

Some Unproven Theorems(?) In Megalodon

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Draft of February 21, 2021

1 Surreal Operations and Relations

Notation. We use $<$ as an infix operator corresponding to applying term *SNoLt*. We use \leq as an infix operator corresponding to applying term *SNoLe*. We use $+$ as a right associative infix operator corresponding to applying term *add_SNo*. We use $--$ as a prefix operator corresponding to applying term *minus_SNo*. We use $*$ as a right associative infix operator corresponding to applying term *mul_SNo*. We use \div as an infix operator corresponding to applying term *div_SNo*. We use superscripts for the operation corresponding to applying term *exp_SNo_nat*.

2 Integers and Diadic Rationals as Rings

Definition 2.1. We define *subring_with_id* to be

$$\begin{aligned} & \lambda R R'. Ring_with_id\ R \wedge Ring_with_id\ R' \wedge \\ & unpack_b_b_e_e_o\ R\ (\lambda R\ plus\ mult\ zero\ one. \\ & unpack_b_b_e_e_o\ R'\ (\lambda R'\ plus'\ mult'\ zero'\ one'. \\ & R \subseteq R' \wedge zero = zero' \wedge one = one' \wedge \\ & (\forall xy \in R. plus\ x\ y = plus'\ x\ y) \wedge \\ & (\forall xy \in R. mult\ x\ y = mult'\ x\ y)) \end{aligned}$$

of type $\iota \rightarrow \iota \rightarrow o$.

Let Z be *int*.

Theorem 2.1. $Z \subseteq UnivOf\ Empty$.

Proof. Proof unfinished. □

Theorem 2.2. $\forall n \in Z.SNo\ n.$

Proof. Proof unfinished. □

Definition 2.2. We define `intRing` to be `pack_b_b_e_e Z add_SNo mul_SNo 0 1` of type ι .

Let ZR be `intRing`.

Theorem 2.3. `CRing_with_id intRing`.

Proof. Proof unfinished. □

Definition 2.3. We define `diadicrational` to be `SNoS_omega` of type ι .

Let DQ be `diadicrational`.

Theorem 2.4. $\forall x \in UnivOf\ Empty.SNo\ x \rightarrow x \in DQ.$

Proof. Proof unfinished. □

Theorem 2.5. $DQ \subseteq UnivOf\ Empty.$

Proof. Proof unfinished. □

Theorem 2.6. $\forall x \in DQ.SNo\ x.$

Proof. Proof unfinished. □

Theorem 2.7. $Z \subseteq DQ.$

Proof. Proof unfinished. □

Theorem 2.8. $\forall n \in int.\forall m \in omega.\forall x.SNo\ x \rightarrow x * 2^m = n \rightarrow x \in DQ.$

Proof. Proof unfinished. □

Theorem 2.9. $\forall x \in DQ.\exists n \in int.\exists m \in omega.x * 2^m = n.$

Proof. Proof unfinished. □

Definition 2.4. We define `diadicrationalRing` to be

`pack_b_b_e_e diadicrational add_SNo mul_SNo 0 1`

of type ι .

Let DQR be `diadicrationalRing`.

Theorem 2.10. `CRing_with_id DQ`.

Proof. *Proof unfinished.* □

Theorem 2.11. `subring_with_id ZR DQR`.

Proof. *Proof unfinished.* □

Theorem 2.12. `¬Field ZR`.

Proof. *Proof unfinished.* □

Theorem 2.13. `¬Field DQR`.

