What's in Main

Tobias Nipkow

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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 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

$x \neq y$	$\equiv$	$\neg\ (x = y)$	(~=)
$P \longleftrightarrow Q$	$\equiv$	$P = Q$	
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.

$(\leq)$ :: $'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool$ (<=)
$(<)$ :: $'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool$
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 :: $'a$

Syntax

$x \geq y \equiv y \leq x$ (>=)
$x > y \equiv y < x$
$\forall\, x{\leq}y.\ P \equiv \forall\, x.\ x \leq y \longrightarrow P$
$\exists\, x{\leq}y.\ P \equiv \exists\, x.\ x \leq y \wedge P$
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 :: $'a\ set \Rightarrow 'a$
Sup :: $'a\ set \Rightarrow 'a$

Syntax

Available via **unbundle** *lattice_syntax*.

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

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 :: $'a\ set$
$(`)$ :: $('a \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow 'a\ set \Rightarrow 'b\ set$
Ball :: $'a\ set \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow bool$
Bex :: $'a\ set \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow bool$

Syntax

$\{a_1,\ldots,a_n\}$	$\equiv$	$insert\ a_1\ (\ldots\ (insert\ a_n\ \{\})\ldots)$	
$a \notin A$	$\equiv$	$\neg(x \in A)$	
$A \subseteq B$	$\equiv$	$A \leq B$	
$A \subset B$	$\equiv$	$A < B$	
$A \supseteq B$	$\equiv$	$B \leq A$	
$A \supset B$	$\equiv$	$B < A$	
$\{x.\ P\}$	$\equiv$	$Collect\ (\lambda x.\ P)$	
$\{t \mid x_1\ \ldots\ x_n.\ P\}$	$\equiv$	$\{v.\ \exists x_1\ \ldots\ x_n.\ v = t \wedge P\}$	
$\bigcup x{\in}I.\ A$	$\equiv$	$\bigcup((\lambda x.\ A)\ `\ I)$	(UN)
$\bigcup x.\ A$	$\equiv$	$\bigcup((\lambda x.\ A)\ `\ UNIV)$	
$\bigcap x{\in}I.\ A$	$\equiv$	$\bigcap((\lambda x.\ A)\ `\ I)$	(INT)
$\bigcap x.\ A$	$\equiv$	$\bigcap((\lambda x.\ A)\ `\ UNIV)$	
$\forall x{\in}A.\ P$	$\equiv$	$Ball\ A\ (\lambda x.\ P)$	
$\exists x{\in}A.\ P$	$\equiv$	$Bex\ A\ (\lambda x.\ P)$	
$range\ f$	$\equiv$	$f\ `\ UNIV$	

Fun

id :: $'a \Rightarrow 'a$
(∘) :: $('a \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow ('c \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow 'c \Rightarrow 'b$ (∘)
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 :: $('a \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow 'a\ set \Rightarrow 'b\ set \Rightarrow bool$
monotone_on :: $'a\ set \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow ('b \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow bool$
monotone :: $('a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow ('b \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow bool$
mono_on :: $'a\ set \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow bool$
mono :: $('a \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow bool$
strict_mono_on :: $'a\ set \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow bool$
strict_mono :: $('a \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow bool$
antimono :: $('a \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow bool$
fun_upd :: $('a \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'b$

Syntax

$f(x := y) \equiv fun\_upd\ f\ x\ y$
$f(x_1{:=}y_1,\ldots,x_n{:=}y_n) \equiv f(x_1{:=}y_1)\ldots(x_n{:=}y_n)$

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

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 :: $('a \times 'b)\ set \Rightarrow ('b \times 'a)\ set$
(*O*) :: $('a \times 'b)\ set \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c)\ set \Rightarrow ('a \times 'c)\ set$
(‘‘) :: $('a \times 'b)\ set \Rightarrow 'a\ set \Rightarrow 'b\ set$
inv_image :: $('a \times 'a)\ set \Rightarrow ('b \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow ('b \times 'b)\ set$
Id_on :: $'a\ set \Rightarrow ('a \times 'a)\ set$
Id :: $('a \times 'a)\ set$
Domain :: $('a \times 'b)\ set \Rightarrow 'a\ set$
Range :: $('a \times 'b)\ set \Rightarrow 'b\ set$

