

# What's in Main

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## Abstract

This document lists the main types, functions and syntax provided by theory *Main*. It is meant as a quick overview of what is available. For infix operators and their precedences see the final section. The sophisticated class structure is only hinted at. For details see <http://isabelle.in.tum.de/library/HOL>.

## HOL

The basic logic:  $x = y$ , *True*, *False*,  $\neg P$ ,  $P \wedge Q$ ,  $P \vee Q$ ,  $P \longrightarrow Q$ ,  $\forall x. P$ ,  $\exists x. P$ ,  $\exists!x. P$ , *THE*  $x. P$ .

*undefined* :: 'a  
*default* :: 'a

## Syntax

$x \neq y$   $\equiv \neg (x = y)$  ( $\neq$ )  
 $P \longleftrightarrow Q$   $\equiv P = Q$   
*if*  $x$  *then*  $y$  *else*  $z$   $\equiv$  *If*  $x$   $y$   $z$   
*let*  $x = e_1$  *in*  $e_2$   $\equiv$  *Let*  $e_1$  ( $\lambda x. e_2$ )

## Orderings

A collection of classes defining basic orderings: preorder, partial order, linear order, dense linear order and wellorder.

*op*  $\leq$  :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  bool ( $\leq$ )  
*op*  $<$  :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  bool  
*Least* :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  'a  
*min* :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  
*max* :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  
*top* :: 'a

$bot \quad \quad \quad :: 'a$   
 $mono \quad \quad \quad :: ('a \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow bool$   
 $strict\_mono :: ('a \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow bool$

## Syntax

$x \geq y \quad \quad \equiv \quad y \leq x \quad \quad \quad (>=)$   
 $x > y \quad \quad \equiv \quad y < x$   
 $\forall x \leq y. P \quad \equiv \quad \forall x. x \leq y \longrightarrow P$   
 $\exists x \leq y. P \quad \equiv \quad \exists x. x \leq y \wedge P$   
 Similarly for  $<$ ,  $\geq$  and  $>$   
 $LEAST x. P \equiv Least (\lambda x. P)$

## Lattices

Classes semilattice, lattice, distributive lattice and complete lattice (the latter in theory *Set*).

$inf :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a$   
 $sup :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a$   
 $Inf :: 'a set \Rightarrow 'a$   
 $Sup :: 'a set \Rightarrow 'a$

## Syntax

Available by loading theory *Lattice\_Syntax* in directory *Library*.

$x \sqsubseteq y \quad \equiv \quad x \leq y$   
 $x \sqsubset y \quad \equiv \quad x < y$   
 $x \sqcap y \quad \equiv \quad inf \ x \ y$   
 $x \sqcup y \quad \equiv \quad sup \ x \ y$   
 $\sqcap A \quad \equiv \quad Inf \ A$   
 $\sqcup A \quad \equiv \quad Sup \ A$   
 $\top \quad \equiv \quad top$   
 $\perp \quad \equiv \quad bot$

## Set

$\{\} \quad \quad \quad :: 'a \ set$   
 $insert \quad :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \ set \Rightarrow 'a \ set$   
 $Collect \quad :: ('a \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow 'a \ set$   
 $op \in \quad \quad :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \ set \Rightarrow bool \quad \quad \quad (:)$   
 $op \cup \quad \quad :: 'a \ set \Rightarrow 'a \ set \Rightarrow 'a \ set \quad \quad \quad (Un)$   
 $op \cap \quad \quad :: 'a \ set \Rightarrow 'a \ set \Rightarrow 'a \ set \quad \quad \quad (Int)$   
 $UNION \quad :: 'a \ set \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'b \ set) \Rightarrow 'b \ set$

*INTER* :: 'a set  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'b set)  $\Rightarrow$  'b set  
*Union* :: 'a set set  $\Rightarrow$  'a set  
*Inter* :: 'a set set  $\Rightarrow$  'a set  
*Pow* :: 'a set  $\Rightarrow$  'a set set  
*UNIV* :: 'a set  
*op* ' :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'b)  $\Rightarrow$  'a set  $\Rightarrow$  'b set  
*Ball* :: 'a set  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  bool  
*Bex* :: 'a set  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  bool

