

Completeness of the Q_0 higher-order logic

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August 6, 2026

Abstract

We formalize the completeness of Peter B. Andrews’ system Q_0 , an implementation of Higher-Order Logic (also called simple type theory), following his textbook “An Introduction to Mathematical Logic and Type Theory: To Truth Through Proof”. Our work builds on Díaz’s formalization of Q_0 ’s syntax, semantics, soundness and consistency. The completeness is with respect to general models. We prove completeness by introducing an abstract consistency property for Q_0 using the framework for abstract consistency properties by From and Schlichtkrul to get a model existence theorem for Q_0 . We adapt proofs from Andrews’ book to this context.

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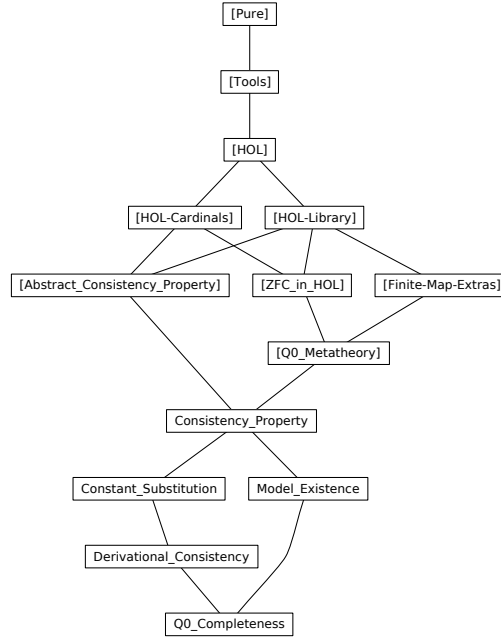


Figure 1: Theory dependency graph

1 Introduction

We give a completeness proof of Peter B. Andrews’ system Q_0 for Higher-Order Logic (also called simple type theory) following his textbook “An Introduction to Mathematical Logic and Type Theory: To Truth Through Proof” [And13]. The study of Higher-Order Logic and type theories includes works by Russell [Rus08] with Whitehead [WR13], Church [Chu40], Henkin [Hen50, Hen63, Hen96] and Andrews [And63, And13, And71, And72]. Andrews states in his book that the Q_0 system is specifically based on works by Church [Chu40] and Henkin [Hen50, Hen63] and also his own earlier works [And63, And72]. We build the completeness proof on Díaz’s [Día23] formalization of Q_0 , and thus also Paulson’s Zermelo Fraenkel Set Theory in Higher-Order Logic [Pau19]. Díaz’s formalization is combined with the framework by From and Schlichtkrull for abstract consistency properties [FS26, FS25]. This framework fits Andrews’ completeness proof better than other such frameworks for logics. The framework for synthetic completeness [Fro23, Fro25] applies only to synthetic proof systems, a narrower range than for the chosen framework, and would limit the extensibility of the results. The frameworks for Beth/Hintikka style completeness proofs [BPT14a, BPT14b, BPT17] and for saturation-based provers [Tou20, BKT25, WTRB22, EBT21, TB21, BT20, WTRB20] were not designed with axiomatic systems like Q_0 in mind.

There are two formalizations of Q_0 in Isabelle, but they do not cover completeness. Specifically there is Díaz’s [Día23] formalization of Q_0 on which this theory is built and Schlichtkrull’s formalization of Q_0 [Sch23]. Formalizations of other systems for higher-order logic also do not cover completeness. There is specifically Arthan’s specification of HOL in ProofPower [Art14a, Art14b, Art02], John Harrison’s formalization of the proof system of HOL Light in HOL Light [Har06] and the formalization by Kumar et al. of HOL Light with definitions and a verified implementation in HOL4 [KAMO14, KAMO16, AMKS22, AM23]. Another formalization with the focus on implementation is by Roßkopf and Nipkow [NR21a, NR21b, RN23] who in Isabelle/HOL give both a formalized proof system for terms in Isabelle’s metalogic and a formalized implementation of a checker and prove that the checker implements the system. Additionally there are works formalizing the metatheory of the calculus of constructions and the calculus of inductive constructions [Bar96b, Bar96a, BW96, Bar97, SBF⁺20].

The only other formalizations of completeness with general models we know of are for second-order logic by Kock and Kirst [KK22] in Rocq and by From and Schlichtkrull in Isabelle/HOL [FS26, FS25].

```

theory Consistency_Property imports
  "Abstract_Conistency_Property.Abstract_Conistency_Property"
  "Q0_Metatheory.Syntax"
begin

```

2 Consistency Property

```

inductive confl_class :: ⟨form list ⇒ form list ⇒ bool⟩ (infix ⟨ $\leadsto_{\mathbf{x}}$ ⟩ 50) where

```

```

  CFalse: ⟨[]  $\leadsto_{\mathbf{x}}$  [ F o ]⟩
| CNot: ⟨[  $\sim^{\mathcal{Q}}$  A ]  $\leadsto_{\mathbf{x}}$  [ A ]⟩ if ⟨A ∈ wffso⟩

```

```

inductive alpha_class :: ⟨form list ⇒ form list ⇒ bool⟩ (infix ⟨ $\leadsto_{\alpha}$ ⟩ 50) where

```

```

  CBool: ⟨[ A ]  $\leadsto_{\alpha}$  [ A =o T o ]⟩ if ⟨A ∈ wffso⟩
| CIota: ⟨[]  $\leadsto_{\alpha}$  [  $\iota \cdot (Q_i \cdot A) =_i A$  ]⟩ if ⟨A ∈ wffsi⟩
| CRef1: ⟨[]  $\leadsto_{\alpha}$  [ A = $\alpha$  A ]⟩ if ⟨A ∈ wffs $\alpha$ ⟩
| CTrans: ⟨[ A = $\alpha$  B, B = $\alpha$  C ]  $\leadsto_{\alpha}$  [ A = $\alpha$  C ]⟩ if ⟨A ∈ wffs $\alpha$ ⟩ and ⟨B ∈ wffs $\alpha$ ⟩ and ⟨C ∈ wffs $\alpha$ ⟩
| CCong: ⟨[ A = $\alpha$  B ]  $\leadsto_{\alpha}$  [ C  $\cdot$  A = $\beta$  C  $\cdot$  B ]⟩ if ⟨A ∈ wffs $\alpha$ ⟩ and ⟨B ∈ wffs $\alpha$ ⟩ and ⟨C ∈ wffs $\alpha \rightarrow \beta$ ⟩
| CSubst: ⟨[]  $\leadsto_{\alpha}$  [ ( $\lambda x_{\alpha}. B$ )  $\cdot$  A = $\beta$  S {(x,  $\alpha$ ) ↦ A} B ]⟩ if
  ⟨A ∈ wffs $\alpha$ ⟩ and ⟨B ∈ wffs $\beta$ ⟩ and ⟨free_vars A = {}⟩

```

```

inductive beta_class :: ⟨form list ⇒ form list ⇒ bool⟩ (infix ⟨ $\leadsto_{\beta}$ ⟩ 50) where

```

```

  CLEM: ⟨[]  $\leadsto_{\beta}$  [ A,  $\sim^{\mathcal{Q}}$  A ]⟩ if ⟨A ∈ wffso⟩

```

```

inductive gamma_class :: ⟨form list ⇒ (form set ⇒  $\_$ ) × (form ⇒  $\_$ ) ⇒ bool⟩ (infix ⟨ $\leadsto_{\gamma}$ ⟩ 50) where

```

```

  CExt: ⟨[ A = $\alpha$   $\rightarrow$   $\beta$  B ]  $\leadsto_{\gamma}$  ( $\lambda \_.$  wffs $\alpha$ ,  $\lambda C.$  [ A  $\cdot$  C = $\beta$  B  $\cdot$  C ])⟩ if
  ⟨A ∈ wffs $\alpha \rightarrow \beta$ ⟩ and ⟨B ∈ wffs $\alpha \rightarrow \beta$ ⟩

```

2.1 Negated Equality

```

inductive ineq_match :: ⟨form ⇒ type × type × form × form ⇒ bool⟩ where

```

```

  ⟨ineq_match ( $\sim^{\mathcal{Q}}$  (A = $\alpha$   $\rightarrow$   $\beta$  B)) ( $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ , A, B)⟩

```

```

inductive-cases ineq_matchE [elim]: ⟨ineq_match ( $\sim^{\mathcal{Q}}$  (A = $\alpha$   $\rightarrow$   $\beta$  B)) ( $\alpha'$ ,  $\beta'$ , A', B')⟩

```

```

lemma ineq_match_uniq [dest]:

```

```

  assumes ⟨ineq_match C ( $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ , A, B)⟩
  and ⟨ineq_match C ( $\alpha'$ ,  $\beta'$ , A', B')⟩
  shows ⟨ $\alpha = \alpha' \wedge \beta = \beta' \wedge A = A' \wedge B = B'$ ⟩
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma THE_ineq_match:

```

```

  assumes ⟨ineq_match C ( $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ , A, B)⟩
  shows ⟨(THE ( $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ , A, B). ineq_match C ( $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ , A, B)) = ( $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ , A, B)⟩
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma ineq_matchD [dest]:

```

```

  assumes ⟨ineq_match C ( $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ , A, B)⟩
  shows ⟨C =  $\sim^{\mathcal{Q}}$  (A = $\alpha$   $\rightarrow$   $\beta$  B)⟩
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma ineq_matchI [intro]:

```

```

  assumes ⟨C =  $\sim^{\mathcal{Q}}$  (A = $\alpha$   $\rightarrow$   $\beta$  B)⟩
  shows ⟨ineq_match C ( $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ , A, B)⟩
  ⟨proof⟩

```

2.2 Delta

```

fun delta :: ⟨form ⇒ nat ⇒ form list⟩ where

```

```

  CDelta: ⟨delta C c =
    (if C ∈ wffso  $\wedge$  ( $\exists \alpha \beta A B.$  ineq_match C ( $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ , A, B)) then
      case THE ( $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ , A, B). ineq_match C ( $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ , A, B) of
        ( $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ , A, B) ⇒ [  $\sim^{\mathcal{Q}}$  (A  $\cdot$   $\llbracket c \rrbracket_{\alpha}$  = $\beta$  B  $\cdot$   $\llbracket c \rrbracket_{\alpha}$ ) ]
      else [])⟩

