

What's in Main

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December 12, 2021

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 <https://isabelle.in.tum.de/library/HOL/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 = e₁ in e₂ \equiv *Let e₁ ($\lambda x. e_2$)*

Orderings

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

(\leq) :: $'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool$ (\leq)
 $(<)$:: $'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool$
Least :: $('a \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow 'a$
Greatest :: $('a \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow 'a$
min :: $'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a$
max :: $'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a$
top :: $'a$
bot :: $'a$
mono :: $('a \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow bool$
strict_mono :: $('a \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow bool$

Syntax

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

Lattices

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

inf :: $'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a$
sup :: $'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a$
Inf :: $'a \text{ set} \Rightarrow 'a$
Sup :: $'a \text{ set} \Rightarrow 'a$

Syntax

Available via **unbundle** *lattice_syntax*.

$x \sqsubseteq y$ \equiv $x \leq y$
 $x \sqsubset y$ \equiv $x < y$
 $x \sqcap y$ \equiv *inf* $x y$
 $x \sqcup y$ \equiv *sup* $x y$
 $\bigsqcap A$ \equiv *Inf* A
 $\bigsqcup A$ \equiv *Sup* A

$\top \equiv top$
 $\perp \equiv bot$

Set

$\{\}$:: 'a set
insert :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a set \Rightarrow 'a set
Collect :: ('a \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow 'a set
 (\in) :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a set \Rightarrow bool (:)
 (\cup) :: 'a set \Rightarrow 'a set \Rightarrow 'a set (Un)
 (\cap) :: 'a set \Rightarrow 'a set \Rightarrow 'a set (Int)
 \bigcup :: 'a set set \Rightarrow 'a set
 \bigcap :: 'a set set \Rightarrow 'a set
Pow :: 'a set \Rightarrow 'a set set
UNIV :: 'a set
 $(\dot{\ })$:: ('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 $\bigcup((\lambda x. A) \text{ ' } I)$ (UN)

$\bigcup x. A$ \equiv $\bigcup((\lambda x. A) \text{ ' } UNIV)$

$\bigcap_{x \in I}. A$ \equiv $\bigcap((\lambda x. A) \text{ ' } I)$ (INT)

$\bigcap x. A$ \equiv $\bigcap((\lambda x. A) \text{ ' } UNIV)$

$\forall x \in A. P$ \equiv *Ball* A ($\lambda x. P$)

$\exists x \in A. P$ \equiv *Bex* A ($\lambda x. P$)

range f \equiv $f \text{ ' } UNIV$

Fun

id :: $'a \Rightarrow 'a$
 (\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 $f(x_1:=y_1) \dots (x_n:=y_n)$

Hilbert__Choice

Hilbert's selection (ε) 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: *HOL.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 $+$.

$Inl \quad :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a + 'b$
 $Inr \quad :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b + 'a$
 $(<+>) \quad :: 'a \text{ set} \Rightarrow 'b \text{ set} \Rightarrow ('a + 'b) \text{ set}$

Product_Type

Types *unit* and \times .

$() \quad :: unit$
 $Pair \quad :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'a \times 'b$
 $fst \quad :: 'a \times 'b \Rightarrow 'a$
 $snd \quad :: 'a \times 'b \Rightarrow 'b$
 $case_prod \quad :: ('a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'c) \Rightarrow 'a \times 'b \Rightarrow 'c$
 $curry \quad :: ('a \times 'b \Rightarrow 'c) \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'c$
 $Sigma \quad :: 'a \text{ set} \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'b \text{ set}) \Rightarrow ('a \times 'b) \text{ set}$

Syntax

$(a, b) \quad \equiv Pair\ a\ b$
 $\lambda(x, y). t \quad \equiv case_prod\ (\lambda x\ y. t)$
 $A \times B \quad \equiv Sigma\ A\ (\lambda_. B)$

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

$converse \quad :: ('a \times 'b) \text{ set} \Rightarrow ('b \times 'a) \text{ set}$
 $(O) \quad :: ('a \times 'b) \text{ set} \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) \text{ set} \Rightarrow ('a \times 'c) \text{ set}$
 $(“) \quad :: ('a \times 'b) \text{ set} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ set} \Rightarrow 'b \text{ set}$
 $inv_image \quad :: ('a \times 'a) \text{ set} \Rightarrow ('b \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow ('b \times 'b) \text{ set}$
 $Id_on \quad :: 'a \text{ set} \Rightarrow ('a \times 'a) \text{ set}$
 $Id \quad :: ('a \times 'a) \text{ set}$
 $Domain \quad :: ('a \times 'b) \text{ set} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ set}$
 $Range \quad :: ('a \times 'b) \text{ set} \Rightarrow 'b \text{ set}$
 $Field \quad :: ('a \times 'a) \text{ set} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ set}$
 $refl_on \quad :: 'a \text{ set} \Rightarrow ('a \times 'a) \text{ set} \Rightarrow bool$
 $refl \quad :: ('a \times 'a) \text{ set} \Rightarrow bool$
 $sym \quad :: ('a \times 'a) \text{ set} \Rightarrow bool$

