

Cofinality and the Delta System Lemma

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Abstract

We formalize the basic results on cofinality of linearly ordered sets and ordinals and Šanin’s Lemma for uncountable families of finite sets. We work in the set theory framework of Isabelle/ZF, using the Axiom of Choice as needed.

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1 Introduction

The session we present gathers very basic results built on the set theory formalization of Isabelle/ZF [7]. In a sense, some of the material formalized here corresponds to a natural continuation of that work. This is even clearer after perusing Section 2, where notions like cardinal exponentiation are first defined, together with various lemmas that do not depend on the Axiom of Choice (*AC*); the same holds for the basic theory of cofinality of ordinals, which is developed in Section 3. In Section 4, (un)countability is defined and several results proved, now using *AC* freely; the latter is also needed to prove König’s Theorem on cofinality of cardinal exponentiation. The simplest infinitary version of the Delta System Lemma (DSL, also known as the “Sunflower Lemma”) due to Šanin is proved in Section 5, and it is applied to prove that Cohen posets satisfy the *countable chain condition*.

A greater part of this development was motivated by a joint project on the formalization of the ctm approach to forcing [1] by Gunther, Pagano, Steinberg, and the author. Indeed, most of the results presented here are required for the development of forcing. As it turns out, the material as formalized presently is not imported as a whole by the forcing formalization [3, 2], since the latter requires relativized versions of both the concepts and the proofs.

2 Library of basic *ZF* results

```
theory ZF_Library
  imports
    ZF-Constructible.Normal
```

```
begin
```

This theory gathers basic “combinatorial” results that can be proved in *ZF* (that is, without using the Axiom of Choice *AC*).

We begin by setting up math-friendly notation.

```
no_notation oadd (infixl <+> 65)
no_notation sum (infixr <+> 65)
notation oadd (infixl <+> 65)
```

notation *nat* ($\langle \omega \rangle$)
notation *csucc* ($\langle _+ \rangle$ [90])
no_notation *Aleph* ($\langle \aleph _ \rangle$ [90] 90)
notation *Aleph* ($\langle \aleph _ \rangle$)
syntax *_ge* :: $[i, i] \Rightarrow o$ (**infixl** $\langle \geq \rangle$ 50)
translations $x \geq y \rightarrow y \leq x$

2.1 Some minimal arithmetic/ordinal stuff

lemma *Un_leD1* : $i \cup j \leq k \Longrightarrow \text{Ord}(i) \Longrightarrow \text{Ord}(j) \Longrightarrow \text{Ord}(k) \Longrightarrow i \leq k$
<proof>

lemma *Un_leD2* : $i \cup j \leq k \Longrightarrow \text{Ord}(i) \Longrightarrow \text{Ord}(j) \Longrightarrow \text{Ord}(k) \Longrightarrow j \leq k$
<proof>

lemma *Un_memD1*: $i \cup j \in k \Longrightarrow \text{Ord}(i) \Longrightarrow \text{Ord}(j) \Longrightarrow \text{Ord}(k) \Longrightarrow i \leq k$
<proof>

lemma *Un_memD2* : $i \cup j \in k \Longrightarrow \text{Ord}(i) \Longrightarrow \text{Ord}(j) \Longrightarrow \text{Ord}(k) \Longrightarrow j \leq k$
<proof>

This lemma allows to apply arithmetic simprocs to ordinal addition

lemma *nat_oadd_add[simp]*:
assumes $m \in \omega$ $n \in \omega$ **shows** $n + m = n \# + m$
<proof>

lemma *Ord_has_max_imp_succ*:
assumes $\text{Ord}(\gamma)$ $\beta \in \gamma$ $\forall \alpha \in \gamma. \alpha \leq \beta$
shows $\gamma = \text{succ}(\beta)$
<proof>

lemma *Least_antitone*:
assumes
 $\text{Ord}(j)$ $P(j) \wedge i. P(i) \Longrightarrow Q(i)$
shows
 $(\mu i. Q(i)) \leq (\mu i. P(i))$
<proof>

lemma *Least_set_antitone*:
 $\text{Ord}(j) \Longrightarrow j \in A \Longrightarrow A \subseteq B \Longrightarrow (\mu i. i \in B) \leq (\mu i. i \in A)$
<proof>

lemma *le_neq_imp_lt*:
 $x < y \Longrightarrow x \neq y \Longrightarrow x < y$
<proof>

Strict upper bound of a set of ordinals.

definition
str_bound :: $i \Rightarrow i$ **where**

$$\text{str_bound}(A) \equiv \bigcup a \in A. \text{succ}(a)$$

lemma *str_bound_type* [TC]: $\forall a \in A. \text{Ord}(a) \implies \text{Ord}(\text{str_bound}(A))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *str_bound_lt*: $\forall a \in A. \text{Ord}(a) \implies \forall a \in A. a < \text{str_bound}(A)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *naturals_lt_nat*[intro]: $n \in \omega \implies n < \omega$
 ⟨proof⟩

The next two lemmas are handy when one is constructing some object recursively. The first handles injectivity (of recursively constructed sequences of sets), while the second is helpful for establishing a symmetry argument.

lemma *Int_eq_zero_imp_not_eq*:

assumes

$$\bigwedge x y. x \in D \implies y \in D \implies x \neq y \implies A(x) \cap A(y) = 0$$

$$\bigwedge x. x \in D \implies A(x) \neq 0 \quad a \in D \quad b \in D \quad a \neq b$$

shows

$$A(a) \neq A(b)$$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *lt_neq_symmetry*:

assumes

$$\bigwedge \alpha \beta. \alpha \in \gamma \implies \beta \in \gamma \implies \alpha < \beta \implies Q(\alpha, \beta)$$

$$\bigwedge \alpha \beta. Q(\alpha, \beta) \implies Q(\beta, \alpha)$$

$$\alpha \in \gamma \quad \beta \in \gamma \quad \alpha \neq \beta$$

$$\text{Ord}(\gamma)$$

shows

$$Q(\alpha, \beta)$$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *cardinal_succ_not_0*: $|A| = \text{succ}(n) \implies A \neq 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Ord_eq_Collect_lt*: $i < \alpha \implies \{j \in \alpha. j < i\} = i$
 — almost the same proof as *nat_eq_Collect_lt*
 ⟨proof⟩

2.2 Manipulation of function spaces

definition

Finite_to_one :: $[i, i] \Rightarrow i$ **where**

$$\text{Finite_to_one}(X, Y) \equiv \{f: X \rightarrow Y. \forall y \in Y. \text{Finite}(\{x \in X. f'x = y\})\}$$

lemma *Finite_to_oneI*[intro]:

assumes $f: X \rightarrow Y \quad \bigwedge y. y \in Y \implies \text{Finite}(\{x \in X. f'x = y\})$

shows $f \in \text{Finite_to_one}(X, Y)$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *Finite_to_oneD[dest]*:

