metis l-identity[axiom-instance] ded-thm-cor-4 CP &E)
lemma id-eq-prop-prop-4-a[PLM]:
[[ $(F::\Pi_2) = F$ ] in v]
unfolding identity-defs by PLM-solver
lemma id-eq-prop-prop-4-b[PLM]:
[[ $(F::\Pi_3) = F$ ] in v]
unfolding identity-defs by PLM-solver
lemma id-eq-prop-prop-5-a[PLM]:

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```

[[ $(F::\Pi_2) = G \rightarrow (G = F)$  in  $v$ ]
by (meson id-eq-prop-prop-4-a CP ded-thm-cor-3 l-identity[axiom-instance])
lemma id-eq-prop-prop-5-b[PLM]:
[[ $(F::\Pi_3) = G \rightarrow (G = F)$  in  $v$ ]
by (meson id-eq-prop-prop-4-b CP ded-thm-cor-3 l-identity[axiom-instance])
lemma id-eq-prop-prop-6-a[PLM]:
[[ $((F::\Pi_2) = G) \ \& \ (G = H) \rightarrow (F = H)$  in  $v$ ]
by (metis l-identity[axiom-instance] ded-thm-cor-4 CP &E)
lemma id-eq-prop-prop-6-b[PLM]:
[[ $((F::\Pi_3) = G) \ \& \ (G = H) \rightarrow (F = H)$  in  $v$ ]
by (metis l-identity[axiom-instance] ded-thm-cor-4 CP &E)
lemma id-eq-prop-prop-7[PLM]:
[[ $(p::\Pi_0) = p$  in  $v$ ]
unfolding identity-defs by PLM-solver
lemma id-eq-prop-prop-7-b[PLM]:
[[ $(p::o) = p$  in  $v$ ]
unfolding identity-defs by PLM-solver
lemma id-eq-prop-prop-8[PLM]:
[[ $((p::\Pi_0) = q) \rightarrow (q = p)$  in  $v$ ]
by (meson id-eq-prop-prop-7 CP ded-thm-cor-3 l-identity[axiom-instance])
lemma id-eq-prop-prop-8-b[PLM]:
[[ $((p::o) = q) \rightarrow (q = p)$  in  $v$ ]
by (meson id-eq-prop-prop-7-b CP ded-thm-cor-3 l-identity[axiom-instance])
lemma id-eq-prop-prop-9[PLM]:
[[ $((p::\Pi_0) = q) \ \& \ (q = r) \rightarrow (p = r)$  in  $v$ ]
by (metis l-identity[axiom-instance] ded-thm-cor-4 CP &E)
lemma id-eq-prop-prop-9-b[PLM]:
[[ $((p::o) = q) \ \& \ (q = r) \rightarrow (p = r)$  in  $v$ ]
by (metis l-identity[axiom-instance] ded-thm-cor-4 CP &E)

lemma eq-E-simple-1[PLM]:
[[ $(x =_E y \equiv (\langle O!,x \rangle \ \& \ \langle O!,y \rangle) \ \& \ \Box(\forall F . \langle F,x \rangle \equiv \langle F,y \rangle))$  in  $v$ ]
proof (rule  $\equiv I$ ; rule CP)
  assume 1:  $[x =_E y$  in  $v]$ 
  have  $[\forall x y . ((x^P) =_E (y^P)) \equiv (\langle O!,x^P \rangle \ \& \ \langle O!,y^P \rangle)$ 
     $\ \& \ \Box(\forall F . \langle F,x^P \rangle \equiv \langle F,y^P \rangle)]$  in  $v]$ 
    unfolding identity_E-infix-def identity_E-def
    apply (rule lambda-predicates-2-2[axiom-universal, axiom-universal, axiom-instance])
    by show-proper
  moreover have  $[\exists \alpha . (\alpha^P) = x$  in  $v]$ 
    apply (rule cqt-5-mod[where  $\psi = \lambda x . x =_E y$ , axiom-instance, deduction])
    unfolding identity_E-infix-def
    apply (rule SimpleExOrEnc.intros)
    using 1 unfolding identity_E-infix-def by auto
  moreover have  $[\exists \beta . (\beta^P) = y$  in  $v]$ 
    apply (rule cqt-5-mod[where  $\psi = \lambda y . x =_E y$ , axiom-instance, deduction])
    unfolding identity_E-infix-def
    apply (rule SimpleExOrEnc.intros) using 1
    unfolding identity_E-infix-def by auto
  ultimately have  $[(x =_E y \equiv (\langle O!,x \rangle \ \& \ \langle O!,y \rangle)$ 
     $\ \& \ \Box(\forall F . \langle F,x \rangle \equiv \langle F,y \rangle))$  in  $v]$ 
    using cqt-1-κ[axiom-instance, deduction, deduction] by meson
  thus  $[(\langle O!,x \rangle \ \& \ \langle O!,y \rangle \ \& \ \Box(\forall F . \langle F,x \rangle \equiv \langle F,y \rangle))$  in  $v]$ 
    using 1  $\equiv E(1)$  by blast
next
  assume 1:  $[(\langle O!,x \rangle \ \& \ \langle O!,y \rangle \ \& \ \Box(\forall F . \langle F,x \rangle \equiv \langle F,y \rangle))$  in  $v]$ 
  have  $[\forall x y . ((x^P) =_E (y^P)) \equiv (\langle O!,x^P \rangle \ \& \ \langle O!,y^P \rangle)$ 
     $\ \& \ \Box(\forall F . \langle F,x^P \rangle \equiv \langle F,y^P \rangle)]$  in  $v]$ 
    unfolding identity_E-def identity_E-infix-def
    apply (rule lambda-predicates-2-2[axiom-universal, axiom-universal, axiom-instance])
    by show-proper
  moreover have  $[\exists \alpha . (\alpha^P) = x$  in  $v]$ 
    apply (rule cqt-5-mod[where  $\psi = \lambda x . \langle O!,x \rangle$ , axiom-instance, deduction])

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```

    apply (rule SimpleExOrEnc.intros)
    using 1[conj1,conj1] by auto
  moreover have  $[\exists \beta . (\beta^P) = y \text{ in } v]$ 
    apply (rule cqt-5-mod[where  $\psi = \lambda y . \langle O!, y \rangle$ , axiom-instance, deduction])
    apply (rule SimpleExOrEnc.intros)
    using 1[conj1,conj2] by auto
  ultimately have  $[(x =_E y) \equiv (\langle O!, x \rangle \ \& \ \langle O!, y \rangle)$ 
     $\ \& \ \Box(\forall F . \langle F, x \rangle \equiv \langle F, y \rangle)] \text{ in } v]$ 
    using cqt-1- $\kappa$ [axiom-instance, deduction, deduction] by meson
  thus  $[(x =_E y) \text{ in } v]$  using 1  $\equiv E(2)$  by blast
qed
lemma eq-E-simple-2[PLM]:
 $[(x =_E y) \rightarrow (x = y) \text{ in } v]$ 
  unfolding identity-defs by PLM-solver
lemma eq-E-simple-3[PLM]:
 $[(x = y) \equiv ((\langle O!, x \rangle \ \& \ \langle O!, y \rangle \ \& \ \Box(\forall F . \langle F, x \rangle \equiv \langle F, y \rangle))$ 
 $\ \vee \ (\langle A!, x \rangle \ \& \ \langle A!, y \rangle \ \& \ \Box(\forall F . \langle x, F \rangle \equiv \langle y, F \rangle)))] \text{ in } v]$ 
  using eq-E-simple-1
  apply - unfolding identity-defs
  by PLM-solver

lemma id-eq-obj-1[PLM]:  $[(x^P) = (x^P) \text{ in } v]$ 
  proof -
    have  $[(\langle \Diamond \langle E!, x^P \rangle \rangle) \vee (\neg \langle \Diamond \langle E!, x^P \rangle \rangle) \text{ in } v]$ 
      using PLM.oth-class-taut-2 by simp
    hence  $[(\langle \Diamond \langle E!, x^P \rangle \rangle) \text{ in } v] \vee [(\neg \langle \Diamond \langle E!, x^P \rangle \rangle) \text{ in } v]$ 
      using CP  $\vee E(1)$  by blast
    moreover {
      assume  $[(\langle \Diamond \langle E!, x^P \rangle \rangle) \text{ in } v]$ 
      hence  $[(\langle \lambda x . \langle \Diamond \langle E!, x^P \rangle \rangle, x^P \rangle) \text{ in } v]$ 
        apply (rule lambda-predicates-2-1[axiom-instance, equiv-rl, rotated])
        by show-proper
      hence  $[(\langle \lambda x . \langle \Diamond \langle E!, x^P \rangle \rangle, x^P \rangle \ \& \ (\langle \lambda x . \langle \Diamond \langle E!, x^P \rangle \rangle, x^P \rangle$ 
         $\ \& \ \Box(\forall F . \langle F, x^P \rangle \equiv \langle F, x^P \rangle)) \text{ in } v]$ 
        apply - by PLM-solver
      hence  $[(x^P) =_E (x^P) \text{ in } v]$ 
        using eq-E-simple-1[equiv-rl] unfolding Ordinary-def by fast
    }
    moreover {
      assume  $[(\neg \langle \Diamond \langle E!, x^P \rangle \rangle) \text{ in } v]$ 
      hence  $[(\langle \lambda x . \neg \langle \Diamond \langle E!, x^P \rangle \rangle, x^P \rangle) \text{ in } v]$ 
        apply (rule lambda-predicates-2-1[axiom-instance, equiv-rl, rotated])
        by show-proper
      hence  $[(\langle \lambda x . \neg \langle \Diamond \langle E!, x^P \rangle \rangle, x^P \rangle \ \& \ (\langle \lambda x . \neg \langle \Diamond \langle E!, x^P \rangle \rangle, x^P \rangle$ 
         $\ \& \ \Box(\forall F . \langle x^P, F \rangle \equiv \langle x^P, F \rangle)) \text{ in } v]$ 
        apply - by PLM-solver
    }
    ultimately show ?thesis unfolding identity-defs Ordinary-def Abstract-def
      using  $\vee I$  by blast
  qed
lemma id-eq-obj-2[PLM]:
 $[(x^P) = (y^P) \rightarrow ((y^P) = (x^P)) \text{ in } v]$ 
  by (meson l-identity[axiom-instance] id-eq-obj-1 CP ded-thm-cor-3)
lemma id-eq-obj-3[PLM]:
 $[(x^P) = (y^P) \ \& \ ((y^P) = (z^P)) \rightarrow ((x^P) = (z^P)) \text{ in } v]$ 
  by (metis l-identity[axiom-instance] ded-thm-cor-4 CP  $\& E$ )
end

```

Remark 21. To unify the statements of the properties of equality a type class is introduced.

```

class id-eq = quantifiable-and-identifiable +
  assumes id-eq-1:  $[(x :: 'a) = x \text{ in } v]$ 
  assumes id-eq-2:  $[(x :: 'a) = y \rightarrow (y = x) \text{ in } v]$ 
  assumes id-eq-3:  $[(x :: 'a) = y \ \& \ (y = z) \rightarrow (x = z) \text{ in } v]$ 

```

```

instantiation  $\nu :: id\text{-}eq$ 
begin
  instance proof
    fix  $x :: \nu$  and  $v$ 
    show  $[x = x \text{ in } v]$ 
      using  $PLM.id\text{-}eq\text{-}obj\text{-}1$ 
      by ( $simp \text{ add: identity-}\nu\text{-}def$ )
  next
    fix  $x y :: \nu$  and  $v$ 
    show  $[x = y \rightarrow y = x \text{ in } v]$ 
      using  $PLM.id\text{-}eq\text{-}obj\text{-}2$ 
      by ( $simp \text{ add: identity-}\nu\text{-}def$ )
  next
    fix  $x y z :: \nu$  and  $v$ 
    show  $[(x = y) \ \& \ (y = z)) \rightarrow x = z \text{ in } v]$ 
      using  $PLM.id\text{-}eq\text{-}obj\text{-}3$ 
      by ( $simp \text{ add: identity-}\nu\text{-}def$ )
  qed
end

```

```

instantiation  $o :: id\text{-}eq$ 
begin
  instance proof
    fix  $x :: o$  and  $v$ 
    show  $[x = x \text{ in } v]$ 
      using  $PLM.id\text{-}eq\text{-}prop\text{-}prop\text{-}7$  .
  next
    fix  $x y :: o$  and  $v$ 
    show  $[x = y \rightarrow y = x \text{ in } v]$ 
      using  $PLM.id\text{-}eq\text{-}prop\text{-}prop\text{-}8$  .
  next
    fix  $x y z :: o$  and  $v$ 
    show  $[(x = y) \ \& \ (y = z)) \rightarrow x = z \text{ in } v]$ 
      using  $PLM.id\text{-}eq\text{-}prop\text{-}prop\text{-}9$  .
  qed
end

```

```

instantiation  $\Pi_1 :: id\text{-}eq$ 
begin
  instance proof
    fix  $x :: \Pi_1$  and  $v$ 
    show  $[x = x \text{ in } v]$ 
      using  $PLM.id\text{-}eq\text{-}prop\text{-}prop\text{-}1$  .
  next
    fix  $x y :: \Pi_1$  and  $v$ 
    show  $[x = y \rightarrow y = x \text{ in } v]$ 
      using  $PLM.id\text{-}eq\text{-}prop\text{-}prop\text{-}2$  .
  next
    fix  $x y z :: \Pi_1$  and  $v$ 
    show  $[(x = y) \ \& \ (y = z)) \rightarrow x = z \text{ in } v]$ 
      using  $PLM.id\text{-}eq\text{-}prop\text{-}prop\text{-}3$  .
  qed
end

```

```

instantiation  $\Pi_2 :: id\text{-}eq$ 
begin
  instance proof
    fix  $x :: \Pi_2$  and  $v$ 
    show  $[x = x \text{ in } v]$ 
      using  $PLM.id\text{-}eq\text{-}prop\text{-}prop\text{-}4\text{-}a$  .
  next
    fix  $x y :: \Pi_2$  and  $v$ 

```

```

    show  $[x = y \rightarrow y = x \text{ in } v]$ 
      using PLM.id-eq-prop-prop-5-a .
  next
    fix  $x\ y\ z :: \Pi_2$  and  $v$ 
    show  $[(x = y) \ \&\ (y = z) \rightarrow x = z \text{ in } v]$ 
      using PLM.id-eq-prop-prop-6-a .
  qed
end

instantiation  $\Pi_3 :: \text{id-eq}$ 
begin
  instance proof
    fix  $x :: \Pi_3$  and  $v$ 
    show  $[x = x \text{ in } v]$ 
      using PLM.id-eq-prop-prop-4-b .
  next
    fix  $x\ y :: \Pi_3$  and  $v$ 
    show  $[x = y \rightarrow y = x \text{ in } v]$ 
      using PLM.id-eq-prop-prop-5-b .
  next
    fix  $x\ y\ z :: \Pi_3$  and  $v$ 
    show  $[(x = y) \ \&\ (y = z) \rightarrow x = z \text{ in } v]$ 
      using PLM.id-eq-prop-prop-6-b .
  qed
end

context PLM
begin
  lemma id-eq-1[PLM]:
     $[(x :: 'a :: \text{id-eq}) = x \text{ in } v]$ 
    using id-eq-1 .
  lemma id-eq-2[PLM]:
     $[(x :: 'a :: \text{id-eq}) = y \rightarrow (y = x) \text{ in } v]$ 
    using id-eq-2 .
  lemma id-eq-3[PLM]:
     $[(x :: 'a :: \text{id-eq}) = y \ \&\ (y = z) \rightarrow (x = z) \text{ in } v]$ 
    using id-eq-3 .

  attribute-setup eq-sym = <<
    Scan.succeed (Thm.rule-attribute []
      ( $fn\ - \Rightarrow fn\ thm \Rightarrow thm\ RS\ @\{thm\ id-eq-2[deduction]\}$ ))
  >>

  lemma all-self-eq-1[PLM]:
     $[\Box (\forall\ \alpha :: 'a :: \text{id-eq} . \alpha = \alpha) \text{ in } v]$ 
    by PLM-solver
  lemma all-self-eq-2[PLM]:
     $[\forall\ \alpha :: 'a :: \text{id-eq} . \Box (\alpha = \alpha) \text{ in } v]$ 
    by PLM-solver

  lemma t-id-t-proper-1[PLM]:
     $[\tau = \tau' \rightarrow (\exists\ \beta . (\beta^P) = \tau) \text{ in } v]$ 
    proof (rule CP)
      assume  $[\tau = \tau' \text{ in } v]$ 
      moreover {
        assume  $[\tau =_E \tau' \text{ in } v]$ 
        hence  $[\exists\ \beta . (\beta^P) = \tau \text{ in } v]$ 
        apply -
        apply (rule cqt-5-mod[where  $\psi = \lambda\ \tau . \tau =_E \tau'$ , axiom-instance, deduction])
        subgoal unfolding identity-defs by (rule SimpleExOrEnc.intros)
        by simp
      }
    qed
end

```

```

moreover {
  assume  $[(\llbracket A! \rrbracket, \tau) \ \& \ (\llbracket A! \rrbracket, \tau')] \ \& \ \Box(\forall F. \llbracket \tau, F \rrbracket \equiv \llbracket \tau', F \rrbracket) \text{ in } v]$ 
  hence  $[\exists \beta. (\beta^P) = \tau \text{ in } v]$ 
  apply –
  apply (rule cqt-5-mod[where  $\psi = \lambda \tau. \llbracket A! \rrbracket, \tau$ ], axiom-instance, deduction])
  subgoal unfolding identity-defs by (rule SimpleExOrEnc.intros)
  by PLM-solver
}
ultimately show  $[\exists \beta. (\beta^P) = \tau \text{ in } v]$  unfolding identityκ-def
using intro-elim-4-b reductio-aa-1 by blast
qed

lemma t-id-t-proper-2[PLM]:  $[\tau = \tau' \rightarrow (\exists \beta. (\beta^P) = \tau') \text{ in } v]$ 
proof (rule CP)
  assume  $[\tau = \tau' \text{ in } v]$ 
  moreover {
    assume  $[\tau =_E \tau' \text{ in } v]$ 
    hence  $[\exists \beta. (\beta^P) = \tau' \text{ in } v]$ 
    apply –
    apply (rule cqt-5-mod[where  $\psi = \lambda \tau'. \tau =_E \tau'$ , axiom-instance, deduction])
    subgoal unfolding identity-defs by (rule SimpleExOrEnc.intros)
    by simp
  }
  moreover {
    assume  $[(\llbracket A! \rrbracket, \tau) \ \& \ (\llbracket A! \rrbracket, \tau')] \ \& \ \Box(\forall F. \llbracket \tau, F \rrbracket \equiv \llbracket \tau', F \rrbracket) \text{ in } v]$ 
    hence  $[\exists \beta. (\beta^P) = \tau' \text{ in } v]$ 
    apply –
    apply (rule cqt-5-mod[where  $\psi = \lambda \tau. \llbracket A! \rrbracket, \tau$ ], axiom-instance, deduction])
    subgoal unfolding identity-defs by (rule SimpleExOrEnc.intros)
    by PLM-solver
  }
  ultimately show  $[\exists \beta. (\beta^P) = \tau' \text{ in } v]$  unfolding identityκ-def
  using intro-elim-4-b reductio-aa-1 by blast
qed

lemma id-nec[PLM]:  $[(\alpha :: 'a :: id\text{-}eq) = (\beta)) \equiv \Box((\alpha) = (\beta)) \text{ in } v]$ 
apply (rule  $\equiv I$ )
using l-identity[where  $\varphi = (\lambda \beta. \Box((\alpha) = (\beta)))$ , axiom-instance]
id-eq-1 RN ded-thm-cor-4 unfolding identity-ν-def
apply blast
using qml-2[axiom-instance] by blast

lemma id-nec-desc[PLM]:
 $[(\llbracket \iota x. \varphi x \rrbracket = (\llbracket \iota x. \psi x \rrbracket)) \equiv \Box((\llbracket \iota x. \varphi x \rrbracket = (\llbracket \iota x. \psi x \rrbracket)) \text{ in } v)]$ 
proof (cases  $[(\exists \alpha. (\alpha^P) = (\llbracket \iota x. \varphi x \rrbracket)) \text{ in } v] \wedge [(\exists \beta. (\beta^P) = (\llbracket \iota x. \psi x \rrbracket)) \text{ in } v]$ )
  assume  $[(\exists \alpha. (\alpha^P) = (\llbracket \iota x. \varphi x \rrbracket)) \text{ in } v] \wedge [(\exists \beta. (\beta^P) = (\llbracket \iota x. \psi x \rrbracket)) \text{ in } v]$ 
  then obtain  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  where
     $[(\alpha^P) = (\llbracket \iota x. \varphi x \rrbracket) \text{ in } v] \wedge [(\beta^P) = (\llbracket \iota x. \psi x \rrbracket) \text{ in } v]$ 
    apply – unfolding conn-defs by PLM-solver
  moreover {
    moreover have  $[(\alpha) = (\beta) \equiv \Box((\alpha) = (\beta)) \text{ in } v]$  by PLM-solver
    ultimately have  $[(\llbracket \iota x. \varphi x \rrbracket = (\beta^P)) \equiv \Box((\llbracket \iota x. \varphi x \rrbracket = (\beta^P))) \text{ in } v]$ 
    using l-identity[where  $\varphi = \lambda \alpha. (\alpha) = (\beta^P) \equiv \Box((\alpha) = (\beta^P))$ , axiom-instance]
    modus-ponens unfolding identity-ν-def by metis
  }
  ultimately show ?thesis
  using l-identity[where  $\varphi = \lambda \alpha. (\llbracket \iota x. \varphi x \rrbracket = (\alpha)) \equiv \Box((\llbracket \iota x. \varphi x \rrbracket = (\alpha)))$ , axiom-instance]
  modus-ponens by metis
next
  assume  $\neg[(\exists \alpha. (\alpha^P) = (\llbracket \iota x. \varphi x \rrbracket)) \text{ in } v] \wedge [(\exists \beta. (\beta^P) = (\llbracket \iota x. \psi x \rrbracket)) \text{ in } v]$ 
  hence  $\neg[(\llbracket A! \rrbracket, (\llbracket \iota x. \varphi x \rrbracket)) \text{ in } v] \wedge \neg[(\llbracket \iota x. \varphi x \rrbracket =_E (\llbracket \iota x. \psi x \rrbracket)) \text{ in } v]$ 
   $\vee \neg[(\llbracket A! \rrbracket, (\llbracket \iota x. \psi x \rrbracket)) \text{ in } v] \wedge \neg[(\llbracket \iota x. \varphi x \rrbracket =_E (\llbracket \iota x. \psi x \rrbracket)) \text{ in } v]$ 

```

```

unfolding identityE-infix-def
using cqt-5[axiom-instance] PLM.contraposition-1 SimpleExOrEnc.intros
      vdash-properties-10 by meson
hence  $\neg[(\iota x . \varphi x) = (\iota x . \psi x) \text{ in } v]$ 
      apply – unfolding identity-defs by PLM-solver
thus ?thesis apply – apply PLM-solver
      using qml-2[axiom-instance, deduction] by auto
qed

```

9.8 Quantification

```

lemma rule-ui[PLM,PLM-elim,PLM-dest]:
   $[\forall \alpha . \varphi \alpha \text{ in } v] \implies [\varphi \beta \text{ in } v]$ 
  by (meson cqt-1[axiom-instance, deduction])
lemmas  $\forall E = \text{rule-ui}$ 

```

```

lemma rule-ui-2[PLM,PLM-elim,PLM-dest]:
   $[[\forall \alpha . \varphi (\alpha^P) \text{ in } v]; [\exists \alpha . (\alpha)^P = \beta \text{ in } v]] \implies [\varphi \beta \text{ in } v]$ 
  using cqt-1-κ[axiom-instance, deduction, deduction] by blast

```

```

lemma cqt-orig-1[PLM]:
   $[(\forall \alpha . \varphi \alpha) \rightarrow \varphi \beta \text{ in } v]$ 
  by PLM-solver
lemma cqt-orig-2[PLM]:
   $[(\forall \alpha . \varphi \rightarrow \psi \alpha) \rightarrow (\varphi \rightarrow (\forall \alpha . \psi \alpha)) \text{ in } v]$ 
  by PLM-solver

```

```

lemma universal[PLM]:
   $(\bigwedge \alpha . [\varphi \alpha \text{ in } v]) \implies [\forall \alpha . \varphi \alpha \text{ in } v]$ 
  using rule-gen .
lemmas  $\forall I = \text{universal}$ 

```

```

lemma cqt-basic-1[PLM]:
   $[(\forall \alpha . (\forall \beta . \varphi \alpha \beta)) \equiv (\forall \beta . (\forall \alpha . \varphi \alpha \beta)) \text{ in } v]$ 
  by PLM-solver
lemma cqt-basic-2[PLM]:
   $[(\forall \alpha . \varphi \alpha \equiv \psi \alpha) \equiv ((\forall \alpha . \varphi \alpha \rightarrow \psi \alpha) \ \& \ (\forall \alpha . \psi \alpha \rightarrow \varphi \alpha)) \text{ in } v]$ 
  by PLM-solver
lemma cqt-basic-3[PLM]:
   $[(\forall \alpha . \varphi \alpha \equiv \psi \alpha) \rightarrow ((\forall \alpha . \varphi \alpha) \equiv (\forall \alpha . \psi \alpha)) \text{ in } v]$ 
  by PLM-solver
lemma cqt-basic-4[PLM]:
   $[(\forall \alpha . \varphi \alpha \ \& \ \psi \alpha) \equiv ((\forall \alpha . \varphi \alpha) \ \& \ (\forall \alpha . \psi \alpha)) \text{ in } v]$ 
  by PLM-solver
lemma cqt-basic-6[PLM]:
   $[(\forall \alpha . (\forall \alpha . \varphi \alpha)) \equiv (\forall \alpha . \varphi \alpha) \text{ in } v]$ 
  by PLM-solver
lemma cqt-basic-7[PLM]:
   $[(\varphi \rightarrow (\forall \alpha . \psi \alpha)) \equiv (\forall \alpha . (\varphi \rightarrow \psi \alpha)) \text{ in } v]$ 
  by PLM-solver
lemma cqt-basic-8[PLM]:
   $[((\forall \alpha . \varphi \alpha) \vee (\forall \alpha . \psi \alpha)) \rightarrow (\forall \alpha . (\varphi \alpha \vee \psi \alpha)) \text{ in } v]$ 
  by PLM-solver
lemma cqt-basic-9[PLM]:
   $[((\forall \alpha . \varphi \alpha \rightarrow \psi \alpha) \ \& \ (\forall \alpha . \psi \alpha \rightarrow \chi \alpha)) \rightarrow (\forall \alpha . \varphi \alpha \rightarrow \chi \alpha) \text{ in } v]$ 
  by PLM-solver
lemma cqt-basic-10[PLM]:
   $[((\forall \alpha . \varphi \alpha \equiv \psi \alpha) \ \& \ (\forall \alpha . \psi \alpha \equiv \chi \alpha)) \rightarrow (\forall \alpha . \varphi \alpha \equiv \chi \alpha) \text{ in } v]$ 
  by PLM-solver
lemma cqt-basic-11[PLM]:
   $[(\forall \alpha . \varphi \alpha \equiv \psi \alpha) \equiv (\forall \alpha . \psi \alpha \equiv \varphi \alpha) \text{ in } v]$ 
  by PLM-solver
lemma cqt-basic-12[PLM]:

```

$[(\forall \alpha. \varphi \alpha) \equiv (\forall \beta. \varphi \beta) \text{ in } v]$
by *PLM-solver*

lemma *existential*[*PLM, PLM-intro*]:

$[\varphi \alpha \text{ in } v] \implies [\exists \alpha. \varphi \alpha \text{ in } v]$
unfolding *exists-def* **by** *PLM-solver*

lemmas $\exists I = \text{existential}$

lemma *instantiation*-[*PLM, PLM-elim, PLM-dest*]:

$\llbracket [\exists \alpha. \varphi \alpha \text{ in } v]; (\bigwedge \alpha. [\varphi \alpha \text{ in } v] \implies [\psi \text{ in } v]) \rrbracket \implies [\psi \text{ in } v]$
unfolding *exists-def* **by** *PLM-solver*

lemma *Instantiate*:

assumes $[\exists x. \varphi x \text{ in } v]$
obtains x **where** $[\varphi x \text{ in } v]$
apply (*insert assms*) **unfolding** *exists-def* **by** *PLM-solver*
lemmas $\exists E = \text{Instantiate}$

lemma *cqt-further-1*[*PLM*]:

$[(\forall \alpha. \varphi \alpha) \rightarrow (\exists \alpha. \varphi \alpha) \text{ in } v]$
by *PLM-solver*

lemma *cqt-further-2*[*PLM*]:

$[(\neg(\forall \alpha. \varphi \alpha)) \equiv (\exists \alpha. \neg \varphi \alpha) \text{ in } v]$
unfolding *exists-def* **by** *PLM-solver*

lemma *cqt-further-3*[*PLM*]:

$[(\forall \alpha. \varphi \alpha) \equiv \neg(\exists \alpha. \neg \varphi \alpha) \text{ in } v]$
unfolding *exists-def* **by** *PLM-solver*

lemma *cqt-further-4*[*PLM*]:

$[(\neg(\exists \alpha. \varphi \alpha)) \equiv (\forall \alpha. \neg \varphi \alpha) \text{ in } v]$
unfolding *exists-def* **by** *PLM-solver*

lemma *cqt-further-5*[*PLM*]:

$[(\exists \alpha. \varphi \alpha \ \& \ \psi \alpha) \rightarrow ((\exists \alpha. \varphi \alpha) \ \& \ (\exists \alpha. \psi \alpha)) \text{ in } v]$
unfolding *exists-def* **by** *PLM-solver*

lemma *cqt-further-6*[*PLM*]:

$[(\exists \alpha. \varphi \alpha \vee \psi \alpha) \equiv ((\exists \alpha. \varphi \alpha) \vee (\exists \alpha. \psi \alpha)) \text{ in } v]$
unfolding *exists-def* **by** *PLM-solver*

lemma *cqt-further-10*[*PLM*]:

$[(\varphi(\alpha::a::\text{id-eq}) \ \& \ (\forall \beta. \varphi \beta \rightarrow \beta = \alpha)) \equiv (\forall \beta. \varphi \beta \equiv \beta = \alpha) \text{ in } v]$
apply *PLM-solver*
using *l-identity*[*axiom-instance, deduction, deduction*] *id-eq-2*[*deduction*]
apply *blast*
using *id-eq-1* **by** *auto*

lemma *cqt-further-11*[*PLM*]:

$[((\forall \alpha. \varphi \alpha) \ \& \ (\forall \alpha. \psi \alpha)) \rightarrow (\forall \alpha. \varphi \alpha \equiv \psi \alpha) \text{ in } v]$
by *PLM-solver*

lemma *cqt-further-12*[*PLM*]:

$[((\neg(\exists \alpha. \varphi \alpha)) \ \& \ (\neg(\exists \alpha. \psi \alpha))) \rightarrow (\forall \alpha. \varphi \alpha \equiv \psi \alpha) \text{ in } v]$
unfolding *exists-def* **by** *PLM-solver*

lemma *cqt-further-13*[*PLM*]:

$[((\exists \alpha. \varphi \alpha) \ \& \ (\neg(\exists \alpha. \psi \alpha))) \rightarrow (\neg(\forall \alpha. \varphi \alpha \equiv \psi \alpha)) \text{ in } v]$
unfolding *exists-def* **by** *PLM-solver*

lemma *cqt-further-14*[*PLM*]:

$[(\exists \alpha. \exists \beta. \varphi \alpha \beta) \equiv (\exists \beta. \exists \alpha. \varphi \alpha \beta) \text{ in } v]$
unfolding *exists-def* **by** *PLM-solver*

lemma *nec-exist-unique*[*PLM*]:

$[(\forall x. \varphi x \rightarrow \Box(\varphi x)) \rightarrow ((\exists !x. \varphi x) \rightarrow (\exists !x. \Box(\varphi x))) \text{ in } v]$
proof (*rule CP*)
assume $a: [\forall x. \varphi x \rightarrow \Box \varphi x \text{ in } v]$
show $[(\exists !x. \varphi x) \rightarrow (\exists !x. \Box \varphi x) \text{ in } v]$
proof (*rule CP*)
assume $[(\exists !x. \varphi x) \text{ in } v]$
hence $[\exists \alpha. \varphi \alpha \ \& \ (\forall \beta. \varphi \beta \rightarrow \beta = \alpha) \text{ in } v]$
by (*simp only: exists-unique-def*)


```

then obtain  $\alpha$  where 1:
  [ $\varphi \alpha$  & ( $\forall \beta. \varphi \beta \rightarrow \beta = \alpha$ ) in  $v$ ]
  by (rule  $\exists E$ )
{
  fix  $\beta$ 
  have [ $\Box \varphi \beta \rightarrow \beta = \alpha$  in  $v$ ]
    using 1 &  $E(2)$  qml-2[axiom-instance]
    ded-thm-cor-3  $\forall E$  by fastforce
}
hence [ $\forall \beta. \Box \varphi \beta \rightarrow \beta = \alpha$  in  $v$ ] by (rule  $\forall I$ )
moreover have [ $\Box(\varphi \alpha)$  in  $v$ ]
  using 1 &  $E(1)$  a vdash-properties-10 cqt-orig-1[deduction]
  by fast
ultimately have [ $\exists \alpha. \Box(\varphi \alpha)$  & ( $\forall \beta. \Box \varphi \beta \rightarrow \beta = \alpha$ ) in  $v$ ]
  using &I  $\exists I$  by fast
thus [ $(\exists !x. \Box \varphi x)$  in  $v$ ]
  unfolding exists-unique-def by assumption
qed
qed

```

9.9 Actuality and Descriptions

```

lemma nec-imp-act[PLM]: [ $\Box \varphi \rightarrow \mathcal{A}\varphi$  in  $v$ ]
  apply (rule CP)
  using qml-act-2[axiom-instance, equiv-lr]
    qml-2[axiom-actualization, axiom-instance]
    logic-actual-nec-2[axiom-instance, equiv-lr, deduction]
  by blast
lemma act-conj-act-1[PLM]:
  [ $\mathcal{A}(\mathcal{A}\varphi \rightarrow \varphi)$  in  $v$ ]
  using equiv-def logic-actual-nec-2[axiom-instance]
    logic-actual-nec-4[axiom-instance] &  $E(2) \equiv E(2)$ 
  by metis
lemma act-conj-act-2[PLM]:
  [ $\mathcal{A}(\varphi \rightarrow \mathcal{A}\varphi)$  in  $v$ ]
  using logic-actual-nec-2[axiom-instance] qml-act-1[axiom-instance]
    ded-thm-cor-3  $\equiv E(2)$  nec-imp-act
  by blast
lemma act-conj-act-3[PLM]:
  [ $(\mathcal{A}\varphi \& \mathcal{A}\psi) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}(\varphi \& \psi)$  in  $v$ ]
  unfolding conn-defs
  by (metis logic-actual-nec-2[axiom-instance]
    logic-actual-nec-1[axiom-instance]
     $\equiv E(2)$  CP  $\equiv E(4)$  reductio-aa-2
    vdash-properties-10)
lemma act-conj-act-4[PLM]:
  [ $\mathcal{A}(\mathcal{A}\varphi \equiv \varphi)$  in  $v$ ]
  unfolding equiv-def
  by (PLM-solver PLM-intro: act-conj-act-3[where  $\varphi = \mathcal{A}\varphi \rightarrow \varphi$ 
    and  $\psi = \varphi \rightarrow \mathcal{A}\varphi$ , deduction])
lemma closure-act-1a[PLM]:
  [ $\mathcal{A}\mathcal{A}(\mathcal{A}\varphi \equiv \varphi)$  in  $v$ ]
  using logic-actual-nec-4[axiom-instance]
    act-conj-act-4  $\equiv E(1)$ 
  by blast
lemma closure-act-1b[PLM]:
  [ $\mathcal{A}\mathcal{A}\mathcal{A}(\mathcal{A}\varphi \equiv \varphi)$  in  $v$ ]
  using logic-actual-nec-4[axiom-instance]
    act-conj-act-4  $\equiv E(1)$ 
  by blast
lemma closure-act-1c[PLM]:
  [ $\mathcal{A}\mathcal{A}\mathcal{A}\mathcal{A}(\mathcal{A}\varphi \equiv \varphi)$  in  $v$ ]
  using logic-actual-nec-4[axiom-instance]

```

```

    act-conj-act-4  $\equiv E(1)$ 
  by blast
lemma closure-act-2[PLM]:
   $[\forall \alpha. \mathcal{A}(\mathcal{A}(\varphi \ \alpha) \equiv \varphi \ \alpha) \text{ in } v]$ 
  by PLM-solver

lemma closure-act-3[PLM]:
   $[\mathcal{A}(\forall \alpha. \mathcal{A}(\varphi \ \alpha) \equiv \varphi \ \alpha) \text{ in } v]$ 
  by (PLM-solver PLM-intro: logic-actual-nec-3[axiom-instance, equiv-rl])
lemma closure-act-4[PLM]:
   $[\mathcal{A}(\forall \alpha_1 \ \alpha_2. \mathcal{A}(\varphi \ \alpha_1 \ \alpha_2) \equiv \varphi \ \alpha_1 \ \alpha_2) \text{ in } v]$ 
  by (PLM-solver PLM-intro: logic-actual-nec-3[axiom-instance, equiv-rl])
lemma closure-act-4-b[PLM]:
   $[\mathcal{A}(\forall \alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \alpha_3. \mathcal{A}(\varphi \ \alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \alpha_3) \equiv \varphi \ \alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \alpha_3) \text{ in } v]$ 
  by (PLM-solver PLM-intro: logic-actual-nec-3[axiom-instance, equiv-rl])
lemma closure-act-4-c[PLM]:
   $[\mathcal{A}(\forall \alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \alpha_3 \ \alpha_4. \mathcal{A}(\varphi \ \alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \alpha_3 \ \alpha_4) \equiv \varphi \ \alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \alpha_3 \ \alpha_4) \text{ in } v]$ 
  by (PLM-solver PLM-intro: logic-actual-nec-3[axiom-instance, equiv-rl])

lemma RA[PLM,PLM-intro]:
   $([\varphi \text{ in } dw]) \implies [\mathcal{A}\varphi \text{ in } dw]$ 
  using logic-actual[necessitation-averse-axiom-instance, equiv-rl] .

lemma RA-2[PLM,PLM-intro]:
   $([\psi \text{ in } dw] \implies [\varphi \text{ in } dw]) \implies ([\mathcal{A}\psi \text{ in } dw] \implies [\mathcal{A}\varphi \text{ in } dw])$ 
  using RA logic-actual[necessitation-averse-axiom-instance] intro-elim-6-a by blast

context
begin
private lemma ActualE[PLM,PLM-elim,PLM-dest]:
   $[\mathcal{A}\varphi \text{ in } dw] \implies [\varphi \text{ in } dw]$ 
  using logic-actual[necessitation-averse-axiom-instance, equiv-lr] .

private lemma NotActualD[PLM-dest]:
   $\neg[\mathcal{A}\varphi \text{ in } dw] \implies \neg[\varphi \text{ in } dw]$ 
  using RA by metis

private lemma ActualImplI[PLM-intro]:
   $[\mathcal{A}\varphi \rightarrow \mathcal{A}\psi \text{ in } v] \implies [\mathcal{A}(\varphi \rightarrow \psi) \text{ in } v]$ 
  using logic-actual-nec-2[axiom-instance, equiv-rl] .
private lemma ActualImplE[PLM-dest, PLM-elim]:
   $[\mathcal{A}(\varphi \rightarrow \psi) \text{ in } v] \implies [\mathcal{A}\varphi \rightarrow \mathcal{A}\psi \text{ in } v]$ 
  using logic-actual-nec-2[axiom-instance, equiv-lr] .
private lemma NotActualImplD[PLM-dest]:
   $\neg[\mathcal{A}(\varphi \rightarrow \psi) \text{ in } v] \implies \neg[\mathcal{A}\varphi \rightarrow \mathcal{A}\psi \text{ in } v]$ 
  using ActualImplI by blast

private lemma ActualNotI[PLM-intro]:
   $[\neg \mathcal{A}\varphi \text{ in } v] \implies [\mathcal{A}\neg \varphi \text{ in } v]$ 
  using logic-actual-nec-1[axiom-instance, equiv-rl] .
lemma ActualNotE[PLM-elim,PLM-dest]:
   $[\mathcal{A}\neg \varphi \text{ in } v] \implies [\neg \mathcal{A}\varphi \text{ in } v]$ 
  using logic-actual-nec-1[axiom-instance, equiv-lr] .
lemma NotActualNotD[PLM-dest]:
   $\neg[\mathcal{A}\neg \varphi \text{ in } v] \implies \neg[\neg \mathcal{A}\varphi \text{ in } v]$ 
  using ActualNotI by blast

private lemma ActualConjI[PLM-intro]:
   $[\mathcal{A}\varphi \ \& \ \mathcal{A}\psi \text{ in } v] \implies [\mathcal{A}(\varphi \ \& \ \psi) \text{ in } v]$ 
  unfolding equiv-def
  by (PLM-solver PLM-intro: act-conj-act-3[deduction])
private lemma ActualConjE[PLM-elim,PLM-dest]:
   $[\mathcal{A}(\varphi \ \& \ \psi) \text{ in } v] \implies [\mathcal{A}\varphi \ \& \ \mathcal{A}\psi \text{ in } v]$ 

```