Proof. *Proof unfinished.* □

3 Ring Homomorphisms and Ideals

Definition 3.1. *We define* `Ring_with_id_Hom` *to be*

$$\begin{aligned} & \lambda R R' g. \text{Ring_with_id } R \wedge \text{Ring_with_id } R' \wedge \\ & \text{unpack_b_b_e_e_o } R (\lambda R \text{ plus mult zero one.} \\ & \text{unpack_b_b_e_e_o } R' (\lambda R' \text{ plus' mult' zero' one' } \\ & \quad g \in R'^R \wedge g \text{ zero} = \text{zero}' \wedge g \text{ one} = \text{one}' \wedge \\ & \quad (\forall xy \in R. g (\text{plus } x y) = \text{plus}' (g x) (g y)) \wedge \\ & \quad (\forall xy \in R. g (\text{mult } x y) = \text{mult}' (g x) (g y))) \end{aligned}$$

of type $\iota \rightarrow \iota \rightarrow \iota \rightarrow o$.

Definition 3.2. *We define* `Ring_with_id_Ker` *to be*

$$\lambda R R' g. \text{unpack_b_b_e_e_i } R' (\lambda R' \text{ plus' mult' zero' one' } \{x \in R \mid g x = \text{zero}'\})$$

of type $\iota \rightarrow \iota \rightarrow \iota \rightarrow \iota$.

Theorem 3.1. `Ring_with_id_Hom ZR DQR` $(\lambda x \in \text{int}.x)$.

Proof. *Proof unfinished.* □

Theorem 3.2. `Ring_with_id_Ker ZR DQR` $(\lambda x \in \text{int}.x) = \{0\}$.

Proof. Proof unfinished. □

Definition 3.3. We define `Ring_with_id_LeftIdeal` to be

$$\begin{aligned} & \lambda R I : \iota. \text{Ring_with_id } R \wedge \\ & \text{unpack_b_b_e_e_o } R (\lambda R \text{ plus mult zero one.} \\ & I \subseteq R \wedge \forall r \in R. \forall x \in I. \text{mult } r \ x \in I) \end{aligned}$$

of type $\iota \rightarrow \iota \rightarrow o$.

Definition 3.4. We define `Ring_with_id_RightIdeal` to be

$$\begin{aligned} & \lambda R I : \iota. \text{Ring_with_id } R \wedge \\ & \text{unpack_b_b_e_e_o } R (\lambda R \text{ plus mult zero one.} \\ & I \subseteq R \wedge \forall r \in R. \forall x \in I. \text{mult } x \ r \in I) \end{aligned}$$

of type $\iota \rightarrow \iota \rightarrow o$.

Definition 3.5. We define `Ring_with_id_Ideal` to be

$$\lambda R I : \iota. \text{Ring_with_id } R \wedge \text{Ring_with_id_LeftIdeal } R \ I \wedge \text{Ring_with_id_RightIdeal } R \ I$$

of type $\iota \rightarrow \iota \rightarrow o$.

Theorem 3.3.

$$\forall R R' g. \text{Ring_with_id_Hom } R \ R' \ g \rightarrow \text{Ring_with_id_Ideal } R \ (\text{Ring_with_id_Ker } R \ R' \ g).$$

Proof. Proof unfinished. □

Theorem 3.4.

$$\begin{aligned} & \forall R I. \text{Ring_with_id_Ideal } R \ I \rightarrow \exists R'. \text{Ring_with_id } R' \wedge \\ & \exists g. \text{Ring_with_id_Hom } R \ R' \ g \wedge \text{Ring_with_id_Ker } R \ R' \ g = I \\ & \wedge \text{surj } (R \ 0) \ (R' \ 0) \ (\lambda x. g \ x). \end{aligned}$$

Proof. Proof unfinished. □

Theorem 3.5.

$$\begin{aligned} & \forall R I. \text{CRing_with_id } R \rightarrow \text{Ring_with_id_Ideal } R \ I \rightarrow \exists R'. \text{CRing_with_id } R' \wedge \\ & \exists g. \text{Ring_with_id_Hom } R \ R' \ g \wedge \text{Ring_with_id_Ker } R \ R' \ g = I \\ & \wedge \text{surj } (R \ 0) \ (R' \ 0) \ (\lambda x. g \ x). \end{aligned}$$