$f \in \text{Finite_to_one}(X, Y) \implies f: X \rightarrow Y$

$f \in \text{Finite_to_one}(X, Y) \implies y \in Y \implies \text{Finite}(\{x \in X . f'x = y\})$

<proof>

lemma *subset_Diff_Un*: $X \subseteq A \implies A = (A - X) \cup X$ *<proof>*

lemma *Diff_bij*:

assumes $\forall A \in F. X \subseteq A$ **shows** $(\lambda A \in F. A - X) \in \text{bij}(F, \{A - X. A \in F\})$

<proof>

lemma *function_space_nonempty*:

assumes $b \in B$

shows $(\lambda x \in A. b) : A \rightarrow B$

<proof>

lemma *vimage_lam*: $(\lambda x \in A. f(x))^{-1} B = \{x \in A . f(x) \in B\}$

<proof>

lemma *range_fun_subset_codomain*:

assumes $h: B \rightarrow C$

shows $\text{range}(h) \subseteq C$

<proof>

lemma *Pi_rangeD*:

assumes $f \in \text{Pi}(A, B)$ $b \in \text{range}(f)$

shows $\exists a \in A. f'a = b$

<proof>

lemma *Pi_range_eq*: $f \in \text{Pi}(A, B) \implies \text{range}(f) = \{f'x . x \in A\}$

<proof>

lemma *Pi_vimage_subset* : $f \in \text{Pi}(A, B) \implies f^{-1}C \subseteq A$

<proof>

lemma *apply_in_codomain_Ord*:

assumes

$\text{Ord}(\gamma)$ $\gamma \neq 0$ $f: A \rightarrow \gamma$

shows

$f'x \in \gamma$

<proof>

lemma *range_eq_image*:

assumes $f: A \rightarrow B$

shows $\text{range}(f) = f'A$

<proof>

lemma *Image_sub_codomain*: $f: A \rightarrow B \implies f^{-1}C \subseteq B$

<proof>

lemma *inj_to_Image*:

assumes

$f:A \rightarrow B$ $f \in \text{inj}(A,B)$

shows

$f \in \text{inj}(A, f''A)$

<proof>

lemma *inj_imp_surj*:

fixes f b

notes *inj_is_fun[dest]*

defines [*simp*]: $\text{ifx}(x) \equiv \text{if } x \in \text{range}(f) \text{ then } \text{converse}(f) 'x \text{ else } b$

assumes $f \in \text{inj}(B,A)$ $b \in B$

shows $(\lambda x \in A. \text{ifx}(x)) \in \text{surj}(A,B)$

<proof>

lemma *fun_Pi_disjoint_Un*:

assumes $f \in \text{Pi}(A,B)$ $g \in \text{Pi}(C,D)$ $A \cap C = 0$

shows $f \cup g \in \text{Pi}(A \cup C, \lambda x. B(x) \cup D(x))$

<proof>

lemma *Un_restrict_decomposition*:

assumes $f \in \text{Pi}(A,B)$

shows $f = \text{restrict}(f, A \cap C) \cup \text{restrict}(f, A - C)$

<proof>

lemma *restrict_eq_imp_Un_into_Pi*:

assumes $f \in \text{Pi}(A,B)$ $g \in \text{Pi}(C,D)$ $\text{restrict}(f, A \cap C) = \text{restrict}(g, A \cap C)$

shows $f \cup g \in \text{Pi}(A \cup C, \lambda x. B(x) \cup D(x))$

<proof>

lemma *restrict_eq_imp_Un_into_Pi'*:

assumes $f \in \text{Pi}(A,B)$ $g \in \text{Pi}(C,D)$

$\text{restrict}(f, \text{domain}(f) \cap \text{domain}(g)) = \text{restrict}(g, \text{domain}(f) \cap \text{domain}(g))$

shows $f \cup g \in \text{Pi}(A \cup C, \lambda x. B(x) \cup D(x))$

<proof>

lemma *restrict_subset_Sigma*: $f \subseteq \text{Sigma}(C,B) \implies \text{restrict}(f,A) \subseteq \text{Sigma}(A \cap C, B)$

<proof>

2.3 Finite sets

lemma *Replace_sing1*:

$\llbracket (\exists a. P(d,a)) \wedge (\forall y y'. P(d,y) \longrightarrow P(d,y') \longrightarrow y=y') \rrbracket \implies \exists a. \{y . x \in \{d\}, P(x,y)\} = \{a\}$

<proof>

lemma *Replace_sing2*:

assumes $\forall a. \neg P(d,a)$
shows $\{y . x \in \{d\}, P(x,y)\} = 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Replace_sing3*:
assumes $\exists c e. c \neq e \wedge P(d,c) \wedge P(d,e)$
shows $\{y . x \in \{d\}, P(x,y)\} = 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Replace_Un*: $\{b . a \in A \cup B, Q(a, b)\} =$
 $\{b . a \in A, Q(a, b)\} \cup \{b . a \in B, Q(a, b)\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Replace_subset_sing*: $\exists z. \{y . x \in \{d\}, P(x,y)\} \subseteq \{z\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Finite_Replace*: $Finite(A) \implies Finite(Replace(A,Q))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Finite_domain*: $Finite(A) \implies Finite(domain(A))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Finite_converse*: $Finite(A) \implies Finite(converse(A))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Finite_range*: $Finite(A) \implies Finite(range(A))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Finite_Sigma*: $Finite(A) \implies \forall x. Finite(B(x)) \implies Finite(Sigma(A,B))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Finite_Pi*: $Finite(A) \implies \forall x. Finite(B(x)) \implies Finite(Pi(A,B))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

2.4 Basic results on equipollence, cardinality and related concepts

lemma *lepollD[dest]*: $A \lesssim B \implies \exists f. f \in inj(A, B)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lepollI[intro]*: $f \in inj(A, B) \implies A \lesssim B$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *eqpollD[dest]*: $A \approx B \implies \exists f. f \in bij(A, B)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

declare *bij_imp_eqpoll[intro]*

lemma *range_of_subset_eqpoll*:

assumes $f \in \text{inj}(X, Y)$ $S \subseteq X$
shows $S \approx f \text{ `` } S$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

I thank Miguel Pagano for this proof.

