The Akra–Bazzi theorem and the Master theorem

Manuel Eberl

October 11, 2017

Abstract

This article contains a formalisation of the Akra–Bazzi method [1] based on a proof by Leighton [2]. It is a generalisation of the well-known Master Theorem for analysing the complexity of Divide & Conquer algorithms. We also include a generalised version of the Master theorem based on the Akra–Bazzi theorem, which is easier to apply than the Akra–Bazzi theorem itself.

Some proof methods that facilitate applying the Master theorem are also included. For a more detailed explanation of the formalisation and the proof methods, see the accompanying paper (publication forthcoming).

Contents

1	Auxiliary lemmas	2	
2	Asymptotic bounds	6	
3	The continuous Akra-Bazzi theorem	14	
4	The discrete Akra-Bazzi theorem	43	
5	The Master theorem	65	
6	Evaluating expressions with rational numerals 7		
7	The proof methods 7.1 Master theorem and termination	79	
8	Examples 8.1 Merge sort	91	
	8.3 Strassen matrix multiplication	92	

8.6	Example taken from Drmota and Szpakowski 92
8.7	Transcendental exponents
8.8	Functions in locale contexts
8.9	Non-curried functions
8.10	Ham-sandwich trees
1 A	uxiliary lemmas
$rac{1}{Comple}$	
declare	$DERIV ext{-}powr[THEN\ DERIV ext{-}chain2,\ derivative-intros}]$
assum assum assum shows proof – from a from a also fro	sum-pos': es finite I es $\exists x \in I$. $fx > (0 :: - :: linordered-ab-group-add)$ es $\bigwedge x. \ x \in I \Longrightarrow fx \geq 0$ sum $fI > 0$ assms(2) guess x by $(elim\ bexE)$ note $x = this$ thave $I = insert\ x\ I$ by $blast$ om $assms(1)$ have $sum\ f \ldots = fx + sum\ f\ (I - \{x\})$ by $(rule\ sum.insert-remove)$ om $x\ assms\ have\ \ldots > 0$ by $(intro\ add-pos-nonneg\ sum-nonneg)\ simp-all$ show $?thesis$.
assum shows	min-mult-left: $\mathbf{es}\ (x::real) > 0$ $x*min\ y\ z = min\ (x*y)\ (x*z)$ $assms\ \mathbf{by}\ (auto\ simp\ add:\ min-def\ algebra-simps)$
assum shows	max-mult-left: es $(x::real) > 0$ x * max y z = max (x*y) (x*z) assms by $(auto simp add: max-def algebra-simps)$
assum assum assum shows	DERIV-nonneg-imp-mono: es $\bigwedge t. \ t \in \{xy\} \Longrightarrow (f \ has\text{-field-derivative} \ f' \ t) \ (at \ t)$ es $\bigwedge t. \ t \in \{xy\} \Longrightarrow f' \ t \geq 0$ es $(x::real) \leq y$ $(f \ x :: real) \leq f \ y$ cases $x \ y \ rule$: $linorder\text{-}cases)$
	e xy : $x < y$ $\exists z. \ x < z \land z < y \land f \ y - f \ x = (y - x) * f' \ z$

```
by (rule MVT2) (insert assms(1), simp)
  then guess z by (elim\ exE\ conjE) note z=this
 from z(1,2) assms(2) xy have 0 \le (y-x) * f'z by (intro mult-nonneg-nonneg)
simp-all
 also note z(3)[symmetric]
 finally show f x \leq f y by simp
qed (insert assms(3), simp-all)
lemma eventually-conjE: eventually (\lambda x. P x \wedge Q x) F \Longrightarrow (eventually P F \Longrightarrow
eventually Q F \Longrightarrow R) \Longrightarrow R
 apply (frule eventually-rev-mp[of - P], simp)
 apply (drule eventually-rev-mp[of - - Q], simp)
 apply assumption
 done
lemma real-natfloor-nat: x \in \mathbb{N} \Longrightarrow real (nat | x |) = x by (elim \ Nats-cases) \ simp
lemma eventually-natfloor:
 assumes eventually P (at-top :: nat filter)
 shows eventually (\lambda x. \ P \ (nat \ |x|)) \ (at\text{-top} :: real \ filter)
proof-
 from assms obtain N where N: \bigwedge n. n \geq N \Longrightarrow P n using eventually-at-top-linorder
by blast
 have \forall n \geq real \ N. \ P \ (nat \ | \ n \ |) by (intro all impl N le-nat-floor) simp-all
 thus ?thesis using eventually-at-top-linorder by blast
qed
lemma tendsto-0-smallo-1: f \in o(\lambda x. 1 :: real) \Longrightarrow (f \longrightarrow 0) at-top
 \mathbf{by}\ (\mathit{drule}\ \mathit{smalloD-tendsto})\ \mathit{simp}
lemma smallo-1-tendsto-0: (f \longrightarrow 0) at-top \Longrightarrow f \in o(\lambda x. 1 :: real)
 by (rule smalloI-tendsto) simp-all
lemma filterlim-at-top-smallomega-1:
 assumes f \in \omega[F](\lambda x. 1 :: real) eventually (\lambda x. f x > 0) F
 shows filterlim f at-top F
proof -
  from assms have filterlim (\lambda x. norm (f x / 1)) at-top F
   by (intro smallomegaD-filterlim-at-top-norm) (auto elim: eventually-mono)
 also have ?this \longleftrightarrow ?thesis
   using assms by (intro filterlim-cong refl) (auto elim!: eventually-mono)
 finally show ?thesis.
qed
\mathbf{lemma}\ smallo-imp-abs-less-real:
 assumes f \in o[F](g) eventually (\lambda x. \ g \ x > (0::real)) F
 shows eventually (\lambda x. |f x| < g x) F
proof -
 have 1/2 > (0::real) by simp
```

```
from landau-o.smallD[OF assms(1) this] assms(2) show ?thesis
   by eventually-elim auto
\mathbf{qed}
lemma smallo-imp-less-real:
 assumes f \in o[F](g) eventually (\lambda x. \ g \ x > (0::real)) F
 shows eventually (\lambda x. f x < g x) F
 using smallo-imp-abs-less-real [OF assms] by eventually-elim simp
lemma smallo-imp-le-real:
 assumes f \in o[F](g) eventually (\lambda x. \ g \ x \geq (0::real)) F
 shows eventually (\lambda x. f x \leq g x) F
 using landau-o.smallD[OF assms(1) zero-less-one] assms(2) by eventually-elim
simp
lemma filterlim-at-right:
 filterlim f (at-right a) F \longleftrightarrow eventually (\lambda x. f x > a) F \land filterlim f (nhds a) F
 by (subst filterlim-at) (auto elim!: eventually-mono)
lemma one-plus-x-powr-approx-ex:
  assumes x: abs (x::real) \le 1/2
 obtains t where abs t < 1/2 (1 + x) powr p =
   1 + p * x + p * (p - 1) * (1 + t) powr (p - 2) / 2 * x ^ 2
proof (cases x = \theta)
 assume x': x \neq 0
 let ?f = \lambda x. (1 + x) powr p
 let ?f' = \lambda x. \ p * (1 + x) \ powr \ (p - 1)
 let ?f'' = \lambda x. \ p * (p - 1) * (1 + x) \ powr \ (p - 2)
 let ?fs = op! [?f, ?f', ?f']
 have A: \forall m \ t. \ m < 2 \land t \geq -0.5 \land t \leq 0.5 \longrightarrow (?fs \ m \ has-real-derivative ?fs
(Suc\ m)\ t)\ (at\ t)
 proof (clarify)
   fix m :: nat and t :: real assume m : m < 2 and t :: t > -0.5 t < 0.5
   thus (?fs m has-real-derivative ?fs (Suc m) t) (at t)
     using m by (cases m) (force intro: derivative-eq-intros algebra-simps)+
  qed
  have \exists t. (if x < 0 then x < t \land t < 0 else 0 < t \land t < x) \land
            (1 + x) \ powr \ p = (\sum m < 2. \ ?fs \ m \ 0 \ / \ (fact \ m) * (x - 0) \ m) + (x - 0) \ m
            ?fs 2 t / (fact 2) * (x - \theta)^2
   using assms x' by (intro taylor [OF - A]) simp-all
  then guess t by (elim \ exE \ conjE)
 note t = this
  with assms have abs t < 1/2 by (auto split: if-split-asm)
 moreover from t(2) have (1 + x) powr p = 1 + p * x + p * (p - 1) * (1 + p + q)
t) powr(p-2) / 2 * x ^2
   by (simp add: numeral-2-eq-2 of-nat-Suc)
```

```
ultimately show ?thesis by (rule that)
next
 assume x = \theta
 with that[of \ \theta] show ?thesis by simp
qed
lemma one-plus-x-powr-taylor2:
 obtains k where \bigwedge x. abs (x::real) \le 1/2 \Longrightarrow abs ((1+x) powr p-1-p*x)
\leq k*x^2
proof-
 define k where k = |p*(p-1)| * max((1/2) powr(p-2))((3/2) powr(p-2))
-2)) / 2
 show ?thesis
 proof (rule\ that[of\ k])
   fix x :: real assume abs x < 1/2
   from one-plus-x-powr-approx-ex[OF this, of p] guess t . note t = this
   from t have abs ((1 + x) powr p - 1 - p*x) = |p*(p - 1)| * (1 + t) powr
(p-2)/2 * x^2
    by (simp add: abs-mult)
    also from t(1) have (1+t) powr (p-2) \leq max ((1/2) powr (p-2))
((3/2) \ powr \ (p-2))
    by (intro powr-upper-bound) simp-all
   finally show abs ((1 + x) powr p - 1 - p*x) \le k*x^2
     by (simp add: mult-left-mono mult-right-mono k-def)
 \mathbf{qed}
qed
lemma one-plus-x-powr-taylor2-bigo:
 assumes lim: (f \longrightarrow \theta) F
 shows (\lambda x. (1 + f x) powr (p::real) - 1 - p * f x) \in O[F](\lambda x. f x ^2)
proof -
 from one-plus-x-powr-taylor2[of p] guess k.
 moreover from tendstoD[OF\ lim,\ of\ 1/2]
   have eventually (\lambda x. \ abs \ (f \ x) < 1/2) \ F by (simp \ add: \ dist-real-def)
 ultimately have eventually (\lambda x. norm ((1 + f x) powr p - 1 - p * f x) \leq k
* norm (f x ^2)) F
   by (auto elim!: eventually-mono)
 thus ?thesis by (rule bigoI)
qed
lemma one-plus-x-powr-taylor1-bigo:
 assumes lim: (f \longrightarrow \theta) F
 shows (\lambda x. (1 + f x) powr (p::real) - 1) \in O[F](\lambda x. f x)
proof -
 from assms have (\lambda x. (1 + f x) powr p - 1 - p * f x) \in O[F](\lambda x. (f x)^2)
   by (rule one-plus-x-powr-taylor2-bigo)
 also from assms have f \in O[F](\lambda-. 1) by (intro bigoI-tendsto) simp-all
 from landau-o.big.mult[of f F f, OF - this] have (\lambda x. (f x)^2) \in O[F](\lambda x. f x)
   by (simp add: power2-eq-square)
```

```
finally have A: (\lambda x. (1 + f x) powr p - 1 - p * f x) \in O[F](f).
 have B: (\lambda x. \ p * f x) \in O[F](f) by simp
 from sum-in-bigo(1)[OF A B] show ?thesis by simp
lemma x-times-x-minus-1-nonneg: x \le 0 \lor x \ge 1 \Longrightarrow (x::::linordered-idom) *
(x-1) \geq 0
proof (elim disjE)
 assume x: x \leq \theta
 also have 0 \le x^2 by simp
 finally show x * (x - 1) \ge 0 by (simp add: power2-eq-square algebra-simps)
qed simp
lemma x-times-x-minus-1-nonpos: x \ge 0 \Longrightarrow x \le 1 \Longrightarrow (x::-::linordered-idom) *
(x-1) < 0
 by (intro mult-nonneq-nonpos) simp-all
end
\mathbf{2}
      Asymptotic bounds
theory Akra-Bazzi-Asymptotics
imports
  Complex-Main
  Akra-Bazzi-Library
  Landau-Symbols. Landau-Symbols
begin
locale akra-bazzi-asymptotics-bep =
 fixes b e p hb :: real
 assumes bep: b > 0 b < 1 e > 0 hb > 0
begin
context
begin
Functions that are negligible w.r.t. ln (b * x) powr (e / 2 + 1).
private abbreviation (input) negl :: (real \Rightarrow real) \Rightarrow bool where
 negl f \equiv f \in o(\lambda x. ln (b*x) powr (-(e/2 + 1)))
private lemma neglD: neglf \implies c > 0 \implies eventually (\lambda x. |f x| \le c / ln (b*x)
powr(e/2+1)) at-top
 by (drule (1) landau-o.smallD, subst (asm) powr-minus) (simp add: field-simps)
private lemma negl-mult: negl f \Longrightarrow negl \ g \Longrightarrow negl \ (\lambda x. \ f \ x * g \ x)
 by (erule landau-o.small-1-mult, rule landau-o.small-imp-big, erule landau-o.small-trans)
    (insert bep, simp)
```

