EVENT: Start with the initial **nqthm** theory.

```
DEFINITION:
delete (x, l)
   if listp(l)
=
     then if x = \operatorname{car}(l) then \operatorname{cdr}(l)
             else cons(car(l), delete(x, cdr(l))) endif
     else l endif
DEFINITION:
bagdiff(x, y)
=
    if listp (y)
     then if \operatorname{car}(y) \in x then \operatorname{bagdiff}(\operatorname{delete}(\operatorname{car}(y), x), \operatorname{cdr}(y))
             else bagdiff (x, \operatorname{cdr}(y)) endif
     else x endif
DEFINITION:
bagint(x, y)
=
    if listp (x)
     then if \operatorname{car}(x) \in y
             then \cos(\operatorname{car}(x), \operatorname{bagint}(\operatorname{cdr}(x), \operatorname{delete}(\operatorname{car}(x), y)))
             else bagint (cdr(x), y) endif
     else nil endif
DEFINITION:
occurrences (x, l)
    if listp (l)
=
     then if x = car(l) then 1 + occurrences(x, cdr(l))
             else occurrences (x, \operatorname{cdr}(l)) endif
     else 0 endif
DEFINITION:
subbagp (x, y)
    if listp (x)
=
     then if car(x) \in y then subbagp (cdr(x), delete(car(x), y))
             else f endif
     else t endif
THEOREM: listp-delete
listp (delete (x, l))
= if listp (l) then (x \neq car(l)) \vee listp (cdr (l))
```

EVENT: Disable listp-delete.

else f endif

THEOREM: delete-non-member $(x \notin y) \rightarrow (\text{delete}(x, y) = y)$

THEOREM: delete-delete delete (y, delete(x, z)) = delete(x, delete(y, z))

THEOREM: equal-occurrences-zero (occurrences (x, l) = 0) = $(x \notin l)$

THEOREM: member-non-list $(\neg \operatorname{listp}(l)) \rightarrow (x \notin l)$

THEOREM: member-delete $(x \in delete(y, l))$ = if $x \in l$ then if x = y then 1 < occurrences(x, l)else t endif else f endif

THEOREM: member-delete-implies-membership $(x \in delete(y, l)) \rightarrow (x \in l)$

THEOREM: occurrences-delete occurrences (x, delete (y, l))= if x = ythen if $x \in l$ then occurrences (x, l) - 1else 0 endif else occurrences (x, l) endif

THEOREM: member-bagdiff $(x \in \text{bagdiff}(a, b)) = (\text{occurrences}(x, b) < \text{occurrences}(x, a))$

THEOREM: bagdiff-delete bagdiff (delete (e, x), y) = delete (e, bagdiff (x, y))

THEOREM: subbagp-delete subbagp $(x, \text{ delete } (u, y)) \rightarrow \text{ subbagp } (x, y)$

THEOREM: subbagp-cdr1 subbagp $(x, y) \rightarrow$ subbagp (cdr(x), y)

THEOREM: subbagp-cdr2 subbagp $(x, cdr(y)) \rightarrow subbagp (x, y)$

THEOREM: subbagp-bagint1 subbagp (bagint (x, y), x) THEOREM: subbagp-bagint2 subbagp (bagint (x, y), y)

THEOREM: occurrences-bagint occurrences (x, bagint (a, b))

= if occurrences (x, a) <occurrences (x, b) then occurrences (x, a)else occurrences (x, b) endif

THEOREM: occurrences-bagdiff occurrences (x, bagdiff(a, b)) = (occurrences (x, a) - occurrences (x, b))

THEOREM: member-bagint $(x \in \text{bagint}(a, b)) = ((x \in a) \land (x \in b))$

EVENT: Let us define the theory *bags* to consist of the following events: occurrencesbagint, bagdiff-delete, occurrences-bagdiff, member-bagint, member-bagdiff, subbagpbagint2, subbagp-bagint1, subbagp-cdr2, subbagp-cdr1, subbagp-delete.

EVENT: Make the library "bags".

Index

bagdiff, 1-3bagdiff-delete, 2 bagint, 1-3bags, 3delete, 1, 2delete-delete, 2 delete-non-member, 2 equal-occurrences-zero, 2 listp-delete, 1 member-bagdiff, 2 member-bagint, 3 member-delete, 2 member-delete-implies-membership, 2member-non-list, 2occurrences, 1–3 occurrences-bagdiff, 3 occurrences-bagint, 3 occurrences-delete, 2 subbagp, 1–3 subbagp-bagint1, 2 subbagp-bagint2, 3subbagp-cdr1, 2

subbagp-cdr2, 2 subbagp-delete, 2