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

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

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

Equiv_Relations

equiv :: 'a set ⇒ ('a × 'a) set ⇒ bool
(//) :: '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 respects r ≡ *congruent r f*
f respects2 r ≡ *congruent2 r r f*

Transitive_Closure

rtrancl :: ('a × 'a) set ⇒ ('a × 'a) set
trancl :: ('a × 'a) set ⇒ ('a × 'a) set
reflcl :: ('a × 'a) set ⇒ ('a × 'a) set
acyclic :: ('a × 'a) set ⇒ bool
(\sim) :: ('a × 'a) set ⇒ nat ⇒ ('a × 'a) set

Syntax

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

Algebra

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

```
0      :: 'a
1      :: 'a
(+)    :: 'a => 'a => 'a
(-)    :: 'a => 'a => 'a
uminus :: 'a => 'a      (-)
(*)    :: 'a => 'a => 'a
inverse :: 'a => 'a
(div)  :: 'a => 'a => 'a
abs    :: 'a => 'a
sgn    :: 'a => 'a
(dvd)  :: 'a => 'a => bool
(div)  :: 'a => 'a => 'a
(mod)  :: 'a => 'a => 'a
```

Syntax

```
|x| ≡ abs x
```

Nat

```
datatype nat = 0 | Suc nat
```

```
(+) (-) (*) (∧) (div) (mod) (dvd)
(≤) (<) min max Min Max
of_nat :: nat => 'a
(∧)    :: ('a => 'a) => nat => 'a => 'a
```

Int

Type *int*

```
(+) (-) uminus (*) (∧) (div) (mod) (dvd)
(≤) (<) min      max  Min  Max
abs  sgn
```

$nat \quad :: \text{int} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$
 $of_int \quad :: \text{int} \Rightarrow 'a$
 $\mathbb{Z} \quad :: 'a \text{ set} \quad (\text{Ints})$

Syntax

$int \equiv of_nat$

Finite_Set

$finite \quad :: 'a \text{ set} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
 $card \quad :: 'a \text{ set} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$
 $Finite_Set.fold \quad :: ('a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'a \text{ set} \Rightarrow 'b$

Lattices_Big

$Min \quad :: 'a \text{ set} \Rightarrow 'a$
 $Max \quad :: 'a \text{ set} \Rightarrow 'a$
 $arg_min \quad :: ('a \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow 'a$
 $is_arg_min \quad :: ('a \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
 $arg_max \quad :: ('a \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow 'a$
 $is_arg_max \quad :: ('a \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

Syntax

$ARG_MIN \ f \ x. \ P \quad \equiv \quad arg_min \ f \ (\lambda x. \ P)$
 $ARG_MAX \ f \ x. \ P \quad \equiv \quad arg_max \ f \ (\lambda x. \ P)$

Groups_Big

$sum \quad :: ('a \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ set} \Rightarrow 'b$
 $prod \quad :: ('a \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ set} \Rightarrow 'b$

Syntax

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

Wellfounded

wf :: ('a × 'a) set ⇒ bool
 $Wellfounded.acc$:: ('a × 'a) set ⇒ 'a set
 $measure$:: ('a ⇒ nat) ⇒ ('a × 'a) set
(<*lex*>) :: ('a × 'a) set ⇒ ('b × 'b) set ⇒ (('a × 'b) × 'a × 'b) set
(<*mlex*>) :: ('a ⇒ nat) ⇒ ('a × 'a) set ⇒ ('a × 'a) set
 $less_than$:: (nat × nat) set
 $pred_nat$:: (nat × 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<.. ≡ $greaterThanLessThan\ x\ y$
 $\{x.. ≡ $atLeastLessThan\ x\ y$
 $\{x<.. ≡ $greaterThanAtMost\ x\ y$
 $\{x..y\}$ ≡ $atLeastAtMost\ x\ y$
 $\bigcup_{i \leq n}. A$ ≡ $\bigcup_{i \in \{..n\}}. A$
 $\bigcup_{i < n}. A$ ≡ $\bigcup_{i \in \{..$$$$

Similarly for \bigcap instead of \bigcup

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

Similarly for \prod instead of \sum

Power

$(\frown) :: 'a \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a$

Option

datatype $'a\ option = None \mid Some\ 'a$

$the :: 'a\ option \Rightarrow 'a$
 $map_option :: ('a \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow 'a\ option \Rightarrow 'b\ option$
 $set_option :: 'a\ option \Rightarrow 'a\ set$
 $Option.bind :: 'a\ option \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'b\ option) \Rightarrow 'b\ option$