private lemma ev4:

```
assumes q: negl q
 shows eventually (\lambda x. \ln(b*x) powr(-e/2) - \ln x powr(-e/2) \ge g x) at-top
proof (rule smallo-imp-le-real)
  define h1 where [abs-def]:
   h1 \ x = (1 + \ln b/\ln x) \ powr \ (-e/2) - 1 + e/2 * (\ln b/\ln x) \ for \ x
  define h2 where [abs-def]:
   h2 \ x = ln \ x \ powr \ (-e \ / \ 2) * ((1 + ln \ b \ / \ ln \ x) \ powr \ (-e \ / \ 2) - 1) \ for \ x
  from bep have ((\lambda x. \ln b / \ln x) \longrightarrow 0) at-top
   by (simp add: tendsto-0-smallo-1)
  note one-plus-x-powr-taylor2-bigo[OF this, of -e/2]
  also have (\lambda x. (1 + \ln b / \ln x)) powr (-e / 2) - 1 - -e / 2 * (\ln b / \ln x)
(x) = h1
   by (simp \ add: h1\text{-}def)
 finally have h1 \in o(\lambda x. 1 / \ln x)
   by (rule landau-o.biq-small-trans) (insert bep, simp add: power2-eq-square)
  with bep have (\lambda x. \ h1 \ x - e/2 * (\ln b / \ln x)) \in \Theta(\lambda x. \ 1 / \ln x) by simp
 also have (\lambda x. \ h1 \ x - e/2 * (\ln b/\ln x)) = (\lambda x. \ (1 + \ln b/\ln x) \ powr \ (-e/2)
-1)
   by (rule ext) (simp add: h1-def)
  finally have h2 \in \Theta(\lambda x. \ln x \ powr \ (-e/2) * (1 / \ln x)) unfolding h2-def
   by (intro landau-theta.mult) simp-all
 also have (\lambda x. \ln x \ powr \ (-e/2) * (1 / \ln x)) \in \Theta(\lambda x. \ln x \ powr \ (-(e/2+1)))
by simp
  also from g bep have (\lambda x. \ln x \text{ powr } (-(e/2+1))) \in \omega(g) by (simp \text{ add}:
smallomega-iff-smallo)
  finally have g \in o(h2) by (simp add: smallomega-iff-smallo)
  also have eventually (\lambda x. h2 \ x = \ln (b*x) \ powr (-e/2) - \ln x \ powr (-e/2))
at-top
   using eventually-gt-at-top[of 1::real] eventually-gt-at-top[of 1/b]
    by eventually-elim (insert bep, simp add: field-simps powr-diff [symmetric]
h2-def
                                  ln-mult [symmetric] powr-divide del: ln-mult)
 hence h2 \in \Theta(\lambda x. \ln(b*x) powr(-e/2) - \ln x powr(-e/2)) by (rule bigthetaI-cong)
 finally show g \in o(\lambda x. \ln (b * x) powr (-e / 2) - \ln x powr (-e / 2)).
 show eventually (\lambda x. \ln (b*x) powr (-e/2) - \ln x powr (-e/2) \ge 0) at-top
   using eventually-gt-at-top[of 1/b] eventually-gt-at-top[of 1::real]
   by eventually-elim (insert bep, auto intro!: powr-mono2' simp: field-simps simp
del: ln\text{-}mult)
qed
private lemma ev1:
 negl\ (\lambda x.\ (1+c*inverse\ b*ln\ x\ powr\ (-(1+e)))\ powr\ p-1)
proof-
 from bep have ((\lambda x. \ c * inverse \ b * ln \ x \ powr \ (-(1+e))) \longrightarrow 0) at-top
   by (simp add: tendsto-0-smallo-1)
 have (\lambda x. (1 + c * inverse b * ln x powr (-(1+e))) powr p - 1)
          \in O(\lambda x. \ c * inverse \ b * ln \ x \ powr - (1 + e))
  using bep by (intro one-plus-x-powr-taylor1-bigo) (simp add: tendsto-0-smallo-1)
```

```
also from bep have negl (\lambda x. c * inverse b * ln x powr - (1 + e)) by simp
 finally show ?thesis.
qed
private lemma ev2-aux:
 defines f \equiv \lambda x. (1 + 1/\ln(b*x) * \ln(1 + hb / b * \ln x powr(-1-e))) powr
(-e/2)
 obtains h where eventually (\lambda x. f x \ge 1 + h x) at-top h \in o(\lambda x. 1 / \ln x)
proof (rule that [of \lambda x. f(x-1])
  define g where [abs-def]: g x = 1/ln (b*x) * ln (1 + hb / b * ln x powr)
(-1-e) for x
 have lim: ((\lambda x. \ln (1 + hb / b * \ln x powr (-1 - e))) \longrightarrow 0) at-top
    by (rule tendsto-eq-rhs[OF tendsto-ln[OF tendsto-add[OF tendsto-const, of -
      (insert bep, simp-all add: tendsto-0-smallo-1)
 hence \lim': (q \longrightarrow \theta) at-top unfolding q-def
   by (intro tendsto-mult-zero) (insert bep, simp add: tendsto-0-smallo-1)
 from one-plus-x-powr-taylor2-bigo[OF this, of -e/2]
   have (\lambda x. (1 + g x) powr (-e/2) - 1 - e/2 * g x) \in O(\lambda x. (g x)^2).
 also from \lim' have (\lambda x. g x \hat{z}) \in o(\lambda x. g x * 1) unfolding power2-eq-square
   by (intro landau-o.big-small-mult smalloI-tendsto) simp-all
 also have o(\lambda x. \ g \ x * 1) = o(g) by simp
 also have (\lambda x. (1 + g x) powr (-e/2) - 1 - e/2 * g x) = (\lambda x. f x - 1 + e/2) + e/2 * g x
e/2 * g x
   by (simp add: f-def g-def)
 finally have A: (\lambda x. fx - 1 + e / 2 * g x) \in O(g) by (rule landau-o.small-imp-big)
 hence (\lambda x. f x - 1 + e/2 * g x - e/2 * g x) \in O(g)
   by (rule sum-in-bigo) (insert bep, simp)
 also have (\lambda x. f x - 1 + e/2 * g x - e/2 * g x) = (\lambda x. f x - 1) by simp
 finally have (\lambda x. f x - 1) \in O(g).
 also from bep lim have g \in o(\lambda x. 1 / \ln x) unfolding g-def
   by (auto intro!: smallo-1-tendsto-0)
 finally show (\lambda x. f x - 1) \in o(\lambda x. 1 / \ln x).
qed simp-all
private lemma ev2:
  defines f \equiv \lambda x. \ln (b * x + hb * x / \ln x powr (1 + e)) powr (-e/2)
 obtains h where
   negl h
   eventually (\lambda x. f x \ge \ln (b * x) powr (-e/2) + h x) at-top
   eventually (\lambda x. | ln (b * x) powr (-e/2) + h x | < 1) at-top
proof -
 define f'
   where f'(x) = (1 + 1 / \ln (b*x) * \ln (1 + hb / b * \ln x powr (-1-e))) powr
(-e/2) for x
  from ev2-aux obtain g where g: eventually (\lambda x. \ 1 + g \ x \le f' \ x) at-top g \in
o(\lambda x. 1 / \ln x)
   unfolding f'-def.
  define h where [abs-def]: h x = ln (b*x) powr (-e/2) * g x for x
```

```
show ?thesis
   proof (rule\ that[of\ h])
      from bep g show negl h unfolding h-def
          by (auto simp: powr-diff elim: landau-o.small-big-trans)
    next
      from g(2) have g \in o(\lambda x. 1) by (rule landau-o.small-big-trans) simp
      with bep have eventually (\lambda x. |ln(b*x) powr(-e/2)*(1+gx)| < 1) at-top
          by (intro smallo-imp-abs-less-real) simp-all
      thus eventually (\lambda x. | ln (b*x) powr (-e/2) + h x | < 1) at-top
          by (simp add: algebra-simps h-def)
   \mathbf{next}
      from eventually-gt-at-top[of 1/b] and g(1)
          show eventually (\lambda x. f x \ge \ln (b*x) powr (-e/2) + h x) at-top
      proof eventually-elim
          case (elim \ x)
          from bep have b * x + hb * x / ln \ x \ powr \ (1 + e) = b * x * (1 + hb / b * a / b ) = b * x * (1 + hb / b ) = b * x * (1 + hb / b ) = b * x * (1 + hb / b ) = b * x * (1 + hb / b ) = b * x * (1 + hb / b ) = b * x * (1 + hb / b ) = b * x * (1 + hb / b ) = b * x * (1 + hb / b ) = b * x * (1 + hb / b ) = b * x * (1 + hb / b ) = b * x * (1 + hb / b ) = b * x * (1 + hb / b ) = b * x * (1 + hb / b ) = b * x * (1 + hb / b ) = b * x * (1 + hb / b ) = b * x * (1 + hb / b ) = b * x * (1 + hb / b ) = b * x * (1 + hb / b ) = b * x * (1 + hb / b ) = b * x * (1 + hb / b ) = b * x * (1 + hb / b ) = b * x * (1 + hb / b ) = b * x * (1 + hb / b ) = b * x * (1 + hb / b ) = b * x * (1 + hb / b ) = b * x * (1 + hb / b ) = b * x * (1 + hb / b ) = b * x * (1 + hb / b ) = b * x * (1 + hb / b ) = b * x * (1 + hb / b ) = b * x * (1 + hb / b ) = b * x * (1 + hb / b ) = b * x * (1 + hb / b ) = b * x * (1 + hb / b ) = b * x * (1 + hb / b ) = b * x * (1 + hb / b ) = b * x * (1 + hb / b ) = b * x * (1 + hb / b ) = b * x * (1 + hb / b ) = b * x * (1 + hb / b ) = b * x * (1 + hb / b ) = b * x * (1 + hb / b ) = b * x * (1 + hb / b ) = b * x * (1 + hb / b ) = b * x * (1 + hb / b ) = b * x * (1 + hb / b ) = b * x * (1 + hb / b ) = b * x * (1 + hb / b ) = b * x * (1 + hb / b ) = b * x * (1 + hb / b ) = b * x * (1 + hb / b ) = b * x * (1 + hb / b ) = b * x * (1 + hb / b ) = b * x * (1 + hb / b ) = b * x * (1 + hb / b ) = b * x * (1 + hb / b ) = b * x * (1 + hb / b ) = b * x * (1 + hb / b ) = b * x * (1 + hb / b ) = b * x * (1 + hb / b ) = b * x * (1 + hb / b ) = b * x * (1 + hb / b ) = b * x * (1 + hb / b ) = b * x * (1 + hb / b ) = b * x * (1 + hb / b ) = b * x * (1 + hb / b ) = b * x * (1 + hb / b ) = b * x * (1 + hb / b ) = b * x * (1 + hb / b ) = b * x * (1 + hb / b ) = b * x * (1 + hb / b ) = b * x * (1 + hb / b ) = b * x * (1 + hb / b ) = b * x * (1 + hb / b ) = b * x * (1 + hb / b ) = b * x * (1 + hb / b ) = b * x * (1 + hb / b ) = b * x * (1 + hb / b ) = b * x * (1 + hb / b ) = b * x * (1 + hb / b ) = b * x * (1 + hb / b ) = b * x * (
ln \ x \ powr \ (-1 - e))
             by (simp add: field-simps powr-diff powr-add powr-minus)
          also from elim(1) bep
               have \ln ... = \ln (b*x) * (1 + 1/\ln (b*x) * \ln (1 + hb / b * \ln x powr)
             by (subst ln-mult) (simp-all add: add-pos-nonneg field-simps)
          also from elim(1) bep have ... powr(-e/2) = ln(b*x) powr(-e/2)*f'
             by (subst powr-mult) (simp-all add: field-simps f'-def)
          also from elim have ... \geq ln \ (b*x) \ powr \ (-e/2) * (1 + g \ x)
             by (intro mult-left-mono) simp-all
          finally show f x \ge \ln(b*x) powr(-e/2) + h x
             by (simp add: f-def h-def algebra-simps)
      qed
   qed
qed
private lemma ev21:
   obtains g where
       negl q
       eventually (\lambda x. \ 1 + \ln (b * x + hb * x / \ln x powr (1 + e)) powr (-e/2) \ge
                1 + ln (b * x) powr (-e/2) + g x) at-top
       eventually (\lambda x. 1 + \ln (b * x) powr (-e/2) + g x > 0) at-top
proof-
   from ev2 guess g . note g = this
   from g(3) have eventually (\lambda x. \ 1 + \ln (b * x) \ powr \ (-e/2) + g \ x > 0) at-top
      by eventually-elim simp
   with g(1,2) show ?thesis by (intro that [of g]) simp-all
qed
private lemma ev22:
   obtains g where
      negl g
```

```
eventually (\lambda x. \ 1 - \ln (b * x + hb * x / \ln x powr (1 + e)) powr (-e/2) \le
       1 - \ln (b * x) powr (-e/2) - g x) at-top
   eventually (\lambda x. \ 1 - \ln (b * x) \ powr \ (-e/2) - g \ x > 0) at-top
proof-
 from ev2 guess q . note q = this
 from g(2) have eventually (\lambda x. \ 1 - \ln (b * x + hb * x / \ln x powr (1 + e))
powr(-e/2) \leq
                               1 - \ln(b * x) \ powr(-e/2) - g \ x) \ at-top
   by eventually-elim simp
 moreover from g(3) have eventually (\lambda x. \ 1 - \ln (b * x) \ powr \ (-e/2) - g \ x
> 0) at-top
   by eventually-elim simp
 ultimately show ?thesis using g(1) by (intro that [of g]) simp-all
qed
lemma asymptotics1:
 shows eventually (\lambda x).
          (1 + c * inverse b * ln x powr - (1+e)) powr p *
          (1 + \ln (b * x + hb * x / \ln x powr (1 + e)) powr (-e / 2)) \ge
           1 + (\ln x powr(-e/2)) at-top
proof-
 let ?f = \lambda x. (1 + c * inverse b * ln x powr - (1+e)) powr p
 let ?g = \lambda x. 1 + ln (b * x + hb * x / ln x powr (1 + e)) powr (- e / 2)
 define f where [abs-def]: f x = 1 - ?f x for x
 from ev1[of c] have negl f unfolding f-def
   by (subst landau-o.small.uminus-in-iff [symmetric]) simp
 from landau-o.smallD[OF this zero-less-one]
   have f: eventually (\lambda x. f x \leq \ln(b*x) powr -(e/2+1)) at-top
   by eventually-elim (simp add: f-def)
 from ev21 guess g . note g = this
 define h where [abs-def]: h x = -g x + f x + f x * ln (b*x) powr (-e/2) + f
x * g x  for x
 have A: eventually (\lambda x. ?f x * ?q x > 1 + ln (b*x) powr (-e/2) - h x) at-top
   using g(2,3) f
 proof eventually-elim
   case (elim \ x)
   let ?t = ln (b*x) powr (-e/2)
   have 1 + ?t - h x = (1 - f x) * (1 + ln (b*x) powr (-e/2) + g x)
     by (simp add: algebra-simps h-def)
   also from elim have ?fx * ?gx \ge (1 - fx) * (1 + ln(b*x) powr(-e/2) +
g(x)
     by (intro\ mult-mono[OF - elim(1)]) (simp-all\ add:\ algebra-simps\ f-def)
   finally show ?f x * ?g x \ge 1 + ln (b*x) powr (-e/2) - h x.
 from bep \langle negl f \rangle g(1) have negl h unfolding h-def
   by (fastforce intro!: sum-in-smallo landau-o.small.mult simp: powr-diff
```

```
intro: landau-o.small-trans)+
 from ev4[OF this] A show ?thesis by eventually-elim simp
qed
lemma asymptotics2:
 shows eventually (\lambda x).
          (1 + c * inverse \ b * ln \ x \ powr \ -(1+e)) \ powr \ p *
          (1 - \ln(b * x + hb * x / \ln x powr(1 + e)) powr(-e / 2)) \le
           1 - (\ln x powr(-e/2)) at-top
proof-
 let ?f = \lambda x. (1 + c * inverse b * ln x powr - (1+e)) powr p
 let ?g = \lambda x. 1 - \ln(b * x + hb * x / \ln x powr(1 + e)) powr(-e / 2)
 define f where [abs-def]: f x = 1 - ?f x for x
 from ev1[of c] have negl f unfolding f-def
   by (subst landau-o.small.uminus-in-iff [symmetric]) simp
 from landau-o.smallD[OF this zero-less-one]
   have f: eventually (\lambda x. f x \leq \ln(b*x) powr - (e/2+1)) at-top
   by eventually-elim (simp add: f-def)
 from ev22 guess g . note g = this
 define h where [abs-def]: h x = -g x - f x + f x * ln (b*x) powr (-e/2) + f
x * q x  for x
 have ((\lambda x. \ln (b * x + hb * x / \ln x powr (1 + e)) powr - (e / 2)) \longrightarrow 0)
at-top
   apply (insert bep, intro tendsto-neg-powr, simp)
   apply (rule filterlim-compose [OF ln-at-top])
   apply (rule filterlim-at-top-smallomega-1, simp)
   using eventually-gt-at-top[of max 1 (1/b)]
   apply (auto elim!: eventually-mono intro!: add-pos-nonneg simp: field-simps)
   done
 hence ev-g: eventually (\lambda x. | 1 - ?g x | < 1) at-top
   by (intro smallo-imp-abs-less-real smalloI-tendsto) simp-all
 have A: eventually (\lambda x. ?f x * ?g x \le 1 - ln (b*x) powr (-e/2) + h x) at-top
   using q(2,3) ev-q f
 proof eventually-elim
   case (elim \ x)
   let ?t = ln (b*x) powr (-e/2)
   from elim have ?f x * ?g x \le (1 - f x) * (1 - ln (b*x) powr (-e/2) - g x)
     by (intro mult-mono) (simp-all add: f-def)
   also have ... = 1 - ?t + h x by (simp \ add: algebra-simps \ h-def)
   finally show ?f x * ?g x \le 1 - ln (b*x) powr (-e/2) + h x.
 qed
 from bep \langle negl \ f \rangle \ g(1) have negl \ h unfolding h-def
   by (fastforce intro!: sum-in-smallo landau-o.small.mult simp: powr-diff
               intro: landau-o.small-trans)+
 from ev4[OF this] A show ?thesis by eventually-elim simp
qed
```

```
lemma asymptotics3: eventually (\lambda x. (1 + (\ln x powr (-e/2))) / 2 \le 1) at-top
  (is eventually (\lambda x. ?f x \leq 1) -)
proof (rule eventually-mp[OF always-eventually], clarify)
  from bep have (?f \longrightarrow 1/2) at-top
   by (force intro: tendsto-eq-intros tendsto-neg-powr ln-at-top)
  hence \bigwedge e.\ e > 0 \implies eventually\ (\lambda x.\ | ?f x - 0.5 | < e)\ at-top
   by (subst (asm) tendsto-iff) (simp add: dist-real-def)
  from this [of 0.5] show eventually (\lambda x. | ?fx - 0.5 | < 0.5) at-top by simp
 fix x assume |?fx - 0.5| < 0.5
 thus ?f x \leq 1 by simp
qed
lemma asymptotics4: eventually (\lambda x. (1 - (\ln x powr (-e/2))) * 2 \ge 1) at-top
  (is eventually (\lambda x. ?f x > 1) -)
proof (rule eventually-mp[OF always-eventually], clarify)
 from bep have (?f \longrightarrow 2) at-top
   by (force intro: tendsto-eq-intros tendsto-neg-powr ln-at-top)
  hence \bigwedge e.\ e > 0 \implies eventually\ (\lambda x.\ |?f x - 2| < e)\ at-top
   by (subst (asm) tendsto-iff) (simp add: dist-real-def)
  from this[of 1] show eventually (\lambda x. | ?f x - 2| < 1) at-top by simp
 fix x assume |?fx - 2| < 1
  thus ?f x \ge 1 by simp
qed
lemma asymptotics5: eventually (\lambda x. \ln (b*x - hb*x*\ln x powr - (1+e)) powr
(-e/2) < 1) at-top
proof-
  from bep have ((\lambda x. \ b - hb * ln \ x \ powr \ -(1+e)) \longrightarrow b \ -0) at-top
     by (intro tendsto-intros tendsto-mult-right-zero tendsto-neg-powr ln-at-top)
simp-all
 hence LIM x at-top. (b - hb * ln x powr - (1+e)) * x :> at-top
    by (rule filterlim-tendsto-pos-mult-at-top[OF - - filterlim-ident], insert bep)
simp-all
 also have (\lambda x. (b - hb * ln x powr - (1+e)) * x) = (\lambda x. b*x - hb*x*ln x powr
-(1+e)
   by (intro ext) (simp add: algebra-simps)
 finally have filterlim ... at-top at-top.
  with bep have ((\lambda x. \ln (b*x - hb*x*\ln x powr - (1+e)) powr - (e/2)) \longrightarrow
   \mathbf{by}\ (\mathit{intro}\ \mathit{tendsto-neg-powr}\ \mathit{filterlim-compose}[\mathit{OF}\ \mathit{ln-at-top}])\ \mathit{simp-all}
  hence eventually (\lambda x. |ln (b*x - hb*x*ln x powr - (1+e)) powr (-e/2)| < 1)
   by (subst (asm) tendsto-iff) (simp add: dist-real-def)
 thus ?thesis by simp
qed
lemma asymptotics6: eventually (\lambda x. hb / ln \ x \ powr \ (1 + e) < b/2) at-top
 and asymptotics7: eventually (\lambda x. hb / ln x powr (1 + e) < (1 - b) / 2) at-top
```

```
and asymptotics8: eventually (\lambda x. x*(1-b-hb/\ln x powr (1+e)) > 1)
at-top
proof-
 from bep have A: (\lambda x. hb / ln \ x \ powr \ (1 + e)) \in o(\lambda -. 1) by simp
 from bep have B: b/3 > 0 and C: (1-b)/3 > 0 by simp-all
  from landau-o.smallD[OF A B] show eventually (\lambda x. hb / ln x powr (1+e) <
b/2) at-top
   by eventually-elim (insert bep, simp)
  from landau-o.smallD[OF\ A\ C] show eventually\ (\lambda x.\ hb\ /\ ln\ x\ powr\ (1\ +\ e)
< (1 - b)/2) at-top
   by eventually-elim (insert bep, simp)
  from bep have (\lambda x. hb / ln \ x \ powr \ (1 + e)) \in o(\lambda -. 1) \ (1 - b) / 2 > 0 by
simp-all
 from landau-o.smallD[OF this] eventually-qt-at-top[of 1::real]
   have A: eventually (\lambda x. \ 1 - b - hb \ / \ln x \ powr \ (1 + e) > 0) at-top
   by eventually-elim (insert bep, simp add: field-simps)
 from bep have (\lambda x. \ x * (1 - b - hb \ / \ln x \ powr \ (1+e))) \in \omega(\lambda -. \ 1) \ (0::real)
< 2 by simp-all
 from landau-omega.smallD[OF\ this]\ A\ eventually-gt-at-top[of\ 0::real]
   show eventually (\lambda x. \ x*(1-b-hb \ / \ ln \ x \ powr \ (1+e)) > 1) at-top
   by eventually-elim (simp-all add: abs-mult)
qed
end
end
definition akra-bazzi-asymptotic1 b hb e p x \longleftrightarrow
  (1 - hb * inverse b * ln x powr - (1+e)) powr p * (1 + ln (b*x + hb*x/ln x))
powr(1+e)) powr(-e/2))
  \geq 1 + (\ln x \ powr \ (-e/2) :: real)
definition akra-bazzi-asymptotic1' b hb e p x \longleftrightarrow
  (1 + hb * inverse b * ln x powr - (1+e)) powr p * (1 + ln (b*x + hb*x/ln x))
powr(1+e)) powr(-e/2))
  > 1 + (\ln x \ powr \ (-e/2) :: real)
definition akra-bazzi-asymptotic2\ b\ hb\ e\ p\ x\longleftrightarrow
  (1 + hb * inverse b * ln x powr - (1+e)) powr p * (1 - ln (b*x + hb*x/ln x))
powr(1+e)) powr(-e/2))
     \leq 1 - \ln x \ powr \ (-e/2 :: real)
definition akra-bazzi-asymptotic2' b hb e p x \longleftrightarrow
  (1 - hb * inverse b * ln x powr - (1+e)) powr p * (1 - ln (b*x + hb*x/ln x))
powr(1+e) powr(-e/2)
     \leq 1 - \ln x \ powr \ (-e/2 :: real)
definition akra-bazzi-asymptotic3 e \ x \longleftrightarrow (1 + (\ln x \ powr \ (-e/2))) / 2 \le
(1::real)
definition akra-bazzi-asymptotic4 e x \longleftrightarrow (1 - (\ln x \ powr \ (-e/2))) * 2 >
(1::real)
definition akra-bazzi-asymptotic5\ b\ hb\ e\ x\longleftrightarrow
```

```
ln (b*x - hb*x*ln x powr - (1+e)) powr (-e/2::real) < 1
definition akra-bazzi-asymptotic6 b hb e x \longleftrightarrow hb / ln \ x \ powr \ (1 + e :: real) <
definition akra-bazzi-asymptotic 7 b hb e x \longleftrightarrow hb / ln x powr (1 + e :: real) <
(1-b)/2
definition akra-bazzi-asymptotic8 b hb e x \longleftrightarrow x*(1-b-hb / \ln x \ powr (1+b-hb / \ln x))
e :: real)) > 1
definition akra-bazzi-asymptotics b hb e p x \longleftrightarrow
    akra-bazzi-asymptotic1\ b\ hb\ e\ p\ x\ \land\ akra-bazzi-asymptotic1'\ b\ hb\ e\ p\ x\ \land
    akra-bazzi-asymptotic2\ b\ hb\ e\ p\ x\ \wedge\ akra-bazzi-asymptotic2'\ b\ hb\ e\ p\ x\ \wedge
    akra-bazzi-asymptotic3\ e\ x\ \land\ akra-bazzi-asymptotic4\ e\ x\ \land\ akra-bazzi-asymptotic5
b \ hb \ e \ x \ \land
    akra-bazzi-asymptotic6\ b\ hb\ e\ x\ \land\ akra-bazzi-asymptotic7\ b\ hb\ e\ x\ \land
    akra-bazzi-asymptotic8 b hb e x
lemmas akra-bazzi-asymptotic-defs =
    akra-bazzi-asymptotic1-def akra-bazzi-asymptotic1'-def
    akra-bazzi-asymptotic2-def akra-bazzi-asymptotic2'-def akra-bazzi-asymptotic3-def
    akra-bazzi-asymptotic 4-def\ akra-bazzi-asymptotic 5-def\ akra-bazzi-asymptotic 6-def
    akra-bazzi-asymptotic \textit{7-def}\ akra-bazzi-asymptotic \textit{8-def}\ akra-bazzi-asymptotic akra-bazzi-asymptotic akra-bazzi-asymptotic akra-bazzi-asymptotic akra-bazzi-asymptotic akra-bazzi-asy
lemma akra-bazzi-asymptotics:
    assumes \bigwedge b.\ b \in set\ bs \Longrightarrow b \in \{0<..<1\}
    assumes hb > \theta e > \theta
    shows eventually (\lambda x. \ \forall b \in set \ bs. \ akra-bazzi-asymptotics \ b \ hb \ e \ p \ x) at-top
proof (intro eventually-ball-finite ballI)
    fix b assume b \in set bs
   with assms interpret akra-bazzi-asymptotics-bep b e p hb by unfold-locales auto
    show eventually (\lambda x. akra-bazzi-asymptotics b hb e p x) at-top
        unfolding akra-bazzi-asymptotic-defs
        using asymptotics1[of -c \text{ for } c] \ asymptotics2[of -c \text{ for } c]
        by (intro eventually-conj asymptotics1 asymptotics2 asymptotics3
                                 asymptotics4 asymptotics5 asymptotics6 asymptotics7 asymptotics8)
simp-all
qed simp
end
```