lemma *function_space_eqpoll_cong*:

assumes
 $A \approx A'$ $B \approx B'$
shows
 $A \rightarrow B \approx A' \rightarrow B'$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *curry_eqpoll*:

fixes d $\nu 1$ $\nu 2$ κ
shows $\nu 1 \rightarrow \nu 2 \rightarrow \kappa \approx \nu 1 \times \nu 2 \rightarrow \kappa$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Pow_eqpoll_function_space*:

fixes d X
notes *bool_of_o_def* [*simp*]
defines [*simp*]: $d(A) \equiv (\lambda x \in X. \text{bool_of_o}(x \in A))$
— the witnessing map for the thesis:
shows $\text{Pow}(X) \approx X \rightarrow 2$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *cantor_inj*: $f \notin \text{inj}(\text{Pow}(A), A)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition

cexp :: $[i, i] \Rightarrow i \text{ (} _ \text{ } \uparrow \text{ } [76, 1] \text{ } 75)$ **where**
 $\kappa \uparrow \nu \equiv |\nu \rightarrow \kappa|$

lemma *Card_cexp*: $\text{Card}(\kappa \uparrow \nu)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *eq_succ_ord*:

$\text{Ord}(i) \Longrightarrow i^+ = |i|^+$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

I thank Miguel Pagano for this proof.

lemma *lesspoll_succ*:

assumes $\text{Ord}(\kappa)$
shows $d < \kappa^+ \longleftrightarrow d \lesssim \kappa$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

abbreviation

Infinite :: $i \Rightarrow o$ **where**
 $\text{Infinite}(X) \equiv \neg \text{Finite}(X)$

lemma *Infinite_not_empty*: $Infinite(X) \implies X \neq 0$
<proof>

lemma *Infinite_imp_nats_lepoll*:
assumes $Infinite(X)$ $n \in \omega$
shows $n \lesssim X$
<proof>

lemma *zero_lesspoll*: **assumes** $0 < \kappa$ **shows** $0 \prec \kappa$
<proof>

lemma *lepoll_nat_imp_Infinite*: $\omega \lesssim X \implies Infinite(X)$
<proof>

lemma *InfCard_imp_Infinite*: $InfCard(\kappa) \implies Infinite(\kappa)$
<proof>

lemma *lt_surj_empty_imp_Card*:
assumes $Ord(\kappa) \wedge \alpha < \kappa \implies surj(\alpha, \kappa) = 0$
shows $Card(\kappa)$
<proof>

2.5 Morphisms of binary relations

The main case of interest is in the case of partial orders.

lemma *mono_map_mono*:
assumes
 $f \in mono_map(A, r, B, s)$ $B \subseteq C$
shows
 $f \in mono_map(A, r, C, s)$
<proof>

lemma *ordertype_zero_imp_zero*: $ordertype(A, r) = 0 \implies A = 0$
<proof>

lemma *mono_map_increasing*:
 $j \in mono_map(A, r, B, s) \implies a \in A \implies c \in A \implies \langle a, c \rangle \in r \implies \langle j'a, j'c \rangle \in s$
<proof>

lemma *linear_mono_map_reflects*:
assumes
 $linear(\alpha, r)$ $trans[\beta](s)$ $irrefl(\beta, s)$ $f \in mono_map(\alpha, r, \beta, s)$
 $x \in \alpha$ $y \in \alpha$ $\langle f'x, f'y \rangle \in s$
shows
 $\langle x, y \rangle \in r$
<proof>

lemma *irrefl_Memrel*: $irrefl(x, Memrel(x))$
<proof>

lemmas *Memrel_mono_map_reflects = linear_mono_map_reflects*
 $[OF\ well_ord_is_linear[OF\ well_ord_Memrel]\ well_ord_is_trans_on[OF\ well_ord_Memrel]$
 $\ irrefl_Memrel]$

— Same proof as Paulson’s *mono_map_is_inj*

lemma *mono_map_is_inj'*:
 $\llbracket\ linear(A,r); \ irrefl(B,s); \ f \in\ mono_map(A,r,B,s)\ \rrbracket\ \Longrightarrow\ f \in\ inj(A,B)$
 $\langle\ proof\rangle$

lemma *mono_map_imp_ord_iso_image*:
assumes
 $\ linear(\alpha,r)\ trans[\beta](s)\ irrefl(\beta,s)\ f \in\ mono_map(\alpha,r,\beta,s)$
shows
 $\ f \in\ ord_iso(\alpha,r,f''\alpha,s)$
 $\langle\ proof\rangle$

We introduce the following notation for strictly increasing maps between ordinals.

abbreviation
 $\ mono_map_Memrel :: [i,i] \Rightarrow i\ (\mathbf{infixr}\ \langle\rightarrow_{<}\rangle\ 60)\ \mathbf{where}$
 $\ \alpha \rightarrow_{<} \beta \equiv\ mono_map(\alpha,Memrel(\alpha),\beta,Memrel(\beta))$

lemma *mono_map_imp_ord_iso_Memrel*:
assumes
 $\ Ord(\alpha)\ Ord(\beta)\ f:\alpha \rightarrow_{<} \beta$
shows
 $\ f \in\ ord_iso(\alpha,Memrel(\alpha),f''\alpha,Memrel(\beta))$
 $\langle\ proof\rangle$

lemma *mono_map_ordertype_image'*:
assumes
 $\ X \subseteq \alpha\ Ord(\alpha)\ Ord(\beta)\ f \in\ mono_map(X,Memrel(\alpha),\beta,Memrel(\beta))$
shows
 $\ ordertype(f''X,Memrel(\beta)) = ordertype(X,Memrel(\alpha))$
 $\langle\ proof\rangle$

lemma *mono_map_ordertype_image*:
assumes
 $\ Ord(\alpha)\ Ord(\beta)\ f:\alpha \rightarrow_{<} \beta$
shows
 $\ ordertype(f''\alpha,Memrel(\beta)) = \alpha$
 $\langle\ proof\rangle$

lemma *apply_in_image*: $f:A \rightarrow B \Longrightarrow a \in A \Longrightarrow f'a \in f''A$
 $\langle\ proof\rangle$

lemma *Image_subset_Ord_imp_lt*:
assumes

$Ord(\alpha) \ h \text{ `` } A \subseteq \alpha \ x \in domain(h) \ x \in A \ function(h)$
shows
 $h \text{ `` } x < \alpha$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ordermap_le_arg*:
assumes
 $X \subseteq \beta \ x \in X \ Ord(\beta)$
shows
 $x \in X \implies ordermap(X, Memrel(\beta)) \text{ `` } x \leq x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *subset_imp_ordertype_le*:
assumes
 $X \subseteq \beta \ Ord(\beta)$
shows
 $ordertype(X, Memrel(\beta)) \leq \beta$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *mono_map_imp_le*:
assumes
 $f \in mono_map(\alpha, Memrel(\alpha), \beta, Memrel(\beta)) \ Ord(\alpha) \ Ord(\beta)$
shows
 $\alpha \leq \beta$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas *Memrel_mono_map_is_inj = mono_map_is_inj*
 $[OF \ well_ord_is_linear[OF \ well_ord_Memrel]$
 $\ wf_imp_wf_on[OF \ wf_Memrel]]$

lemma *mono_mapI*:
assumes $f: A \rightarrow B \ \wedge x \ y. \ x \in A \implies y \in A \implies \langle x, y \rangle \in r \implies \langle f \text{ `` } x, f \text{ `` } y \rangle \in s$
shows $f \in mono_map(A, r, B, s)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas *mono_mapD = mono_map_is_fun mono_map_increasing*

bundle *mono_map_rules = mono_mapI[intro!] mono_map_is_fun[dest] mono_mapD[dest]*

lemma *nats_le_InfCard*:
assumes $n \in \omega \ InfCard(\kappa)$
shows $n \leq \kappa$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *nat_into_InfCard*:
assumes $n \in \omega \ InfCard(\kappa)$
shows $n \in \kappa$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

