computer-assisted mathematics

```
import data.real.basic
                                                                                                                                                                 ▼ 02bis_limit_of_f(u n).lean:27:14
                                                                                                                                                                  ▼ Tactic state
def sequence_tendsto (u : \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{R}) (l : \mathbb{R}) :=
\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists N : \mathbb{N}, \forall n > N, |u n - l| < \epsilon
                                                                                                                                                                   goals accomplished 🞉
def continuous_function_at (f : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}) (x0 : \mathbb{R}) :=
                                                                                                                                                                 ► All Messages (0)
\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \forall x, |x - x0| < \delta \rightarrow |f(x) - f(x0)| < \epsilon
example (f : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}) (u : \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{R}) (x0 : \mathbb{R})
(hu : sequence tendsto u x0)
(hf : continuous_function_at f x0) :
sequence tendsto (f \circ u) (f \times 0) :=
show (\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists N : \mathbb{N}, \forall n > N, |f(u n) - f(x0)| < \epsilon),
assume (\epsilon \epsilon_{pos}),
have h1: (\exists \delta>0, \forall x : \mathbb{R}, |x-x0| < \delta \rightarrow |f x-f x0| < \epsilon) :=
  by {apply hf, exact \varepsilon_{pos}},
rcases h1 with (\delta, \delta_{pos}, h2),
have h3: (\exists N : \mathbb{N}, \forall n > \mathbb{N}, |u n - x0| < \delta) :=
  by {apply hu, exact δ_pos},
rcases h3 with (N. h4).
```

Matrices in Sage

use N,

apply h2, apply h4,

intros n n_large,

exact n_large,

When we define a matrix in Sage, we can specify the ring or field in which we take the entries.

Let us for instance consider the matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

and declare it first as a matrix A with entries in \mathbb{Q} , then as a matrix B with entries the field with seven elements \mathbb{F}_7 .

A = matrix(QQ, [[2,4,6], [4,5,6], [3,1,2]])show(A)

Florent Schaffhauser Heidelberg University, Summer semester 2023

Two main objectives:

. Linear algebra, using Sagemath

Matrices in Sage

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```
A = matrix( QQ, [[2,4,6],[4,5,6],[3,1,2]] )
show(A)
```

show(A.inverse())

$$\begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2}{9} & \frac{1}{9} & \frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{5}{9} & \frac{7}{9} & -\frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{11}{18} & -\frac{5}{9} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

· Proof assistants, using Lean

```
def sequence_tendsto (u : \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{R}) (l : \mathbb{R}) := \forall \ \epsilon > 0, \exists \ \mathbb{N} : \mathbb{N}, \forall \ n > \mathbb{N}, |u \ n - l| < \epsilon def continuous_function_at (f : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}) (x0 : \mathbb{R}) := \forall \ \epsilon > 0, \exists \ \delta > 0, \forall \ x, |x - x0| < \delta \to |f(x) - f(x0)| < \epsilon example (f : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}) (u : \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{R}) (x0 : \mathbb{R}) (hu : sequence_tendsto u x0) (hf : continuous_function_at f x0) : sequence_tendsto (f \circ u) (f x0) :=
```

Programme

Topics of linear algebra to be covered in the seminar:

- Computer algebra systems. Representations of vectors and matrices.
- Row operations. Gaussian elimination. Row-reduced echelon form of a matrix.
- Invertible matrices. Elementary matrices. Determinant.
- Linear independence. Bases for the kernel and the image of a linear transformation.
- Rank-nullity theorem and the row space of matrix. Basis for the row space.
- Base change. Coordinates of a vector, matrix of a linear transformation.
- Eigenvalues and the characteristic polynomial. Diagonalisation.
- The Gram-Schmidt process. Least-square approximation.

Aspects of the *Lean* programming language to be covered in the seminar:

- Installation of a proof assistant. Familiarisation with the interface.
- The Natural Number Game (Peano axioms and the induction principle).
- Equality and computations (tactics to prove algebraic identities).
- Implications and equivalences (propositional logic).
- Predicates and quantifiers (first-order logic).
- Contraposition and proof by contradiction (proof tactics).
- Formalisation of basic mathematical statements.
- 1) The seminar is collaborative and project-based.
- 2 To pass, attendance is mandatory (unless excused in advance).

Schedule

#	Date	Торіс	Speaker	Slides	Code
1	19/04	Introductory meeting	Florent Schaffhauser		
2	26/04	Matrices in Sage (introduction)	Florent Schaffhauser		
3	03/05	Working in pairs	N/A		
4	17/05	Kernels, images, bases and diagonalisation	Florent Schaffhauser		
5	24/05	Project prepararation	N/A		
6	31/05	Project presentation	In pairs		
7	07/06	Introduction to Lean	Florent Schaffhauser		
8	14/06	Natural Number Game	N/A		
9	28/06	Working in pairs	N/A		
10	05/07	Formalising basic mathematical objects	Florent Schaffhauser		
11	19/07	Project preparation	N/A		
12	26/07	Project presentation	In pairs		

- Team up soon!

_s Choose a project (later).

Practical organization

Minimal requirements

· At least one computer / tablet per team.

Before 26.04 2

- Create individual GitHub accounts.
 https://github.com
 Join the seminar's Zulip channel.
 https://matematiflo.zulipchat.com

Advanced option (facultative)

• Install Sagemath (requires Python).

https://doc.sagemath.org/html/en/installation/index.html

• Install JupyterLab. https://jupyter.org/install