3 The continuous Akra-Bazzi theorem

```
theory Akra-Bazzi-Real
imports
Complex-Main
Landau-Symbols.Landau-Symbols
Akra-Bazzi-Asymptotics
begin
```

We want to be generic over the integral definition used; we fix some arbitrary notions of integrability and integral and assume just the properties we need. The user can then instantiate the theorems with any desired integral definition.

locale akra-bazzi-integral =

```
fixes integrable :: (real \Rightarrow real) \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow bool
    and integral :: (real \Rightarrow real) \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow real
  assumes integrable-const: c > 0 \implies integrable (\lambda -. c) \ a \ b
      and integral-const: c \geq 0 \implies a \leq b \implies integral \ (\lambda -. \ c) \ a \ b = (b - a) * c
      and integrable-subinterval:
             integrable\ f\ a\ b \Longrightarrow a \le a' \Longrightarrow b' \le b \Longrightarrow integrable\ f\ a'\ b'
      and integral-le:
             integrable f a b \Longrightarrow integrable g a b \Longrightarrow (\bigwedge x. \ x \in \{a..b\} \Longrightarrow f \ x \leq g \ x)
\Longrightarrow
                  integral\ f\ a\ b \leq integral\ g\ a\ b
      and integral-combine:
             a \leq c \Longrightarrow c \leq b \Longrightarrow \mathit{integrable} \ f \ a \ b \Longrightarrow
                  integral\ f\ a\ c\ +\ integral\ f\ c\ b\ =\ integral\ f\ a\ b
begin
lemma integral-nonneg:
  a \leq b \Longrightarrow integrable \ f \ a \ b \Longrightarrow (\bigwedge x. \ x \in \{a..b\} \Longrightarrow f \ x \geq 0) \Longrightarrow integral \ f \ a \ b
 using integral-le[OF\ integrable-const[of\ 0],\ of\ f\ a\ b] by (simp\ add:\ integral-const)
end
declare sum.cong[fundef-cong]
lemma strict-mono-imp-ex1-real:
  fixes f :: real \Rightarrow real
  assumes lim-neg-inf: LIM \ x \ at-bot. f \ x :> at-top
  assumes lim\text{-}inf: (f \longrightarrow z) at-top
  assumes mono: \bigwedge a \ b. a < b \Longrightarrow f \ b < f \ a
  assumes cont: \bigwedge x. is Cont f x
  assumes y-greater-z: z < y
  shows \exists ! x. f x = y
proof (rule ex-ex1I)
  fix a b assume f a = y f b = y
  thus a = b by (cases rule: linorder-cases [of a b]) (auto dest: mono)
next
 from lim-neg-inf have eventually (\lambda x. \ y \le fx) at-bot by (subst (asm) filterlim-at-top)
 then obtain l where l: \Lambda x. \ x \leq l \Longrightarrow y \leq fx by (subst (asm) eventually-at-bot-linorder)
  from order-tendstoD(2)[OF\ lim-inf y-greater-z]
   obtain u where u: \bigwedge x. x \ge u \Longrightarrow fx < y by (subst (asm) eventually-at-top-linorder)
auto
  define a where a = min \ l \ u
```

```
define b where b = max l u
 have a: f \ a \ge y unfolding a\text{-}def by (intro\ l)\ simp
 moreover have b: f b < y unfolding b-def by (intro \ u) \ simp
 moreover have a-le-b: a \le b by (simp\ add:\ a-def\ b-def)
 ultimately have \exists x \geq a. x \leq b \land f x = y using cont by (intro IVT2) auto
 thus \exists x. f x = y by blast
\mathbf{qed}
The parameter p in the Akra-Bazzi theorem always exists and is unique.
definition akra-bazzi-exponent :: real list <math>\Rightarrow real list \Rightarrow real where
  akra-bazzi-exponent \ as \ bs \equiv (THE \ p. \ (\sum i < length \ as. \ as!i * bs!i \ powr \ p) = 1)
locale akra-bazzi-params =
 fixes k :: nat and as bs :: real list
 assumes length-as: length as = k
 and
           length-bs: length bs = k
           k-not-0: k \neq 0
 and
           a-ge-\theta: a \in set \ as \implies a \ge \theta
 and
 and
           b-bounds: b \in set \ bs \Longrightarrow b \in \{0 < .. < 1\}
begin
abbreviation p :: real where p \equiv akra-bazzi-exponent as bs
lemma p-def: p = (THE p. (\sum i < k. as!i * bs!i powr p) = 1)
 by (simp add: akra-bazzi-exponent-def length-as)
lemma b-pos: b \in set \ bs \Longrightarrow b > 0 and b-less-1: b \in set \ bs \Longrightarrow b < 1
 using b-bounds by simp-all
lemma as-nonempty [simp]: as \neq [] and bs-nonempty [simp]: bs \neq []
 using length-as length-bs k-not-0 by auto
lemma a-in-as[intro, simp]: i < k \implies as ! i \in set \ as
 by (rule nth-mem) (simp add: length-as)
lemma b-in-bs[intro, simp]: i < k \Longrightarrow bs ! i \in set bs
 by (rule nth-mem) (simp add: length-bs)
end
locale akra-bazzi-params-nonzero =
 fixes k :: nat and as bs :: real list
 assumes length-as: length as = k
           length-bs: length bs = k
 and
           a-ge-\theta: a \in set \ as \implies a \ge \theta
 and
           ex-a-pos: \exists a \in set \ as. \ a > 0
 and
           b-bounds: b \in set \ bs \Longrightarrow b \in \{0 < .. < 1\}
 and
begin
```

```
sublocale akra-bazzi-params k as bs
by unfold-locales (insert length-as length-bs a-ge-0 ex-a-pos b-bounds, auto)
lemma akra-bazzi-p-strict-mono:
 assumes x < y
  shows (\sum i < k. \ as!i * bs!i \ powr \ y) < (\sum i < k. \ as!i * bs!i \ powr \ x)
proof (intro sum-strict-mono-ex1 ballI)
  from ex-a-pos obtain a where a \in set \ as \ a > 0 by blast
 then obtain i where i < k \text{ as!} i > 0 by (force simp: in-set-conv-nth length-as)
  with b-bounds \langle x < y \rangle have as!i * bs!i powr y < as!i * bs!i powr x
   by (intro mult-strict-left-mono powr-less-mono') auto
  with (i < k) show \exists i \in \{... < k\}. as!i * bs!i powr y < as!i * bs!i powr x by blast
\mathbf{next}
 fix i assume i \in \{..< k\}
 with a-ge-0 b-bounds[of bs!i] \langle x < y \rangle show as!i * bs!i powr y \leq as!i * bs!i powr
   by (intro mult-left-mono powr-mono') simp-all
qed simp-all
lemma akra-bazzi-p-mono:
 assumes x \leq y
 shows (\sum i < k. \ as!i * bs!i \ powr \ y) \le (\sum i < k. \ as!i * bs!i \ powr \ x)
apply (cases x < y)
using akra-bazzi-p-strict-mono[of x y] assms apply simp-all
done
lemma akra-bazzi-p-unique:
 \exists ! p. (\sum i < k. \ as!i * bs!i \ powr \ p) = 1
proof (rule strict-mono-imp-ex1-real)
  from as-nonempty have [simp]: k > 0 by (auto simp: length-as[symmetric])
 have [simp]: \bigwedge i. i < k \implies as!i \ge 0 by (rule\ a\text{-}ge\text{-}0)\ simp
 from ex-a-pos obtain a where a \in set \ as \ a > 0 by blast
 then obtain i where i: i < k as!i > 0 by (force simp: in-set-conv-nth length-as)
 hence LIM p at-bot. as!i * bs!i powr p :> at-top using b-bounds i
    by (intro filterlim-tendsto-pos-mult-at-top[OF tendsto-const] powr-at-bot-neg)
simp-all
  moreover have \forall p. \ as! i*bs! i \ powr \ p \leq (\sum i \in \{... < k\}. \ as ! \ i*bs! \ i \ powr \ p)
 proof
   from a-ge-0 b-bounds have (\sum i \in \{... < k\} - \{i\}. as ! i * bs ! i powr p) \ge 0
     \mathbf{by}\ (intro\ sum\text{-}nonneg\ mult\text{-}nonneg\text{-}nonneg)\ simp\text{-}all
   also have as!i * bs!i \ powr \ p + ... = (\sum i \in insert \ i \ \{... < k\}. \ as \ ! \ i * bs \ ! \ i \ powr
p)
     by (simp add: sum.insert-remove)
   also from i have insert i \{..< k\} = \{..< k\} by blast
   finally show as!i*bs!i \ powr \ p \leq (\sum i \in \{... < k\}. \ as \ ! \ i*bs! \ i \ powr \ p) by simp
```

```
ultimately show LIM p at-bot. \sum i < k. as ! i * bs ! i powr p :> at-top
    by (rule\ filterlim-at-top-mono[OF - always-eventually])
  from b-bounds show ((\lambda x. \sum i < k. \ as ! \ i * bs ! \ i \ powr \ x) \longrightarrow (\sum i < k. \ \theta))
at-top
    by (intro tendsto-sum tendsto-mult-right-zero powr-at-top-neg) simp-all
next
  \mathbf{fix} \ x
  from b-bounds have A: \bigwedge i. i < k \Longrightarrow bs ! i > 0 by simp
  show is Cont (\lambda x. \sum i < k. \ as ! \ i * bs ! \ i \ powr \ x) \ x
    using b-bounds [OF nth-mem] by (intro continuous-intros) (auto dest: A)
qed (simp-all add: akra-bazzi-p-strict-mono)
lemma p-props: (\sum i < k. \ as!i * bs!i \ powr \ p) = 1
and p-unique: (\sum i < k. \ as!i * bs!i \ powr \ p') = 1 \Longrightarrow p = p'
proof-
  \mathbf{from} \ \ the I'[OF \ \ akra-bazzi-p-unique] \ \ the 1-equality[OF \ \ akra-bazzi-p-unique]
    show (\sum i < k. \ as!i * bs!i \ powr \ p) = 1 \ (\sum i < k. \ as!i * bs!i \ powr \ p') = 1 \Longrightarrow p
    unfolding p-def by - blast+
qed
lemma p-greater
I: 1 < (\sum i < k. \ as!i * bs!i \ powr \ p') \Longrightarrow p' < p
  by (rule disjE[OF\ le-less-linear,\ of\ p\ p'],\ drule\ akra-bazzi-p-mono,\ subst\ (asm)
p-props, simp-all)
lemma p-lessI: 1 > (\sum i < k. \ as!i * bs!i \ powr \ p') \Longrightarrow p' > p
  by (rule disjE[OF le-less-linear, of p'p], drule akra-bazzi-p-mono, subst (asm)
p-props, simp-all)
lemma p-geI: 1 \le (\sum i < k. \ as!i * bs!i \ powr \ p') \Longrightarrow p' \le p
  by (rule disjE[OF le-less-linear, of p' p], simp, drule akra-bazzi-p-strict-mono,
      subst\ (asm)\ p\text{-}props,\ simp\text{-}all)
lemma p-leI: 1 \ge (\sum i < k. \ as!i * bs!i \ powr \ p') \Longrightarrow p' \ge p
  by (rule disjE[OF le-less-linear, of p p'], simp, drule akra-bazzi-p-strict-mono,
      subst (asm) p-props, simp-all)
lemma p-boundsI: (\sum i < k. \ as!i * bs!i \ powr \ x) \le 1 \land (\sum i < k. \ as!i * bs!i \ powr \ y)
\geq 1 \Longrightarrow p \in \{y..x\}
  by (elim conjE, drule p-leI, drule p-geI, simp)
lemma p-boundsI': (\sum i < k. \ as!i * bs!i \ powr \ x) < 1 \land (\sum i < k. \ as!i * bs!i \ powr
y) > 1 \Longrightarrow p \in \{y < ... < x\}
  by (elim conjE, drule p-lessI, drule p-greaterI, simp)
lemma p-nonneg: sum-list as \geq 1 \implies p \geq 0
proof (rule p-geI)
```

```
assume sum-list as \ge 1
 also have ... = (\sum i < k. \ as!i) by (simp \ add: sum-list-sum-nth \ length-as \ atLeast0LessThan)
 also {
   fix i assume i < k
   with b-bounds have bs!i > 0 by simp
   hence as!i * bs!i powr 0 = as!i by simp
 hence (\sum i < k. \ as!i) = (\sum i < k. \ as!i * bs!i \ powr \ \theta) by (intro \ sum.cong) \ simp-all
  finally show 1 \le (\sum i < k. \ as ! \ i * bs ! \ i \ powr \ \theta).
qed
end
locale akra-bazzi-real-recursion =
 fixes as bs :: real list and hs :: (real \Rightarrow real) list and k :: nat and x_0 x_1 hb e p
:: real
 assumes length-as: length as = k
           length-bs: length bs = k
  and
  and
           length-hs: length hs = k
           k-not-0: k \neq 0
  and
           a\text{-} ge\text{-}\theta\colon\quad a\in set\ as \Longrightarrow a\geq \theta
  and
           b-bounds: b \in set \ bs \Longrightarrow b \in \{0 < .. < 1\}
  and
           x0-ge-1:
                         x_0 \geq 1
  and
  and
           x0-le-x1:
                          x_0 \leq x_1
                          b \in set \ bs \Longrightarrow x_1 \geq 2 * x_0 * inverse \ b
  and
           x1-ge:
                         e > 0
  and
           e-pos:
                           x \ge x_1 \Longrightarrow h \in set \ hs \Longrightarrow |h \ x| \le hb * x / ln \ x \ powr \ (1)
  and
           h-bounds:
+ e
           asymptotics: x \ge x_0 \Longrightarrow b \in set \ bs \Longrightarrow akra-bazzi-asymptotics \ b \ hb \ e \ p
 and
begin
{f sublocale} akra-bazzi-params k as bs
  using length-as length-bs k-not-0 a-ge-0 b-bounds by unfold-locales
lemma h-in-hs[intro, simp]: i < k \Longrightarrow hs ! i \in set hs
  by (rule nth-mem) (simp add: length-hs)
lemma x1-gt-1: x_1 > 1
proof-
  from bs-nonempty obtain b where b \in set\ bs\ by\ (cases\ bs)\ auto
  from b-pos[OF this] b-less-1[OF this] x0-ge-1 have 1 < 2 * x_0 * inverse b
   by (simp add: field-simps)
  also from x1-ge and (b \in set\ bs) have ... \le x_1 by simp
```

```
finally show ?thesis.
qed
lemma x1-ge-1: x_1 \ge 1 using x1-gt-1 by simp
lemma x1-pos: x_1 > 0 using x1-ge-1 by simp
lemma bx-le-x: x \ge 0 \Longrightarrow b \in set \ bs \Longrightarrow b * x \le x
 using b-pos[of b] b-less-1[of b] by (intro mult-left-le-one-le) (simp-all)
lemma x\theta-pos: x_0 > \theta using x\theta-ge-1 by simp
lemma
 assumes x \ge x_0 b \in set bs
 shows x0-hb-bound0: hb / ln x powr (1 + e) < b/2