List

datatype $'a\ list = [] \mid (\#) 'a ('a\ list)$

$(@) :: 'a\ list \Rightarrow 'a\ list \Rightarrow 'a\ list$
 $butlast :: 'a\ list \Rightarrow 'a\ list$
 $concat :: 'a\ list\ list \Rightarrow 'a\ list$
 $distinct :: 'a\ list \Rightarrow bool$
 $drop :: nat \Rightarrow 'a\ list \Rightarrow 'a\ list$
 $dropWhile :: ('a \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow 'a\ list \Rightarrow 'a\ list$
 $filter :: ('a \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow 'a\ list \Rightarrow 'a\ list$
 $find :: ('a \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow 'a\ list \Rightarrow 'a\ option$
 $fold :: ('a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow 'a\ list \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'b$
 $foldr :: ('a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow 'a\ list \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'b$
 $foldl :: ('a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'b\ list \Rightarrow 'a$
 $hd :: 'a\ list \Rightarrow 'a$
 $last :: 'a\ list \Rightarrow 'a$
 $length :: 'a\ list \Rightarrow nat$
 $lenlex :: ('a \times 'a)\ set \Rightarrow ('a\ list \times 'a\ list)\ set$
 $lex :: ('a \times 'a)\ set \Rightarrow ('a\ list \times 'a\ list)\ set$
 $lexn :: ('a \times 'a)\ set \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow ('a\ list \times 'a\ list)\ set$
 $lexord :: ('a \times 'a)\ set \Rightarrow ('a\ list \times 'a\ list)\ set$
 $listrel :: ('a \times 'b)\ set \Rightarrow ('a\ list \times 'b\ list)\ set$
 $listrel1 :: ('a \times 'a)\ set \Rightarrow ('a\ list \times 'a\ list)\ set$
 $lists :: 'a\ set \Rightarrow 'a\ list\ set$

$listset$:: 'a set list \Rightarrow 'a list set
 sum_list :: 'a list \Rightarrow 'a
 $prod_list$:: 'a list \Rightarrow 'a
 $list_all2$:: ('a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow 'a list \Rightarrow 'b list \Rightarrow bool
 $list_update$:: 'a list \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a list
 map :: ('a \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow 'a list \Rightarrow 'b list
 $measures$:: ('a \Rightarrow nat) list \Rightarrow ('a \times 'a) set
(!) :: 'a list \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a
 $nths$:: 'a list \Rightarrow nat set \Rightarrow 'a list
 $remdups$:: 'a list \Rightarrow 'a list
 $removeAll$:: 'a \Rightarrow 'a list \Rightarrow 'a list
 $remove1$:: 'a \Rightarrow 'a list \Rightarrow 'a list
 $replicate$:: nat \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a list
 rev :: 'a list \Rightarrow 'a list
 $rotate$:: nat \Rightarrow 'a list \Rightarrow 'a list
 $rotate1$:: 'a list \Rightarrow 'a list
 set :: 'a list \Rightarrow 'a set
 $shuffles$:: 'a list \Rightarrow 'a list \Rightarrow 'a list set
 $sort$:: 'a list \Rightarrow 'a list
 $sorted$:: 'a list \Rightarrow bool
 $sorted_wrt$:: ('a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow 'a list \Rightarrow bool
 $splICE$:: 'a list \Rightarrow 'a list \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 $upto\ i\ j$
 $xs[n := x]$ \equiv $list_update\ xs\ n\ x$
 $\sum x \leftarrow xs. e$ \equiv $listsum\ (map\ (\lambda x. e)\ xs)$

Filter input syntax $[pat \leftarrow e. b]$, where pat is a tuple pattern, which stands for $filter\ (\lambda pat. b)\ e$.

List comprehension input syntax: $[e. q_1, \dots, q_n]$ 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 ⇒ 'b option
(++) :: ('a ⇒ 'b option) ⇒ ('a ⇒ 'b option) ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'b option
(◦_m) :: ('a ⇒ 'b option) ⇒ ('c ⇒ 'a option) ⇒ 'c ⇒ 'b option
(|') :: ('a ⇒ 'b option) ⇒ 'a set ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'b option
dom :: ('a ⇒ 'b option) ⇒ 'a set
ran :: ('a ⇒ 'b option) ⇒ 'b set
(⊆_m) :: ('a ⇒ 'b option) ⇒ ('a ⇒ 'b option) ⇒ bool
map_of :: ('a × 'b) list ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'b option
map_upds :: ('a ⇒ 'b option) ⇒ 'a list ⇒ 'b list ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'b option

Syntax

Map.empty ≡ λ_. None
m(*x* ↦ *y*) ≡ *m*(*x* := Some *y*)
m(*x*₁ ↦ *y*₁, . . . , *x*_{*n*} ↦ *y*_{*n*}) ≡ *m*(*x*₁ ↦ *y*₁) . . . (*x*_{*n*} ↦ *y*_{*n*})
[*x*₁ ↦ *y*₁, . . . , *x*_{*n*} ↦ *y*_{*n*}] ≡ *Map.empty*(*x*₁ ↦ *y*₁, . . . , *x*_{*n*} ↦ *y*_{*n*})
m(*xs* [↦] *ys*) ≡ *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