```

lemma *ineq_match_delta* [simp]:
assumes $\langle C \in \text{wffs}_O \rangle \langle \text{ineq_match } C (\alpha, \beta, A, B) \rangle$
shows $\langle \text{delta } C \ c = [\sim^Q (A \cdot \llbracket c \rrbracket_\alpha =_\beta B \cdot \llbracket c \rrbracket_\alpha)] \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *delta*:
assumes $\langle A \in \text{wffs}_\alpha \rightarrow \beta \rangle \langle B \in \text{wffs}_\alpha \rightarrow \beta \rangle$
shows $\langle \text{delta } (\sim^Q (A =_\alpha \rightarrow \beta \ B)) \ c = [\sim^Q (A \cdot \llbracket c \rrbracket_\alpha =_\beta B \cdot \llbracket c \rrbracket_\alpha)] \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

2.3 Operations

definition $\langle \text{logical_names} \equiv \{c_Q, c_i\} \rangle$
abbreviation $\langle \text{is_logical_name } c \equiv c \in \text{logical_names} \rangle$

lemma *logical_name_simps* [simp]:
shows $\langle \text{is_logical_name } c_Q \rangle$
and $\langle \text{is_logical_name } c_i \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition $\langle \text{is_param } c \equiv \neg \text{is_logical_name } c \rangle$

fun *map_con* :: $\langle (\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat}) \Rightarrow \text{form} \Rightarrow \text{form} \rangle$ **where**
 $\langle \text{map_con } _ (x_\alpha) = (x_\alpha) \rangle$
 $| \langle \text{map_con } f (\llbracket c \rrbracket_\alpha) = (\text{if } \text{is_logical_name } c \vee \text{is_logical_name } (f \ c) \text{ then } \llbracket c \rrbracket_\alpha \text{ else } \llbracket f \ c \rrbracket_\alpha) \rangle$
 $| \langle \text{map_con } f (A \cdot B) = \text{map_con } f \ A \cdot \text{map_con } f \ B \rangle$
 $| \langle \text{map_con } f (\lambda x_\alpha. A) = \lambda x_\alpha. \text{map_con } f \ A \rangle$

fun *cons_form* :: $\langle \text{form} \Rightarrow \text{nat set} \rangle$ **where**
 $\langle \text{cons_form } (x_\alpha) = \{\} \rangle$
 $| \langle \text{cons_form } (\llbracket c \rrbracket_\alpha) = (\text{if } \text{is_logical_name } c \text{ then } \{\} \text{ else } \{c\}) \rangle$
 $| \langle \text{cons_form } (A \cdot B) = \text{cons_form } A \cup \text{cons_form } B \rangle$
 $| \langle \text{cons_form } (\lambda x_\alpha. A) = \text{cons_form } A \rangle$

2.4 Lemmas

This property is really what dodging the logical constants is all about.

proposition $\langle \text{map_con } f (\sim^Q A) = \sim^Q (\text{map_con } f \ A) \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *map_con_id* [simp]: $\langle \text{map_con } \text{id} = \text{id} \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *map_con_cong* [simp]:
assumes $\langle \forall x \in \text{cons_form } A. f \ x = g \ x \rangle$
shows $\langle \text{map_con } f \ A = \text{map_con } g \ A \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *wff_map_con* [iff]: $\langle \text{map_con } f \ A \in \text{wffs}_\alpha \longleftrightarrow A \in \text{wffs}_\alpha \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *finite_cons_form* [simp]: $\langle \text{finite } (\text{cons_form } A) \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *map_con_ineq_match* [intro]:
assumes $\langle \text{ineq_match } C (\alpha, \beta, A, B) \rangle$
shows $\langle \text{ineq_match } (\text{map_con } f \ C) (\alpha, \beta, \text{map_con } f \ A, \text{map_con } f \ B) \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *free_vars_map_con* [simp]: $\langle \text{free_vars } (\text{map_con } f \ A) = \text{free_vars } A \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *map_con_substitute* [simp]: $\langle \text{map_con } f (\text{substitute } \{(x, \alpha) \mapsto A\} \ B) = \text{substitute } \{(x, \alpha) \mapsto \text{map_con } f \ A\} (\text{map_con } f \ B) \rangle$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

2.5 Parameter Substitution Inversion

lemma *map_con_FVar* [dest]: $\langle \text{map_con } f \ A = x_\alpha \implies A = x_\alpha \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *map_con_FCon_not_param* [dest]: $\langle \text{map_con } f \ A = \llbracket c \rrbracket_\alpha \implies \neg \text{is_param } c \implies A = \llbracket c \rrbracket_\alpha \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *map_con_FApp* [dest!]:
assumes $\langle \text{map_con } f \ A = B \bullet C \rangle$
shows $\langle \exists B' \ C'. \ \text{map_con } f \ B' = B \wedge \text{map_con } f \ C' = C \wedge A = B' \bullet C' \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *map_con_FAbs* [dest!]:
assumes $\langle \text{map_con } f \ A = \lambda x_\alpha. \ B \rangle$
shows $\langle \exists B'. \ \text{map_con } f \ B' = B \wedge A = \lambda x_\alpha. \ B' \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *map_con_cQ* [dest]: $\langle \text{map_con } f \ A = \llbracket c_Q \rrbracket_\alpha \implies A = \llbracket c_Q \rrbracket_\alpha \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *map_con_equality_of_type* [dest]:
assumes $\langle \text{map_con } f \ A = B =_\alpha C \rangle$
shows $\langle \exists B' \ C'. \ \text{map_con } f \ B' = B \wedge \text{map_con } f \ C' = C \wedge A = B' =_\alpha C' \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *map_con_neg* [dest]: $\langle \text{map_con } f \ A = \sim^\mathcal{Q} B \implies \exists B'. \ \text{map_con } f \ B' = B \wedge A = \sim^\mathcal{Q} B' \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ineq_match_map_con* [dest]:
assumes $\langle \text{ineq_match } (\text{map_con } f \ C) \ (\alpha, \beta, A, B) \rangle$
shows $\langle \exists A' \ B'. \ \text{map_con } f \ A' = A \wedge \text{map_con } f \ B' = B \wedge \text{ineq_match } C \ (\alpha, \beta, A', B') \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

2.6 Interpretations

interpretation *P*: *Params map_con cons_form is_param*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

interpretation *C*: *Confl map_con cons_form is_param confl_class*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

interpretation *A*: *Alpha map_con cons_form is_param alpha_class*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

interpretation *B*: *Beta map_con cons_form is_param beta_class*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

interpretation *G*: *Gamma map_con map_con cons_form is_param gamma_class*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

interpretation *D*: *Delta map_con cons_form is_param delta*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

abbreviation *Kinds* :: $\langle (\text{nat}, \text{form}) \text{ kind list} \rangle$ **where**
 $\langle \text{Kinds} \equiv [C.\text{kind}, A.\text{kind}, B.\text{kind}, G.\text{kind}, D.\text{kind}] \rangle$

lemma *propE_Kinds*:
assumes $\langle P.\text{sat}_E \ C.\text{kind } C \rangle \ \langle P.\text{sat}_E \ A.\text{kind } C \rangle \ \langle P.\text{sat}_E \ B.\text{kind } C \rangle \ \langle P.\text{sat}_E \ G.\text{kind } C \rangle \ \langle P.\text{sat}_E \ D.\text{kind } C \rangle$
shows $\langle P.\text{prop}_E \ \text{Kinds } C \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

interpretation *Consistency_Kinds map_con cons_form is_param Kinds*

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

interpretation *Maximal_Consistency_map_con_cons_form_is_param Kinds*

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

theory *Constant_Substitution* **imports**

Consistency_Property

“Q0_Metatheory.Elementary_Logic”

begin

fun *const_subst* :: $\langle \text{con} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{form} \Rightarrow \text{form} \rangle (\langle \mathbf{S}_c _ _ _ \rangle [51, 51, 51])$

where $\langle \mathbf{S}_c (c, \beta) x (y_\alpha) = y_\alpha \rangle$
 $\mid \langle \mathbf{S}_c (c, \beta) x (\llbracket d \rrbracket_\alpha) = (\text{if } c = d \wedge \beta = \alpha \text{ then } (x_\alpha) \text{ else } (\llbracket d \rrbracket_\alpha)) \rangle$
 $\mid \langle \mathbf{S}_c (c, \beta) x (A \cdot B) = (\mathbf{S}_c (c, \beta) x A) \cdot (\mathbf{S}_c (c, \beta) x B) \rangle$
 $\mid \langle \mathbf{S}_c (c, \beta) x (\lambda y_\alpha. A) = (\lambda y_\alpha. \mathbf{S}_c (c, \beta) x A) \rangle$

lemma *idemp_const_subst*:

assumes $\langle c \notin \text{cons_form } F \rangle$

and $\langle \neg \text{is_logical_name } c \rangle$

shows $\langle \mathbf{S}_c (c, \alpha) x F = F \rangle$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *const_subst_laws*:

assumes $\langle \neg \text{is_logical_name } c \rangle$

shows $\langle \mathbf{S}_c (c, \tau) x (A \wedge^\mathcal{Q} B) = (\mathbf{S}_c (c, \tau) x A) \wedge^\mathcal{Q} (\mathbf{S}_c (c, \tau) x B) \rangle$

and $\langle \mathbf{S}_c (c, \tau) x (A \supset^\mathcal{Q} B) = (\mathbf{S}_c (c, \tau) x A) \supset^\mathcal{Q} (\mathbf{S}_c (c, \tau) x B) \rangle$

and $\langle \mathbf{S}_c (c, \tau) x (A \equiv^\mathcal{Q} B) = (\mathbf{S}_c (c, \tau) x A) \equiv^\mathcal{Q} (\mathbf{S}_c (c, \tau) x B) \rangle$

and $\langle \mathbf{S}_c (c, \tau) x (T_o) = T_o \rangle$

and $\langle \mathbf{S}_c (c, \tau) x (F_o) = F_o \rangle$

and $\langle \mathbf{S}_c (c, \tau) x (\forall z_\alpha. A) = (\forall z_\alpha. \mathbf{S}_c (c, \tau) x A) \rangle$