Proof. Proof unfinished. □

Definition 3.6. We define `Ring_with_id_PrimeIdeal` to be

$$\begin{aligned} & \lambda R.P.\text{Ring_with_id_Ideal } R \ P \wedge P \neq R \ 0 \wedge \\ & \quad \forall A.B.\text{Ring_with_id_Ideal } R \ A \rightarrow \\ & \text{Ring_with_id_Ideal } R \ B \rightarrow A \cap B \subseteq P \rightarrow A \subseteq P \vee B \subseteq P \end{aligned}$$

of type $\iota \rightarrow \iota \rightarrow o$.

Theorem 3.6.

$$\begin{aligned} & \forall P.\text{Ring_with_id_Ideal } ZR \ P \rightarrow 1 \notin P \rightarrow \\ & \forall p \in P.\text{prime_nat } p \rightarrow \text{Ring_with_id_PrimeIdeal } ZR \ P. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. Proof unfinished. □

Theorem 3.7. $\forall P.\text{Ring_with_id_PrimeIdeal } ZR \ P \rightarrow 1 \notin P \wedge \exists p \in P.\text{prime_nat } p$.

Proof. Proof unfinished. □

Definition 3.7. We define `Ring_with_id_univar_poly` to be

$$\begin{aligned} & \lambda R.\text{unpack_b_b_e_e_i } R \ (\lambda R \text{ plus mult zero one.} \\ & \{p \in R^{\text{omega}} \mid \exists n \in \text{omega}.\forall m \in \text{omega} \setminus n.p \ m = \text{zero}\}) \end{aligned}$$

of type $\iota \rightarrow \iota$.

Definition 3.8. We define `Ring_with_id_univar_poly_Ring` to be

$$\begin{aligned} & \lambda R.\text{unpack_b_b_e_e_i } R \ (\lambda R' \text{ plus mult zero one.} \\ & \text{pack_b_b_e_e } (\text{Ring_with_id_univar_poly } R) \\ & \quad (\lambda p p'.\lambda i \in \text{omega}.\text{plus } (p \ i) \ (p' \ i)) \\ & \quad (\lambda p p'.\lambda i \in \text{omega}.\text{mult } (p \ i) \ (p' \ i)) \\ & \quad (\lambda i \in \text{omega}.\text{zero}) \\ & \quad (\lambda i \in \text{omega}.\text{if } i = 0 \text{ then one else zero})) \end{aligned}$$

of type $\iota \rightarrow \iota$.

Theorem 3.8.

$$\forall R.\text{Ring_with_id } R \rightarrow \text{Ring_with_id } (\text{Ring_with_id_univar_poly_Ring } R).$$

Proof. Proof unfinished. □

Theorem 3.9.

$$\forall R.C\text{Ring_with_id } R \rightarrow C\text{Ring_with_id } (\text{Ring_with_id_univar_poly_Ring } R).$$

Proof. Proof unfinished. □

4 Topology on Diadic Rationals

Theorem 4.1. *diadic_open Empty.*

Proof. We will prove

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Empty} \subseteq \text{SNoS_omega} \wedge \\ & \forall x \in \text{Empty}. \exists n \in \text{omega}. \forall y \in \text{SNoS_omega}. \\ & x + -\text{eps_} n < y \rightarrow y < x + \text{eps_} n \rightarrow y \in \text{Empty} \end{aligned}$$

Apply *andI* to the current goal. Apply *Subq_Empty* to the current goal. Let x be given. Assume $Hx: x \in \text{Empty}$. We will prove *False*. Exact *EmptyE* x Hx . \square

Theorem 4.2. *diadic_open DQ.*

Proof. *Proof unfinished.* \square

Theorem 4.3. $\forall XY \subseteq \text{DQ}. \text{diadic_open } X \rightarrow \text{diadic_open } Y \rightarrow \text{diadic_open } (X \cap Y)$.