```

unfolding conj-def by PLM-solver

private lemma ActualEquivI[PLM-intro]:
   $[\mathcal{A}\varphi \equiv \mathcal{A}\psi \text{ in } v] \implies [\mathcal{A}(\varphi \equiv \psi) \text{ in } v]$ 
  unfolding equiv-def
  by (PLM-solver PLM-intro: act-conj-act-3[deduction])
private lemma ActualEquivE[PLM-elim, PLM-dest]:
   $[\mathcal{A}(\varphi \equiv \psi) \text{ in } v] \implies [\mathcal{A}\varphi \equiv \mathcal{A}\psi \text{ in } v]$ 
  unfolding equiv-def by PLM-solver

private lemma ActualBoxI[PLM-intro]:
   $[\Box\varphi \text{ in } v] \implies [\mathcal{A}(\Box\varphi) \text{ in } v]$ 
  using qml-act-2[axiom-instance, equiv-lr] .
private lemma ActualBoxE[PLM-elim, PLM-dest]:
   $[\mathcal{A}(\Box\varphi) \text{ in } v] \implies [\Box\varphi \text{ in } v]$ 
  using qml-act-2[axiom-instance, equiv-rl] .
private lemma NotActualBoxD[PLM-dest]:
   $\neg[\mathcal{A}(\Box\varphi) \text{ in } v] \implies \neg[\Box\varphi \text{ in } v]$ 
  using ActualBoxI by blast

private lemma ActualDisjI[PLM-intro]:
   $[\mathcal{A}\varphi \vee \mathcal{A}\psi \text{ in } v] \implies [\mathcal{A}(\varphi \vee \psi) \text{ in } v]$ 
  unfolding disj-def by PLM-solver
private lemma ActualDisjE[PLM-elim, PLM-dest]:
   $[\mathcal{A}(\varphi \vee \psi) \text{ in } v] \implies [\mathcal{A}\varphi \vee \mathcal{A}\psi \text{ in } v]$ 
  unfolding disj-def by PLM-solver
private lemma NotActualDisjD[PLM-dest]:
   $\neg[\mathcal{A}(\varphi \vee \psi) \text{ in } v] \implies \neg[\mathcal{A}\varphi \vee \mathcal{A}\psi \text{ in } v]$ 
  using ActualDisjI by blast

private lemma ActualForallI[PLM-intro]:
   $[\forall x . \mathcal{A}(\varphi x) \text{ in } v] \implies [\mathcal{A}(\forall x . \varphi x) \text{ in } v]$ 
  using logic-actual-nec-3[axiom-instance, equiv-rl] .
lemma ActualForallE[PLM-elim, PLM-dest]:
   $[\mathcal{A}(\forall x . \varphi x) \text{ in } v] \implies [\forall x . \mathcal{A}(\varphi x) \text{ in } v]$ 
  using logic-actual-nec-3[axiom-instance, equiv-lr] .
lemma NotActualForallD[PLM-dest]:
   $\neg[\mathcal{A}(\forall x . \varphi x) \text{ in } v] \implies \neg[\forall x . \mathcal{A}(\varphi x) \text{ in } v]$ 
  using ActualForallI by blast

lemma ActualActualI[PLM-intro]:
   $[\mathcal{A}\varphi \text{ in } v] \implies [\mathcal{A}\mathcal{A}\varphi \text{ in } v]$ 
  using logic-actual-nec-4[axiom-instance, equiv-lr] .
lemma ActualActualE[PLM-elim, PLM-dest]:
   $[\mathcal{A}\mathcal{A}\varphi \text{ in } v] \implies [\mathcal{A}\varphi \text{ in } v]$ 
  using logic-actual-nec-4[axiom-instance, equiv-rl] .
lemma NotActualActualD[PLM-dest]:
   $\neg[\mathcal{A}\mathcal{A}\varphi \text{ in } v] \implies \neg[\mathcal{A}\varphi \text{ in } v]$ 
  using ActualActualI by blast
end

lemma ANeg-1[PLM]:
   $[\neg\mathcal{A}\varphi \equiv \neg\varphi \text{ in } dw]$ 
  by PLM-solver
lemma ANeg-2[PLM]:
   $[\neg\mathcal{A}\neg\varphi \equiv \varphi \text{ in } dw]$ 
  by PLM-solver
lemma Act-Basic-1[PLM]:
   $[\mathcal{A}\varphi \vee \mathcal{A}\neg\varphi \text{ in } v]$ 
  by PLM-solver
lemma Act-Basic-2[PLM]:
   $[\mathcal{A}(\varphi \ \& \ \psi) \equiv (\mathcal{A}\varphi \ \& \ \mathcal{A}\psi) \text{ in } v]$ 
  by PLM-solver

```

lemma *Act-Basic-3*[PLM]:
 $[\mathcal{A}(\varphi \equiv \psi) \equiv ((\mathcal{A}(\varphi \rightarrow \psi)) \ \& \ (\mathcal{A}(\psi \rightarrow \varphi))) \text{ in } v]$
by *PLM-solver*

lemma *Act-Basic-4*[PLM]:
 $[(\mathcal{A}(\varphi \rightarrow \psi) \ \& \ \mathcal{A}(\psi \rightarrow \varphi)) \equiv (\mathcal{A}\varphi \equiv \mathcal{A}\psi) \text{ in } v]$
by *PLM-solver*

lemma *Act-Basic-5*[PLM]:
 $[\mathcal{A}(\varphi \equiv \psi) \equiv (\mathcal{A}\varphi \equiv \mathcal{A}\psi) \text{ in } v]$
by *PLM-solver*

lemma *Act-Basic-6*[PLM]:
 $[\Diamond\varphi \equiv \mathcal{A}(\Diamond\varphi) \text{ in } v]$
unfolding *diamond-def* **by** *PLM-solver*

lemma *Act-Basic-7*[PLM]:
 $[\mathcal{A}\varphi \equiv \Box\mathcal{A}\varphi \text{ in } v]$
by (*simp add: qml-2[axiom-instance] qml-act-1[axiom-instance] $\equiv I$*)

lemma *Act-Basic-8*[PLM]:
 $[\mathcal{A}(\Box\varphi) \rightarrow \Box\mathcal{A}\varphi \text{ in } v]$
by (*metis qml-act-2[axiom-instance] CP Act-Basic-7 $\equiv E(1)$
 $\equiv E(2)$ nec-imp-act vdash-properties-10*)

lemma *Act-Basic-9*[PLM]:
 $[\Box\varphi \rightarrow \Box\mathcal{A}\varphi \text{ in } v]$
using *qml-act-1[axiom-instance] ded-thm-cor-3 nec-imp-act* **by** *blast*

lemma *Act-Basic-10*[PLM]:
 $[\mathcal{A}(\varphi \vee \psi) \equiv \mathcal{A}\varphi \vee \mathcal{A}\psi \text{ in } v]$
by *PLM-solver*

lemma *Act-Basic-11*[PLM]:
 $[\mathcal{A}(\exists \alpha. \varphi \ \alpha) \equiv (\exists \alpha. \mathcal{A}(\varphi \ \alpha)) \text{ in } v]$
proof –
have $[\mathcal{A}(\forall \alpha. \neg \varphi \ \alpha) \equiv (\forall \alpha. \mathcal{A}\neg \varphi \ \alpha) \text{ in } v]$
using *logic-actual-nec-3[axiom-instance]* **by** *blast*
hence $[\neg \mathcal{A}(\forall \alpha. \neg \varphi \ \alpha) \equiv \neg(\forall \alpha. \mathcal{A}\neg \varphi \ \alpha) \text{ in } v]$
using *oth-class-taut-5-d[equiv-lr]* **by** *blast*
moreover have $[\mathcal{A}\neg(\forall \alpha. \neg \varphi \ \alpha) \equiv \neg \mathcal{A}(\forall \alpha. \neg \varphi \ \alpha) \text{ in } v]$
using *logic-actual-nec-1[axiom-instance]* **by** *blast*
ultimately have $[\mathcal{A}\neg(\forall \alpha. \neg \varphi \ \alpha) \equiv \neg(\forall \alpha. \mathcal{A}\neg \varphi \ \alpha) \text{ in } v]$
using $\equiv E(5)$ **by** *auto*
moreover {
have $[\forall \alpha. \mathcal{A}\neg \varphi \ \alpha \equiv \neg \mathcal{A}\varphi \ \alpha \text{ in } v]$
using *logic-actual-nec-1[axiom-universal, axiom-instance]* **by** *blast*
hence $[(\forall \alpha. \mathcal{A}\neg \varphi \ \alpha) \equiv (\forall \alpha. \neg \mathcal{A}\varphi \ \alpha) \text{ in } v]$
using *cqt-basic-3[deduction]* **by** *fast*
hence $[(\neg(\forall \alpha. \mathcal{A}\neg \varphi \ \alpha)) \equiv \neg(\forall \alpha. \neg \mathcal{A}\varphi \ \alpha) \text{ in } v]$
using *oth-class-taut-5-d[equiv-lr]* **by** *blast*
}
ultimately show *?thesis unfolding exists-def* **using** $\equiv E(5)$ **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *act-quant-uniq*[PLM]:
 $[(\forall z. \mathcal{A}\varphi z \equiv z = x) \equiv (\forall z. \varphi z \equiv z = x) \text{ in } dw]$
by *PLM-solver*

lemma *fund-cont-desc*[PLM]:
 $[(x^P = (\iota x. \varphi x)) \equiv (\forall z. \varphi z \equiv (z = x)) \text{ in } dw]$
using *descriptions[axiom-instance] act-quant-uniq $\equiv E(5)$* **by** *fast*

lemma *hintikka*[PLM]:
 $[(x^P = (\iota x. \varphi x)) \equiv (\varphi x \ \& \ (\forall z. \varphi z \rightarrow z = x)) \text{ in } dw]$
proof –
have $[(\forall z. \varphi z \equiv z = x) \equiv (\varphi x \ \& \ (\forall z. \varphi z \rightarrow z = x)) \text{ in } dw]$
unfolding *identity- ν -def* **apply** *PLM-solver* **using** *id-eq-obj-1* **apply** *simp*
using *l-identity[where $\varphi = \lambda x. \varphi x$, axiom-instance,*
deduction, deduction]

using *id-eq-obj-2*[*deduction*] unfolding *identity-ν-def* by *fastforce*
 thus *?thesis* using $\equiv E(5)$ *fund-cont-desc* by *blast*
 qed

lemma *russell-axiom-a*[*PLM*]:

$[(\langle F, \iota x. \varphi x \rangle) \equiv (\exists x. \varphi x \ \& \ (\forall z. \varphi z \rightarrow z = x) \ \& \ (\langle F, x^P \rangle)) \text{ in } dw]$
 (is [*?lhs* \equiv *?rhs* in *dw*])
 proof –
 {
 assume 1: [*?lhs* in *dw*]
 hence $[\exists \alpha. \alpha^P = (\iota x. \varphi x) \text{ in } dw]$
 using *cqt-5*[*axiom-instance*, *deduction*] *SimpleExOrEnc.intros*
 by *blast*
 then obtain α where 2:
 $[\alpha^P = (\iota x. \varphi x) \text{ in } dw]$
 using $\exists E$ by *auto*
 hence 3: $[\varphi \alpha \ \& \ (\forall z. \varphi z \rightarrow z = \alpha) \text{ in } dw]$
 using *hintikka*[*equiv-lr*] by *simp*
 from 2 have $[(\iota x. \varphi x) = (\alpha^P) \text{ in } dw]$
 using *l-identity*[where $\alpha = \alpha^P$ and $\beta = \iota x. \varphi x$ and $\varphi = \lambda x. x = \alpha^P$,
 axiom-instance, *deduction*, *deduction*]
 id-eq-obj-1[where $x = \alpha$] by *auto*
 hence $[(\langle F, \alpha^P \rangle) \text{ in } dw]$
 using 1 *l-identity*[where $\beta = \alpha^P$ and $\alpha = \iota x. \varphi x$ and $\varphi = \lambda x. (\langle F, x \rangle)$,
 axiom-instance, *deduction*, *deduction*] by *auto*
 with 3 have $[\varphi \alpha \ \& \ (\forall z. \varphi z \rightarrow z = \alpha) \ \& \ (\langle F, \alpha^P \rangle) \text{ in } dw]$ by (rule $\&I$)
 hence [*?rhs* in *dw*] using $\exists I$ [where $\alpha = \alpha$] by *simp*
 }
 moreover {
 assume [*?rhs* in *dw*]
 then obtain α where 4:
 $[\varphi \alpha \ \& \ (\forall z. \varphi z \rightarrow z = \alpha) \ \& \ (\langle F, \alpha^P \rangle) \text{ in } dw]$
 using $\exists E$ by *auto*
 hence $[\alpha^P = (\iota x. \varphi x) \text{ in } dw] \wedge [(\langle F, \alpha^P \rangle) \text{ in } dw]$
 using *hintikka*[*equiv-rl*] $\&E$ by *blast*
 hence [*?lhs* in *dw*]
 using *l-identity*[*axiom-instance*, *deduction*, *deduction*]
 by *blast*
 }
 ultimately show *?thesis* by *PLM-solver*
 qed

lemma *russell-axiom-g*[*PLM*]:

$[(\langle \iota x. \varphi x, F \rangle) \equiv (\exists x. \varphi x \ \& \ (\forall z. \varphi z \rightarrow z = x) \ \& \ \langle x^P, F \rangle) \text{ in } dw]$
 (is [*?lhs* \equiv *?rhs* in *dw*])
 proof –
 {
 assume 1: [*?lhs* in *dw*]
 hence $[\exists \alpha. \alpha^P = (\iota x. \varphi x) \text{ in } dw]$
 using *cqt-5*[*axiom-instance*, *deduction*] *SimpleExOrEnc.intros* by *blast*
 then obtain α where 2: $[\alpha^P = (\iota x. \varphi x) \text{ in } dw]$ by (rule $\exists E$)
 hence 3: $[(\varphi \alpha \ \& \ (\forall z. \varphi z \rightarrow z = \alpha)) \text{ in } dw]$
 using *hintikka*[*equiv-lr*] by *simp*
 from 2 have $[(\iota x. \varphi x) = \alpha^P \text{ in } dw]$
 using *l-identity*[where $\alpha = \alpha^P$ and $\beta = \iota x. \varphi x$ and $\varphi = \lambda x. x = \alpha^P$,
 axiom-instance, *deduction*, *deduction*]
 id-eq-obj-1[where $x = \alpha$] by *auto*
 hence $[(\langle \alpha^P, F \rangle) \text{ in } dw]$
 using 1 *l-identity*[where $\beta = \alpha^P$ and $\alpha = \iota x. \varphi x$ and $\varphi = \lambda x. \langle x, F \rangle$,
 axiom-instance, *deduction*, *deduction*] by *auto*
 with 3 have $[(\varphi \alpha \ \& \ (\forall z. \varphi z \rightarrow z = \alpha)) \ \& \ \langle \alpha^P, F \rangle \text{ in } dw]$
 using $\&I$ by *auto*
 }

```

    hence [?rhs in dw] using  $\exists I$ [where  $\alpha=\alpha$ ] by (simp add: identity-defs)
  }
  moreover {
    assume [?rhs in dw]
    then obtain  $\alpha$  where 4:
      [ $\varphi \alpha \ \& \ (\forall z . \varphi z \rightarrow z = \alpha) \ \& \ \{\alpha^P, F\}$  in dw]
      using  $\exists E$  by auto
    hence [ $\alpha^P = (\iota x . \varphi x)$  in dw]  $\wedge$  [ $\{\alpha^P, F\}$  in dw]
      using hintikka[equiv-rl]  $\&E$  by blast
    hence [?lhs in dw]
      using l-identity[axiom-instance, deduction, deduction]
      by fast
  }
  ultimately show ?thesis by PLM-solver
qed

```

lemma *russell-axiom*[*PLM*]:

```

  assumes SimpleExOrEnc  $\psi$ 
  shows [ $\psi (\iota x . \varphi x) \equiv (\exists x . \varphi x \ \& \ (\forall z . \varphi z \rightarrow z = x) \ \& \ \psi (x^P))$  in dw]
  (is [?lhs  $\equiv$  ?rhs in dw])
  proof -
    {
      assume 1: [?lhs in dw]
      hence [ $\exists \alpha . \alpha^P = (\iota x . \varphi x)$  in dw]
        using cqt-5[axiom-instance, deduction] assms by blast
      then obtain  $\alpha$  where 2: [ $\alpha^P = (\iota x . \varphi x)$  in dw] by (rule  $\exists E$ )
      hence 3: [ $(\varphi \alpha \ \& \ (\forall z . \varphi z \rightarrow z = \alpha))$  in dw]
        using hintikka[equiv-lr] by simp
      from 2 have [ $(\iota x . \varphi x) = (\alpha^P)$  in dw]
        using l-identity[where  $\alpha=\alpha^P$  and  $\beta=\iota x . \varphi x$  and  $\varphi=\lambda x . x = \alpha^P$ ,
          axiom-instance, deduction, deduction]
          id-eq-obj-1[where  $x=\alpha$ ] by auto
      hence [ $\psi (\alpha^P)$  in dw]
        using 1 l-identity[where  $\beta=\alpha^P$  and  $\alpha=\iota x . \varphi x$  and  $\varphi=\lambda x . \psi x$ ,
          axiom-instance, deduction, deduction] by auto
      with 3 have [ $\varphi \alpha \ \& \ (\forall z . \varphi z \rightarrow z = \alpha) \ \& \ \psi (\alpha^P)$  in dw]
        using  $\&I$  by auto
      hence [?rhs in dw] using  $\exists I$ [where  $\alpha=\alpha$ ] by (simp add: identity-defs)
    }
    moreover {
      assume [?rhs in dw]
      then obtain  $\alpha$  where 4:
        [ $\varphi \alpha \ \& \ (\forall z . \varphi z \rightarrow z = \alpha) \ \& \ \psi (\alpha^P)$  in dw]
        using  $\exists E$  by auto
      hence [ $\alpha^P = (\iota x . \varphi x)$  in dw]  $\wedge$  [ $\psi (\alpha^P)$  in dw]
        using hintikka[equiv-rl]  $\&E$  by blast
      hence [?lhs in dw]
        using l-identity[axiom-instance, deduction, deduction]
        by fast
    }
    ultimately show ?thesis by PLM-solver
  qed

```

lemma *unique-exists*[*PLM*]:

```

  [( $\exists y . y^P = (\iota x . \varphi x)$ )  $\equiv (\exists !x . \varphi x)$  in dw]
  proof((rule  $\equiv I$ , rule CP, rule-tac[2] CP))
    assume [ $\exists y . y^P = (\iota x . \varphi x)$  in dw]
    then obtain  $\alpha$  where
      [ $\alpha^P = (\iota x . \varphi x)$  in dw]
      by (rule  $\exists E$ )
    hence [ $\varphi \alpha \ \& \ (\forall \beta . \varphi \beta \rightarrow \beta = \alpha)$  in dw]
      using hintikka[equiv-lr] by auto
    thus [ $\exists !x . \varphi x$  in dw]

```

```

    unfolding exists-unique-def using  $\exists I$  by fast
next
  assume  $[\exists !x . \varphi x \text{ in } dw]$ 
  then obtain  $\alpha$  where
     $[\varphi \alpha \ \& \ (\forall \beta. \varphi \beta \rightarrow \beta = \alpha) \text{ in } dw]$ 
  unfolding exists-unique-def by (rule  $\exists E$ )
  hence  $[\alpha^P = (\iota x. \varphi x) \text{ in } dw]$ 
  using hintikka[equiv-rl] by auto
  thus  $[\exists y. y^P = (\iota x. \varphi x) \text{ in } dw]$ 
  using  $\exists I$  by fast
qed

lemma y-in-1[PLM]:
 $[x^P = (\iota x . \varphi) \rightarrow \varphi \text{ in } dw]$ 
using hintikka[equiv-lr, conj1] by (rule CP)

lemma y-in-2[PLM]:
 $[z^P = (\iota x . \varphi x) \rightarrow \varphi z \text{ in } dw]$ 
using hintikka[equiv-lr, conj1] by (rule CP)

lemma y-in-3[PLM]:
 $[(\exists y . y^P = (\iota x . \varphi (x^P))) \rightarrow \varphi (\iota x . \varphi (x^P)) \text{ in } dw]$ 
proof (rule CP)
  assume  $[(\exists y . y^P = (\iota x . \varphi (x^P))) \text{ in } dw]$ 
  then obtain  $y$  where 1:
     $[y^P = (\iota x. \varphi (x^P)) \text{ in } dw]$ 
  by (rule  $\exists E$ )
  hence  $[\varphi (y^P) \text{ in } dw]$ 
  using y-in-2[deduction] unfolding identity- $\nu$ -def by blast
  thus  $[\varphi (\iota x. \varphi (x^P)) \text{ in } dw]$ 
  using l-identity[axiom-instance, deduction, deduction] 1 by fast
qed

lemma act-quant-nec[PLM]:
 $[(\forall z . (\mathcal{A}\varphi z \equiv z = x)) \equiv (\forall z. \mathcal{A}\mathcal{A}\varphi z \equiv z = x) \text{ in } v]$ 
by PLM-solver

lemma equi-desc-descA-1[PLM]:
 $[(x^P = (\iota x . \varphi x)) \equiv (x^P = (\iota x . \mathcal{A}\varphi x)) \text{ in } v]$ 
using descriptions[axiom-instance] apply (rule  $\equiv E(5)$ )
using act-quant-nec apply (rule  $\equiv E(5)$ )
using descriptions[axiom-instance]
by (meson  $\equiv E(6)$  oth-class-taut-4-a)

lemma equi-desc-descA-2[PLM]:
 $[(\exists y . y^P = (\iota x. \varphi x)) \rightarrow ((\iota x . \varphi x) = (\iota x . \mathcal{A}\varphi x)) \text{ in } v]$ 
proof (rule CP)
  assume  $[\exists y. y^P = (\iota x. \varphi x) \text{ in } v]$ 
  then obtain  $y$  where
     $[y^P = (\iota x. \varphi x) \text{ in } v]$ 
  by (rule  $\exists E$ )
  moreover hence  $[y^P = (\iota x. \mathcal{A}\varphi x) \text{ in } v]$ 
  using equi-desc-descA-1[equiv-lr] by auto
  ultimately show  $[(\iota x. \varphi x) = (\iota x. \mathcal{A}\varphi x) \text{ in } v]$ 
  using l-identity[axiom-instance, deduction, deduction]
  by fast
qed

lemma equi-desc-descA-3[PLM]:
assumes SimpleExOrEnc  $\psi$ 
shows  $[\psi (\iota x. \varphi x) \rightarrow (\exists y . y^P = (\iota x. \mathcal{A}\varphi x)) \text{ in } v]$ 
proof (rule CP)

```

```

assume [ $\psi (\iota x. \varphi x)$  in  $v$ ]
hence [ $\exists \alpha. \alpha^P = (\iota x. \varphi x)$  in  $v$ ]
  using cqt-5[OF assms, axiom-instance, deduction] by auto
then obtain  $\alpha$  where [ $\alpha^P = (\iota x. \varphi x)$  in  $v$ ] by (rule  $\exists E$ )
hence [ $\alpha^P = (\iota x. \mathcal{A}\varphi x)$  in  $v$ ]
  using equi-desc-descA-1[equiv-lr] by auto
thus [ $\exists y. y^P = (\iota x. \mathcal{A}\varphi x)$  in  $v$ ]
  using  $\exists I$  by fast
qed

```

lemma *equi-desc-descA-4*[*PLM*]:
assumes *SimpleExOrEnc* ψ
shows [$\psi (\iota x. \varphi x) \rightarrow ((\iota x. \varphi x) = (\iota x. \mathcal{A}\varphi x))$ in v]
proof (*rule* *CP*)
assume [$\psi (\iota x. \varphi x)$ in v]
hence [$\exists \alpha. \alpha^P = (\iota x. \varphi x)$ in v]
using *cqt-5*[*OF assms, axiom-instance, deduction*] **by** *auto*
then obtain α **where** [$\alpha^P = (\iota x. \varphi x)$ in v] **by** (*rule* $\exists E$)
moreover hence [$\alpha^P = (\iota x. \mathcal{A}\varphi x)$ in v]
using *equi-desc-descA-1*[*equiv-lr*] **by** *auto*
ultimately show [$(\iota x. \varphi x) = (\iota x. \mathcal{A}\varphi x)$ in v]
using *l-identity*[*axiom-instance, deduction, deduction*] **by** *fast*
qed

lemma *nec-hintikka-scheme*[*PLM*]:
 [$(x^P = (\iota x. \varphi x)) \equiv (\mathcal{A}\varphi x \ \& \ (\forall z. \mathcal{A}\varphi z \rightarrow z = x))$ in v]
using *descriptions*[*axiom-instance*]
apply (*rule* $\equiv E(5)$)
apply *PLM-solver*
using *id-eq-obj-1* **apply** *simp*
using *id-eq-obj-2*[*deduction*]
 l-identity[**where** $\alpha=x$, *axiom-instance, deduction, deduction*]
unfolding *identity- ν -def*
apply *blast*
using *l-identity*[**where** $\alpha=x$, *axiom-instance, deduction, deduction*]
id-eq-2[**where** $\nu=a$, *deduction*] **unfolding** *identity- ν -def* **by** *meson*

lemma *equiv-desc-eq*[*PLM*]:
assumes $\bigwedge x. [\mathcal{A}(\varphi x \equiv \psi x)$ in v]
shows [$(\forall x. ((x^P = (\iota x. \varphi x)) \equiv (x^P = (\iota x. \psi x))))$ in v]
proof(*rule* $\forall I$)
fix x
 {
assume [$x^P = (\iota x. \varphi x)$ in v]
hence 1: [$\mathcal{A}\varphi x \ \& \ (\forall z. \mathcal{A}\varphi z \rightarrow z = x)$ in v]
 using *nec-hintikka-scheme*[*equiv-lr*] **by** *auto*
hence 2: [$\mathcal{A}\varphi x$ in v] \wedge [$(\forall z. \mathcal{A}\varphi z \rightarrow z = x)$ in v]
 using $\&E$ **by** *blast*
 {
fix z
 {
assume [$\mathcal{A}\psi z$ in v]
hence [$\mathcal{A}\varphi z$ in v]
 using *assms*[**where** $x=z$] **apply** – **by** *PLM-solver*
moreover have [$\mathcal{A}\varphi z \rightarrow z = x$ in v]
 using 2 *cqt-1*[*axiom-instance, deduction*] **by** *auto*
ultimately have [$z = x$ in v]
 using *vdash-properties-10* **by** *auto*
 }
hence [$\mathcal{A}\psi z \rightarrow z = x$ in v] **by** (*rule* *CP*)
 }
 }
hence [$(\forall z. \mathcal{A}\psi z \rightarrow z = x)$ in v] **by** (*rule* $\forall I$)
moreover have [$\mathcal{A}\psi x$ in v]


```

    using 1[conj1] assms[where x=x]
    apply – by PLM-solver
ultimately have [ $\mathcal{A}\psi\ x \ \& \ (\forall z. \ \mathcal{A}\psi\ z \rightarrow z = x)$  in v]
  by PLM-solver
hence [ $x^P = (\iota x. \ \psi\ x)$  in v]
  using nec-hintikka-scheme[where  $\varphi=\psi$ , equiv-rl] by auto
}
moreover {
  assume [ $x^P = (\iota x. \ \psi\ x)$  in v]
  hence 1: [ $\mathcal{A}\psi\ x \ \& \ (\forall z. \ \mathcal{A}\psi\ z \rightarrow z = x)$  in v]
    using nec-hintikka-scheme[equiv-rl] by auto
  hence 2: [ $\mathcal{A}\psi\ x$  in v]  $\wedge$  [ $(\forall z. \ \mathcal{A}\psi\ z \rightarrow z = x)$  in v]
    using &E by blast
  {
    fix z
    {
      assume [ $\mathcal{A}\varphi\ z$  in v]
      hence [ $\mathcal{A}\psi\ z$  in v]
        using assms[where x=z]
        apply – by PLM-solver
      moreover have [ $\mathcal{A}\psi\ z \rightarrow z = x$  in v]
        using 2 cqt-1[axiom-instance,deduction] by auto
      ultimately have [ $z = x$  in v]
        using vdash-properties-10 by auto
    }
    hence [ $\mathcal{A}\varphi\ z \rightarrow z = x$  in v] by (rule CP)
  }
  hence [ $(\forall z. \ \mathcal{A}\varphi\ z \rightarrow z = x)$  in v] by (rule  $\forall I$ )
  moreover have [ $\mathcal{A}\varphi\ x$  in v]
    using 1[conj1] assms[where x=x]
    apply – by PLM-solver
  ultimately have [ $\mathcal{A}\varphi\ x \ \& \ (\forall z. \ \mathcal{A}\varphi\ z \rightarrow z = x)$  in v]
    by PLM-solver
  hence [ $x^P = (\iota x. \ \varphi\ x)$  in v]
    using nec-hintikka-scheme[where  $\varphi=\varphi$ ,equiv-rl]
    by auto
}
ultimately show [ $x^P = (\iota x. \ \varphi\ x) \equiv (x^P) = (\iota x. \ \psi\ x)$  in v]
  using  $\equiv I$  CP by auto
qed

```

lemma UniqueAux:

```

assumes [( $\mathcal{A}\varphi\ (\alpha::\nu) \ \& \ (\forall z. \ \mathcal{A}(\varphi\ z) \rightarrow z = \alpha)$ ) in v]
shows [( $\forall z. \ (\mathcal{A}(\varphi\ z) \equiv (z = \alpha))$ ) in v]
proof –
  {
    fix z
    {
      assume [ $\mathcal{A}(\varphi\ z)$  in v]
      hence [ $z = \alpha$  in v]
        using assms[conj2, THEN cqt-1[where  $\alpha=z$ ,
          axiom-instance, deduction],
          deduction] by auto
    }
  }
  moreover {
    assume [ $z = \alpha$  in v]
    hence [ $\alpha = z$  in v]
      unfolding identity- $\nu$ -def
      using id-eq-obj-2[deduction] by fast
    hence [ $\mathcal{A}(\varphi\ z)$  in v] using assms[conj1]
      using l-identity[axiom-instance, deduction,
        deduction] by fast
  }
}

```

```

ultimately have  $[(\mathcal{A}(\varphi z) \equiv (z = \alpha)) \text{ in } v]$ 
  using  $\equiv I$  CP by auto
}
thus  $[(\forall z . (\mathcal{A}(\varphi z) \equiv (z = \alpha))) \text{ in } v]$ 
by (rule  $\forall I$ )
qed

lemma nec-russell-axiom[PLM]:
  assumes SimpleExOrEnc  $\psi$ 
  shows  $[(\psi (\iota x. \varphi x)) \equiv (\exists x . (\mathcal{A}\varphi x \ \& \ (\forall z . \mathcal{A}(\varphi z) \rightarrow z = x))$ 
     $\& \ \psi (\alpha^P)) \text{ in } v]$ 
  (is  $[?lhs \equiv ?rhs \text{ in } v]$ )
proof -
  {
    assume 1:  $[?lhs \text{ in } v]$ 
    hence  $[\exists \alpha. (\alpha^P) = (\iota x. \varphi x) \text{ in } v]$ 
      using cqt-5[axiom-instance, deduction] assms by blast
    then obtain  $\alpha$  where 2:  $[(\alpha^P) = (\iota x. \varphi x) \text{ in } v]$  by (rule  $\exists E$ )
    hence  $[(\forall z . (\mathcal{A}(\varphi z) \equiv (z = \alpha))) \text{ in } v]$ 
      using descriptions[axiom-instance, equiv-lr] by auto
    hence 3:  $[(\mathcal{A}\varphi \alpha \ \& \ (\forall z . (\mathcal{A}(\varphi z) \rightarrow (z = \alpha)))) \text{ in } v]$ 
      using cqt-1[where  $\alpha=\alpha$  and  $\varphi=\lambda z . (\mathcal{A}(\varphi z) \equiv (z = \alpha))$ ,
        axiom-instance, deduction, equiv-rl]
      using id-eq-obj-1[where  $x=\alpha$ ] unfolding identity- $\nu$ -def
      using hintikka[equiv-lr] cqt-basic-2[equiv-lr, conj1]
      &I by fast
    from 2 have  $[(\iota x. \varphi x) = (\alpha^P) \text{ in } v]$ 
      using l-identity[where  $\beta=(\iota x. \varphi x)$  and  $\varphi=\lambda x . x = (\alpha^P)$ ,
        axiom-instance, deduction, deduction]
      id-eq-obj-1[where  $x=\alpha$ ] by auto
    hence  $[\psi (\alpha^P) \text{ in } v]$ 
      using 1 l-identity[where  $\alpha=(\iota x. \varphi x)$  and  $\varphi=\lambda x . \psi x$ ,
        axiom-instance, deduction,
        deduction] by auto
    with 3 have  $[(\mathcal{A}\varphi \alpha \ \& \ (\forall z . \mathcal{A}(\varphi z) \rightarrow (z = \alpha))) \ \& \ \psi (\alpha^P) \text{ in } v]$ 
      using &I by simp
    hence  $[?rhs \text{ in } v]$ 
      using  $\exists I$ [where  $\alpha=\alpha$ ]
      by (simp add: identity-defs)
  }
  moreover {
    assume  $[?rhs \text{ in } v]$ 
    then obtain  $\alpha$  where 4:
       $[(\mathcal{A}\varphi \alpha \ \& \ (\forall z . \mathcal{A}(\varphi z) \rightarrow z = \alpha)) \ \& \ \psi (\alpha^P) \text{ in } v]$ 
      using  $\exists E$  by auto
    hence  $[(\forall z . (\mathcal{A}(\varphi z) \equiv (z = \alpha))) \text{ in } v]$ 
      using UniqueAux &E(1) by auto
    hence  $[(\alpha^P) = (\iota x . \varphi x) \text{ in } v] \wedge [\psi (\alpha^P) \text{ in } v]$ 
      using descriptions[axiom-instance, equiv-rl]
      4[conj2] by blast
    hence  $[?lhs \text{ in } v]$ 
      using l-identity[axiom-instance, deduction,
        deduction]
      by fast
  }
  ultimately show  $?thesis$  by PLM-solver
qed

```

```

lemma actual-desc-1[PLM]:
   $[(\exists y . (y^P) = (\iota x. \varphi x)) \equiv (\exists ! x . \mathcal{A}(\varphi x)) \text{ in } v]$  (is  $[?lhs \equiv ?rhs \text{ in } v]$ )
proof -
  {
    assume  $[?lhs \text{ in } v]$ 

```

```

then obtain  $\alpha$  where
   $[(\alpha^P) = (\iota x. \varphi x)]$  in  $v$ 
  by (rule  $\exists E$ )
hence  $[(\lambda!x. \varphi x)]$  in  $v \vee [(\alpha^P) =_E (\iota x. \varphi x)]$  in  $v$ 
  apply – unfolding identity-defs by PLM-solver
then obtain  $x$  where
   $[(\lambda(\mathcal{A}\varphi x \ \& \ (\forall z. \mathcal{A}(\varphi z) \rightarrow z = x)))]$  in  $v$ 
  using nec-russell-axiom[where  $\psi = \lambda x. (\lambda!x. x)$ , equiv-lr, THEN  $\exists E$ ]
  using nec-russell-axiom[where  $\psi = \lambda x. (\alpha^P) =_E x$ , equiv-lr, THEN  $\exists E$ ]
  using SimpleExOrEnc.intros unfolding identityE-infix-def
  by (meson &  $E$ )
hence  $[?rhs$  in  $v]$  unfolding exists-unique-def by (rule  $\exists I$ )
}
moreover {
  assume  $[?rhs$  in  $v]$ 
  then obtain  $x$  where
     $[(\lambda(\mathcal{A}\varphi x \ \& \ (\forall z. \mathcal{A}(\varphi z) \rightarrow z = x)))]$  in  $v$ 
    unfolding exists-unique-def by (rule  $\exists E$ )
  hence  $[\forall z. \mathcal{A}\varphi z \equiv z = x]$  in  $v$ 
    using UniqueAux by auto
  hence  $[(x^P) = (\iota x. \varphi x)]$  in  $v$ 
    using descriptions[axiom-instance, equiv-rl] by auto
  hence  $[?lhs$  in  $v]$  by (rule  $\exists I$ )
}
ultimately show ?thesis
  using  $\equiv I$  CP by auto
qed

```

```

lemma actual-desc-2[PLM]:
   $[(x^P) = (\iota x. \varphi) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}\varphi]$  in  $v$ 
  using nec-hintikka-scheme[equiv-lr, conj1]
  by (rule CP)

```

```

lemma actual-desc-3[PLM]:
   $[(z^P) = (\iota x. \varphi x) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}(\varphi z)]$  in  $v$ 
  using nec-hintikka-scheme[equiv-lr, conj1]
  by (rule CP)

```

```

lemma actual-desc-4[PLM]:
   $[(\exists y. ((y^P) = (\iota x. \varphi (x^P)))) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}(\varphi (\iota x. \varphi (x^P)))]$  in  $v$ 
  proof (rule CP)
    assume  $[(\exists y. (y^P) = (\iota x. \varphi (x^P)))]$  in  $v$ 
    then obtain  $y$  where 1:
       $[y^P = (\iota x. \varphi (x^P))]$  in  $v$ 
      by (rule  $\exists E$ )
    hence  $[\mathcal{A}(\varphi (y^P))]$  in  $v$  using actual-desc-3[deduction] by fast
    thus  $[\mathcal{A}(\varphi (\iota x. \varphi (x^P)))]$  in  $v$ 
      using l-identity[axiom-instance, deduction,
        deduction] 1 by fast
  qed

```

```

lemma unique-box-desc-1[PLM]:
   $[(\exists!x. \Box(\varphi x)) \rightarrow (\forall y. (y^P) = (\iota x. \varphi x) \rightarrow \varphi y)]$  in  $v$ 
  proof (rule CP)
    assume  $[(\exists!x. \Box(\varphi x))]$  in  $v$ 
    then obtain  $\alpha$  where 1:
       $[\Box \alpha \ \& \ (\forall \beta. \Box(\varphi \beta) \rightarrow \beta = \alpha)]$  in  $v$ 
      unfolding exists-unique-def by (rule  $\exists E$ )
    {
      fix  $y$ 
      {
        assume  $[(y^P) = (\iota x. \varphi x)]$  in  $v$ 
        hence  $[\mathcal{A}\varphi \alpha \rightarrow \alpha = y]$  in  $v$ 

```

```

    using nec-hintikka-scheme[where  $x=y$  and  $\varphi=\varphi$ , equiv-lr, conj2,
      THEN cqt-1[where  $\alpha=\alpha$ , axiom-instance, deduction]] by simp
  hence  $[\alpha = y \text{ in } v]$ 
    using 1[conj1] nec-imp-act vdash-properties-10 by blast
  hence  $[\varphi \text{ y in } v]$ 
    using 1[conj1] qml-2[axiom-instance, deduction]
      l-identity[axiom-instance, deduction, deduction]
    by fast
}
  hence  $[(y^P) = (\iota x. \varphi x) \rightarrow \varphi \text{ y in } v]$ 
    by (rule CP)
}
  thus  $[\forall y. (y^P) = (\iota x. \varphi x) \rightarrow \varphi \text{ y in } v]$ 
    by (rule  $\forall I$ )
qed

```

lemma *unique-box-desc*[PLM]:
 $[(\forall x. (\varphi x \rightarrow \Box(\varphi x))) \rightarrow ((\exists !x. \varphi x) \rightarrow (\forall y. (y^P = (\iota x. \varphi x)) \rightarrow \varphi y)) \text{ in } v]$
 apply (rule CP, rule CP)
 using nec-exist-unique[deduction, deduction]
 unique-box-desc-1[deduction] by blast

9.10 Necessity

lemma *RM-1*[PLM]:
 $(\bigwedge v. [\varphi \rightarrow \psi \text{ in } v]) \implies [\Box \varphi \rightarrow \Box \psi \text{ in } v]$
 using RN qml-1[axiom-instance] vdash-properties-10 by blast

lemma *RM-1-b*[PLM]:
 $(\bigwedge v. [\chi \text{ in } v] \implies [\varphi \rightarrow \psi \text{ in } v]) \implies ([\Box \chi \text{ in } v] \implies [\Box \varphi \rightarrow \Box \psi \text{ in } v])$
 using RN-2 qml-1[axiom-instance] vdash-properties-10 by blast

lemma *RM-2*[PLM]:
 $(\bigwedge v. [\varphi \rightarrow \psi \text{ in } v]) \implies [\Diamond \varphi \rightarrow \Diamond \psi \text{ in } v]$
 unfolding diamond-def
 using RM-1 contraposition-1 by auto

lemma *RM-2-b*[PLM]:
 $(\bigwedge v. [\chi \text{ in } v] \implies [\varphi \rightarrow \psi \text{ in } v]) \implies ([\Diamond \chi \text{ in } v] \implies [\Diamond \varphi \rightarrow \Diamond \psi \text{ in } v])$
 unfolding diamond-def
 using RM-1-b contraposition-1 by blast

lemma *KBasic-1*[PLM]:
 $[\Box \varphi \rightarrow \Box(\psi \rightarrow \varphi) \text{ in } v]$
 by (simp only: pl-1[axiom-instance] RM-1)

lemma *KBasic-2*[PLM]:
 $[\Box(\neg \varphi) \rightarrow \Box(\varphi \rightarrow \psi) \text{ in } v]$
 by (simp only: RM-1 useful-tautologies-3)

lemma *KBasic-3*[PLM]:
 $[\Box(\varphi \ \& \ \psi) \equiv \Box \varphi \ \& \ \Box \psi \text{ in } v]$
 apply (rule $\equiv I$)
 apply (rule CP)
 apply (rule $\&I$)
 using RM-1 oth-class-taut-9-a vdash-properties-6 apply blast
 using RM-1 oth-class-taut-9-b vdash-properties-6 apply blast
 using qml-1[axiom-instance] RM-1 ded-thm-cor-3 oth-class-taut-10-a
 oth-class-taut-8-b vdash-properties-10
 by blast

lemma *KBasic-4*[PLM]:
 $[\Box(\varphi \equiv \psi) \equiv (\Box(\varphi \rightarrow \psi) \ \& \ \Box(\psi \rightarrow \varphi)) \text{ in } v]$
 apply (rule $\equiv I$)
 unfolding equiv-def using KBasic-3 PLM.CP $\equiv E(1)$

apply *blast*
using *KBasic-3 PLM.CP $\equiv E(2)$*
by *blast*
lemma *KBasic-5[PLM]*:
 $[(\Box(\varphi \rightarrow \psi) \ \& \ \Box(\psi \rightarrow \varphi)) \rightarrow (\Box\varphi \equiv \Box\psi) \text{ in } v]$
by (*metis qml-1[axiom-instance] CP $\&E \equiv I$ vdash-properties-10*)
lemma *KBasic-6[PLM]*:
 $[\Box(\varphi \equiv \psi) \rightarrow (\Box\varphi \equiv \Box\psi) \text{ in } v]$
using *KBasic-4 KBasic-5 by (metis equiv-def ded-thm-cor-3 $\&E(1)$)*
lemma $[(\Box\varphi \equiv \Box\psi) \rightarrow \Box(\varphi \equiv \psi) \text{ in } v]$
nitpick[*expect=genuine, user-axioms, card = 1, card i = 2*]
oops — countermodel as desired
lemma *KBasic-7[PLM]*:
 $[(\Box\varphi \ \& \ \Box\psi) \rightarrow \Box(\varphi \equiv \psi) \text{ in } v]$
proof (*rule CP*)
assume $[\Box\varphi \ \& \ \Box\psi \text{ in } v]$
hence $[\Box(\psi \rightarrow \varphi) \text{ in } v] \wedge [\Box(\varphi \rightarrow \psi) \text{ in } v]$
using *$\&E$ KBasic-1 vdash-properties-10 by blast*
thus $[\Box(\varphi \equiv \psi) \text{ in } v]$
using *KBasic-4 $\equiv E(2)$ intro-elim-1 by blast*
qed

lemma *KBasic-8[PLM]*:
 $[\Box(\varphi \ \& \ \psi) \rightarrow \Box(\varphi \equiv \psi) \text{ in } v]$
using *KBasic-7 KBasic-3*
by (*metis equiv-def PLM.ded-thm-cor-3 $\&E(1)$*)
lemma *KBasic-9[PLM]*:
 $[\Box((\neg\varphi) \ \& \ (\neg\psi)) \rightarrow \Box(\varphi \equiv \psi) \text{ in } v]$
proof (*rule CP*)
assume $[\Box((\neg\varphi) \ \& \ (\neg\psi)) \text{ in } v]$
hence $[\Box((\neg\varphi) \equiv (\neg\psi)) \text{ in } v]$
using *KBasic-8 vdash-properties-10 by blast*
moreover have $\bigwedge v. [((\neg\varphi) \equiv (\neg\psi)) \rightarrow (\varphi \equiv \psi) \text{ in } v]$
using *CP $\equiv E(2)$ oth-class-taut-5-d by blast*
ultimately show $[\Box(\varphi \equiv \psi) \text{ in } v]$
using *RM-1 PLM.vdash-properties-10 by blast*
qed

lemma *rule-sub-lem-1-a[PLM]*:
 $[\Box(\psi \equiv \chi) \text{ in } v] \implies [(\neg\psi) \equiv (\neg\chi) \text{ in } v]$
using *qml-2[axiom-instance] $\equiv E(1)$ oth-class-taut-5-d*
vdash-properties-10
by *blast*
lemma *rule-sub-lem-1-b[PLM]*:
 $[\Box(\psi \equiv \chi) \text{ in } v] \implies [(\psi \rightarrow \Theta) \equiv (\chi \rightarrow \Theta) \text{ in } v]$
by (*metis equiv-def contraposition-1 CP $\&E(2) \equiv I$*
 $\equiv E(1)$ *rule-sub-lem-1-a*)
lemma *rule-sub-lem-1-c[PLM]*:
 $[\Box(\psi \equiv \chi) \text{ in } v] \implies [(\Theta \rightarrow \psi) \equiv (\Theta \rightarrow \chi) \text{ in } v]$
by (*metis CP $\equiv I \equiv E(3) \equiv E(4) \neg\neg I$*
 $\neg\neg E$ *rule-sub-lem-1-a*)
lemma *rule-sub-lem-1-d[PLM]*:
 $[(\bigwedge x. [\Box(\psi \ x \equiv \chi \ x) \text{ in } v]) \implies [(\forall \alpha. \psi \ \alpha \equiv (\forall \alpha. \chi \ \alpha) \text{ in } v]$
by (*metis equiv-def $\forall I$ CP $\&E \equiv I$ raa-cor-1*
vdash-properties-10 rule-sub-lem-1-a $\forall E$)
lemma *rule-sub-lem-1-e[PLM]*:
 $[\Box(\psi \equiv \chi) \text{ in } v] \implies [\mathcal{A}\psi \equiv \mathcal{A}\chi \text{ in } v]$
using *Act-Basic-5 $\equiv E(1)$ nec-imp-act*
vdash-properties-10
by *blast*
lemma *rule-sub-lem-1-f[PLM]*:
 $[\Box(\psi \equiv \chi) \text{ in } v] \implies [\Box\psi \equiv \Box\chi \text{ in } v]$
using *KBasic-6 $\equiv I \equiv E(1)$ vdash-properties-9*

by blast

named-theorems Substable-intros

definition Substable :: ('a ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool) ⇒ ('a ⇒ o) ⇒ bool
 where Substable ≡ (λ cond φ . ∀ ψ χ v . (cond ψ χ) ⟶ [φ ψ ≡ φ χ in v])

lemma Substable-intro-const[Substable-intros]:
 Substable cond (λ φ . Θ)
unfolding Substable-def **using** oth-class-taut-4-a **by** blast

lemma Substable-intro-not[Substable-intros]:
assumes Substable cond ψ
shows Substable cond (λ φ . ¬(ψ φ))
using assms **unfolding** Substable-def
using rule-sub-lem-1-a RN-2 ≡ E oth-class-taut-5-d **by** metis

lemma Substable-intro-impl[Substable-intros]:
assumes Substable cond ψ
and Substable cond χ
shows Substable cond (λ φ . ψ φ ⟶ χ φ)
using assms **unfolding** Substable-def
by (metis ≡ I CP intro-elim-6-a intro-elim-6-b)

lemma Substable-intro-box[Substable-intros]:
assumes Substable cond ψ
shows Substable cond (λ φ . □(ψ φ))
using assms **unfolding** Substable-def
using rule-sub-lem-1-f RN **by** meson

lemma Substable-intro-actual[Substable-intros]:
assumes Substable cond ψ
shows Substable cond (λ φ . $\mathcal{A}(\psi \varphi)$)
using assms **unfolding** Substable-def
using rule-sub-lem-1-e RN **by** meson

lemma Substable-intro-all[Substable-intros]:
assumes ∀ x . Substable cond (ψ x)
shows Substable cond (λ φ . ∀ x . ψ x φ)
using assms **unfolding** Substable-def
by (simp add: RN rule-sub-lem-1-d)

named-theorems Substable-Cond-defs
end

class Substable =
fixes Substable-Cond :: 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool
assumes rule-sub-nec:
 ∧ φ ψ χ Θ v . $\llbracket \text{PLM.Substable Substable-Cond } \varphi; \text{Substable-Cond } \psi \chi \rrbracket$
 ⟹ Θ [φ ψ in v] ⟹ Θ [φ χ in v]

instantiation o :: Substable

begin

definition Substable-Cond-o **where** [PLM.Substable-Cond-defs]:
 Substable-Cond-o ≡ λ φ ψ . ∀ v . [φ ≡ ψ in v]

instance proof

interpret PLM .

fix φ :: o ⇒ o **and** ψ χ :: o **and** Θ :: bool ⇒ bool **and** v :: i

assume Substable Substable-Cond φ

moreover assume Substable-Cond ψ χ

ultimately have [φ ψ ≡ φ χ in v]

unfolding Substable-def **by** blast

hence [φ ψ in v] = [φ χ in v] **using** ≡ E **by** blast

moreover assume Θ [φ ψ in v]

ultimately show Θ [φ χ in v] **by** simp

qed

end

instantiation *fun* :: (*type*, *Substable*) *Substable*
begin
definition *Substable-Cond-fun* **where** [*PLM.Substable-Cond-defs*]:
Substable-Cond-fun $\equiv \lambda \varphi \psi . \forall x . \text{Substable-Cond } (\varphi x) (\psi x)$
instance proof
interpret *PLM* .
fix $\varphi :: ('a \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow o$ **and** $\psi \chi :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b$ **and** Θv
assume *Substable Substable-Cond* φ
moreover assume *Substable-Cond* $\psi \chi$
ultimately have $[\varphi \psi \equiv \varphi \chi \text{ in } v]$
unfolding *Substable-def* **by** *blast*
hence $[\varphi \psi \text{ in } v] = [\varphi \chi \text{ in } v]$ **using** $\equiv E$ **by** *blast*
moreover assume $\Theta [\varphi \psi \text{ in } v]$
ultimately show $\Theta [\varphi \chi \text{ in } v]$ **by** *simp*
qed
end

context *PLM*
begin

lemma *Substable-intro-equiv*[*Substable-intros*]:
assumes *Substable cond* ψ
and *Substable cond* χ
shows *Substable cond* $(\lambda \varphi . \psi \varphi \equiv \chi \varphi)$
unfolding *conn-defs* **by** (*simp add: assms Substable-intros*)
lemma *Substable-intro-conj*[*Substable-intros*]:
assumes *Substable cond* ψ
and *Substable cond* χ
shows *Substable cond* $(\lambda \varphi . \psi \varphi \ \& \ \chi \varphi)$
unfolding *conn-defs* **by** (*simp add: assms Substable-intros*)
lemma *Substable-intro-disj*[*Substable-intros*]:
assumes *Substable cond* ψ
and *Substable cond* χ
shows *Substable cond* $(\lambda \varphi . \psi \varphi \vee \chi \varphi)$
unfolding *conn-defs* **by** (*simp add: assms Substable-intros*)
lemma *Substable-intro-diamond*[*Substable-intros*]:
assumes *Substable cond* ψ
shows *Substable cond* $(\lambda \varphi . \Diamond(\psi \varphi))$
unfolding *conn-defs* **by** (*simp add: assms Substable-intros*)
lemma *Substable-intro-exist*[*Substable-intros*]:
assumes $\forall x . \text{Substable cond } (\psi x)$
shows *Substable cond* $(\lambda \varphi . \exists x . \psi x \varphi)$
unfolding *conn-defs* **by** (*simp add: assms Substable-intros*)

lemma *Substable-intro-id-o*[*Substable-intros*]:
Substable Substable-Cond $(\lambda \varphi . \varphi)$
unfolding *Substable-def Substable-Cond-o-def* **by** *blast*
lemma *Substable-intro-id-fun*[*Substable-intros*]:
assumes *Substable Substable-Cond* ψ
shows *Substable Substable-Cond* $(\lambda \varphi . \psi (\varphi x))$
using *assms* **unfolding** *Substable-def Substable-Cond-fun-def*
by *blast*

method *PLM-subst-method* **for** $\psi :: 'a :: \text{Substable}$ **and** $\chi :: 'a :: \text{Substable} =$
(*match conclusion in* $\Theta [\varphi \chi \text{ in } v]$ **for** Θ **and** φ **and** $v \Rightarrow$
 $\langle (\text{rule rule-sub-nec}[\text{where } \Theta = \Theta \text{ and } \chi = \chi \text{ and } \psi = \psi \text{ and } \varphi = \varphi \text{ and } v = v],$
 $((\text{fast intro: Substable-intros, } ((\text{assumption}) +) ?) +; \text{fail}),$
 $\text{unfold Substable-Cond-defs}) \rangle$)

method *PLM-autosubst* =
(*match premises in* $\bigwedge v . [\psi \equiv \chi \text{ in } v]$ **for** ψ **and** $\chi \Rightarrow$