and $\langle \mathbf{S}_c (c, \tau) x (A =_\alpha B) = ((\mathbf{S}_c (c, \tau) x A) =_\alpha (\mathbf{S}_c (c, \tau) x B)) \rangle$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *const_subst_axiom_if_no_c*:

assumes $\langle c \notin \text{cons_form } A \rangle$

and $\langle \neg \text{is_logical_name } c \rangle$

and $\langle A \in \text{axioms} \rangle$

shows $\langle (\mathbf{S}_c (c, \alpha) x A) \in \text{axioms} \rangle$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *axiom_1_const_subst*:

assumes $\langle \neg \text{is_logical_name } c \rangle$

shows $\langle \mathbf{S}_c (c, \tau) x (\mathfrak{g}_{o \rightarrow o} \cdot T_o \wedge^\mathcal{Q} \mathfrak{g}_{o \rightarrow o} \cdot F_o \equiv^\mathcal{Q} \forall \mathfrak{r}_o. \mathfrak{g}_{o \rightarrow o} \cdot \mathfrak{r}_o) \in \text{axioms} \rangle$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *axiom_2_const_subst*:

assumes $\langle \neg \text{is_logical_name } c \rangle$

shows $\langle \mathbf{S}_c (c, \tau) x ((\mathfrak{r}_\alpha =_\alpha \mathfrak{h}_\alpha) \supset^\mathcal{Q} (\mathfrak{h}_{\alpha \rightarrow o} \cdot \mathfrak{r}_\alpha \equiv^\mathcal{Q} \mathfrak{h}_{\alpha \rightarrow o} \cdot \mathfrak{h}_\alpha)) \in \text{axioms} \rangle$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *axiom_3_const_subst*:

assumes $\langle \neg \text{is_logical_name } c \rangle$

shows $\langle \mathbf{S}_c (c, \tau) x ((\mathfrak{f}_{\alpha \rightarrow \beta} =_{\alpha \rightarrow \beta} \mathfrak{g}_{\alpha \rightarrow \beta}) \equiv^\mathcal{Q} \forall \mathfrak{r}_\alpha. (\mathfrak{f}_{\alpha \rightarrow \beta} \cdot \mathfrak{r}_\alpha =_\beta \mathfrak{g}_{\alpha \rightarrow \beta} \cdot \mathfrak{r}_\alpha)) \in \text{axioms} \rangle$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *const_subst_wffs*:

assumes $\langle A \in \text{wffs}_\alpha \rangle$

shows $\langle \mathbf{S}_c (c, \tau) x A \in \text{wffs}_\alpha \rangle$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *axiom_4_1_con_const_subst*:

assumes $\langle \neg \text{is_logical_name } c \rangle$

and $\langle A \in \text{wffs}_\alpha \rangle$

and $\langle (x, \tau) \neq (y, \alpha) \rangle$
shows $\langle \mathbf{S}_c(c, \tau) \ x \ ((\lambda y_\alpha. \llbracket d \rrbracket_\beta) \cdot A =_\beta \llbracket d \rrbracket_\beta) \in \text{axioms} \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *axiom_4_1_var_const_subst*:

assumes $\langle \neg \text{is_logical_name } c \rangle$
and $\langle A \in \text{wffs}_\alpha \rangle$
and $\langle y_\beta \neq z_\alpha \rangle$
shows $\langle \mathbf{S}_c(c, \tau) \ x \ ((\lambda z_\alpha. y_\beta) \cdot A =_\beta y_\beta) \in \text{axioms} \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *axiom_4_2_const_subst*:

assumes $\langle \neg \text{is_logical_name } c \rangle$
and $\langle A \in \text{wffs}_\alpha \rangle$
shows $\langle \mathbf{S}_c(c, \tau) \ x \ ((\lambda z_\alpha. z_\alpha) \cdot A =_\alpha A) \in \text{axioms} \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *axiom_4_3_const_subst*:

assumes $\langle \neg \text{is_logical_name } c \rangle$
and $\langle A \in \text{wffs}_\alpha \rangle$
and $\langle B \in \text{wffs}_{\gamma \rightarrow \beta} \rangle$
and $\langle C \in \text{wffs}_\gamma \rangle$
shows $\langle \mathbf{S}_c(c, \tau) \ x \ ((\lambda y_\alpha. B \cdot C) \cdot A =_\beta ((\lambda y_\alpha. B) \cdot A) \cdot ((\lambda y_\alpha. C) \cdot A)) \in \text{axioms} \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *in_var_const_subst*:

assumes $\langle (y, \gamma) \notin \text{vars } A \rangle$
and $\langle (y, \gamma) \in \text{vars } (\mathbf{S}_c(c, \tau) \ x \ A) \rangle$
shows $\langle y = x \wedge \gamma = \tau \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *axiom_4_4_const_subst*:

assumes $\langle \neg \text{is_logical_name } c \rangle$
and $\langle A \in \text{wffs}_\alpha \rangle$ **and** $\langle B \in \text{wffs}_\delta \rangle$ **and** $\langle (y, \gamma) \notin \{(z, \alpha)\} \cup \text{vars } A \rangle$
and $\langle (x, \tau) \notin \text{vars } ((\lambda z_\alpha. \lambda y_\gamma. B) \cdot A =_{\gamma \rightarrow \delta} (\lambda y_\gamma. (\lambda z_\alpha. B) \cdot A)) \rangle$
shows $\langle \mathbf{S}_c(c, \tau) \ x \ ((\lambda z_\alpha. \lambda y_\gamma. B) \cdot A =_{\gamma \rightarrow \delta} (\lambda y_\gamma. (\lambda z_\alpha. B) \cdot A)) \in \text{axioms} \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *axiom_4_5_const_subst*:

assumes $\langle \neg \text{is_logical_name } c \rangle$
and $\langle A \in \text{wffs}_\alpha \rangle$ **and** $\langle B \in \text{wffs}_\delta \rangle$
shows $\langle \mathbf{S}_c(c, \tau) \ x \ ((\lambda z_\alpha. \lambda z_\alpha. B) \cdot A =_{\alpha \rightarrow \delta} \lambda z_\alpha. B) \in \text{axioms} \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *axiom_5_const_subst*:

assumes $\langle \neg \text{is_logical_name } c \rangle$
shows $\langle \mathbf{S}_c(c, \tau) \ x \ (\iota \cdot (Q_i \cdot \eta_i) =_i \eta_i) \in \text{axioms} \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *const_subst_axiom*:

assumes $\langle \neg \text{is_logical_name } c \rangle$
and $\langle (x, \tau) \notin \text{vars } A \rangle$
and $\langle A \in \text{axioms} \rangle$
shows $\langle (\mathbf{S}_c(c, \tau) \ x \ A) \in \text{axioms} \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *is_subform_at_const_subst*:

assumes $\langle A \preceq_p C \rangle$
shows $\langle \mathbf{S}_c(c, \tau) \ x \ A \preceq_p \mathbf{S}_c(c, \tau) \ x \ C \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *is_replacement_at_const_subst*:

assumes $\langle C \langle p \leftarrow B \rangle \triangleright D \rangle$
shows $\langle (\mathbf{S}_c(c, \tau) \ x \ C) \langle p \leftarrow \mathbf{S}_c(c, \tau) \ x \ B \rangle \triangleright \mathbf{S}_c(c, \tau) \ x \ D \rangle$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *is_rule_R_app_const_subst*:

assumes $\langle c \notin \text{logical_names} \rangle$

and $\langle (x, \tau) \notin \text{vars } D \cup \text{vars } C \cup \text{vars } E \rangle$

and $\langle \text{is_rule_R_app } p \ D \ C \ E \rangle$

shows $\langle \text{is_rule_R_app } p \ (\mathbf{S}_c \ (c, \tau) \ x \ D) \ (\mathbf{S}_c \ (c, \tau) \ x \ C) \ (\mathbf{S}_c \ (c, \tau) \ x \ E) \rangle$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

fun *const_subst_proof* :: $\langle \text{con} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{form list} \Rightarrow \text{form list} \rangle \ (\langle \mathbf{S}_{cp} \ _ \ _ \rangle \ [51, 51, 51])$ **where**

$\langle \mathbf{S}_{cp} \ (c, \beta) \ x \ \mathcal{P} = \text{map} \ (\lambda A. \ \mathbf{S}_c \ (c, \beta) \ x \ A) \ \mathcal{P} \rangle$

lemma *nil_is_proof*:

$\langle \text{is_proof } [] \rangle$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

thm *theorem_is_derivable_form*

lemma *is_proof_induct* [*consumes 1*, *case_names p_nil p_axiom p_rule_R*]:

assumes $\langle \text{is_proof } \mathcal{P} \rangle$

and $p_nil: \langle P \ [] \rangle$

and $p_axiom: \langle (\bigwedge A \ \mathcal{P}. \ A \in \text{axioms} \implies \text{is_proof } \mathcal{P} \implies P \ \mathcal{P} \implies P \ (\mathcal{P} \ @ \ [A])) \rangle$

and $p_rule_R: \langle (\bigwedge \mathcal{P} \ \mathcal{P}' \ E \ \mathcal{P}'' \ C \ p \ D. \ \text{is_proof } \mathcal{P} \implies P \ \mathcal{P} \implies \text{prefix } (\mathcal{P}' \ @ \ [E]) \ \mathcal{P} \implies \text{prefix } (\mathcal{P}'' \ @ \ [C]) \ \mathcal{P} \implies$