 and x0-hb-bound1: hb / ln x powr <math>(1 + e) < (1 - b) / 2
        x0-hb-bound2: x*(1 - b - hb / ln \ x \ powr \ (1 + e)) > 1
using asymptotics [OF assms] unfolding akra-bazzi-asymptotic-defs by blast+
lemma step-diff:
 assumes i < k \ x \ge x_1
 shows bs ! i * x + (hs ! i) x + 1 < x
 have bs ! i * x + (hs ! i) x + 1 \le bs ! i * x + |(hs ! i) x| + 1 by simp
 also from assms have |(hs ! i) x| \le hb * x / ln x powr (1 + e) by (simp add:
h-bounds)
 also from assms x0-le-x1 have x*(1 - bs! i - hb / ln x powr (1 + e)) > 1
   by (simp\ add:\ x0-hb-bound2)
  hence bs ! i * x + hb * x / ln x powr (1 + e) + 1 < x by (simp add:
algebra-simps)
 finally show ?thesis by simp
qed
lemma step-le-x: i < k \Longrightarrow x \ge x_1 \Longrightarrow bs ! i * x + (hs ! i) x \le x
 by (drule\ (1)\ step-diff)\ simp
lemma x0-hb-bound0': \bigwedge x \ b. \ x \ge x_0 \Longrightarrow b \in set \ bs \Longrightarrow hb \ / \ ln \ x \ powr \ (1 + e)
 by (drule (1) x0-hb-bound0, erule less-le-trans) (simp add: b-pos)
lemma step-pos:
 assumes i < k \ x \ge x_1
 shows bs ! i * x + (hs ! i) x > 0
proof-
  from assms x0-le-x1 have hb / ln x powr (1 + e) < bs ! i by (simp \ add:
x\theta-hb-bound\theta')
 with assms x0-pos x0-le-x1 have x * 0 < x * (bs ! i - hb / ln x powr (1 + e))
bv simp
 also have \dots = bs ! i * x - hb * x / ln x powr (1 + e)
```

```
by (simp add: algebra-simps)
 also from assms have -hb * x / ln x powr (1 + e) \le -|(hs ! i) x| by (simp)
add: h-bounds)
 hence bs ! i * x - hb * x / ln x powr (1 + e) \le bs ! i * x + -|(hs ! i) x| by
 also have -|(hs ! i) x| \le (hs ! i) x by simp
 finally show bs! i * x + (hs! i) x > 0 by simp
lemma step-nonneg: i < k \Longrightarrow x \ge x_1 \Longrightarrow bs ! i * x + (hs ! i) x \ge 0
 by (drule\ (1)\ step-pos)\ simp
lemma step-nonneg': i < k \Longrightarrow x \ge x_1 \Longrightarrow bs ! i + (hs ! i) x / x \ge 0
 by (frule (1) step-nonneg, insert x0-pos x0-le-x1) (simp-all add: field-simps)
lemma hb-nonneg: hb > 0
proof-
 from k-not-0 and length-hs have hs \neq [] by auto
 then obtain h where h: h \in set hs by (cases hs) auto
 have 0 \le |h| x_1| by simp
 also from h have |h|x_1| \le hb * x_1 / ln x_1 powr (1+e) by (intro h-bounds)
simp-all
 finally have 0 \le hb * x_1 / ln x_1 powr (1 + e).
 hence 0 \leq \dots * (ln \ x_1 \ powr \ (1 + e) / x_1)
  by (rule mult-nonneq-nonneq) (intro divide-nonneq-nonneq, insert x1-pos, simp-all)
 also have ... = hb using x1-gt-1 by (simp\ add: field-simps)
 finally show ?thesis.
qed
lemma x0-hb-bound3:
 assumes x \geq x_1 \ i < k
 shows x - (bs ! i * x + (hs ! i) x) \le x
proof-
 have -(hs ! i) x \le |(hs ! i) x| by simp
 also from assms have ... \leq hb * x / ln \ x \ powr \ (1 + e) by (simp \ add: h\text{-}bounds)
 also have \dots = x * (hb / ln \ x \ powr \ (1 + e)) by simp
 also from assms x0-pos x0-le-x1 have ... < x * bs ! i
   by (intro mult-strict-left-mono x0-hb-bound0') simp-all
 finally show ?thesis by (simp add: algebra-simps)
qed
lemma x0-hb-bound4:
 assumes x \geq x_1 i < k
         (bs!i + (hs!i) x / x) > bs!i / 2
 shows
proof-
  x0-hb-bound0) simp-all
 with assms x0-pos x0-le-x1 have (-bs ! i / 2) * x < (-hb / ln x powr (1 + e))
* x
```

```
by (intro mult-strict-right-mono) simp-all
 also from assms x0-pos have ... \leq -|(hs \mid i) \mid x| using h-bounds by simp
 also have \dots \leq (hs ! i) x  by simp
 finally show ?thesis using assms x1-pos by (simp add: field-simps)
qed
lemma x0-hb-bound4': x \ge x_1 \Longrightarrow i < k \Longrightarrow (bs! i + (hs! i) x / x) \ge bs! i / 2
 by (drule\ (1)\ x0-hb-bound4)\ simp
lemma x\theta-hb-bound5:
 assumes x \ge x_1 \ i < k
 shows (bs ! i + (hs ! i) x / x) \le bs ! i * 3/2
proof-
 have (hs ! i) x \le |(hs ! i) x| by simp
 also from assms have ... \leq hb * x / ln \ x \ powr \ (1 + e) by (simp \ add: h\text{-}bounds)
 also have \dots = x * (hb / ln \ x \ powr \ (1 + e)) by simp
 also from assms x0-pos x0-le-x1 have ... \langle x * (bs ! i / 2) \rangle
   by (intro mult-strict-left-mono x0-hb-bound0) simp-all
 finally show ?thesis using assms x1-pos by (simp add: field-simps)
qed
lemma x\theta-hb-bound\theta:
 assumes x \geq x_1 \ i < k
 shows x * ((1 - bs ! i) / 2) \le x - (bs ! i * x + (hs ! i) x)
proof-
 from assms x0-le-x1 have hb / ln x powr (1 + e) < (1 - bs ! i) / 2 using
x0-hb-bound1 by simp
 with assms x1-pos have x * ((1 - bs!i) / 2) \le x * (1 - (bs!i + hb / ln x))
powr(1+e)))
   by (intro mult-left-mono) (simp-all add: field-simps)
 also have ... = x - bs ! i * x + -hb * x / ln x powr (1 + e) by (simp add:
algebra-simps)
 also from h-bounds assms have -hb * x / ln x powr (1 + e) \le -|(hs! i) x|
   by (simp add: length-hs)
 also have \dots \leq -(hs \mid i) x by simp
 finally show ?thesis by (simp add: algebra-simps)
qed
lemma x0-hb-bound7:
 assumes x \ge x_1 \ i < k
 shows bs!i*x + (hs!i) x > x_0
proof-
 from assms\ x0-le-x1 have x': x \ge x_0 by simp
 from x1-ge assms have 2 * x_0 * inverse (bs!i) \le x_1 by simp
 with assms b-pos have x_0 \le x_1 * (bs!i / 2) by (simp \ add: field-simps)
 also from assms x' have bs!i/2 < bs!i + (hs!i) x / x by (intro x0-hb-bound4)
 also from assms step-nonneg' x' have x_1 * ... \le x * ... by (intro mult-right-mono)
(simp-all)
 also from assms x1-pos have x * (bs!i + (hs!i) x / x) = bs!i*x + (hs!i) x
```

```
by (simp add: field-simps)
 finally show ?thesis using x1-pos by simp
qed
lemma x0-hb-bound7': x \ge x_1 \Longrightarrow i < k \Longrightarrow bs! i*x + (hs!i) x > 1
 by (rule le-less-trans[OF - x0-hb-bound?]) (insert x0-le-x1 x0-ge-1, simp-all)
lemma x0-hb-bound8:
 assumes x \geq x_1 \ i < k
 shows bs!i*x - hb*x / ln x powr (1+e) > x_0
proof-
 from assms have 2 * x_0 * inverse (bs!i) \le x_1 by (intro x1-ge) simp-all
 with b-pos assms have x_0 \le x_1 * (bs!i/2) by (simp \ add: field-simps)
 also from assms b-pos have ... \leq x * (bs!i/2) by simp
  also from assms x0-le-x1 have hb / ln x powr (1+e) < bs!i/2 by (intro
x0-hb-bound0) simp-all
 with assms have bs!i/2 < bs!i - hb / ln \ x \ powr \ (1+e) by (simp \ add: field-simps)
 also have x * ... = bs! i * x - hb * x / ln x powr (1+e) by (simp \ add: algebra-simps)
 finally show ?thesis using assms x1-pos by (simp add: field-simps)
qed
lemma x0-hb-bound8':
 assumes x \geq x_1 i < k
 shows bs!i*x + hb * x / ln x powr (1+e) > x_0
proof-
 from assms have x_0 < bs! i*x - hb*x / ln x powr (1+e) by (rule x0-hb-bound8)
 also from assms hb-nonneg x1-pos have hb * x / ln x powr (1+e) \ge 0
   by (intro mult-nonneg-nonneg divide-nonneg-nonneg) simp-all
 hence bs!i*x - hb*x / ln x powr (1+e) \le bs!i*x + hb*x / ln x powr (1+e)
by simp
 finally show ?thesis.
qed
lemma
 assumes x \geq x_0
          asymptotics1: i < k \Longrightarrow 1 + \ln x \ powr \ (-e / 2) \le
 shows
          (1 - hb * inverse (bs!i) * ln x powr - (1+e)) powr p *
          (1 + \ln (bs!i*x + hb*x/\ln x powr (1+e)) powr (-e/2))
 and
          asymptotics2: i < k \Longrightarrow 1 - \ln x \ powr \ (-e / 2) \ge
          (1 + hb * inverse (bs!i) * ln x powr -(1+e)) powr p *
          (1 - \ln (bs!i*x + hb*x/\ln x powr (1+e)) powr (-e/2))
 and
          asymptotics1': i < k \Longrightarrow 1 + ln \ x \ powr \ (-e / 2) \le
          (1 + hb * inverse (bs!i) * ln x powr - (1+e)) powr p *
          (1 + \ln (bs!i*x + hb*x/\ln x powr (1+e)) powr (-e/2))
          asymptotics2': i < k \Longrightarrow 1 - ln \ x \ powr \ (-e / 2) \ge
 and
          (1 - hb * inverse (bs!i) * ln x powr - (1+e)) powr p *
          (1 - \ln (bs!i*x + hb*x/\ln x powr (1+e)) powr (-e/2))
 and
          asymptotics3: (1 + \ln x powr (-e/2)) / 2 \le 1
          asymptotics4: (1 - \ln x powr (-e / 2)) * 2 \ge 1
 and
```

```
asymptotics5: i < k \implies ln \ (bs!i*x - hb*x*ln \ x \ powr \ -(1+e)) \ powr
 and
(-e/2) < 1
apply -
using assms asymptotics [of x bs!i] unfolding akra-bazzi-asymptotic-defs
apply simp-all[4]
using assms asymptotics [of x bs!0] unfolding akra-bazzi-asymptotic-defs
apply simp-all[2]
using assms asymptotics [of x bs!i] unfolding akra-bazzi-asymptotic-defs
apply simp-all
done
lemma x0-hb-bound9:
 assumes x \ge x_1 \ i < k
 shows ln (bs!i*x + (hs!i) x) powr -(e/2) < 1
 from b-pos assms have 0 < bs!i/2 by simp
 also from assms x0-le-x1 have ... < bs!i + (hs!i) x / x by (intro x0-hb-bound4)
  also from assms x1-pos have x * ... = bs!i*x + (hs!i) x by (simp add:
field-simps)
 finally have pos: bs!i*x + (hs!i) x > 0 using assms x1-pos by simp
 from x\theta-hb-bound8[OF assms] x\theta-ge-1 have pos': bs!i*x - hb * x / ln x powr
(1+e) > 1 by simp
 from assms have -(hb * x / ln x powr (1+e)) \le -|(hs!i) x|
   by (intro le-imp-neg-le h-bounds) simp-all
 also have ... \leq (hs!i) x by simp
 finally have ln (bs!i*x - hb*x / ln x powr (1+e)) \le ln (bs!i*x + (hs!i) x)
   using assms b-pos x0-pos pos' by (intro ln-mono mult-pos-pos pos) simp-all
 hence \ln(bs!i*x + (hs!i)x) powr -(e/2) \le \ln(bs!i*x - hb*x / \ln x) powr
(1+e)) powr -(e/2)
   using assms e-pos asymptotics5[of x] pos' by (intro powr-mono2' ln-gt-zero)
simp-all
 also have ... < 1 using asymptotics5[of x i] assms x0-le-x1
   by (subst (asm) powr-minus) (simp-all add: field-simps)
 finally show ?thesis.
qed
definition akra-bazzi-measure :: real <math>\Rightarrow nat where
 akra-bazzi-measure x = nat [x]
lemma akra-bazzi-measure-decreases:
 assumes x \ge x_1 \ i < k
 shows akra-bazzi-measure (bs!i*x + (hs!i) x) < akra-bazzi-measure x
  from step-diff assms have (bs!i * x + (hs!i) x) + 1 < x by (simp add:
algebra-simps)
```

```
hence \lceil (bs!i * x + (hs!i) x) + 1 \rceil \leq \lceil x \rceil by (intro ceiling-mono) simp
  hence \lceil (bs!i * x + (hs!i) x) \rceil < \lceil x \rceil by simp
  with assms x1-pos have nat \lceil (bs!i * x + (hs!i) x) \rceil < nat \lceil x \rceil by (subst
nat-mono-iff) simp-all
  thus ?thesis unfolding akra-bazzi-measure-def.
\mathbf{qed}
lemma akra-bazzi-induct[consumes 1, case-names base rec]:
  assumes x \ge x_0
  assumes base: \bigwedge x. x \ge x_0 \Longrightarrow x \le x_1 \Longrightarrow P x
  assumes rec: \bigwedge x. \ x > x_1 \Longrightarrow (\bigwedge i. \ i < k \Longrightarrow P \ (bs!i*x + (hs!i) \ x)) \Longrightarrow P \ x
  shows P x
proof (insert \langle x \geq x_0 \rangle, induction akra-bazzi-measure x arbitrary: x rule: less-induct)
  case less
  show ?case
  proof (cases x \leq x_1)
    \mathbf{case} \ \mathit{True}
    with base and \langle x \geq x_0 \rangle show ?thesis.
  next
    case False
    hence x: x > x_1 by simp
    thus ?thesis
    proof (rule rec)
      fix i assume i: i < k
      from x0-hb-bound7[OF - i, of x] x have bs!i*x + (hs!i) x \ge x_0 by simp
      with i \times show P(bs ! i \times x + (hs ! i) \times x)
        by (intro less akra-bazzi-measure-decreases) simp-all
    qed
  qed
qed
end
locale akra-bazzi-real = akra-bazzi-real-recursion +
  fixes integrable integral
  assumes integral: akra-bazzi-integral integrable integral
  fixes f :: real \Rightarrow real
          g :: real \Rightarrow real
  and
          C:: real
  and
                            \begin{array}{l} (\sum i < k. \ as!i * bs!i \ powr \ p) = 1 \\ x \geq x_0 \Longrightarrow x \leq x_1 \Longrightarrow f \ x \geq 0 \\ x > x_1 \Longrightarrow f \ x = g \ x + (\sum i < k. \ as!i * f \ (bs!i * x + (hs!i)) \end{array}
  assumes p-props:
  and
             f-base:
  and
             f-rec:
x))
                               x \ge x_0 \Longrightarrow g \ x \ge 0
  and
             g-nonneg:
                               b \in set \ bs \Longrightarrow x \ge x_1 \Longrightarrow C*x \le b*x - hb*x/ln \ x \ powr
  and
             C-bound:
(1+e)
  and
             g-integrable: x \ge x_0 \Longrightarrow integrable \ (\lambda u. \ g \ u \ / \ u \ powr \ (p+1)) \ x_0 \ x
```