```

  < match conclusion in  $\Theta$  [ $\varphi$   $\chi$  in  $v$ ] for  $\Theta$   $\varphi$  and  $v \Rightarrow$ 
  <(rule rule-sub-nec[where  $\Theta=\Theta$  and  $\chi=\chi$  and  $\psi=\psi$  and  $\varphi=\varphi$  and  $v=v$ ],
    ((fast intro: Substable-intros, ((assumption)+)?)+; fail),
    unfold Substable-Cond-defs)> >)

```

```

method PLM-autosubst1 =
  (match premises in  $\bigwedge v x . [\psi x \equiv \chi x \text{ in } v]$ 
  for  $\psi::'a::\text{type} \Rightarrow o$  and  $\chi::'a \Rightarrow o \Rightarrow$ 
  < match conclusion in  $\Theta$  [ $\varphi$   $\chi$  in  $v$ ] for  $\Theta$   $\varphi$  and  $v \Rightarrow$ 
  <(rule rule-sub-nec[where  $\Theta=\Theta$  and  $\chi=\chi$  and  $\psi=\psi$  and  $\varphi=\varphi$  and  $v=v$ ],
    ((fast intro: Substable-intros, ((assumption)+)?)+; fail),
    unfold Substable-Cond-defs)> >)

```

```

method PLM-autosubst2 =
  (match premises in  $\bigwedge v x y . [\psi x y \equiv \chi x y \text{ in } v]$ 
  for  $\psi::'a::\text{type} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow o$  and  $\chi::'a::\text{type} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow o \Rightarrow$ 
  < match conclusion in  $\Theta$  [ $\varphi$   $\chi$  in  $v$ ] for  $\Theta$   $\varphi$  and  $v \Rightarrow$ 
  <(rule rule-sub-nec[where  $\Theta=\Theta$  and  $\chi=\chi$  and  $\psi=\psi$  and  $\varphi=\varphi$  and  $v=v$ ],
    ((fast intro: Substable-intros, ((assumption)+)?)+; fail),
    unfold Substable-Cond-defs)> >)

```

```

method PLM-subst-goal-method for  $\varphi::'a::\text{Substable} \Rightarrow o$  and  $\psi::'a =$ 
  (match conclusion in  $\Theta$  [ $\varphi$   $\chi$  in  $v$ ] for  $\Theta$  and  $\chi$  and  $v \Rightarrow$ 
  <(rule rule-sub-nec[where  $\Theta=\Theta$  and  $\chi=\chi$  and  $\psi=\psi$  and  $\varphi=\varphi$  and  $v=v$ ],
    ((fast intro: Substable-intros, ((assumption)+)?)+; fail),
    unfold Substable-Cond-defs)>)

```

```

lemma rule-sub-nec[PLM]:
  assumes Substable Substable-Cond  $\varphi$ 
  shows  $(\bigwedge v. [(\psi \equiv \chi) \text{ in } v]) \Rightarrow \Theta [\varphi \psi \text{ in } v] \Rightarrow \Theta [\varphi \chi \text{ in } v]$ 
  proof -
    assume  $(\bigwedge v. [(\psi \equiv \chi) \text{ in } v])$ 
    hence  $[\varphi \psi \text{ in } v] = [\varphi \chi \text{ in } v]$ 
    using assms RN unfolding Substable-def Substable-Cond-defs
    using  $\equiv I$   $CP \equiv E(1) \equiv E(2)$  by meson
    thus  $\Theta [\varphi \psi \text{ in } v] \Rightarrow \Theta [\varphi \chi \text{ in } v]$  by auto
  qed

```

```

lemma rule-sub-nec1[PLM]:
  assumes Substable Substable-Cond  $\varphi$ 
  shows  $(\bigwedge v x . [(\psi x \equiv \chi x) \text{ in } v]) \Rightarrow \Theta [\varphi \psi \text{ in } v] \Rightarrow \Theta [\varphi \chi \text{ in } v]$ 
  proof -
    assume  $(\bigwedge v x . [(\psi x \equiv \chi x) \text{ in } v])$ 
    hence  $[\varphi \psi \text{ in } v] = [\varphi \chi \text{ in } v]$ 
    using assms RN unfolding Substable-def Substable-Cond-defs
    using  $\equiv I$   $CP \equiv E(1) \equiv E(2)$  by metis
    thus  $\Theta [\varphi \psi \text{ in } v] \Rightarrow \Theta [\varphi \chi \text{ in } v]$  by auto
  qed

```

```

lemma rule-sub-nec2[PLM]:
  assumes Substable Substable-Cond  $\varphi$ 
  shows  $(\bigwedge v x y . [\psi x y \equiv \chi x y \text{ in } v]) \Rightarrow \Theta [\varphi \psi \text{ in } v] \Rightarrow \Theta [\varphi \chi \text{ in } v]$ 
  proof -
    assume  $(\bigwedge v x y . [\psi x y \equiv \chi x y \text{ in } v])$ 
    hence  $[\varphi \psi \text{ in } v] = [\varphi \chi \text{ in } v]$ 
    using assms RN unfolding Substable-def Substable-Cond-defs
    using  $\equiv I$   $CP \equiv E(1) \equiv E(2)$  by metis
    thus  $\Theta [\varphi \psi \text{ in } v] \Rightarrow \Theta [\varphi \chi \text{ in } v]$  by auto
  qed

```

```

lemma rule-sub-remark-1-autosubst:

```


assumes $(\bigwedge v. [\langle A!, x \rangle \equiv (\neg(\Diamond \langle E!, x \rangle))] \text{ in } v)$
and $[\neg \langle A!, x \rangle \text{ in } v]$
shows $[\neg \neg \Diamond \langle E!, x \rangle \text{ in } v]$
apply (*insert assms*) **apply** *PLM-autosubst* **by** *auto*

lemma *rule-sub-remark-1:*

assumes $(\bigwedge v. [\langle A!, x \rangle \equiv (\neg(\Diamond \langle E!, x \rangle))] \text{ in } v)$
and $[\neg \langle A!, x \rangle \text{ in } v]$
shows $[\neg \neg \Diamond \langle E!, x \rangle \text{ in } v]$
apply (*PLM-subst-method* $\langle A!, x \rangle (\neg(\Diamond \langle E!, x \rangle))$)
apply (*simp add: assms(1)*)
by (*simp add: assms(2)*)

lemma *rule-sub-remark-2:*

assumes $(\bigwedge v. [\langle R, x, y \rangle \equiv (\langle R, x, y \rangle \ \& \ (\langle Q, a \rangle \vee (\neg \langle Q, a \rangle))] \text{ in } v)$
and $[p \rightarrow \langle R, x, y \rangle \text{ in } v]$
shows $[p \rightarrow (\langle R, x, y \rangle \ \& \ (\langle Q, a \rangle \vee (\neg \langle Q, a \rangle))] \text{ in } v]$
apply (*insert assms*) **apply** *PLM-autosubst* **by** *auto*

lemma *rule-sub-remark-3-autosubst:*

assumes $(\bigwedge v \ x. [\langle A!, x^P \rangle \equiv (\neg(\Diamond \langle E!, x^P \rangle))] \text{ in } v)$
and $[\exists \ x. \langle A!, x^P \rangle \text{ in } v]$
shows $[\exists \ x. (\neg(\Diamond \langle E!, x^P \rangle)) \text{ in } v]$
apply (*insert assms*) **apply** *PLM-autosubst1* **by** *auto*

lemma *rule-sub-remark-3:*

assumes $(\bigwedge v \ x. [\langle A!, x^P \rangle \equiv (\neg(\Diamond \langle E!, x^P \rangle))] \text{ in } v)$
and $[\exists \ x. \langle A!, x^P \rangle \text{ in } v]$
shows $[\exists \ x. (\neg(\Diamond \langle E!, x^P \rangle)) \text{ in } v]$
apply (*PLM-subst-method* $\lambda x. \langle A!, x^P \rangle \lambda x. (\neg(\Diamond \langle E!, x^P \rangle))$)
apply (*simp add: assms(1)*)
by (*simp add: assms(2)*)

lemma *rule-sub-remark-4:*

assumes $\bigwedge v \ x. [(\neg(\neg \langle P, x^P \rangle)) \equiv \langle P, x^P \rangle \text{ in } v]$
and $[\mathcal{A}(\neg(\neg \langle P, x^P \rangle)) \text{ in } v]$
shows $[\mathcal{A} \langle P, x^P \rangle \text{ in } v]$
apply (*insert assms*) **apply** *PLM-autosubst1* **by** *auto*

lemma *rule-sub-remark-5:*

assumes $\bigwedge v. [(\varphi \rightarrow \psi) \equiv ((\neg \psi) \rightarrow (\neg \varphi)) \text{ in } v]$
and $[\Box(\varphi \rightarrow \psi) \text{ in } v]$
shows $[\Box((\neg \psi) \rightarrow (\neg \varphi)) \text{ in } v]$
apply (*insert assms*) **apply** *PLM-autosubst* **by** *auto*

lemma *rule-sub-remark-6:*

assumes $\bigwedge v. [\psi \equiv \chi \text{ in } v]$
and $[\Box(\varphi \rightarrow \psi) \text{ in } v]$
shows $[\Box(\varphi \rightarrow \chi) \text{ in } v]$
apply (*insert assms*) **apply** *PLM-autosubst* **by** *auto*

lemma *rule-sub-remark-7:*

assumes $\bigwedge v. [\varphi \equiv (\neg(\neg \varphi)) \text{ in } v]$
and $[\Box(\varphi \rightarrow \varphi) \text{ in } v]$
shows $[\Box((\neg(\neg \varphi)) \rightarrow \varphi) \text{ in } v]$
apply (*insert assms*) **apply** *PLM-autosubst* **by** *auto*

lemma *rule-sub-remark-8:*

assumes $\bigwedge v. [\mathcal{A}\varphi \equiv \varphi \text{ in } v]$
and $[\Box(\mathcal{A}\varphi) \text{ in } v]$
shows $[\Box(\varphi) \text{ in } v]$
apply (*insert assms*) **apply** *PLM-autosubst* **by** *auto*

lemma *rule-sub-remark-9*:
assumes $\bigwedge v. [\langle P, a \rangle \equiv (\langle P, a \rangle \ \& \ (\langle Q, b \rangle \vee (\neg \langle Q, b \rangle)))]$ in v
and $[\langle P, a \rangle = \langle P, a \rangle]$ in v
shows $[\langle P, a \rangle = (\langle P, a \rangle \ \& \ (\langle Q, b \rangle \vee (\neg \langle Q, b \rangle)))]$ in v
unfolding *identity-defs* **apply** (*insert assms*)
apply *PLM-autosubst* **oops** — no match as desired

— *dr-alphabetic-rules* implicitly holds
— *dr-alphabetic-thm* implicitly holds

lemma *KBasic2-1* [*PLM*]:
 $[\Box \varphi \equiv \Box(\neg(\neg \varphi))]$ in v
apply (*PLM-subst-method* $\varphi \ (\neg(\neg \varphi))$)
by *PLM-solver+*

lemma *KBasic2-2* [*PLM*]:
 $[(\neg(\Box \varphi)) \equiv \Diamond(\neg \varphi)]$ in v
unfolding *diamond-def*
apply (*PLM-subst-method* $\varphi \ \neg(\neg \varphi)$)
by *PLM-solver+*

lemma *KBasic2-3* [*PLM*]:
 $[\Box \varphi \equiv (\neg(\Diamond(\neg \varphi)))]$ in v
unfolding *diamond-def*
apply (*PLM-subst-method* $\varphi \ \neg(\neg \varphi)$)
apply *PLM-solver*
by (*simp add: oth-class-taut-4-b*)

lemmas $Df\Box = KBasic2-3$

lemma *KBasic2-4* [*PLM*]:
 $[\Box(\neg(\varphi)) \equiv (\neg(\Diamond \varphi))]$ in v
unfolding *diamond-def*
by (*simp add: oth-class-taut-4-b*)

lemma *KBasic2-5* [*PLM*]:
 $[\Box(\varphi \rightarrow \psi) \rightarrow (\Diamond \varphi \rightarrow \Diamond \psi)]$ in v
by (*simp only: CP RM-2-b*)

lemmas $K\Diamond = KBasic2-5$

lemma *KBasic2-6* [*PLM*]:
 $[\Diamond(\varphi \vee \psi) \equiv (\Diamond \varphi \vee \Diamond \psi)]$ in v
proof —
have $[\Box((\neg \varphi) \ \& \ (\neg \psi)) \equiv (\Box(\neg \varphi) \ \& \ \Box(\neg \psi))]$ in v
using *KBasic-3* **by** *blast*
hence $[(\neg(\Diamond(\neg(\neg \varphi) \ \& \ (\neg \psi)))) \equiv (\Box(\neg \varphi) \ \& \ \Box(\neg \psi))]$ in v
using *DfBox* **by** (*rule* $\equiv E(6)$)
hence $[(\neg(\Diamond(\neg(\neg \varphi) \ \& \ (\neg \psi)))) \equiv ((\neg(\Diamond \varphi)) \ \& \ (\neg(\Diamond \psi)))]$ in v
apply — **apply** (*PLM-subst-method* $\Box(\neg \varphi) \ \neg(\Diamond \varphi)$)
apply (*simp add: KBasic2-4*)
apply (*PLM-subst-method* $\Box(\neg \psi) \ \neg(\Diamond \psi)$)
apply (*simp add: KBasic2-4*)
unfolding *diamond-def* **by** *assumption*
hence $[(\neg(\Diamond(\varphi \vee \psi))) \equiv ((\neg(\Diamond \varphi)) \ \& \ (\neg(\Diamond \psi)))]$ in v
apply — **apply** (*PLM-subst-method* $\neg((\neg \varphi) \ \& \ (\neg \psi)) \ \varphi \vee \psi$)
using *oth-class-taut-6-b* [*equiv-sym*] **by** *auto*
hence $[(\neg(\neg(\Diamond(\varphi \vee \psi)))) \equiv (\neg((\neg(\Diamond \varphi)) \ \& \ (\neg(\Diamond \psi))))]$ in v
by (*rule oth-class-taut-5-d* [*equiv-lr*])
hence $[\Diamond(\varphi \vee \psi) \equiv (\neg(\neg(\Diamond \varphi)) \ \& \ (\neg(\Diamond \psi)))]$ in v
apply — **apply** (*PLM-subst-method* $\neg(\neg(\Diamond(\varphi \vee \psi))) \ \Diamond(\varphi \vee \psi)$)
using *oth-class-taut-4-b* [*equiv-sym*] **by** *auto*
thus *?thesis*
apply — **apply** (*PLM-subst-method* $\neg((\neg(\Diamond \varphi)) \ \& \ (\neg(\Diamond \psi))) \ (\Diamond \varphi) \vee (\Diamond \psi)$)
using *oth-class-taut-6-b* [*equiv-sym*] **by** *auto*

qed

lemma *KBasic2-7[PLM]*:
 $[(\Box\varphi \vee \Box\psi) \rightarrow \Box(\varphi \vee \psi) \text{ in } v]$
proof –
 have $\bigwedge v . [\varphi \rightarrow (\varphi \vee \psi) \text{ in } v]$
 by (*metis contraposition-1 contraposition-2 useful-tautologies-3 disj-def*)
 hence $[\Box\varphi \rightarrow \Box(\varphi \vee \psi) \text{ in } v]$ **using** *RM-1* **by** *auto*
 moreover {
 have $\bigwedge v . [\psi \rightarrow (\varphi \vee \psi) \text{ in } v]$
 by (*simp only: pl-1[axiom-instance] disj-def*)
 hence $[\Box\psi \rightarrow \Box(\varphi \vee \psi) \text{ in } v]$
 using *RM-1* **by** *auto*
 }
 ultimately show *?thesis*
 using *oth-class-taut-10-d vdash-properties-10* **by** *blast*
qed

lemma *KBasic2-8[PLM]*:
 $[\Diamond(\varphi \ \&\ \psi) \rightarrow (\Diamond\varphi \ \&\ \Diamond\psi) \text{ in } v]$
by (*metis CP RM-2 &I oth-class-taut-9-a*
oth-class-taut-9-b vdash-properties-10)

lemma *KBasic2-9[PLM]*:
 $[\Diamond(\varphi \rightarrow \psi) \equiv (\Box\varphi \rightarrow \Diamond\psi) \text{ in } v]$
apply (*PLM-subst-method* $(\neg(\Box\varphi)) \vee (\Diamond\psi) \Box\varphi \rightarrow \Diamond\psi$)
using *oth-class-taut-5-k[equiv-sym]* **apply** *simp*
apply (*PLM-subst-method* $(\neg\varphi) \vee \psi \varphi \rightarrow \psi$)
using *oth-class-taut-5-k[equiv-sym]* **apply** *simp*
apply (*PLM-subst-method* $\Diamond(\neg\varphi) \neg(\Box\varphi)$)
using *KBasic2-2[equiv-sym]* **apply** *simp*
using *KBasic2-6* .

lemma *KBasic2-10[PLM]*:
 $[\Diamond(\Box\varphi) \equiv (\neg(\Box\Diamond(\neg\varphi))) \text{ in } v]$
unfolding *diamond-def* **apply** (*PLM-subst-method* $\varphi \neg\neg\varphi$)
using *oth-class-taut-4-b oth-class-taut-4-a* **by** *auto*

lemma *KBasic2-11[PLM]*:
 $[\Diamond\Diamond\varphi \equiv (\neg(\Box\Box(\neg\varphi))) \text{ in } v]$
unfolding *diamond-def*
apply (*PLM-subst-method* $\Box(\neg\varphi) \neg(\neg(\Box(\neg\varphi)))$)
using *oth-class-taut-4-b oth-class-taut-4-a* **by** *auto*

lemma *KBasic2-12[PLM]*: $[\Box(\varphi \vee \psi) \rightarrow (\Box\varphi \vee \Diamond\psi) \text{ in } v]$
proof –
 have $[\Box(\psi \vee \varphi) \rightarrow (\Box(\neg\psi) \rightarrow \Box\varphi) \text{ in } v]$
 using *CP RM-1-b VE(2)* **by** *blast*
 hence $[\Box(\psi \vee \varphi) \rightarrow (\Diamond\psi \vee \Box\varphi) \text{ in } v]$
 unfolding *diamond-def disj-def*
 by (*meson CP* $\neg\neg E$ *vdash-properties-6*)
 thus *?thesis* **apply** –
 apply (*PLM-subst-method* $(\Diamond\psi \vee \Box\varphi) (\Box\varphi \vee \Diamond\psi)$)
 apply (*simp add: PLM.oth-class-taut-3-e*)
 apply (*PLM-subst-method* $(\psi \vee \varphi) (\varphi \vee \psi)$)
 apply (*simp add: PLM.oth-class-taut-3-e*)
 by *assumption*
qed

lemma *TBasic[PLM]*:
 $[\varphi \rightarrow \Diamond\varphi \text{ in } v]$
unfolding *diamond-def*
apply (*subst contraposition-1*)

```

apply (PLM-subst-method  $\Box \neg \varphi \neg \neg \Box \neg \varphi$ )
apply (simp add: PLM.oth-class-taut-4-b)
using qml-2[where  $\varphi = \neg \varphi$ , axiom-instance]
by simp
lemmas  $T\Diamond = TBasic$ 

lemma S5Basic-1[PLM]:
  [ $\Diamond \Box \varphi \rightarrow \Box \varphi$  in  $v$ ]
proof (rule CP)
  assume [ $\Diamond \Box \varphi$  in  $v$ ]
  hence [ $\neg \Box \Diamond \neg \varphi$  in  $v$ ]
    using KBasic2-10[equiv-lr] by simp
  moreover have [ $\Diamond(\neg \varphi) \rightarrow \Box \Diamond(\neg \varphi)$  in  $v$ ]
    by (simp add: qml-3[axiom-instance])
  ultimately have [ $\neg \Diamond \neg \varphi$  in  $v$ ]
    by (simp add: PLM.modus-tollens-1)
  thus [ $\Box \varphi$  in  $v$ ]
    unfolding diamond-def apply –
    apply (PLM-subst-method  $\neg \neg \varphi \varphi$ )
    using oth-class-taut-4-b[equiv-sym] apply simp
    unfolding diamond-def using oth-class-taut-4-b[equiv-rl]
    by simp
  qed
lemmas  $5\Diamond = S5Basic-1$ 

lemma S5Basic-2[PLM]:
  [ $\Box \varphi \equiv \Diamond \Box \varphi$  in  $v$ ]
using  $5\Diamond T\Diamond \equiv I$  by blast

lemma S5Basic-3[PLM]:
  [ $\Diamond \varphi \equiv \Box \Diamond \varphi$  in  $v$ ]
using qml-3[axiom-instance] qml-2[axiom-instance]  $\equiv I$  by blast

lemma S5Basic-4[PLM]:
  [ $\varphi \rightarrow \Box \Diamond \varphi$  in  $v$ ]
using  $T\Diamond$ [deduction, THEN S5Basic-3[equiv-lr]]
by (rule CP)

lemma S5Basic-5[PLM]:
  [ $\Diamond \Box \varphi \rightarrow \varphi$  in  $v$ ]
using S5Basic-2[equiv-rl, THEN qml-2[axiom-instance, deduction]]
by (rule CP)
lemmas  $B\Diamond = S5Basic-5$ 

lemma S5Basic-6[PLM]:
  [ $\Box \varphi \rightarrow \Box \Box \varphi$  in  $v$ ]
using S5Basic-4[deduction] RM-1[OF S5Basic-1, deduction] CP by auto
lemmas  $4\Box = S5Basic-6$ 

lemma S5Basic-7[PLM]:
  [ $\Box \varphi \equiv \Box \Box \varphi$  in  $v$ ]
using  $4\Box$  qml-2[axiom-instance] by (rule  $\equiv I$ )

lemma S5Basic-8[PLM]:
  [ $\Diamond \Diamond \varphi \rightarrow \Diamond \varphi$  in  $v$ ]
using S5Basic-6[where  $\varphi = \neg \varphi$ , THEN contraposition-1[THEN iffD1], deduction]
  KBasic2-11[equiv-lr] CP unfolding diamond-def by auto
lemmas  $4\Diamond = S5Basic-8$ 

lemma S5Basic-9[PLM]:
  [ $\Diamond \Diamond \varphi \equiv \Diamond \varphi$  in  $v$ ]
using  $4\Diamond T\Diamond$  by (rule  $\equiv I$ )

```

```

lemma S5Basic-10[PLM]:
  [ $\Box(\varphi \vee \Box\psi) \equiv (\Box\varphi \vee \Box\psi)$  in  $v$ ]
  apply (rule  $\equiv I$ )
  apply (PLM-subst-goal-method  $\lambda \chi . \Box(\varphi \vee \Box\psi) \rightarrow (\Box\varphi \vee \chi) \Diamond\Box\psi$ )
    using S5Basic-2[equiv-sym] apply simp
  using KBasic2-12 apply assumption
  apply (PLM-subst-goal-method  $\lambda \chi . (\Box\varphi \vee \chi) \rightarrow \Box(\varphi \vee \Box\psi) \Box\Box\psi$ )
    using S5Basic-7[equiv-sym] apply simp
  using KBasic2-7 by auto

lemma S5Basic-11[PLM]:
  [ $\Box(\varphi \vee \Diamond\psi) \equiv (\Box\varphi \vee \Diamond\psi)$  in  $v$ ]
  apply (rule  $\equiv I$ )
  apply (PLM-subst-goal-method  $\lambda \chi . \Box(\varphi \vee \Diamond\psi) \rightarrow (\Box\varphi \vee \chi) \Diamond\Diamond\psi$ )
    using S5Basic-9 apply simp
  using KBasic2-12 apply assumption
  apply (PLM-subst-goal-method  $\lambda \chi . (\Box\varphi \vee \chi) \rightarrow \Box(\varphi \vee \Diamond\psi) \Box\Diamond\psi$ )
    using S5Basic-3[equiv-sym] apply simp
  using KBasic2-7 by assumption

lemma S5Basic-12[PLM]:
  [ $\Diamond(\varphi \ \& \ \Diamond\psi) \equiv (\Diamond\varphi \ \& \ \Diamond\psi)$  in  $v$ ]
  proof -
    have [ $\Box((\neg\varphi) \vee \Box(\neg\psi)) \equiv (\Box(\neg\varphi) \vee \Box(\neg\psi))$  in  $v$ ]
      using S5Basic-10 by auto
    hence 1: [ $(\neg\Box((\neg\varphi) \vee \Box(\neg\psi))) \equiv \neg(\Box(\neg\varphi) \vee \Box(\neg\psi))$  in  $v$ ]
      using oth-class-taut-5-d[equiv-lr] by auto
    have 2: [ $(\Diamond(\neg((\neg\varphi) \vee \Box(\neg\psi)))) \equiv (\neg(\neg(\Diamond\varphi)) \vee \neg(\Diamond\psi))$  in  $v$ ]
      apply (PLM-subst-method  $\Box\neg\psi \neg\Diamond\psi$ )
        using KBasic2-4 apply simp
      apply (PLM-subst-method  $\Box\neg\varphi \neg\Diamond\varphi$ )
        using KBasic2-4 apply simp
      apply (PLM-subst-method  $(\neg\Box((\neg\varphi) \vee \Box(\neg\psi))) (\Diamond(\neg((\neg\varphi) \vee \Box(\neg\psi))))$ )
        unfolding diamond-def
        apply (simp add: RN oth-class-taut-4-b rule-sub-lem-1-a rule-sub-lem-1-f)
        using 1 by assumption
    show ?thesis
      apply (PLM-subst-method  $\neg((\neg\varphi) \vee \Box(\neg\psi)) \varphi \ \& \ \Diamond\psi$ )
        using oth-class-taut-6-a[equiv-sym] apply simp
      apply (PLM-subst-method  $\neg(\neg(\Diamond\varphi)) \vee \neg(\Diamond\psi) \Diamond\varphi \ \& \ \Diamond\psi$ )
        using oth-class-taut-6-a[equiv-sym] apply simp
      using 2 by assumption
  qed

lemma S5Basic-13[PLM]:
  [ $\Diamond(\varphi \ \& \ (\Box\psi)) \equiv (\Diamond\varphi \ \& \ (\Box\psi))$  in  $v$ ]
  apply (PLM-subst-method  $\Diamond\Box\psi \Box\psi$ )
    using S5Basic-2[equiv-sym] apply simp
  using S5Basic-12 by simp

lemma S5Basic-14[PLM]:
  [ $\Box(\varphi \rightarrow (\Box\psi)) \equiv \Box(\Diamond\varphi \rightarrow \psi)$  in  $v$ ]
  proof (rule  $\equiv I$ ; rule CP)
    assume [ $\Box(\varphi \rightarrow \Box\psi)$  in  $v$ ]
    moreover {
      have  $\bigwedge v. [\Box(\varphi \rightarrow \Box\psi) \rightarrow (\Diamond\varphi \rightarrow \psi)]$  in  $v$ 
        proof (rule CP)
          fix  $v$ 
          assume [ $\Box(\varphi \rightarrow \Box\psi)$  in  $v$ ]
          hence [ $\Diamond\varphi \rightarrow \Diamond\Box\psi$  in  $v$ ]
            using K $\Diamond$ [deduction] by auto
          thus [ $\Diamond\varphi \rightarrow \psi$  in  $v$ ]
            using B $\Diamond$  ded-thm-cor-3 by blast
        end
    }
  end

```

```

    qed
  hence  $\Box(\Box(\varphi \rightarrow \Box\psi) \rightarrow (\Diamond\varphi \rightarrow \psi))$  in  $v$ 
    by (rule RN)
  hence  $\Box(\Box(\varphi \rightarrow \Box\psi)) \rightarrow \Box((\Diamond\varphi \rightarrow \psi))$  in  $v$ 
    using qml-1[axiom-instance, deduction] by auto
}
ultimately show  $\Box(\Diamond\varphi \rightarrow \psi)$  in  $v$ 
  using S5Basic-6 CP vdash-properties-10 by meson
next
assume  $\Box(\Diamond\varphi \rightarrow \psi)$  in  $v$ 
moreover {
  fix  $v$ 
  {
    assume  $\Box(\Diamond\varphi \rightarrow \psi)$  in  $v$ 
    hence 1:  $\Box\Diamond\varphi \rightarrow \Box\psi$  in  $v$ 
      using qml-1[axiom-instance, deduction] by auto
    assume  $\varphi$  in  $v$ 
    hence  $\Box\Diamond\varphi$  in  $v$ 
      using S5Basic-4[deduction] by auto
    hence  $\Box\psi$  in  $v$ 
      using 1[deduction] by auto
  }
  hence  $\Box(\Diamond\varphi \rightarrow \psi)$  in  $v \implies \varphi \rightarrow \Box\psi$  in  $v$ 
    using CP by auto
}
ultimately show  $\Box(\varphi \rightarrow \Box\psi)$  in  $v$ 
  using S5Basic-6 RN-2 vdash-properties-10 by blast
qed

```

lemma *sc-eq-box-box-1*[PLM]:
 $\Box(\varphi \rightarrow \Box\varphi) \rightarrow (\Diamond\varphi \equiv \Box\varphi)$ in v
proof(rule CP)
 assume 1: $\Box(\varphi \rightarrow \Box\varphi)$ in v
 hence $\Box(\Diamond\varphi \rightarrow \varphi)$ in v
 using S5Basic-14[equiv-lr] by auto
 hence $\Diamond\varphi \rightarrow \varphi$ in v
 using qml-2[axiom-instance, deduction] by auto
 moreover from 1 have $\varphi \rightarrow \Box\varphi$ in v
 using qml-2[axiom-instance, deduction] by auto
 ultimately have $\Diamond\varphi \rightarrow \Box\varphi$ in v
 using ded-thm-cor-3 by auto
 moreover have $\Box\varphi \rightarrow \Diamond\varphi$ in v
 using qml-2[axiom-instance] T \Diamond
 by (rule ded-thm-cor-3)
 ultimately show $\Diamond\varphi \equiv \Box\varphi$ in v
 by (rule $\equiv I$)
qed

lemma *sc-eq-box-box-2*[PLM]:
 $\Box(\varphi \rightarrow \Box\varphi) \rightarrow ((\neg\Box\varphi) \equiv (\Box(\neg\varphi)))$ in v
proof (rule CP)
 assume $\Box(\varphi \rightarrow \Box\varphi)$ in v
 hence $((\neg\Box(\neg\varphi)) \equiv \Box\varphi)$ in v
 using sc-eq-box-box-1[deduction] unfolding diamond-def by auto
 thus $((\neg\Box\varphi) \equiv (\Box(\neg\varphi)))$ in v
 by (meson CP $\equiv I \equiv E(3)$
 $\equiv E(4) \neg I \neg E$)
qed

lemma *sc-eq-box-box-3*[PLM]:
 $((\Box(\varphi \rightarrow \Box\varphi) \ \& \ \Box(\psi \rightarrow \Box\psi)) \rightarrow ((\Box\varphi \equiv \Box\psi) \rightarrow \Box(\varphi \equiv \psi)))$ in v
proof (rule CP)
 assume 1: $((\Box(\varphi \rightarrow \Box\varphi) \ \& \ \Box(\psi \rightarrow \Box\psi))$ in v

```

{
  assume  $\Box\varphi \equiv \Box\psi$  in  $v$ 
  hence  $[(\Box\varphi \ \&\ \Box\psi) \vee ((\neg(\Box\varphi)) \ \&\ (\neg(\Box\psi)))]$  in  $v$ 
    using oth-class-taut-5-i[equiv-lr] by auto
  moreover {
    assume  $\Box\varphi \ \&\ \Box\psi$  in  $v$ 
    hence  $\Box(\varphi \equiv \psi)$  in  $v$ 
      using KBasic-7[deduction] by auto
  }
  moreover {
    assume  $[(\neg(\Box\varphi)) \ \&\ (\neg(\Box\psi))]$  in  $v$ 
    hence  $\Box(\neg\varphi) \ \&\ \Box(\neg\psi)$  in  $v$ 
      using 1 &E &I sc-eq-box-box-2[deduction, equiv-lr]
      by metis
    hence  $\Box((\neg\varphi) \ \&\ (\neg\psi))$  in  $v$ 
      using KBasic-3[equiv-rl] by auto
    hence  $\Box(\varphi \equiv \psi)$  in  $v$ 
      using KBasic-9[deduction] by auto
  }
  ultimately have  $\Box(\varphi \equiv \psi)$  in  $v$ 
    using CP  $\vee E(1)$  by blast
}
thus  $\Box\varphi \equiv \Box\psi \rightarrow \Box(\varphi \equiv \psi)$  in  $v$ 
  using CP by auto
qed

```

lemma *derived-S5-rules-1-a[PLM]*:
 assumes $\bigwedge v. [\chi \text{ in } v] \implies [\Diamond\varphi \rightarrow \psi \text{ in } v]$
 shows $[\Box\chi \text{ in } v] \implies [\varphi \rightarrow \Box\psi \text{ in } v]$
 proof –
 have $[\Box\chi \text{ in } v] \implies [\Box\Diamond\varphi \rightarrow \Box\psi \text{ in } v]$
 using *assms RM-1-b* by metis
 thus $[\Box\chi \text{ in } v] \implies [\varphi \rightarrow \Box\psi \text{ in } v]$
 using *S5Basic-4 \vdash -properties-10 CP* by metis
 qed

lemma *derived-S5-rules-1-b[PLM]*:
 assumes $\bigwedge v. [\Diamond\varphi \rightarrow \psi \text{ in } v]$
 shows $[\varphi \rightarrow \Box\psi \text{ in } v]$
 using *derived-S5-rules-1-a all-self-eq-1 assms* by blast

lemma *derived-S5-rules-2-a[PLM]*:
 assumes $\bigwedge v. [\chi \text{ in } v] \implies [\varphi \rightarrow \Box\psi \text{ in } v]$
 shows $[\Box\chi \text{ in } v] \implies [\Diamond\varphi \rightarrow \psi \text{ in } v]$
 proof –
 have $[\Box\chi \text{ in } v] \implies [\Diamond\varphi \rightarrow \Diamond\Box\psi \text{ in } v]$
 using *RM-2-b assms* by metis
 thus $[\Box\chi \text{ in } v] \implies [\Diamond\varphi \rightarrow \psi \text{ in } v]$
 using *B \Diamond \vdash -properties-10 CP* by metis
 qed

lemma *derived-S5-rules-2-b[PLM]*:
 assumes $\bigwedge v. [\varphi \rightarrow \Box\psi \text{ in } v]$
 shows $[\Diamond\varphi \rightarrow \psi \text{ in } v]$
 using *assms derived-S5-rules-2-a all-self-eq-1* by blast

lemma *BFs-1[PLM]*: $[(\forall \alpha. \Box(\varphi \ \alpha)) \rightarrow \Box(\forall \alpha. \varphi \ \alpha)]$ in v
 proof (*rule derived-S5-rules-1-b*)
 fix v
 {
 fix α
 have $\bigwedge v. [(\forall \alpha. \Box(\varphi \ \alpha)) \rightarrow \Box(\varphi \ \alpha)]$ in v
 using *cqt-orig-1* by metis
 }

```

    hence  $[\Diamond(\forall \alpha. \Box(\varphi \alpha)) \rightarrow \Diamond\Box(\varphi \alpha) \text{ in } v]$ 
      using RM-2 by metis
    moreover have  $[\Diamond\Box(\varphi \alpha) \rightarrow (\varphi \alpha) \text{ in } v]$ 
      using B $\Diamond$  by auto
    ultimately have  $[\Diamond(\forall \alpha. \Box(\varphi \alpha)) \rightarrow (\varphi \alpha) \text{ in } v]$ 
      using ded-thm-cor-3 by auto
  }
  hence  $[\forall \alpha. \Diamond(\forall \alpha. \Box(\varphi \alpha)) \rightarrow (\varphi \alpha) \text{ in } v]$ 
    using  $\forall I$  by metis
  thus  $[\Diamond(\forall \alpha. \Box(\varphi \alpha)) \rightarrow (\forall \alpha. \varphi \alpha) \text{ in } v]$ 
    using cqt-orig-2[deduction] by auto
qed
lemmas BF = BFs-1

lemma BFs-2[PLM]:
 $[\Box(\forall \alpha. \varphi \alpha) \rightarrow (\forall \alpha. \Box(\varphi \alpha)) \text{ in } v]$ 
proof -
  {
    fix  $\alpha$ 
    {
      fix  $v$ 
      have  $[(\forall \alpha. \varphi \alpha) \rightarrow \varphi \alpha \text{ in } v]$  using cqt-orig-1 by metis
    }
    hence  $[\Box(\forall \alpha. \varphi \alpha) \rightarrow \Box(\varphi \alpha) \text{ in } v]$  using RM-1 by auto
  }
  hence  $[\forall \alpha. \Box(\forall \alpha. \varphi \alpha) \rightarrow \Box(\varphi \alpha) \text{ in } v]$  using  $\forall I$  by metis
  thus ?thesis using cqt-orig-2[deduction] by metis
qed
lemmas CBF = BFs-2

lemma BFs-3[PLM]:
 $[\Diamond(\exists \alpha. \varphi \alpha) \rightarrow (\exists \alpha. \Diamond(\varphi \alpha)) \text{ in } v]$ 
proof -
  have  $[(\forall \alpha. \Box(\neg(\varphi \alpha))) \rightarrow \Box(\forall \alpha. \neg(\varphi \alpha)) \text{ in } v]$ 
    using BF by metis
  hence 1:  $[(\neg(\Box(\forall \alpha. \neg(\varphi \alpha)))) \rightarrow (\neg(\forall \alpha. \Box(\neg(\varphi \alpha)))) \text{ in } v]$ 
    using contraposition-1 by simp
  have 2:  $[\Diamond(\neg(\forall \alpha. \neg(\varphi \alpha))) \rightarrow (\neg(\forall \alpha. \Box(\neg(\varphi \alpha)))) \text{ in } v]$ 
    apply (PLM-subst-method  $\neg\Box(\forall \alpha. \neg(\varphi \alpha)) \Diamond(\neg(\forall \alpha. \neg(\varphi \alpha)))$ )
    using KBasic2-2 1 by simp+
  have  $[\Diamond(\neg(\forall \alpha. \neg(\varphi \alpha))) \rightarrow (\exists \alpha. \neg(\Box(\neg(\varphi \alpha)))) \text{ in } v]$ 
    apply (PLM-subst-method  $\neg(\forall \alpha. \Box(\neg(\varphi \alpha))) \exists \alpha. \neg(\Box(\neg(\varphi \alpha)))$ )
    using cqt-further-2 apply metis
    using 2 by metis
  thus ?thesis
    unfolding exists-def diamond-def by auto
qed
lemmas BF $\Diamond$  = BFs-3

lemma BFs-4[PLM]:
 $[(\exists \alpha. \Diamond(\varphi \alpha)) \rightarrow \Diamond(\exists \alpha. \varphi \alpha) \text{ in } v]$ 
proof -
  have 1:  $[\Box(\forall \alpha. \neg(\varphi \alpha)) \rightarrow (\forall \alpha. \Box(\neg(\varphi \alpha))) \text{ in } v]$ 
    using CBF by auto
  have 2:  $[(\exists \alpha. (\neg(\Box(\neg(\varphi \alpha)))) \rightarrow (\neg(\Box(\forall \alpha. \neg(\varphi \alpha)))) \text{ in } v]$ 
    apply (PLM-subst-method  $\neg(\forall \alpha. \Box(\neg(\varphi \alpha))) (\exists \alpha. (\neg(\Box(\neg(\varphi \alpha))))$ )
    using cqt-further-2 apply blast
    using 1 using contraposition-1 by metis
  have  $[(\exists \alpha. (\neg(\Box(\neg(\varphi \alpha)))) \rightarrow \Diamond(\neg(\forall \alpha. \neg(\varphi \alpha))) \text{ in } v]$ 
    apply (PLM-subst-method  $\neg(\Box(\forall \alpha. \neg(\varphi \alpha))) \Diamond(\neg(\forall \alpha. \neg(\varphi \alpha)))$ )
    using KBasic2-2 apply blast
    using 2 by assumption
  thus ?thesis

```


unfolding *diamond-def exists-def* by auto
qed
lemmas $CBF\Diamond = BFs-4$

lemma *sign-S5-thm-1*[PLM]:
 $[(\exists \alpha. \Box(\varphi \alpha)) \rightarrow \Box(\exists \alpha. \varphi \alpha) \text{ in } v]$
proof (rule CP)
 assume $[\exists \alpha. \Box(\varphi \alpha) \text{ in } v]$
 then obtain τ where $[\Box(\varphi \tau) \text{ in } v]$
 by (rule $\exists E$)
 moreover {
 fix v
 assume $[\varphi \tau \text{ in } v]$
 hence $[\exists \alpha. \varphi \alpha \text{ in } v]$
 by (rule $\exists I$)
 }
 ultimately show $[\Box(\exists \alpha. \varphi \alpha) \text{ in } v]$
 using RN-2 by blast
qed
lemmas *Buridan* = *sign-S5-thm-1*

lemma *sign-S5-thm-2*[PLM]:
 $[\Diamond(\forall \alpha. \varphi \alpha) \rightarrow (\forall \alpha. \Diamond(\varphi \alpha)) \text{ in } v]$
proof –
 {
 fix α
 {
 fix v
 have $[(\forall \alpha. \varphi \alpha) \rightarrow \varphi \alpha \text{ in } v]$
 using *cqt-orig-1* by metis
 }
 hence $[\Diamond(\forall \alpha. \varphi \alpha) \rightarrow \Diamond(\varphi \alpha) \text{ in } v]$
 using RM-2 by metis
 }
 hence $[\forall \alpha. \Diamond(\forall \alpha. \varphi \alpha) \rightarrow \Diamond(\varphi \alpha) \text{ in } v]$
 using $\forall I$ by metis
 thus ?thesis
 using *cqt-orig-2*[deduction] by metis
qed
lemmas *Buridan* \Diamond = *sign-S5-thm-2*

lemma *sign-S5-thm-3*[PLM]:
 $[\Diamond(\exists \alpha. \varphi \alpha \ \& \ \psi \alpha) \rightarrow \Diamond((\exists \alpha. \varphi \alpha) \ \& \ (\exists \alpha. \psi \alpha)) \text{ in } v]$
 by (simp only: RM-2 *cqt-further-5*)

lemma *sign-S5-thm-4*[PLM]:
 $[(\Box(\forall \alpha. \varphi \alpha \rightarrow \psi \alpha)) \ \& \ (\Box(\forall \alpha. \psi \alpha \rightarrow \chi \alpha))] \rightarrow \Box(\forall \alpha. \varphi \alpha \rightarrow \chi \alpha) \text{ in } v]$
proof (rule CP)
 assume $[\Box(\forall \alpha. \varphi \alpha \rightarrow \psi \alpha) \ \& \ \Box(\forall \alpha. \psi \alpha \rightarrow \chi \alpha) \text{ in } v]$
 hence $[\Box((\forall \alpha. \varphi \alpha \rightarrow \psi \alpha) \ \& \ (\forall \alpha. \psi \alpha \rightarrow \chi \alpha)) \text{ in } v]$
 using KBasic-3[equiv-rl] by blast
 moreover {
 fix v
 assume $[(\forall \alpha. \varphi \alpha \rightarrow \psi \alpha) \ \& \ (\forall \alpha. \psi \alpha \rightarrow \chi \alpha) \text{ in } v]$
 hence $[(\forall \alpha. \varphi \alpha \rightarrow \chi \alpha) \text{ in } v]$
 using *cqt-basic-9*[deduction] by blast
 }
 ultimately show $[\Box(\forall \alpha. \varphi \alpha \rightarrow \chi \alpha) \text{ in } v]$
 using RN-2 by blast
qed

lemma *sign-S5-thm-5*[PLM]:
 $[(\Box(\forall \alpha. \varphi \alpha \equiv \psi \alpha)) \ \& \ (\Box(\forall \alpha. \psi \alpha \equiv \chi \alpha))] \rightarrow (\Box(\forall \alpha. \varphi \alpha \equiv \chi \alpha)) \text{ in } v]$

proof (*rule CP*)
assume $\Box(\forall \alpha. \varphi \alpha \equiv \psi \alpha) \ \& \ \Box(\forall \alpha. \psi \alpha \equiv \chi \alpha) \text{ in } v$
hence $\Box((\forall \alpha. \varphi \alpha \equiv \psi \alpha) \ \& \ (\forall \alpha. \psi \alpha \equiv \chi \alpha)) \text{ in } v$
using *KBasic-3[equiv-rl]* **by** *blast*
moreover {
fix v
assume $((\forall \alpha. \varphi \alpha \equiv \psi \alpha) \ \& \ (\forall \alpha. \psi \alpha \equiv \chi \alpha)) \text{ in } v$
hence $(\forall \alpha. \varphi \alpha \equiv \chi \alpha) \text{ in } v$
using *cqt-basic-10[deduction]* **by** *blast*
}
ultimately show $\Box(\forall \alpha. \varphi \alpha \equiv \chi \alpha) \text{ in } v$
using *RN-2* **by** *blast*
qed

lemma *id-nec2-1[PLM]*:
 $[\Diamond((\alpha::'a::id-eq) = \beta) \equiv (\alpha = \beta) \text{ in } v]$
apply (*rule $\equiv I$* ; *rule CP*)
using *id-nec[equiv-lr]* *derived-S5-rules-2-b CP modus-ponens* **apply** *blast*
using *T \Diamond [deduction]* **by** *auto*

lemma *id-nec2-2-Aux*:
 $[(\Diamond \varphi) \equiv \psi \text{ in } v] \implies [(\neg \psi) \equiv \Box(\neg \varphi) \text{ in } v]$
proof –
assume $[(\Diamond \varphi) \equiv \psi \text{ in } v]$
moreover have $\bigwedge \varphi \psi. [(\neg \varphi) \equiv \psi \text{ in } v] \implies [(\neg \psi) \equiv \varphi \text{ in } v]$
by *PLM-solver*
ultimately show *?thesis*
unfolding *diamond-def* **by** *blast*
qed

lemma *id-nec2-2[PLM]*:
 $[(\alpha::'a::id-eq) \neq \beta) \equiv \Box(\alpha \neq \beta) \text{ in } v]$
using *id-nec2-1[THEN id-nec2-2-Aux]* **by** *auto*

lemma *id-nec2-3[PLM]*:
 $[(\Diamond((\alpha::'a::id-eq) \neq \beta)) \equiv (\alpha \neq \beta) \text{ in } v]$
using *T $\Diamond \equiv I$ id-nec2-2[equiv-lr]*
CP derived-S5-rules-2-b **by** *metis*

lemma *exists-desc-box-1[PLM]*:
 $[(\exists y. (y^P) = (\iota x. \varphi x)) \rightarrow (\exists y. \Box((y^P) = (\iota x. \varphi x))) \text{ in } v]$
proof (*rule CP*)
assume $[\exists y. (y^P) = (\iota x. \varphi x) \text{ in } v]$
then obtain y **where** $[(y^P) = (\iota x. \varphi x) \text{ in } v]$
by (*rule $\exists E$*)
hence $\Box(y^P = (\iota x. \varphi x)) \text{ in } v$
using *l-identity[axiom-instance, deduction, deduction]*
cqt-1[axiom-instance] *all-self-eq-2[where 'a= ν]*
modus-ponens **unfolding** *identity- ν -def* **by** *fast*
thus $[\exists y. \Box((y^P) = (\iota x. \varphi x)) \text{ in } v]$
by (*rule $\exists I$*)
qed

lemma *exists-desc-box-2[PLM]*:
 $[(\exists y. (y^P) = (\iota x. \varphi x)) \rightarrow \Box(\exists y. (y^P) = (\iota x. \varphi x)) \text{ in } v]$
using *exists-desc-box-1 Buridan ded-thm-cor-3* **by** *fast*

lemma *en-eq-1[PLM]*:
 $[\Diamond \llbracket x, F \rrbracket \equiv \Box \llbracket x, F \rrbracket \text{ in } v]$
using *encoding[axiom-instance]* *RN*
sc-eq-box-box-1 *modus-ponens* **by** *blast*

lemma *en-eq-2[PLM]*:
 $[\llbracket x, F \rrbracket \equiv \Box \llbracket x, F \rrbracket \text{ in } v]$