$\text{is_rule_R_app } p \ D \ C \ E \implies P \ (\mathcal{P} \ @ \ [D])) \rangle$

shows $\langle P \ \mathcal{P} \rangle$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *is_proof_R_intro*:

assumes $\langle \text{is_rule_R_app } p \ D \ C \ E \rangle$

and $\langle \text{is_proof } S \rangle$

and $\langle \text{prefix } (S' \ @ \ [E]) \ S \rangle$

and $\langle \text{prefix } (S'' \ @ \ [C]) \ S \rangle$

shows $\langle \text{is_proof } (S \ @ \ [D]) \rangle$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition $\langle \text{vars}_p \ (S::\text{form list}) = \text{vars } (\text{List.set } S) \rangle$

lemma *is_proof_const_subst*:

assumes $\langle \text{is_proof } \mathcal{P} \rangle$

and $\langle c \notin \text{logical_names} \rangle$

and $\langle (x, \beta) \notin \text{vars}_p \ \mathcal{P} \rangle$

shows $\langle \text{is_proof } (\mathbf{S}_{cp} \ (c, \beta) \ x \ \mathcal{P}) \rangle$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *finite_vars_p*: $\langle \text{finite } (\text{vars}_p \ S) \rangle$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *fresh_free_vars_const_subst*:

assumes $\langle (x, \tau) \notin \text{vars } A \rangle$

shows $\langle \text{free_vars } (\mathbf{S}_c \ (c, \tau) \ x \ A) = \text{free_vars } A \vee \text{free_vars } (\mathbf{S}_c \ (c, \tau) \ x \ A) = \text{free_vars } A \cup \{(x, \tau)\} \rangle$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *const_subst_binders_at*:

shows $\langle \text{binders_at } (\mathbf{S}_c \ (c, \tau) \ x \ C) \ p = \text{binders_at } C \ p \rangle$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *in_binders_at_in_vars*:

assumes $\langle (x, \tau) \in \text{binders_at } C \ p \rangle$

shows $\langle (x, \tau) \in \text{vars } C \rangle$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *const_subst_preserves_binders_at*:

assumes $\langle C' = \mathbf{S}_c \ (c, \tau) \ x \ C \rangle$

shows $\langle \text{binders_at } C \ p = \text{binders_at } C' \ p \rangle$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *capture_exposed_vars_at_const_subst1*:
assumes $\langle p \in \text{positions } C \rangle$
and $\langle C' = \mathbf{S}_c (c, \beta) x C \rangle$
shows $\langle \text{capture_exposed_vars_at } p C \mathcal{H} = \text{capture_exposed_vars_at } p C' \mathcal{H} \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *capture_exposed_vars_at_const_subst2*:
assumes $\langle p \in \text{positions } C \rangle$
and $\langle C' = \mathbf{S}_c (c, \beta) x C \rangle$
and $\langle E' = \mathbf{S}_c (c, \beta) x E \rangle$
and $\langle (x, \beta) \notin \text{vars } C \cup \text{vars } E \rangle$
shows $\langle \text{capture_exposed_vars_at } p C E = \text{capture_exposed_vars_at } p C' E' \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *capture_exposed_vars_at_intersection_const_subst*:
assumes $\langle p \in \text{positions } C \rangle$
and $\langle \text{capture_exposed_vars_at } p C E \cap \text{capture_exposed_vars_at } p C As = \{\} \rangle$
and $\langle C' = \mathbf{S}_c (c, \tau) x C \rangle$
and $\langle E' = \mathbf{S}_c (c, \tau) x E \rangle$
and $\langle (x, \tau) \notin \text{vars } C \cup \text{vars } E \rangle$
shows $\langle \text{capture_exposed_vars_at } p C' E' \cap \text{capture_exposed_vars_at } p C' As = \{\} \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *is_rule_R'_app_const_subst*:
assumes $\langle C' = (\mathbf{S}_c (c, \tau) x C) \rangle$
and $\langle D' = (\mathbf{S}_c (c, \tau) x D) \rangle$
and $\langle E' = (\mathbf{S}_c (c, \tau) x E) \rangle$
and $\langle \text{is_rule_R'_app } As p D C E \rangle$
and $\langle \text{is_hypos } As \rangle$
and $\langle c \notin \text{logical_names} \rangle$
and $\langle (x, \tau) \notin \text{vars } D \cup \text{vars } C \cup \text{vars } E \rangle$
and $\langle c \notin P.\text{params } As \rangle$
shows $\langle \text{is_rule_R'_app } As p D' C' E' \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *is_hyp_proof_induct* [consumes 1, case_names *hp_nil hp_hyp hp_seq hp_rule_R'*]:
assumes $\langle \text{is_hyp_proof } \mathcal{H} \mathcal{P}_1 \mathcal{P}_2 \rangle$
and $\langle P [] \rangle$
and $\langle \bigwedge A \mathcal{P}_2. A \in \mathcal{H} \implies \text{is_hyp_proof } \mathcal{H} \mathcal{P}_1 \mathcal{P}_2 \implies P \mathcal{P}_2 \implies P (\mathcal{P}_2 @ [A]) \rangle$
and $\langle \bigwedge A \mathcal{P}_2. A \in \text{lset } \mathcal{P}_1 \implies \text{is_hyp_proof } \mathcal{H} \mathcal{P}_1 \mathcal{P}_2 \implies P \mathcal{P}_2 \implies P (\mathcal{P}_2 @ [A]) \rangle$
and $\langle \bigwedge S' E \mathcal{P}_2 S'' C p D. \text{prefix } (S' @ [E]) \mathcal{P}_2 \implies \text{prefix } (S'' @ [C]) \mathcal{P}_2 \implies \text{is_rule_R'_app } \mathcal{H} p D C E \implies \text{is_hyp_proof } \mathcal{H} \mathcal{P}_1 \mathcal{P}_2 \implies P \mathcal{P}_2 \implies P (\mathcal{P}_2 @ [D]) \rangle$
shows $\langle P \mathcal{P}_2 \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *is_hyp_proof_R'_intro*:
assumes $\langle \text{is_rule_R'_app } H p D C E \rangle$
and $\langle \text{is_hyp_proof } H S1 S \rangle$
and $\langle \text{prefix } (S' @ [E]) S \rangle$
and $\langle \text{prefix } (S'' @ [C]) S \rangle$
shows $\langle \text{is_hyp_proof } H S1 (S @ [D]) \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *is_hyp_proof_const_subst*:
assumes $\langle \text{is_hyp_proof } \mathcal{H} \mathcal{P}_1 \mathcal{P}_2 \rangle$
and $\langle \text{is_hypos } \mathcal{H} \rangle$
and $\langle c \notin \text{logical_names} \rangle$
and $\langle (x, \beta) \notin \text{vars}_p \mathcal{P}_2 \rangle$
and $\langle c \notin P.\text{params } \mathcal{H} \rangle$
shows $\langle \text{is_hyp_proof } \mathcal{H} (\mathbf{S}_{cp} (c, \beta) x \mathcal{P}_1) (\mathbf{S}_{cp} (c, \beta) x \mathcal{P}_2) \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *is_hyp_proof_of_const_subst*:

```

assumes  $\langle P' = \mathbf{S}_{cp} (c, \alpha) x P \rangle$ 
and  $\langle Ts' = \mathbf{S}_{cp} (c, \alpha) x Ts \rangle$ 
and  $\langle form' = \mathbf{S}_c (c, \alpha) x A \rangle$ 
and  $\langle is\_hyp\_proof\_of\ As\ Ts\ P\ A \rangle$ 
and  $\langle (x, \alpha) \notin vars\ As \rangle$ 
and  $\langle (x, \alpha) \notin vars\ B \rangle$ 
and  $\langle c \notin logical\_names \rangle$ 
and  $\langle (x, \alpha) \notin vars_p\ Ts \rangle$ 
and  $\langle (x, \alpha) \notin vars_p\ P \rangle$ 
and  $\langle c \notin P.params\ As \rangle$ 
shows  $\langle is\_hyp\_proof\_of\ As\ Ts'\ P'\ form' \rangle$ 
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

end
theory Derivational_Consistency imports
  Constant_Substitution
  “Q0_Metatheory.Consistency”
begin

```

3 Derivational Consistency

```

lemma inconsistent_imp_hyps:
  assumes  $\langle is\_inconsistent\_set\ \mathcal{H} \rangle$ 
shows  $\langle is\_hyps\ \mathcal{H} \rangle$ 
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

Instead of introducing derivations from infinite sets of hypotheses, we consider all subsets of possibly infinite consistent sets.