2.6 Alephs are infinite cardinals

lemma *Aleph_zero_eq_nat*: $\aleph_0 = \omega$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *InfCard_Aleph*:
notes *Aleph_zero_eq_nat*[*simp*]
assumes *Ord*(α)
shows *InfCard*(\aleph_α)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

Most properties of cardinals depend on *AC*, even for the countable. Here we just state the definition of this concept, and most proofs will appear after assuming *Choice*.

definition
countable :: $i \Rightarrow o$ **where**
countable(X) $\equiv X \lesssim \omega$

lemma *countableI*[*intro*]: $X \lesssim \omega \implies \text{countable}(X)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *countableD*[*dest*]: $\text{countable}(X) \implies X \lesssim \omega$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

A *delta system* is family of sets with a common pairwise intersection. We will work with this notion in Section 5, but we state the definition here in order to have it available in a choiceless context.

definition
delta_system :: $i \Rightarrow o$ **where**
delta_system(D) $\equiv \exists r. \forall A \in D. \forall B \in D. A \neq B \longrightarrow A \cap B = r$

lemma *delta_systemI*[*intro*]:
assumes $\forall A \in D. \forall B \in D. A \neq B \longrightarrow A \cap B = r$
shows *delta_system*(D)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *delta_systemD*[*dest*]:
delta_system(D) $\implies \exists r. \forall A \in D. \forall B \in D. A \neq B \longrightarrow A \cap B = r$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

Hence, pairwise intersections equal the intersection of the whole family.

lemma *delta_system_root_eq_Inter*:
assumes *delta_system*(D)
shows $\forall A \in D. \forall B \in D. A \neq B \longrightarrow A \cap B = \bigcap D$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemmas *Limit_Aleph = InfCard_Aleph*[*THEN InfCard_is_Limit*]

lemmas *Aleph_cont = Normal_imp_cont*[*OF Normal_Aleph*]

```

lemmas Aleph_sup = Normal_Union[OF ___ Normal_Aleph]

bundle Ord_dests = Limit_is_Ord[dest] Card_is_Ord[dest]
bundle Aleph_dests = Aleph_cont[dest] Aleph_sup[dest]
bundle Aleph_intros = Aleph_increasing[intro!]
bundle Aleph_mem_dests = Aleph_increasing[OF ltI, THEN ltD, dest]

```

2.7 Transfinite recursive constructions

definition

```

rec_constr :: [i,i] ⇒ i where
rec_constr(f,α) ≡ transrec(α,λa g. f'(g'a))

```

The function *rec_constr* allows to perform *recursive constructions*: given a choice function on the powerset of some set, a transfinite sequence is created by successively choosing some new element.

The next result explains its use.

```

lemma rec_constr_unfold: rec_constr(f,α) = f'({rec_constr(f,β). β∈α})
<proof>

```

```

lemma rec_constr_type: assumes f:Pow(G)→ G Ord(α)
shows rec_constr(f,α) ∈ G
<proof>

```

end

3 Cofinality

theory Cofinality

```

imports
ZF_Library
begin

```

3.1 Basic results and definitions

A set X is *cofinal* in A (with respect to the relation r) if every element of A is “bounded above” by some element of X . Note that X does not need to be a subset of A .

definition

```

cofinal :: [i,i,i] ⇒ o where
cofinal(X,A,r) ≡ ∀ a∈A. ∃ x∈X. ⟨a,x⟩∈r ∨ a = x

```

A function is cofinal if its range is.

definition

```

cofinal_fun :: [i,i,i] ⇒ o where
cofinal_fun(f,A,r) ≡ ∀ a∈A. ∃ x∈domain(f). ⟨a,f'x⟩∈r ∨ a = f'x

```

lemma *cofinal_funI*:

assumes $\bigwedge a. a \in A \implies \exists x \in \text{domain}(f). \langle a, f'x \rangle \in r \vee a = f'x$
shows *cofinal_fun*(f, A, r)
<proof>

lemma *cofinal_funD*:

assumes *cofinal_fun*(f, A, r) $a \in A$
shows $\exists x \in \text{domain}(f). \langle a, f'x \rangle \in r \vee a = f'x$
<proof>

lemma *cofinal_in_cofinal*:

assumes
 $\text{trans}(r)$ *cofinal*(Y, X, r) *cofinal*(X, A, r)
shows
 cofinal(Y, A, r)
<proof>

lemma *codomain_is_cofinal*:

assumes *cofinal_fun*(f, A, r) $f: C \rightarrow D$
shows *cofinal*(D, A, r)
<proof>

lemma *cofinal_range_iff_cofinal_fun*:

assumes *function*(f)
shows *cofinal*($\text{range}(f), A, r$) \longleftrightarrow *cofinal_fun*(f, A, r)
<proof>

lemma *cofinal_comp*:

assumes
 $f \in \text{mono_map}(C, s, D, r)$ *cofinal_fun*(f, D, r) $h: B \rightarrow C$ *cofinal_fun*(h, C, s)
 $\text{trans}(r)$
shows *cofinal_fun*($f \circ h, D, r$)
<proof>

definition

cf_fun :: $[i, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**
 $\text{cf_fun}(f, \alpha) \equiv \text{cofinal_fun}(f, \alpha, \text{Memrel}(\alpha))$

lemma *cf_funI*[*intro!*]: *cofinal_fun*($f, \alpha, \text{Memrel}(\alpha)$) \implies *cf_fun*(f, α)
<proof>

lemma *cf_funD*[*dest!*]: *cf_fun*(f, α) \implies *cofinal_fun*($f, \alpha, \text{Memrel}(\alpha)$)
<proof>

lemma *cf_fun_comp*:

assumes
 $\text{Ord}(\alpha)$ $f \in \text{mono_map}(C, s, \alpha, \text{Memrel}(\alpha))$ *cf_fun*(f, α)
 $h: B \rightarrow C$ *cofinal_fun*(h, C, s)

shows $cf_fun(f \ O \ h, \alpha)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition

$cf :: i \Rightarrow i$ **where**
 $cf(\gamma) \equiv \mu \beta. \exists A. A \subseteq \gamma \wedge cofinal(A, \gamma, Memrel(\gamma)) \wedge \beta = ordertype(A, Memrel(\gamma))$

lemma Ord_cf [TC]: $Ord(cf(\beta))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $gamma_cofinal_gamma$:
assumes $Ord(\gamma)$
shows $cofinal(\gamma, \gamma, Memrel(\gamma))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $cf_is_ordertype$:
assumes $Ord(\gamma)$
shows $\exists A. A \subseteq \gamma \wedge cofinal(A, \gamma, Memrel(\gamma)) \wedge cf(\gamma) = ordertype(A, Memrel(\gamma))$
(is $?P(cf(\gamma))$)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma cf_fun_succ' :
assumes $Ord(\beta)$ $Ord(\alpha)$ $f: \alpha \rightarrow succ(\beta)$
shows $(\exists x \in \alpha. f'x = \beta) \longleftrightarrow cf_fun(f, succ(\beta))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma cf_fun_succ :
 $Ord(\beta) \Longrightarrow f: 1 \rightarrow succ(\beta) \Longrightarrow f'0 = \beta \Longrightarrow cf_fun(f, succ(\beta))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $ordertype_0_not_cofinal_succ$:
assumes $ordertype(A, Memrel(succ(i))) = 0$ $A \subseteq succ(i)$ $Ord(i)$
shows $\neg cofinal(A, succ(i), Memrel(succ(i)))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

I thank Edwin Pacheco Rodríguez for the following lemma.

lemma cf_succ :
assumes $Ord(\alpha)$
shows $cf(succ(\alpha)) = 1$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma cf_zero [simp]:
 $cf(0) = 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $surj_is_cofinal$: $f \in surj(\delta, \gamma) \Longrightarrow cf_fun(f, \gamma)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma cf_zero_iff : $Ord(\alpha) \Longrightarrow cf(\alpha) = 0 \longleftrightarrow \alpha = 0$

<proof>
lemma *cf_eq_one_iff*:
assumes *Ord*(γ)
shows $cf(\gamma) = 1 \iff (\exists \alpha. Ord(\alpha) \wedge \gamma = succ(\alpha))$
<proof>

lemma *ordertype_in_cf_imp_not_cofinal*:
assumes
ordertype($A, Memrel(\gamma)$) \in *cf*(γ)
 $A \subseteq \gamma$
shows
 $\neg cofinal(A, \gamma, Memrel(\gamma))$
<proof>

lemma *cofinal_mono_map_cf*:
assumes *Ord*(γ)
shows $\exists j \in mono_map(cf(\gamma), Memrel(cf(\gamma)), \gamma, Memrel(\gamma)) . cf_fun(j, \gamma)$
<proof>

3.2 The factorization lemma

In this subsection we prove a factorization lemma for cofinal functions into ordinals, which shows that any cofinal function between ordinals can be “decomposed” in such a way that a commutative triangle of strictly increasing maps arises.

The factorization lemma has a kind of fundamental character, in that the rest of the basic results on cofinality (for, instance, idempotence) follow easily from it, in a more algebraic way.

This is a consequence that the proof encapsulates uses of transfinite recursion in the basic theory of cofinality; indeed, only one use is needed. In the setting of Isabelle/ZF, this is convenient since the machinery of recursion is pretty clumsy. On the downside, this way of presenting things results in a longer proof of the factorization lemma. This approach was taken by the author in the notes [8] for an introductory course in Set Theory.

To organize the use of the hypotheses of the factorization lemma, we set up a locale containing all the relevant ingredients.

locale *cofinal_factor* =
fixes $j \ \delta \ \xi \ \gamma \ f$
assumes $j_mono: j : \xi \rightarrow_{<} \gamma$
and $ords: Ord(\delta) \ Ord(\xi) \ Limit(\gamma)$
and $f_type: f: \delta \rightarrow \gamma$
begin

Here, f is cofinal function from δ to γ , and the ordinal ξ is meant to be the cofinality of γ . Hence, there exists an increasing map j from ξ to γ by the last lemma.

The main goal is to construct an increasing function $g \in \xi \rightarrow \delta$ such that the composition $f \circ g$ is still cofinal but also increasing.

definition

$factor_body :: [i, i, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**
 $factor_body(\beta, h, x) \equiv (x \in \delta \wedge j' \beta \leq f'x \wedge (\forall \alpha < \beta . f'(h'\alpha) < f'x)) \vee x = \delta$

definition

$factor_rec :: [i, i] \Rightarrow i$ **where**
 $factor_rec(\beta, h) \equiv \mu x. factor_body(\beta, h, x)$

$factor_rec$ is the inductive step for the definition by transfinite recursion of the $factor$ function (called g above), which in turn is obtained by minimizing the predicate $factor_body$. Next we show that this predicate is monotonous.

lemma $factor_body_mono$:

assumes
 $\beta \in \xi \ \alpha < \beta$
 $factor_body(\beta, \lambda x \in \beta. G(x), x)$
shows
 $factor_body(\alpha, \lambda x \in \alpha. G(x), x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $factor_body_simp[simp]$: $factor_body(\alpha, g, \delta)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $factor_rec_mono$:

assumes
 $\beta \in \xi \ \alpha < \beta$
shows
 $factor_rec(\alpha, \lambda x \in \alpha. G(x)) \leq factor_rec(\beta, \lambda x \in \beta. G(x))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

We now define the factor as higher-order function. Later it will be restricted to a set to obtain a bona fide function of type i .

definition

$factor :: i \Rightarrow i$ **where**
 $factor(\beta) \equiv transrec(\beta, factor_rec)$

lemma $factor_unfold$:

$factor(\alpha) = factor_rec(\alpha, \lambda x \in \alpha. factor(x))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $factor_mono$:

assumes $\beta \in \xi \ \alpha < \beta \ factor(\alpha) \neq \delta \ factor(\beta) \neq \delta$
shows $factor(\alpha) \leq factor(\beta)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

The factor satisfies the predicate body of the minimization.

lemma $factor_body_factor$:

factor_body($\alpha, \lambda x \in \alpha. \text{factor}(x), \text{factor}(\alpha)$)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *factor_type* [TC]: $\text{Ord}(\text{factor}(\alpha))$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

The value δ in *factor_body* (and therefore, in *factor*) is meant to be a “default value”. Whenever it is not attained, the factor function behaves as expected: It is increasing and its composition with *f* also is.