```

    using encoding[axiom-instance] qml-2[axiom-instance] by (rule  $\equiv I$ )
lemma en-eq-3[PLM]:
  [ $\Diamond \langle x, F \rangle \equiv \langle x, F \rangle$  in  $v$ ]
  using encoding[axiom-instance] derived-S5-rules-2-b  $\equiv I$  T $\Diamond$  by auto
lemma en-eq-4[PLM]:
  [ $(\langle x, F \rangle \equiv \langle y, G \rangle) \equiv (\Box \langle x, F \rangle \equiv \Box \langle y, G \rangle)$  in  $v$ ]
  by (metis CP en-eq-2  $\equiv I \equiv E(1) \equiv E(2)$ )
lemma en-eq-5[PLM]:
  [ $(\Box \langle x, F \rangle \equiv \langle y, G \rangle) \equiv (\Box \langle x, F \rangle \equiv \Box \langle y, G \rangle)$  in  $v$ ]
  using  $\equiv I$  KBasic-6 encoding[axiom-necessitation, axiom-instance]
  sc-eq-box-box-3[deduction] &I by simp
lemma en-eq-6[PLM]:
  [ $(\langle x, F \rangle \equiv \langle y, G \rangle) \equiv \Box(\langle x, F \rangle \equiv \langle y, G \rangle)$  in  $v$ ]
  using en-eq-4 en-eq-5 oth-class-taut-4-a  $\equiv E(6)$  by meson
lemma en-eq-7[PLM]:
  [ $(\neg \langle x, F \rangle) \equiv \Box(\neg \langle x, F \rangle)$  in  $v$ ]
  using en-eq-3[THEN id-nec2-2-Aux] by blast
lemma en-eq-8[PLM]:
  [ $\Diamond(\neg \langle x, F \rangle) \equiv (\neg \langle x, F \rangle)$  in  $v$ ]
  unfolding diamond-def apply (PLM-subst-method  $\langle x, F \rangle \neg \neg \langle x, F \rangle$ )
  using oth-class-taut-4-b apply simp
  apply (PLM-subst-method  $\langle x, F \rangle \Box \langle x, F \rangle$ )
  using en-eq-2 apply simp
  using oth-class-taut-4-a by assumption
lemma en-eq-9[PLM]:
  [ $\Diamond(\neg \langle x, F \rangle) \equiv \Box(\neg \langle x, F \rangle)$  in  $v$ ]
  using en-eq-8 en-eq-7  $\equiv E(5)$  by blast
lemma en-eq-10[PLM]:
  [ $\mathcal{A} \langle x, F \rangle \equiv \langle x, F \rangle$  in  $v$ ]
  apply (rule  $\equiv I$ )
  using encoding[axiom-actualization, axiom-instance,
    THEN logic-actual-nec-2[axiom-instance, equiv-lr],
    deduction, THEN qml-act-2[axiom-instance, equiv-rl],
    THEN en-eq-2[equiv-rl]] CP
  apply simp
  using encoding[axiom-instance] nec-imp-act ded-thm-cor-3 by blast

```

9.11 The Theory of Relations

```

lemma beta-equiv-eq-1-1[PLM]:
  assumes IsProperInX  $\varphi$ 
  and IsProperInX  $\psi$ 
  and  $\bigwedge x. [\varphi(x^P) \equiv \psi(x^P)]$  in  $v$ 
  shows [ $\langle \lambda y. \varphi(y^P), x^P \rangle \equiv \langle \lambda y. \psi(y^P), x^P \rangle$  in  $v$ ]
  using lambda-predicates-2-1[OF assms(1), axiom-instance]
  using lambda-predicates-2-1[OF assms(2), axiom-instance]
  using assms(3) by (meson  $\equiv E(6)$  oth-class-taut-4-a)

```

```

lemma beta-equiv-eq-1-2[PLM]:
  assumes IsProperInXY  $\varphi$ 
  and IsProperInXY  $\psi$ 
  and  $\bigwedge x y. [\varphi(x^P)(y^P) \equiv \psi(x^P)(y^P)]$  in  $v$ 
  shows [ $\langle \lambda^2 (\lambda x y. \varphi(x^P)(y^P)), x^P, y^P \rangle$ 
     $\equiv \langle \lambda^2 (\lambda x y. \psi(x^P)(y^P)), x^P, y^P \rangle$  in  $v$ ]
  using lambda-predicates-2-2[OF assms(1), axiom-instance]
  using lambda-predicates-2-2[OF assms(2), axiom-instance]
  using assms(3) by (meson  $\equiv E(6)$  oth-class-taut-4-a)

```

```

lemma beta-equiv-eq-1-3[PLM]:
  assumes IsProperInXYZ  $\varphi$ 
  and IsProperInXYZ  $\psi$ 
  and  $\bigwedge x y z. [\varphi(x^P)(y^P)(z^P) \equiv \psi(x^P)(y^P)(z^P)]$  in  $v$ 
  shows [ $\langle \lambda^3 (\lambda x y z. \varphi(x^P)(y^P)(z^P)), x^P, y^P, z^P \rangle$ 

```

$\equiv (\lambda^3 (\lambda x y z. \psi (x^P) (y^P) (z^P)), x^P, y^P, z^P) \text{ in } v]$
using *lambda-predicates-2-3*[*OF assms(1), axiom-instance*]
using *lambda-predicates-2-3*[*OF assms(2), axiom-instance*]
using *assms(3)* **by** (*meson* $\equiv E(6)$ *oth-class-taut-4-a*)

lemma *beta-equiv-eq-2-1*[*PLM*]:

assumes *IsProperInX* φ
and *IsProperInX* ψ
shows $[(\Box(\forall x. \varphi (x^P) \equiv \psi (x^P))) \rightarrow$
 $(\Box(\forall x. (\lambda y. \varphi (y^P), x^P) \equiv (\lambda y. \psi (y^P), x^P))) \text{ in } v]$
apply (*rule qml-1*[*axiom-instance, deduction*])
apply (*rule RN*)
proof (*rule CP, rule* $\forall I$)
fix $v x$
assume $[\forall x. \varphi (x^P) \equiv \psi (x^P) \text{ in } v]$
hence $\bigwedge x. [\varphi (x^P) \equiv \psi (x^P) \text{ in } v]$
by *PLM-solver*
thus $[(\lambda y. \varphi (y^P), x^P) \equiv (\lambda y. \psi (y^P), x^P) \text{ in } v]$
using *assms beta-equiv-eq-1-1* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *beta-equiv-eq-2-2*[*PLM*]:

assumes *IsProperInXY* φ
and *IsProperInXY* ψ
shows $[(\Box(\forall x y. \varphi (x^P) (y^P) \equiv \psi (x^P) (y^P))) \rightarrow$
 $(\Box(\forall x y. (\lambda^2 (\lambda x y. \varphi (x^P) (y^P)), x^P, y^P)$
 $\equiv (\lambda^2 (\lambda x y. \psi (x^P) (y^P)), x^P, y^P))) \text{ in } v]$
apply (*rule qml-1*[*axiom-instance, deduction*])
apply (*rule RN*)
proof (*rule CP, rule* $\forall I$, *rule* $\forall I$)
fix $v x y$
assume $[\forall x y. \varphi (x^P) (y^P) \equiv \psi (x^P) (y^P) \text{ in } v]$
hence $(\bigwedge x y. [\varphi (x^P) (y^P) \equiv \psi (x^P) (y^P) \text{ in } v])$
by (*meson* $\forall E$)
thus $[(\lambda^2 (\lambda x y. \varphi (x^P) (y^P)), x^P, y^P)$
 $\equiv (\lambda^2 (\lambda x y. \psi (x^P) (y^P)), x^P, y^P) \text{ in } v]$
using *assms beta-equiv-eq-1-2* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *beta-equiv-eq-2-3*[*PLM*]:

assumes *IsProperInXYZ* φ
and *IsProperInXYZ* ψ
shows $[(\Box(\forall x y z. \varphi (x^P) (y^P) (z^P) \equiv \psi (x^P) (y^P) (z^P))) \rightarrow$
 $(\Box(\forall x y z. (\lambda^3 (\lambda x y z. \varphi (x^P) (y^P) (z^P)), x^P, y^P, z^P)$
 $\equiv (\lambda^3 (\lambda x y z. \psi (x^P) (y^P) (z^P)), x^P, y^P, z^P))) \text{ in } v]$
apply (*rule qml-1*[*axiom-instance, deduction*])
apply (*rule RN*)
proof (*rule CP, rule* $\forall I$, *rule* $\forall I$, *rule* $\forall I$)
fix $v x y z$
assume $[\forall x y z. \varphi (x^P) (y^P) (z^P) \equiv \psi (x^P) (y^P) (z^P) \text{ in } v]$
hence $(\bigwedge x y z. [\varphi (x^P) (y^P) (z^P) \equiv \psi (x^P) (y^P) (z^P) \text{ in } v])$
by (*meson* $\forall E$)
thus $[(\lambda^3 (\lambda x y z. \varphi (x^P) (y^P) (z^P)), x^P, y^P, z^P)$
 $\equiv (\lambda^3 (\lambda x y z. \psi (x^P) (y^P) (z^P)), x^P, y^P, z^P) \text{ in } v]$
using *assms beta-equiv-eq-1-3* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *beta-C-meta-1*[*PLM*]:

assumes *IsProperInX* φ
shows $[(\lambda y. \varphi (y^P), x^P) \equiv \varphi (x^P) \text{ in } v]$
using *lambda-predicates-2-1*[*OF assms, axiom-instance*] **by** *auto*

lemma *beta-C-meta-2*[*PLM*]:

assumes *IsProperInXY* φ
shows $[(\lambda^2 (\lambda x y. \varphi (x^P) (y^P)), x^P, y^P) \equiv \varphi (x^P) (y^P) \text{ in } v]$
using *lambda-predicates-2-2*[*OF* *assms*, *axiom-instance*] **by** *auto*

lemma *beta-C-meta-3*[*PLM*]:

assumes *IsProperInXYZ* φ
shows $[(\lambda^3 (\lambda x y z. \varphi (x^P) (y^P) (z^P)), x^P, y^P, z^P) \equiv \varphi (x^P) (y^P) (z^P) \text{ in } v]$
using *lambda-predicates-2-3*[*OF* *assms*, *axiom-instance*] **by** *auto*

lemma *relations-1*[*PLM*]:

assumes *IsProperInX* φ
shows $[\exists F. \Box(\forall x. (F, x^P) \equiv \varphi (x^P)) \text{ in } v]$
using *assms* **apply** – **by** *PLM-solver*

lemma *relations-2*[*PLM*]:

assumes *IsProperInXY* φ
shows $[\exists F. \Box(\forall x y. (F, x^P, y^P) \equiv \varphi (x^P) (y^P)) \text{ in } v]$
using *assms* **apply** – **by** *PLM-solver*

lemma *relations-3*[*PLM*]:

assumes *IsProperInXYZ* φ
shows $[\exists F. \Box(\forall x y z. (F, x^P, y^P, z^P) \equiv \varphi (x^P) (y^P) (z^P)) \text{ in } v]$
using *assms* **apply** – **by** *PLM-solver*

lemma *prop-equiv*[*PLM*]:

shows $[(\forall x. (\llbracket x^P, F \rrbracket \equiv \llbracket x^P, G \rrbracket)) \rightarrow F = G \text{ in } v]$
proof (*rule CP*)
assume *1*: $[\forall x. \llbracket x^P, F \rrbracket \equiv \llbracket x^P, G \rrbracket \text{ in } v]$
{
fix *x*
have $[\llbracket x^P, F \rrbracket \equiv \llbracket x^P, G \rrbracket \text{ in } v]$
using *1* **by** (*rule* $\forall E$)
hence $[\Box(\llbracket x^P, F \rrbracket \equiv \llbracket x^P, G \rrbracket) \text{ in } v]$
using *PLM.en-eq-6* $\equiv E(1)$ **by** *blast*
}
hence $[\forall x. \Box(\llbracket x^P, F \rrbracket \equiv \llbracket x^P, G \rrbracket) \text{ in } v]$
by (*rule* $\forall I$)
thus $[F = G \text{ in } v]$
unfolding *identity-defs*
by (*rule* *BF*[*deduction*])
qed

lemma *propositions-lemma-1*[*PLM*]:

$[\lambda^0 \varphi = \varphi \text{ in } v]$
using *lambda-predicates-3-0*[*axiom-instance*] .

lemma *propositions-lemma-2*[*PLM*]:

$[\lambda^0 \varphi \equiv \varphi \text{ in } v]$
using *lambda-predicates-3-0*[*axiom-instance*, *THEN id-eq-prop-prop-8-b*[*deduction*]]
apply (*rule l-identity*[*axiom-instance*, *deduction*, *deduction*])
by *PLM-solver*

lemma *propositions-lemma-4*[*PLM*]:

assumes $\bigwedge x. [\mathcal{A}(\varphi x \equiv \psi x) \text{ in } v]$
shows $[(\chi :: \kappa \Rightarrow \circ) (\iota x. \varphi x) = \chi (\iota x. \psi x) \text{ in } v]$
proof –
have $[\lambda^0 (\chi (\iota x. \varphi x)) = \lambda^0 (\chi (\iota x. \psi x)) \text{ in } v]$
using *assms* *lambda-predicates-4-0*[*axiom-instance*]
by *blast*
hence $[(\chi (\iota x. \varphi x)) = \lambda^0 (\chi (\iota x. \psi x)) \text{ in } v]$
using *propositions-lemma-1*[*THEN id-eq-prop-prop-8-b*[*deduction*]]
id-eq-prop-prop-9-b[*deduction*] **&I**
by *blast*

```

thus ?thesis
  using propositions-lemma-1 id-eq-prop-prop-9-b[deduction] &I
  by blast
qed

lemma propositions[PLM]:
   $[\exists p . \Box(p \equiv p') \text{ in } v]$ 
  by PLM-solver

lemma pos-not-equiv-then-not-eq[PLM]:
   $[\Diamond(\neg(\forall x. \langle F, x^P \rangle \equiv \langle G, x^P \rangle)) \rightarrow F \neq G \text{ in } v]$ 
  unfolding diamond-def
  proof (subst contraposition-1[symmetric], rule CP)
    assume  $[F = G \text{ in } v]$ 
    thus  $[\Box(\neg(\neg(\forall x. \langle F, x^P \rangle \equiv \langle G, x^P \rangle))) \text{ in } v]$ 
    apply (rule l-identity[axiom-instance, deduction, deduction])
    by PLM-solver
  qed

lemma thm-relation-negation-1-1[PLM]:
   $[\langle F^-, x^P \rangle \equiv \neg \langle F, x^P \rangle \text{ in } v]$ 
  unfolding propnot-defs
  apply (rule lambda-predicates-2-1[axiom-instance])
  by show-proper

lemma thm-relation-negation-1-2[PLM]:
   $[\langle F^-, x^P, y^P \rangle \equiv \neg \langle F, x^P, y^P \rangle \text{ in } v]$ 
  unfolding propnot-defs
  apply (rule lambda-predicates-2-2[axiom-instance])
  by show-proper

lemma thm-relation-negation-1-3[PLM]:
   $[\langle F^-, x^P, y^P, z^P \rangle \equiv \neg \langle F, x^P, y^P, z^P \rangle \text{ in } v]$ 
  unfolding propnot-defs
  apply (rule lambda-predicates-2-3[axiom-instance])
  by show-proper

lemma thm-relation-negation-2-1[PLM]:
   $[(\neg \langle F^-, x^P \rangle) \equiv \langle F, x^P \rangle \text{ in } v]$ 
  using thm-relation-negation-1-1[THEN oth-class-taut-5-d[equiv-lr]]
  apply – by PLM-solver

lemma thm-relation-negation-2-2[PLM]:
   $[(\neg \langle F^-, x^P, y^P \rangle) \equiv \langle F, x^P, y^P \rangle \text{ in } v]$ 
  using thm-relation-negation-1-2[THEN oth-class-taut-5-d[equiv-lr]]
  apply – by PLM-solver

lemma thm-relation-negation-2-3[PLM]:
   $[(\neg \langle F^-, x^P, y^P, z^P \rangle) \equiv \langle F, x^P, y^P, z^P \rangle \text{ in } v]$ 
  using thm-relation-negation-1-3[THEN oth-class-taut-5-d[equiv-lr]]
  apply – by PLM-solver

lemma thm-relation-negation-3[PLM]:
   $[(p)^- \equiv \neg p \text{ in } v]$ 
  unfolding propnot-defs
  using propositions-lemma-2 by simp

lemma thm-relation-negation-4[PLM]:
   $[(\neg((p::o)^-)) \equiv p \text{ in } v]$ 
  using thm-relation-negation-3[THEN oth-class-taut-5-d[equiv-lr]]
  apply – by PLM-solver

lemma thm-relation-negation-5-1[PLM]:

```

$[(F::\Pi_1) \neq (F^-) \text{ in } v]$
using *id-eq-prop-prop-2*[deduction]
 $l\text{-identity}[\textbf{where } \varphi=\lambda G . \langle G, x^P \rangle \equiv \langle F^-, x^P \rangle, \textit{axiom-instance},$
 $\textit{deduction}, \textit{deduction}]$
 $oth\text{-class-}taut\text{-4-a } thm\text{-relation-negation-1-1} \equiv E(5)$
 $oth\text{-class-}taut\text{-1-b } modus\text{-tollens-1 } CP$
by *meson*

lemma *thm-relation-negation-5-2*[PLM]:
 $[(F::\Pi_2) \neq (F^-) \text{ in } v]$
using *id-eq-prop-prop-5-a*[deduction]
 $l\text{-identity}[\textbf{where } \varphi=\lambda G . \langle G, x^P, y^P \rangle \equiv \langle F^-, x^P, y^P \rangle, \textit{axiom-instance},$
 $\textit{deduction}, \textit{deduction}]$
 $oth\text{-class-}taut\text{-4-a } thm\text{-relation-negation-1-2} \equiv E(5)$
 $oth\text{-class-}taut\text{-1-b } modus\text{-tollens-1 } CP$
by *meson*

lemma *thm-relation-negation-5-3*[PLM]:
 $[(F::\Pi_3) \neq (F^-) \text{ in } v]$
using *id-eq-prop-prop-5-b*[deduction]
 $l\text{-identity}[\textbf{where } \varphi=\lambda G . \langle G, x^P, y^P, z^P \rangle \equiv \langle F^-, x^P, y^P, z^P \rangle,$
 $\textit{axiom-instance}, \textit{deduction}, \textit{deduction}]$
 $oth\text{-class-}taut\text{-4-a } thm\text{-relation-negation-1-3} \equiv E(5)$
 $oth\text{-class-}taut\text{-1-b } modus\text{-tollens-1 } CP$
by *meson*

lemma *thm-relation-negation-6*[PLM]:
 $[(p::o) \neq (p^-) \text{ in } v]$
using *id-eq-prop-prop-8-b*[deduction]
 $l\text{-identity}[\textbf{where } \varphi=\lambda G . G \equiv (p^-), \textit{axiom-instance},$
 $\textit{deduction}, \textit{deduction}]$
 $oth\text{-class-}taut\text{-4-a } thm\text{-relation-negation-3} \equiv E(5)$
 $oth\text{-class-}taut\text{-1-b } modus\text{-tollens-1 } CP$
by *meson*

lemma *thm-relation-negation-7*[PLM]:
 $[((p::o)^-) = \neg p \text{ in } v]$
unfolding *propnot-defs* **using** *propositions-lemma-1* **by** *simp*

lemma *thm-relation-negation-8*[PLM]:
 $[(p::o) \neq \neg p \text{ in } v]$
unfolding *propnot-defs*
using *id-eq-prop-prop-8-b*[deduction]
 $l\text{-identity}[\textbf{where } \varphi=\lambda G . G \equiv \neg(p), \textit{axiom-instance},$
 $\textit{deduction}, \textit{deduction}]$
 $oth\text{-class-}taut\text{-4-a } oth\text{-class-}taut\text{-1-b}$
 $modus\text{-tollens-1 } CP$
by *meson*

lemma *thm-relation-negation-9*[PLM]:
 $[((p::o) = q) \rightarrow ((\neg p) = (\neg q)) \text{ in } v]$
using *l-identity*[**where** $\alpha=p$ **and** $\beta=q$ **and** $\varphi=\lambda x . (\neg p) = (\neg x),$
 $\textit{axiom-instance}, \textit{deduction}]$
 $id\text{-eq-prop-prop-7-b}$ **using** *CP* *modus-ponens* **by** *blast*

lemma *thm-relation-negation-10*[PLM]:
 $[((p::o) = q) \rightarrow ((p^-) = (q^-)) \text{ in } v]$
using *l-identity*[**where** $\alpha=p$ **and** $\beta=q$ **and** $\varphi=\lambda x . (p^-) = (x^-),$
 $\textit{axiom-instance}, \textit{deduction}]$
 $id\text{-eq-prop-prop-7-b}$ **using** *CP* *modus-ponens* **by** *blast*

lemma *thm-cont-prop-1*[PLM]:
 $[NonContingent (F::\Pi_1) \equiv NonContingent (F^-) \text{ in } v]$

proof (*rule* $\equiv I$; *rule* CP)
assume [*NonContingent* F in v]
hence $\Box(\forall x. \Box(F, x^P)) \vee \Box(\forall x. \neg \Box(F, x^P))$ in v
unfolding *NonContingent-def Necessary-defs Impossible-defs* .
hence $\Box(\forall x. \neg \Box(F^-, x^P)) \vee \Box(\forall x. \neg \Box(F, x^P))$ in v
apply –
apply (*PLM-subst-method* $\lambda x. \Box(F, x^P) \lambda x. \neg \Box(F^-, x^P)$)
using *thm-relation-negation-2-1[equiv-sym]* **by** *auto*
hence $\Box(\forall x. \neg \Box(F^-, x^P)) \vee \Box(\forall x. \Box(F^-, x^P))$ in v
apply –
apply (*PLM-subst-goal-method* $\lambda \varphi. \Box(\forall x. \neg \Box(F^-, x^P)) \vee \Box(\forall x. \varphi x) \lambda x. \neg \Box(F, x^P)$)
using *thm-relation-negation-1-1[equiv-sym]* **by** *auto*
hence $\Box(\forall x. \Box(F^-, x^P)) \vee \Box(\forall x. \neg \Box(F^-, x^P))$ in v
by (*rule oth-class-taut-3-e[equiv-lr]*)
thus [*NonContingent* (F^-) in v]
unfolding *NonContingent-def Necessary-defs Impossible-defs* .
next
assume [*NonContingent* (F^-) in v]
hence $\Box(\forall x. \neg \Box(F^-, x^P)) \vee \Box(\forall x. \Box(F^-, x^P))$ in v
unfolding *NonContingent-def Necessary-defs Impossible-defs*
by (*rule oth-class-taut-3-e[equiv-lr]*)
hence $\Box(\forall x. \Box(F, x^P)) \vee \Box(\forall x. \Box(F^-, x^P))$ in v
apply –
apply (*PLM-subst-method* $\lambda x. \neg \Box(F^-, x^P) \lambda x. \Box(F, x^P)$)
using *thm-relation-negation-2-1* **by** *auto*
hence $\Box(\forall x. \Box(F, x^P)) \vee \Box(\forall x. \neg \Box(F, x^P))$ in v
apply –
apply (*PLM-subst-method* $\lambda x. \Box(F^-, x^P) \lambda x. \neg \Box(F, x^P)$)
using *thm-relation-negation-1-1* **by** *auto*
thus [*NonContingent* F in v]
unfolding *NonContingent-def Necessary-defs Impossible-defs* .
qed

lemma *thm-cont-prop-2[PLM]*:
 $[Contingent\ F \equiv \Diamond(\exists x. \Box(F, x^P)) \ \& \ \Diamond(\exists x. \neg \Box(F, x^P)) \text{ in } v]$
proof (*rule* $\equiv I$; *rule* CP)
assume [*Contingent* F in v]
hence $\neg(\Box(\forall x. \Box(F, x^P)) \vee \Box(\forall x. \neg \Box(F, x^P)))$ in v
unfolding *Contingent-def Necessary-defs Impossible-defs* .
hence $(\neg \Box(\forall x. \Box(F, x^P))) \ \& \ (\neg \Box(\forall x. \neg \Box(F, x^P)))$ in v
by (*rule oth-class-taut-6-d[equiv-lr]*)
hence $(\Diamond \neg(\forall x. \neg \Box(F, x^P))) \ \& \ (\Diamond \neg(\forall x. \Box(F, x^P)))$ in v
using *KBasic2-2[equiv-lr]* **&I** **&E** **by** *meson*
thus $(\Diamond(\exists x. \Box(F, x^P))) \ \& \ (\Diamond(\exists x. \neg \Box(F, x^P)))$ in v
unfolding *exists-def* **apply** –
apply (*PLM-subst-method* $\lambda x. \Box(F, x^P) \lambda x. \neg \neg \Box(F, x^P)$)
using *oth-class-taut-4-b* **by** *auto*
next
assume $(\Diamond(\exists x. \Box(F, x^P))) \ \& \ (\Diamond(\exists x. \neg \Box(F, x^P)))$ in v
hence $(\Diamond \neg(\forall x. \neg \Box(F, x^P))) \ \& \ (\Diamond \neg(\forall x. \Box(F, x^P)))$ in v
unfolding *exists-def* **apply** –
apply (*PLM-subst-goal-method* $\lambda \varphi. (\Diamond \neg(\forall x. \neg \Box(F, x^P))) \ \& \ (\Diamond \neg(\forall x. \varphi x)) \lambda x. \neg \neg \Box(F, x^P)$)
using *oth-class-taut-4-b[equiv-sym]* **by** *auto*
hence $(\neg \Box(\forall x. \Box(F, x^P))) \ \& \ (\neg \Box(\forall x. \neg \Box(F, x^P)))$ in v
using *KBasic2-2[equiv-rl]* **&I** **&E** **by** *meson*
hence $\neg(\Box(\forall x. \Box(F, x^P)) \vee \Box(\forall x. \neg \Box(F, x^P)))$ in v
by (*rule oth-class-taut-6-d[equiv-rl]*)
thus [*Contingent* F in v]
unfolding *Contingent-def Necessary-defs Impossible-defs* .
qed

lemma *thm-cont-prop-3*[PLM]:

[Contingent ($F::\Pi_1$) \equiv Contingent (F^-) in v]
using *thm-cont-prop-1*
unfolding *NonContingent-def* *Contingent-def*
by (*rule oth-class-taut-5-d*[*equiv-lr*])

lemma *lem-cont-e*[PLM]:

[$\Diamond(\exists x . (\Diamond(F, x^P) \ \& \ (\Diamond(\neg(\Diamond(F, x^P))))) \equiv \Diamond(\exists x . ((\neg(\Diamond(F, x^P)) \ \& \ \Diamond(\Diamond(F, x^P))))$ in v]
proof –
have [$\Diamond(\exists x . (\Diamond(F, x^P) \ \& \ (\Diamond(\neg(\Diamond(F, x^P)))))$ in v]
 $=$ [$(\exists x . \Diamond(\Diamond(F, x^P) \ \& \ \Diamond(\neg(\Diamond(F, x^P))))$ in v]
using *BF* \Diamond [*deduction*] *CBF* \Diamond [*deduction*] **by** *fast*
also have ... = [$\exists x . (\Diamond(\Diamond(F, x^P) \ \& \ \Diamond(\neg(\Diamond(F, x^P))))$ in v]
apply (*PLM-subst-method*
 $\lambda x . \Diamond(\Diamond(F, x^P) \ \& \ \Diamond(\neg(\Diamond(F, x^P))))$
 $\lambda x . \Diamond(\Diamond(F, x^P) \ \& \ \Diamond(\neg(\Diamond(F, x^P))))$
using *S5Basic-12* **by** *auto*
also have ... = [$\exists x . \Diamond(\neg(\Diamond(F, x^P)) \ \& \ \Diamond(\Diamond(F, x^P)))$ in v]
apply (*PLM-subst-method*
 $\lambda x . \Diamond(\Diamond(F, x^P) \ \& \ \Diamond(\neg(\Diamond(F, x^P))))$
 $\lambda x . \Diamond(\neg(\Diamond(F, x^P)) \ \& \ \Diamond(\Diamond(F, x^P)))$
using *oth-class-taut-3-b* **by** *auto*
also have ... = [$\exists x . \Diamond((\neg(\Diamond(F, x^P)) \ \& \ \Diamond(\Diamond(F, x^P)))$ in v]
apply (*PLM-subst-method*
 $\lambda x . \Diamond(\neg(\Diamond(F, x^P)) \ \& \ \Diamond(\Diamond(F, x^P)))$
 $\lambda x . \Diamond((\neg(\Diamond(F, x^P)) \ \& \ \Diamond(\Diamond(F, x^P)))$
using *S5Basic-12*[*equiv-sym*] **by** *auto*
also have ... = [$\Diamond(\exists x . ((\neg(\Diamond(F, x^P)) \ \& \ \Diamond(\Diamond(F, x^P))))$ in v]
using *CBF* \Diamond [*deduction*] *BF* \Diamond [*deduction*] **by** *fast*
finally show ?thesis **using** $\equiv I$ *CP* **by** *blast*
qed

lemma *lem-cont-e-2*[PLM]:

[$\Diamond(\exists x . (\Diamond(F, x^P) \ \& \ \Diamond(\neg(\Diamond(F, x^P)))) \equiv \Diamond(\exists x . (\Diamond(F^-, x^P) \ \& \ \Diamond(\neg(\Diamond(F^-, x^P))))$ in v]
apply (*PLM-subst-method* $\lambda x . (\Diamond(F, x^P) \ \& \ \Diamond(\neg(\Diamond(F, x^P))))$
using *thm-relation-negation-2-1*[*equiv-sym*] **apply** *simp*
apply (*PLM-subst-method* $\lambda x . (\neg(\Diamond(F, x^P)) \ \& \ \Diamond(\Diamond(F, x^P)))$
using *thm-relation-negation-1-1*[*equiv-sym*] **apply** *simp*
using *lem-cont-e* **by** *simp*

lemma *thm-cont-e-1*[PLM]:

[$\Diamond(\exists x . ((\neg(\Diamond(E!, x^P)) \ \& \ (\Diamond(\Diamond(E!, x^P)))))$ in v]
using *lem-cont-e*[**where** $F=E!$, *equiv-lr*] *qml-4*[*axiom-instance*, *conj1*]
by *blast*

lemma *thm-cont-e-2*[PLM]:

[Contingent ($E!$) in v]
using *thm-cont-prop-2*[*equiv-rl*] $\& I$ *qml-4*[*axiom-instance*, *conj1*]
 $KBasic2-8$ [*deduction*, *OF sign-S5-thm-3*[*deduction*], *conj1*]
 $KBasic2-8$ [*deduction*, *OF sign-S5-thm-3*[*deduction*, *OF thm-cont-e-1*], *conj1*]
by *fast*

lemma *thm-cont-e-3*[PLM]:

[Contingent ($E!^-$) in v]
using *thm-cont-e-2* *thm-cont-prop-3*[*equiv-lr*] **by** *blast*

lemma *thm-cont-e-4*[PLM]:

[$\exists (F::\Pi_1) G . (F \neq G \ \& \ \text{Contingent } F \ \& \ \text{Contingent } G)$ in v]
apply (*rule-tac* $\alpha=E!$ **in** $\exists I$, *rule-tac* $\alpha=E!^-$ **in** $\exists I$)
using *thm-cont-e-2* *thm-cont-e-3* *thm-relation-negation-5-1* $\& I$ **by** *auto*

context

begin

qualified definition L where $L \equiv (\lambda x . \langle E!, x^P \rangle \rightarrow \langle E!, x^P \rangle)$

lemma *thm-noncont-e-e-1*[PLM]:

[*Necessary* L in v]

unfolding *Necessary-defs* L -def **apply** (*rule* RN , *rule* $\forall I$)

apply (*rule* *lambda-predicates-2-1*[*axiom-instance*, *equiv-rl*])

apply *show-proper*

using *if-p-then-p* .

lemma *thm-noncont-e-e-2*[PLM]:

[*Impossible* (L^-) in v]

unfolding *Impossible-defs* L -def **apply** (*rule* RN , *rule* $\forall I$)

apply (*rule* *thm-relation-negation-2-1*[*equiv-rl*])

apply (*rule* *lambda-predicates-2-1*[*axiom-instance*, *equiv-rl*])

apply *show-proper*

using *if-p-then-p* .

lemma *thm-noncont-e-e-3*[PLM]:

[*NonContingent* (L) in v]

unfolding *NonContingent-def* **using** *thm-noncont-e-e-1*

by (*rule* $\forall I(1)$)

lemma *thm-noncont-e-e-4*[PLM]:

[*NonContingent* (L^-) in v]

unfolding *NonContingent-def* **using** *thm-noncont-e-e-2*

by (*rule* $\forall I(2)$)

lemma *thm-noncont-e-e-5*[PLM]:

[$\exists (F::\Pi_1) G . F \neq G \ \& \ NonContingent F \ \& \ NonContingent G$ in v]

apply (*rule-tac* $\alpha=L$ in $\exists I$, *rule-tac* $\alpha=L^-$ in $\exists I$)

using $\exists I$ *thm-relation-negation-5-1* *thm-noncont-e-e-3*

thm-noncont-e-e-4 $\& I$

by *simp*

lemma *four-distinct-1*[PLM]:

[*NonContingent* $(F::\Pi_1) \rightarrow \neg(\exists G . (Contingent G \ \& \ G = F))$ in v]

proof (*rule* CP)

assume [*NonContingent* F in v]

hence [$\neg(Contingent F)$ in v]

unfolding *NonContingent-def* *Contingent-def*

apply – **by** *PLM-solver*

moreover {

assume [$\exists G . Contingent G \ \& \ G = F$ in v]

then obtain P **where** [*Contingent* $P \ \& \ P = F$ in v]

by (*rule* $\exists E$)

hence [*Contingent* F in v]

using $\&E$ *l-identity*[*axiom-instance*, *deduction*, *deduction*]

by *blast*

}

ultimately show [$\neg(\exists G . Contingent G \ \& \ G = F)$ in v]

using *modus-tollens-1* CP **by** *blast*

qed

lemma *four-distinct-2*[PLM]:

[*Contingent* $(F::\Pi_1) \rightarrow \neg(\exists G . (NonContingent G \ \& \ G = F))$ in v]

proof (*rule* CP)

assume [*Contingent* F in v]

hence [$\neg(NonContingent F)$ in v]

unfolding *NonContingent-def* *Contingent-def*

apply – **by** *PLM-solver*

moreover {

assume [$\exists G . NonContingent G \ \& \ G = F$ in v]

```

    then obtain  $P$  where  $[NonContingent\ P \ \& \ P = F \text{ in } v]$ 
    by (rule  $\exists E$ )
    hence  $[NonContingent\ F \text{ in } v]$ 
    using  $\&E$  l-identity[axiom-instance, deduction, deduction]
    by blast
  }
  ultimately show  $[\neg(\exists G. NonContingent\ G \ \& \ G = F) \text{ in } v]$ 
  using modus-tollens-1 CP by blast
qed

lemma four-distinct-3[PLM]:
 $[L \neq (L^-) \ \& \ L \neq E! \ \& \ L \neq (E!^-) \ \& \ (L^-) \neq E!$ 
 $\ \& \ (L^-) \neq (E!^-) \ \& \ E! \neq (E!^-) \text{ in } v]$ 
proof (rule  $\&I$ )+
  show  $[L \neq (L^-) \text{ in } v]$ 
  by (rule thm-relation-negation-5-1)
next
{
  assume  $[L = E! \text{ in } v]$ 
  hence  $[NonContingent\ L \ \& \ L = E! \text{ in } v]$ 
  using thm-noncont-e-e-3  $\&I$  by auto
  hence  $[\exists G. NonContingent\ G \ \& \ G = E! \text{ in } v]$ 
  using thm-noncont-e-e-3  $\&I \exists I$  by fast
}
thus  $[L \neq E! \text{ in } v]$ 
using four-distinct-2[deduction, OF thm-cont-e-2]
modus-tollens-1 CP
by blast
next
{
  assume  $[L = (E!^-) \text{ in } v]$ 
  hence  $[NonContingent\ L \ \& \ L = (E!^-) \text{ in } v]$ 
  using thm-noncont-e-e-3  $\&I$  by auto
  hence  $[\exists G. NonContingent\ G \ \& \ G = (E!^-) \text{ in } v]$ 
  using thm-noncont-e-e-3  $\&I \exists I$  by fast
}
thus  $[L \neq (E!^-) \text{ in } v]$ 
using four-distinct-2[deduction, OF thm-cont-e-3]
modus-tollens-1 CP
by blast
next
{
  assume  $[(L^-) = E! \text{ in } v]$ 
  hence  $[NonContingent\ (L^-) \ \& \ (L^-) = E! \text{ in } v]$ 
  using thm-noncont-e-e-4  $\&I$  by auto
  hence  $[\exists G. NonContingent\ G \ \& \ G = E! \text{ in } v]$ 
  using thm-noncont-e-e-3  $\&I \exists I$  by fast
}
thus  $[(L^-) \neq E! \text{ in } v]$ 
using four-distinct-2[deduction, OF thm-cont-e-2]
modus-tollens-1 CP
by blast
next
{
  assume  $[(L^-) = (E!^-) \text{ in } v]$ 
  hence  $[NonContingent\ (L^-) \ \& \ (L^-) = (E!^-) \text{ in } v]$ 
  using thm-noncont-e-e-4  $\&I$  by auto
  hence  $[\exists G. NonContingent\ G \ \& \ G = (E!^-) \text{ in } v]$ 
  using thm-noncont-e-e-3  $\&I \exists I$  by fast
}
thus  $[(L^-) \neq (E!^-) \text{ in } v]$ 
using four-distinct-2[deduction, OF thm-cont-e-3]
modus-tollens-1 CP

```

```

      by blast
    next
      show  $[E! \neq (E!)^- \text{ in } v]$ 
      by (rule thm-relation-negation-5-1)
    qed
  end

lemma thm-cont-propos-1[PLM]:
   $[NonContingent (p::o) \equiv NonContingent (p^-) \text{ in } v]$ 
proof (rule  $\equiv I$ ; rule CP)
  assume  $[NonContingent p \text{ in } v]$ 
  hence  $[\Box p \vee \Box \neg p \text{ in } v]$ 
    unfolding NonContingent-def Necessary-defs Impossible-defs .
  hence  $[\Box(\neg(p^-)) \vee \Box(\neg p) \text{ in } v]$ 
    apply -
    apply (PLM-subst-method  $p \neg(p^-)$ )
    using thm-relation-negation-4[equiv-sym] by auto
  hence  $[\Box(\neg(p^-)) \vee \Box(p^-) \text{ in } v]$ 
    apply -
    apply (PLM-subst-goal-method  $\lambda\varphi . \Box(\neg(p^-)) \vee \Box(\varphi) \neg p$ )
    using thm-relation-negation-3[equiv-sym] by auto
  hence  $[\Box(p^-) \vee \Box(\neg(p^-)) \text{ in } v]$ 
    by (rule oth-class-taut-3-e[equiv-lr])
  thus  $[NonContingent (p^-) \text{ in } v]$ 
    unfolding NonContingent-def Necessary-defs Impossible-defs .
next
  assume  $[NonContingent (p^-) \text{ in } v]$ 
  hence  $[\Box(\neg(p^-)) \vee \Box(p^-) \text{ in } v]$ 
    unfolding NonContingent-def Necessary-defs Impossible-defs
    by (rule oth-class-taut-3-e[equiv-lr])
  hence  $[\Box(p) \vee \Box(p^-) \text{ in } v]$ 
    apply -
    apply (PLM-subst-goal-method  $\lambda\varphi . \Box\varphi \vee \Box(p^-) \neg(p^-)$ )
    using thm-relation-negation-4 by auto
  hence  $[\Box(p) \vee \Box(\neg p) \text{ in } v]$ 
    apply -
    apply (PLM-subst-method  $p^- \neg p$ )
    using thm-relation-negation-3 by auto
  thus  $[NonContingent p \text{ in } v]$ 
    unfolding NonContingent-def Necessary-defs Impossible-defs .
qed

lemma thm-cont-propos-2[PLM]:
   $[Contingent p \equiv \Diamond p \ \& \ \Diamond(\neg p) \text{ in } v]$ 
proof (rule  $\equiv I$ ; rule CP)
  assume  $[Contingent p \text{ in } v]$ 
  hence  $[\neg(\Box p \vee \Box(\neg p)) \text{ in } v]$ 
    unfolding Contingent-def Necessary-defs Impossible-defs .
  hence  $[(\neg\Box p) \ \& \ (\neg\Box(\neg p)) \text{ in } v]$ 
    by (rule oth-class-taut-6-d[equiv-lr])
  hence  $[(\Diamond\neg(\neg p)) \ \& \ (\Diamond\neg p) \text{ in } v]$ 
    using KBasic2-2[equiv-lr] &I &E by meson
  thus  $[(\Diamond p) \ \& \ (\Diamond(\neg p)) \text{ in } v]$ 
    apply - apply PLM-solver
    apply (PLM-subst-method  $\neg\neg p p$ )
    using oth-class-taut-4-b[equiv-sym] by auto
next
  assume  $[(\Diamond p) \ \& \ (\Diamond\neg(p)) \text{ in } v]$ 
  hence  $[(\Diamond\neg(\neg p)) \ \& \ (\Diamond\neg(p)) \text{ in } v]$ 
    apply - apply PLM-solver
    apply (PLM-subst-method  $p \neg\neg p$ )
    using oth-class-taut-4-b by auto
  hence  $[(\neg\Box p) \ \& \ (\neg\Box(\neg p)) \text{ in } v]$ 

```

```

    using KBasic2-2[equiv-rl] &I &E by meson
  hence  $\neg(\Box(p) \vee \Box(\neg p))$  in  $v$ 
    by (rule oth-class-taut-6-d[equiv-rl])
  thus  $\text{Contingent } p$  in  $v$ 
    unfolding Contingent-def Necessary-defs Impossible-defs .
qed

```

```

lemma thm-cont-propos-3[PLM]:
   $\text{Contingent } (p::o) \equiv \text{Contingent } (p^-)$  in  $v$ 
  using thm-cont-propos-1
  unfolding NonContingent-def Contingent-def
  by (rule oth-class-taut-5-d[equiv-lr])

```

context

begin

```

  private definition  $p_0$  where
     $p_0 \equiv \forall x. (\Box E!, x^P) \rightarrow (\Box E!, x^P)$ 

```

```

lemma thm-noncont-propos-1[PLM]:
   $\text{Necessary } p_0$  in  $v$ 
  unfolding Necessary-defs  $p_0$ -def
  apply (rule RN, rule  $\forall I$ )
  using if-p-then-p .

```

```

lemma thm-noncont-propos-2[PLM]:
   $\text{Impossible } (p_0^-)$  in  $v$ 
  unfolding Impossible-defs
  apply (PLM-subst-method  $\neg p_0$   $p_0^-$ )
    using thm-relation-negation-3[equiv-sym] apply simp
  apply (PLM-subst-method  $p_0$   $\neg\neg p_0$ )
    using oth-class-taut-4-b apply simp
  using thm-noncont-propos-1 unfolding Necessary-defs
  by simp

```

```

lemma thm-noncont-propos-3[PLM]:
   $\text{NonContingent } (p_0)$  in  $v$ 
  unfolding NonContingent-def using thm-noncont-propos-1
  by (rule  $\vee I(1)$ )

```

```

lemma thm-noncont-propos-4[PLM]:
   $\text{NonContingent } (p_0^-)$  in  $v$ 
  unfolding NonContingent-def using thm-noncont-propos-2
  by (rule  $\vee I(2)$ )

```

```

lemma thm-noncont-propos-5[PLM]:
   $\exists (p::o) q . p \neq q \ \& \ \text{NonContingent } p \ \& \ \text{NonContingent } q$  in  $v$ 
  apply (rule-tac  $\alpha=p_0$  in  $\exists I$ , rule-tac  $\alpha=p_0^-$  in  $\exists I$ )
  using  $\exists I$  thm-relation-negation-6 thm-noncont-propos-3
    thm-noncont-propos-4 &I by simp

```

```

private definition  $q_0$  where
   $q_0 \equiv \exists x . (\Box E!, x^P) \ \& \ \Diamond(\neg(\Box E!, x^P))$ 

```

```

lemma basic-prop-1[PLM]:
   $\exists p . \Diamond p \ \& \ \Diamond(\neg p)$  in  $v$ 
  apply (rule-tac  $\alpha=q_0$  in  $\exists I$ ) unfolding  $q_0$ -def
  using qml-4[axiom-instance] by simp

```

```

lemma basic-prop-2[PLM]:
   $\text{Contingent } q_0$  in  $v$ 
  unfolding Contingent-def Necessary-defs Impossible-defs
  apply (rule oth-class-taut-6-d[equiv-rl])
  apply (PLM-subst-goal-method  $\lambda \varphi . (\neg\Box(\varphi)) \ \& \ \neg\Box\neg q_0 \neg\neg q_0$ )

```

using *oth-class-taut-4-b*[*equiv-sym*] **apply** *simp*
 using *qml-4*[*axiom-instance, conj-sym*]
 unfolding *q₀-def diamond-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *basic-prop-3*[*PLM*]:
 [*Contingent* (*q₀⁻*) *in v*]
apply (*rule thm-cont-propos-3*[*equiv-lr*])
using *basic-prop-2* .

lemma *basic-prop-4*[*PLM*]:
 [$\exists (p::o) \ q . \ p \neq q \ \& \ \text{Contingent } p \ \& \ \text{Contingent } q \text{ in } v$]
apply (*rule-tac* $\alpha=q_0$ **in** $\exists I$, *rule-tac* $\alpha=q_0^-$ **in** $\exists I$)
using *thm-relation-negation-6 basic-prop-2 basic-prop-3 &I* **by** *simp*

lemma *four-distinct-props-1*[*PLM*]:
 [*NonContingent* (*p::I*₀) $\rightarrow (\neg(\exists \ q . \ \text{Contingent } q \ \& \ q = p))$ *in v*]
proof (*rule CP*)
assume [*NonContingent* *p in v*]
hence [$\neg(\text{Contingent } p)$ *in v*]
unfolding *NonContingent-def Contingent-def*
apply – **by** *PLM-solver*
moreover {
assume [$\exists \ q . \ \text{Contingent } q \ \& \ q = p$ *in v*]
then obtain *r* **where** [*Contingent* *r* $\& \ r = p$ *in v*]
by (*rule* $\exists E$)
hence [*Contingent* *p in v*]
using $\&E$ *l-identity*[*axiom-instance, deduction, deduction*]
by *blast*
}
ultimately show [$\neg(\exists \ q . \ \text{Contingent } q \ \& \ q = p)$ *in v*]
using *modus-tollens-1 CP* **by** *blast*
qed

lemma *four-distinct-props-2*[*PLM*]:
 [*Contingent* (*p::o*) $\rightarrow \neg(\exists \ q . \ (\text{NonContingent } q \ \& \ q = p))$ *in v*]
proof (*rule CP*)
assume [*Contingent* *p in v*]
hence [$\neg(\text{NonContingent } p)$ *in v*]
unfolding *NonContingent-def Contingent-def*
apply – **by** *PLM-solver*
moreover {
assume [$\exists \ q . \ \text{NonContingent } q \ \& \ q = p$ *in v*]
then obtain *r* **where** [*NonContingent* *r* $\& \ r = p$ *in v*]
by (*rule* $\exists E$)
hence [*NonContingent* *p in v*]
using $\&E$ *l-identity*[*axiom-instance, deduction, deduction*]
by *blast*
}
ultimately show [$\neg(\exists \ q . \ \text{NonContingent } q \ \& \ q = p)$ *in v*]
using *modus-tollens-1 CP* **by** *blast*
qed

lemma *four-distinct-props-4*[*PLM*]:
 [$p_0 \neq (p_0^-) \ \& \ p_0 \neq q_0 \ \& \ p_0 \neq (q_0^-) \ \& \ (p_0^-) \neq q_0$
 $\ \& \ (p_0^-) \neq (q_0^-) \ \& \ q_0 \neq (q_0^-)$ *in v*]
proof (*rule* $\&I$) +
show [$p_0 \neq (p_0^-)$ *in v*]
by (*rule thm-relation-negation-6*)
next
{
assume [$p_0 = q_0$ *in v*]
hence [$\exists \ q . \ \text{NonContingent } q \ \& \ q = q_0$ *in v*]
using $\&I$ *thm-noncont-propos-3* $\exists I$ [**where** $\alpha=p_0$]
}