```

definition is_consistent_set ::  $\langle form\ set \Rightarrow bool \rangle$  where
   $\langle is\_consistent\_set\ \mathcal{G} \equiv \forall \mathcal{H} \subseteq \mathcal{G}. \neg is\_inconsistent\_set\ \mathcal{H} \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma is_consistent_dest [dest]:
  assumes  $\langle is\_consistent\_set\ \mathcal{G} \rangle$ 
and  $\langle \mathcal{H} \subseteq \mathcal{G} \rangle$ 
shows  $\langle \neg is\_inconsistent\_set\ \mathcal{H} \rangle$ 
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma is_consistent_intro [intro]:
  assumes  $\langle \bigwedge \mathcal{H}. \mathcal{H} \subseteq \mathcal{G} \implies is\_hyps\ \mathcal{H} \implies \neg is\_inconsistent\_set\ \mathcal{H} \rangle$ 
shows  $\langle is\_consistent\_set\ \mathcal{G} \rangle$ 
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma is_inconsistent_set_insert:
  assumes  $\langle is\_inconsistent\_set\ (\{A\} \cup \mathcal{H}) \rangle$ 
and  $\langle \mathcal{H} \vdash A \rangle$ 
shows  $\langle is\_inconsistent\_set\ \mathcal{H} \rangle$ 
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma is_consistent_set_insert:
  assumes  $\mathcal{G}: \langle is\_consistent\_set\ \mathcal{G} \rangle$ 
and  $\mathcal{H}: \langle \mathcal{H} \subseteq \mathcal{G} \rangle \langle \mathcal{H} \vdash A \rangle$ 
shows  $\langle is\_consistent\_set\ (\{A\} \cup \mathcal{G}) \rangle$ 
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma is_consistent_set_union:
  assumes  $X: \langle finite\ X \rangle$ 
and  $\mathcal{G}: \langle is\_consistent\_set\ \mathcal{G} \rangle$ 
and  $\mathcal{H}: \langle \mathcal{H} \subseteq \mathcal{G} \rangle \langle \forall A \in X. \mathcal{H} \vdash A \rangle$ 
shows  $\langle is\_consistent\_set\ (X \cup \mathcal{G}) \rangle$ 
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma is_inconsistent_set_mono:
  assumes  $\langle is\_inconsistent\_set\ \mathcal{H} \rangle$ 

```

and $\langle \mathcal{H} \subseteq \mathcal{G} \rangle$
 and $\langle is_hyps \ \mathcal{G} \rangle$
 shows $\langle is_inconsistent_set \ \mathcal{G} \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

3.1 Conflicts

interpretation *DC*: Derivational_Confl map_con cons_form is_param confl_class is_consistent_set
 $\langle proof \rangle$

3.2 Conjunctive Consistency

lemma *pre_is_taut*:
 assumes $\langle A \in pwffs \rangle$
 and $\langle B \in pwffs \rangle$
 shows $\langle is_tautology \ ((\sim^Q (A \supset^Q B)) \supset^Q A) \rangle$
 and $\langle is_tautology \ ((\sim^Q (A \supset^Q B)) \supset^Q \sim^Q B) \rangle$
 and $\langle is_tautology \ ((A \supset^Q F_o) \supset^Q \sim^Q A) \rangle$
 and $\langle is_tautology \ (\sim^Q A \supset^Q (A \supset^Q F_o)) \rangle$
 and $\langle is_tautology \ (A \vee^Q \sim^Q A) \rangle$
 and $\langle is_tautology \ (\sim^Q \sim^Q A \supset^Q A) \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *is_taut*:
 assumes $\langle A \in wffs_o \rangle$
 and $\langle B \in wffs_o \rangle$
 shows $\langle is_tautologous \ ((\sim^Q (A \supset^Q B)) \supset^Q A) \rangle$
 and $\langle is_tautologous \ ((\sim^Q (A \supset^Q B)) \supset^Q \sim^Q B) \rangle$
 and $\langle is_tautologous \ ((A \supset^Q F_o) \supset^Q \sim^Q A) \rangle$
 and $\langle is_tautologous \ (\sim^Q A \supset^Q (A \supset^Q F_o)) \rangle$
 and $\langle is_tautologous \ (A \vee^Q \sim^Q A) \rangle$
 and $\langle is_tautologous \ (\sim^Q \sim^Q A \supset^Q A) \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *axiom_5_wff*:
 assumes $A: \langle A \in wffs_i \rangle$
 shows $\langle \vdash \iota \cdot (Q_i \cdot A) =_i A \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

interpretation *DA*: Derivational_Alpha map_con cons_form is_param alpha_class is_consistent_set
 $\langle proof \rangle$

3.3 Disjunctive Consistency

lemma *prop_LEM*:
 assumes $\langle is_hyps \ H \rangle$
 and $\langle A \in wffs_o \rangle$
 shows $\langle H \vdash A \vee^Q \sim^Q A \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Qdouble_negE*:
 assumes $\langle is_hyps \ H \rangle$
 and $\langle A \in wffs_o \rangle$
 and $\langle H \vdash \sim^Q \sim^Q A \rangle$
 shows $\langle H \vdash A \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *QnegD*:
 assumes $\langle is_hyps \ H \rangle$
 and $\langle A \in wffs_o \rangle$
 and $\langle H \vdash \sim^Q A \rangle$
 shows $\langle H \vdash A \supset^Q F_o \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *QnegI*:

assumes $\langle is_hyps\ H \rangle$
and $\langle A \in wffs_o \rangle$
and $\langle H \cup \{A\} \vdash F_o \rangle$
shows $\langle H \vdash \sim^Q A \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

interpretation *DB: Derivational_Beta map_con cons_form is_param beta_class is_consistent_set*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

3.4 Universal Consistency

interpretation *DG: Derivational_Gamma map_con map_con cons_form is_param gamma_class is_consistent_set*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

3.5 Existential Consistency

lemma *axiom_3_x*: $\vdash (\mathfrak{f}_{\alpha \rightarrow \beta} =_{\alpha \rightarrow \beta} \mathfrak{g}_{\alpha \rightarrow \beta}) \equiv^Q \forall x_\alpha. (\mathfrak{f}_{\alpha \rightarrow \beta} \cdot x_\alpha =_\beta \mathfrak{g}_{\alpha \rightarrow \beta} \cdot x_\alpha)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *axiom_3_wff*:
assumes A : $\langle A \in wffs_{\alpha \rightarrow \beta} \rangle$ **and** B : $\langle B \in wffs_{\alpha \rightarrow \beta} \rangle$
and x : $\langle (x, \alpha) \notin free_vars\ A \rangle$ $\langle (x, \alpha) \notin free_vars\ B \rangle$
shows $\vdash (A =_{\alpha \rightarrow \beta} B) \equiv^Q \forall x_\alpha. (A \cdot x_\alpha =_\beta B \cdot x_\alpha)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *axiom_3_right_to_left*:
assumes $\langle A \in wffs_{\alpha \rightarrow \beta} \rangle$
and $\langle B \in wffs_{\alpha \rightarrow \beta} \rangle$
and $\langle S \vdash \forall x_\alpha. (A \cdot x_\alpha =_\beta B \cdot x_\alpha) \rangle$
and $\langle (x, \alpha) \notin free_vars\ A \rangle$
and $\langle (x, \alpha) \notin free_vars\ B \rangle$
shows $\langle S \vdash (A =_{\alpha \rightarrow \beta} B) \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *is_subform_at_vars*:
assumes $\langle A \preceq_p B \rangle$
shows $\langle vars\ A \subseteq vars\ B \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *is_subform_vars*:
assumes $\langle A \preceq B \rangle$
shows $\langle vars\ A \subseteq vars\ B \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *is_hyps_from_derivable*:
assumes $\langle H \vdash A \rangle$
shows $\langle is_hyps\ H \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *fresh_var_derivable_from_derivable_const_eq*:
assumes $\langle H \vdash (A \cdot \llbracket c \rrbracket_\alpha =_\beta B \cdot \llbracket c \rrbracket_\alpha) \rangle$ (**is** $\langle H \vdash ?form \rangle$)
and $\langle c \notin P.params\ H \rangle$ **and** $\langle c \notin logical_names \rangle$
shows $\langle \exists x. (x, \alpha) \notin vars\ A \wedge (x, \alpha) \notin vars\ B \wedge (x, \alpha) \notin vars\ H \wedge H \vdash \mathbf{S}_c(c, \alpha)\ x\ (A \cdot \llbracket c \rrbracket_\alpha =_\beta B \cdot \llbracket c \rrbracket_\alpha) \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *fresh_const_on_subset_remains_inconsistent*:
assumes $\langle p \in As \rangle$ $\langle is_param\ c \rangle$ $\langle c \notin P.params\ As \rangle$
and *consistent*: $\langle is_consistent_set\ As \rangle$
and *wff_p*: $\langle p \in wffs_o \rangle$
and *p_eq*: $\langle p = \sim^Q (A =_{\alpha \rightarrow \beta} B) \rangle$
and H : $\langle H \subseteq As \rangle$ $\langle is_inconsistent_set\ ((lset\ (delta\ p\ c)) \cup H) \rangle$
shows $\langle \neg lset\ (delta\ p\ c) \cup H \vdash F_o \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

```

lemma ineq_remains_consistent:
  assumes  $\langle p \in As \rangle$   $\langle is\_param\ c \rangle$   $\langle c \notin P.params\ As \rangle$ 
  and consistent:  $\langle is\_consistent\_set\ As \rangle$ 
  and woff_p:  $\langle p \in wffs_o \rangle$ 
  and ex_ineq:  $\langle \exists \alpha\ \beta\ A\ B.\ ineq\_match\ p\ (\alpha,\ \beta,\ A,\ B) \rangle$ 
  shows  $\langle is\_consistent\_set\ (lset\ (\delta\ p\ c) \cup As) \rangle$ 
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

interpretation DD: Derivational_Delta map_con cons_form is_param delta is_consistent_set
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

interpretation Derivational_Consistency map_con cons_form is_param Kinds is_consistent_set
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

end
theory Model_Existence imports
  Consistency_Property
  “Q0_Metatheory.Soundness”
begin

```

4 Prelude

```

instance type :: countable
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

instance form :: countable
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

instance type :: small  $\langle proof \rangle$ 
instance type :: embeddable  $\langle proof \rangle$ 
instance form :: small  $\langle proof \rangle$ 
instance form :: embeddable  $\langle proof \rangle$ 

definition is_frugal ::  $\langle model\_structure \Rightarrow bool \rangle$  where
   $\langle is\_frugal\ \mathcal{M} \equiv case\ \mathcal{M}\ of\ (\mathcal{D},\ \mathcal{J},\ \mathcal{V}) \Rightarrow \forall \alpha.\ |elts\ (\mathcal{D}\ \alpha)| \leq_o\ |UNIV :: form\ set| \rangle$ 

lemma is_frugal_countable:  $\langle is\_frugal\ (\mathcal{D},\ \mathcal{J},\ \mathcal{V}) \longleftrightarrow (\forall \alpha.\ |elts\ (\mathcal{D}\ \alpha)| \leq_o\ |UNIV :: nat\ set|) \rangle$ 
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

definition extensionally_complete_membership ::  $\langle form\ set \Rightarrow bool \rangle$  where
   $\langle extensionally\_complete\_membership\ H \longleftrightarrow$ 
     $(\forall A\ B\ \alpha\ \beta.\ is\_closed\_woff\_of\_type\ A\ (\beta \rightarrow \alpha) \longrightarrow$ 
       $is\_closed\_woff\_of\_type\ B\ (\beta \rightarrow \alpha) \longrightarrow$ 
       $(\exists C.\ is\_closed\_woff\_of\_type\ C\ \beta \wedge$ 
         $((A \cdot C) =_\alpha (B \cdot C) \in H \longrightarrow (A =_\beta \rightarrow_\alpha B) \in H))) \rangle$ 

lemma substitute_cong:
  assumes  $\langle A \in wffs_\alpha \rangle$ 
  and  $\langle \forall x \in free\_vars\ A.\ F\ \$\$ x = G\ \$\$ x \rangle$ 
  shows  $\langle substitute\ F\ A = substitute\ G\ A \rangle$ 
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma fmran'_fmdrop_subset:  $\langle fmran'\ (fmdrop\ (x,\ \alpha)\ \vartheta) \subseteq fmran'\ \vartheta \rangle$ 
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma free_vars_substitute:  $\langle free\_vars\ (substitute\ \varphi\ A)$ 
   $\subseteq (free\_vars\ A - fmdom'\ \varphi) \cup \bigcup (free\_vars\ 'fmran'\ \varphi) \rangle$ 
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