$Field$ :: $('a \times 'a)\ set \Rightarrow 'a\ set$
$refl\_on$ :: $'a\ set \Rightarrow ('a \times 'a)\ set \Rightarrow bool$
$refl$ :: $('a \times 'a)\ set \Rightarrow bool$
sym :: $('a \times 'a)\ set \Rightarrow bool$
$antisym$ :: $('a \times 'a)\ set \Rightarrow bool$
$trans$ :: $('a \times 'a)\ set \Rightarrow bool$
$irrefl$ :: $('a \times 'a)\ set \Rightarrow bool$
$total\_on$ :: $'a\ set \Rightarrow ('a \times 'a)\ set \Rightarrow bool$
$total$ :: $('a \times 'a)\ set \Rightarrow bool$

Syntax

$r^{-1} \equiv converse\ r$ (`^-1`)

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

Equiv_Relations

$equiv$ :: $'a\ set \Rightarrow ('a \times 'a)\ set \Rightarrow bool$
$(//)$ :: $'a\ set \Rightarrow ('a \times 'a)\ set \Rightarrow 'a\ set\ set$
$congruent$ :: $('a \times 'a)\ set \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow bool$
$congruent2$ :: $('a \times 'a)\ set \Rightarrow ('b \times 'b)\ set \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'c) \Rightarrow bool$

Syntax

$f\ respects\ r \equiv congruent\ r\ f$
$f\ respects2\ r \equiv congruent2\ r\ r\ f$

Transitive_Closure

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

Syntax

r^* $\equiv$ *rtrancl r* (^*)
r^+ $\equiv$ *trancl r* (^+)
$r^=$ $\equiv$ *reflcl r* (^=)

Algebra

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

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

Syntax

$|x|$ $\equiv$ *abs x*

Nat

datatype *nat* = *0* | *Suc nat*

$(+)$ $(-)$ $(*)$ $(\widehat{\ })$ (div) (mod) (dvd)
$(\leq)$ $(<)$ *min* *max* *Min* *Max*
of_nat :: *nat* $\Rightarrow$ $'a$
$(\widehat{\widehat{\ }})$ :: $('a \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a$

Int

Type *int*

$(+)$ $(-)$ *uminus* $(*)$ $(\widehat{\ })$ (div) (mod) (dvd)
$(\leq)$ $(<)$ *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 :: $('a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'a\ set \Rightarrow 'b$

Lattices_Big

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

Syntax

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

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)
$\sum x{\in}A.\ t \equiv sum\ (\lambda x.\ t)\ A$
$\sum x|P.\ t \equiv \sum x \mid P.\ t$
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 :: $('a \Rightarrow nat) \Rightarrow ('a \times 'a)\ set$
$(<*lex*>)$ :: $('a \times 'a)\ set \Rightarrow ('b \times 'b)\ set \Rightarrow (('a \times 'b) \times 'a \times 'b)\ set$
$(<*mlex*>)$ :: $('a \Rightarrow nat) \Rightarrow ('a \times 'a)\ set \Rightarrow ('a \times 'a)\ set$
less_than :: $(nat \times nat)\ set$
pred_nat :: $(nat \times nat)\ set$

Set_Interval

lessThan :: $'a \Rightarrow 'a\ set$
atMost :: $'a \Rightarrow 'a\ set$
greaterThan :: $'a \Rightarrow 'a\ set$
atLeast :: $'a \Rightarrow 'a\ set$
greaterThanLessThan :: $'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a\ set$
atLeastLessThan :: $'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a\ set$
greaterThanAtMost :: $'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a\ set$
atLeastAtMost :: $'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a\ set$