```

      by simp
    }
  thus  $[p_0 \neq q_0 \text{ in } v]$ 
    using four-distinct-props-2[deduction, OF basic-prop-2]
      modus-tollens-1 CP
    by blast
next
{
  assume  $[p_0 = (q_0^-) \text{ in } v]$ 
  hence  $[\exists q . \text{NonContingent } q \ \& \ q = (q_0^-) \text{ in } v]$ 
    using thm-noncont-propos-3 &I  $\exists I$ [where  $\alpha=p_0$ ] by simp
}
thus  $[p_0 \neq (q_0^-) \text{ in } v]$ 
  using four-distinct-props-2[deduction, OF basic-prop-3]
    modus-tollens-1 CP
  by blast
next
{
  assume  $[(p_0^-) = q_0 \text{ in } v]$ 
  hence  $[\exists q . \text{NonContingent } q \ \& \ q = q_0 \text{ in } v]$ 
    using thm-noncont-propos-4 &I  $\exists I$ [where  $\alpha=p_0^-$ ] by auto
}
thus  $[(p_0^-) \neq q_0 \text{ in } v]$ 
  using four-distinct-props-2[deduction, OF basic-prop-2]
    modus-tollens-1 CP
  by blast
next
{
  assume  $[(p_0^-) = (q_0^-) \text{ in } v]$ 
  hence  $[\exists q . \text{NonContingent } q \ \& \ q = (q_0^-) \text{ in } v]$ 
    using thm-noncont-propos-4 &I  $\exists I$ [where  $\alpha=p_0^-$ ] by auto
}
thus  $[(p_0^-) \neq (q_0^-) \text{ in } v]$ 
  using four-distinct-props-2[deduction, OF basic-prop-3]
    modus-tollens-1 CP
  by blast
next
  show  $[q_0 \neq (q_0^-) \text{ in } v]$ 
    by (rule thm-relation-negation-6)
qed

```

lemma *cont-true-cont-1*[PLM]:
 $[\text{ContingentlyTrue } p \rightarrow \text{Contingent } p \text{ in } v]$
apply (rule CP, rule thm-cont-propos-2[equiv-rl])
unfolding ContingentlyTrue-def
apply (rule &I, drule &E(1))
using $T\Diamond$ [deduction] **apply** simp
by (rule &E(2))

lemma *cont-true-cont-2*[PLM]:
 $[\text{ContingentlyFalse } p \rightarrow \text{Contingent } p \text{ in } v]$
apply (rule CP, rule thm-cont-propos-2[equiv-rl])
unfolding ContingentlyFalse-def
apply (rule &I, drule &E(2))
apply simp
apply (drule &E(1))
using $T\Diamond$ [deduction] **by** simp

lemma *cont-true-cont-3*[PLM]:
 $[\text{ContingentlyTrue } p \equiv \text{ContingentlyFalse } (p^-) \text{ in } v]$
unfolding ContingentlyTrue-def ContingentlyFalse-def
apply (PLM-subst-method $\neg p \ p^-$)
using thm-relation-negation-3[equiv-sym] **apply** simp

```

apply (PLM-subst-method  $p \neg\neg p$ )
by PLM-solver+

lemma cont-true-cont-4[PLM]:
  [ContingentlyFalse  $p \equiv \text{ContingentlyTrue } (p^-)$  in  $v$ ]
  unfolding ContingentlyTrue-def ContingentlyFalse-def
  apply (PLM-subst-method  $\neg p p^-$ )
    using thm-relation-negation-3[equiv-sym] apply simp
  apply (PLM-subst-method  $p \neg\neg p$ )
  by PLM-solver+

lemma cont-tf-thm-1[PLM]:
  [ContingentlyTrue  $q_0 \vee \text{ContingentlyFalse } q_0$  in  $v$ ]
  proof –
    have [ $q_0 \vee \neg q_0$  in  $v$ ]
      by PLM-solver
    moreover {
      assume [ $q_0$  in  $v$ ]
      hence [ $q_0 \ \& \ \Diamond\neg q_0$  in  $v$ ]
        unfolding  $q_0\text{-def}$ 
        using qml-4[axiom-instance, conj2] &I
      by auto
    }
    moreover {
      assume [ $\neg q_0$  in  $v$ ]
      hence [ $(\neg q_0) \ \& \ \Diamond q_0$  in  $v$ ]
        unfolding  $q_0\text{-def}$ 
        using qml-4[axiom-instance, conj1] &I
      by auto
    }
    ultimately show ?thesis
      unfolding ContingentlyTrue-def ContingentlyFalse-def
      using  $\vee E(4)$  CP by auto
  qed

lemma cont-tf-thm-2[PLM]:
  [ContingentlyFalse  $q_0 \vee \text{ContingentlyFalse } (q_0^-)$  in  $v$ ]
  using cont-tf-thm-1 cont-true-cont-3[where  $p=q_0$ ]
    cont-true-cont-4[where  $p=q_0$ ]
  apply – by PLM-solver

lemma cont-tf-thm-3[PLM]:
  [ $\exists p . \text{ContingentlyTrue } p$  in  $v$ ]
  proof (rule  $\vee E(1)$ ; (rule CP)?)
    show [ContingentlyTrue  $q_0 \vee \text{ContingentlyFalse } q_0$  in  $v$ ]
      using cont-tf-thm-1 .
  next
    assume [ContingentlyTrue  $q_0$  in  $v$ ]
    thus ?thesis
      using  $\exists I$  by metis
  next
    assume [ContingentlyFalse  $q_0$  in  $v$ ]
    hence [ContingentlyTrue  $(q_0^-)$  in  $v$ ]
      using cont-true-cont-4[equiv-lr] by simp
    thus ?thesis
      using  $\exists I$  by metis
  qed

lemma cont-tf-thm-4[PLM]:
  [ $\exists p . \text{ContingentlyFalse } p$  in  $v$ ]
  proof (rule  $\vee E(1)$ ; (rule CP)?)
    show [ContingentlyTrue  $q_0 \vee \text{ContingentlyFalse } q_0$  in  $v$ ]
      using cont-tf-thm-1 .

```



```

next
  assume [ContingentlyTrue  $q_0$  in  $v$ ]
  hence [ContingentlyFalse ( $q_0^-$ ) in  $v$ ]
    using cont-true-cont-3[equiv-lr] by simp
  thus ?thesis
    using  $\exists I$  by metis
next
  assume [ContingentlyFalse  $q_0$  in  $v$ ]
  thus ?thesis
    using  $\exists I$  by metis
qed

lemma cont-tf-thm-5[PLM]:
  [(ContingentlyTrue  $p$  & Necessary  $q \rightarrow p \neq q$  in  $v$ )]
proof (rule CP)
  assume [ContingentlyTrue  $p$  & Necessary  $q$  in  $v$ ]
  hence 1: [ $\Diamond(\neg p)$  &  $\Box q$  in  $v$ ]
    unfolding ContingentlyTrue-def Necessary-defs
    using &E &I by blast
  hence [ $\neg\Box p$  in  $v$ ]
    apply - apply (drule &E(1))
    unfolding diamond-def
    apply (PLM-subst-method  $\neg\neg p$   $p$ )
    using oth-class-taut-4-b[equiv-sym] by auto
  moreover {
    assume [ $p = q$  in  $v$ ]
    hence [ $\Box p$  in  $v$ ]
      using l-identity[where  $\alpha=q$  and  $\beta=p$  and  $\varphi=\lambda x. \Box x$ ,
        axiom-instance, deduction, deduction]
        1[conj2] id-eq-prop-prop-8-b[deduction]
      by blast
  }
  ultimately show [ $p \neq q$  in  $v$ ]
    using modus-tollens-1 CP by blast
qed

lemma cont-tf-thm-6[PLM]:
  [(ContingentlyFalse  $p$  & Impossible  $q \rightarrow p \neq q$  in  $v$ )]
proof (rule CP)
  assume [ContingentlyFalse  $p$  & Impossible  $q$  in  $v$ ]
  hence 1: [ $\Diamond p$  &  $\Box(\neg q)$  in  $v$ ]
    unfolding ContingentlyFalse-def Impossible-defs
    using &E &I by blast
  hence [ $\neg\Diamond q$  in  $v$ ]
    unfolding diamond-def apply - by PLM-solver
  moreover {
    assume [ $p = q$  in  $v$ ]
    hence [ $\Diamond q$  in  $v$ ]
      using l-identity[axiom-instance, deduction, deduction] 1[conj1]
        id-eq-prop-prop-8-b[deduction]
      by blast
  }
  ultimately show [ $p \neq q$  in  $v$ ]
    using modus-tollens-1 CP by blast
qed
end

lemma oa-contingent-1[PLM]:
  [ $O! \neq A!$  in  $v$ ]
proof -
  {
    assume [ $O! = A!$  in  $v$ ]
    hence  $((\lambda x. \Diamond(E!, x^P)) = (\lambda x. \neg\Diamond(E!, x^P)))$  in  $v$ 
  }

```

```

    unfolding Ordinary-def Abstract-def .
  moreover have  $[(\lambda x. \Diamond(E!, x^P)), x^P] \equiv \Diamond(E!, x^P)$  in  $v$ 
    apply (rule beta-C-meta-1)
    by show-proper
  ultimately have  $[(\lambda x. \neg \Diamond(E!, x^P)), x^P] \equiv \Diamond(E!, x^P)$  in  $v$ 
    using l-identity[axiom-instance, deduction, deduction] by fast
  moreover have  $[(\lambda x. \neg \Diamond(E!, x^P)), x^P] \equiv \neg \Diamond(E!, x^P)$  in  $v$ 
    apply (rule beta-C-meta-1)
    by show-proper
  ultimately have  $[\Diamond(E!, x^P) \equiv \neg \Diamond(E!, x^P)]$  in  $v$ 
    apply - by PLM-solver
}
thus ?thesis
  using oth-class-taut-1-b modus-tollens-1 CP
  by blast
qed

lemma oa-contingent-2[PLM]:
 $[(O!, x^P) \equiv \neg(A!, x^P)]$  in  $v$ 
proof -
  have  $[(\lambda x. \neg \Diamond(E!, x^P)), x^P] \equiv \neg \Diamond(E!, x^P)$  in  $v$ 
    apply (rule beta-C-meta-1)
    by show-proper
  hence  $[(\neg(\lambda x. \neg \Diamond(E!, x^P)), x^P) \equiv \Diamond(E!, x^P)]$  in  $v$ 
    using oth-class-taut-5-d[equiv-lr] oth-class-taut-4-b[equiv-sym]
     $\equiv E(5)$  by blast
  moreover have  $[(\lambda x. \Diamond(E!, x^P)), x^P] \equiv \Diamond(E!, x^P)$  in  $v$ 
    apply (rule beta-C-meta-1)
    by show-proper
  ultimately show ?thesis
    unfolding Ordinary-def Abstract-def
    apply - by PLM-solver
qed

lemma oa-contingent-3[PLM]:
 $[(A!, x^P) \equiv \neg(O!, x^P)]$  in  $v$ 
  using oa-contingent-2
  apply - by PLM-solver

lemma oa-contingent-4[PLM]:
 $[Contingent\ O! \text{ in } v]$ 
  apply (rule thm-cont-prop-2[equiv-rl], rule &I)
  subgoal
    unfolding Ordinary-def
    apply (PLM-subst-method  $\lambda x. \Diamond(E!, x^P) \lambda x. (\lambda x. \Diamond(E!, x^P), x^P)$ )
    apply (safe intro!: beta-C-meta-1[equiv-sym])
    apply show-proper
    using BF $\Diamond$ [deduction, OF thm-cont-prop-2[equiv-lr, OF thm-cont-e-2, conj1]]
    by (rule T $\Diamond$ [deduction])
  subgoal
    apply (PLM-subst-method  $\lambda x. (A!, x^P) \lambda x. \neg(O!, x^P)$ )
    using oa-contingent-3 apply simp
    using cqt-further-5[deduction, conj1, OF A-objects[axiom-instance]]
    by (rule T $\Diamond$ [deduction])
  done

lemma oa-contingent-5[PLM]:
 $[Contingent\ A! \text{ in } v]$ 
  apply (rule thm-cont-prop-2[equiv-rl], rule &I)
  subgoal
    using cqt-further-5[deduction, conj1, OF A-objects[axiom-instance]]
    by (rule T $\Diamond$ [deduction])
  subgoal

```

```

unfolding Abstract-def
apply (PLM-subst-method  $\lambda x . \neg \Diamond \langle E!, x^P \rangle \lambda x . \langle \lambda x . \neg \Diamond \langle E!, x^P \rangle, x^P \rangle$ )
apply (safe intro!: beta-C-meta-1[equiv-sym])
apply show-proper
apply (PLM-subst-method  $\lambda x . \Diamond \langle E!, x^P \rangle \lambda x . \neg \neg \Diamond \langle E!, x^P \rangle$ )
using oth-class-taut-4-b apply simp
using BF $\Diamond$ [deduction, OF thm-cont-prop-2[equiv-lr, OF thm-cont-e-2, conj1]]
by (rule T $\Diamond$ [deduction])
done

lemma oa-contingent-6[PLM]:
  [ $(O!^-) \neq (A!^-)$  in  $v$ ]
proof –
  {
    assume [ $(O!^-) = (A!^-)$  in  $v$ ]
    hence [ $(\lambda x . \neg \langle O!, x^P \rangle) = (\lambda x . \neg \langle A!, x^P \rangle)$  in  $v$ ]
    unfolding propnot-defs .
    moreover have [ $(\langle \lambda x . \neg \langle O!, x^P \rangle, x^P \rangle \equiv \neg \langle O!, x^P \rangle)$  in  $v$ ]
    apply (rule beta-C-meta-1)
    by show-proper
    ultimately have [ $(\langle \lambda x . \neg \langle A!, x^P \rangle, x^P \rangle \equiv \neg \langle O!, x^P \rangle)$  in  $v$ ]
    using l-identity[axiom-instance, deduction, deduction]
    by fast
    hence [ $(\neg \langle A!, x^P \rangle) \equiv \neg \langle O!, x^P \rangle$  in  $v$ ]
    apply –
    apply (PLM-subst-method ( $\langle \lambda x . \neg \langle A!, x^P \rangle, x^P \rangle (\neg \langle A!, x^P \rangle)$ ))
    apply (safe intro!: beta-C-meta-1)
    by show-proper
    hence [ $\langle O!, x^P \rangle \equiv \neg \langle O!, x^P \rangle$  in  $v$ ]
    using oa-contingent-2 apply – by PLM-solver
  }
thus ?thesis
using oth-class-taut-1-b modus-tollens-1 CP
by blast
qed

lemma oa-contingent-7[PLM]:
  [ $\langle O!^-, x^P \rangle \equiv \neg \langle A!^-, x^P \rangle$  in  $v$ ]
proof –
  have [ $(\neg \langle \lambda x . \neg \langle A!, x^P \rangle, x^P \rangle) \equiv \langle A!, x^P \rangle$  in  $v$ ]
  apply (PLM-subst-method ( $\neg \langle A!, x^P \rangle$ ) ( $\langle \lambda x . \neg \langle A!, x^P \rangle, x^P \rangle$ ))
  apply (safe intro!: beta-C-meta-1[equiv-sym])
  apply show-proper
  using oth-class-taut-4-b[equiv-sym] by auto
  moreover have [ $(\langle \lambda x . \neg \langle O!, x^P \rangle, x^P \rangle \equiv \neg \langle O!, x^P \rangle)$  in  $v$ ]
  apply (rule beta-C-meta-1)
  by show-proper
  ultimately show ?thesis
  unfolding propnot-defs
  using oa-contingent-3
  apply – by PLM-solver
qed

lemma oa-contingent-8[PLM]:
  [Contingent ( $O!^-$ ) in  $v$ ]
using oa-contingent-4 thm-cont-prop-3[equiv-lr] by auto

lemma oa-contingent-9[PLM]:
  [Contingent ( $A!^-$ ) in  $v$ ]
using oa-contingent-5 thm-cont-prop-3[equiv-lr] by auto

lemma oa-facts-1[PLM]:
  [ $\langle O!, x^P \rangle \rightarrow \Box \langle O!, x^P \rangle$  in  $v$ ]

```

```

proof (rule CP)
  assume [ $\Box(O!, x^P)$  in  $v$ ]
  hence [ $\Diamond(E!, x^P)$  in  $v$ ]
    unfolding Ordinary-def apply –
    apply (rule beta-C-meta-1[equiv-lr])
    by show-proper
  hence [ $\Box\Diamond(E!, x^P)$  in  $v$ ]
    using qml-3[axiom-instance, deduction] by auto
  thus [ $\Box(O!, x^P)$  in  $v$ ]
    unfolding Ordinary-def
    apply –
    apply (PLM-subst-method  $\Diamond(E!, x^P)$  ( $\lambda x. \Diamond(E!, x^P), x^P$ ))
    apply (safe intro!: beta-C-meta-1[equiv-sym])
    by show-proper
qed

```

```

lemma oa-facts-2[PLM]:
  [ $\Box(A!, x^P) \rightarrow \Box(A!, x^P)$  in  $v$ ]
proof (rule CP)
  assume [ $\Box(A!, x^P)$  in  $v$ ]
  hence [ $\neg\Diamond(E!, x^P)$  in  $v$ ]
    unfolding Abstract-def apply –
    apply (rule beta-C-meta-1[equiv-lr])
    by show-proper
  hence [ $\Box\Box\neg(E!, x^P)$  in  $v$ ]
    using KBasic2-4[equiv-rl] 4[deduction] by auto
  hence [ $\Box\neg\Diamond(E!, x^P)$  in  $v$ ]
    apply –
    apply (PLM-subst-method  $\Box\neg(E!, x^P)$  ( $\neg\Diamond(E!, x^P)$ ))
    using KBasic2-4 by auto
  thus [ $\Box(A!, x^P)$  in  $v$ ]
    unfolding Abstract-def
    apply –
    apply (PLM-subst-method  $\neg\Diamond(E!, x^P)$  ( $\lambda x. \neg\Diamond(E!, x^P), x^P$ ))
    apply (safe intro!: beta-C-meta-1[equiv-sym])
    by show-proper
qed

```

```

lemma oa-facts-3[PLM]:
  [ $\Diamond(O!, x^P) \rightarrow (O!, x^P)$  in  $v$ ]
  using oa-facts-1 by (rule derived-S5-rules-2-b)

```

```

lemma oa-facts-4[PLM]:
  [ $\Diamond(A!, x^P) \rightarrow (A!, x^P)$  in  $v$ ]
  using oa-facts-2 by (rule derived-S5-rules-2-b)

```

```

lemma oa-facts-5[PLM]:
  [ $\Diamond(O!, x^P) \equiv \Box(O!, x^P)$  in  $v$ ]
  using oa-facts-1[deduction, OF oa-facts-3[deduction]]
    T[deduction, OF qml-2[axiom-instance, deduction]]
     $\equiv I$  CP by blast

```

```

lemma oa-facts-6[PLM]:
  [ $\Diamond(A!, x^P) \equiv \Box(A!, x^P)$  in  $v$ ]
  using oa-facts-2[deduction, OF oa-facts-4[deduction]]
    T[deduction, OF qml-2[axiom-instance, deduction]]
     $\equiv I$  CP by blast

```

```

lemma oa-facts-7[PLM]:
  [ $(O!, x^P) \equiv \mathcal{A}(O!, x^P)$  in  $v$ ]
  apply (rule  $\equiv I$ ; rule CP)
  apply (rule nec-imp-act[deduction, OF oa-facts-1[deduction]]; assumption)
proof –

```

```

assume [ $\mathcal{A}(\Diamond O!, x^P)$ ] in  $v$ ]
hence [ $\mathcal{A}(\Diamond(E!, x^P))$ ] in  $v$ ]
  unfolding Ordinary-def apply -
  apply (PLM-subst-method ( $\Diamond(E!, x^P), x^P$ )  $\Diamond(E!, x^P)$ )
  apply (safe intro!: beta-C-meta-1)
  by show-proper
hence [ $\Diamond(E!, x^P)$ ] in  $v$ ]
  using Act-Basic-6[equiv-rl] by auto
thus [ $(O!, x^P)$ ] in  $v$ ]
  unfolding Ordinary-def apply -
  apply (PLM-subst-method  $\Diamond(E!, x^P)$  ( $\Diamond(E!, x^P), x^P$ ))
  apply (safe intro!: beta-C-meta-1[equiv-sym])
  by show-proper
qed

```

lemma oa-facts-8[PLM]:

```

[ $(A!, x^P) \equiv \mathcal{A}(A!, x^P)$ ] in  $v$ ]
apply (rule  $\equiv I$ ; rule CP)
apply (rule nec-imp-act[deduction, OF oa-facts-2[deduction]]; assumption)
proof -
  assume [ $\mathcal{A}(A!, x^P)$ ] in  $v$ ]
  hence [ $\mathcal{A}(\neg \Diamond(E!, x^P))$ ] in  $v$ ]
    unfolding Abstract-def apply -
    apply (PLM-subst-method ( $\neg \Diamond(E!, x^P), x^P$ )  $\neg \Diamond(E!, x^P)$ )
    apply (safe intro!: beta-C-meta-1)
    by show-proper
  hence [ $\mathcal{A}(\Box \neg(E!, x^P))$ ] in  $v$ ]
    apply -
    apply (PLM-subst-method ( $\neg \Diamond(E!, x^P)$ ) ( $\Box \neg(E!, x^P)$ ))
    using KBasic2-4[equiv-sym] by auto
  hence [ $\neg \Diamond(E!, x^P)$ ] in  $v$ ]
    using qml-act-2[axiom-instance, equiv-rl] KBasic2-4[equiv-lr] by auto
  thus [ $(A!, x^P)$ ] in  $v$ ]
    unfolding Abstract-def apply -
    apply (PLM-subst-method  $\neg \Diamond(E!, x^P)$  ( $\neg \Diamond(E!, x^P), x^P$ ))
    apply (safe intro!: beta-C-meta-1[equiv-sym])
    by show-proper
qed

```

lemma cont-nec-fact1-1[PLM]:

```

[WeaklyContingent  $F \equiv \text{WeaklyContingent } (F^-)$ ] in  $v$ ]
proof (rule  $\equiv I$ ; rule CP)
  assume [WeaklyContingent  $F$ ] in  $v$ ]
  hence wc-def: [Contingent  $F \ \& \ (\forall x. (\Diamond(F, x^P) \rightarrow \Box(F, x^P)))$ ] in  $v$ ]
    unfolding WeaklyContingent-def .
  have [Contingent  $(F^-)$ ] in  $v$ ]
    using wc-def[conj1] by (rule thm-cont-prop-3[equiv-lr])
  moreover {
    {
      fix  $x$ 
      assume [ $\Diamond(F^-, x^P)$ ] in  $v$ ]
      hence [ $\neg \Box(F, x^P)$ ] in  $v$ ]
        unfolding diamond-def apply -
        apply (PLM-subst-method  $\neg \Diamond(F^-, x^P)$  ( $F, x^P$ ))
        using thm-relation-negation-2-1 by auto
      moreover {
        assume [ $\neg \Box(F^-, x^P)$ ] in  $v$ ]
        hence [ $\neg \Box(\lambda x. \neg(F, x^P), x^P)$ ] in  $v$ ]
          unfolding propnot-defs .
        hence [ $\Diamond(F, x^P)$ ] in  $v$ ]
          unfolding diamond-def
          apply - apply (PLM-subst-method ( $\lambda x. \neg(F, x^P), x^P$ )  $\neg(F, x^P)$ )
          apply (safe intro!: beta-C-meta-1)

```

```

      by show-proper
    hence  $\Box(\langle F, x^P \rangle)$  in  $v$ 
      using wc-def[conj2] cqt-1[axiom-instance, deduction]
      modus-ponens by fast
  }
  ultimately have  $\Box(\langle F^-, x^P \rangle)$  in  $v$ 
    using  $\neg\neg E$  modus-tollens-1 CP by blast
}
hence  $[\forall x. \Diamond(\langle F^-, x^P \rangle) \rightarrow \Box(\langle F^-, x^P \rangle)]$  in  $v$ 
  using  $\forall I$  CP by fast
}
ultimately show [WeaklyContingent ( $F^-$ ) in  $v$ ]
  unfolding WeaklyContingent-def by (rule &I)
next
assume [WeaklyContingent ( $F^-$ ) in  $v$ ]
hence wc-def: [Contingent ( $F^-$ ) &  $(\forall x. (\Diamond(\langle F^-, x^P \rangle) \rightarrow \Box(\langle F^-, x^P \rangle)))$ ] in  $v$ 
  unfolding WeaklyContingent-def .
have [Contingent  $F$  in  $v$ ]
  using wc-def[conj1] by (rule thm-cont-prop-3[equiv-rl])
moreover {
  {
    fix  $x$ 
    assume  $\Diamond(\langle F, x^P \rangle)$  in  $v$ 
    hence  $\neg\Box(\langle F^-, x^P \rangle)$  in  $v$ 
      unfolding diamond-def apply -
      apply (PLM-subst-method  $\neg(\langle F, x^P \rangle) (\langle F^-, x^P \rangle)$ )
      using thm-relation-negation-1-1[equiv-sym] by auto
    moreover {
      assume  $\neg\Box(\langle F, x^P \rangle)$  in  $v$ 
      hence  $\Diamond(\langle F^-, x^P \rangle)$  in  $v$ 
        unfolding diamond-def
        apply - apply (PLM-subst-method  $\langle F, x^P \rangle \neg(\langle F^-, x^P \rangle)$ )
        using thm-relation-negation-2-1[equiv-sym] by auto
      hence  $\Box(\langle F^-, x^P \rangle)$  in  $v$ 
        using wc-def[conj2] cqt-1[axiom-instance, deduction]
        modus-ponens by fast
    }
    ultimately have  $\Box(\langle F, x^P \rangle)$  in  $v$ 
      using  $\neg\neg E$  modus-tollens-1 CP by blast
  }
  hence  $[\forall x. \Diamond(\langle F, x^P \rangle) \rightarrow \Box(\langle F, x^P \rangle)]$  in  $v$ 
    using  $\forall I$  CP by fast
}
ultimately show [WeaklyContingent ( $F$ ) in  $v$ ]
  unfolding WeaklyContingent-def by (rule &I)
qed

```

lemma cont-nec-fact1-2[PLM]:
 $[(\text{WeaklyContingent } F \ \& \ \neg(\text{WeaklyContingent } G)) \rightarrow (F \neq G)]$ in v
 using l-identity[axiom-instance, deduction, deduction] &E &I
 modus-tollens-1 CP by metis

lemma cont-nec-fact2-1[PLM]:
 $[\text{WeaklyContingent } (O!)]$ in v
 unfolding WeaklyContingent-def
 apply (rule &I)
 using oa-contingent-4 apply simp
 using oa-facts-5 unfolding equiv-def
 using &E(1) $\forall I$ by fast

lemma cont-nec-fact2-2[PLM]:
 $[\text{WeaklyContingent } (A!)]$ in v
 unfolding WeaklyContingent-def

apply (*rule* &*I*)
 using *oa-contingent-5* **apply** *simp*
 using *oa-facts-6* **unfolding** *equiv-def*
 using &*E*(1) $\forall I$ **by** *fast*

lemma *cont-nec-fact2-3*[*PLM*]:
 $\neg(\text{WeaklyContingent } (E!))$ in *v*
proof (*rule* *modus-tollens-1*, *rule* *CP*)
 assume [*WeaklyContingent* *E!* in *v*]
 thus $[\forall x . \Diamond(\Box(E!, x^P)) \rightarrow \Box(\Box(E!, x^P))]$ in *v*
 unfolding *WeaklyContingent-def* using &*E*(2) **by** *fast*
next
 {
 assume 1: $[\forall x . \Diamond(\Box(E!, x^P)) \rightarrow \Box(\Box(E!, x^P))]$ in *v*
 have $[\exists x . \Diamond(\Box(E!, x^P) \ \& \ \Diamond(\neg(\Box(E!, x^P))))]$ in *v*
 using *qml-4*[*axiom-instance*, *conj1*, *THEN* *BFs-3*[*deduction*]] .
 then obtain *x* where $[\Diamond(\Box(E!, x^P) \ \& \ \Diamond(\neg(\Box(E!, x^P))))]$ in *v*
 by (*rule* $\exists E$)
 hence $[\Diamond(\Box(E!, x^P) \ \& \ \Diamond(\neg(\Box(E!, x^P))))]$ in *v*
 using *KBasic2-8*[*deduction*] *S5Basic-8*[*deduction*]
 &*I* &*E* **by** *blast*
 hence $[\Box(\Box(E!, x^P) \ \& \ (\neg\Box(E!, x^P)))]$ in *v*
 using 1[*THEN* $\forall E$, *deduction*] &*E* &*I*
KBasic2-2[*equiv-rl*] **by** *blast*
 hence $[\neg(\forall x . \Diamond(\Box(E!, x^P)) \rightarrow \Box(\Box(E!, x^P)))]$ in *v*
 using *oth-class-taut-1-a* *modus-tollens-1* *CP* **by** *blast*
 }
 thus $[\neg(\forall x . \Diamond(\Box(E!, x^P)) \rightarrow \Box(\Box(E!, x^P)))]$ in *v*
 using *reductio-aa-2* *if-p-then-p* *CP* **by** *meson*
qed

lemma *cont-nec-fact2-4*[*PLM*]:
 $\neg(\text{WeaklyContingent } (PLM.L))$ in *v*
proof –
 {
 assume [*WeaklyContingent* *PLM.L* in *v*]
 hence [*Contingent* *PLM.L* in *v*]
 unfolding *WeaklyContingent-def* using &*E*(1) **by** *blast*
 }
 thus ?*thesis*
 using *thm-noncont-e-e-3*
 unfolding *Contingent-def* *NonContingent-def*
 using *modus-tollens-2* *CP* **by** *blast*
qed

lemma *cont-nec-fact2-5*[*PLM*]:
 $[O! \neq E! \ \& \ O! \neq (E!^-) \ \& \ O! \neq PLM.L \ \& \ O! \neq (PLM.L^-)]$ in *v*
proof ((*rule* &*I*)+)
 show $[O! \neq E!]$ in *v*
 using *cont-nec-fact2-1* *cont-nec-fact2-3*
cont-nec-fact1-2[*deduction*] &*I* **by** *simp*
next
 have $[\neg(\text{WeaklyContingent } (E!^-))]$ in *v*
 using *cont-nec-fact1-1*[*THEN* *oth-class-taut-5-d*[*equiv-lr*], *equiv-lr*]
cont-nec-fact2-3 **by** *auto*
 thus $[O! \neq (E!^-)]$ in *v*
 using *cont-nec-fact2-1* *cont-nec-fact1-2*[*deduction*] &*I* **by** *simp*
next
 show $[O! \neq PLM.L]$ in *v*
 using *cont-nec-fact2-1* *cont-nec-fact2-4*
cont-nec-fact1-2[*deduction*] &*I* **by** *simp*
next
 have $[\neg(\text{WeaklyContingent } (PLM.L^-))]$ in *v*

```

    using cont-nec-fact1-1[THEN oth-class-taut-5-d[equiv-lr], equiv-lr]
      cont-nec-fact2-4 by auto
  thus [O! ≠ (PLM.L-) in v]
    using cont-nec-fact2-1 cont-nec-fact1-2[deduction] &I by simp
qed

```

```

lemma cont-nec-fact2-6[PLM]:
  [A! ≠ E! & A! ≠ (E!-) & A! ≠ PLM.L & A! ≠ (PLM.L-) in v]
proof ((rule &I)+)
  show [A! ≠ E! in v]
    using cont-nec-fact2-2 cont-nec-fact2-3
      cont-nec-fact1-2[deduction] &I by simp
next
  have [¬(WeaklyContingent (E!-)) in v]
    using cont-nec-fact1-1[THEN oth-class-taut-5-d[equiv-lr], equiv-lr]
      cont-nec-fact2-3 by auto
  thus [A! ≠ (E!-) in v]
    using cont-nec-fact2-2 cont-nec-fact1-2[deduction] &I by simp
next
  show [A! ≠ PLM.L in v]
    using cont-nec-fact2-2 cont-nec-fact2-4
      cont-nec-fact1-2[deduction] &I by simp
next
  have [¬(WeaklyContingent (PLM.L-)) in v]
    using cont-nec-fact1-1[THEN oth-class-taut-5-d[equiv-lr],
      equiv-lr] cont-nec-fact2-4 by auto
  thus [A! ≠ (PLM.L-) in v]
    using cont-nec-fact2-2 cont-nec-fact1-2[deduction] &I by simp
qed

```

```

lemma id-nec3-1[PLM]:
  [((xP) =E (yP)) ≡ (□((xP) =E (yP))) in v]
proof (rule ≡I; rule CP)
  assume [(xP) =E (yP) in v]
  hence [⟦O!,xP⟧ in v] ∧ [⟦O!,yP⟧ in v] ∧ [□(∀ F. ⟦F,xP⟧ ≡ ⟦F,yP⟧) in v]
    using eq-E-simple-1[equiv-lr] using &E by blast
  hence [□⟦O!,xP⟧ in v] ∧ [□⟦O!,yP⟧ in v]
    ∧ [□□(∀ F. ⟦F,xP⟧ ≡ ⟦F,yP⟧) in v]
    using oa-facts-1[deduction] S5Basic-6[deduction] by blast
  hence [□(⟦O!,xP⟧ & ⟦O!,yP⟧ & □(∀ F. ⟦F,xP⟧ ≡ ⟦F,yP⟧)) in v]
    using &I KBasic-3[equiv-rl] by presburger
  thus [□((xP) =E (yP)) in v]
  apply -
  apply (PLM-subst-method
    (⟦O!,xP⟧ & ⟦O!,yP⟧ & □(∀ F. ⟦F,xP⟧ ≡ ⟦F,yP⟧))
    (xP) =E (yP))
    using eq-E-simple-1[equiv-sym] by auto
next
  assume [□((xP) =E (yP)) in v]
  thus [((xP) =E (yP)) in v]
    using qml-2[axiom-instance,deduction] by simp
qed

```

```

lemma id-nec3-2[PLM]:
  [◇((xP) =E (yP)) ≡ ((xP) =E (yP)) in v]
proof (rule ≡I; rule CP)
  assume [◇((xP) =E (yP)) in v]
  thus [(xP) =E (yP) in v]
    using derived-S5-rules-2-b[deduction] id-nec3-1[equiv-lr]
      CP modus-ponens by blast
next
  assume [(xP) =E (yP) in v]
  thus [◇((xP) =E (yP)) in v]

```


by (rule TBasic[deduction])
qed

lemma thm-neg-eqE[PLM]:
 $[(x^P) \neq_E (y^P)] \equiv (\neg((x^P) =_E (y^P)))$ in v
 proof –
 have $[(x^P) \neq_E (y^P)]$ in v = $[(\lambda^2 (\lambda x y . (x^P) =_E (y^P)))^-, x^P, y^P]$ in v
 unfolding not-identical_E-def by simp
 also have ... = $[\neg(\lambda^2 (\lambda x y . (x^P) =_E (y^P))), x^P, y^P]$ in v
 unfolding propnot-defs
 apply (safe intro!: beta-C-meta-2[equiv-lr] beta-C-meta-2[equiv-rl])
 by show-proper+
 also have ... = $[\neg((x^P) =_E (y^P))]$ in v
 apply (PLM-subst-method
 $(\lambda^2 (\lambda x y . (x^P) =_E (y^P))), x^P, y^P]$
 $(x^P) =_E (y^P))$
 apply (safe intro!: beta-C-meta-2)
 unfolding identity-defs by show-proper
 finally show ?thesis
 using $\equiv I$ CP by presburger
 qed

lemma id-nec4-1[PLM]:
 $[(x^P) \neq_E (y^P)] \equiv \Box((x^P) \neq_E (y^P))$ in v
 proof –
 have $[(\neg((x^P) =_E (y^P))) \equiv \Box(\neg((x^P) =_E (y^P)))]$ in v
 using id-nec3-2[equiv-sym] oth-class-taut-5-d[equiv-lr]
 KBasic2-4[equiv-sym] intro-elim-6-e by fast
 thus ?thesis
 apply –
 apply (PLM-subst-method $(\neg((x^P) =_E (y^P))) (x^P) \neq_E (y^P)$)
 using thm-neg-eqE[equiv-sym] by auto
 qed

lemma id-nec4-2[PLM]:
 $[\Diamond((x^P) \neq_E (y^P))] \equiv ((x^P) \neq_E (y^P))$ in v
 using $\equiv I$ id-nec4-1[equiv-lr] derived-S5-rules-2-b CP T \Diamond by simp

lemma id-act-1[PLM]:
 $[(x^P) =_E (y^P)] \equiv (\mathcal{A}((x^P) =_E (y^P)))$ in v
 proof (rule $\equiv I$; rule CP)
 assume $[(x^P) =_E (y^P)]$ in v
 hence $[\Box((x^P) =_E (y^P))]$ in v
 using id-nec3-1[equiv-lr] by auto
 thus $[\mathcal{A}((x^P) =_E (y^P))]$ in v
 using nec-imp-act[deduction] by fast
 next
 assume $[\mathcal{A}((x^P) =_E (y^P))]$ in v
 hence $[\mathcal{A}(\Box O!, x^P) \ \& \ \Box O!, y^P] \ \& \ \Box(\forall F . \Box(F, x^P) \equiv \Box(F, y^P))]$ in v
 apply –
 apply (PLM-subst-method
 $(x^P) =_E (y^P)$
 $(\Box O!, x^P) \ \& \ \Box O!, y^P] \ \& \ \Box(\forall F . \Box(F, x^P) \equiv \Box(F, y^P))]$
 using eq-E-simple-1 by auto
 hence $[\mathcal{A}(\Box O!, x^P) \ \& \ \mathcal{A}(\Box O!, y^P) \ \& \ \mathcal{A}(\Box(\forall F . \Box(F, x^P) \equiv \Box(F, y^P)))]$ in v
 using Act-Basic-2[equiv-lr] &I &E by meson
 thus $[(x^P) =_E (y^P)]$ in v
 apply – apply (rule eq-E-simple-1[equiv-rl])
 using oa-facts-7[equiv-rl] qml-act-2[axiom-instance, equiv-rl]
 &I &E by meson
 qed

lemma id-act-2[PLM]:

```

[[ $(x^P) \neq_E (y^P) \equiv (\mathcal{A}((x^P) \neq_E (y^P)))$  in  $v$ ]
apply (PLM-subst-method ( $\neg((x^P) =_E (y^P))$ ) ( $(x^P) \neq_E (y^P)$ ))
  using thm-neg-eqE[equiv-sym] apply simp
using id-act-1 oth-class-taut-5-d[equiv-lr] thm-neg-eqE intro-elim-6-e
  logic-actual-nec-1[axiom-instance,equiv-sym] by meson

end

class id-act = id-eq +
  assumes id-act-prop: [ $\mathcal{A}(\alpha = \beta)$  in  $v$ ]  $\implies$  [ $(\alpha = \beta)$  in  $v$ ]

instantiation  $\nu :: id-act$ 
begin
  instance proof
    interpret PLM .
    fix  $x::\nu$  and  $y::\nu$  and  $v::i$ 
    assume [ $\mathcal{A}(x = y)$  in  $v$ ]
    hence [ $\mathcal{A}(((x^P) =_E (y^P)) \vee ((A!, x^P) \& (A!, y^P))$ 
      &  $\Box(\forall F . \llbracket x^P, F \rrbracket \equiv \llbracket y^P, F \rrbracket))$  in  $v$ ]
    unfolding identity-defs by auto
    hence [ $\mathcal{A}(((x^P) =_E (y^P)) \vee \mathcal{A}((A!, x^P) \& (A!, y^P))$ 
      &  $\Box(\forall F . \llbracket x^P, F \rrbracket \equiv \llbracket y^P, F \rrbracket))$  in  $v$ ]
    using Act-Basic-10[equiv-lr] by auto
    moreover {
      assume [ $\mathcal{A}(((x^P) =_E (y^P)))$  in  $v$ ]
      hence [ $(x^P) = (y^P)$  in  $v$ ]
      using id-act-1[equiv-rl] eq-E-simple-2[deduction] by auto
    }
    moreover {
      assume [ $\mathcal{A}((A!, x^P) \& (A!, y^P) \& \Box(\forall F . \llbracket x^P, F \rrbracket \equiv \llbracket y^P, F \rrbracket))$  in  $v$ ]
      hence [ $\mathcal{A}(A!, x^P) \& \mathcal{A}(A!, y^P) \& \mathcal{A}(\Box(\forall F . \llbracket x^P, F \rrbracket \equiv \llbracket y^P, F \rrbracket))$  in  $v$ ]
      using Act-Basic-2[equiv-lr] &I &E by meson
      hence [ $(A!, x^P) \& (A!, y^P) \& (\Box(\forall F . \llbracket x^P, F \rrbracket \equiv \llbracket y^P, F \rrbracket))$  in  $v$ ]
      using oa-facts-8[equiv-rl] qml-act-2[axiom-instance,equiv-rl]
      &I &E by meson
      hence [ $(x^P) = (y^P)$  in  $v$ ]
      unfolding identity-defs using  $\vee I$  by auto
    }
    ultimately have [ $(x^P) = (y^P)$  in  $v$ ]
    using intro-elim-4-a CP by meson
    thus [ $x = y$  in  $v$ ]
    unfolding identity-defs by auto
  qed
end

```

```

instantiation  $\Pi_1 :: id-act$ 
begin
  instance proof
    interpret PLM .
    fix  $F::\Pi_1$  and  $G::\Pi_1$  and  $v::i$ 
    show [ $\mathcal{A}(F = G)$  in  $v$ ]  $\implies$  [ $(F = G)$  in  $v$ ]
    unfolding identity-defs
    using qml-act-2[axiom-instance,equiv-rl] by auto
  qed
end

```

```

instantiation  $o :: id-act$ 
begin
  instance proof
    interpret PLM .
    fix  $p :: o$  and  $q :: o$  and  $v::i$ 
    show [ $\mathcal{A}(p = q)$  in  $v$ ]  $\implies$  [ $p = q$  in  $v$ ]
    unfolding identity_o-def using id-act-prop by blast
  qed
end

```

```

qed
end

instantiation  $\Pi_2 :: id-act$ 
begin
instance proof
interpret PLM .
fix  $F::\Pi_2$  and  $G::\Pi_2$  and  $v::i$ 
assume  $a: [\mathcal{A}(F = G) \text{ in } v]$ 
{
fix  $x$ 
have  $[\mathcal{A}((\lambda y. \langle F, x^P, y^P \rangle) = (\lambda y. \langle G, x^P, y^P \rangle))$ 
 $\ \&\ (\lambda y. \langle F, y^P, x^P \rangle) = (\lambda y. \langle G, y^P, x^P \rangle)) \text{ in } v]$ 
using a logic-actual-nec-3[axiom-instance, equiv-lr] cqt-basic-4[equiv-lr]  $\forall E$ 
unfolding identity2-def by fast
hence  $[(\lambda y. \langle F, x^P, y^P \rangle) = (\lambda y. \langle G, x^P, y^P \rangle))$ 
 $\ \&\ ((\lambda y. \langle F, y^P, x^P \rangle) = (\lambda y. \langle G, y^P, x^P \rangle)) \text{ in } v]$ 
using  $\&I$   $\&E$  id-act-prop Act-Basic-2[equiv-lr] by metis
}
thus  $[F = G \text{ in } v]$  unfolding identity-defs by (rule  $\forall I$ )
qed
end

```

```

instantiation  $\Pi_3 :: id-act$ 
begin
instance proof
interpret PLM .
fix  $F::\Pi_3$  and  $G::\Pi_3$  and  $v::i$ 
assume  $a: [\mathcal{A}(F = G) \text{ in } v]$ 
let  $?p = \lambda x y. (\lambda z. \langle F, z^P, x^P, y^P \rangle) = (\lambda z. \langle G, z^P, x^P, y^P \rangle)$ 
 $\ \&\ (\lambda z. \langle F, x^P, z^P, y^P \rangle) = (\lambda z. \langle G, x^P, z^P, y^P \rangle)$ 
 $\ \&\ (\lambda z. \langle F, x^P, y^P, z^P \rangle) = (\lambda z. \langle G, x^P, y^P, z^P \rangle)$ 
{
fix  $x$ 
{
fix  $y$ 
have  $[\mathcal{A}(?p \ x \ y) \text{ in } v]$ 
using a logic-actual-nec-3[axiom-instance, equiv-lr]
 $\ \text{cqt-basic-4[equiv-lr] } \forall E[\text{where } 'a=\nu]$ 
unfolding identity3-def by blast
hence  $[?p \ x \ y \text{ in } v]$ 
using  $\&I$   $\&E$  id-act-prop Act-Basic-2[equiv-lr] by metis
}
hence  $[\forall y. ?p \ x \ y \text{ in } v]$ 
by (rule  $\forall I$ )
}
thus  $[F = G \text{ in } v]$ 
unfolding identity3-def by (rule  $\forall I$ )
qed
end

```

```

context PLM
begin
lemma id-act-3[PLM]:
 $[(\alpha::('a::id-act)) = \beta] \equiv \mathcal{A}(\alpha = \beta) \text{ in } v]$ 
using  $\equiv I$  CP id-nec[equiv-lr, THEN nec-imp-act[deduction]]
id-act-prop by metis

lemma id-act-4[PLM]:
 $[(\alpha::('a::id-act)) \neq \beta] \equiv \mathcal{A}(\alpha \neq \beta) \text{ in } v]$ 
using id-act-3[THEN oth-class-taut-5-d[equiv-lr]]
logic-actual-nec-1[axiom-instance, equiv-sym]
intro-elim-6-e by blast

```