## Syntax

$\{a_1, \dots, a_n\}$   $\equiv$  *insert*  $a_1$  (... (*insert*  $a_n$  {})...)  
 $a \notin A$   $\equiv$   $\neg(x \in A)$   
 $A \subseteq B$   $\equiv$   $A \leq B$   
 $A \subset B$   $\equiv$   $A < B$   
 $A \supseteq B$   $\equiv$   $B \leq A$   
 $A \supset B$   $\equiv$   $B < A$   
 $\{x. P\}$   $\equiv$  *Collect* ( $\lambda x. P$ )  
 $\{t \mid x_1 \dots x_n. P\}$   $\equiv$   $\{v. \exists x_1 \dots x_n. v = t \wedge P\}$   
 $\bigcup_{x \in I. A}$   $\equiv$  *UNION I* ( $\lambda x. A$ ) (UN)  
 $\bigcup x. A$   $\equiv$  *UNION UNIV* ( $\lambda x. A$ )  
 $\bigcap_{x \in I. A}$   $\equiv$  *INTER I* ( $\lambda x. A$ ) (INT)  
 $\bigcap x. A$   $\equiv$  *INTER UNIV* ( $\lambda x. A$ )  
 $\forall x \in A. P$   $\equiv$  *Ball A* ( $\lambda x. P$ )  
 $\exists x \in A. P$   $\equiv$  *Bex A* ( $\lambda x. P$ )  
*range f*  $\equiv$  *f* ' *UNIV*

## Fun

*id* :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  
*op*  $\circ$  :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'b)  $\Rightarrow$  ('c  $\Rightarrow$  'a)  $\Rightarrow$  'c  $\Rightarrow$  'b (o)  
*inj\_on* :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'b)  $\Rightarrow$  'a set  $\Rightarrow$  bool  
*inj* :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'b)  $\Rightarrow$  bool  
*surj* :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'b)  $\Rightarrow$  bool  
*bij* :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'b)  $\Rightarrow$  bool  
*bij\_betw* :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'b)  $\Rightarrow$  'a set  $\Rightarrow$  'b set  $\Rightarrow$  bool  
*fun\_upd* :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'b)  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b

## Syntax

$f(x := y)$   $\equiv$  *fun\_upd f x y*  
 $f(x_1 := y_1, \dots, x_n := y_n)$   $\equiv$  *f*( $x_1 := y_1$ )...( $x_n := y_n$ )

## Hilbert\_Choice

Hilbert's selection ( $\varepsilon$ ) operator: *SOME*  $x. P$ .

$inv\_into :: 'a\ set \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'a$

### Syntax

$inv \equiv inv\_into\ UNIV$

## Fixed Points

Theory: *Inductive*.

Least and greatest fixed points in a complete lattice  $'a$ :

$lfp :: ('a \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow 'a$

$gfp :: ('a \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow 'a$

Note that in particular sets  $('a \Rightarrow bool)$  are complete lattices.

## Sum\_Type

Type constructor  $+$ .

$Inl :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a + 'b$

$Inr :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b + 'a$

$op\ <+> :: 'a\ set \Rightarrow 'b\ set \Rightarrow ('a + 'b)\ set$

## Product\_Type

Types *unit* and  $\times$ .

$() :: unit$

$Pair :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'a \times 'b$

$fst :: 'a \times 'b \Rightarrow 'a$

$snd :: 'a \times 'b \Rightarrow 'b$

$case\_prod :: ('a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'c) \Rightarrow 'a \times 'b \Rightarrow 'c$

$curry :: ('a \times 'b \Rightarrow 'c) \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'c$

$Sigma :: 'a\ set \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'b\ set) \Rightarrow ('a \times 'b)\ set$

### Syntax

$(a, b) \equiv Pair\ a\ b$

$\lambda(x, y). t \equiv case\_prod\ (\lambda x\ y. t)$

$A \times B \equiv Sigma\ A\ (\lambda_. B)$

Pairs may be nested. Nesting to the right is printed as a tuple, e.g.  $(a, b, c)$  is really  $(a, (b, c))$ . Pattern matching with pairs and tuples extends to all binders, e.g.

$\forall (x, y) \in A. P, \{(x, y). P\}$ , etc.

## Relation

*converse* :: ('a × 'b) set ⇒ ('b × 'a) set  
*op O* :: ('a × 'b) set ⇒ ('b × 'c) set ⇒ ('a × 'c) set  
*op “* :: ('a × 'b) set ⇒ 'a set ⇒ 'b set  
*inv\_image* :: ('a × 'a) set ⇒ ('b ⇒ 'a) ⇒ ('b × 'b) set  
*Id\_on* :: 'a set ⇒ ('a × 'a) set  
*Id* :: ('a × 'a) set  
*Domain* :: ('a × 'b) set ⇒ 'a set  
*Range* :: ('a × 'b) set ⇒ 'b set  
*Field* :: ('a × 'a) set ⇒ 'a set  
*refl\_on* :: 'a set ⇒ ('a × 'a) set ⇒ bool  
*refl* :: ('a × 'a) set ⇒ bool  
*sym* :: ('a × 'a) set ⇒ bool  
*antisym* :: ('a × 'a) set ⇒ bool  
*trans* :: ('a × 'a) set ⇒ bool  
*irrefl* :: ('a × 'a) set ⇒ bool  
*total\_on* :: 'a set ⇒ ('a × 'a) set ⇒ bool  
*total* :: ('a × 'a) set ⇒ bool