begin

```
interpretation akra-bazzi-integral integrable integral by (rule integral)
lemma akra-bazzi-integrable:
  a \ge x_0 \Longrightarrow a \le b \Longrightarrow integrable (\lambda x. \ g \ x \ / \ x \ powr \ (p+1)) \ a \ b
 \mathbf{by}\ (\mathit{rule\ integrable-subinterval}[\mathit{OF\ g-integrable},\ \mathit{of\ b}])\ \mathit{simp-all}
definition g-approx :: nat \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow real where
 g-approx i x = x powr p * integral (\lambda u. g u / u powr (p + 1)) (bs! i * x + (hs! i)
x) x
lemma f-nonneg: x \ge x_0 \Longrightarrow f x \ge 0
proof (induction x rule: akra-bazzi-induct)
 case (base x)
 with f-base [of x] show ?case by simp
next
 case (rec \ x)
 with x0-le-x1 have g x \ge 0 by (intro g-nonneg) simp-all
 moreover {
   fix i assume i: i < k
   with rec.IH have f(bs!i*x + (hs!i) x) \ge 0 by simp
   with i have as!i * f (bs!i*x + (hs!i) x) \ge 0
       by (intro mult-nonneg-nonneg[OF a-ge-0]) simp-all
 hence (\sum i < k. \ as!i * f \ (bs!i*x + (hs!i) \ x)) \ge 0 by (intro sum-nonneg) blast
 ultimately show f x \ge 0 using rec.hyps by (subst f-rec) simp-all
qed
definition f-approx :: real \Rightarrow real where
 f-approx x = x powr p * (1 + integral (\lambda u. g u / u powr (p + 1)) x_0 x)
lemma f-approx-aux:
 assumes x \geq x_0
 shows 1 + integral (\lambda u. g u / u powr (p + 1)) x_0 x \ge 1
proof-
 from assms have integral (\lambda u. g u / u powr (p + 1)) x_0 x \ge 0
     by (intro integral-nonneg ballI g-nonneg divide-nonneg-nonneg g-integrable)
sim p-all
 thus ?thesis by simp
qed
lemma f-approx-pos: x \ge x_0 \Longrightarrow f-approx x > 0
 unfolding f-approx-def by (intro mult-pos-pos, insert x0-pos, simp, drule f-approx-aux,
simp)
lemma f-approx-nonneg: x \ge x_0 \Longrightarrow f-approx x \ge 0
 using f-approx-pos[of x] by simp
```

```
{f lemma}\ f-approx-bounded-below:
 obtains c where \bigwedge x. x \geq x_0 \Longrightarrow x \leq x_1 \Longrightarrow f-approx x \geq c c > 0
proof-
   fix x assume x: x \ge x_0 x \le x_1
   with x0-pos have x powr p \ge min(x_0 powr p)(x_1 powr p)
     by (intro powr-lower-bound) simp-all
   with x have f-approx x \ge min(x_0 powr p)(x_1 powr p) * 1
     unfolding f-approx-def by (intro mult-mono f-approx-aux) simp-all
 from this x0-pos x1-pos show ?thesis by (intro that of min (x_0 powr p)) (x_1 powr p)
p)]) auto
qed
lemma asymptotics-aux:
 assumes x \geq x_1 \ i < k
 assumes s \equiv (if \ p \geq 0 \ then \ 1 \ else \ -1)
 shows (bs!i*x - s*hb*x*ln \ x \ powr \ -(1+e)) \ powr \ p \le (bs!i*x + (hs!i) \ x) \ powr
p (is ?thesis1)
 and (bs!i*x + (hs!i) x) powr p \le (bs!i*x + s*hb*x*ln x powr -(1+e)) powr
p (is ?thesis2)
proof-
 from assms x1-gt-1 have ln-x-pos: ln x > 0 by simp
 from assms x1-pos have x-pos: x > 0 by simp
 from assms\ x0-le-x1 have *: hb\ /\ ln\ x\ powr\ (1+e) < bs!i/2 by (intro\ x0-hb-bound0)
simp-all
 with hb-nonneg ln-x-pos have (bs!i - hb * ln x powr - (1+e)) > 0
   by (subst powr-minus) (simp-all add: field-simps)
 with * have 0 < x * (bs!i - hb * ln x powr - (1+e)) using x-pos
   by (subst (asm) powr-minus, intro mult-pos-pos)
 hence A: 0 < bs! i*x - hb * x * ln x powr - (1+e) by (simp add: algebra-simps)
 from assms have -(hb*x*ln x powr -(1+e)) < -|(hs!i) x|
   using h-bounds[of x hs!i] by (subst neg-le-iff-le, subst powr-minus) (simp add:
field-simps)
 also have ... \leq (hs!i) x by simp
 finally have B: bs!i*x - hb*x*ln \ x \ powr \ -(1+e) \le bs!i*x + (hs!i) \ x \ by \ simp
 have (hs!i) x \leq |(hs!i) x| by simp
 also from assms have ... \leq (hb*x*ln \ x \ powr \ -(1+e))
    using h-bounds[of x hs!i] by (subst powr-minus) (simp-all add: field-simps)
 finally have C: bs!i*x + hb*x*ln \ x \ powr \ -(1+e) \ge bs!i*x + (hs!i) \ x \ by \ simp
 from A B C show ?thesis1
   by (cases p \geq 0) (auto intro: powr-mono2 powr-mono2' simp: assms(3))
 from A B C show ?thesis2
```

```
by (cases p \geq 0) (auto intro: powr-mono2 powr-mono2' simp: assms(3))
qed
lemma asymptotics1':
 assumes x \geq x_1 i < k
 shows (bs!i*x) powr p*(1 + ln \ x \ powr \ (-e/2)) \le
         (bs!i*x + (hs!i) x) powr p * (1 + ln (bs!i*x + (hs!i) x) powr (-e/2))
proof-
 from assms x\theta-le-x\theta have x: x \geq x_0 by simp
 from b-pos[of bs!i] assms have b-pos: bs!i > 0 bs!i \neq 0 by simp-all
 from b-less-1 [of bs!i] assms have b-less-1: bs!i < 1 by simp
 from x1-gt-1 assms have ln-x-pos: ln x > 0 by simp
 have mono: \bigwedge a \ b. \ a \leq b \Longrightarrow (bs!i*x) \ powr \ p*a \leq (bs!i*x) \ powr \ p*b
   by (rule mult-left-mono) simp-all
 define s :: real where [abs-def]: s = (if p > 0 then 1 else -1)
 have 1 + \ln x powr(-e/2) \le
        (1 - s*hb*inverse(bs!i)*ln \ x \ powr \ -(1+e)) \ powr \ p \ *
        (1 + \ln(bs!i*x + hb*x / \ln x powr(1+e)) powr(-e/2)) (is - \le ?A*
?B)
   using assms x unfolding s-def using asymptotics 1[OF \ x \ assms(2)] asymptotics 2[OF \ x \ assms(2)]
totics1'[OF \ x \ assms(2)]
   by simp
 also have (bs!i*x) powr p*... = (bs!i*x) powr p*?A*?B by simp
 also from x0-hb-bound0'[OF x, of bs!i] hb-nonneg x ln-x-pos assms
   have s*hb*ln x powr -(1 + e) < bs!i
   by (subst powr-minus) (simp-all add: field-simps s-def)
  hence (bs!i*x) powr p*?A = (bs!i*x*(1 - s*hb*inverse (bs!i)*ln x powr
-(1+e)) powr p
   using b-pos assms x x0-pos b-less-1 ln-x-pos
   by (subst powr-mult[symmetric]) (simp-all add: s-def field-simps)
  also have bs!i*x*(1 - s*hb*inverse (bs!i)*ln x powr -(1+e)) = bs!i*x -
s*hb*x*ln x powr -(1+e)
   using b-pos assms by (simp add: algebra-simps)
 also have ?B = 1 + ln (bs!i*x + hb*x*ln x powr -(1+e)) powr (-e/2)
   by (subst powr-minus) (simp add: field-simps)
   from x assms have (bs!i*x - s*hb*x*ln x powr - (1+e)) powr p \leq (bs!i*x + e)
(hs!i) x) powr p
    using asymptotics-aux(1)[OF\ assms(1,2)\ s-def] by blast
   moreover {
    have (hs!i) x \leq |(hs!i) x| by simp
      also from assms have |(hs!i) \ x| \le hb * x / ln \ x \ powr \ (1+e) by (intro
h-bounds) simp-all
    finally have (hs ! i) x \le hb * x * ln x powr -(1 + e)
      by (subst powr-minus) (simp-all add: field-simps)
    moreover from x hb-nonneg x0-pos have hb * x * ln x powr -(1+e) \ge 0
      by (intro mult-nonneg-nonneg) simp-all
```

```
ultimately have 1 + \ln(bs!i*x + hb*x*in x powr - (1+e)) powr (-e/2)
\leq
                   1 + ln (bs!i*x + (hs!i) x) powr (-e/2) using assms x e-pos
b	ext{-}pos\ x\theta	ext{-}pos
   by (intro add-left-mono powr-mono2' ln-mono ln-gt-zero step-pos x0-hb-bound7'
             add-pos-nonneg mult-pos-pos) simp-all
   ultimately have (bs!i*x - s*hb*x*ln \ x \ powr \ -(1+e)) \ powr \ p \ *
                   (1 + \ln(bs!i*x + hb*x*ln x powr - (1+e)) powr (-e/2))
                \leq (bs!i*x + (hs!i) x) powr p * (1 + ln (bs!i*x + (hs!i) x) powr
(-e/2)
    by (rule mult-mono) simp-all
 finally show ?thesis by (simp-all add: mono)
lemma asymptotics2':
 assumes x \geq x_1 \ i < k
 shows (bs!i*x + (hs!i) x) powr p * (1 - ln (bs!i*x + (hs!i) x) powr (-e/2))
         (bs!i*x) \ powr \ p * (1 - ln \ x \ powr \ (-e/2))
proof-
 define s :: real where s = (if p \ge 0 then 1 else -1)
 from assms x0-le-x1 have x: x \ge x_0 by simp
 from assms x1-gt-1 have ln-x-pos: ln x > 0 by simp
 from b-pos[of bs!i] assms have b-pos: bs!i > 0 bs!i \neq 0 by simp-all
 from b-pos hb-nonneg have pos: 1 + s * hb * (inverse (bs!i) * ln x powr - (1+e))
> 0
   using x0-hb-bound0'[OF x, of bs!i] b-pos assms ln-x-pos
   by (subst powr-minus) (simp add: field-simps s-def)
 have mono: \bigwedge a \ b. \ a \leq b \Longrightarrow (bs!i*x) \ powr \ p*a \leq (bs!i*x) \ powr \ p*b
   by (rule mult-left-mono) simp-all
 let ?A = (1 + s*hb*inverse(bs!i)*ln \ x \ powr \ -(1+e)) \ powr \ p
 let ?B = 1 - ln (bs!i*x + (hs!i) x) powr (-e/2)
 let ?B' = 1 - \ln(bs!i*x + hb * x / \ln x powr(1+e)) powr(-e/2)
 from assms x have (bs!i*x + (hs!i) x) powr p \le (bs!i*x + s*hb*x*ln x powr)
-(1+e)) powr p
   by (intro asymptotics-aux(2)) (simp-all add: s-def)
  moreover from x0-hb-bound9[OF assms(1,2)] have ?B \ge 0 by (simp add:
field-simps)
 ultimately have (bs!i*x + (hs!i) x) powr p * ?B \le
                   (bs!i*x + s*hb*x*ln \ x \ powr \ -(1+e)) \ powr \ p * ?B \ by \ (rule
mult-right-mono)
 also from assms e-pos pos have ?B \le ?B'
 proof -
   from x0-hb-bound8'[OF assms(1,2)] x0-hb-bound8[OF assms(1,2)] x0-ge-1
   have *: bs ! i * x + s*hb * x / ln x powr (1 + e) > 1 by (simp add: s-def)
```

```
moreover from * have ... > \theta by simp
   moreover from x0-hb-bound7[OF assms(1,2)] x0-ge-1 have bs!i*x+(hs)
! i) x > 1 by simp
   moreover {
     have (hs!i) x \leq |(hs!i) x| by simp
   also from assms x0-le-x1 have ... \leq hb*x/ln \ x \ powr \ (1+e) by (intro h-bounds)
simp-all
     finally have bs!i*x + (hs!i) x \le bs!i*x + hb*x/ln x powr (1+e) by simp
   ultimately show ?B \le ?B' using assms e-pos x step-pos
     by (intro diff-left-mono powr-mono2' ln-mono ln-gt-zero) simp-all
 hence (bs!i*x + s*hb*x*ln \ x \ powr \ -(1+e)) \ powr \ p * ?B \le
                (bs!i*x + s*hb*x*ln \ x \ powr \ -(1+e)) \ powr \ p \ * ?B' \ \mathbf{by} \ (intro
mult-left-mono) simp-all
  also have bs!i*x + s*hb*x*ln x powr -(1+e) = bs!i*x*(1 + s*hb*inverse)
(bs!i)*ln \ x \ powr \ -(1+e)
   using b-pos by (simp-all add: field-simps)
  also have ... powr p = (bs!i*x) powr p * ?A
   using b-pos x x\theta-pos pos by (intro powr-mult) simp-all
 also have (bs!i*x) powr p*?A*?B' = (bs!i*x) powr p*(?A*?B') by simp
 also have ?A * ?B' \le 1 - \ln x \ powr \ (-e/2) using assms \ x
    using asymptotics2[OF \ x \ assms(2)] asymptotics2'[OF \ x \ assms(2)] by (simp)
add: s\text{-}def)
  finally show ?thesis by (simp-all add: mono)
qed
lemma Cx-le-step:
 assumes i < k \ x \ge x_1
 shows C*x \le bs!i*x + (hs!i) x
proof-
  from assms have C*x \le bs!i*x - hb*x/ln \ x \ powr \ (1+e) by (intro C-bound)
simp-all
 also from assms have -(hb*x/ln \ x \ powr \ (1+e)) \le -|(hs!i) \ x|
   by (subst neg-le-iff-le, intro h-bounds) simp-all
 hence bs!i*x - hb*x/ln \ x \ powr \ (1+e) < bs!i*x + -|(hs!i) \ x| by simp
 also have -|(hs!i) x| \le (hs!i) x by simp
 finally show ?thesis by simp
qed
end
locale \ akra-bazzi-nat-to-real = akra-bazzi-real-recursion +
 fixes f :: nat \Rightarrow real
 and g :: real \Rightarrow real
 assumes f-base: real x \ge x_0 \Longrightarrow real \ x \le x_1 \Longrightarrow f \ x \ge 0
 and
          f-rec: real x > x_1 \Longrightarrow
                      f x = g (real x) + (\sum i < k. as!i * f (nat \lfloor bs!i * x + (hs!i))
```

```
(real \ x)|))
 and
           x0-int: real (nat |x_0|) = x_0
begin
function f' :: real \Rightarrow real where
 x \leq x_1 \Longrightarrow f' x = f (nat |x|)
|x > x_1 \Longrightarrow f' x = g x + (\sum_{i=1}^{n} i < k. \ as! \ i * f' (bs! \ i * x + (hs! \ i)))
by (force, simp-all)
termination by (relation Wellfounded.measure akra-bazzi-measure)
             (simp-all add: akra-bazzi-measure-decreases)
lemma f'-base: x \geq x_0 \Longrightarrow x \leq x_1 \Longrightarrow f' x \geq 0
 apply (subst\ f'.simps(1),\ assumption)
 apply (rule f-base)
 apply (rule order.trans[of - real (nat |x_0|)], simp add: x0-int)
 apply (subst of-nat-le-iff, intro nat-mono floor-mono, assumption)
 using x\theta-pos apply linarith
 done
lemmas f'-rec = f'.simps(2)
end
locale akra-bazzi-real-lower = akra-bazzi-real +
  fixes fb2 gb2 c2 :: real
 assumes f-base2: x \ge x_0 \Longrightarrow x \le x_1 \Longrightarrow f x \ge fb2
           fb2-pos: fb2 > 0
 and
           g-growth2: \forall x \geq x_1. \forall u \in \{C*x..x\}. c2*gx \geq gu
 and
           c2-pos: c2 > 0
 and
           g-bounded: x \geq x_0 \Longrightarrow x \leq x_1 \Longrightarrow g \ x \leq gb2
 and
begin
interpretation akra-bazzi-integral integrable integral by (rule integral)
lemma gb2-nonneg: gb2 \ge 0 using g-bounded[of x_0] x0-le-x1 x0-pos g-nonneg[of
x_0] by simp
lemma g-growth2':
 assumes x \ge x_1 i < k u \in \{bs!i*x+(hs!i) \ x..x\}
 shows c2 * g x \ge g u
proof-
 from assms have C*x \leq bs!i*x+(hs!i) x by (intro Cx-le-step)
  with assms have u \in \{C*x..x\} by auto
 with assms g-growth2 show ?thesis by simp
qed
lemma g-bounds2:
 obtains c4 where \bigwedge x \ i. \ x \ge x_1 \Longrightarrow i < k \Longrightarrow g-approx i \ x \le c4 * g \ x \ c4 > 0
```

```
proof-
 define c4
    where c_4 = Max \{c_2 / min \ 1 \ (min \ ((b/2) \ powr \ (p+1)) \ ((b*3/2) \ powr \ (p+1)) \}
(p+1)) | b. b \in set bs \}
   from bs-nonempty obtain b where b: b \in set\ bs\ by (cases bs) auto
   let ?m = min \ 1 \ (min \ ((b/2) \ powr \ (p+1)) \ ((b*3/2) \ powr \ (p+1)))
   from b b-pos have ?m > 0 unfolding min-def by (auto simp: not-le)
   with b b-pos c2-pos have c2 / ?m > 0 by (simp-all\ add:\ field-simps)
    with b have c4 > 0 unfolding c4-def by (subst Max-gr-iff) (simp, simp,
blast)
  }
   fix x i assume i: i < k and x: x > x_1
   let ?m = min \ 1 \ (min \ ((bs!i/2) \ powr \ (p+1)) \ ((bs!i*3/2) \ powr \ (p+1)))
   have min\ 1\ ((bs!i + (hs!i)\ x\ /\ x)\ powr\ (p+1)) \ge min\ 1\ (min\ ((bs!i/2)\ powr
(p+1)) ((bs!i*3/2) powr (p+1))
     apply (insert x i x0-le-x1 x1-pos step-pos b-pos[OF b-in-bs[OF i]],
           rule min.mono, simp, cases p + 1 \ge 0)
   apply (rule order.trans[OF min.cobounded1 powr-mono2[OF - - x0-hb-bound4]],
simp-all add: field-simps) []
   apply (rule order.trans[OF min.cobounded2 powr-mono2'[OF - - x0-hb-bound5]],
simp-all add: field-simps) []
     done
   with i b-pos[of bs!i] have c2 / min \ 1 \ ((bs!i + (hs!i) \ x / x) \ powr \ (p+1)) \le
c2 / ?m using c2-pos
      unfolding min-def by (intro divide-left-mono) (auto intro!: mult-pos-pos
dest!: powr-negD)
   also from i \ x \text{ have } ... \le c4 \text{ unfolding } c4\text{-}def \text{ by } (intro\ Max.coboundedI) \ auto
   finally have c2 / min \ 1 \ ((bs!i + (hs!i) \ x / x) \ powr \ (p+1)) \le c4.
  } note c4 = this
   fix x :: real and i :: nat
   assume x: x \ge x_1 and i: i < k
   from x \times 1-pos have x-pos: x > 0 by simp
   let ?x' = bs ! i * x + (hs ! i) x
   let ?x'' = bs ! i + (hs ! i) x / x
   from x x1-ge-1 i g-growth2' x0-le-x1 c2-pos
     have c2: c2 > 0 \ \forall u \in \{?x'..x\}. \ g \ u \leq c2 * g \ x \ \text{by} \ auto
   from x0-le-x1 x i have x'-le-x: ?x' \le x by (intro\ step-le-x)\ simp-all
   let ?m = min (?x' powr (p + 1)) (x powr (p + 1))
   define m' where m' = min \ 1 \ (?x'' powr \ (p + 1))
   have [simp]: bs ! i > 0 by (intro\ b\text{-}pos\ nth\text{-}mem)\ (simp\ add:\ i\ length\text{-}bs)
   from x\theta-le-x1 x i have [simp]: ?x' > \theta by (intro\ step-pos)\ simp-all
```

```
fix u assume u: u \ge ?x' u \le x
   have ?m \le u \ powr \ (p+1) \ using \ x \ u \ by \ (intro \ powr-lower-bound \ mult-pos-pos)
     moreover from c2 and u have g u \leq c2 * g x by simp
     ultimately have q u * ?m \le c2 * q x * u powr (p + 1) using c2 x x1-pos
x0-le-x1
      by (intro mult-mono mult-nonneg-nonneg g-nonneg) auto
   hence integral (\lambda u. g u / u powr (p+1)) ?x' x \leq integral (\lambda u. c2 * g x / ?m)
     using x-pos step-pos[OF i x] x0-hb-bound7[OF x i] c2 x x0-le-x1
     by (intro integral-le x'-le-x akra-bazzi-integrable ballI integrable-const)
       (auto simp: field-simps intro!: mult-nonneq-nonneq q-nonneq)
   also from x0-pos x x0-le-x1 x'-le-x c2 have ... = (x - ?x') * (c2 * g x / ?m)
     by (subst integral-const) (simp-all add: g-nonneg)
   also from c2 x-pos x x0-le-x1 have c2 * g x \ge 0
     by (intro mult-nonneg-nonneg g-nonneg) simp-all
   with x \ i \ x0-le-x1 have (x - ?x') * (c2 * g \ x / ?m) \le x * (c2 * g \ x / ?m)
     by (intro x0-hb-bound3 mult-right-mono) (simp-all add: field-simps)
   also have x powr(p + 1) = x powr(p + 1) * 1 by simp
   also have (bs ! i * x + (hs ! i) x) powr (p + 1) =
            (bs!i + (hs!i) x / x) powr (p + 1) * x powr (p + 1)
     using x \times 1-pos step-pos[OF \ i \ x] \times pos \ i \times 0-le-x \times 1
      by (subst powr-mult[symmetric]) (simp add: field-simps, simp, simp add:
algebra-simps)
   also have ... = x powr(p + 1) * (bs!i + (hs!i) x / x) powr(p + 1) by
   also have min ... (x powr (p + 1) * 1) = x powr (p + 1) * m' unfolding
m'-def using x-pos
     by (subst min.commute, intro min-mult-left[symmetric]) simp
   also from x-pos have x * (c2 * g x / (x powr (p + 1) * m')) = (c2/m') * (g
x / x powr p
     by (simp add: field-simps powr-add)
    also from x i g-nonneg x0-le-x1 x1-pos have ... \leq c4 * (g x / x powr p)
unfolding m'-def
     by (intro mult-right-mono c4) (simp-all add: field-simps)
   finally have g-approx i x \le c4 * g x
     unfolding g-approx-def using x-pos by (simp add: field-simps)
 thus ?thesis using that \langle c4 \rangle > 0 \rangle by blast
```