```

lemma id-act-desc[PLM]:
  [( $y^P$ ) = ( $\iota x . x = y$ ) in  $v$ ]
  using descriptions[axiom-instance, equiv-rl]
        id-act-3[equiv-sym]  $\forall I$  by fast

lemma eta-conversion-lemma-1[PLM]:
  [( $\lambda x . \langle F, x^P \rangle$ ) =  $F$  in  $v$ ]
  using lambda-predicates-3-1[axiom-instance] .

lemma eta-conversion-lemma-0[PLM]:
  [( $\lambda^0 p$ ) =  $p$  in  $v$ ]
  using lambda-predicates-3-0[axiom-instance] .

lemma eta-conversion-lemma-2[PLM]:
  [( $\lambda^2 (\lambda x y . \langle F, x^P, y^P \rangle)$ ) =  $F$  in  $v$ ]
  using lambda-predicates-3-2[axiom-instance] .

lemma eta-conversion-lemma-3[PLM]:
  [( $\lambda^3 (\lambda x y z . \langle F, x^P, y^P, z^P \rangle)$ ) =  $F$  in  $v$ ]
  using lambda-predicates-3-3[axiom-instance] .

lemma lambda-p-q-p-eq-q[PLM]:
  [(( $\lambda^0 p$ ) = ( $\lambda^0 q$ ))  $\equiv (p = q)$  in  $v$ ]
  using eta-conversion-lemma-0
        l-identity[axiom-instance, deduction, deduction]
        eta-conversion-lemma-0[eq-sym]  $\equiv I$  CP
  by metis

```

9.12 The Theory of Objects

```

lemma partition-1[PLM]:
  [ $\forall x . \langle O!, x^P \rangle \vee \langle A!, x^P \rangle$  in  $v$ ]
  proof (rule  $\forall I$ )
    fix  $x$ 
    have [ $\langle \Diamond \langle E!, x^P \rangle \vee \neg \Diamond \langle E!, x^P \rangle$  in  $v$ ]
      by PLM-solver
    moreover have [ $\langle \Diamond \langle E!, x^P \rangle \equiv \langle \lambda y . \Diamond \langle E!, y^P \rangle, x^P \rangle$  in  $v$ ]
      apply (rule beta-C-meta-1[equiv-sym])
      by show-proper
    moreover have [ $\langle \neg \Diamond \langle E!, x^P \rangle \equiv \langle \lambda y . \neg \Diamond \langle E!, y^P \rangle, x^P \rangle$  in  $v$ ]
      apply (rule beta-C-meta-1[equiv-sym])
      by show-proper
    ultimately show [ $\langle O!, x^P \rangle \vee \langle A!, x^P \rangle$  in  $v$ ]
      unfolding Ordinary-def Abstract-def by PLM-solver
  qed

lemma partition-2[PLM]:
  [ $\neg (\exists x . \langle O!, x^P \rangle \ \& \ \langle A!, x^P \rangle)$  in  $v$ ]
  proof –
    {
      assume [ $\exists x . \langle O!, x^P \rangle \ \& \ \langle A!, x^P \rangle$  in  $v$ ]
      then obtain  $b$  where [ $\langle O!, b^P \rangle \ \& \ \langle A!, b^P \rangle$  in  $v$ ]
      by (rule  $\exists E$ )
      hence ?thesis
      using &E oa-contingent-2[equiv-lr]
            reductio-aa-2 by fast
    }
    thus ?thesis
    using reductio-aa-2 by blast
  qed

lemma ord-eq-Eequiv-1[PLM]:

```

$[(\downarrow O!, x) \rightarrow (x =_E x) \text{ in } v]$
proof (*rule CP*)
 assume $[(\downarrow O!, x) \text{ in } v]$
 moreover have $[\Box(\forall F . (\downarrow F, x) \equiv (\downarrow F, x)) \text{ in } v]$
 by *PLM-solver*
 ultimately show $[(x) =_E (x) \text{ in } v]$
 using $\&I$ *eq-E-simple-1*[*equiv-rl*] **by** *blast*
qed

lemma *ord-eq-Eequiv-2*[*PLM*]:
 $[(x =_E y) \rightarrow (y =_E x) \text{ in } v]$
proof (*rule CP*)
 assume $[x =_E y \text{ in } v]$
 hence 1: $[(\downarrow O!, x) \& (\downarrow O!, y) \& \Box(\forall F . (\downarrow F, x) \equiv (\downarrow F, y)) \text{ in } v]$
 using *eq-E-simple-1*[*equiv-lr*] **by** *simp*
 have $[\Box(\forall F . (\downarrow F, y) \equiv (\downarrow F, x)) \text{ in } v]$
 apply (*PLM-subst-method*
 $\lambda F . (\downarrow F, x) \equiv (\downarrow F, y)$
 $\lambda F . (\downarrow F, y) \equiv (\downarrow F, x)$)
 using *oth-class-taut-3-g 1*[*conj2*] **by** *auto*
 thus $[y =_E x \text{ in } v]$
 using *eq-E-simple-1*[*equiv-rl*] 1[*conj1*]
 $\&E \&I$ **by** *meson*
qed

lemma *ord-eq-Eequiv-3*[*PLM*]:
 $[(x =_E y) \& (y =_E z) \rightarrow (x =_E z) \text{ in } v]$
proof (*rule CP*)
 assume $a: [(x =_E y) \& (y =_E z) \text{ in } v]$
 have $[\Box((\forall F . (\downarrow F, x) \equiv (\downarrow F, y)) \& (\forall F . (\downarrow F, y) \equiv (\downarrow F, z))) \text{ in } v]$
 using *KBasic-3*[*equiv-rl*] a [*conj1*], *THEN eq-E-simple-1*[*equiv-lr, conj2*]]
 a [*conj2*], *THEN eq-E-simple-1*[*equiv-lr, conj2*]] $\&I$ **by** *blast*
 moreover {
 {
 fix w
 have $[(\forall F . (\downarrow F, x) \equiv (\downarrow F, y)) \& (\forall F . (\downarrow F, y) \equiv (\downarrow F, z))]$
 $\rightarrow (\forall F . (\downarrow F, x) \equiv (\downarrow F, z)) \text{ in } w]$
 by *PLM-solver*
 }
 hence $[\Box((\forall F . (\downarrow F, x) \equiv (\downarrow F, y)) \& (\forall F . (\downarrow F, y) \equiv (\downarrow F, z)))]$
 $\rightarrow (\forall F . (\downarrow F, x) \equiv (\downarrow F, z)) \text{ in } v]$
 by (*rule RN*)
 }
 ultimately have $[\Box(\forall F . (\downarrow F, x) \equiv (\downarrow F, z)) \text{ in } v]$
 using *qml-1*[*axiom-instance, deduction, deduction*] **by** *blast*
 thus $[x =_E z \text{ in } v]$
 using a [*conj1*], *THEN eq-E-simple-1*[*equiv-lr, conj1, conj1*]]
 using a [*conj2*], *THEN eq-E-simple-1*[*equiv-lr, conj1, conj2*]]
 eq-E-simple-1 [*equiv-rl*] $\&I$
 by *presburger*
qed

lemma *ord-eq-E-eq*[*PLM*]:
 $[(\downarrow O!, x^P) \vee (\downarrow O!, y^P) \rightarrow ((x^P = y^P) \equiv (x^P =_E y^P)) \text{ in } v]$
proof (*rule CP*)
 assume $[(\downarrow O!, x^P) \vee (\downarrow O!, y^P) \text{ in } v]$
 moreover {
 assume $[(\downarrow O!, x^P) \text{ in } v]$
 hence $[(x^P = y^P) \equiv (x^P =_E y^P) \text{ in } v]$
 using $\equiv I$ *CP l-identity*[*axiom-instance, deduction, deduction*]
 ord-eq-Eequiv-1 [*deduction*] *eq-E-simple-2*[*deduction*] **by** *metis*
 }
 moreover {

assume $[(\langle O!, y^P \rangle) \text{ in } v]$
hence $[(x^P = y^P) \equiv (x^P =_E y^P) \text{ in } v]$
using $\equiv I$ *CP l-identity* [*axiom-instance*, *deduction*, *deduction*]
 ord-eq-Eequiv-1 [*deduction*] eq-E-simple-2 [*deduction*] id-eq-2 [*deduction*]
 ord-eq-Eequiv-2 [*deduction*] $\text{identity-}\nu\text{-def}$ **by** *metis*
}
ultimately show $[(x^P = y^P) \equiv (x^P =_E y^P) \text{ in } v]$
using *intro-elim-4-a CP* **by** *blast*
qed

lemma *ord-eq-E[PLM]*:

$[(\langle O!, x^P \rangle) \ \& \ (\langle O!, y^P \rangle)] \rightarrow ((\forall F . (\langle F, x^P \rangle \equiv \langle F, y^P \rangle) \rightarrow x^P =_E y^P) \text{ in } v)$

proof (*rule CP*; *rule CP*)

assume *ord-xy*: $[(\langle O!, x^P \rangle) \ \& \ (\langle O!, y^P \rangle) \text{ in } v]$

assume $[\forall F . (\langle F, x^P \rangle \equiv \langle F, y^P \rangle) \text{ in } v]$

hence $[(\langle \lambda z . z^P =_E x^P, x^P \rangle \equiv \langle \lambda z . z^P =_E x^P, y^P \rangle) \text{ in } v]$

by (*rule* $\forall E$)

moreover have $[(\langle \lambda z . z^P =_E x^P, x^P \rangle) \text{ in } v]$

apply (*rule beta-C-meta-1* [*equiv-rl*])

unfolding *identity_E-infix-def*

apply *show-proper*

using *ord-eq-Eequiv-1* [*deduction*] *ord-xy* [*conj1*]

unfolding *identity_E-infix-def* **by** *simp*

ultimately have $[(\langle \lambda z . z^P =_E x^P, y^P \rangle) \text{ in } v]$

using $\equiv E$ **by** *blast*

hence $[y^P =_E x^P \text{ in } v]$

unfolding *identity_E-infix-def*

apply (*safe intro!*:

beta-C-meta-1 [**where** $\varphi = \lambda z . (\langle \text{basic-identity}_{E,z,x^P} \rangle)$, *equiv-lr*])

by *show-proper*

thus $[x^P =_E y^P \text{ in } v]$

by (*rule ord-eq-Eequiv-2* [*deduction*])

qed

lemma *ord-eq-E2[PLM]*:

$[(\langle O!, x^P \rangle) \ \& \ (\langle O!, y^P \rangle)] \rightarrow$

$((x^P \neq y^P) \equiv (\lambda z . z^P =_E x^P) \neq (\lambda z . z^P =_E y^P)) \text{ in } v]$

proof (*rule CP*; *rule* $\equiv I$; *rule CP*)

assume *ord-xy*: $[(\langle O!, x^P \rangle) \ \& \ (\langle O!, y^P \rangle) \text{ in } v]$

assume $[x^P \neq y^P \text{ in } v]$

hence $[\neg(x^P =_E y^P) \text{ in } v]$

using *eq-E-simple-2 modus-tollens-1* **by** *fast*

moreover {

assume $[(\lambda z . z^P =_E x^P) = (\lambda z . z^P =_E y^P) \text{ in } v]$

moreover have $[(\langle \lambda z . z^P =_E x^P, x^P \rangle) \text{ in } v]$

apply (*rule beta-C-meta-1* [*equiv-rl*])

unfolding *identity_E-infix-def*

apply *show-proper*

using *ord-eq-Eequiv-1* [*deduction*] *ord-xy* [*conj1*]

unfolding *identity_E-infix-def* **by** *presburger*

ultimately have $[(\langle \lambda z . z^P =_E y^P, x^P \rangle) \text{ in } v]$

using *l-identity* [*axiom-instance*, *deduction*, *deduction*] **by** *fast*

hence $[x^P =_E y^P \text{ in } v]$

unfolding *identity_E-infix-def*

apply (*safe intro!*:

beta-C-meta-1 [**where** $\varphi = \lambda z . (\langle \text{basic-identity}_{E,z,y^P} \rangle)$, *equiv-lr*])

by *show-proper*

}

ultimately show $[(\lambda z . z^P =_E x^P) \neq (\lambda z . z^P =_E y^P) \text{ in } v]$

using *modus-tollens-1 CP* **by** *blast*

next

assume *ord-xy*: $[(\langle O!, x^P \rangle) \ \& \ (\langle O!, y^P \rangle) \text{ in } v]$

assume $[(\lambda z . z^P =_E x^P) \neq (\lambda z . z^P =_E y^P) \text{ in } v]$

```

moreover {
  assume  $[x^P = y^P \text{ in } v]$ 
  hence  $[(\lambda z . z^P =_E x^P) = (\lambda z . z^P =_E y^P) \text{ in } v]$ 
    using id-eq-1 l-identity[axiom-instance, deduction, deduction]
    by fast
}
ultimately show  $[x^P \neq y^P \text{ in } v]$ 
  using modus-tollens-1 CP by blast
qed

```

```

lemma ab-obey-1[PLM]:
 $[(\langle A!, x^P \rangle \ \& \ \langle A!, y^P \rangle) \rightarrow ((\forall F . \langle x^P, F \rangle \equiv \langle y^P, F \rangle) \rightarrow x^P = y^P) \text{ in } v]$ 
proof(rule CP; rule CP)
  assume abs-xy:  $[\langle A!, x^P \rangle \ \& \ \langle A!, y^P \rangle \text{ in } v]$ 
  assume enc-equiv:  $[\forall F . \langle x^P, F \rangle \equiv \langle y^P, F \rangle \text{ in } v]$ 
  {
    fix  $P$ 
    have  $[\langle x^P, P \rangle \equiv \langle y^P, P \rangle \text{ in } v]$ 
      using enc-equiv by (rule  $\forall E$ )
    hence  $[\Box(\langle x^P, P \rangle \equiv \langle y^P, P \rangle) \text{ in } v]$ 
      using en-eq-2 intro-elim-6-e intro-elim-6-f
      en-eq-5[equiv-rl] by meson
  }
  hence  $[\Box(\forall F . \langle x^P, F \rangle \equiv \langle y^P, F \rangle) \text{ in } v]$ 
    using BF[deduction]  $\forall I$  by fast
  thus  $[x^P = y^P \text{ in } v]$ 
    unfolding identity-defs
    using  $\forall I(2)$  abs-xy  $\&I$  by presburger
qed

```

```

lemma ab-obey-2[PLM]:
 $[(\langle A!, x^P \rangle \ \& \ \langle A!, y^P \rangle) \rightarrow ((\exists F . \langle x^P, F \rangle \ \& \ \neg \langle y^P, F \rangle) \rightarrow x^P \neq y^P) \text{ in } v]$ 
proof(rule CP; rule CP)
  assume abs-xy:  $[\langle A!, x^P \rangle \ \& \ \langle A!, y^P \rangle \text{ in } v]$ 
  assume  $[\exists F . \langle x^P, F \rangle \ \& \ \neg \langle y^P, F \rangle \text{ in } v]$ 
  then obtain  $P$  where P-prop:
     $[\langle x^P, P \rangle \ \& \ \neg \langle y^P, P \rangle \text{ in } v]$ 
    by (rule  $\exists E$ )
  {
    assume  $[x^P = y^P \text{ in } v]$ 
    hence  $[\langle x^P, P \rangle \equiv \langle y^P, P \rangle \text{ in } v]$ 
      using l-identity[axiom-instance, deduction, deduction]
      oth-class-taut-4-a by fast
    hence  $[\langle y^P, P \rangle \text{ in } v]$ 
      using P-prop[conj1] by (rule  $\equiv E$ )
  }
  thus  $[x^P \neq y^P \text{ in } v]$ 
    using P-prop[conj2] modus-tollens-1 CP by blast
qed

```

```

lemma ordnecfail[PLM]:
 $[\langle O!, x^P \rangle \rightarrow \Box(\neg(\exists F . \langle x^P, F \rangle)) \text{ in } v]$ 
proof (rule CP)
  assume  $[\langle O!, x^P \rangle \text{ in } v]$ 
  hence  $[\Box \langle O!, x^P \rangle \text{ in } v]$ 
    using oa-facts-1[deduction] by simp
  moreover hence  $[\Box(\langle O!, x^P \rangle \rightarrow (\neg(\exists F . \langle x^P, F \rangle))) \text{ in } v]$ 
    using nocoder[axiom-necessitation, axiom-instance] by simp
  ultimately show  $[\Box(\neg(\exists F . \langle x^P, F \rangle)) \text{ in } v]$ 
    using qml-1[axiom-instance, deduction, deduction] by fast
qed

```

```

lemma o-objects-exist-1[PLM]:

```

```

[ $\Diamond(\exists x . \langle E!, x^P \rangle)$ ] in v]
proof –
  have [ $\Diamond(\exists x . \langle E!, x^P \rangle \ \& \ \Diamond(\neg \langle E!, x^P \rangle))$ ] in v]
    using qml-4[axiom-instance, conj1] .
  hence [ $\Diamond(\langle \exists x . \langle E!, x^P \rangle \ \& \ (\exists x . \Diamond(\neg \langle E!, x^P \rangle))$ ] in v]
    using sign-S5-thm-3[deduction] by fast
  hence [ $\Diamond(\exists x . \langle E!, x^P \rangle) \ \& \ \Diamond(\exists x . \Diamond(\neg \langle E!, x^P \rangle))$ ] in v]
    using KBasic2-8[deduction] by blast
  thus ?thesis using &E by blast
qed

lemma o-objects-exist-2[PLM]:
  [ $\Box(\exists x . \langle O!, x^P \rangle)$ ] in v]
  apply (rule RN) unfolding Ordinary-def
  apply (PLM-subst-method  $\lambda x . \Diamond \langle E!, x^P \rangle \ \lambda x . \langle \lambda y . \Diamond \langle E!, y^P \rangle, x^P \rangle$ )
  apply (safe intro!: beta-C-meta-1[equiv-sym])
  apply show-proper
  using o-objects-exist-1 BF  $\Diamond$  [deduction] by blast

lemma o-objects-exist-3[PLM]:
  [ $\Box(\neg(\forall x . \langle A!, x^P \rangle))$ ] in v]
  apply (PLM-subst-method  $(\exists x . \neg \langle A!, x^P \rangle) \ \neg(\forall x . \langle A!, x^P \rangle)$ )
  using cqt-further-2[equiv-sym] apply fast
  apply (PLM-subst-method  $\lambda x . \langle O!, x^P \rangle \ \lambda x . \neg \langle A!, x^P \rangle$ )
  using oa-contingent-2 o-objects-exist-2 by auto

lemma a-objects-exist-1[PLM]:
  [ $\Box(\exists x . \langle A!, x^P \rangle)$ ] in v]
  proof –
  {
    fix v
    have [ $\exists x . \langle A!, x^P \rangle \ \& \ (\forall F . \langle x^P, F \rangle \equiv (F = F))$ ] in v]
      using A-objects[axiom-instance] by simp
    hence [ $\exists x . \langle A!, x^P \rangle$ ] in v]
      using cqt-further-5[deduction, conj1] by fast
  }
  thus ?thesis by (rule RN)
qed

lemma a-objects-exist-2[PLM]:
  [ $\Box(\neg(\forall x . \langle O!, x^P \rangle))$ ] in v]
  apply (PLM-subst-method  $(\exists x . \neg \langle O!, x^P \rangle) \ \neg(\forall x . \langle O!, x^P \rangle)$ )
  using cqt-further-2[equiv-sym] apply fast
  apply (PLM-subst-method  $\lambda x . \langle A!, x^P \rangle \ \lambda x . \neg \langle O!, x^P \rangle$ )
  using oa-contingent-3 a-objects-exist-1 by auto

lemma a-objects-exist-3[PLM]:
  [ $\Box(\neg(\forall x . \langle E!, x^P \rangle))$ ] in v]
  proof –
  {
    fix v
    have [ $\exists x . \langle A!, x^P \rangle \ \& \ (\forall F . \langle x^P, F \rangle \equiv (F = F))$ ] in v]
      using A-objects[axiom-instance] by simp
    hence [ $\exists x . \langle A!, x^P \rangle$ ] in v]
      using cqt-further-5[deduction, conj1] by fast
    then obtain a where
      [ $\langle A!, a^P \rangle$ ] in v]
      by (rule  $\exists E$ )
    hence [ $\neg(\Diamond \langle E!, a^P \rangle)$ ] in v]
      unfolding Abstract-def
      apply (safe intro!: beta-C-meta-1[equiv-lr])
      by show-proper
    hence [ $(\neg \langle E!, a^P \rangle)$ ] in v]

```



```

    using KBasic2-4[equiv-rl] qml-2[axiom-instance,deduction]
    by simp
  hence  $[\neg(\forall x . \langle E!, x^P \rangle)]$  in  $v$ 
    using  $\exists I$  cqt-further-2[equiv-rl]
    by fast
}
thus ?thesis
  by (rule RN)
qed

lemma encoders-are-abstract[PLM]:
   $[(\exists F . \langle x^P, F \rangle) \rightarrow \langle A!, x^P \rangle]$  in  $v$ 
  using nocoder[axiom-instance] contraposition-2
    oa-contingent-2[THEN oth-class-taut-5-d[equiv-lr], equiv-lr]
    useful-tautologies-1[deduction]
    vdash-properties-10 CP by metis

lemma A-objects-unique[PLM]:
   $[\langle A!, x^P \rangle \ \& \ (\forall F . \langle x^P, F \rangle \equiv \varphi F)]$  in  $v$ 
  proof -
    have  $[\exists x . \langle A!, x^P \rangle \ \& \ (\forall F . \langle x^P, F \rangle \equiv \varphi F)]$  in  $v$ 
      using A-objects[axiom-instance] by simp
    then obtain  $a$  where  $a$ -prop:
       $[\langle A!, a^P \rangle \ \& \ (\forall F . \langle a^P, F \rangle \equiv \varphi F)]$  in  $v$  by (rule  $\exists E$ )
    moreover have  $[\forall y . \langle A!, y^P \rangle \ \& \ (\forall F . \langle y^P, F \rangle \equiv \varphi F) \rightarrow (y = a)]$  in  $v$ 
      proof (rule  $\forall I$ ; rule CP)
        fix  $b$ 
        assume  $b$ -prop:  $[\langle A!, b^P \rangle \ \& \ (\forall F . \langle b^P, F \rangle \equiv \varphi F)]$  in  $v$ 
        {
          fix  $P$ 
          have  $[\langle b^P, P \rangle \equiv \langle a^P, P \rangle]$  in  $v$ 
            using  $a$ -prop[conj2]  $b$ -prop[conj2]  $\equiv I \equiv E(1) \equiv E(2)$ 
            CP vdash-properties-10  $\forall E$  by metis
        }
        hence  $[\forall F . \langle b^P, F \rangle \equiv \langle a^P, F \rangle]$  in  $v$ 
          using  $\forall I$  by fast
        thus  $[b = a]$  in  $v$ 
          unfolding identity- $\nu$ -def
          using ab-obey-1[deduction, deduction]
            a-prop[conj1]  $b$ -prop[conj1]  $\&I$  by blast
      proof
    qed
    ultimately show ?thesis
      unfolding exists-unique-def
      using  $\&I \exists I$  by fast
  qed

lemma obj-oth-1[PLM]:
   $[\exists! x . \langle A!, x^P \rangle \ \& \ (\forall F . \langle x^P, F \rangle \equiv \langle F, y^P \rangle)]$  in  $v$ 
  using A-objects-unique .

lemma obj-oth-2[PLM]:
   $[\exists! x . \langle A!, x^P \rangle \ \& \ (\forall F . \langle x^P, F \rangle \equiv (\langle F, y^P \rangle \ \& \ \langle F, z^P \rangle))]$  in  $v$ 
  using A-objects-unique .

lemma obj-oth-3[PLM]:
   $[\exists! x . \langle A!, x^P \rangle \ \& \ (\forall F . \langle x^P, F \rangle \equiv (\langle F, y^P \rangle \vee \langle F, z^P \rangle))]$  in  $v$ 
  using A-objects-unique .

lemma obj-oth-4[PLM]:
   $[\exists! x . \langle A!, x^P \rangle \ \& \ (\forall F . \langle x^P, F \rangle \equiv (\Box \langle F, y^P \rangle))]$  in  $v$ 
  using A-objects-unique .

lemma obj-oth-5[PLM]:

```

$[\exists! x . \langle A!, x^P \rangle \& (\forall F . \langle x^P, F \rangle \equiv (F = G)) \text{ in } v]$
using *A-objects-unique* .

lemma *obj-oth-6[PLM]*:

$[\exists! x . \langle A!, x^P \rangle \& (\forall F . \langle x^P, F \rangle \equiv \Box(\forall y . \langle G, y^P \rangle \rightarrow \langle F, y^P \rangle)) \text{ in } v]$
using *A-objects-unique* .

lemma *A-Exists-1[PLM]*:

$[\mathcal{A}(\exists! x :: (a :: id-act) . \varphi x) \equiv (\exists! x . \mathcal{A}(\varphi x)) \text{ in } v]$
unfolding *exists-unique-def*
proof (*rule* $\equiv I$; *rule* *CP*)
assume $[\mathcal{A}(\exists \alpha . \varphi \alpha \& (\forall \beta . \varphi \beta \rightarrow \beta = \alpha)) \text{ in } v]$
hence $[\exists \alpha . \mathcal{A}(\varphi \alpha \& (\forall \beta . \varphi \beta \rightarrow \beta = \alpha)) \text{ in } v]$
 using *Act-Basic-11[equiv-lr]* **by** *blast*
then obtain α **where**
 $[\mathcal{A}(\varphi \alpha \& (\forall \beta . \varphi \beta \rightarrow \beta = \alpha)) \text{ in } v]$
 by (*rule* $\exists E$)
hence 1: $[\mathcal{A}(\varphi \alpha) \& \mathcal{A}(\forall \beta . \varphi \beta \rightarrow \beta = \alpha) \text{ in } v]$
 using *Act-Basic-2[equiv-lr]* **by** *blast*
 find-theorems $\mathcal{A}(?p = ?q)$
have 2: $[\forall \beta . \mathcal{A}(\varphi \beta \rightarrow \beta = \alpha) \text{ in } v]$
 using 1[*conj2*] *logic-actual-nec-3[axiom-instance, equiv-lr]* **by** *blast*
 {
 fix β
 have $[\mathcal{A}(\varphi \beta \rightarrow \beta = \alpha) \text{ in } v]$
 using 2 **by** (*rule* $\forall E$)
 hence $[\mathcal{A}(\varphi \beta) \rightarrow (\beta = \alpha) \text{ in } v]$
 using *logic-actual-nec-2[axiom-instance, equiv-lr, deduction]*
 id-act-3[equiv-rl] *CP* **by** *blast*
 }
hence $[\forall \beta . \mathcal{A}(\varphi \beta) \rightarrow (\beta = \alpha) \text{ in } v]$
 by (*rule* $\forall I$)
thus $[\exists \alpha . \mathcal{A} \varphi \alpha \& (\forall \beta . \mathcal{A} \varphi \beta \rightarrow \beta = \alpha) \text{ in } v]$
 using 1[*conj1*] $\& I \exists I$ **by** *fast*
next
assume $[\exists \alpha . \mathcal{A} \varphi \alpha \& (\forall \beta . \mathcal{A} \varphi \beta \rightarrow \beta = \alpha) \text{ in } v]$
then obtain α **where** 1:
 $[\mathcal{A} \varphi \alpha \& (\forall \beta . \mathcal{A} \varphi \beta \rightarrow \beta = \alpha) \text{ in } v]$
 by (*rule* $\exists E$)
 {
 fix β
 have $[\mathcal{A}(\varphi \beta) \rightarrow \beta = \alpha \text{ in } v]$
 using 1[*conj2*] **by** (*rule* $\forall E$)
 hence $[\mathcal{A}(\varphi \beta \rightarrow \beta = \alpha) \text{ in } v]$
 using *logic-actual-nec-2[axiom-instance, equiv-rl]* *id-act-3[equiv-lr]*
 vdash-properties-10 CP **by** *blast*
 }
hence $[\forall \beta . \mathcal{A}(\varphi \beta \rightarrow \beta = \alpha) \text{ in } v]$
 by (*rule* $\forall I$)
hence $[\mathcal{A}(\forall \beta . \varphi \beta \rightarrow \beta = \alpha) \text{ in } v]$
 using *logic-actual-nec-3[axiom-instance, equiv-rl]* **by** *fast*
hence $[\mathcal{A}(\varphi \alpha \& (\forall \beta . \varphi \beta \rightarrow \beta = \alpha)) \text{ in } v]$
 using 1[*conj1*] *Act-Basic-2[equiv-rl]* $\& I$ **by** *blast*
hence $[\exists \alpha . \mathcal{A}(\varphi \alpha \& (\forall \beta . \varphi \beta \rightarrow \beta = \alpha)) \text{ in } v]$
 using $\exists I$ **by** *fast*
thus $[\mathcal{A}(\exists \alpha . \varphi \alpha \& (\forall \beta . \varphi \beta \rightarrow \beta = \alpha)) \text{ in } v]$
 using *Act-Basic-11[equiv-rl]* **by** *fast*
qed

lemma *A-Exists-2[PLM]*:

$[(\exists y . y^P = (\iota x . \varphi x)) \equiv \mathcal{A}(\exists! x . \varphi x) \text{ in } v]$
using *actual-desc-1 A-Exists-1[equiv-sym]*
 intro-elim-6-e **by** *blast*

lemma *A-descriptions*[PLM]:
 $[\exists y . y^P = (\iota x . \langle A!, x^P \rangle) \ \& \ (\forall F . \langle x^P, F \rangle \equiv \varphi F)) \text{ in } v]$
using *A-objects-unique*[*THEN RN*, *THEN nec-imp-act*[*deduction*]]
A-Exists-2[*equiv-rl*] **by** *auto*

lemma *thm-can-terms2*[PLM]:
 $[(y^P = (\iota x . \langle A!, x^P \rangle) \ \& \ (\forall F . \langle x^P, F \rangle \equiv \varphi F)) \rightarrow ((\langle A!, y^P \rangle) \ \& \ (\forall F . \langle y^P, F \rangle \equiv \varphi F)) \text{ in } dw]$
using *y-in-2* **by** *auto*

lemma *can-ab2*[PLM]:
 $[(y^P = (\iota x . \langle A!, x^P \rangle) \ \& \ (\forall F . \langle x^P, F \rangle \equiv \varphi F)) \rightarrow \langle A!, y^P \rangle] \text{ in } v]$
proof (*rule CP*)
assume $[y^P = (\iota x . \langle A!, x^P \rangle) \ \& \ (\forall F . \langle x^P, F \rangle \equiv \varphi F)) \text{ in } v]$
hence $[\mathcal{A}(\langle A!, y^P \rangle) \ \& \ \mathcal{A}(\forall F . \langle y^P, F \rangle \equiv \varphi F) \text{ in } v]$
using *nec-hintikka-scheme*[*equiv-lr*, *conj1*]
Act-Basic-2[*equiv-lr*] **by** *blast*
thus $[\langle A!, y^P \rangle] \text{ in } v]$
using *oa-facts-8*[*equiv-rl*] *&E* **by** *blast*
qed

lemma *desc-encode*[PLM]:
 $[\langle \iota x . \langle A!, x^P \rangle \ \& \ (\forall F . \langle x^P, F \rangle \equiv \varphi F), G \rangle \equiv \varphi G \text{ in } dw]$
proof –
obtain *a* **where**
 $[a^P = (\iota x . \langle A!, x^P \rangle) \ \& \ (\forall F . \langle x^P, F \rangle \equiv \varphi F)) \text{ in } dw]$
using *A-descriptions* **by** (*rule* $\exists E$)
moreover **hence** $[\langle a^P, G \rangle \equiv \varphi G \text{ in } dw]$
using *hintikka*[*equiv-lr*, *conj1*] *&E* $\forall E$ **by** *fast*
ultimately show *?thesis*
using *l-identity*[*axiom-instance*, *deduction*, *deduction*] **by** *fast*
qed

lemma *desc-nec-encode*[PLM]:
 $[\langle \iota x . \langle A!, x^P \rangle \ \& \ (\forall F . \langle x^P, F \rangle \equiv \varphi F), G \rangle \equiv \mathcal{A}(\varphi G) \text{ in } v]$
proof –
obtain *a* **where**
 $[a^P = (\iota x . \langle A!, x^P \rangle) \ \& \ (\forall F . \langle x^P, F \rangle \equiv \varphi F)) \text{ in } v]$
using *A-descriptions* **by** (*rule* $\exists E$)
moreover {
hence $[\mathcal{A}(\langle A!, a^P \rangle) \ \& \ (\forall F . \langle a^P, F \rangle \equiv \varphi F)) \text{ in } v]$
using *nec-hintikka-scheme*[*equiv-lr*, *conj1*] **by** *fast*
hence $[\mathcal{A}(\forall F . \langle a^P, F \rangle \equiv \varphi F) \text{ in } v]$
using *Act-Basic-2*[*equiv-lr*, *conj2*] **by** *blast*
hence $[\forall F . \mathcal{A}(\langle a^P, F \rangle \equiv \varphi F) \text{ in } v]$
using *logic-actual-nec-3*[*axiom-instance*, *equiv-lr*] **by** *blast*
hence $[\mathcal{A}(\langle a^P, G \rangle \equiv \varphi G) \text{ in } v]$
using $\forall E$ **by** *fast*
hence $[\mathcal{A}(\langle a^P, G \rangle \equiv \mathcal{A}(\varphi G) \text{ in } v)]$
using *Act-Basic-5*[*equiv-lr*] **by** *fast*
hence $[\langle a^P, G \rangle \equiv \mathcal{A}(\varphi G) \text{ in } v]$
using *en-eq-10*[*equiv-sym*] *intro-elim-6-e* **by** *blast*
}
ultimately show *?thesis*
using *l-identity*[*axiom-instance*, *deduction*, *deduction*] **by** *fast*
qed

notepad
begin
fix *v*
let $?x = \iota x . \langle A!, x^P \rangle \ \& \ (\forall F . \langle x^P, F \rangle \equiv (\exists q . q \ \& \ F = (\lambda y . q)))$
have $[\Box(\exists p . \text{ContingentlyTrue } p) \text{ in } v]$

```

    using cont-tf-thm-3 RN by auto
  hence  $[\mathcal{A}(\exists p . \text{ContingentlyTrue } p) \text{ in } v]$ 
    using nec-imp-act[deduction] by simp
  hence  $[\exists p . \mathcal{A}(\text{ContingentlyTrue } p) \text{ in } v]$ 
    using Act-Basic-11[equiv-lr] by auto
  then obtain  $p_1$  where
     $[\mathcal{A}(\text{ContingentlyTrue } p_1) \text{ in } v]$ 
    by (rule  $\exists E$ )
  hence  $[\mathcal{A}p_1 \text{ in } v]$ 
    unfolding ContingentlyTrue-def
    using Act-Basic-2[equiv-lr] & E by fast
  hence  $[\mathcal{A}p_1 \ \& \ \mathcal{A}((\lambda y . p_1) = (\lambda y . p_1)) \text{ in } v]$ 
    using &I id-eq-1[THEN RN, THEN nec-imp-act[deduction]] by fast
  hence  $[\mathcal{A}(p_1 \ \& \ (\lambda y . p_1) = (\lambda y . p_1)) \text{ in } v]$ 
    using Act-Basic-2[equiv-rl] by fast
  hence  $[\exists q . \mathcal{A}(q \ \& \ (\lambda y . p_1) = (\lambda y . q)) \text{ in } v]$ 
    using  $\exists I$  by fast
  hence  $[\mathcal{A}(\exists q . q \ \& \ (\lambda y . p_1) = (\lambda y . q)) \text{ in } v]$ 
    using Act-Basic-11[equiv-rl] by fast
  moreover have  $[\llbracket ?x, \lambda y . p_1 \rrbracket \equiv \mathcal{A}(\exists q . q \ \& \ (\lambda y . p_1) = (\lambda y . q)) \text{ in } v]$ 
    using desc-nec-encode by fast
  ultimately have  $[\llbracket ?x, \lambda y . p_1 \rrbracket \text{ in } v]$ 
    using  $\equiv E$  by blast
end

```

lemma *Box-desc-encode-1[PLM]*:

```

 $[\Box(\varphi G \rightarrow \llbracket (\lambda x . \langle A!, x^P \rangle) \ \& \ (\forall F . \llbracket x^P, F \rrbracket \equiv \varphi F)) \rrbracket, G \rrbracket \text{ in } v]$ 
proof (rule CP)
  assume  $[\Box(\varphi G) \text{ in } v]$ 
  hence  $[\mathcal{A}(\varphi G) \text{ in } v]$ 
    using nec-imp-act[deduction] by auto
  thus  $[\llbracket (\lambda x . \langle A!, x^P \rangle) \ \& \ (\forall F . \llbracket x^P, F \rrbracket \equiv \varphi F) \rrbracket, G \rrbracket \text{ in } v]$ 
    using desc-nec-encode[equiv-rl] by simp
qed

```

lemma *Box-desc-encode-2[PLM]*:

```

 $[\Box(\varphi G \rightarrow \Box(\llbracket (\lambda x . \langle A!, x^P \rangle) \ \& \ (\forall F . \llbracket x^P, F \rrbracket \equiv \varphi F)) \rrbracket, G \rrbracket \equiv \varphi G) \text{ in } v]$ 
proof (rule CP)
  assume a:  $[\Box(\varphi G) \text{ in } v]$ 
  hence  $[\Box(\llbracket (\lambda x . \langle A!, x^P \rangle) \ \& \ (\forall F . \llbracket x^P, F \rrbracket \equiv \varphi F)) \rrbracket, G \rrbracket \rightarrow \varphi G) \text{ in } v]$ 
    using KBasic-1[deduction] by simp
  moreover {
    have  $[\llbracket (\lambda x . \langle A!, x^P \rangle) \ \& \ (\forall F . \llbracket x^P, F \rrbracket \equiv \varphi F) \rrbracket, G \rrbracket \text{ in } v]$ 
      using a Box-desc-encode-1[deduction] by auto
    hence  $[\Box(\llbracket (\lambda x . \langle A!, x^P \rangle) \ \& \ (\forall F . \llbracket x^P, F \rrbracket \equiv \varphi F)) \rrbracket, G \rrbracket \text{ in } v]$ 
      using encoding[axiom-instance,deduction] by blast
    hence  $[\Box(\varphi G \rightarrow \llbracket (\lambda x . \langle A!, x^P \rangle) \ \& \ (\forall F . \llbracket x^P, F \rrbracket \equiv \varphi F)) \rrbracket, G \rrbracket \text{ in } v]$ 
      using KBasic-1[deduction] by simp
  }
  ultimately show  $[\Box(\llbracket (\lambda x . \langle A!, x^P \rangle) \ \& \ (\forall F . \llbracket x^P, F \rrbracket \equiv \varphi F)) \rrbracket, G \rrbracket \equiv \varphi G) \text{ in } v]$ 
    using &I KBasic-4[equiv-rl] by blast
qed

```

lemma *box-phi-a-1[PLM]*:

```

assumes  $[\Box(\forall F . \varphi F \rightarrow \Box(\varphi F)) \text{ in } v]$ 
shows  $[(\llbracket (\lambda x . \langle A!, x^P \rangle) \ \& \ (\forall F . \llbracket x^P, F \rrbracket \equiv \varphi F) \rrbracket \rightarrow \Box(\llbracket (\lambda x . \langle A!, x^P \rangle) \ \& \ (\forall F . \llbracket x^P, F \rrbracket \equiv \varphi F)) \rrbracket) \text{ in } v]$ 
proof (rule CP)
  assume a:  $[(\llbracket (\lambda x . \langle A!, x^P \rangle) \ \& \ (\forall F . \llbracket x^P, F \rrbracket \equiv \varphi F) \rrbracket \text{ in } v]$ 
  have  $[\Box(\llbracket (\lambda x . \langle A!, x^P \rangle) \ \& \ (\forall F . \llbracket x^P, F \rrbracket \equiv \varphi F)) \rrbracket \text{ in } v]$ 
    using oa-facts-2[deduction] a[conj1] by auto
  moreover have  $[\Box(\forall F . \llbracket x^P, F \rrbracket \equiv \varphi F) \text{ in } v]$ 

```

```

proof (rule BF[deduction]; rule  $\forall I$ )
  fix  $F$ 
  have  $\vartheta$ :  $[\Box(\varphi F \rightarrow \Box(\varphi F)) \text{ in } v]$ 
    using assms[THEN CBF[deduction]] by (rule  $\forall E$ )
  moreover have  $[\Box(\llbracket x^P, F \rrbracket \rightarrow \Box \llbracket x^P, F \rrbracket) \text{ in } v]$ 
    using encoding[axiom-necessitation, axiom-instance] by simp
  moreover have  $[\Box \llbracket x^P, F \rrbracket \equiv \Box(\varphi F) \text{ in } v]$ 
    proof (rule  $\equiv I$ ; rule CP)
      assume  $[\Box \llbracket x^P, F \rrbracket \text{ in } v]$ 
      hence  $[\llbracket x^P, F \rrbracket \text{ in } v]$ 
        using qml-2[axiom-instance, deduction] by blast
      hence  $[\varphi F \text{ in } v]$ 
        using a[conj2]  $\forall E$ [where  $'a = \Pi_1$ ]  $\equiv E$  by blast
      thus  $[\Box(\varphi F) \text{ in } v]$ 
        using  $\vartheta$ [THEN qml-2[axiom-instance, deduction], deduction] by simp
    qed
  next
    assume  $[\Box(\varphi F) \text{ in } v]$ 
    hence  $[\varphi F \text{ in } v]$ 
      using qml-2[axiom-instance, deduction] by blast
    hence  $[\llbracket x^P, F \rrbracket \text{ in } v]$ 
      using a[conj2]  $\forall E$ [where  $'a = \Pi_1$ ]  $\equiv E$  by blast
    thus  $[\Box \llbracket x^P, F \rrbracket \text{ in } v]$ 
      using encoding[axiom-instance, deduction] by simp
    qed
  ultimately show  $[\Box(\llbracket x^P, F \rrbracket \equiv \varphi F) \text{ in } v]$ 
    using sc-eq-box-box-3[deduction, deduction]  $\&I$  by blast
  qed
ultimately show  $[\Box(\llbracket A!, x^P \rrbracket) \& (\forall F. \llbracket x^P, F \rrbracket \equiv \varphi F)) \text{ in } v]$ 
  using  $\&I$  KBasic-3[equiv-rl] by blast
qed

lemma box-phi-a-2[PLM]:
  assumes  $[\Box(\forall F. \varphi F \rightarrow \Box(\varphi F)) \text{ in } v]$ 
  shows  $[y^P = (\iota x. \llbracket A!, x^P \rrbracket) \& (\forall F. \llbracket x^P, F \rrbracket \equiv \varphi F)]$ 
     $\rightarrow ((\llbracket A!, y^P \rrbracket) \& (\forall F. \llbracket y^P, F \rrbracket \equiv \varphi F)) \text{ in } v]$ 
  proof –
    let  $? \psi = \lambda x. \llbracket A!, x^P \rrbracket \& (\forall F. \llbracket x^P, F \rrbracket \equiv \varphi F)$ 
    have  $[\forall x. ? \psi x \rightarrow \Box(? \psi x) \text{ in } v]$ 
      using box-phi-a-1[OF assms]  $\forall I$  by fast
    hence  $[(\exists! x. ? \psi x) \rightarrow (\forall y. y^P = (\iota x. ? \psi x) \rightarrow ? \psi y) \text{ in } v]$ 
      using unique-box-desc[deduction] by fast
    hence  $[(\forall y. y^P = (\iota x. ? \psi x) \rightarrow ? \psi y) \text{ in } v]$ 
      using A-objects-unique modus-ponens by blast
    thus  $?thesis$  by (rule  $\forall E$ )
  qed

lemma box-phi-a-3[PLM]:
  assumes  $[\Box(\forall F. \varphi F \rightarrow \Box(\varphi F)) \text{ in } v]$ 
  shows  $[\llbracket \iota x. \llbracket A!, x^P \rrbracket \& (\forall F. \llbracket x^P, F \rrbracket \equiv \varphi F), G \rrbracket \equiv \varphi G \text{ in } v]$ 
  proof –
    obtain  $a$  where
       $[a^P = (\iota x. \llbracket A!, x^P \rrbracket \& (\forall F. \llbracket x^P, F \rrbracket \equiv \varphi F)) \text{ in } v]$ 
      using A-descriptions by (rule  $\exists E$ )
    moreover {
      hence  $[(\forall F. \llbracket a^P, F \rrbracket \equiv \varphi F) \text{ in } v]$ 
        using box-phi-a-2[OF assms, deduction, conj2] by blast
      hence  $[\llbracket a^P, G \rrbracket \equiv \varphi G \text{ in } v]$  by (rule  $\forall E$ )
    }
    ultimately show  $?thesis$ 
      using l-identity[axiom-instance, deduction, deduction] by fast
  qed

lemma null-uni-uniq-1[PLM]:

```

```

[ $\exists! x . \text{Null}(x^P)$  in  $v$ ]
proof -
  have [ $\exists x . (\langle A!, x^P \rangle \ \& \ (\forall F . \langle x^P, F \rangle \equiv (F \neq F)))$  in  $v$ ]
    using A-objects[axiom-instance] by simp
  then obtain  $a$  where  $a\text{-prop}$ :
    [ $\langle A!, a^P \rangle \ \& \ (\forall F . \langle a^P, F \rangle \equiv (F \neq F))$  in  $v$ ]
    by (rule  $\exists E$ )
  have 1: [ $\langle A!, a^P \rangle \ \& \ (\neg(\exists F . \langle a^P, F \rangle))$  in  $v$ ]
    using  $a\text{-prop}[conj1]$  apply (rule  $\&I$ )
  proof -
    {
      assume [ $\exists F . \langle a^P, F \rangle$  in  $v$ ]
      then obtain  $P$  where
        [ $\langle a^P, P \rangle$  in  $v$ ] by (rule  $\exists E$ )
      hence [ $P \neq P$  in  $v$ ]
        using  $a\text{-prop}[conj2, THEN \forall E, equiv-lr]$  by simp
      hence [ $\neg(\exists F . \langle a^P, F \rangle)$  in  $v$ ]
        using id-eq-1 reductio-aa-1 by fast
    }
  thus [ $\neg(\exists F . \langle a^P, F \rangle)$  in  $v$ ]
    using reductio-aa-1 by blast
qed
moreover have [ $\forall y . ((\langle A!, y^P \rangle \ \& \ (\neg(\exists F . \langle y^P, F \rangle))) \rightarrow y = a)$  in  $v$ ]
proof (rule  $\forall I$ ; rule  $CP$ )
  fix  $y$ 
  assume 2: [ $\langle A!, y^P \rangle \ \& \ (\neg(\exists F . \langle y^P, F \rangle))$  in  $v$ ]
  have [ $\forall F . \langle y^P, F \rangle \equiv \langle a^P, F \rangle$  in  $v$ ]
    using cqt-further-12[deduction] 1[conj2] 2[conj2]  $\&I$  by blast
  thus [ $y = a$  in  $v$ ]
    using ab-obey-1[deduction, deduction]
       $\&I[OF\ 2[conj1]\ 1[conj1]]$  identity- $\nu$ -def by presburger
qed
ultimately show ?thesis
  using  $\&I \exists I$ 
  unfolding Null-def exists-unique-def by fast
qed

```