5 Hintikka

```

locale MyHintikka = Hintikka map_con cons_form is_param Kinds H
for H ::  $\langle form\ set \rangle$ 

```

begin

lemmas $confI = sat_H[of\ C.kind]$
and $alpha = sat_H[of\ A.kind]$
and $beta = sat_H[of\ B.kind]$
and $gamma = sat_H[of\ G.kind]$
and $delta = sat_H[of\ D.kind]$

theorem *consistent*:

assumes $\langle A \in wffs_o \rangle$
shows $\langle A \notin H \vee \sim^Q A \notin H \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *cFalse*: $\langle F_o \notin H \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *cBool*:

assumes $\langle A \in wffs_o \rangle$
and $\langle A \in H \rangle$
shows $\langle A =_o T_o \in H \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *cTrans*:

assumes $\langle A \in wffs_\alpha \rangle \langle B \in wffs_\alpha \rangle \langle C \in wffs_\alpha \rangle$
and $\langle A =_\alpha B \in H \rangle \langle B =_\alpha C \in H \rangle$
shows $\langle A =_\alpha C \in H \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *cCong*:

assumes $\langle A \in wffs_\alpha \rangle \langle B \in wffs_\alpha \rangle \langle C \in wffs_\alpha \rightarrow \beta \rangle$
and $\langle A =_\alpha B \in H \rangle$
shows $\langle C \cdot A =_\beta C \cdot B \in H \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *cIota*:

assumes $\langle A \in wffs_i \rangle$
shows $\langle (\iota \cdot (Q_i \cdot A) =_i A) \in H \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *cSubst*:

assumes $\langle A \in wffs_\alpha \rangle \langle B \in wffs_\beta \rangle$
and $\langle free_vars\ A = \{ \} \rangle$
shows $\langle (\lambda x_\alpha. B) \cdot A =_\beta substitute\ \{(x, \alpha) \mapsto A\}\ B \in H \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *cExt*:

assumes $\langle A \in wffs_\alpha \rightarrow \beta \rangle \langle B \in wffs_\alpha \rightarrow \beta \rangle \langle C \in wffs_\alpha \rangle$
and $\langle (A =_\alpha \rightarrow_\beta B) \in H \rangle$
shows $\langle (A \cdot C =_\beta B \cdot C) \in H \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *cIneq*:

assumes $\langle A \in wffs_\alpha \rightarrow \beta \rangle \langle B \in wffs_\alpha \rightarrow \beta \rangle$
and $\langle \sim^Q (A =_\alpha \rightarrow_\beta B) \in H \rangle$
shows $\langle \exists c. is_param\ c \wedge \sim^Q (A \cdot \llbracket c \rrbracket_\alpha =_\beta B \cdot \llbracket c \rrbracket_\alpha) \in H \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *complete*:

assumes $\langle A \in wffs_o \rangle$
shows $\langle A \in H \vee \sim^Q A \in H \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *cRefl*:

assumes $\langle A \in \text{wffs}_\alpha \rangle$
shows $\langle A =_\alpha A \in H \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *cIrr*:
assumes $\langle A \in \text{wffs}_\alpha \rangle$
shows $\langle \sim^\mathcal{Q} (A =_\alpha A) \notin H \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *cTop*: $\langle T_o \in H \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *cSym*:
assumes $\langle A \in \text{wffs}_\alpha \rangle \langle B \in \text{wffs}_\alpha \rangle$
and $\langle A =_\alpha B \in H \rangle$
shows $\langle B =_\alpha A \in H \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *cEqv*:
assumes $\langle A \in \text{wffs}_o \rangle \langle B \in \text{wffs}_o \rangle$
and $\langle A \in H \rangle \langle B \in H \rangle$
shows $\langle A \equiv^\mathcal{Q} B \in H \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *extensionally_complete_membership*: $\langle \text{extensionally_complete_membership } H \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

6 The universe of Sets

definition *V_of_form* :: $\langle \text{form} \Rightarrow V \rangle$ **where**
 $\langle V_of_form \equiv \text{SOME } V_of. \text{ inj } V_of \rangle$

definition *V_of_form_set* :: $\langle \text{form set} \Rightarrow V \rangle$ **where**
 $\langle V_of_form_set \text{ As} \equiv \text{set } (V_of_form \text{ ` As}) \rangle$

fun
 $\mathcal{D} :: \langle \text{type} \Rightarrow V \rangle$ **and**
 $\mathcal{V} :: \langle \text{form} \Rightarrow \text{type} \Rightarrow V \rangle$ **and**
 $\text{get_rep} :: \langle V \Rightarrow \text{type} \Rightarrow \text{form} \rangle$ **where**
 $\langle \mathcal{D } o = \mathbf{B} \rangle$
 $\langle \mathcal{D } i = \text{set } \{ \mathcal{V } A i \mid A. \text{ is_closed_wff_of_type } A i \} \rangle$
 $\langle \mathcal{D } (\beta \rightarrow \alpha) = \text{set } \{ \mathcal{V } A (\beta \rightarrow \alpha) \mid A. \text{ is_closed_wff_of_type } A (\beta \rightarrow \alpha) \} \rangle$
 $\langle \mathcal{V } A o = (\text{if } A \in H \text{ then } \mathbf{T} \text{ else } \mathbf{F}) \rangle$
 $\langle \mathcal{V } A i = V_of_form_set \{ B. \text{ is_closed_wff_of_type } B i \wedge A =_i B \in H \} \rangle$
 $\langle \mathcal{V } A (\beta \rightarrow \alpha) = (\lambda VC \beta. \mathcal{D } \beta. (\text{let } C = \text{get_rep } VC \beta \beta \text{ in } \mathcal{V } (A \bullet C) \alpha)) \rangle$
 $\langle \text{get_rep } VC \beta \beta = (\text{SOME } C. \mathcal{V } C \beta = VC \beta \wedge \text{ is_closed_wff_of_type } C \beta) \rangle$

lemma *one_o*: $\langle \mathcal{D } o = \text{set } \{ \mathcal{V } A o \mid A. \text{ is_closed_wff_of_type } A o \} \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *bool_to_V_distinct*: $\langle \text{bool_to_V } \text{False} \neq \text{bool_to_V } \text{True} \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *two_o*:
assumes $\langle A \in \text{wffs}_o \rangle \langle B \in \text{wffs}_o \rangle$
shows $\langle \mathcal{V } A o = \mathcal{V } B o \longleftrightarrow A \equiv^\mathcal{Q} B \in H \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *one_i*: $\langle \mathcal{D } i = \text{set } \{ \mathcal{V } A i \mid A. \text{ is_closed_wff_of_type } A i \} \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *inj_V_of_form*: $\langle \text{inj } V_of_form \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *V_of_form_set_inj*:
assumes $\langle V_of_form_set\ As = V_of_form_set\ Bs \rangle$
shows $\langle As = Bs \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *two_i*:
assumes $\langle is_closed_wff_of_type\ A\ i \rangle$
and $\langle is_closed_wff_of_type\ B\ i \rangle$
shows $\langle \mathcal{V}\ A\ i = \mathcal{V}\ B\ i \longleftrightarrow A =_i B \in H \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *one_fun*:
 $\langle \mathcal{D}\ (\beta \rightarrow \alpha) = set\ \{\mathcal{V}\ A\ (\beta \rightarrow \alpha) \mid A.\ is_closed_wff_of_type\ A\ (\beta \rightarrow \alpha)\} \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *fun_ext_vfuncset*:
assumes $\langle f \in elts\ (A \mapsto B) \rangle$ $\langle g \in elts\ (A \mapsto B) \rangle$
and $\langle \bigwedge x. x \in elts\ A \implies app\ f\ x = app\ g\ x \rangle$
shows $\langle f = g \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *well_typed*:
assumes $\langle is_closed_wff_of_type\ A\ \gamma \rangle$
shows $\langle \mathcal{V}\ A\ \gamma \in elts\ (\mathcal{D}\ \gamma) \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

6.1 1γ

lemma *one_gamma*: $\langle \mathcal{D}\ \gamma = set\ \{\mathcal{V}\ A\ \gamma \mid A.\ is_closed_wff_of_type\ A\ \gamma\} \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *wff_for_elts*:
assumes $\langle x \in elts\ (\mathcal{D}\ \alpha) \rangle$
shows $\langle \exists A.\ is_closed_wff_of_type\ A\ \alpha \wedge \mathcal{V}\ A\ \alpha = x \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *fun_typed*:
shows $\langle elts\ (\mathcal{D}\ (\beta \rightarrow \alpha)) \subseteq elts\ (\mathcal{D}\ \beta \mapsto \mathcal{D}\ \alpha) \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

6.2 2γ

lemma *two_gamma*:
assumes $\langle is_closed_wff_of_type\ A\ \gamma \rangle$
and $\langle is_closed_wff_of_type\ B\ \gamma \rangle$
shows $\langle \mathcal{V}\ A\ \gamma = \mathcal{V}\ B\ \gamma \longleftrightarrow A =_\gamma B \in H \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *unambiguity*:
assumes $\langle is_closed_wff_of_type\ A\ (\beta \rightarrow \alpha) \rangle$
and $\langle is_closed_wff_of_type\ B\ \beta \rangle$
and $\langle is_closed_wff_of_type\ C\ \beta \rangle$
and $\langle \mathcal{V}\ B\ \beta = \mathcal{V}\ C\ \beta \rangle$
shows $\langle \mathcal{V}\ (A \cdot B)\ \alpha = \mathcal{V}\ (A \cdot C)\ \alpha \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