lemma *f-approx-bounded-above*:

```
obtains c where \bigwedge x. x \geq x_0 \Longrightarrow x \leq x_1 \Longrightarrow f-approx x \leq c \ c > 0
proof-
 let ?m1 = max (x_0 powr p) (x_1 powr p)
 let ?m2 = max (x_0 powr (-(p+1))) (x_1 powr (-(p+1)))
 let ?m3 = qb2 * ?m2
 let ?m4 = 1 + (x_1 - x_0) * ?m3
 let ?int = \lambda x. integral (\lambda u. g u / u powr (p + 1)) x_0 x
   fix x assume x: x \ge x_0 x \le x_1
    with x0-pos have x powr p \leq ?m1 ?m1 \geq 0 by (intro powr-upper-bound)
(simp-all\ add:\ max-def)
   moreover {
     fix u assume u: u \in \{x_0..x\}
     have g \ u \ / \ u \ powr \ (p + 1) = g \ u * u \ powr \ (-(p+1))
       by (subst powr-minus) (simp add: field-simps)
     also from u \times x\theta-pos have u \text{ powr } (-(p+1)) < 2m2
       by (intro powr-upper-bound) simp-all
     hence g \ u * u \ powr \ (-(p+1)) \le g \ u * ?m2
       using u g-nonneg x0-pos by (intro mult-left-mono) simp-all
     also from x \ u \ x0-pos have g \ u \le gb2 by (intro g-bounded) simp-all
      hence g \ u * ?m2 \le gb2 * ?m2 by (intro mult-right-mono) (simp-all add:
max-def)
     finally have g \ u \ / \ u \ powr \ (p + 1) \le ?m3.
   } note A = this
     from A x gb2-nonneg have ?int x \leq integral (\lambda -. ?m3) x_0 x
     by (intro integral-le akra-bazzi-integrable integrable-const mult-nonneg-nonneg)
          (simp-all add: le-max-iff-disj)
     also from x gb2-nonneg have ... \leq (x - x_0) * ?m3
       \mathbf{by}\ (\mathit{subst\ integral\text{-}const})\ (\mathit{simp\text{-}all\ add}\colon\mathit{le\text{-}max\text{-}iff\text{-}disj})
     also from x gb2-nonneg have ... \leq (x_1 - x_0) * ?m3
       by (intro mult-right-mono mult-nonneg-nonneg) (simp-all add: max-def)
     finally have 1 + ?int x \le ?m4 by simp
   moreover from x g-nonneg x\theta-pos have ?int x \geq \theta
    by (intro integral-nonneg akra-bazzi-integrable) (simp-all add: powr-def field-simps)
   hence 1 + ?int x \ge 0 by simp
   ultimately have f-approx x \leq ?m1 * ?m4
     unfolding f-approx-def by (intro mult-mono)
   hence f-approx x \leq max \ 1 \ (?m1 * ?m4) by simp
 from that [OF this] show ?thesis by auto
\mathbf{lemma}\ f-bounded-below:
 assumes c': c' > 0
 obtains c where \bigwedge x. x \geq x_0 \Longrightarrow x \leq x_1 \Longrightarrow 2*(c*f\text{-approx }x) \leq f x c \leq c'
c > 0
proof-
```

```
obtain c where c: \bigwedge x. \ x_0 \le x \Longrightarrow x \le x_1 \Longrightarrow f-approx x \le c \ c > 0
   by (rule f-approx-bounded-above) blast
   fix x assume x: x_0 \le x x \le x_1
   with c have inverse c * f-approx x \le 1 by (simp add: field-simps)
   moreover from x f-base2 x0-pos have f x \ge fb2 by auto
   ultimately have inverse c * f-approx x * fb2 \le 1 * f x using fb2-pos
     by (intro mult-mono) simp-all
   hence inverse c * fb2 * f-approx x \le f x by (simp add: field-simps)
    moreover have min c' (inverse c * fb2) * f-approx x \leq inverse c * fb2 *
f-approx x
     using f-approx-nonneg x c
     by (intro mult-right-mono f-approx-nonneg) (simp-all add: field-simps)
    ultimately have 2 * (min \ c' \ (inverse \ c * fb2) \ / \ 2 * f-approx \ x) \le f \ x by
simp
 moreover from c' have min\ c' (inverse c*fb2) / 2 \le c' by simp
 moreover have min c' (inverse c * fb2) / 2 > 0
   using c fb2-pos c' by simp
  ultimately show ?thesis by (rule that)
qed
lemma akra-bazzi-lower:
  obtains c5 where \bigwedge x. x \ge x_0 \Longrightarrow f \ x \ge c5 * f-approx x \ c5 > 0
 obtain c4 where c4: \bigwedge x \ i. \ x \ge x_1 \implies i < k \implies g-approx i \ x \le c4 * g \ x \ c4
> 0
   by (rule g-bounds2) blast
 hence inverse c4 / 2 > 0 by simp
 then obtain c5 where c5: \bigwedge x. x \ge x_0 \Longrightarrow x \le x_1 \Longrightarrow 2 * (c5 * f-approx x)
\leq f x
                       c5 \leq inverse \ c4 \ / \ 2 \ c5 > 0
   by (rule f-bounded-below) blast
 fix x :: real assume x: x > x_0
  from c5 \ x have c5 \ * \ 1 \ * \ f-approx \ x \le c5 \ * \ (1 \ + \ ln \ x \ powr \ (- \ e \ / \ 2)) \ *
   by (intro mult-right-mono mult-left-mono f-approx-nonneg) simp-all
  also from x have c5 * (1 + \ln x powr (-e/2)) * f-approx x \le f x
  proof (induction x rule: akra-bazzi-induct)
   case (base x)
   have 1 + \ln x \ powr \ (-e/2) \le 2 \ using \ asymptotics 3 \ base \ by \ simp
   hence (1 + \ln x powr(-e/2)) * (c5 * f-approx x) \le 2 * (c5 * f-approx x)
   using c5 f-approx-nonneg base x0-ge-1 by (intro mult-right-mono mult-nonneg-nonneg)
simp-all
   also from base have 2 * (c5 * f\text{-approx } x) \le f x by (intro c5) simp-all
   finally show ?case by (simp add: algebra-simps)
 next
```

```
case (rec x)
     let ?a = \lambda i. as!i and ?b = \lambda i. bs!i and ?h = \lambda i. hs!i
     let ?int = integral (\lambda u. g u / u powr (p+1)) x_0 x
     let ?int1 = \lambda i. integral\ (\lambda u.\ g\ u\ /\ u\ powr\ (p+1))\ x_0\ (?b\ i*x+?h\ i\ x)
     let ?int2 = \lambda i. integral (\lambda u. g u / u powr (p+1)) (?b i*x+?h i x) x
     let ?l = ln \ x \ powr \ (-e/2) and ?l' = \lambda i. ln \ (?b \ i*x + ?h \ i \ x) \ powr \ (-e/2)
     from rec and x0-le-x1 x0-ge-1 have x: x \ge x_0 and x-gt-1: x > 1 by simp-all
     with x\theta-pos have x-pos: x > \theta and x-nonneg: x \ge \theta by simp-all
     from c5 \ c4 have c5 * c4 \le 1/2 by (simp add: field-simps)
     moreover from asymptotics 3x have (1 + ?l) \le 2 by (simp \ add: field-simps)
     ultimately have (c5*c4)*(1+?l) \le (1/2)*2 by (rule mult-mono) simp-all
     hence 0 \le 1 - c5*c4*(1 + ?l) by simp
     with g-nonneg[OF x] have 0 \le g \ x * ... by (intro mult-nonneg-nonneg) simp-all
       hence c5 * (1 + ?l) * f-approx x \le c5 * (1 + ?l) * f-approx x + q x - q
c5*c4*(1 + ?l)*qx
        by (simp add: algebra-simps)
     also from x-gt-1 have ... = c5 * x powr p * (1 + ?l) * (1 + ?int - c4*g x/x)
powr p) + q x
         by (simp add: field-simps f-approx-def powr-minus)
     also have c5 * x powr p * (1 + ?l) * (1 + ?int - c4*g x/x powr p) =
                           (\sum i < k. \ (?a \ i * ?b \ i \ powr \ p) * (c5 * x \ powr \ p * (1 + ?l) * 
?int - c4*g x/x powr p)))
         by (subst sum-distrib-right[symmetric]) (simp add: p-props)
     also have ... \leq (\sum i < k. ?a i * f (?b i * x + ?h i x))
     proof (intro sum-mono, clarify)
         fix i assume i: i < k
         let ?f = c5 * ?a i * (?b i * x) powr p
         from rec.hyps i have x_0 < bs \mid i * x + (hs \mid i) x by (intro x0-hb-bound7)
simp-all
         hence 1 + ?int1 \ i \ge 1 by (intro\ f-approx-aux\ x0-hb-bound ?)\ simp-all
         hence int-nonneg: 1 + ?int1 i \ge 0 by simp
         have (?a \ i * ?b \ i \ powr \ p) * (c5 * x \ powr \ p * (1 + ?l) * (1 + ?int - c4*g)
x/x \ powr \ p)) =
                  ?f * (1 + ?l) * (1 + ?int - c4*g x/x powr p) (is ?expr = ?A * ?B)
                  using x-pos b-pos[of\ bs!i]\ i by (subst\ powr-mult)\ simp-all
         also from rec.hyps i have g-approx i x \le c4 * g x by (intro c4) simp-all
         hence c4*q x/x powr p \ge ?int2 i unfolding g-approx-def using x-pos
           by (simp add: field-simps)
         hence ?A * ?B \le ?A * (1 + (?int - ?int2 i)) using i \ c5 \ a\text{-}ge\text{-}0
           by (intro mult-left-mono mult-nonneg-nonneg) simp-all
       also from rec.hyps i have x_0 < bs \mid i * x + (hs \mid i) x by (intro x0-hb-bound?)
simp-all
         hence ?int - ?int2 i = ?int1 i
           apply (subst diff-eq-eq, subst eq-commute)
           apply (intro integral-combine akra-bazzi-integrable)
           apply (insert rec.hyps step-le-x[OF i, of x], simp-all)
           done
```

```
also have ?A * (1 + ?int1 i) = (c5 * ?a i * (1 + ?int1 i)) * ((?b i * x) powr p)
*(1 + ?l)
              by (simp add: algebra-simps)
           also have ... \leq (c5*?a\ i*(1 + ?int1\ i))*((?b\ i*x + ?h\ i\ x)\ powr\ p*(1 + ?h))*((?b\ i*x + ?h))*((?b
?l'i))
              using rec.hyps i c5 a-ge-0 int-nonneg
              by (intro mult-left-mono asymptotics1' mult-nonneg-nonneg) simp-all
           also have ... = ?a \ i*(c5*(1 + ?l' \ i)*f-approx (?b \ i*x + ?h \ i \ x))
              by (simp add: algebra-simps f-approx-def)
           also from i have ... \le ?a \ i * f \ (?b \ i*x + ?h \ i \ x)
              by (intro mult-left-mono a-ge-0 rec.IH) simp-all
           finally show ?expr \le ?a \ i * f \ (?b \ i*x + ?h \ i \ x).
       qed
       also have ... + g x = f x using f-rec[of x] rec.hyps x0-le-x1 by simp
       finally show ?case by simp
   finally have c5 * f-approx x \le f x by simp
   from this and c5(3) show ?thesis by (rule that)
qed
lemma akra-bazzi-bigomega:
   f \in \Omega(\lambda x. \ x \ powr \ p * (1 + integral \ (\lambda u. \ g \ u \ / \ u \ powr \ (p + 1)) \ x_0 \ x))
apply (fold f-approx-def, rule akra-bazzi-lower, erule landau-omega.bigI)
apply (subst eventually-at-top-linorder, rule exI[of - x_0])
apply (simp add: f-nonneg f-approx-nonneg)
done
end
locale akra-bazzi-real-upper = akra-bazzi-real +
   fixes fb1 c1 :: real
   assumes f-base1: x \ge x_0 \Longrightarrow x \le x_1 \Longrightarrow f x \le fb1
                      g-growth1: \forall x \geq x_1. \forall u \in \{C*x..x\}. c1*gx \leq gu
   and
   and
                      c1-pos: c1 > 0
begin
interpretation akra-bazzi-integral integrable integral by (rule integral)
lemma g-growth1':
   assumes x \ge x_1 i < k u \in \{bs!i*x+(hs!i) x..x\}
   shows c1 * g x \leq g u
proof-
   from assms have C*x \le bs!i*x+(hs!i) x by (intro Cx-le-step)
   with assms have u \in \{C*x..x\} by auto
    with assms g-growth1 show ?thesis by simp
qed
```

```
lemma q-bounds1:
 obtains c3 where
   \bigwedge x \ i. \ x \ge x_1 \Longrightarrow i < k \Longrightarrow c3 * g \ x \le g \text{-approx } i \ x \ c3 > 0
 define c\beta where c\beta =
  Min \{c1*((1-b)/2) \mid max \ 1 \ (max \ ((b/2) \ powr \ (p+1)) \ ((b*3/2) \ powr \ (p+1)))\}
|b. b \in set bs\}
   fix b assume b: b \in set bs
   let ?x = max \ 1 \ (max \ ((b/2) \ powr \ (p+1)) \ ((b*3/2) \ powr \ (p+1)))
   have ?x \ge 1 by simp
   hence ?x > 0 by (rule less-le-trans[OF zero-less-one])
   with b b-less-1 c1-pos have c1*((1-b)/2) / ?x > 0
     by (intro divide-pos-pos mult-pos-pos) (simp-all add: algebra-simps)
  hence c3 > 0 unfolding c3-def by (subst Min-gr-iff) auto
   fix x i assume i: i < k and x: x \ge x_1
   with b-less-1 have b-less-1': bs! i < 1 by simp
   let ?m = max \ 1 \ (max \ ((bs!i/2) \ powr \ (p+1)) \ ((bs!i*3/2) \ powr \ (p+1)))
    from i \times a have c3 \le c1*((1-bs!i)/2) / ?m unfolding c3-def by (intro
Min.coboundedI) auto
   also have max \ 1 \ ((bs!i + (hs!i) \ x \ / \ x) \ powr \ (p+1)) \le max \ 1 \ (max \ ((bs!i/2)
powr(p+1)) ((bs!i*3/2) powr(p+1)))
     apply (insert x i x0-le-x1 x1-pos step-pos[OF i x] b-pos[OF b-in-bs[OF i]],
           rule max.mono, simp, cases p + 1 \ge 0)
   apply (rule order.trans[OF powr-mono2[OF - - x0-hb-bound5] max.cobounded2],
simp-all add: field-simps) []
   apply (rule order.trans OF powr-mono2' OF - x0-hb-bound4' max.cobounded1],
simp-all add: field-simps) []
     done
   with b-less-1' c1-pos have c1*((1-bs!i)/2) / ?m \leq
        c1*((1-bs!i)/2) / max 1 ((bs!i + (hs!i) x / x) powr (p+1))
    by (intro divide-left-mono mult-nonneq-nonneq) (simp-all add: algebra-simps)
    finally have c3 \le c1*((1-bs!i)/2) / max 1 ((bs!i + (hs!i) x / x) powr
(p+1)).
  } note c\beta = this
   \mathbf{fix} \ x :: real \ \mathbf{and} \ i :: nat
   assume x: x \ge x_1 and i: i < k
   from x \ x1-pos have x-pos: x > 0 by simp
   let ?x' = bs ! i * x + (hs ! i) x
   let ?x'' = bs ! i + (hs ! i) x / x
   from x x1-ge-1 x0-le-x1 i c1-pos g-growth1'
     have c1: c1 > 0 \ \forall u \in \{?x'..x\}. \ g \ u \geq c1 * g \ x \ \text{by} \ auto
   define b' where b' = (1 - bs!i)/2
```

```
from x \, x0-le-x1 i have x'-le-x: ?x' \le x by (intro \, step-le-x) \, simp-all
   let ?m = max (?x' powr (p + 1)) (x powr (p + 1))
   define m' where m' = max \ 1 \ (?x'' \ powr \ (p + 1))
   have [simp]: bs ! i > 0 by (intro b-pos nth-mem) (simp add: i length-bs)
   from x \times 0-le-x1 i have x'-pos: ?x' > 0 by (intro\ step-pos)\ simp-all
   have m-pos: ?m > 0 unfolding max-def using x-pos step-pos[OF i x] by auto
   with x \times 0-le-x \times 1 c1 have c \times 1-g-m-nonneg: c \times 1 \times g \times 1 ? m \ge 0
     by (intro mult-nonneg-nonneg divide-nonneg-pos g-nonneg) simp-all
   from x i g-nonneg x0-le-x1 have c3 * (g x / x powr p) <math>\leq (c1*b'/m') * (g x / x powr p)
   unfolding m'-def b'-def by (intro mult-right-mono c3) (simp-all add: field-simps)
   also from x-pos have ... = (x * b') * (c1 * g x / (x powr (p + 1) * m'))
     by (simp add: field-simps powr-add)
   also from x i c1-pos x1-pos x0-le-x1
     have ... \leq (x - ?x') * (c1 * g x / (x powr (p + 1) * m'))
   unfolding b'-def m'-def by (intro x0-hb-bound6 mult-right-mono mult-nonneg-nonneg
                                 divide-nonneg-nonneg g-nonneg) simp-all
   also have x powr (p + 1) * m' =
              max (x powr (p + 1) * (bs! i + (hs! i) x / x) powr (p + 1)) (x
powr (p + 1) * 1)
    unfolding m'-def using x-pos by (subst max.commute, intro max-mult-left)
simp
   also have (x \ powr \ (p + 1) * (bs! \ i + (hs! \ i) \ x \ / \ x) \ powr \ (p + 1)) =
              (bs ! i + (hs ! i) x / x) powr (p + 1) * x powr (p + 1) by simp
   also have ... = (bs ! i * x + (hs ! i) x) powr (p + 1)
     using x \times x1-pos step-pos[OF \ i \ x] \times pos \ i \times x0-le-x1 \times pos
      by (subst powr-mult[symmetric]) (simp add: field-simps, simp, simp add:
algebra-simps)
   also have x powr (p + 1) * 1 = x powr (p + 1) by simp
   also have (x - ?x') * (c1 * g x / ?m) = integral (\lambda - . c1 * g x / ?m) ?x' x
     using x'-le-x by (subst integral-const[OF c1-g-m-nonneg]) auto
     fix u assume u: u \ge ?x' u \le x
     have u powr (p + 1) < ?m using x u x'-pos by (intro powr-upper-bound
mult-pos-pos) simp-all
     moreover from x'-pos u have u \geq 0 by simp
     moreover from c1 and u have c1 * g x \le g u by simp
      ultimately have c1 * g x * u powr (p + 1) \le g u * ?m using c1 x u
x0-hb-bound7[OF x i]
      by (intro mult-mono g-nonneg) auto
     with m-pos u step-pos[OF \ i \ x]
      have c1 * g x / ?m \le g u / u powr (p + 1) by (simp \ add: field-simps)
   hence integral (\lambda-. c1 * g x / ?m) ?x' x \leq integral (\lambda u. g u / u powr (p + e^{-t})
1)) ?x'x
     using x0-hb-bound7[OF x i] x'-le-x
    by (intro integral-le ballI akra-bazzi-integrable integrable-const c1-g-m-nonneg)
```

```
simp-all
   finally have c3 * g x \leq g-approx i x using x-pos
     unfolding g-approx-def by (simp add: field-simps)
 thus ?thesis using that \langle c\beta \rangle \langle b \rangle by blast
qed
lemma f-bounded-above:
 assumes c': c' > 0
 obtains c where \bigwedge x. x \ge x_0 \Longrightarrow x \le x_1 \Longrightarrow f \, x \le (1/2) * (c * f\text{-approx } x) \ c
\geq c' c > 0
proof-
  obtain c where c: \bigwedge x. x_0 \le x \Longrightarrow x \le x_1 \Longrightarrow f-approx x \ge c c > 0
   by (rule f-approx-bounded-below) blast
 have fb1-nonneq: fb1 > 0 using f-base1 [of x_0] f-nonneq[of x_0] x0-le-x1 by simp
   fix x assume x: x \ge x_0 x \le x_1
   with f-base1 x0-pos have f x \leq fb1 by simp
   moreover from c and x have f-approx x \geq c by blast
    ultimately have f x * c \le fb1 * f-approx x using c fb1-nonneg by (intro
mult-mono) simp-all
   also from f-approx-nonneg x have ... \leq (fb1 + 1) * f-approx x by (simp add:
algebra-simps)
   finally have f x \leq ((fb1+1) / c) * f-approx x by (simp \ add: field-simps c)
   also have ... \leq max ((fb1+1) / c) c' * f-approx x
     by (intro mult-right-mono) (simp-all add: f-approx-nonneg x)
   finally have f x \leq 1/2 * (max ((fb1+1) / c) c' * 2 * f-approx x) by simp
 moreover have max((fb1+1) / c) c' * 2 \ge max((fb1+1) / c) c'
   by (subst mult-le-cancel-left1) (insert c', simp)
 hence max((fb1+1) / c) c' * 2 \ge c' by (rule\ order.trans[OF\ max.cobounded2])
 moreover from fb1-nonneg and c have (fb1+1) / c > 0 by simp
 hence max ((fb1+1) / c) c' * 2 > 0 by simp
 ultimately show ?thesis by (rule that)
qed
lemma akra-bazzi-upper:
 obtains c\theta where \bigwedge x. x \geq x_0 \Longrightarrow f x \leq c\theta * f-approx x c\theta > \theta
proof-
 obtain c3 where c3: \bigwedge x \ i. \ x \ge x_1 \implies i < k \implies c3 * g \ x \le g-approx i \ x \ c3
   by (rule g-bounds1) blast
 hence 2 / c3 > 0 by simp
  then obtain c\theta where c\theta: \bigwedge x. x \geq x_0 \Longrightarrow x \leq x_1 \Longrightarrow f x \leq 1/2 * (c\theta *
f-approx x)
                        c6 \geq 2 / c3 c6 > 0
   by (rule f-bounded-above) blast
```

```
fix x :: real assume x :: x \ge x_0
    hence f x \leq c6 * (1 - \ln x powr(-e/2)) * f-approx x
     proof (induction x rule: akra-bazzi-induct)
         case (base x)
         from base have f x \le 1/2 * (c6 * f\text{-approx } x) by (intro c6) simp-all
         also have 1 - \ln x \ powr \ (-e/2) \ge 1/2 \ using \ asymptotics 4 \ base \ by \ simp
         hence (1 - \ln x \ powr \ (-e/2)) * (c6 * f-approx \ x) \ge 1/2 * (c6 * f-approx \ x)
          using c6 f-approx-nonneg base x0-ge-1 by (intro mult-right-mono mult-nonneg-nonneg)
simp-all
         finally show ?case by (simp add: algebra-simps)
    next
         case (rec \ x)
         let ?a = \lambda i. as!i and ?b = \lambda i. bs!i and ?h = \lambda i. hs!i
         let ?int = integral (\lambda u. q u / u powr (p+1)) x_0 x
         let ?int1 = \lambda i. integral\ (\lambda u.\ g\ u\ /\ u\ powr\ (p+1))\ x_0\ (?b\ i*x+?h\ i\ x)
         let ?int2 = \lambda i. integral (\lambda u. g u / u powr (p+1)) (?b i*x+?h i x) x
         let ?l = ln \ x \ powr \ (-e/2) and ?l' = \lambda i. \ ln \ (?b \ i*x + ?h \ i \ x) \ powr \ (-e/2)
         from rec and x\theta-le-x1 have x: x \ge x_0 by simp
         with x\theta-pos have x-pos: x > \theta and x-nonneg: x \ge \theta by simp-all
         from c6 \ c3 have c6 * c3 \ge 2 by (simp add: field-simps)
         have f x = (\sum i < k. ?a i * f (?b i * x + ?h i x)) + g x (is - = ?sum + -)
              using f-rec[of x] rec.hyps x0-le-x1 by simp
         also have ?sum \le (\sum i < k. (?a i *?b i powr p) * (c6*x powr p*(1 - ?l)*(1 + powr p)) * (c6*x powr p) * (c6*x
 ?int - c3*g x/x powr p))) (is - \leq ?sum')
         proof (rule sum-mono, clarify)
              fix i assume i: i < k
              from rec.hyps i have x_0 < bs! i * x + (hs! i) x by (intro x0-hb-bound?)
simp-all
              hence 1 + ?int1 \ i \ge 1 by (intro\ f-approx-aux\ x0-hb-bound ?)\ simp-all
              hence int-nonneg: 1 + ?int1 i \ge 0 by simp
             have l-le-1: \ln x \ powr \ -(e/2) \le 1 using asymptotics \Im[OF \ x] by (simp \ add:
field-simps)
             from i have f(?b \ i*x + ?h \ i \ x) \le c6 * (1 - ?l' \ i) * f-approx (?b \ i*x + ?h
i x
                   by (rule rec.IH)
              hence ?a \ i * f \ (?b \ i * x + ?h \ i \ x) \le ?a \ i * ...  using a - ge - 0 \ i
                  by (intro mult-left-mono) simp-all
              also have ... = (c6*?a\ i*(1 + ?int1\ i))*((?b\ i*x + ?h\ i\ x)\ powr\ p*(1 - p
?l'i))
                  unfolding f-approx-def by (simp add: algebra-simps)
              also from i rec.hyps c6 a-ge-0
                  have ... \leq (c6*?a\ i*(1+?int1\ i))*((?b\ i*x)\ powr\ p*(1-?l))
                       by (intro mult-left-mono asymptotics2' mult-nonneg-nonneg int-nonneg)
simp-all
              also have ... = (1 + ?int1 i) * (c6*?a i*(?b i*x) powr p * (1 - ?l))
```

```
by (simp add: algebra-simps)
       also from rec.hyps i have x_0 < bs \mid i * x + (hs \mid i) x by (intro x0-hb-bound?)
simp-all
         hence ?int1 i = ?int - ?int2 i
            apply (subst eq-diff-eq)
            apply (intro integral-combine akra-bazzi-integrable)
            apply (insert rec.hyps step-le-x[OF i, of x], simp-all)
         also from rec.hyps i have c3 * g x \le g-approx i x by (intro c3) simp-all
         hence ?int2 i \ge c3*g \ x/x \ powr \ p unfolding g-approx-def using x-pos
            by (simp add: field-simps)
         hence (1 + (?int - ?int2 i)) * (c6*?a i*(?b i*x) powr p * (1 - ?l)) \le
                    (1 + ?int - c3*g x/x powr p) * (c6*?a i*(?b i*x) powr p * (1 - ?l))
                    using i\ c6\ a\text{-}ge\text{-}0\ l\text{-}le\text{-}1
               by (intro mult-right-mono mult-nonneq-nonneq) (simp-all add: field-simps)
         also have ... = (?a \ i*?b \ i \ powr \ p) * (c6*x \ powr \ p*(1 - ?l) * (1 + ?int - reference)) * (1 + ?int - reference) * (2 + ?int - reference)) * (2 + ?int - referenc
c3*q x/x powr p)
        using b-pos[of bs!i] \times x0-pos i by (subst powr-mult) (simp-all add: algebra-simps)
         finally show ?a \ i * f \ (?b \ i*x + ?h \ i \ x) \leq \dots.
      qed
      hence ?sum + g x \le ?sum' + g x by simp
      also have ... = c6 * x powr p * (1 - ?l) * (1 + ?int - c3*g x/x powr p) +
g x
         by (simp add: sum-distrib-right[symmetric] p-props)
      also have ... = c6 * (1 - ?l) * f-approx x - (c6*c3*(1 - ?l) - 1) * g x
         unfolding f-approx-def using x-pos by (simp add: field-simps)
     also {
           from c6 \ c3 have c6*c3 \ge 2 by (simp add: field-simps)
          moreover have (1 - ?l) \ge 1/2 using asymptotics 4[OF x] by simp
        ultimately have c6*c3*(1-?l) \ge 2*(1/2) by (intro mult-mono) simp-all
           with x x-pos have (c6*c3*(1-?l)-1)*g x \ge 0
             by (intro mult-nonneg-nonneg g-nonneg) simp-all
          hence c6 * (1 - ?l) * f-approx x - (c6*c3*(1 - ?l) - 1) * g x \le
                            c6 * (1 - ?l) * f-approx x by (simp add: algebra-simps)
      finally show ?case.
   qed
   also from x c\theta have ... \leq c\theta * 1 * f-approx x
      by (intro mult-left-mono mult-right-mono f-approx-nonneg) simp-all
   finally have f x \le c6 * f-approx x by simp
  from this and c6(3) show ?thesis by (rule that)
qed
lemma akra-bazzi-bigo:
  f \in O(\lambda x. \ x \ powr \ p \ *(1 + integral \ (\lambda u. \ g \ u \ / \ u \ powr \ (p + 1)) \ x_0 \ x))
apply (fold f-approx-def, rule akra-bazzi-upper, erule landau-o.bigI)
apply (subst eventually-at-top-linorder, rule exI[of - x_0])
```

```
apply (simp add: f-nonneg f-approx-nonneg)
done
end
```