Proof. *Proof unfinished.* \square

Theorem 4.4. $\forall C. (\forall X \in C. \text{diadic_open } X) \rightarrow \text{diadic_open } (\text{Union } C)$.

Proof. *Proof unfinished.* \square

Theorem 4.5.

$$\begin{aligned} & \forall xy \in \text{DQ}. x \neq y \rightarrow \exists UV. \\ & \text{diadic_open } U \wedge \text{diadic_open } V \wedge x \in U \wedge y \in V \wedge U \cap V = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. *Proof unfinished.* \square

Definition 4.1. We define *diadic_rationals_Cauchy_seq* to be

$$\begin{aligned} & \lambda x. x \in \text{DQ}^{\text{omega}} \wedge \forall n \in \text{omega}. \exists M \in \text{omega}. \\ & \forall i j \in \text{omega} \setminus M. -\text{eps_} n < x i + -x j \wedge x i + -x j < \text{eps_} n \end{aligned}$$

of type $\iota \rightarrow o$.

Definition 4.2. We define *diadic_rationals_seq_lim* to be

$$\begin{aligned} & \lambda xy. x \in \text{DQ}^{\text{omega}} \wedge \forall n \in \text{omega}. \exists M \in \text{omega}. \\ & \forall i \in \text{omega} \setminus M. -\text{eps_} n < x i + -y \wedge x i + -y < \text{eps_} n \end{aligned}$$

of type $\iota \rightarrow \iota \rightarrow o$.

Theorem 4.6. $\exists x.\text{diadic_rationals_Cauchy_seq } x \wedge \forall y \in DQ.\neg\text{diadic_rationals_seq_lim } x y.$

Proof. Proof unfinished. □

Theorem 4.7. $\forall x.\text{SNo } x \rightarrow x \neq 0 \rightarrow \exists r.\text{SNo } r \rightarrow x * r = 1.$

Proof. Proof unfinished. □

Theorem 4.8. $\forall xy.\text{SNo } x \rightarrow \text{SNo } y \rightarrow y \neq 0 \rightarrow \exists q.\text{SNo } q \rightarrow y * q = x.$

Proof. Proof unfinished. □

5 Reals

Theorem 5.1. $\forall xy \in \text{real}.x + y \in \text{real}.$

Proof. Proof unfinished. □

Theorem 5.2. $\forall xy \in \text{real}.x * y \in \text{real}.$

Proof. Proof unfinished. □

Theorem 5.3. $\forall xy \in \text{real}.x : / : y \in \text{real}.$

Proof. Proof unfinished. □

Theorem 5.4. $\text{explicit_Field } \text{real } 0 \ 1 \ \text{add_SNo } \text{mul_SNo}.$

Proof. Proof unfinished. □

Theorem 5.5. $\text{explicit_OrderedField } \text{real } 0 \ 1 \ \text{add_SNo } \text{mul_SNo } \text{SNoLe}.$

Proof. Proof unfinished. □

Theorem 5.6. $\text{explicit_Reals } \text{real } 0 \ 1 \ \text{add_SNo } \text{mul_SNo } \text{SNoLe}.$

Proof. Proof unfinished. □

Theorem 5.7.

$\forall U.\text{TransSet } U \rightarrow \text{ZF_closed } U \rightarrow \text{omega} \in U \rightarrow$
 $\text{explicit_Field } \{x \in U \mid \text{SNo } x\} \ 0 \ 1 \ \text{add_SNo } \text{mul_SNo}.$

Proof. Proof unfinished. □

Theorem 5.8.

$\forall U.\text{TransSet } U \rightarrow \text{ZF_closed } U \rightarrow \text{omega} \in U \rightarrow$
 $\text{explicit_Field } \{x \in U \mid \text{SNo } x\} \ 0 \ 1 \ \text{add_SNo } \text{mul_SNo}.$

Proof. Proof unfinished. □