6.3 M is interpretation

fun $\mathcal{J} :: \langle nat \times Syntax.type \Rightarrow V \rangle$ **where**
 $\langle \mathcal{J}\ (c, \tau) = \mathcal{V}\ (FCon\ (c, \tau))\ \tau \rangle$

lemma *non_logical_constant_denotation_V*:
assumes $\langle \neg is_logical_constant\ (c, \alpha) \rangle$
shows $\langle \mathcal{V}\ (FCon\ (c, \alpha))\ \alpha \in elts\ (\mathcal{D}\ \alpha) \rangle$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *non_logical_constant_denotation_J*:

assumes $\langle \neg \text{is_logical_constant } (c, \alpha) \rangle$

shows $\langle \mathcal{J} (c, \alpha) \in \text{elts } (\mathcal{D} \alpha) \rangle$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *function_domain*: $\langle \mathcal{D} (\alpha \rightarrow \beta) \leq \mathcal{D} \alpha \mapsto \mathcal{D} \beta \rangle$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *domain_nonemptiness*: $\langle \mathcal{D} \alpha \neq 0 \rangle$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *domain_frame*: $\langle \text{frame } \mathcal{D} \rangle$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *distrib_V_app*:

assumes $\langle \text{is_closed_wff_of_type } A (\alpha \rightarrow \beta) \rangle \langle \text{is_closed_wff_of_type } B \alpha \rangle$

shows $\langle \mathcal{V} (A \cdot B) \beta = \mathcal{V} A (\alpha \rightarrow \beta) \cdot \mathcal{V} B \alpha \rangle$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Q_denotation_V_two*:

assumes $\langle x \in \text{elts } (\mathcal{D} \alpha) \rangle \langle y \in \text{elts } (\mathcal{D} \alpha) \rangle$

shows $\langle \mathcal{V} (Q_\alpha) (\alpha \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow o) \cdot x \cdot y = (q_\alpha^{\mathcal{D}}) \cdot x \cdot y \rangle$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Q_denotation_V_one*:

assumes $\langle x \in \text{elts } (\mathcal{D} \alpha) \rangle$

shows $\langle \mathcal{V} (Q_\alpha) (\alpha \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow o) \cdot x = (q_\alpha^{\mathcal{D}}) \cdot x \rangle$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Q_denotation_V*: $\langle \mathcal{V} (Q_\alpha) (\alpha \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow o) = q_\alpha^{\mathcal{D}} \rangle$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Q_denotation_J*: $\langle \mathcal{J} (Q_constant_of_type \alpha) = q_\alpha^{\mathcal{D}} \rangle$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ι_denotation_V*: $\langle \text{frame.is_unique_member_selector } \mathcal{D} (\mathcal{V} \iota ((i \rightarrow o) \rightarrow i)) \rangle$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ι_denotation_J*: $\langle \text{frame.is_unique_member_selector } \mathcal{D} (\mathcal{J} \text{ iota_constant}) \rangle$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

sublocale *premodel* $\mathcal{D} \mathcal{J}$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

6.4 M is general model

definition *fun_E* :: $\langle (var \Rightarrow V) \Rightarrow (var \Rightarrow form) \rangle$

where $\langle \text{fun_E } \varphi \equiv \lambda(x, \delta). (\text{SOME } A. \varphi (x, \delta) = \mathcal{V} A \delta \wedge \text{is_closed_wff_of_type } A \delta) \rangle$

definition *map_E* :: $\langle var \text{ set} \Rightarrow (var \Rightarrow V) \Rightarrow (var \rightarrow form) \rangle$

where $\langle \text{map_E } xs \varphi \equiv \text{map_restrict_set } xs (\text{Some} \circ \text{fun_E } \varphi) \rangle$

definition *subst_E* :: $\langle var \text{ set} \Rightarrow (var \Rightarrow V) \Rightarrow substitution \rangle$

where $\langle \text{subst_E } xs \varphi \equiv \text{Abs_fmap } (\text{map_E } xs \varphi) \rangle$

definition ϑ_E :: $\langle (var \Rightarrow V) \Rightarrow form \Rightarrow substitution \rangle$

where $\langle \vartheta_E \varphi C \equiv \text{subst_E } (\text{free_vars } C) \varphi \rangle$

definition *close_E* :: $\langle form \Rightarrow (var \Rightarrow V) \Rightarrow form \rangle$

where $\langle \text{close_E } C \ \varphi \equiv \mathbf{S} \ (\vartheta_E \ \varphi \ C) \ C \rangle$

definition $\text{type_of} :: \langle \text{form} \Rightarrow \text{type} \rangle$
where $\langle \text{type_of } A \equiv (\text{SOME } \gamma. A \in \text{wffs}_\gamma) \rangle$

definition $\mathcal{V}\varphi :: \langle (\text{var} \Rightarrow V) \Rightarrow \text{form} \Rightarrow V \rangle \ (\langle \mathcal{V}_\varphi \rangle)$
where $\langle \mathcal{V}_\varphi \ C \equiv \mathcal{V} \ (\text{close_E } C \ \varphi) \ (\text{type_of } C) \rangle$

lemma $\text{fmdom}'_map_restrict_set$:
assumes $\langle \text{finite } xs \rangle$
and $\langle x \in \text{fmdom}' \ (\text{Abs_fmap} \ (\text{map_restrict_set } xs \ (\text{Some} \circ f))) \rangle$
shows $\langle x \in xs \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\vartheta_E_is_substitution$:
assumes $\langle \varphi \rightsquigarrow \mathcal{D} \rangle$
shows $\langle is_substitution \ (\vartheta_E \ \varphi \ C) \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{assignment_some_wff}$:
assumes $\varphi: \langle \varphi \rightsquigarrow \mathcal{D} \rangle$
obtains E **where**
 $\langle (\text{SOME } A. \varphi \ (x, \alpha) = \mathcal{V} \ A \ \alpha \wedge is_closed_wff_of_type \ A \ \alpha) = E \rangle$
 $\langle is_closed_wff_of_type \ E \ \alpha \rangle \ \langle \varphi \ (x, \alpha) = \mathcal{V} \ E \ \alpha \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

no-notation $\text{substitute} \ (\langle \mathbf{S} \ _ \ _ \rangle \ [51, 51])$

lemma finite_dom_map_E :
assumes $\langle \text{finite } xs \rangle$
shows $\langle \text{finite} \ (\text{dom} \ (\text{map_E } xs \ \varphi)) \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{finite_dom_map_E_free_vars}$:
fixes $C :: \text{form}$
shows $\langle \text{finite} \ (\text{dom} \ (\text{map_E} \ (\text{free_vars } C) \ \varphi)) \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma ϑ_E_lookup : $\langle \vartheta_E \ \varphi \ C \ \$\$ \ x = \text{map_E} \ (\text{free_vars } C) \ \varphi \ x \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma subst_E_Some :
assumes $\langle \text{finite } xs \rangle$
and $\langle \text{subst_E } xs \ \varphi \ \$\$ \ (x, \alpha) = \text{Some } A \rangle$
shows $\langle A = \text{fun_E } \varphi \ (x, \alpha) \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{closed_fmran}'_subst_E$:
assumes $\langle A \in \text{fmran}' \ (\text{subst_E } xs \ \varphi) \rangle$
and $\langle \text{finite } xs \rangle$
and $\langle \varphi \rightsquigarrow \mathcal{D} \rangle$
shows $\langle \text{free_vars } A = \{\} \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{dom_map_restrict_set}$: $\langle \text{dom} \ (\text{map_restrict_set } xs \ (\text{Some} \circ f)) = xs \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{fmdom}'_ \vartheta_E$: $\langle \text{fmdom}' \ (\vartheta_E \ \varphi \ A) = \text{free_vars } A \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma close_E_closes :
assumes $\varphi: \langle \varphi \rightsquigarrow \mathcal{D} \rangle$
shows $\langle \text{free_vars} \ (\text{close_E } A \ \varphi) = \{\} \rangle$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *close_E_wff*:
 assumes $\varphi: \langle \varphi \rightsquigarrow \mathcal{D} \rangle$
 and $A: \langle A \in wffs_\alpha \rangle$
 shows $\langle close_E\ A\ \varphi \in wffs_\alpha \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *close_E_closes_wff*:
 assumes $\varphi: \langle \varphi \rightsquigarrow \mathcal{D} \rangle$
 and $A: \langle A \in wffs_\alpha \rangle$
 shows $\langle is_closed_wff_of_type\ (close_E\ A\ \varphi)\ \alpha \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *g*:
 assumes $\varphi: \langle \varphi \rightsquigarrow \mathcal{D} \rangle$
 and $A: \langle A \in wffs_\alpha \rangle$
 shows $\langle \mathcal{V}_\varphi\ A \in elts\ (\mathcal{D}\ \alpha) \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *denotation_function_a*:
 assumes $\varphi: \langle \varphi \rightsquigarrow \mathcal{D} \rangle$
 shows $\langle \mathcal{V}_\varphi\ (x_\alpha) = \varphi\ (x, \alpha) \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *denotation_function_b*: $\langle \mathcal{V}_\varphi\ (\llbracket c \rrbracket_\alpha) = \mathcal{J}\ (c, \alpha) \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *denotation_function_c*:
 assumes $\varphi: \langle \varphi \rightsquigarrow \mathcal{D} \rangle$
 and $A: \langle A \in wffs_\beta \rightarrow \alpha \rangle$
 and $B: \langle B \in wffs_\beta \rangle$
 shows $\langle \mathcal{V}_\varphi\ (A \cdot B) = \mathcal{V}_\varphi\ A \cdot \mathcal{V}_\varphi\ B \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *fmdom'_var_E_lam*: $\langle (x, \alpha) \notin fmdom'\ (\vartheta_E\ \varphi\ (\lambda x_\alpha. B)) \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *empty_subst_E*:
 assumes $\langle free_vars\ C = \{\} \rangle$
 shows $\langle subst_E\ (free_vars\ C)\ \varphi = \{\$\$ \} \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *empty_close_E*:
 assumes $\langle free_vars\ A = \{\} \rangle$
 shows $\langle close_E\ A\ \varphi = A \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *close_E_lam*: $\langle close_E\ (\lambda x_\alpha. B)\ \varphi = \lambda x_\alpha. substitute\ (subst_E\ (free_vars\ B - \{(x, \alpha)\})\ \varphi)\ B \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *substitute_id_disjoint*:
 assumes $\langle free_vars\ A \cap fmdom'\ \varphi = \{\} \rangle$
 shows $\langle substitute\ \varphi\ A = A \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