lemma *f_factor_increasing*:
 assumes $\beta \in \xi \ \alpha < \beta \ \text{factor}(\beta) \neq \delta$
 shows $f \text{factor}(\alpha) < f \text{factor}(\beta)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *factor_increasing*:
 assumes $\beta \in \xi \ \alpha < \beta \ \text{factor}(\alpha) \neq \delta \ \text{factor}(\beta) \neq \delta$
 shows $\text{factor}(\alpha) < \text{factor}(\beta)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *factor_in_delta*:
 assumes $\text{factor}(\beta) \neq \delta$
 shows $\text{factor}(\beta) \in \delta$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

Finally, we define the (set) factor function as the restriction of factor to the ordinal ξ .

definition
fun_factor :: *i* **where**
fun_factor $\equiv \lambda \beta \in \xi. \text{factor}(\beta)$

lemma *fun_factor_is_mono_map*:
 assumes $\bigwedge \beta. \beta \in \xi \implies \text{factor}(\beta) \neq \delta$
 shows $\text{fun_factor} \in \text{mono_map}(\xi, \text{Memrel}(\xi), \delta, \text{Memrel}(\delta))$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *f_fun_factor_is_mono_map*:
 assumes $\bigwedge \beta. \beta \in \xi \implies \text{factor}(\beta) \neq \delta$
 shows $f \circ \text{fun_factor} \in \text{mono_map}(\xi, \text{Memrel}(\xi), \gamma, \text{Memrel}(\gamma))$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

end — *cofinal_factor*

We state next the factorization lemma.

lemma *cofinal_fun_factorization*:
 notes *le_imp_subset* [*dest*] *lt_trans2* [*trans*]
 assumes
 $\text{Ord}(\delta) \ \text{Limit}(\gamma) \ f: \delta \rightarrow \gamma \ \text{cf_fun}(f, \gamma)$
 shows

$\exists g \in cf(\gamma) \rightarrow_{<} \delta. f \circ g : cf(\gamma) \rightarrow_{<} \gamma \wedge$
 $cofinal_fun(f \circ g, \gamma, Memrel(\gamma))$
 <proof>

As a final observation in this part, we note that if the original cofinal map was increasing, then the factor function is also cofinal.

lemma *factor_is_cofinal*:

assumes

$Ord(\delta) \ Ord(\gamma)$

$f : \delta \rightarrow_{<} \gamma \ f \circ g \in mono_map(\alpha, r, \gamma, Memrel(\gamma))$

$cofinal_fun(f \circ g, \gamma, Memrel(\gamma)) \ g : \alpha \rightarrow \delta$

shows

$cf_fun(g, \delta)$

<proof>

3.3 Classical results on cofinalities

Now the rest of the results follow in a more algebraic way. The next proof one invokes a case analysis on whether the argument is zero, a successor ordinal or a limit one; the last case being the most relevant one and is immediate from the factorization lemma.

lemma *cf_le_domain_cofinal_fun*:

assumes

$Ord(\gamma) \ Ord(\delta) \ f : \delta \rightarrow \gamma \ cf_fun(f, \gamma)$

shows

$cf(\gamma) \leq \delta$

<proof>

lemma *cf_ordertype_cofinal*:

assumes

$Limit(\gamma) \ A \subseteq \gamma \ cofinal(A, \gamma, Memrel(\gamma))$

shows

$cf(\gamma) = cf(ordertype(A, Memrel(\gamma)))$

<proof>

lemma *cf_idemp*:

assumes $Limit(\gamma)$

shows $cf(\gamma) = cf(cf(\gamma))$

<proof>

lemma *cf_le_cardinal*:

assumes $Limit(\gamma)$

shows $cf(\gamma) \leq |\gamma|$

<proof>

lemma *regular_is_Card*:

notes $le_imp_subset \ [dest]$

assumes $Limit(\gamma) \ \gamma = cf(\gamma)$

shows $Card(\gamma)$
<proof>

lemma *Limit_cf*: **assumes** $Limit(\kappa)$ **shows** $Limit(cf(\kappa))$
<proof>

lemma *InfCard_cf*: $Limit(\kappa) \implies InfCard(cf(\kappa))$
<proof>

lemma *cf_le_cf_fun*:
notes $[dest] = Limit_is_Ord$
assumes $cf(\kappa) \leq \nu$ $Limit(\kappa)$
shows $\exists f. f: \nu \rightarrow \kappa \wedge cf_fun(f, \kappa)$
<proof>

lemma *Limit_cofinal_fun_lt*:
notes $[dest] = Limit_is_Ord$
assumes $Limit(\kappa)$ $f: \nu \rightarrow \kappa$ $cf_fun(f, \kappa)$ $n \in \kappa$
shows $\exists \alpha \in \nu. n < f'\alpha$
<proof>

context

includes *Ord_dests Aleph_dests Aleph_intros Aleph_mem_dests mono_map_rules*
begin

We end this section by calculating the cofinality of Alephs, for the zero and limit case. The successor case depends on *AC*.

lemma *cf_nat*: $cf(\omega) = \omega$
<proof>

lemma *cf_Aleph_zero*: $cf(\aleph_0) = \aleph_0$
<proof>

lemma *cf_Aleph_Limit*:
assumes $Limit(\gamma)$
shows $cf(\aleph_\gamma) = cf(\gamma)$
<proof>

end — includes

end

4 Cardinal Arithmetic under Choice

theory *Cardinal_Library*

imports

ZF_Library

ZF.Cardinal_AC

begin

This theory includes results on cardinalities that depend on AC

4.1 Results on cardinal exponentiation

Non trivial instances of cardinal exponentiation require that the relevant function spaces are well-ordered, hence this implies a strong use of choice.

lemma *cexp_eqpoll_cong*:

assumes

$$A \approx A' \ B \approx B'$$

shows

$$A^{\uparrow B} = A'^{\uparrow B'}$$

<proof>

lemma *cexp_cexp_cmult*: $(\kappa^{\uparrow \nu 1})^{\uparrow \nu 2} = \kappa^{\uparrow \nu 2} \otimes \nu 1$

<proof>

lemma *cardinal_Pow*: $|Pow(X)| = 2^{\uparrow X}$ — Perhaps it's better with $|X|$

<proof>

lemma *cantor_cexp*:

assumes $Card(\nu)$

shows $\nu < 2^{\uparrow \nu}$

<proof>

lemma *cexp_left_mono*:

assumes $\kappa 1 \leq \kappa 2$

shows $\kappa 1^{\uparrow \nu} \leq \kappa 2^{\uparrow \nu}$

<proof>

lemma *cantor_cexp'*:

assumes $2 \leq \kappa \ Card(\nu)$

shows $\nu < \kappa^{\uparrow \nu}$

<proof>

lemma *InfCard_cexp*:

assumes $2 \leq \kappa \ InfCard(\nu)$

shows $InfCard(\kappa^{\uparrow \nu})$

<proof>

lemmas *InfCard_cexp' = InfCard_cexp*[*OF nats_le_InfCard, simplified*]