Syntax

$\{..<y\}$ $\equiv$ *lessThan y*
$\{..y\}$ $\equiv$ *atMost y*
$\{x<..\}$ $\equiv$ *greaterThan x*
$\{x..\}$ $\equiv$ *atLeast x*
$\{x<..<y\}$ $\equiv$ *greaterThanLessThan x y*
$\{x..<y\}$ $\equiv$ *atLeastLessThan x y*
$\{x<..y\}$ $\equiv$ *greaterThanAtMost x y*
$\{x..y\}$ $\equiv$ *atLeastAtMost x y*
$\bigcup i{\leq}n.\ A$ $\equiv$ $\bigcup i \in \{..n\}.\ A$
$\bigcup i{<}n.\ A$ $\equiv$ $\bigcup i \in \{..<n\}.\ A$
Similarly for $\bigcap$ instead of $\bigcup$
$\sum x = a..b.\ t$ $\equiv$ *sum* $(\lambda x.\ t)$ $\{a..b\}$
$\sum x = a..<b.\ t$ $\equiv$ *sum* $(\lambda x.\ t)$ $\{a..<b\}$
$\sum x{\leq}b.\ t$ $\equiv$ *sum* $(\lambda x.\ t)$ $\{..b\}$
$\sum x{<}b.\ t$ $\equiv$ *sum* $(\lambda x.\ t)$ $\{..<b\}$
Similarly for $\prod$ instead of $\sum$

Power

$(\widehat{\ }) :: 'a \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a$

Option

datatype *'a option = None | 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 = [] | (#) '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 :: $('a \times 'a)\ set \Rightarrow ('a\ list \times 'a\ list)\ set$
$lexn$ :: $('a \times 'a)\ set \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow ('a\ list \times 'a\ list)\ set$
$lexord$ :: $('a \times 'a)\ set \Rightarrow ('a\ list \times 'a\ list)\ set$
$listrel$ :: $('a \times 'b)\ set \Rightarrow ('a\ list \times 'b\ list)\ set$
$listrel1$ :: $('a \times 'a)\ set \Rightarrow ('a\ list \times 'a\ list)\ set$
$lists$ :: $'a\ set \Rightarrow 'a\ list\ set$
$listset$ :: $'a\ set\ list \Rightarrow 'a\ list\ set$
$list\_all2$ :: $('a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow 'a\ list \Rightarrow 'b\ list \Rightarrow bool$
$list\_update$ :: $'a\ list \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a\ list$
map :: $('a \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow 'a\ list \Rightarrow 'b\ list$
$measures$ :: $('a \Rightarrow nat)\ list \Rightarrow ('a \times 'a)\ set$
(!) :: $'a\ list \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a$
$nths$ :: $'a\ list \Rightarrow nat\ set \Rightarrow 'a\ list$
$prod\_list$ :: $'a\ list \Rightarrow 'a$
$remdups$ :: $'a\ list \Rightarrow 'a\ list$
$removeAll$ :: $'a \Rightarrow 'a\ list \Rightarrow 'a\ list$
$remove1$ :: $'a \Rightarrow 'a\ list \Rightarrow 'a\ list$
$replicate$ :: $nat \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a\ list$
rev :: $'a\ list \Rightarrow 'a\ list$
$rotate$ :: $nat \Rightarrow 'a\ list \Rightarrow 'a\ list$
$rotate1$ :: $'a\ list \Rightarrow 'a\ list$
set :: $'a\ list \Rightarrow 'a\ set$
$shuffles$ :: $'a\ list \Rightarrow 'a\ list \Rightarrow 'a\ list\ set$
$sort$ :: $'a\ list \Rightarrow 'a\ list$
$sorted$ :: $'a\ list \Rightarrow bool$

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

Syntax

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

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: $[e.\ q_1,\ \ldots,\ q_n]$ 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.

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

Syntax

$\lambda x.\ None$	$\equiv$	$\lambda\_.\ None$
$m(x \mapsto y)$	$\equiv$	$m(x{:=}Some\ y)$
$m(x_1{\mapsto}y_1,\ldots,x_n{\mapsto}y_n)$	$\equiv$	$m(x_1{\mapsto}y_1)\ldots(x_n{\mapsto}y_n)$
$[x_1{\mapsto}y_1,\ldots,x_n{\mapsto}y_n]$	$\equiv$	$Map.empty(x_1{\mapsto}y_1,\ldots,x_n{\mapsto}y_n)$
$m(xs\ [\mapsto]\ ys)$	$\equiv$	$map\_upds\ m\ xs\ ys$

Infix operators in Main

	Operator	precedence	associativity
Meta-logic	$\Longrightarrow$	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
	$\frown\frown$	80	right
Numbers	$+$, $-$	65	left
	$*$, $/$	70	left
	div, *mod*	70	left
	$\widehat{}$	80	right
	dvd	50	
Lists	#, @	65	right
	!	100	left