corollary *substitute_id_closed*:
 assumes $\langle free_vars\ A = \{\} \rangle$
 shows $\langle substitute\ \varphi\ A = A \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *map_E_fun_upd*:

assumes $\langle (x, \alpha) \in xs \rangle$
and $\langle \text{fun_E } (\varphi((x, \alpha) := A)) (x, \alpha) = E \rangle$
shows $\langle \text{map_E } xs (\varphi((x, \alpha) := A)) = ((\text{map_E } (xs - \{(x, \alpha)\}) \varphi)((x, \alpha) \mapsto E)) \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *substitute_fm_upd*:

assumes $B: \langle B \in \text{wffs}_\beta \rangle$
and $E: \langle E \in \text{wffs}_\alpha \rangle \langle \text{free_vars } E = \{ \} \rangle \langle \text{fun_E } (\varphi((x, \alpha) := \mathcal{V} E \alpha)) (x, \alpha) = E \rangle$
and $\varphi: \langle \varphi \rightsquigarrow \mathcal{D} \rangle$
shows $\langle \text{substitute } ((\text{subst_E } (\text{free_vars } B - \{(x, \alpha)\}) \varphi)((x, \alpha) \mapsto E)) B =$
 $\text{substitute } (\text{subst_E } (\text{free_vars } B) (\varphi((x, \alpha) := \mathcal{V} E \alpha))) B \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *cSubst_close_E*:

assumes $B: \langle B \in \text{wffs}_\beta \rangle$
and $E: \langle E \in \text{wffs}_\alpha \rangle \langle \text{free_vars } E = \{ \} \rangle \langle \text{fun_E } (\varphi((x, \alpha) := \mathcal{V} E \alpha)) (x, \alpha) = E \rangle$
and $\varphi: \langle \varphi \rightsquigarrow \mathcal{D} \rangle$
shows $\langle \text{close_E } (\lambda x_\alpha. B) \varphi \cdot E =_\beta \text{close_E } B (\varphi((x, \alpha) := \mathcal{V} E \alpha)) \in H \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *denotation_function_d*:

assumes $\varphi: \langle \varphi \rightsquigarrow \mathcal{D} \rangle$
and $B: \langle B \in \text{wffs}_\beta \rangle$
shows $\langle \mathcal{V}_\varphi (\lambda x_\alpha. B) = (\lambda z: \mathcal{D} \alpha. \mathcal{V}_{\varphi((x, \alpha) := z)} B) \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *denotation_function*: $\langle \text{is_wff_denotation_function } \mathcal{V}_\varphi \rangle$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

sublocale $M: \text{general_model } \mathcal{D} \mathcal{J} \mathcal{V}_\varphi$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sat_closed_formulas*:

assumes $A: \langle A \in \text{wffs}_o \rangle \langle \text{free_vars } A = \{ \} \rangle$
and $H: \langle A \in H \rangle$
shows $\langle \mathcal{V}_\varphi A = \mathbf{T} \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *canon_model_for*: $\langle \text{is_model_for } (\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{J}, \mathcal{V}_\varphi) \{ A \in H. A \in \text{wffs}_o \wedge \text{free_vars } A = \{ \} \} \rangle$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemmas $\text{is_general_model} = M.\text{general_model_axioms}$

lemma *$\mathcal{V}_\varphi$ consistent*:

assumes $A: \langle A \in \text{wffs}_o \rangle \langle \text{free_vars } A = \{ \} \rangle$
shows $\langle \neg (\mathcal{V}_\varphi A = \mathbf{T} \wedge \mathcal{V}_\varphi (\sim^\mathcal{Q} A) = \mathbf{T}) \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *model consistent*:

assumes $A: \langle A \in \text{wffs}_o \rangle \langle \text{free_vars } A = \{ \} \rangle$
shows $\langle \neg ((\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{J}, \mathcal{V}_\varphi) \models A \wedge (\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{J}, \mathcal{V}_\varphi) \models \sim^\mathcal{Q} A) \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *elts_in_wffs*: $\langle \text{elts } (\mathcal{D} \alpha) \subseteq (\lambda A. \mathcal{V} A \alpha) ' \text{wffs}_\alpha \rangle$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *frugal_wffs*: $\langle |\text{elts } (\mathcal{D} \alpha)| \leq_o |\text{wffs}_\alpha| \rangle$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

theorem *is_frugal*: $\langle \text{is_frugal } (\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{J}, \mathcal{V}_\varphi) \rangle$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

7 Model Existence

```

theorem model_existence:
  fixes  $S :: \langle \text{form set} \rangle$ 
  assumes  $cprop: \langle P.prop_E \text{ Kinds } C \rangle$ 
  and  $S: \langle S \in C \rangle \langle P.enough\_new S \rangle$ 
  shows  $\langle \exists M. is\_general\_model M \wedge is\_frugal M \wedge$ 
     $(\forall A \in S. is\_sentence A \longrightarrow M \models A) \wedge$ 
     $(\forall A. is\_sentence A \longrightarrow \neg (M \models A \wedge M \models \sim^Q A)) \rangle$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

end

```

theory Q0_Completeness imports
  Derivational_Consistency
  Model_Existence
begin

```

8 Completeness

```

theorem strong_completeness:
  assumes  $mod: \langle \bigwedge M. is\_general\_model M \implies is\_frugal M \implies \forall B \in \mathcal{G}. M \models B \implies M \models A \rangle$ 
  and  $A: \langle is\_sentence A \rangle$ 
  and  $\mathcal{G}: \langle \forall B \in \mathcal{G}. is\_sentence B \rangle \langle P.enough\_new \mathcal{G} \rangle$ 
  shows  $\langle \exists \mathcal{H} \subseteq \mathcal{G}. \mathcal{H} \vdash A \rangle$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma infinite_params:  $\langle infinite (Collect is\_param) \rangle$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma is_hyps_enough_new:
  assumes  $\langle is\_hyps \mathcal{H} \rangle$ 
  shows  $\langle P.enough\_new \mathcal{H} \rangle$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

corollary completeness:
  assumes  $\langle \bigwedge M. is\_general\_model M \implies is\_frugal M \implies M \models A \rangle \langle is\_sentence A \rangle$ 
  shows  $\langle \vdash A \rangle$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

9 Addendum

hyp_derivability_implies_validity in *Q0_Metatheory.Soundness* mechanizes Andrews' 5402 Soundness Theorem (b). However, unlike Andrews', it assumes the set $\mathcal{G}$ to be finite by assuming *is_hyps* $\mathcal{G}$. On page 229, Andrews lifts derivability to infinite sets by simply requiring derivability from a finite subset. We state this version of the theorem (all of the work having been done already).

```

theorem hyp_derivability_implies_validity_general:
  assumes  $\langle is\_model\_for \mathcal{M} \mathcal{G} \rangle$ 
  and  $\langle \exists \mathcal{H} \subseteq \mathcal{G}. \mathcal{H} \vdash A \rangle$ 
  and  $\langle is\_general\_model \mathcal{M} \rangle$ 
  shows  $\langle \mathcal{M} \models A \rangle$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

model_existence_implies_set_consistency in *Q0_Metatheory.Consistency* assumes *is_hyps* $\mathcal{G}$ for the set of formulas $\mathcal{G}$. This limits the result to finite sets. Andrews does not make this assumption in his Consistency Theorem (5403). We give a version without this finiteness assumption by once again taking derivability from an infinite set to mean derivability from a finite subset. Consistency of a set then means that *no subset* proves falsity. Similarly, we remove this finiteness assumption from the principle of explosion.

```

lemma is_consistent_set:  $\langle is\_consistent\_set \mathcal{G} \rangle$ 

```

$\longleftrightarrow (\nexists \mathcal{H}. \mathcal{H} \subseteq \mathcal{G} \wedge \text{finite } \mathcal{H} \wedge \mathcal{H} \subseteq \text{wffs}_o \wedge \mathcal{H} \vdash F_o) \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

corollary *model_existence_implies_set_consistency_general*:
assumes $\langle \text{is_general_model } \mathcal{M} \rangle \langle \text{is_model_for } \mathcal{M} \mathcal{G} \rangle$
shows $\langle \text{is_consistent_set } \mathcal{G} \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

corollary *principle_of_explosion_general*:
 $\langle \text{is_inconsistent_set } \mathcal{G} \longleftrightarrow (\forall A \in (\text{wffs}_o). \mathcal{G} \vdash A) \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

We note that infinite sets are always consistent under Díaz’s formulation, since nothing can be derived from them. This is again, why we take subsets above.

lemma *infinite_sets_underivable*: $\langle \text{infinite } \mathcal{G} \implies \neg \mathcal{G} \vdash A \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *infinite_sets_consistent*: $\langle \text{infinite } \mathcal{G} \implies \neg \text{is_inconsistent_set } \mathcal{G} \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

We might finally remark, that even if we stick to finite sets, then *hyp_derivability_implies_validity* in *Q0_Metatheory.Soundness* carries a redundant assumption *is_hyps* $\mathcal{G}$ since this follows from the derivation $\mathcal{G} \vdash A$. Likewise, *model_existence_implies_set_consistency* in *Q0_Metatheory.Consistency* needlessly assumes *is_hyps* $\mathcal{G}$ since when proving $\neg \text{is_inconsistent_set } \mathcal{G}$ we get to assume $\mathcal{G} \vdash F_o$ and the same argument as above applies. To showcase these redundancies, we remove the extra assumptions for strong soundness and consistency.

lemma *hyp_derivability_implies_validity2*:
assumes “*is_model_for* $\mathcal{M} \mathcal{G}$ ”
and “ $\mathcal{G} \vdash A$ ”
and “*is_general_model* $\mathcal{M}$ ”
shows “ $\mathcal{M} \models A$ ”
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *model_existence_implies_set_consistency2*:
assumes “*is_general_model* $\mathcal{M}$ ” “*is_model_for* $\mathcal{M} \mathcal{G}$ ”
shows “ $\neg \text{is_inconsistent_set } \mathcal{G}$ ”
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

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