### Syntax

$r^{-1} \equiv \text{converse } r \quad (\hat{-}1)$

Type synonym  $'a \text{ rel} = ('a \times 'a) \text{ set}$

## Equiv\_Relations

*equiv* :: 'a set ⇒ ('a × 'a) set ⇒ bool  
*op //* :: 'a set ⇒ ('a × 'a) set ⇒ 'a set set  
*congruent* :: ('a × 'a) set ⇒ ('a ⇒ 'b) ⇒ bool  
*congruent2* :: ('a × 'a) set ⇒ ('b × 'b) set ⇒ ('a ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'c) ⇒ bool

### Syntax

$f \text{ respects } r \equiv \text{congruent } r \ f$   
 $f \text{ respects2 } r \equiv \text{congruent2 } r \ r \ f$

## Transitive\_Closure

$rtrancl :: ('a \times 'a) set \Rightarrow ('a \times 'a) set$   
 $trancl :: ('a \times 'a) set \Rightarrow ('a \times 'a) set$   
 $reflcl :: ('a \times 'a) set \Rightarrow ('a \times 'a) set$   
 $acyclic :: ('a \times 'a) set \Rightarrow bool$   
 $op \overset{\sim}{\sim} :: ('a \times 'a) set \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow ('a \times 'a) set$

### Syntax

$r^* \equiv rtrancl\ r \quad (\overset{\sim}{*})$   
 $r^+ \equiv trancl\ r \quad (\overset{\sim}{+})$   
 $r^- \equiv reflcl\ r \quad (\overset{\sim}{=})$

## Algebra

Theories *Groups*, *Rings*, *Fields* and *Divides* define a large collection of classes describing common algebraic structures from semigroups up to fields. Everything is done in terms of overloaded operators:

$0 \quad \quad \quad :: 'a$   
 $1 \quad \quad \quad :: 'a$   
 $op + \quad \quad :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a$   
 $op - \quad \quad :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a$   
 $uminus :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \quad \quad \quad (-)$   
 $op * \quad \quad :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a$   
 $inverse :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a$   
 $op div \quad \quad :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a$   
 $abs \quad \quad \quad :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a$   
 $sgn \quad \quad \quad :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a$   
 $op dvd \quad \quad :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool$   
 $op div \quad \quad :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a$   
 $op mod \quad \quad :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a$

### Syntax

$|x| \equiv abs\ x$

## Nat

**datatype**  $nat = 0 \mid Suc\ nat$

$op + \quad op - \quad op * \quad op \overset{\sim}{\sim} \quad op\ div \quad op\ mod \quad op\ dvd$   
 $op \leq \quad op < \quad min \quad max \quad Min \quad Max$   
 $of\_nat :: nat \Rightarrow 'a$   
 $op \overset{\sim}{\sim} :: ('a \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a$

## Int

Type *int*

$op +$   $op -$  *uminus*  $op *$   $op \wedge$   $op div$   $op mod$   $op dvd$   
 $op \leq$   $op <$  *min* *max* *Min* *Max*  
*abs* *sgn*  
*nat*  $:: int \Rightarrow nat$   
*of\_int*  $:: int \Rightarrow 'a$   
 $\mathbb{Z}$   $:: 'a set$  (Ints)

## Syntax

$int \equiv of\_nat$

## Finite\_Set

*finite*  $:: 'a set \Rightarrow bool$   
*card*  $:: 'a set \Rightarrow nat$   
*Finite\_Set.fold*  $:: ('a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'a set \Rightarrow 'b$

## Groups\_Big

*sum*  $:: ('a \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow 'a set \Rightarrow 'b$   
*prod*  $:: ('a \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow 'a set \Rightarrow 'b$

## Syntax

$\sum A \equiv sum (\lambda x. x) A$  (SUM)  
 $\sum_{x \in A}. t \equiv sum (\lambda x. t) A$   
 $\sum_{x | P}. t \equiv \sum x | P. t$   
Similarly for  $\prod$  instead of  $\sum$  (PROD)