4 The discrete Akra-Bazzi theorem

```
theory Akra-Bazzi
imports
  Complex-Main
  Landau	ext{-}Symbols. Landau	ext{-}Symbols
  Akra-Bazzi-Real
begin
lemma ex-mono: (\exists x. P x) \Longrightarrow (\bigwedge x. P x \Longrightarrow Q x) \Longrightarrow (\exists x. Q x) by blast
lemma x-over-ln-mono:
  assumes (e::real) > 0
 assumes x > exp e
  assumes x \leq y
  shows x / ln \ x \ powr \ e \le y / ln \ y \ powr \ e
proof (rule DERIV-nonneg-imp-mono[of - - \lambda x. x / ln \ x \ powr \ e])
  fix t assume t: t \in \{x..y\}
  from assms(1) have 1 < exp \ e by simp
  from this and assms(2) have x > 1 by (rule less-trans)
  with t have t': t > 1 by simp
  from \langle x > exp \ e \rangle and t have t > exp \ e by simp
  with t' have ln\ t > ln\ (exp\ e) by (subst ln-less-cancel-iff) simp-all
  hence t'': ln t > e by simp
  show ((\lambda x. \ x \ / \ ln \ x \ powr \ e) \ has-real-derivative
            (ln\ t-e)\ /\ ln\ t\ powr\ (e+1))\ (at\ t)\ {f using}\ assms\ t\ t'\ t''
    by (force intro!: derivative-eq-intros simp: powr-diff field-simps powr-add)
 from t'' show (ln\ t-e) / ln\ t\ powr\ (e+1) \ge 0 by (intro\ divide-nonneg-nonneg)
simp-all
qed (simp-all add: assms)
definition akra-bazzi-term :: nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow (nat \Rightarrow nat) \Rightarrow bool where
  akra-bazzi-term x_0 x_1 b t =
    (\exists e \ h. \ e > 0 \land (\lambda x. \ h \ x) \in O(\lambda x. \ real \ x \ / \ ln \ (real \ x) \ powr \ (1+e)) \land
               (\forall x \ge x_1. \ t \ x \ge x_0 \land t \ x < x \land b * x + h \ x = real \ (t \ x)))
lemma akra-bazzi-termI [intro?]:
  assumes e > 0 (\lambda x. h x) \in O(\lambda x. real x / ln (real x) powr (1+e))
          \bigwedge x. \ x \ge x_1 \Longrightarrow t \ x \ge x_0 \ \bigwedge x. \ x \ge x_1 \Longrightarrow t \ x < x
          \bigwedge x. \ x \ge x_1 \Longrightarrow b*x + h \ x = real \ (t \ x)
  shows akra-bazzi-term x_0 x_1 b t
```

```
using assms unfolding akra-bazzi-term-def by blast
\mathbf{lemma}\ \mathit{akra-bazzi-term-imp-less}\colon
  assumes akra-bazzi-term x_0 x_1 b t x \ge x_1
  shows t x < x
  using assms unfolding akra-bazzi-term-def by blast
lemma akra-bazzi-term-imp-less':
  assumes akra-bazzi-term x_0 (Suc x_1) b t x > x_1
  shows t x < x
  using assms unfolding akra-bazzi-term-def by force
{\bf locale}\ akra-bazzi-recursion =
  fixes x_0 x_1 k :: nat and as bs :: real list and ts :: (nat \Rightarrow nat) list and f ::
nat \Rightarrow real
  assumes k-not-0: k \neq 0
           length-as: length \ as = k
 \mathbf{and}
            length-bs: length bs = k
  and
  and
            length-ts: length ts = k
            a\text{-} ge\text{-}\theta\colon\quad a\in set\ as \Longrightarrow a\,\geq\,\theta
  and
            b-bounds: b \in set \ bs \implies b \in \{0 < .. < 1\}
  and
                     i < length \ bs \implies akra-bazzi-term \ x_0 \ x_1 \ (bs!i) \ (ts!i)
  and
begin
sublocale akra-bazzi-params k as bs
  using length-as length-bs k-not-0 a-ge-0 b-bounds by unfold-locales
lemma ts-nonempty: ts \neq [] using length-ts k-not-0 by (cases ts) simp-all
definition e-hs :: real \times (nat \Rightarrow real) list where
  e-hs = (SOME (e,hs).
     e > 0 \ \land \ length \ hs = k \ \land \ (\forall \ h{\in} set \ hs. \ (\lambda x. \ h \ x) \in O(\lambda x. \ real \ x \ / \ ln \ (real \ x)
powr(1+e))) \wedge
     (\forall t \in set \ ts. \ \forall x \geq x_1. \ t \ x \geq x_0 \land t \ x < x) \land
     (\forall i < k. \ \forall x \ge x_1. \ (bs!i) * x + (hs!i) \ x = real \ ((ts!i) \ x))
definition e = (case \ e - hs \ of \ (e, -) \Rightarrow e)
definition hs = (case \ e - hs \ of \ (-,hs) \Rightarrow hs)
lemma filterlim-powr-zero-cong:
  filterlim (\lambda x. P (x::real) (x powr (\theta::real))) F at-top = filterlim (\lambda x. P x 1) F
at-top
 apply (rule filterlim-cong[OF refl refl])
  using eventually-gt-at-top[of 0::real] by eventually-elim simp-all
```