```

lemma null-uni-uniq-2[PLM]:
[ $\exists! x . \text{Universal}(x^P)$  in  $v$ ]
proof -
  have [ $\exists x . (\langle A!, x^P \rangle \ \& \ (\forall F . \langle x^P, F \rangle \equiv (F = F)))$  in  $v$ ]
    using A-objects[axiom-instance] by simp
  then obtain  $a$  where  $a\text{-prop}$ :
    [ $\langle A!, a^P \rangle \ \& \ (\forall F . \langle a^P, F \rangle \equiv (F = F))$  in  $v$ ]
    by (rule  $\exists E$ )
  have 1: [ $\langle A!, a^P \rangle \ \& \ (\forall F . \langle a^P, F \rangle)$  in  $v$ ]
    using  $a\text{-prop}[conj1]$  apply (rule  $\&I$ )
    using  $\forall I\ a\text{-prop}[conj2, THEN \forall E, equiv-rl]$  id-eq-1 by fast
  moreover have [ $\forall y . ((\langle A!, y^P \rangle \ \& \ (\forall F . \langle y^P, F \rangle)) \rightarrow y = a)$  in  $v$ ]
  proof (rule  $\forall I$ ; rule  $CP$ )
    fix  $y$ 
    assume 2: [ $\langle A!, y^P \rangle \ \& \ (\forall F . \langle y^P, F \rangle)$  in  $v$ ]
    have [ $\forall F . \langle y^P, F \rangle \equiv \langle a^P, F \rangle$  in  $v$ ]
      using cqt-further-11[deduction] 1[conj2] 2[conj2]  $\&I$  by blast
    thus [ $y = a$  in  $v$ ]
      using ab-obey-1[deduction, deduction]
         $\&I[OF\ 2[conj1]\ 1[conj1]]$  identity- $\nu$ -def
        by presburger
    qed
  ultimately show ?thesis
    using  $\&I \exists I$ 
    unfolding Universal-def exists-unique-def by fast
  qed

```

lemma *null-uni-uniq-3*[*PLM*]:
 $[\exists y . y^P = (\iota x . \text{Null } (x^P)) \text{ in } v]$
using *null-uni-uniq-1*[*THEN RN, THEN nec-imp-act*[*deduction*]]
A-Exists-2[*equiv-rl*] **by** *auto*

lemma *null-uni-uniq-4*[*PLM*]:
 $[\exists y . y^P = (\iota x . \text{Universal } (x^P)) \text{ in } v]$
using *null-uni-uniq-2*[*THEN RN, THEN nec-imp-act*[*deduction*]]
A-Exists-2[*equiv-rl*] **by** *auto*

lemma *null-uni-facts-1*[*PLM*]:
 $[\text{Null } (x^P) \rightarrow \Box(\text{Null } (x^P)) \text{ in } v]$
proof (*rule CP*)
assume $[\text{Null } (x^P) \text{ in } v]$
hence $1: [\Box(A!, x^P) \ \& \ (\neg(\exists F . \langle x^P, F \rangle)) \text{ in } v]$
unfolding *Null-def* .
have $[\Box(\langle A!, x^P \rangle) \text{ in } v]$
using *1[conj1] oa-facts-2*[*deduction*] **by** *simp*
moreover have $[\Box(\neg(\exists F . \langle x^P, F \rangle)) \text{ in } v]$
proof –
{
assume $[\neg\Box(\neg(\exists F . \langle x^P, F \rangle)) \text{ in } v]$
hence $[\Diamond(\exists F . \langle x^P, F \rangle) \text{ in } v]$
unfolding *diamond-def* .
hence $[\exists F . \Diamond\langle x^P, F \rangle \text{ in } v]$
using *BFDiamond*[*deduction*] **by** *blast*
then obtain *P* **where** $[\Diamond\langle x^P, P \rangle \text{ in } v]$
by (*rule* $\exists E$)
hence $[\langle x^P, P \rangle \text{ in } v]$
using *en-eq-3*[*equiv-lr*] **by** *simp*
hence $[\exists F . \langle x^P, F \rangle \text{ in } v]$
using $\exists I$ **by** *fast*
}
thus *?thesis*
using *1[conj2] modus-tollens-1 CP*
useful-tautologies-1[*deduction*] **by** *metis*
qed
ultimately show $[\Box\text{Null } (x^P) \text{ in } v]$
unfolding *Null-def*
using *&I KBasic-3*[*equiv-rl*] **by** *blast*
qed

lemma *null-uni-facts-2*[*PLM*]:
 $[\text{Universal } (x^P) \rightarrow \Box(\text{Universal } (x^P)) \text{ in } v]$
proof (*rule CP*)
assume $[\text{Universal } (x^P) \text{ in } v]$
hence $1: [\Box(A!, x^P) \ \& \ (\forall F . \langle x^P, F \rangle) \text{ in } v]$
unfolding *Universal-def* .
have $[\Box(\langle A!, x^P \rangle) \text{ in } v]$
using *1[conj1] oa-facts-2*[*deduction*] **by** *simp*
moreover have $[\Box(\forall F . \langle x^P, F \rangle) \text{ in } v]$
proof (*rule BF*[*deduction*]; *rule* $\forall I$)
fix *F*
have $[\langle x^P, F \rangle \text{ in } v]$
using *1[conj2]* **by** (*rule* $\forall E$)
thus $[\Box\langle x^P, F \rangle \text{ in } v]$
using *encoding*[*axiom-instance, deduction*] **by** *auto*
qed
ultimately show $[\Box\text{Universal } (x^P) \text{ in } v]$
unfolding *Universal-def*
using *&I KBasic-3*[*equiv-rl*] **by** *blast*
qed

lemma *null-uni-facts-3*[PLM]:

[*Null* (\mathbf{a}_\emptyset) in v]

proof –

let $? \psi = \lambda x . \text{Null } x$

have $[((\exists! x . ? \psi (x^P)) \rightarrow (\forall y . y^P = (\iota x . ? \psi (x^P)) \rightarrow ? \psi (y^P))) \text{ in } v]$

using *unique-box-desc*[deduction] *null-uni-facts-1*[*THEN* $\forall I$] **by** *fast*

have 1: $[(\forall y . y^P = (\iota x . ? \psi (x^P)) \rightarrow ? \psi (y^P)) \text{ in } v]$

using *unique-box-desc*[deduction, deduction] *null-uni-uniq-1*
null-uni-facts-1[*THEN* $\forall I$] **by** *fast*

have $[\exists y . y^P = (\mathbf{a}_\emptyset) \text{ in } v]$

unfolding *NullObject-def* using *null-uni-uniq-3* .

then obtain y where $[y^P = (\mathbf{a}_\emptyset) \text{ in } v]$

by (*rule* $\exists E$)

moreover hence $[? \psi (y^P) \text{ in } v]$

using 1[*THEN* $\forall E$, deduction] unfolding *NullObject-def* **by** *simp*

ultimately show $[? \psi (\mathbf{a}_\emptyset) \text{ in } v]$

using *l-identity*[*axiom-instance*, deduction, deduction] **by** *blast*

qed

lemma *null-uni-facts-4*[PLM]:

[*Universal* (\mathbf{a}_V) in v]

proof –

let $? \psi = \lambda x . \text{Universal } x$

have $[((\exists! x . ? \psi (x^P)) \rightarrow (\forall y . y^P = (\iota x . ? \psi (x^P)) \rightarrow ? \psi (y^P))) \text{ in } v]$

using *unique-box-desc*[deduction] *null-uni-facts-2*[*THEN* $\forall I$] **by** *fast*

have 1: $[(\forall y . y^P = (\iota x . ? \psi (x^P)) \rightarrow ? \psi (y^P)) \text{ in } v]$

using *unique-box-desc*[deduction, deduction] *null-uni-uniq-2*
null-uni-facts-2[*THEN* $\forall I$] **by** *fast*

have $[\exists y . y^P = (\mathbf{a}_V) \text{ in } v]$

unfolding *UniversalObject-def* using *null-uni-uniq-4* .

then obtain y where $[y^P = (\mathbf{a}_V) \text{ in } v]$

by (*rule* $\exists E$)

moreover hence $[? \psi (y^P) \text{ in } v]$

using 1[*THEN* $\forall E$, deduction]

unfolding *UniversalObject-def* **by** *simp*

ultimately show $[? \psi (\mathbf{a}_V) \text{ in } v]$

using *l-identity*[*axiom-instance*, deduction, deduction] **by** *blast*

qed

lemma *aclassical-1*[PLM]:

$[\forall R . \exists x y . \langle A!, x^P \rangle \ \& \ \langle A!, y^P \rangle \ \& \ (x \neq y)$

$\ \& \ (\lambda z . \langle R, z^P, x^P \rangle) = (\lambda z . \langle R, z^P, y^P \rangle) \text{ in } v]$

proof (*rule* $\forall I$)

fix R

obtain a where ϑ :

$[\langle A!, a^P \rangle \ \& \ (\forall F . \langle a^P, F \rangle \equiv (\exists y . \langle A!, y^P \rangle$
 $\ \& \ F = (\lambda z . \langle R, z^P, y^P \rangle) \ \& \ \neg \langle y^P, F \rangle)) \text{ in } v]$

using *A-objects*[*axiom-instance*] **by** (*rule* $\exists E$)

{

assume $[\neg \langle a^P, (\lambda z . \langle R, z^P, a^P \rangle) \rangle \text{ in } v]$

hence $[\neg (\langle A!, a^P \rangle \ \& \ (\lambda z . \langle R, z^P, a^P \rangle) = (\lambda z . \langle R, z^P, a^P \rangle))$

$\ \& \ \neg \langle a^P, (\lambda z . \langle R, z^P, a^P \rangle) \rangle) \text{ in } v]$

using ϑ [*conj2*, *THEN* $\forall E$, *THEN* *oth-class-taut-5-d*[*equiv-lr*], *equiv-lr*]

cgt-further-4[*equiv-lr*] $\forall E$ **by** *fast*

hence $[\langle A!, a^P \rangle \ \& \ (\lambda z . \langle R, z^P, a^P \rangle) = (\lambda z . \langle R, z^P, a^P \rangle)$

$\rightarrow \langle a^P, (\lambda z . \langle R, z^P, a^P \rangle) \rangle \text{ in } v]$

apply – **by** *PLM-solver*

hence $[\langle a^P, (\lambda z . \langle R, z^P, a^P \rangle) \rangle \text{ in } v]$

using ϑ [*conj1*] *id-eq-1* $\& I$ *vdash-properties-10* **by** *fast*

}

hence 1: $[\langle a^P, (\lambda z . \langle R, z^P, a^P \rangle) \rangle \text{ in } v]$

using *reductio-aa-1* *CP if-p-then-p* **by** *blast*

then obtain b where ξ :
 $[(\lambda A!.b^P) \ \& \ (\lambda z. \langle R, z^P, a^P \rangle) = (\lambda z. \langle R, z^P, b^P \rangle)]$
 $\& \neg \langle b^P, (\lambda z. \langle R, z^P, a^P \rangle) \rangle$ in v
 using $\vartheta[\text{conj2}, \text{THEN } \forall E, \text{equiv-lr}] \exists E$ by *blast*
 have $[a \neq b \text{ in } v]$
 proof –
 {
 assume $[a = b \text{ in } v]$
 hence $[\langle b^P, (\lambda z. \langle R, z^P, a^P \rangle) \rangle]$ in v
 using 1 *l-identity*[*axiom-instance*, *deduction*, *deduction*] by *fast*
 hence *?thesis*
 using $\xi[\text{conj2}]$ *reductio-aa-1* by *blast*
 }
 thus *?thesis* using *reductio-aa-1* by *blast*
 qed
 hence $[(\lambda A!.a^P) \ \& \ (\lambda A!.b^P) \ \& \ a \neq b]$
 $\& \ (\lambda z. \langle R, z^P, a^P \rangle) = (\lambda z. \langle R, z^P, b^P \rangle)$ in v
 using $\vartheta[\text{conj1}] \xi[\text{conj1}, \text{conj1}] \xi[\text{conj1}, \text{conj2}] \&I$ by *presburger*
 hence $[\exists y. \langle A!, a^P \rangle \ \& \ \langle A!, y^P \rangle \ \& \ a \neq y]$
 $\& \ (\lambda z. \langle R, z^P, a^P \rangle) = (\lambda z. \langle R, z^P, y^P \rangle)$ in v
 using $\exists I$ by *fast*
 thus $[\exists x y. \langle A!, x^P \rangle \ \& \ \langle A!, y^P \rangle \ \& \ x \neq y]$
 $\& \ (\lambda z. \langle R, z^P, x^P \rangle) = (\lambda z. \langle R, z^P, y^P \rangle)$ in v
 using $\exists I$ by *fast*
 qed
 lemma *aclassical-2[PLM]*:
 $[\forall R. \exists x y. \langle A!, x^P \rangle \ \& \ \langle A!, y^P \rangle \ \& \ (x \neq y)]$
 $\& \ (\lambda z. \langle R, x^P, z^P \rangle) = (\lambda z. \langle R, y^P, z^P \rangle)$ in v
 proof (rule $\forall I$)
 fix R
 obtain a where ϑ :
 $[(\lambda A!.a^P) \ \& \ (\forall F. \langle a^P, F \rangle \equiv (\exists y. \langle A!, y^P \rangle \ \& \ F = (\lambda z. \langle R, y^P, z^P \rangle) \ \& \ \neg \langle y^P, F \rangle))]$ in v
 using *A-objects*[*axiom-instance*] by (rule $\exists E$)
 {
 assume $[\neg \langle a^P, (\lambda z. \langle R, a^P, z^P \rangle) \rangle]$ in v
 hence $[\neg ((\lambda A!.a^P) \ \& \ (\lambda z. \langle R, a^P, z^P \rangle) = (\lambda z. \langle R, a^P, z^P \rangle))]$
 $\& \ \neg \langle a^P, (\lambda z. \langle R, a^P, z^P \rangle) \rangle]$ in v
 using $\vartheta[\text{conj2}, \text{THEN } \forall E, \text{THEN } \text{oth-class-taut-5-d}[\text{equiv-lr}], \text{equiv-lr}]$
cqt-further-4[*equiv-lr*] $\forall E$ by *fast*
 hence $[(\lambda A!.a^P) \ \& \ (\lambda z. \langle R, a^P, z^P \rangle) = (\lambda z. \langle R, a^P, z^P \rangle)]$
 $\rightarrow \langle a^P, (\lambda z. \langle R, a^P, z^P \rangle) \rangle]$ in v
 apply – by *PLM-solver*
 hence $[\langle a^P, (\lambda z. \langle R, a^P, z^P \rangle) \rangle]$ in v
 using $\vartheta[\text{conj1}]$ *id-eq-1* $\&I$ *vdash-properties-10* by *fast*
 }
 hence 1: $[\langle a^P, (\lambda z. \langle R, a^P, z^P \rangle) \rangle]$ in v
 using *reductio-aa-1 CP if-p-then-p* by *blast*
 then obtain b where ξ :
 $[(\lambda A!.b^P) \ \& \ (\lambda z. \langle R, a^P, z^P \rangle) = (\lambda z. \langle R, b^P, z^P \rangle)]$
 $\& \ \neg \langle b^P, (\lambda z. \langle R, a^P, z^P \rangle) \rangle]$ in v
 using $\vartheta[\text{conj2}, \text{THEN } \forall E, \text{equiv-lr}] \exists E$ by *blast*
 have $[a \neq b \text{ in } v]$
 proof –
 {
 assume $[a = b \text{ in } v]$
 hence $[\langle b^P, (\lambda z. \langle R, a^P, z^P \rangle) \rangle]$ in v
 using 1 *l-identity*[*axiom-instance*, *deduction*, *deduction*] by *fast*
 hence *?thesis* using $\xi[\text{conj2}]$ *reductio-aa-1* by *blast*
 }
 thus *?thesis* using $\xi[\text{conj2}]$ *reductio-aa-1* by *blast*
 qed

hence $[(\downarrow A!, a^P) \& (\downarrow A!, b^P) \& a \neq b$
 $\& (\lambda z. (\downarrow R, a^P, z^P)) = (\lambda z. (\downarrow R, b^P, z^P)) \text{ in } v]$
 using $\vartheta[\text{conj1}] \xi[\text{conj1}, \text{conj1}] \xi[\text{conj1}, \text{conj2}] \& I$ by *presburger*
 hence $[\exists y. (\downarrow A!, a^P) \& (\downarrow A!, y^P) \& a \neq y$
 $\& (\lambda z. (\downarrow R, a^P, z^P)) = (\lambda z. (\downarrow R, y^P, z^P)) \text{ in } v]$
 using $\exists I$ by *fast*
 thus $[\exists x y. (\downarrow A!, x^P) \& (\downarrow A!, y^P) \& x \neq y$
 $\& (\lambda z. (\downarrow R, x^P, z^P)) = (\lambda z. (\downarrow R, y^P, z^P)) \text{ in } v]$
 using $\exists I$ by *fast*
 qed

lemma *aclassical-3[PLM]*:

$[\forall F. \exists x y. (\downarrow A!, x^P) \& (\downarrow A!, y^P) \& (x \neq y)$
 $\& ((\lambda^0 (\downarrow F, x^P)) = (\lambda^0 (\downarrow F, y^P))) \text{ in } v]$
 proof (rule $\forall I$)
 fix R
 obtain a where ϑ :
 $[(\downarrow A!, a^P) \& (\forall F. \{a^P, F\} \equiv (\exists y. (\downarrow A!, y^P)$
 $\& F = (\lambda z. (\downarrow R, y^P)) \& \neg \{y^P, F\})) \text{ in } v]$
 using *A-objects[axiom-instance]* by (rule $\exists E$)
 {
 assume $[\neg \{a^P, (\lambda z. (\downarrow R, a^P))\} \text{ in } v]$
 hence $[\neg ((\downarrow A!, a^P) \& (\lambda z. (\downarrow R, a^P)) = (\lambda z. (\downarrow R, a^P))$
 $\& \neg \{a^P, (\lambda z. (\downarrow R, a^P))\}) \text{ in } v]$
 using $\vartheta[\text{conj2}, \text{THEN } \forall E, \text{THEN } \text{oth-class-taut-5-d[equiv-lr]}, \text{equiv-lr}]$
 $\text{cqt-further-4[equiv-lr]} \forall E$ by *fast*
 hence $[(\downarrow A!, a^P) \& (\lambda z. (\downarrow R, a^P)) = (\lambda z. (\downarrow R, a^P))$
 $\rightarrow \{a^P, (\lambda z. (\downarrow R, a^P))\} \text{ in } v]$
 apply – by *PLM-solver*
 hence $[\{a^P, (\lambda z. (\downarrow R, a^P))\} \text{ in } v]$
 using $\vartheta[\text{conj1}] \text{id-eq-1} \& I \text{vdash-properties-10}$ by *fast*
 }
 hence $1: [\{a^P, (\lambda z. (\downarrow R, a^P))\} \text{ in } v]$
 using *reductio-aa-1 CP if-p-then-p* by *blast*
 then obtain b where ξ :
 $[(\downarrow A!, b^P) \& (\lambda z. (\downarrow R, a^P)) = (\lambda z. (\downarrow R, b^P))$
 $\& \neg \{b^P, (\lambda z. (\downarrow R, a^P))\} \text{ in } v]$
 using $\vartheta[\text{conj2}, \text{THEN } \forall E, \text{equiv-lr}] \exists E$ by *blast*
 have $[a \neq b \text{ in } v]$
 proof –
 {
 assume $[a = b \text{ in } v]$
 hence $[\{b^P, (\lambda z. (\downarrow R, a^P))\} \text{ in } v]$
 using *1 l-identity[axiom-instance, deduction, deduction]* by *fast*
 hence *?thesis*
 using $\xi[\text{conj2}] \text{reductio-aa-1}$ by *blast*
 }
 thus *?thesis* using *reductio-aa-1* by *blast*
 qed
 moreover {
 have $[(\downarrow R, a^P) = (\downarrow R, b^P) \text{ in } v]$
 unfolding *identity_o-def*
 using $\xi[\text{conj1}, \text{conj2}]$ by *auto*
 hence $[(\lambda^0 (\downarrow R, a^P)) = (\lambda^0 (\downarrow R, b^P)) \text{ in } v]$
 using *lambda-p-q-p-eq-q[equiv-rl]* by *simp*
 }
 ultimately have $[(\downarrow A!, a^P) \& (\downarrow A!, b^P) \& a \neq b$
 $\& ((\lambda^0 (\downarrow R, a^P)) = (\lambda^0 (\downarrow R, b^P))) \text{ in } v]$
 using $\vartheta[\text{conj1}] \xi[\text{conj1}, \text{conj1}] \xi[\text{conj1}, \text{conj2}] \& I$
 by *presburger*
 hence $[\exists y. (\downarrow A!, a^P) \& (\downarrow A!, y^P) \& a \neq y$
 $\& (\lambda^0 (\downarrow R, a^P)) = (\lambda^0 (\downarrow R, y^P)) \text{ in } v]$
 using $\exists I$ by *fast*

```

thus  $[\exists x y . \langle A!, x^P \rangle \& \langle A!, y^P \rangle \& x \neq y$ 
   $\& (\lambda^0 \langle R, x^P \rangle) = (\lambda^0 \langle R, y^P \rangle) \text{ in } v]$ 
using  $\exists I$  by fast
qed

lemma aclassical2[PLM]:
 $[\exists x y . \langle A!, x^P \rangle \& \langle A!, y^P \rangle \& x \neq y \& (\forall F . \langle F, x^P \rangle \equiv \langle F, y^P \rangle) \text{ in } v]$ 
proof –
  let  $?R_1 = \lambda^2 (\lambda x y . \forall F . \langle F, x^P \rangle \equiv \langle F, y^P \rangle)$ 
  have  $[\exists x y . \langle A!, x^P \rangle \& \langle A!, y^P \rangle \& x \neq y$ 
     $\& (\lambda z . \langle ?R_1, z^P, x^P \rangle) = (\lambda z . \langle ?R_1, z^P, y^P \rangle) \text{ in } v]$ 
    using aclassical-1 by (rule  $\forall E$ )
  then obtain a where
     $[\exists y . \langle A!, a^P \rangle \& \langle A!, y^P \rangle \& a \neq y$ 
       $\& (\lambda z . \langle ?R_1, z^P, a^P \rangle) = (\lambda z . \langle ?R_1, z^P, y^P \rangle) \text{ in } v]$ 
      by (rule  $\exists E$ )
  then obtain b where ab-prop:
     $[\langle A!, a^P \rangle \& \langle A!, b^P \rangle \& a \neq b$ 
       $\& (\lambda z . \langle ?R_1, z^P, a^P \rangle) = (\lambda z . \langle ?R_1, z^P, b^P \rangle) \text{ in } v]$ 
      by (rule  $\exists E$ )
  have  $[\langle ?R_1, a^P, a^P \rangle \text{ in } v]$ 
    apply (rule beta-C-meta-2[equiv-rl])
    apply show-proper
    using oth-class-taut-4-a[THEN  $\forall I$ ] by fast
  hence  $[(\lambda z . \langle ?R_1, z^P, a^P \rangle, a^P) \text{ in } v]$ 
    apply – apply (rule beta-C-meta-1[equiv-rl])
    apply show-proper
    by auto
  hence  $[(\lambda z . \langle ?R_1, z^P, b^P \rangle, a^P) \text{ in } v]$ 
    using ab-prop[conj2] l-identity[axiom-instance, deduction, deduction]
    by fast
  hence  $[\langle ?R_1, a^P, b^P \rangle \text{ in } v]$ 
    apply (safe intro!: beta-C-meta-1 [where  $\varphi =$ 
       $\lambda z . \langle \lambda^2 (\lambda x y . \forall F . \langle F, x^P \rangle \equiv \langle F, y^P \rangle), z, b^P \rangle$ , equiv-lr])
    by show-proper
  moreover have IsProperInXY  $(\lambda x y . \forall F . \langle F, x \rangle \equiv \langle F, y \rangle)$ 
    by show-proper
  ultimately have  $[\forall F . \langle F, a^P \rangle \equiv \langle F, b^P \rangle \text{ in } v]$ 
    using beta-C-meta-2[equiv-lr] by blast
  hence  $[\langle A!, a^P \rangle \& \langle A!, b^P \rangle \& a \neq b \& (\forall F . \langle F, a^P \rangle \equiv \langle F, b^P \rangle) \text{ in } v]$ 
    using ab-prop[conj1]  $\& I$  by presburger
  hence  $[\exists y . \langle A!, a^P \rangle \& \langle A!, y^P \rangle \& a \neq y \& (\forall F . \langle F, a^P \rangle \equiv \langle F, y^P \rangle) \text{ in } v]$ 
    using  $\exists I$  by fast
  thus ?thesis using  $\exists I$  by fast
qed

```

9.13 Propositional Properties

```

lemma prop-prop2-1:
 $[\forall p . \exists F . F = (\lambda x . p) \text{ in } v]$ 
proof (rule  $\forall I$ )
  fix p
  have  $[(\lambda x . p) = (\lambda x . p) \text{ in } v]$ 
    using id-eq-prop-prop-1 by auto
  thus  $[\exists F . F = (\lambda x . p) \text{ in } v]$ 
    by PLM-solver
qed

```

```

lemma prop-prop2-2:
 $[F = (\lambda x . p) \rightarrow \Box(\forall x . \langle F, x^P \rangle \equiv p) \text{ in } v]$ 
proof (rule CP)
  assume 1:  $[F = (\lambda x . p) \text{ in } v]$ 
  {

```

```

fix v
{
  fix x
  have [(λ x . p), xP] ≡ p in v
  apply (rule beta-C-meta-1)
  by show-proper
}
hence [∀ x . [(λ x . p), xP] ≡ p in v]
  by (rule ∀ I)
}
hence [□(∀ x . [(λ x . p), xP] ≡ p) in v]
  by (rule RN)
thus [□(∀ x . [F, xP] ≡ p) in v]
  using l-identity[axiom-instance, deduction, deduction,
    OF 1[THEN id-eq-prop-prop-2[deduction]]] by fast
qed

```

lemma prop-prop2-3:

```

[Propositional F → □(Propositional F) in v]
proof (rule CP)
  assume [Propositional F in v]
  hence [∃ p . F = (λ x . p) in v]
    unfolding Propositional-def .
  then obtain q where [F = (λ x . q) in v]
    by (rule ∃ E)
  hence [□(F = (λ x . q)) in v]
    using id-nec[equiv-lr] by auto
  hence [∃ p . □(F = (λ x . p)) in v]
    using ∃ I by fast
  thus [□(Propositional F) in v]
    unfolding Propositional-def
    using sign-S5-thm-1[deduction] by fast
qed

```

lemma prop-indis:

```

[Indiscriminate F → (¬(∃ x y . [F, xP] & ¬[F, yP])) in v]
proof (rule CP)
  assume [Indiscriminate F in v]
  hence 1: [□((∃ x . [F, xP]) → (∀ x . [F, xP])) in v]
    unfolding Indiscriminate-def .
  {
    assume [∃ x y . [F, xP] & ¬[F, yP] in v]
    then obtain x where [∃ y . [F, xP] & ¬[F, yP] in v]
      by (rule ∃ E)
    then obtain y where 2: [[F, xP] & ¬[F, yP] in v]
      by (rule ∃ E)
    hence [∃ x . [F, xP] in v]
      using &E(1) ∃ I by fast
    hence [∀ x . [F, xP] in v]
      using 1[THEN qml-2[axiom-instance, deduction], deduction] by fast
    hence [[F, yP] in v]
      using cqt-orig-1[deduction] by fast
    hence [[F, yP] & ¬[F, yP] in v]
      using 2 &I &E by fast
    hence [¬(∃ x y . [F, xP] & ¬[F, yP]) in v]
      using pl-1[axiom-instance, deduction, THEN modus-tollens-1]
      oth-class-taut-1-a by blast
  }
  thus [¬(∃ x y . [F, xP] & ¬[F, yP]) in v]
    using reductio-aa-2 if-p-then-p deduction-theorem by blast
qed

```

```

lemma prop-in-thm:
  [Propositional F  $\rightarrow$  Indiscriminate F in v]
proof (rule CP)
  assume [Propositional F in v]
  hence  $\Box$ (Propositional F) in v
  using prop-prop2-3[deduction] by auto
moreover {
  fix w
  assume  $\exists p . (F = (\lambda y . p))$  in w
  then obtain q where q-prop:  $F = (\lambda y . q)$  in w
  by (rule  $\exists E$ )
  {
  assume  $\exists x . \langle F, x^P \rangle$  in w
  then obtain a where  $\langle F, a^P \rangle$  in w
  by (rule  $\exists E$ )
  hence  $\langle \lambda y . q, a^P \rangle$  in w
  using q-prop l-identity[axiom-instance, deduction, deduction] by fast
  hence q: [q in w]
  apply (safe intro!: beta-C-meta-1[where  $\varphi = \lambda y . q$ , equiv-lr])
  apply show-proper
  by simp
  {
  fix x
  have  $\langle \lambda y . q, x^P \rangle$  in w
  apply (safe intro!: q beta-C-meta-1[equiv-rl])
  by show-proper
  hence  $\langle F, x^P \rangle$  in w
  using q-prop[eq-sym] l-identity[axiom-instance, deduction, deduction]
  by fast
  }
  hence  $\forall x . \langle F, x^P \rangle$  in w
  by (rule  $\forall I$ )
  }
  hence  $(\exists x . \langle F, x^P \rangle) \rightarrow (\forall x . \langle F, x^P \rangle)$  in w
  by (rule CP)
  }
ultimately show [Indiscriminate F in v]
  unfolding Propositional-def Indiscriminate-def
  using RM-1[deduction] deduction-theorem by blast
qed

```

```

lemma prop-in-f-1:
  [Necessary F  $\rightarrow$  Indiscriminate F in v]
unfolding Necessary-defs Indiscriminate-def
using pl-1[axiom-instance, THEN RM-1] by simp

```

```

lemma prop-in-f-2:
  [Impossible F  $\rightarrow$  Indiscriminate F in v]
proof –
  {
  fix w
  have  $(\neg(\exists x . \langle F, x^P \rangle)) \rightarrow ((\exists x . \langle F, x^P \rangle) \rightarrow (\forall x . \langle F, x^P \rangle))$  in w
  using useful-tautologies-3 by auto
  hence  $(\forall x . \neg \langle F, x^P \rangle) \rightarrow ((\exists x . \langle F, x^P \rangle) \rightarrow (\forall x . \langle F, x^P \rangle))$  in w
  apply – apply (PLM-subst-method  $\neg(\exists x . \langle F, x^P \rangle) (\forall x . \neg \langle F, x^P \rangle)$ )
  using cqt-further-4 unfolding exists-def by fast+
  }
  thus ?thesis
  unfolding Impossible-defs Indiscriminate-def using RM-1 CP by blast
qed

```

```

lemma prop-in-f-3-a:

```

```

[¬(Indiscriminate (E!)) in v]
proof (rule reductio-aa-2)
  show [□¬(∀ x . (E!, xP)) in v]
    using a-objects-exist-3 .
next
  assume [Indiscriminate E! in v]
  thus [¬□¬(∀ x . (E!, xP)) in v]
    unfolding Indiscriminate-def
    using o-objects-exist-1 KBasic2-5[deduction, deduction]
    unfolding diamond-def by blast
qed

lemma prop-in-f-3-b:
[¬(Indiscriminate (E!⁻)) in v]
proof (rule reductio-aa-2)
  assume [Indiscriminate (E!⁻) in v]
  moreover have [□(∃ x . (E!⁻, xP)) in v]
    apply (PLM-subst-method λ x . ¬(E!, xP) λ x . (E!⁻, xP))
      using thm-relation-negation-1-1[equiv-sym] apply simp
    unfolding exists-def
    apply (PLM-subst-method λ x . (E!, xP) λ x . ¬¬(E!, xP))
      using oth-class-taut-4-b apply simp
    using a-objects-exist-3 by auto
  ultimately have [□(∀ x . (E!⁻, xP)) in v]
    unfolding Indiscriminate-def
    using qml-1[axiom-instance, deduction, deduction] by blast
  thus [□(∀ x . ¬(E!, xP)) in v]
    apply –
    apply (PLM-subst-method λ x . (E!⁻, xP) λ x . ¬(E!, xP))
    using thm-relation-negation-1-1 by auto
next
  show [¬□(∀ x . ¬(E!, xP)) in v]
    using o-objects-exist-1
    unfolding diamond-def exists-def
    apply –
    apply (PLM-subst-method ¬¬(∀ x . ¬(E!, xP)) ∀ x . ¬(E!, xP))
    using oth-class-taut-4-b[equiv-sym] by auto
qed

lemma prop-in-f-3-c:
[¬(Indiscriminate (O!)) in v]
proof (rule reductio-aa-2)
  show [¬(∀ x . (O!, xP)) in v]
    using a-objects-exist-2[THEN qml-2[axiom-instance, deduction]]
    by blast
next
  assume [Indiscriminate O! in v]
  thus [(∀ x . (O!, xP)) in v]
    unfolding Indiscriminate-def
    using o-objects-exist-2 qml-1[axiom-instance, deduction, deduction]
      qml-2[axiom-instance, deduction] by blast
qed

lemma prop-in-f-3-d:
[¬(Indiscriminate (A!)) in v]
proof (rule reductio-aa-2)
  show [¬(∀ x . (A!, xP)) in v]
    using o-objects-exist-3[THEN qml-2[axiom-instance, deduction]]
    by blast
next
  assume [Indiscriminate A! in v]
  thus [(∀ x . (A!, xP)) in v]
    unfolding Indiscriminate-def

```

```

    using a-objects-exist-1 qml-1[axiom-instance, deduction, deduction]
      qml-2[axiom-instance, deduction] by blast
qed

lemma prop-in-f-4-a:
  [¬(Propositional E!) in v]
  using prop-in-thm[deduction] prop-in-f-3-a modus-tollens-1 CP
  by meson

lemma prop-in-f-4-b:
  [¬(Propositional (E!⁻)) in v]
  using prop-in-thm[deduction] prop-in-f-3-b modus-tollens-1 CP
  by meson

lemma prop-in-f-4-c:
  [¬(Propositional (O!)) in v]
  using prop-in-thm[deduction] prop-in-f-3-c modus-tollens-1 CP
  by meson

lemma prop-in-f-4-d:
  [¬(Propositional (A!)) in v]
  using prop-in-thm[deduction] prop-in-f-3-d modus-tollens-1 CP
  by meson

lemma prop-prop-nec-1:
  [◇(∃ p . F = (λ x . p)) → (∃ p . F = (λ x . p)) in v]
  proof (rule CP)
    assume [◇(∃ p . F = (λ x . p)) in v]
    hence [∃ p . ◇(F = (λ x . p)) in v]
      using BF◇[deduction] by auto
    then obtain p where [◇(F = (λ x . p)) in v]
      by (rule ∃ E)
    hence [◇□(∀ x. ⌊xP, F⌋ ≡ ⌊xP, λx. p⌋) in v]
      unfolding identity-defs .
    hence [□(∀ x. ⌊xP, F⌋ ≡ ⌊xP, λx. p⌋) in v]
      using 5◇[deduction] by auto
    hence [(F = (λ x . p)) in v]
      unfolding identity-defs .
    thus [∃ p . (F = (λ x . p)) in v]
      by PLM-solver
  qed

lemma prop-prop-nec-2:
  [(∀ p . F ≠ (λ x . p)) → □(∀ p . F ≠ (λ x . p)) in v]
  apply (PLM-subst-method
    ¬(∃ p . (F = (λ x . p)))
    (∀ p . ¬(F = (λ x . p))))
  using cqt-further-4 apply blast
  apply (PLM-subst-method
    ¬◇(∃ p. F = (λx. p))
    □¬(∃ p. F = (λx. p)))
  using KBasic2-4[equiv-sym] prop-prop-nec-1
    contraposition-1 by auto

lemma prop-prop-nec-3:
  [(∃ p . F = (λ x . p)) → □(∃ p . F = (λ x . p)) in v]
  using prop-prop-nec-1 derived-S5-rules-1-b by simp

lemma prop-prop-nec-4:
  [◇(∀ p . F ≠ (λ x . p)) → (∀ p . F ≠ (λ x . p)) in v]
  using prop-prop-nec-2 derived-S5-rules-2-b by simp

lemma enc-prop-nec-1:

```

```

[ $\Diamond(\forall F . \llbracket x^P, F \rrbracket \rightarrow (\exists p . F = (\lambda x . p)))$ 
 $\rightarrow (\forall F . \llbracket x^P, F \rrbracket \rightarrow (\exists p . F = (\lambda x . p)))$  in  $v$ ]
proof (rule CP)
  assume [ $\Diamond(\forall F . \llbracket x^P, F \rrbracket \rightarrow (\exists p . F = (\lambda x . p)))$  in  $v$ ]
  hence 1: [ $(\forall F . \Diamond(\llbracket x^P, F \rrbracket \rightarrow (\exists p . F = (\lambda x . p))))$  in  $v$ ]
    using Buridan $\Diamond$ [deduction] by auto
  {
    fix Q
    assume [ $\llbracket x^P, Q \rrbracket$  in  $v$ ]
    hence [ $\Box \llbracket x^P, Q \rrbracket$  in  $v$ ]
      using encoding[axiom-instance, deduction] by auto
    moreover have [ $\Diamond(\llbracket x^P, Q \rrbracket \rightarrow (\exists p . Q = (\lambda x . p)))$  in  $v$ ]
      using cqt-1[axiom-instance, deduction] 1 by fast
    ultimately have [ $\Diamond(\exists p . Q = (\lambda x . p))$  in  $v$ ]
      using KBasic2-9[equiv-lr, deduction] by auto
    hence [ $(\exists p . Q = (\lambda x . p))$  in  $v$ ]
      using prop-prop-nec-1[deduction] by auto
  }
  thus [ $(\forall F . \llbracket x^P, F \rrbracket \rightarrow (\exists p . F = (\lambda x . p)))$  in  $v$ ]
    apply – by PLM-solver
qed

```

```

lemma enc-prop-nec-2:
  [ $(\forall F . \llbracket x^P, F \rrbracket \rightarrow (\exists p . F = (\lambda x . p))) \rightarrow \Box(\forall F . \llbracket x^P, F \rrbracket$ 
 $\rightarrow (\exists p . F = (\lambda x . p)))$  in  $v$ ]
  using derived-S5-rules-1-b enc-prop-nec-1 by blast
end
end

```

10 Possible Worlds

```

locale PossibleWorlds = PLM
begin

```

10.1 Definitions

```

definition Situation where
  Situation  $x \equiv (\lambda A!, x) \ \& \ (\forall F . \llbracket x, F \rrbracket \rightarrow \text{Propositional } F)$ 

definition EncodeProposition (infixl  $\Sigma$  70) where
   $x \Sigma p \equiv (\lambda A!, x) \ \& \ \llbracket x, \lambda x . p \rrbracket$ 
definition TrueInSituation (infixl  $\models$  10) where
   $x \models p \equiv \text{Situation } x \ \& \ x \Sigma p$ 
definition PossibleWorld where
  PossibleWorld  $x \equiv \text{Situation } x \ \& \ \Diamond(\forall p . x \Sigma p \equiv p)$ 

```

10.2 Auxiliary Lemmas

```

lemma possit-sit-1:
  [Situation  $(x^P) \equiv \Box(\text{Situation } (x^P))$  in  $v$ ]
proof (rule  $\equiv I$ ; rule CP)
  assume [Situation  $(x^P)$  in  $v$ ]
  hence 1: [ $(\lambda A!, x^P) \ \& \ (\forall F . \llbracket x^P, F \rrbracket \rightarrow \text{Propositional } F)$  in  $v$ ]
    unfolding Situation-def by auto
  have [ $\Box(\lambda A!, x^P)$  in  $v$ ]
    using 1[conj1, THEN oa-facts-2[deduction]] .
  moreover have [ $\Box(\forall F . \llbracket x^P, F \rrbracket \rightarrow \text{Propositional } F)$  in  $v$ ]
    using 1[conj2] unfolding Propositional-def
    by (rule enc-prop-nec-2[deduction])
  ultimately show [ $\Box \text{Situation } (x^P)$  in  $v$ ]
    unfolding Situation-def

```



```

    apply cut-tac apply (rule KBasic-3[equiv-rl])
    by (rule intro-elim-1)
next
  assume  $\Box \text{Situation } (x^P) \text{ in } v$ 
  thus  $[\text{Situation } (x^P) \text{ in } v]$ 
    using qml-2[axiom-instance, deduction] by auto
qed

lemma possworld-nec:
   $[\text{PossibleWorld } (x^P) \equiv \Box(\text{PossibleWorld } (x^P)) \text{ in } v]$ 
  apply (rule  $\equiv I$ ; rule CP)
  subgoal unfolding PossibleWorld-def
  apply (rule KBasic-3[equiv-rl])
  apply (rule intro-elim-1)
  using possit-sit-1[equiv-lr] &E(1) apply blast
  using qml-3[axiom-instance, deduction] &E(2) by blast
  using qml-2[axiom-instance, deduction] by auto

lemma TrueInWorldNecc:
   $[(x^P \models p) \equiv \Box((x^P \models p) \text{ in } v)]$ 
  proof (rule  $\equiv I$ ; rule CP)
    assume  $[x^P \models p \text{ in } v]$ 
    hence  $[\text{Situation } (x^P) \ \& \ (\Box A!, x^P) \ \& \ \Box x^P, \lambda x. p] \text{ in } v]$ 
      unfolding TrueInSituation-def EncodeProposition-def .
    hence  $[(\Box \text{Situation } (x^P) \ \& \ \Box(\Box A!, x^P)) \ \& \ \Box \Box x^P, \lambda x. p] \text{ in } v]$ 
      using &I &E possit-sit-1[equiv-lr] oa-facts-2[deduction]
      encoding[axiom-instance, deduction] by metis
    thus  $[\Box((x^P \models p) \text{ in } v)]$ 
      unfolding TrueInSituation-def EncodeProposition-def
      using KBasic-3[equiv-rl] &I &E by metis
  next
    assume  $[\Box(x^P \models p) \text{ in } v]$ 
    thus  $[x^P \models p \text{ in } v]$ 
      using qml-2[axiom-instance, deduction] by auto
  qed

lemma PossWorldAux:
   $[(\Box A!, x^P) \ \& \ (\forall F. (\Box x^P, F) \equiv (\exists p. p \ \& \ (F = (\lambda x. p)))) \rightarrow (\text{PossibleWorld } (x^P)) \text{ in } v]$ 
  proof (rule CP)
    assume DefX:  $[(\Box A!, x^P) \ \& \ (\forall F. (\Box x^P, F) \equiv (\exists p. p \ \& \ (F = (\lambda x. p)))) \text{ in } v]$ 

    have  $[\text{Situation } (x^P) \text{ in } v]$ 
    proof -
      have  $[(\Box A!, x^P) \text{ in } v]$ 
        using DefX[conj1] .
      moreover have  $[(\forall F. \Box x^P, F \rightarrow \text{Propositional } F) \text{ in } v]$ 
        proof (rule  $\forall I$ ; rule CP)
          fix F
          assume  $[\Box x^P, F \text{ in } v]$ 
          moreover have  $[\Box x^P, F] \equiv (\exists p. p \ \& \ (F = (\lambda x. p))) \text{ in } v]$ 
            using DefX[conj2] cqt-1[axiom-instance, deduction] by auto
          ultimately have  $[(\exists p. p \ \& \ (F = (\lambda x. p))) \text{ in } v]$ 
            using  $\equiv E(1)$  by blast
          then obtain p where  $[p \ \& \ (F = (\lambda x. p)) \text{ in } v]$ 
            by (rule  $\exists E$ )
          hence  $[(F = (\lambda x. p)) \text{ in } v]$ 
            by (rule &E(2))
          hence  $[(\exists p. (F = (\lambda x. p))) \text{ in } v]$ 
            by PLM-solver
          thus  $[\text{Propositional } F \text{ in } v]$ 

```

```

      unfolding Propositional-def .
    qed
  ultimately show [Situation (xP) in v]
    unfolding Situation-def by (rule &I)
  qed
  moreover have [⋄(∀ p. xP Σ p ≡ p) in v]
    unfolding EncodeProposition-def
    proof (rule TBasic[deduction]; rule ∀ I)
      fix q
      have EncodeLambda:
        [⋄xP, λx. q ≡ (∃ p . p & ((λx. q) = (λ x . p))) in v]
        using DefX[conj2] by (rule cqt-1[axiom-instance, deduction])
      moreover {
        assume [q in v]
        moreover have [(λx. q) = (λ x . q) in v]
          using id-eq-prop-prop-1 by auto
        ultimately have [q & ((λx. q) = (λ x . q)) in v]
          by (rule &I)
        hence [∃ p . p & ((λx. q) = (λ x . p)) in v]
          by PLM-solver
        moreover have [⋄A!, xP in v]
          using DefX[conj1] .
        ultimately have [⋄A!, xP & ⋄xP, λx. q in v]
          using EncodeLambda[equiv-rl] &I by auto
      }
      moreover {
        assume [⋄A!, xP & ⋄xP, λx. q in v]
        hence [⋄xP, λx. q in v]
          using &E(2) by auto
        hence [∃ p . p & ((λx. q) = (λ x . p)) in v]
          using EncodeLambda[equiv-lr] by auto
        then obtain p where p-and-lambda-q-is-lambda-p:
          [p & ((λx. q) = (λ x . p)) in v]
          by (rule ∃ E)
        have [⋄(λ x . p), xP ≡ p in v]
          apply (rule beta-C-meta-1)
          by show-proper
        hence [⋄(λ x . p), xP in v]
          using p-and-lambda-q-is-lambda-p[conj1] ≡E(2) by auto
        hence [⋄(λ x . q), xP in v]
          using p-and-lambda-q-is-lambda-p[conj2, THEN id-eq-prop-prop-2[deduction]]
          l-identity[axiom-instance, deduction, deduction] by fast
        moreover have [⋄(λ x . q), xP ≡ q in v]
          apply (rule beta-C-meta-1) by show-proper
        ultimately have [q in v]
          using ≡E(1) by blast
      }
    qed
  ultimately show [⋄A!, xP & ⋄xP, λx. q ≡ q in v]
    using &I ≡I CP by auto
  qed

  ultimately show [PossibleWorld (xP) in v]
    unfolding PossibleWorld-def by (rule &I)
  qed

```

10.3 For every syntactic Possible World there is a semantic Possible World

```

theorem SemanticPossibleWorldForSyntacticPossibleWorlds:
  ∀ x . [PossibleWorld (xP) in w] →
  (∃ v . ∀ p . [(xP ⊨ p) in w] ↔ [p in v])
proof
  fix x

```

```

{
  assume PossWorldX: [PossibleWorld (xP) in w]
  hence SituationX: [Situation (xP) in w]
  unfolding PossibleWorld-def apply cut-tac by PLM-solver
  have PossWorldExpanded:
    [(⟦A!,xP⟧ & (∀ F. ⟦xP,F⟧ → (∃ p. F = (λx. p))))
     & ◇(∀ p. (⟦A!,xP⟧ & ⟦xP,λx. p⟧ ≡ p) in w)]
  using PossWorldX
  unfolding PossibleWorld-def Situation-def
    Propositional-def EncodeProposition-def .
  have AbstractX: [(⟦A!,xP⟧ in w)]
  using PossWorldExpanded[conj1,conj1] .

  have [◇(∀ p. ⟦xP,λx. p⟧ ≡ p) in w]
  apply (PLM-subst-method
    λp. (⟦A!,xP⟧ & ⟦xP,λx. p⟧
    λ p . ⟦xP,λx. p⟧)
    subgoal using PossWorldExpanded[conj1,conj1,THEN oa-facts-2[deduction]]
      using Semantics.T6 apply cut-tac by PLM-solver
    using PossWorldExpanded[conj2] .

  hence ∃ v. ∀ p. (⟦xP,λx. p⟧ in v)
    = [p in v]
  unfolding diamond-def equiv-def conj-def
  apply (simp add: Semantics.T4 Semantics.T6 Semantics.T5
    Semantics.T8)

  by auto

  then obtain v where PropsTrueInSemWorld:
    ∀ p. (⟦xP,λx. p⟧ in v) = [p in v]
  by auto