## Wellfounded

*wf*  $:: ('a \times 'a) set \Rightarrow bool$   
*Wellfounded.acc*  $:: ('a \times 'a) set \Rightarrow 'a set$   
*measure*  $:: ('a \Rightarrow nat) \Rightarrow ('a \times 'a) set$   
*op <\*lex\*>*  $:: ('a \times 'a) set \Rightarrow ('b \times 'b) set \Rightarrow (('a \times 'b) \times 'a \times 'b) set$   
*op <\*mlex\*>*  $:: ('a \Rightarrow nat) \Rightarrow ('a \times 'a) set \Rightarrow ('a \times 'a) set$   
*less\_than*  $:: (nat \times nat) set$   
*pred\_nat*  $:: (nat \times nat) set$

## Set\_Interval

*lessThan* :: 'a ⇒ 'a set  
*atMost* :: 'a ⇒ 'a set  
*greaterThan* :: 'a ⇒ 'a set  
*atLeast* :: 'a ⇒ 'a set  
*greaterThanLessThan* :: 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a set  
*atLeastLessThan* :: 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a set  
*greaterThanAtMost* :: 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a set  
*atLeastAtMost* :: 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a set

### Syntax

$\{..<y\}$  ≡ *lessThan* *y*  
 $\{..y\}$  ≡ *atMost* *y*  
 $\{x<..\}$  ≡ *greaterThan* *x*  
 $\{x..\}$  ≡ *atLeast* *x*  
 $\{x<..*y\}*$  ≡ *greaterThanLessThan* *x y*  
 $\{x..*y\}*$  ≡ *atLeastLessThan* *x y*  
 $\{x<..*y\}*$  ≡ *greaterThanAtMost* *x y*  
 $\{x..*y\}*$  ≡ *atLeastAtMost* *x y*  
 $\bigcup i \leq n. A$  ≡  $\bigcup i \in \{..n\}. A$   
 $\bigcup i < n. A$  ≡  $\bigcup i \in \{..*n\}. A*$

Similarly for  $\bigcap$  instead of  $\bigcup$

$\sum x = a..b. t$  ≡ *sum* ( $\lambda x. t$ )  $\{a..b\}$   
 $\sum x = a..*b. t*$  ≡ *sum* ( $\lambda x. t$ )  $\{a..*b\}*$   
 $\sum x \leq b. t$  ≡ *sum* ( $\lambda x. t$ )  $\{..b\}$   
 $\sum x < b. t$  ≡ *sum* ( $\lambda x. t$ )  $\{..*b\}*$

Similarly for  $\prod$  instead of  $\sum$

## Power

*op*  $\hat{\phantom{a}}$  :: 'a ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a

## Option

**datatype** 'a *option* = None | Some 'a

*the* :: 'a *option* ⇒ 'a  
*map\_option* :: ('a ⇒ 'b) ⇒ 'a *option* ⇒ 'b *option*  
*set\_option* :: 'a *option* ⇒ 'a set  
*Option.bind* :: 'a *option* ⇒ ('a ⇒ 'b *option*) ⇒ 'b *option*



# List

**datatype** 'a list = [] | op # 'a ('a list)

*op* @ :: 'a list ⇒ 'a list ⇒ 'a list  
*butlast* :: 'a list ⇒ 'a list  
*concat* :: 'a list list ⇒ 'a list  
*distinct* :: 'a list ⇒ bool  
*drop* :: nat ⇒ 'a list ⇒ 'a list  
*dropWhile* :: ('a ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'a list ⇒ 'a list  
*filter* :: ('a ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'a list ⇒ 'a list  
*find* :: ('a ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'a list ⇒ 'a option  
*fold* :: ('a ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'b) ⇒ 'a list ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'b  
*foldr* :: ('a ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'b) ⇒ 'a list ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'b  
*foldl* :: ('a ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'a) ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'b list ⇒ 'a  
*hd* :: 'a list ⇒ 'a  
*last* :: 'a list ⇒ 'a  
*length* :: 'a list ⇒ nat  
*lenlex* :: ('a × 'a) set ⇒ ('a list × 'a list) set  
*lex* :: ('a × 'a) set ⇒ ('a list × 'a list) set  
*lexn* :: ('a × 'a) set ⇒ nat ⇒ ('a list × 'a list) set  
*lexord* :: ('a × 'a) set ⇒ ('a list × 'a list) set  
*listrel* :: ('a × 'b) set ⇒ ('a list × 'b list) set  
*listrel1* :: ('a × 'a) set ⇒ ('a list × 'a list) set  
*lists* :: 'a set ⇒ 'a list set  
*listset* :: 'a set list ⇒ 'a list set  
*sum\_list* :: 'a list ⇒ 'a  
*prod\_list* :: 'a list ⇒ 'a  
*list\_all2* :: ('a ⇒ 'b ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'a list ⇒ 'b list ⇒ bool  
*list\_update* :: 'a list ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a list  
*map* :: ('a ⇒ 'b) ⇒ 'a list ⇒ 'b list  
*measures* :: ('a ⇒ nat) list ⇒ ('a × 'a) set  
*op !* :: 'a list ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a  
*remdups* :: 'a list ⇒ 'a list  
*removeAll* :: 'a ⇒ 'a list ⇒ 'a list  
*remove1* :: 'a ⇒ 'a list ⇒ 'a list  
*replicate* :: nat ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a list  
*rev* :: 'a list ⇒ 'a list  
*rotate* :: nat ⇒ 'a list ⇒ 'a list  
*rotate1* :: 'a list ⇒ 'a list  
*set* :: 'a list ⇒ 'a set  
*sort* :: 'a list ⇒ 'a list