— $\llbracket InfCard(\kappa); InfCard(\nu) \rrbracket \implies InfCard(\kappa^{\uparrow \nu})$

4.2 Miscellaneous

lemma *cardinal_RepFun_le*: $|\{f(a) . a \in A\}| \leq |A|$

<proof>

lemma *subset_imp_le_cardinal*: $A \subseteq B \implies |A| \leq |B|$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lt_cardinal_imp_not_subset*: $|A| < |B| \implies \neg B \subseteq A$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *cardinal_lt_csucc_iff*: $\text{Card}(K) \implies |K'| < K^+ \iff |K'| \leq K$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *cardinal_UN_le_nat*:
 $(\bigwedge i. i \in \omega \implies |X(i)| \leq \omega) \implies |\bigcup i \in \omega. X(i)| \leq \omega$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lepoll_imp_cardinal_UN_le*:
notes $[dest] = \text{InfCard_is_Card Card_is_Ord}$
assumes $\text{InfCard}(K) \ J \lesssim K \ \bigwedge i. i \in J \implies |X(i)| \leq K$
shows $|\bigcup i \in J. X(i)| \leq K$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemmas *leqpoll_imp_cardinal_UN_le = lepoll_imp_cardinal_UN_le*

lemma *cardinal_lt_csucc_iff'*:
includes *Ord_dests*
assumes $\text{Card}(\kappa)$
shows $\kappa < |X| \iff \kappa^+ \leq |X|$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lepoll_imp_subset_bij*: $X \lesssim Y \iff (\exists Z. Z \subseteq Y \wedge Z \approx X)$
 ⟨proof⟩

The following result proves to be very useful when combining *cardinal* and (\approx) in a calculation.

lemma *cardinal_Card_eqpoll_iff*: $\text{Card}(\kappa) \implies |X| = \kappa \iff X \approx \kappa$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lepoll_imp_lepoll_cardinal*: **assumes** $X \lesssim Y$ **shows** $X \lesssim |Y|$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lepoll_Un*:
assumes $\text{InfCard}(\kappa) \ A \lesssim \kappa \ B \lesssim \kappa$
shows $A \cup B \lesssim \kappa$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *cardinal_Un_le*:
assumes $\text{InfCard}(\kappa) \ |A| \leq \kappa \ |B| \leq \kappa$
shows $|A \cup B| \leq \kappa$
 ⟨proof⟩

This is the unconditional version under choice of *Cardinal.Finite_cardinal_iff*.

lemma *Finite_cardinal_iff'*: $Finite(|i|) \longleftrightarrow Finite(i)$
<proof>

lemma *cardinal_subset_of_Card*:
assumes $Card(\gamma) \ a \subseteq \gamma$
shows $|a| < \gamma \vee |a| = \gamma$
<proof>

lemma *cardinal_cases*:
includes *Ord_dests*
shows $Card(\gamma) \implies |X| < \gamma \longleftrightarrow \neg |X| \geq \gamma$
<proof>

4.3 Countable and uncountable sets

lemma *countable_iff_cardinal_le_nat*: $countable(X) \longleftrightarrow |X| \leq \omega$
<proof>

lemma *lepoll_countable*: $X \lesssim Y \implies countable(Y) \implies countable(X)$
<proof>

lemma *surj_countable*: $countable(X) \implies f \in surj(X, Y) \implies countable(Y)$
<proof>

lemma *Finite_imp_countable*: $Finite(X) \implies countable(X)$
<proof>

lemma *countable_imp_countable_UN*:
assumes $countable(J) \ \wedge i. i \in J \implies countable(X(i))$
shows $countable(\bigcup i \in J. X(i))$
<proof>

lemma *countable_union_countable*:
assumes $\wedge x. x \in C \implies countable(x) \ countable(C)$
shows $countable(\bigcup C)$
<proof>

abbreviation

uncountable :: $i \Rightarrow o$ **where**
 $uncountable(X) \equiv \neg countable(X)$

lemma *uncountable_iff_nat_lt_cardinal*:
 $uncountable(X) \longleftrightarrow \omega < |X|$
<proof>

lemma *uncountable_not_empty*: $uncountable(X) \implies X \neq 0$
<proof>

lemma *uncountable_imp_Infinite*: $uncountable(X) \implies Infinite(X)$
<proof>

lemma *uncountable_not_subset_countable*:
assumes *countable*(X) *uncountable*(Y)
shows $\neg (Y \subseteq X)$
<proof>

4.4 Results on Alephs

lemma *nat_lt_Aleph1*: $\omega < \aleph_1$
<proof>

lemma *zero_lt_Aleph1*: $0 < \aleph_1$
<proof>

lemma *le_aleph1_nat*: $\text{Card}(k) \implies k < \aleph_1 \implies k \leq \omega$
<proof>

lemma *Aleph_succ*: $\aleph_{\text{succ}(\alpha)} = \aleph_\alpha^+$
<proof>

lemma *lesspoll_aleph_plus_one*:
assumes *Ord*(α)
shows $d < \aleph_{\text{succ}(\alpha)} \iff d \lesssim \aleph_\alpha$
<proof>

lemma *cardinal_Aleph [simp]*: $\text{Ord}(\alpha) \implies |\aleph_\alpha| = \aleph_\alpha$
<proof>

lemma *Aleph_lesspoll_increasing*:
includes *Aleph_intros*
shows $a < b \implies \aleph_a < \aleph_b$
<proof>

lemma *uncountable_iff_subset_eqpoll_Aleph1*:
includes *Ord_dests*
notes *Aleph_zero_eq_nat [simp]* *Card_nat [simp]* *Aleph_succ [simp]*
shows $\text{uncountable}(X) \iff (\exists S. S \subseteq X \wedge S \approx \aleph_1)$
<proof>

lemma *lt_Aleph_imp_cardinal_UN_le_nat*: $\text{function}(G) \implies \text{domain}(G) \lesssim \omega$
 $\implies \forall n \in \text{domain}(G). |G'n| < \aleph_1 \implies |\bigcup n \in \text{domain}(G). G'n| \leq \omega$
<proof>

lemma *Aleph1_eq_cardinal_vimage*: $f: \aleph_1 \rightarrow \omega \implies \exists n \in \omega. |f^{-1}\{n\}| = \aleph_1$
<proof>

lemma *eqpoll_Aleph1_cardinal_vimage*:
assumes $X \approx \aleph_1$ $f: X \rightarrow \omega$
shows $\exists n \in \omega. |f^{-1}\{n\}| = \aleph_1$
<proof>

4.5 Applications of transfinite recursive constructions

The next lemma is an application of recursive constructions. It works under the assumption that whenever the already constructed subsequence is small enough, another element can be added.