  {
    fix p
    {
      assume [(xP) ≡ p] in w
      hence [(xP) ≡ p] in v
      using TrueInWorldNecc[equiv-lr] Semantics.T6 by simp
      hence [Situation (xP) & (⟦A!,xP⟧ & ⟦xP,λx. p⟧) in v]
      unfolding TrueInSituation-def EncodeProposition-def .
      hence [⟦xP,λx. p⟧ in v]
      using &E(2) by blast
      hence [p in v]
      using PropsTrueInSemWorld by blast
    }
    moreover {
      assume [p in v]
      hence [⟦xP,λx. p⟧ in v]
      using PropsTrueInSemWorld by blast
      hence [(xP) ≡ p] in v
      apply cut-tac unfolding TrueInSituation-def EncodeProposition-def
      apply (rule &I) using SituationX[THEN possit-sit-1[equiv-lr]]
      subgoal using Semantics.T6 by auto
      apply (rule &I)
      subgoal using AbstractX[THEN oa-facts-2[deduction]]
      using Semantics.T6 by auto
      by assumption
      hence [□((xP) ≡ p) in v]
      using TrueInWorldNecc[equiv-lr] by simp
      hence [(xP) ≡ p] in w
      using Semantics.T6 by simp
    }
  }
  ultimately have [p in v] ↔ [(xP) ≡ p] in w
  by auto

```

```

}
hence  $(\exists v . \forall p . [p \text{ in } v] \longleftrightarrow [(x^P) \models p \text{ in } w])$ 
  by blast
}
thus  $[PossibleWorld (x^P) \text{ in } w] \longrightarrow$ 
   $(\exists v . \forall p . [(x^P) \models p \text{ in } w] \longleftrightarrow [p \text{ in } v])$ 
  by blast
qed

```

10.4 For every semantic Possible World there is a syntactic Possible World

theorem *SyntacticPossibleWorldForSemanticPossibleWorlds:*

```

 $\forall v . \exists x . [PossibleWorld (x^P) \text{ in } w] \wedge$ 
 $(\forall p . [p \text{ in } v] \longleftrightarrow [((x^P) \models p) \text{ in } w])$ 
proof
  fix v
  have  $[\exists x . (\lambda A! . x^P) \ \& \ (\forall F . (\lambda x^P . F) \equiv$ 
     $(\exists p . p \ \& \ (F = (\lambda x . p)))) \text{ in } v]$ 
    using A-objects[axiom-instance] by fast
  then obtain x where DefX:
     $[(\lambda A! . x^P) \ \& \ (\forall F . (\lambda x^P . F) \equiv (\exists p . p \ \& \ (F = (\lambda x . p)))) \text{ in } v]$ 
    by (rule  $\exists E$ )
  hence PossWorldX:  $[PossibleWorld (x^P) \text{ in } v]$ 
    using PossWorldAux[deduction] by blast
  hence  $[PossibleWorld (x^P) \text{ in } w]$ 
    using possworld-nec[equiv-lr] Semantics.T6 by auto
  moreover have  $(\forall p . [p \text{ in } v] \longleftrightarrow [(x^P) \models p \text{ in } w])$ 
proof
  fix q
  {
    assume  $[q \text{ in } v]$ 
    moreover have  $[(\lambda x . q) = (\lambda x . q) \text{ in } v]$ 
      using id-eq-prop-prop-1 by auto
    ultimately have  $[q \ \& \ (\lambda x . q) = (\lambda x . q) \text{ in } v]$ 
      using  $\&I$  by auto
    hence  $[(\exists p . p \ \& \ ((\lambda x . q) = (\lambda x . p))) \text{ in } v]$ 
      by PLM-solver
    hence  $\lambda$ :  $[(\lambda x^P . (\lambda x . q))] \text{ in } v]$ 
      using cqt-1[axiom-instance,deduction, OF DefX[conj2], equiv-rl]
      by blast
    have  $[(x^P \models q) \text{ in } v]$ 
      unfolding TrueInSituation-def apply (rule  $\&I$ )
      using PossWorldX unfolding PossibleWorld-def
      using  $\&E(1)$  apply blast
      unfolding EncodeProposition-def apply (rule  $\&I$ )
      using DefX[conj1] apply simp
      using  $\lambda$  .
    hence  $[(x^P \models q) \text{ in } w]$ 
      using TrueInWorldNecc[equiv-lr] Semantics.T6 by auto
  }
  moreover {
    assume  $[(x^P \models q) \text{ in } w]$ 
    hence  $[(x^P \models q) \text{ in } v]$ 
      using TrueInWorldNecc[equiv-lr] Semantics.T6
      by auto
    hence  $[(\lambda x^P . (\lambda x . q))] \text{ in } v]$ 
      unfolding TrueInSituation-def EncodeProposition-def
      using  $\&E(2)$  by blast
    hence  $[(\exists p . p \ \& \ ((\lambda x . q) = (\lambda x . p))) \text{ in } v]$ 
      using cqt-1[axiom-instance,deduction, OF DefX[conj2], equiv-lr]
      by blast
  }
  then obtain p where  $\lambda$ :

```

```

      [(p & ((λ x . q) = (λ x . p))) in v]
    by (rule ∃ E)
  have [(λ x . p), xP] ≡ p in v
    apply (rule beta-C-meta-1)
    by show-proper
  hence [(λ x . q), xP] ≡ p in v
    using l-identity[where β=(λ x . q) and α=(λ x . p),
      axiom-instance, deduction, deduction]
    using 4[conj2, THEN id-eq-prop-prop-2[deduction]] by meson
  hence [(λ x . q), xP] in v using 4[conj1] ≡E(2) by blast
  moreover have [(λ x . q), xP] ≡ q in v
    apply (rule beta-C-meta-1)
    by show-proper
  ultimately have [q in v]
    using ≡E(1) by blast
}
ultimately show [q in v] ↔ [(xP) ⊨ q in w]
  by blast
qed
ultimately show ∃ x . [PossibleWorld (xP) in w]
  ∧ (∀ p . [p in v] ↔ [(xP) ⊨ p in w])
  by auto
qed
end

```

11 Artificial Theorems

Remark 22. Some examples of theorems that can be derived from the model structure, but which are not derivable from the deductive system PLM itself.

locale ArtificialTheorems
begin

lemma lambda-enc-1:
 [(λ x . [x^P, F], [x^P, F], y^P) in v]
 by (auto simp: meta-defs meta-aux conn-defs forall-Π₁-def)

lemma lambda-enc-2:
 [(λ x . [y^P, G], x^P) in v] ≡ [y^P, G] in v
 by (auto simp: meta-defs meta-aux conn-defs forall-Π₁-def)

Remark 23. The following is not a theorem and nitpick can find a countermodel. This is expected and important. If this were a theorem, the theory would become inconsistent.

lemma lambda-enc-3:
 [(λ x . [x^P, F], x^P) → [x^P, F] in v]
 apply (simp add: meta-defs meta-aux conn-defs forall-Π₁-def)
 nitpick[user-axioms, expect=genuine]
 oops — countermodel by nitpick

Remark 24. Instead the following two statements hold.

lemma lambda-enc-4:
 [(λ x . [x^P, F], x^P) in v] = (∃ y . νν y = νν x ∧ [y^P, F] in v)
 by (simp add: meta-defs meta-aux)

lemma lambda-ex:
 [(λ x . φ (x^P), x^P) in v] = (∃ y . νν y = νν x ∧ [φ (y^P) in v])
 by (simp add: meta-defs meta-aux)

Remark 25. These statements can be translated to statements in the embedded logic.

lemma *lambda-ex-emb*:

$[(\lambda x. \varphi(x^P)), x^P] \equiv (\exists y. (\forall F. [F, x^P] \equiv [F, y^P]) \ \& \ \varphi(y^P)) \text{ in } v]$

proof(*rule MetaSolver.EquivI*)

interpret *MetaSolver* .

{

assume $[(\lambda x. \varphi(x^P)), x^P] \text{ in } v]$

then obtain y **where** $\nu v y = \nu v x \wedge [\varphi(y^P) \text{ in } v]$

using *lambda-ex* **by** *blast*

moreover **hence** $[(\forall F. [F, x^P] \equiv [F, y^P]) \text{ in } v]$

apply – **apply** *meta-solver*

by (*simp add: Semantics.d_k-proper Semantics.ex1-def*)

ultimately have $[\exists y. (\forall F. [F, x^P] \equiv [F, y^P]) \ \& \ \varphi(y^P) \text{ in } v]$

using *ExIRule ConjI* **by** *fast*

}

moreover {

assume $[\exists y. (\forall F. [F, x^P] \equiv [F, y^P]) \ \& \ \varphi(y^P) \text{ in } v]$

then obtain y **where** $y\text{-def}$: $[(\forall F. [F, x^P] \equiv [F, y^P]) \ \& \ \varphi(y^P) \text{ in } v]$

by (*rule ExERule*)

hence $\bigwedge F. [[F, x^P] \text{ in } v] = [[F, y^P] \text{ in } v]$

apply – **apply** (*drule ConjE*) **apply** (*drule conjunct1*)

apply (*drule Alle*) **apply** (*drule EquivE*) **by** *simp*

hence $[[\text{make}\Pi_1(\lambda u s w. \nu v y = u), x^P] \text{ in } v]$

$= [[\text{make}\Pi_1(\lambda u s w. \nu v y = u), y^P] \text{ in } v]$ **by** *auto*

hence $\nu v y = \nu v x$ **by** (*simp add: meta-defs meta-aux*)

moreover **have** $[\varphi(y^P) \text{ in } v]$ **using** $y\text{-def}$ *ConjE* **by** *blast*

ultimately have $[(\lambda x. \varphi(x^P)), x^P] \text{ in } v]$

using *lambda-ex* **by** *blast*

}

ultimately show $[(\lambda x. \varphi(x^P)), x^P] \text{ in } v]$

$= [\exists y. (\forall F. [F, x^P] \equiv [F, y^P]) \ \& \ \varphi(y^P) \text{ in } v]$

by *auto*

qed

lemma *lambda-enc-emb*:

$[(\lambda x. [\![x^P, F]\!]), x^P] \equiv (\exists y. (\forall F. [F, x^P] \equiv [F, y^P]) \ \& \ [\![y^P, F]\!]) \text{ in } v]$

using *lambda-ex-emb* **by** *fast*

Remark 26. *In the case of proper maps, the generalized β -conversion reduces to classical β -conversion.*

lemma *proper-beta*:

assumes *IsProperInX* φ

shows $[(\exists y. (\forall F. [F, x^P] \equiv [F, y^P]) \ \& \ \varphi(y^P)) \equiv \varphi(x^P) \text{ in } v]$

proof (*rule MetaSolver.EquivI*; *rule*)

interpret *MetaSolver* .

assume $[\exists y. (\forall F. [F, x^P] \equiv [F, y^P]) \ \& \ \varphi(y^P) \text{ in } v]$

then obtain y **where** $y\text{-def}$: $[(\forall F. [F, x^P] \equiv [F, y^P]) \ \& \ \varphi(y^P) \text{ in } v]$ **by** (*rule ExERule*)

hence $[[\text{make}\Pi_1(\lambda u s w. \nu v y = u), x^P] \text{ in } v] = [[\text{make}\Pi_1(\lambda u s w. \nu v y = u), y^P] \text{ in } v]$

using *EquivS Alle ConjE* **by** *blast*

hence $\nu v y = \nu v x$ **by** (*simp add: meta-defs meta-aux*)

thus $[\varphi(x^P) \text{ in } v]$

using $y\text{-def}$ [*THEN ConjE* [*THEN conjunct2*]]

assms IsProperInX.rep-eq valid-in.rep-eq

by *blast*

next

interpret *MetaSolver* .

assume $[\varphi(x^P) \text{ in } v]$

moreover **have** $[\forall F. [F, x^P] \equiv [F, x^P] \text{ in } v]$ **apply** *meta-solver* **by** *blast*

ultimately show $[\exists y. (\forall F. [F, x^P] \equiv [F, y^P]) \ \& \ \varphi(y^P) \text{ in } v]$

by (*meson ConjI ExI*)

qed

Remark 27. *The following theorem is a consequence of the constructed Aczel-model, but not part of PLM. Separate research on possible modifications of the embedding suggest that this*

artificial theorem can be avoided by introducing a dependency on states for the mapping from abstract objects to special urelements.

```

lemma lambda-rel-extensional:
  assumes  $[\forall F. \langle F, a^P \rangle \equiv \langle F, b^P \rangle \text{ in } v]$ 
  shows  $(\lambda x. \langle R, x^P, a^P \rangle) = (\lambda x. \langle R, x^P, b^P \rangle)$ 
proof –
  interpret MetaSolver .
  obtain F where F-def:  $F = \text{make}\Pi_1 (\lambda u s w. u = \nu v a)$  by auto
  have  $[\langle F, a^P \rangle \equiv \langle F, b^P \rangle \text{ in } v]$  using assms by (rule AllE)
  moreover have  $[\langle F, a^P \rangle \text{ in } v]$ 
    unfolding F-def by (simp add: meta-defs meta-aux)
  ultimately have  $[\langle F, b^P \rangle \text{ in } v]$  using EquivE by auto
  hence  $\nu v a = \nu v b$  using F-def by (simp add: meta-defs meta-aux)
  thus ?thesis by (simp add: meta-defs meta-aux)
qed

```

end

12 Sanity Tests

```

locale SanityTests
begin
  interpretation MetaSolver.
  interpretation Semantics.

```

12.1 Consistency

```

lemma True
  nitpick[expect=genuine, user-axioms, satisfy]
  by auto

```

12.2 Intensionality

```

lemma  $[(\lambda y. (q \vee \neg q)) = (\lambda y. (p \vee \neg p)) \text{ in } v]$ 
  unfolding identity- $\Pi_1$ -def conn-defs
  apply (rule Eq1I) apply (simp add: meta-defs)
  nitpick[expect = genuine, user-axioms=true, card i = 2,
    card j = 2, card  $\omega = 1$ , card  $\sigma = 1$ ,
    sat-solver = MiniSat-JNI, verbose, show-all]
  oops — Countermodel by Nitpick
lemma  $[(\lambda y. (p \vee q)) = (\lambda y. (q \vee p)) \text{ in } v]$ 
  unfolding identity- $\Pi_1$ -def
  apply (rule Eq1I) apply (simp add: meta-defs)
  nitpick[expect = genuine, user-axioms=true,
    sat-solver = MiniSat-JNI, card i = 2,
    card j = 2, card  $\sigma = 1$ , card  $\omega = 1$ ,
    card v = 2, verbose, show-all]
  oops — Countermodel by Nitpick

```

12.3 Concreteness coindices with Object Domains

```

lemma OrdCheck:
   $[(\lambda x. \neg \Box (\neg \langle E!, x^P \rangle), x) \text{ in } v] \longleftrightarrow$ 
   $(\text{proper } x) \wedge (\text{case } (\text{rep } x) \text{ of } \nu v y \Rightarrow \text{True} \mid - \Rightarrow \text{False})$ 
  using OrdinaryObjectsPossiblyConcreteAxiom
  apply (simp add: meta-defs meta-aux split:  $\nu$ .split v.split)
  using  $\nu v$ - $\omega v$ -is- $\omega v$  by fastforce
lemma AbsCheck:

```

```


$$[(\lambda x . \Box(\neg(\downarrow E!, x^P))), x] \text{ in } v] \longleftrightarrow$$


$$(proper\ x) \wedge (case\ (rep\ x)\ of\ \alpha\nu\ y \Rightarrow True \mid - \Rightarrow False)$$

using OrdinaryObjectsPossiblyConcreteAxiom
apply (simp add: meta-defs meta-aux split:  $\nu.split\ v.split$ )
using no- $\alpha\nu$  by blast

```

12.4 Justification for Meta-Logical Axioms

Remark 28. *OrdinaryObjectsPossiblyConcreteAxiom is equivalent to "all ordinary objects are possibly concrete".*

```

lemma OrdAxiomCheck:
  OrdinaryObjectsPossiblyConcrete  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
   $(\forall x. ((\lambda x . \neg\Box(\neg(\downarrow E!, x^P))), x^P] \text{ in } v)$ 
   $\longleftrightarrow (case\ x\ of\ \omega\nu\ y \Rightarrow True \mid - \Rightarrow False))$ 
unfolding Concrete-def
apply (simp add: meta-defs meta-aux split:  $\nu.split\ v.split$ )
using  $\nu\nu$ - $\omega\nu$ -is- $\omega\nu$  by fastforce

```

Remark 29. *OrdinaryObjectsPossiblyConcreteAxiom is equivalent to "all abstract objects are necessarily not concrete".*

```

lemma AbsAxiomCheck:
  OrdinaryObjectsPossiblyConcrete  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
   $(\forall x. ((\lambda x . \Box(\neg(\downarrow E!, x^P))), x^P] \text{ in } v)$ 
   $\longleftrightarrow (case\ x\ of\ \alpha\nu\ y \Rightarrow True \mid - \Rightarrow False))$ 
apply (simp add: meta-defs meta-aux split:  $\nu.split\ v.split$ )
using  $\nu\nu$ - $\omega\nu$ -is- $\omega\nu$  no- $\alpha\nu$  by fastforce

```

Remark 30. *PossiblyContingentObjectExistsAxiom is equivalent to the corresponding statement in the embedded logic.*

```

lemma PossiblyContingentObjectExistsCheck:
  PossiblyContingentObjectExists  $\longleftrightarrow [\neg(\Box(\forall x. (\downarrow E!, x^P] \rightarrow \Box(\downarrow E!, x^P)))] \text{ in } v]$ 
apply (simp add: meta-defs forall- $\nu$ -def meta-aux split:  $\nu.split\ v.split$ )
by (metis  $\nu.simps(5)$   $\nu\nu$ -def  $v.simps(1)$  no- $\sigma\omega$   $v.exhaust$ )

```

Remark 31. *PossiblyNoContingentObjectExistsAxiom is equivalent to the corresponding statement in the embedded logic.*

```

lemma PossiblyNoContingentObjectExistsCheck:
  PossiblyNoContingentObjectExists  $\longleftrightarrow [\neg(\Box(\neg(\forall x. (\downarrow E!, x^P] \rightarrow \Box(\downarrow E!, x^P)))] \text{ in } v]$ 
apply (simp add: meta-defs forall- $\nu$ -def meta-aux split:  $\nu.split\ v.split$ )
using  $\nu\nu$ - $\omega\nu$ -is- $\omega\nu$  by blast

```

12.5 Relations in the Meta-Logic

Remark 32. *Material equality in the embedded logic corresponds to equality in the actual state in the meta-logic.*

```

lemma mat-eq-is-eq-dj:
   $[\forall x. \Box((\downarrow F, x^P] \equiv (\downarrow G, x^P)) \text{ in } v] \longleftrightarrow$ 
   $((\lambda x . (eval\Pi_1\ F)\ x\ dj) = (\lambda x . (eval\Pi_1\ G)\ x\ dj))$ 
proof
  assume  $I: [\forall x. \Box((\downarrow F, x^P] \equiv (\downarrow G, x^P)) \text{ in } v]$ 
  {
    fix  $v$ 
    fix  $y$ 
    obtain  $x$  where  $y$ -def:  $y = \nu\nu\ x$ 
    by (meson  $\nu\nu$ -surj surj-def)
    have  $(\exists r\ o_1. Some\ r = d_1\ F \wedge Some\ o_1 = d_\kappa(x^P) \wedge o_1 \in ex1\ r\ v) =$ 
       $(\exists r\ o_1. Some\ r = d_1\ G \wedge Some\ o_1 = d_\kappa(x^P) \wedge o_1 \in ex1\ r\ v)$ 

```



```

      using 1 apply – by meta-solver
    moreover obtain r where r-def: Some r = d1 F
      unfolding d1-def by auto
    moreover obtain s where s-def: Some s = d1 G
      unfolding d1-def by auto
    moreover have Some x = dκ (xP)
      using dκ-proper by simp
    ultimately have (x ∈ ex1 r v) = (x ∈ ex1 s v)
      by (metis option.inject)
    hence (evalΠ1 F) y dj v = (evalΠ1 G) y dj v
      using r-def s-def y-def by (simp add: d1.rep-eq ex1-def)
  }
thus (λx. evalΠ1 F x dj) = (λx. evalΠ1 G x dj)
  by auto
next
assume 1: (λx. evalΠ1 F x dj) = (λx. evalΠ1 G x dj)
{
  fix y v
  obtain x where x-def: x = νv y
    by simp
  hence evalΠ1 F x dj = evalΠ1 G x dj
    using 1 by metis
  moreover obtain r where r-def: Some r = d1 F
    unfolding d1-def by auto
  moreover obtain s where s-def: Some s = d1 G
    unfolding d1-def by auto
  ultimately have (y ∈ ex1 r v) = (y ∈ ex1 s v)
    by (simp add: d1.rep-eq ex1-def νv-surj x-def)
  hence [(F, yP) ≡ (G, yP) in v]
    apply – apply meta-solver
    using r-def s-def by (metis Semantics.dκ-proper option.inject)
}
thus [∀ x. □((F, xP) ≡ (G, xP) in v)]
  using T6 T8 by fast
qed

```

Remark 33. *Materially equivalent relations are equal in the embedded logic if and only if they also coincide in all other states.*

```

lemma mat-eq-is-eq-if-eq-forall-j:
  assumes [∀ x . □((F, xP) ≡ (G, xP) in v)]
  shows [F = G in v] ↔
    (∀ s . s ≠ dj → (∀ x . (evalΠ1 F) x s = (evalΠ1 G) x s))
proof
  interpret MetaSolver .
  assume [F = G in v]
  hence F = G
    apply – unfolding identity-Π1-def by meta-solver
  thus ∀ s. s ≠ dj → (∀ x. evalΠ1 F x s = evalΠ1 G x s)
    by auto
next
interpret MetaSolver .
assume ∀ s. s ≠ dj → (∀ x. evalΠ1 F x s = evalΠ1 G x s)
moreover have ((λ x . (evalΠ1 F) x dj) = (λ x . (evalΠ1 G) x dj))
  using assms mat-eq-is-eq-dj by auto
ultimately have ∀ s x. evalΠ1 F x s = evalΠ1 G x s
  by metis
hence evalΠ1 F = evalΠ1 G
  by blast
hence F = G
  by (metis evalΠ1-inverse)
thus [F = G in v]
  unfolding identity-Π1-def using Eq1I by auto
qed

```

Remark 34. Under the assumption that all properties behave in all states like in the actual state the defined equality degenerates to material equality.

```
lemma assumes  $\forall F x s . (eval\Pi_1 F) x s = (eval\Pi_1 F) x dj$ 
  shows  $[\forall x . \Box(\langle F, x^P \rangle \equiv \langle G, x^P \rangle) \text{ in } v] \longleftrightarrow [F = G \text{ in } v]$ 
  by (metis (no-types) MetaSolver.Eq1S assms identity- $\Pi_1$ -def
    mat-eq-is-eq-dj mat-eq-is-eq-if-eq-forall-j)
```

12.6 Lambda Expressions

```
lemma lambda-interpret-1:
  assumes  $[a = b \text{ in } v]$ 
  shows  $(\lambda x . \langle R, x^P, a \rangle) = (\lambda x . \langle R, x^P, b \rangle)$ 
  proof -
    have  $a = b$ 
      using MetaSolver.Eq $\kappa$ S Semantics.d $\kappa$ -inject assms
        identity- $\kappa$ -def by auto
    thus ?thesis by simp
  qed
```

```
lemma lambda-interpret-2:
  assumes  $[a = (\iota y . \langle G, y^P \rangle) \text{ in } v]$ 
  shows  $(\lambda x . \langle R, x^P, a \rangle) = (\lambda x . \langle R, x^P, \iota y . \langle G, y^P \rangle \rangle)$ 
  proof -
    have  $a = (\iota y . \langle G, y^P \rangle)$ 
      using MetaSolver.Eq $\kappa$ S Semantics.d $\kappa$ -inject assms
        identity- $\kappa$ -def by auto
    thus ?thesis by simp
  qed
```

end

```
theory TAO-99-Paradox
  imports TAO-9-PLM TAO-98-ArtificialTheorems
  begin
```

13 Paradox

Under the additional assumption that expressions of the form $\lambda x . \langle G, \iota y . \varphi y x \rangle$ for arbitrary φ are *proper maps*, for which β -conversion holds, the theory becomes inconsistent.

13.1 Auxiliary Lemmas

```
lemma exe-impl-exists:
   $[(\lambda x . \forall p . p \rightarrow p), \iota y . \varphi y x] \equiv (\exists !y . \mathcal{A}\varphi y x) \text{ in } v]$ 
  proof (rule  $\equiv I$ ; rule CP)
    fix  $\varphi :: \nu \Rightarrow \nu \Rightarrow o$  and  $x :: \nu$  and  $v :: i$ 
    assume  $[(\lambda x . \forall p . p \rightarrow p), \iota y . \varphi y x] \text{ in } v$ 
    hence  $[\exists y . \mathcal{A}\varphi y x \ \& \ (\forall z . \mathcal{A}\varphi z x \rightarrow z = y)$ 
       $\& (\lambda x . \forall p . p \rightarrow p), y^P] \text{ in } v]$ 
      using nec-russell-axiom[equiv-lr] SimpleExOrEnc.intros by auto
    then obtain  $y$  where
       $[\mathcal{A}\varphi y x \ \& \ (\forall z . \mathcal{A}\varphi z x \rightarrow z = y)$ 
         $\& (\lambda x . \forall p . p \rightarrow p), y^P] \text{ in } v]$ 
      by (rule Instantiate)
    hence  $[\mathcal{A}\varphi y x \ \& \ (\forall z . \mathcal{A}\varphi z x \rightarrow z = y) \text{ in } v]$ 
      using  $\&E$  by blast
    hence  $[\exists y . \mathcal{A}\varphi y x \ \& \ (\forall z . \mathcal{A}\varphi z x \rightarrow z = y) \text{ in } v]$ 
      by (rule existential)
    thus  $[\exists !y . \mathcal{A}\varphi y x \text{ in } v]$ 
      unfolding exists-unique-def by simp
  next
```

```

fix  $\varphi :: \nu \Rightarrow \nu \Rightarrow o$  and  $x :: \nu$  and  $v :: i$ 
assume  $[\exists !y. \mathcal{A}\varphi \ y \ x \ in \ v]$ 
hence  $[\exists y. \mathcal{A}\varphi \ y \ x \ \& \ (\forall z. \mathcal{A}\varphi \ z \ x \rightarrow z = y) \ in \ v]$ 
  unfolding exists-unique-def by simp
then obtain  $y$  where
   $[\mathcal{A}\varphi \ y \ x \ \& \ (\forall z. \mathcal{A}\varphi \ z \ x \rightarrow z = y) \ in \ v]$ 
  by (rule Instantiate)
moreover have  $[(\lambda x. \forall p. p \rightarrow p), y^P] \ in \ v]$ 
  apply (rule beta-C-meta-1[equiv-rl])
  apply show-proper
  by PLM-solver
ultimately have  $[\mathcal{A}\varphi \ y \ x \ \& \ (\forall z. \mathcal{A}\varphi \ z \ x \rightarrow z = y)$ 
   $\ \& \ [(\lambda x. \forall p. p \rightarrow p), y^P] \ in \ v]$ 
  using &I by blast
hence  $[\exists y. \mathcal{A}\varphi \ y \ x \ \& \ (\forall z. \mathcal{A}\varphi \ z \ x \rightarrow z = y)$ 
   $\ \& \ [(\lambda x. \forall p. p \rightarrow p), y^P] \ in \ v]$ 
  by (rule existential)
thus  $[(\lambda x. \forall p. p \rightarrow p), \iota y. \varphi \ y \ x] \ in \ v]$ 
  using nec-russell-axiom[equiv-rl]
  SimpleExOrEnc.intros by auto
qed

lemma exists-unique-actual-equiv:
   $[(\exists !y. \mathcal{A}(y = x \ \& \ \psi \ (x^P))) \equiv \mathcal{A}\psi \ (x^P) \ in \ v]$ 
proof (rule  $\equiv I$ ; rule CP)
  fix  $x \ v$ 
  let  $? \varphi = \lambda y \ x. y = x \ \& \ \psi \ (x^P)$ 
  assume  $[\exists !y. \mathcal{A}? \varphi \ y \ x \ in \ v]$ 
  hence  $[\exists \alpha. \mathcal{A}? \varphi \ \alpha \ x \ \& \ (\forall \beta. \mathcal{A}? \varphi \ \beta \ x \rightarrow \beta = \alpha) \ in \ v]$ 
    unfolding exists-unique-def by simp
  then obtain  $\alpha$  where
     $[\mathcal{A}? \varphi \ \alpha \ x \ \& \ (\forall \beta. \mathcal{A}? \varphi \ \beta \ x \rightarrow \beta = \alpha) \ in \ v]$ 
    by (rule Instantiate)
  hence  $[\mathcal{A}(\alpha = x \ \& \ \psi \ (x^P)) \ in \ v]$ 
    using &E by blast
  thus  $[\mathcal{A}(\psi \ (x^P)) \ in \ v]$ 
    using Act-Basic-2[equiv-lr] &E by blast
next
  fix  $x \ v$ 
  let  $? \varphi = \lambda y \ x. y = x \ \& \ \psi \ (x^P)$ 
  assume 1:  $[\mathcal{A}\psi \ (x^P) \ in \ v]$ 
  have  $[x = x \ in \ v]$ 
    using id-eq-1[where 'a= $\nu$ ] by simp
  hence  $[\mathcal{A}(x = x) \ in \ v]$ 
    using id-act-3[equiv-lr] by fast
  hence  $[\mathcal{A}(x = x \ \& \ \psi \ (x^P)) \ in \ v]$ 
    using 1 Act-Basic-2[equiv-rl] &I by blast
  hence  $[\mathcal{A}? \varphi \ x \ x \ in \ v]$ 
    by simp
  moreover have  $[\forall \beta. \mathcal{A}? \varphi \ \beta \ x \rightarrow \beta = x \ in \ v]$ 
  proof (rule  $\forall I$ ; rule CP)
    fix  $\beta$ 
    assume  $[\mathcal{A}? \varphi \ \beta \ x \ in \ v]$ 
    hence  $[\mathcal{A}(\beta = x) \ in \ v]$ 
      using Act-Basic-2[equiv-lr] &E by fast
    thus  $[\beta = x \ in \ v]$  using id-act-3[equiv-rl] by fast
  qed
  ultimately have  $[\mathcal{A}? \varphi \ x \ x \ \& \ (\forall \beta. \mathcal{A}? \varphi \ \beta \ x \rightarrow \beta = x) \ in \ v]$ 
    using &I by fast
  hence  $[\exists \alpha. \mathcal{A}? \varphi \ \alpha \ x \ \& \ (\forall \beta. \mathcal{A}? \varphi \ \beta \ x \rightarrow \beta = \alpha) \ in \ v]$ 
    by (rule existential)
  thus  $[\exists !y. \mathcal{A}? \varphi \ y \ x \ in \ v]$ 
    unfolding exists-unique-def by simp

```

qed

13.2 Fake β -Conversion using Description Backdoor

definition *backdoor* **where**

backdoor $\equiv \lambda \psi . \lambda x . \langle (\lambda x . \forall p . p \rightarrow p), \iota y . y = x \ \& \ \psi (x^P) \rangle$

lemma *fake-beta*:

assumes $\bigwedge G \varphi . \text{IsProperInX } (\lambda x . \langle G, \iota y . \varphi y x \rangle)$

shows $\langle \langle \text{backdoor } (\lambda x . \psi x), x^P \rangle \equiv \mathcal{A}\psi (x^P) \text{ in } v \rangle$

proof (*rule* $\equiv I$; *rule* *CP*)

assume $\langle \langle \text{backdoor } \psi, x^P \rangle \text{ in } v \rangle$

hence $\langle \langle \lambda x . \forall p . p \rightarrow p, \iota y . y = x \ \& \ \psi (x^P) \rangle \text{ in } v \rangle$

using *beta-C-meta-1* [*equiv-lr*, *OF assms*]

unfolding *backdoor-def identity- ν -def* **by** *fast*

hence $\langle \exists ! y . \mathcal{A} (y = x \ \& \ \psi (x^P)) \text{ in } v \rangle$

using *exe-impl-exists* [*equiv-lr*] **by** *fast*

thus $\langle \mathcal{A}\psi (x^P) \text{ in } v \rangle$

using *exists-unique-actual-equiv* [*equiv-lr*] **by** *blast*

next

assume $\langle \mathcal{A}\psi (x^P) \text{ in } v \rangle$

hence $\langle \exists ! y . \mathcal{A} (y = x \ \& \ \psi (x^P)) \text{ in } v \rangle$

using *exists-unique-actual-equiv* [*equiv-rl*] **by** *blast*

hence $\langle \langle \lambda x . \forall p . p \rightarrow p, \iota y . y = x \ \& \ \psi (x^P) \rangle \text{ in } v \rangle$

using *exe-impl-exists* [*equiv-rl*] **by** *fast*

thus $\langle \langle \text{backdoor } \psi, x^P \rangle \text{ in } v \rangle$

using *beta-C-meta-1* [*equiv-rl*, *OF assms*]

unfolding *backdoor-def* **unfolding** *identity- ν -def* **by** *fast*

qed

lemma *fake-beta-act*:

assumes $\bigwedge G \varphi . \text{IsProperInX } (\lambda x . \langle G, \iota y . \varphi y x \rangle)$

shows $\langle \langle \text{backdoor } (\lambda x . \psi x), x^P \rangle \equiv \psi (x^P) \text{ in } dw \rangle$

using *fake-beta* [*OF assms*]

logic-actual [*necessitation-averse-axiom-instance*]

intro-elim-6-e **by** *blast*

13.3 Resulting Paradox

lemma *paradox*:

assumes $\bigwedge G \varphi . \text{IsProperInX } (\lambda x . \langle G, \iota y . \varphi y x \rangle)$

shows *False*

proof –

obtain *K* **where** *K-def*:

K = *backdoor* $(\lambda x . \exists F . \langle x, F \rangle \ \& \ \neg \langle F, x \rangle)$ **by** *auto*

have $\langle \exists x . \langle A!, x^P \rangle \ \& \ (\forall F . \langle x^P, F \rangle \equiv (F = K)) \text{ in } dw \rangle$

using *A-objects* [*axiom-instance*] **by** *fast*

then obtain *x* **where** *x-prop*:

$\langle \langle A!, x^P \rangle \ \& \ (\forall F . \langle x^P, F \rangle \equiv (F = K)) \text{ in } dw \rangle$

by (*rule Instantiate*)

{

assume $\langle \langle K, x^P \rangle \text{ in } dw \rangle$

hence $\langle \exists F . \langle x^P, F \rangle \ \& \ \neg \langle F, x^P \rangle \text{ in } dw \rangle$

unfolding *K-def* **using** *fake-beta-act* [*OF assms*, *equiv-lr*]

by *blast*

then obtain *F* **where** *F-def*:

$\langle \langle x^P, F \rangle \ \& \ \neg \langle F, x^P \rangle \text{ in } dw \rangle$ **by** (*rule Instantiate*)

hence $\langle F = K \text{ in } dw \rangle$

using *x-prop* [*conj2*, *THEN* $\forall E$ [*where* $\beta = F$], *equiv-lr*]

&E **unfolding** *K-def* **by** *blast*

hence $\langle \neg \langle K, x^P \rangle \text{ in } dw \rangle$

using *l-identity* [*axiom-instance*, *deduction*, *deduction*]

F-def [*conj2*] **by** *fast*

```

}
hence 1: [ $\neg(K, x^P)$ ] in dw
  using reductio-aa-1 by blast
hence [ $\neg(\exists F. \llbracket x^P, F \rrbracket \ \& \ \neg(F, x^P))$ ] in dw
  using fake-beta-act[OF assms,
    THEN oth-class-taut-5-d[equiv-lr],
    equiv-lr]
  unfolding K-def by blast
hence [ $\forall F. \llbracket x^P, F \rrbracket \rightarrow (F, x^P)$ ] in dw
  apply – unfolding exists-def by PLM-solver
moreover have [ $\llbracket x^P, K \rrbracket$ ] in dw
  using x-prop[conj2, THEN  $\forall E$ [where  $\beta=K$ ], equiv-rl]
  id-eq-1 by blast
ultimately have [ $(K, x^P)$ ] in dw
  using  $\forall E$  vdash-properties-10 by blast
hence  $\bigwedge \varphi. [\varphi]$  in dw
  using raa-cor-2 1 by blast
thus False using Semantics.T4 by auto
qed

```

13.4 Original Version of the Paradox

Originally the paradox was discovered using the following construction based on the comprehension theorem for relations without the explicit construction of the description backdoor and the resulting fake- β -conversion.

```

lemma assumes  $\bigwedge G \varphi. \text{IsProperInX } (\lambda x. (G, \iota y. \varphi y x))$ 
shows Fx-equiv-xH: [ $\forall H. \exists F. \Box(\forall x. (F, x^P) \equiv \llbracket x^P, H \rrbracket)$ ] in v
proof (rule  $\forall I$ )
  fix H
  let ?G = ( $\lambda x. \forall p. p \rightarrow p$ )
  obtain  $\varphi$  where  $\varphi\text{-def}$ :  $\varphi = (\lambda y x. (y^P) = x \ \& \ \llbracket x, H \rrbracket)$  by auto
  have [ $\exists F. \Box(\forall x. (F, x^P) \equiv (\iota y. \varphi y (x^P)))$ ] in v
    using relations-1[OF assms] by simp
  hence 1: [ $\exists F. \Box(\forall x. (F, x^P) \equiv (\exists !y. \mathcal{A}\varphi y (x^P)))$ ] in v
    apply – apply (PLM-subst-method
       $\lambda x. (\iota y. \varphi y (x^P)) \lambda x. (\exists !y. \mathcal{A}\varphi y (x^P))$ )
    using exe-impl-exists by auto
  then obtain F where F-def: [ $\Box(\forall x. (F, x^P) \equiv (\exists !y. \mathcal{A}\varphi y (x^P)))$ ] in v
    by (rule Instantiate)
  moreover have 2: [ $\bigwedge v x. ((\exists !y. \mathcal{A}\varphi y (x^P)) \equiv \llbracket x^P, H \rrbracket)$ ] in v
proof (rule  $\equiv I$ ; rule CP)
  fix x v
  assume [ $\exists !y. \mathcal{A}\varphi y (x^P)$ ] in v
  hence [ $\exists \alpha. \mathcal{A}\varphi \alpha (x^P) \ \& \ (\forall \beta. \mathcal{A}\varphi \beta (x^P) \rightarrow \beta = \alpha)$ ] in v
    unfolding exists-unique-def by simp
  then obtain  $\alpha$  where [ $\mathcal{A}\varphi \alpha (x^P) \ \& \ (\forall \beta. \mathcal{A}\varphi \beta (x^P) \rightarrow \beta = \alpha)$ ] in v
    by (rule Instantiate)
  hence [ $\mathcal{A}(\alpha^P = x^P \ \& \ \llbracket x^P, H \rrbracket)$ ] in v
    unfolding  $\varphi\text{-def}$  using  $\&E$  by blast
  hence [ $\mathcal{A}(\llbracket x^P, H \rrbracket)$ ] in v
    using Act-Basic-2[equiv-lr]  $\&E$  by blast
  thus [ $\llbracket x^P, H \rrbracket$ ] in v
    using en-eq-10[equiv-lr] by simp
next
  fix x v
  assume [ $\llbracket x^P, H \rrbracket$ ] in v
  hence 1: [ $\mathcal{A}(\llbracket x^P, H \rrbracket)$ ] in v
    using en-eq-10[equiv-rl] by blast
  have [ $x = x$ ] in v
    using id-eq-1[where 'a= $\nu$ ] by simp
  hence [ $\mathcal{A}(x = x)$ ] in v
    using id-act-3[equiv-lr] by fast
  hence [ $\mathcal{A}(x^P = x^P \ \& \ \llbracket x^P, H \rrbracket)$ ] in v

```

unfolding *identity- ν -def* using 1 *Act-Basic-2[equiv-rl]* &I by blast
 hence $[\mathcal{A}\varphi x (x^P) \text{ in } v]$
 unfolding φ -def by simp
 moreover have $[\forall \beta. \mathcal{A}\varphi \beta (x^P) \rightarrow \beta = x \text{ in } v]$
 proof (rule $\forall I$; rule *CP*)
 fix β
 assume $[\mathcal{A}\varphi \beta (x^P) \text{ in } v]$
 hence $[\mathcal{A}(\beta = x) \text{ in } v]$
 unfolding φ -def *identity- ν -def*
 using *Act-Basic-2[equiv-lr]* &E by fast
 thus $[\beta = x \text{ in } v]$ using *id-act-3[equiv-rl]* by fast
 qed
 ultimately have $[\mathcal{A}\varphi x (x^P) \ \& \ (\forall \beta. \mathcal{A}\varphi \beta (x^P) \rightarrow \beta = x) \text{ in } v]$
 using &I by fast
 hence $[\exists \alpha. \mathcal{A}\varphi \alpha (x^P) \ \& \ (\forall \beta. \mathcal{A}\varphi \beta (x^P) \rightarrow \beta = \alpha) \text{ in } v]$
 by (rule *existential*)
 thus $[\exists !y. \mathcal{A}\varphi y (x^P) \text{ in } v]$
 unfolding *exists-unique-def* by simp
 qed
 have $[\Box(\forall x. \langle F, x^P \rangle \equiv \langle x^P, H \rangle) \text{ in } v]$
 apply (*PLM-subst-goal-method*
 $\lambda \varphi. \Box(\forall x. \langle F, x^P \rangle \equiv \varphi x)$
 $\lambda x. (\exists !y. \mathcal{A}\varphi y (x^P))$)
 using 2 *F-def* by auto
 thus $[\exists F. \Box(\forall x. \langle F, x^P \rangle \equiv \langle x^P, H \rangle) \text{ in } v]$
 by (rule *existential*)
 qed

lemma

assumes *is-propositional*: $(\bigwedge G \varphi. \text{IsProperInX } (\lambda x. \langle G, \iota y. \varphi y x \rangle))$
 and *Abs-x*: $[\langle A!, x^P \rangle \text{ in } v]$
 and *Abs-y*: $[\langle A!, y^P \rangle \text{ in } v]$
 and *noteq*: $[x \neq y \text{ in } v]$
 shows *diffprop*: $[\exists F. \neg(\langle F, x^P \rangle \equiv \langle F, y^P \rangle) \text{ in } v]$
 proof –
 have $[\exists F. \neg(\langle x^P, F \rangle \equiv \langle y^P, F \rangle) \text{ in } v]$
 using *noteq* unfolding *exists-def*
 proof (rule *reductio-aa-2*)
 assume 1: $[\forall F. \neg(\langle x^P, F \rangle \equiv \langle y^P, F \rangle) \text{ in } v]$
 {
 fix F
 have $[(\langle x^P, F \rangle \equiv \langle y^P, F \rangle) \text{ in } v]$
 using 1 [*THEN* $\forall E$] *useful-tautologies-1[deduction]* by blast
 }
 hence $[\forall F. \langle x^P, F \rangle \equiv \langle y^P, F \rangle \text{ in } v]$ by (rule $\forall I$)
 thus $[x = y \text{ in } v]$
 unfolding *identity- ν -def*
 using *ab-obey-1[deduction, deduction]*
 Abs-x Abs-y \&I by blast
 qed
 then obtain H where *H-def*: $[\neg(\langle x^P, H \rangle \equiv \langle y^P, H \rangle) \text{ in } v]$
 by (rule *Instantiate*)
 hence 2: $[(\langle x^P, H \rangle \equiv \neg \langle y^P, H \rangle) \vee (\neg \langle x^P, H \rangle \equiv \langle y^P, H \rangle) \text{ in } v]$
 apply – by *PLM-solver*
 have $[\exists F. \Box(\forall x. \langle F, x^P \rangle \equiv \langle x^P, H \rangle) \text{ in } v]$
 using *Fx-equiv-xH[OF is-propositional, THEN $\forall E$]* by simp
 then obtain F where $[\Box(\forall x. \langle F, x^P \rangle \equiv \langle x^P, H \rangle) \text{ in } v]$
 by (rule *Instantiate*)
 hence *F-prop*: $[\forall x. \langle F, x^P \rangle \equiv \langle x^P, H \rangle \text{ in } v]$
 using *qml-2[axiom-instance, deduction]* by blast
 hence *a*: $[\langle F, x^P \rangle \equiv \langle x^P, H \rangle \text{ in } v]$
 using $\forall E$ by blast

```

have b: [(F, yP) ≡ (yP, H)] in v]
  using F-prop ∀ E by blast
{
  assume 1: [(xP, H) & ¬(yP, H)] in v]
  hence [(F, xP) in v]
    using a[equiv-rl] & E by blast
  moreover have [¬(F, yP) in v]
    using b[THEN oth-class-taut-5-d[equiv-lr], equiv-rl] 1[conj2] by auto
  ultimately have [(F, xP) & (¬(F, yP))] in v]
    by (rule &I)
  hence [(¬(F, xP) & ¬(F, yP)) ∨ (¬(F, xP) & (F, yP))] in v]
    using ∨I by blast
  hence [¬((F, xP) ≡ (F, yP))] in v]
    using oth-class-taut-5-j[equiv-rl] by blast
}
moreover {
  assume 1: [¬(xP, H) & (yP, H)] in v]
  hence [(F, yP) in v]
    using b[equiv-rl] & E by blast
  moreover have [¬(F, xP) in v]
    using a[THEN oth-class-taut-5-d[equiv-lr], equiv-rl] 1[conj1] by auto
  ultimately have [¬(F, xP) & (F, yP)] in v]
    using &I by blast
  hence [(¬(F, xP) & ¬(F, yP)) ∨ (¬(F, xP) & (F, yP))] in v]
    using ∨I by blast
  hence [¬((F, xP) ≡ (F, yP))] in v]
    using oth-class-taut-5-j[equiv-rl] by blast
}
ultimately have [¬((F, xP) ≡ (F, yP))] in v]
  using 2 intro-elim-4-b reductio-aa-1 by blast
thus [∃ F . ¬((F, xP) ≡ (F, yP))] in v]
  by (rule existential)
qed

```

lemma original-paradox:

assumes is-propositional: (ΛG φ. IsProperInX (λx. (G, x. φ y x)))
 shows False

proof –

fix v

have [∃ x y. (A!, x^P) & (A!, y^P) & x ≠ y & (∀ F. (F, x^P) ≡ (F, y^P))] in v]
 using aclassical2 by auto

then obtain x where

[∃ y. (A!, x^P) & (A!, y^P) & x ≠ y & (∀ F. (F, x^P) ≡ (F, y^P))] in v]
 by (rule Instantiate)

then obtain y where xy-def:

[(A!, x^P) & (A!, y^P) & x ≠ y & (∀ F. (F, x^P) ≡ (F, y^P))] in v]
 by (rule Instantiate)

have [∃ F . ¬((F, x^P) ≡ (F, y^P))] in v]

using diffprop[OF assms, OF xy-def[conj1, conj1, conj1],
 OF xy-def[conj1, conj1, conj2],
 OF xy-def[conj1, conj2]]

by auto

then obtain F where [¬((F, x^P) ≡ (F, y^P))] in v]

by (rule Instantiate)

moreover have [(F, x^P) ≡ (F, y^P)] in v]

using xy-def[conj2] by (rule ∀ E)

ultimately have Λφ.[φ in v]

using PLM.raa-cor-2 by blast

thus False

using Semantics.T4 by auto

qed

end