$sorted$     :: 'a list  $\Rightarrow$  bool  
 $splice$      :: 'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  
 $sublist$     :: 'a list  $\Rightarrow$  nat set  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  
 $take$        :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  
 $takeWhile$  :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  
 $tl$          :: 'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  
 $upt$         :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat list  
 $upto$        :: int  $\Rightarrow$  int  $\Rightarrow$  int list  
 $zip$          :: 'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'b list  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\times$  'b) list

## Syntax

$[x_1, \dots, x_n]$      $\equiv$   $x_1 \# \dots \# x_n \# []$   
 $[m..<n]$           $\equiv$   $upt\ m\ n$   
 $[i..j]$             $\equiv$   $upto\ i\ j$   
 $[e.\ x \leftarrow xs]$   $\equiv$   $map\ (\lambda x. e)\ xs$   
 $[x \leftarrow xs.\ b]$   $\equiv$   $filter\ (\lambda x. b)\ xs$   
 $xs[n := x]$         $\equiv$   $list\_update\ xs\ n\ x$   
 $\sum x \leftarrow xs. e$   $\equiv$   $listsum\ (map\ (\lambda x. e)\ xs)$

List comprehension:  $[e.\ q_1, \dots, q_n]$  where each qualifier  $q_i$  is either a generator  $pat \leftarrow e$  or a guard, i.e. boolean expression.

## Map

Maps model partial functions and are often used as finite tables. However, the domain of a map may be infinite.

$Map.empty$    :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b option  
 $op ++$         :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'b option)  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'b option)  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b option  
 $op \circ_m$      :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'b option)  $\Rightarrow$  ('c  $\Rightarrow$  'a option)  $\Rightarrow$  'c  $\Rightarrow$  'b option  
 $op |'$         :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'b option)  $\Rightarrow$  'a set  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b option  
 $dom$          :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'b option)  $\Rightarrow$  'a set  
 $ran$          :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'b option)  $\Rightarrow$  'b set  
 $op \subseteq_m$     :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'b option)  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'b option)  $\Rightarrow$  bool  
 $map\_of$      :: ('a  $\times$  'b) list  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b option  
 $map\_upds$     :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'b option)  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'b list  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b option

## Syntax

$Map.empty$                 $\equiv$   $Map.empty$   
 $m(x \mapsto y)$             $\equiv$   $m(x := Some\ y)$   
 $m(x_1 \mapsto y_1, \dots, x_n \mapsto y_n)$   $\equiv$   $m(x_1 \mapsto y_1) \dots (x_n \mapsto y_n)$   
 $[x_1 \mapsto y_1, \dots, x_n \mapsto y_n]$   $\equiv$   $Map.empty(x_1 \mapsto y_1, \dots, x_n \mapsto y_n)$   
 $m(xs \mapsto ys)$           $\equiv$   $map\_upds\ m\ xs\ ys$

## Infix operators in Main

	Operator	precedence	associativity
Meta-logic	$\implies$	1	right
	$\equiv$	2	
Logic	$\wedge$	35	right
	$\vee$	30	right
	$\longrightarrow, \longleftrightarrow$	25	right
	$=, \neq$	50	left
Orderings	$\leq, <, \geq, >$	50	
Sets	$\subseteq, \subset, \supseteq, \supset$	50	
	$\in, \notin$	50	
	$\cap$	70	left
	$\cup$	65	left
Functions and Relations	$\circ$	55	left
	$'$	90	right
	$O$	75	right
	$''$	90	right
	$\sim$	80	right
Numbers	$+, -$	65	left
	$*, /$	70	left
	$div, mod$	70	left
	$\wedge$	80	right
	$dvd$	50	
Lists	$\#, @$	65	right
	$!$	100	left