lemma *bounded_cardinal_selection*:

includes *Ord_dests*

assumes

$\bigwedge X. |X| < \gamma \implies X \subseteq G \implies \exists a \in G. \forall s \in X. Q(s, a) \ b \in G \ \text{Card}(\gamma)$

shows

$\exists S. S : \gamma \rightarrow G \wedge (\forall \alpha \in \gamma. \forall \beta \in \gamma. \alpha < \beta \longrightarrow Q(S'\alpha, S'\beta))$

<proof>

The following basic result can, in turn, be proved by a bounded-cardinal selection.

lemma *Infinite_iff_lepoll_nat*: $\text{Infinite}(X) \longleftrightarrow \omega \lesssim X$

<proof>

lemma *Infinite_InfCard_cardinal*: $\text{Infinite}(X) \implies \text{InfCard}(|X|)$

<proof>

lemma *Finite_to_one_surj_imp_cardinal_eq*:

assumes $F \in \text{Finite_to_one}(X, Y) \cap \text{surj}(X, Y) \ \text{Infinite}(X)$

shows $|Y| = |X|$

<proof>

lemma *cardinal_map_Un*:

assumes $\text{Infinite}(X) \ \text{Finite}(b)$

shows $|\{a \cup b \mid a \in X\}| = |X|$

<proof>

end

theory *Konig*

imports

Cofinality

Cardinal_Library

begin

Now, using the Axiom of choice, we can show that all successor cardinals are regular.

lemma *cf_succ*:

assumes $\text{InfCard}(z)$

shows $\text{cf}(z^+) = z^+$

<proof>

And this finishes the calculation of cofinality of Alephs.

lemma *cf_Aleph_succ*: $\text{Ord}(z) \implies \text{cf}(\aleph_{\text{succ}(z)}) = \aleph_{\text{succ}(z)}$

<proof>

4.6 König's Theorem

We end this section by proving König's Theorem on the cofinality of cardinal exponentiation. This is a strengthening of Cantor's theorem and it is essentially the only basic way to prove strict cardinal inequalities.

It is proved rather straightforwardly with the tools already developed.

lemma *konigs_theorem*:

notes [*dest*] = *InfCard_is_Card Card_is_Ord*

and [*trans*] = *lt_trans1 lt_trans2*

assumes

InfCard(κ) *InfCard*(ν) $cf(\kappa) \leq \nu$

shows

$\kappa < \kappa^{\uparrow \nu}$

<proof>

lemma *cf_cexp*:

assumes

Card(κ) *InfCard*(ν) $2 \leq \kappa$

shows

$\nu < cf(\kappa^{\uparrow \nu})$

<proof>

Finally, the next two corollaries illustrate the only possible exceptions to the value of the cardinality of the continuum: The limit cardinals of countable cofinality. That these are the only exceptions is a consequence of Easton's Theorem [4, Thm 15.18].

corollary *cf_continuum*: $\aleph_0 < cf(2^{\uparrow \aleph_0})$

<proof>

corollary *continuum_not_eq_Aleph_nat*: $2^{\uparrow \aleph_0} \neq \aleph_\omega$

<proof>

end

5 The Delta System Lemma

theory *Delta_System*

imports

Cardinal_Library

begin

The *Delta System Lemma* (DSL) states that any uncountable family of finite sets includes an uncountable delta system. This is the simplest non trivial

version; others, for cardinals greater than \aleph_1 assume some weak versions of the generalized continuum hypothesis for the cardinals involved.

The proof is essentially the one in [6, III.2.6] for the case \aleph_1 ; another similar presentation can be found in [5, Chap. 16].

lemma *delta_system_Aleph1*:
assumes $\forall A \in F. \text{Finite}(A) \rightarrow F \approx \aleph_1$
shows $\exists D. D \subseteq F \wedge \text{delta_system}(D) \wedge D \approx \aleph_1$
<proof>

lemma *delta_system_uncountable*:
assumes $\forall A \in F. \text{Finite}(A) \wedge \text{uncountable}(F)$
shows $\exists D. D \subseteq F \wedge \text{delta_system}(D) \wedge D \approx \aleph_1$
<proof>

end

5.1 Application to Cohen posets

theory *Cohen_Posets*
imports
Delta_System

begin

We end this session by applying DSL to the combinatorics of finite function posets. We first define some basic concepts; we take a different approach from [1], in that the order relation is presented as a predicate (of type $i \Rightarrow o$).

Two elements of a poset are *compatible* if they have a common lower bound.

definition *compat_in* :: $[i, [i, i] \Rightarrow o, i, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**
 $\text{compat_in}(A, r, p, q) \equiv \exists d \in A. r(d, p) \wedge r(d, q)$

An *antichain* is a subset of pairwise incompatible members.

definition
antichain :: $[i, [i, i] \Rightarrow o, i] \Rightarrow o$ **where**
 $\text{antichain}(P, \text{leq}, A) \equiv A \subseteq P \wedge (\forall p \in A. \forall q \in A. p \neq q \longrightarrow \neg \text{compat_in}(P, \text{leq}, p, q))$

A poset has the *countable chain condition* (ccc) if all of its antichains are countable.

definition
 $\text{ccc} :: [i, [i, i] \Rightarrow o] \Rightarrow o$ **where**
 $\text{ccc}(P, \text{leq}) \equiv \forall A. \text{antichain}(P, \text{leq}, A) \longrightarrow \text{countable}(A)$

Finally, the *Cohen poset* is the set of finite partial functions between two sets with the order of reverse inclusion.

definition

$F_n :: [i, i] \Rightarrow i$ **where**
 $F_n(I, J) \equiv \bigcup \{(d \rightarrow J) . d \in \{x \in Pow(I). Finite(x)\}\}$

abbreviation

$Supset :: i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow o$ (**infixl** $\langle \supseteq \rangle$ 50) **where**
 $f \supseteq g \equiv g \subseteq f$

lemma F_nI [*intro*]:

assumes $p : d \rightarrow J$ $d \subseteq I$ $Finite(d)$
shows $p \in F_n(I, J)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma F_nD [*dest*]:

assumes $p \in F_n(I, J)$
shows $\exists d. p : d \rightarrow J \wedge d \subseteq I \wedge Finite(d)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $F_n_is_function$: $p \in F_n(I, J) \Longrightarrow function(p)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $restrict_eq_imp_compat$:

assumes $f \in F_n(I, J)$ $g \in F_n(I, J)$
 $restrict(f, domain(f) \cap domain(g)) = restrict(g, domain(f) \cap domain(g))$
shows $f \cup g \in F_n(I, J)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

We finally arrive to our application of DSL.

lemma $ccc_F_n_2$: $ccc(F_n(I, 2), (\supseteq))$

$\langle proof \rangle$

The fact that a poset P has the ccc has useful consequences for the theory of forcing, since it implies that cardinals from the original model are exactly the cardinals in any generic extension by P [6, Chap. IV].

end

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