lemma e-hs-aux:

```
0 < e \land length \ hs = k \land
  (\forall h \in set \ hs. \ (\lambda x. \ h \ x) \in O(\lambda x. \ real \ x \ / \ ln \ (real \ x) \ powr \ (1 + e))) \land
  (\forall t \in set \ ts. \ \forall x \geq x_1. \ x_0 \leq t \ x \land t \ x < x) \land
  (\forall i < k. \ \forall x \ge x_1. \ (bs!i) * x + (hs!i) \ x = real \ ((ts!i) \ x))
proof-
  have Ex (\lambda(e,hs). e > 0 \land length hs = k \land
    (\forall h \in set \ hs. \ (\lambda x. \ h \ x) \in O(\lambda x. \ real \ x \ / \ ln \ (real \ x) \ powr \ (1+e))) \land
    (\forall t \in set \ ts. \ \forall x \geq x_1. \ t \ x \geq x_0 \land t \ x < x) \land
    (\forall i < k. \ \forall x \ge x_1. \ (bs!i) *x + (hs!i) \ x = real \ ((ts!i) \ x)))
  proof-
    from ts have A: \forall i \in \{... < k\}. akra-bazzi-term x_0 \ x_1 \ (bs!i) \ (ts!i) by (auto simp:
length-bs)
    hence \exists e h. (\forall i < k. e i > 0 \land
             (\lambda x. \ h \ i \ x) \in O(\lambda x. \ real \ x \ / \ ln \ (real \ x) \ powr \ (1+e \ i)) \land
              (\forall x \geq x_1. (ts!i) \ x \geq x_0 \land (ts!i) \ x < x) \land
              (\forall i < k. \ \forall x > x_1. \ (bs!i) * real \ x + h \ i \ x = real \ ((ts!i) \ x)))
              unfolding akra-bazzi-term-def
      by (subst (asm) behoice-iff, subst (asm) behoice-iff) blast
    then guess ee :: - \Rightarrow real and hh :: - \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow real
      by (elim \ exE \ conjE) note eh = this
    define e where e = Min \{ ee \ i \mid i. \ i < k \}
    define hs where hs = map \ hh \ (upt \ 0 \ k)
    have e-pos: e > 0 unfolding e-def using eh k-not-0 by (subst Min-gr-iff)
auto
    moreover have length hs = k unfolding hs-def by (simp-all add: length-ts)
    moreover have hs-growth: \forall h \in set \ hs. \ (\lambda x. \ h \ x) \in O(\lambda x. \ real \ x \ / \ ln \ (real \ x)
powr(1+e)
    proof
      fix h assume h \in set hs
      then obtain i where t: i < k h = hh i unfolding hs-def by force
       hence (\lambda x. h x) \in O(\lambda x. real x / ln (real x) powr (1+ee i)) using eh by
blast
       also from t k-not-0 have e \le ee i unfolding e-def by (subst Min-le-iff)
auto
      hence (\lambda x::nat. real x / ln (real x) powr (1+ee i)) \in O(\lambda x. real x / ln (real x) powr (1+ee i))
x) powr (1+e)
        \mathbf{by}\ (intro\ bigo-real-nat-transfer)\ auto
      finally show (\lambda x. h x) \in O(\lambda x. real x / ln (real x) powr (1+e)).
    moreover have \forall t \in set ts. (\forall x \geq x_1. t x \geq x_0 \land t x < x)
    proof (rule ballI)
      fix t assume t \in set ts
        then obtain i where i < k \ t = ts!i using length-ts by (subst (asm)
in-set-conv-nth) auto
      with eh show \forall x \ge x_1. t \ x \ge x_0 \land t \ x < x unfolding hs-def by force
    moreover have \forall i < k. \ \forall x \ge x_1. \ (bs!i) * x + (hs!i) \ x = real \ ((ts!i) \ x)
    proof (rule allI, rule impI)
      fix i assume i: i < k
```

```
with eh show \forall x \geq x_1. (bs!i)*x + (hs!i) x = real ((ts!i) x)
        using length-ts unfolding hs-def by fastforce
   qed
   ultimately show ?thesis by blast
  ged
  from some I-ex[OF this, folded e-hs-def] show ?thesis
   unfolding e-def hs-def by (intro conjI) fastforce+
qed
lemma
  e-pos: e > 0 and length-hs: length hs = k and
 hs-growth: \bigwedge h. h \in set \ hs \Longrightarrow (\lambda x. \ h \ x) \in O(\lambda x. \ real \ x \ / \ ln \ (real \ x) \ powr \ (1 + 1)
e)) and
  step-ge-x\theta: \bigwedge t \ x. \ t \in set \ ts \Longrightarrow x \ge x_1 \Longrightarrow x_0 \le t \ x and
  step-less: \bigwedge t \ x. \ t \in set \ ts \Longrightarrow x \geq x_1 \Longrightarrow t \ x < x \ and
                \bigwedge i \ x. \ i < k \Longrightarrow x \ge x_1 \Longrightarrow (bs!i) *x + (hs!i) \ x = real \ ((ts!i) \ x)
by (insert e-hs-aux) simp-all
lemma h-in-hs [intro, simp]: i < k \Longrightarrow hs ! i \in set hs
 by (rule nth-mem) (simp add: length-hs)
lemma t-in-ts [intro, simp]: i < k \Longrightarrow ts ! i \in set ts
 by (rule nth-mem) (simp add: length-ts)
lemma x0-less-x1: x_0 < x_1 and x0-le-x1: x_0 \le x_1
proof-
  from ts-nonempty have x_0 \le hd ts x_1 using step-ge-x0[of hd ts x_1] by simp
  also from ts-nonempty have ... < x_1 by (intro step-less) simp-all
  finally show x_0 < x_1 by simp
  thus x_0 \leq x_1 by simp
qed
lemma akra-bazzi-induct [consumes 1, case-names base rec]:
 assumes x \geq x_0
 assumes base: \bigwedge x. x \ge x_0 \Longrightarrow x < x_1 \Longrightarrow P x
 assumes rec: \bigwedge x. \ x \ge x_1 \Longrightarrow (\bigwedge t. \ t \in set \ ts \Longrightarrow P \ (t \ x)) \Longrightarrow P \ x
  shows P x
proof (insert assms(1), induction x rule: less-induct)
  case (less x)
  with assms step-less step-ge-x0 show P x by (cases x < x_1) auto
qed
end
{\bf locale}\ akra-bazzi-function = akra-bazzi-recursion\ +
  fixes integrable integral
  assumes integral: akra-bazzi-integral integrable integral
  fixes g :: nat \Rightarrow real
  assumes f-nonneg-base: x \ge x_0 \Longrightarrow x < x_1 \Longrightarrow f x \ge 0
```

```
x \ge x_1 \Longrightarrow f x = g x + (\sum i < k. \ as!i * f ((ts!i) x))
 and
           f-rec:
 and
                           x \ge x_1 \Longrightarrow g \ x \ge 0
           g-nonneg:
                           \exists a \in set \ as. \ a > 0
 and
           ex-pos-a:
begin
lemma ex-pos-a': \exists i < k. as! i > 0
 using ex-pos-a by (auto simp: in-set-conv-nth length-as)
{\bf sublocale}\ akra-bazzi-params-nonzero
  using length-as length-bs ex-pos-a a-ge-0 b-bounds by unfold-locales
definition g-real :: real \Rightarrow real where g-real x = g (nat |x|)
lemma g-real-real[simp]: g-real (real x) = g x unfolding g-real-def by simp
lemma f-nonneg: x \ge x_0 \Longrightarrow f x \ge 0
proof (induction x rule: akra-bazzi-induct)
 case (base x)
  with f-nonneg-base show f x \ge 0 by simp
next
  case (rec \ x)
 from rec.hyps have g x \ge 0 by (intro g-nonneg) simp
 moreover have (\sum i < k. \ as! i * f ((ts!i) \ x)) \ge 0 using rec.hyps \ length-ts \ length-as
   by (intro sum-nonneg ballI mult-nonneg-nonneg[OF a-ge-0 rec.IH]) simp-all
 ultimately show f x \ge 0 using rec.hyps by (simp \ add: f\text{-}rec)
qed
definition hs' = map (\lambda h \ x. \ h \ (nat \ | x::real |)) \ hs
lemma length-hs': length hs' = k unfolding hs'-def by (simp add: length-hs)
lemma hs'-real: i < k \Longrightarrow (hs'!i) (real \ x) = (hs!i) \ x
 unfolding hs'-def by (simp add: length-hs)
lemma h-bound:
  obtains hb where hb > 0 and
     eventually (\lambda x. \ \forall \ h \in set \ hs'. \ |h \ x| \leq hb * x \ / \ ln \ x \ powr \ (1 + e)) at-top
 have \forall h \in set \ hs. \ \exists c > 0. eventually (\lambda x. \ |h| \ x| \leq c * real \ x \ / ln \ (real \ x) \ powr \ (1)
+ e)) at-top
 proof
   fix h assume h: h \in set hs
   hence (\lambda x. h x) \in O(\lambda x. real x / ln (real x) powr (1 + e)) by (rule hs-growth)
   thus \exists c>0. eventually (\lambda x. |h|x| \le c * x / ln|x|powr(1+e)) at-top
    unfolding bigo-def by auto
 ged
  from bchoice[OF this] obtain hb where hb:
      \forall h \in set \ hs. \ hb \ h > 0 \ \land \ eventually \ (\lambda x. \ |h \ x| \leq hb \ h * real \ x \ / \ ln \ (real \ x)
```

```
powr (1 + e) at-top by blast
  define hb' where hb' = max \ 1 \ (Max \ \{hb \ h \ | h. \ h \in set \ hs\})
 have hb' > \theta unfolding hb'-def by simp
  moreover have \forall h \in set \ hs. \ eventually \ (\lambda x. \ |h \ (nat \ |x|)| \leq hb' * x \ / \ ln \ x \ powr
(1 + e) at-top
  proof (intro ballI, rule eventually-mp[OF always-eventually eventually-conj],
clarify)
   fix h assume h: h \in set hs
   with hb have hb-pos: hb h > 0 by auto
  show eventually (\lambda x. \ x > exp(1+e)+1) at-top by (rule eventually-gt-at-top)
   from h hb have e: eventually (\lambda x. |h (nat | x :: real|)) \le
       hb\ h*real\ (nat\ |x|)\ /\ ln\ (real\ (nat\ |x|))\ powr\ (1+e))\ at-top
     by (intro eventually-natfloor) blast
   show eventually (\lambda x. |h (nat | x :: real |)| \le hb' * x / ln x powr (1 + e)) at-top
     using e eventually-qt-at-top
   proof eventually-elim
     fix x :: real assume x :: x > exp(1 + e) + 1
     have x': x > 0 by (rule le-less-trans[OF - x]) simp-all
    assume |h(nat |x|)| \le hb \ h*real(nat |x|)/ln(real(nat |x|)) \ powr(1 + e)
     also {
       from x have exp(1 + e) < real(nat |x|) by linarith
       moreover have x > 0 by (rule le-less-trans[OF - x]) simp-all
       hence real (nat |x|) \le x by simp
       ultimately have real (nat \lfloor x \rfloor)/ln (real (nat \lfloor x \rfloor)) powr (1+e) \leq x/ln x
powr(1+e)
        using e-pos by (intro x-over-ln-mono) simp-all
       from hb-pos mult-left-mono[OF this, of hb h]
         have hb \ h * real (nat |x|)/ln (real (nat |x|)) powr (1+e) \leq hb \ h * x /
ln \ x \ powr \ (1+e)
         by (simp add: algebra-simps)
     also from h have hb h \leq hb'
     unfolding hb'-def f-rec by (intro order.trans[OF Max.coboundedI max.cobounded2])
auto
     with x' have hb \ h*x/ln \ x \ powr \ (1+e) \le hb'*x/ln \ x \ powr \ (1+e)
       by (intro mult-right-mono divide-right-mono) simp-all
     finally show |h(nat |x|)| \le hb' * x / ln x powr (1 + e).
   qed
 \mathbf{qed}
 hence \forall h \in set \ hs'. \ eventually \ (\lambda x. \ |h \ x| \leq hb' * x \ / \ ln \ x \ powr \ (1 + e)) \ at-top
   by (auto simp: hs'-def)
 hence eventually (\lambda x. \ \forall \ h \in set \ hs'. \ |h \ x| \leq hb' * x \ / \ ln \ x \ powr \ (1 + e)) at-top
   by (intro eventually-ball-finite) simp-all
  ultimately show ?thesis by (rule that)
```

lemma C-bound:

```
assumes \bigwedge b. b \in set \ bs \Longrightarrow C < b \ hb > 0
  shows eventually (\lambda x :: real. \ \forall \ b \in set \ bs. \ C * x \le b * x - hb * x/ln \ x \ powr \ (1+e))
at-top
proof-
  from e-pos have ((\lambda x. hb * ln x powr - (1+e)) \longrightarrow 0) at-top
   by (intro tendsto-mult-right-zero tendsto-neg-powr ln-at-top) simp-all
 with assms have \forall b \in set bs. \ eventually \ (\lambda x. \ |hb * ln \ x \ powr \ -(1+e)| < b - C)
at-top
   \mathbf{by}\ (\textit{force simp: tendsto-iff dist-real-def})
  hence eventually (\lambda x. \ \forall b \in set \ bs. \ |hb * ln \ x \ powr \ -(1+e)| < b \ - C) at-top
   by (intro eventually-ball-finite) simp-all
  note A = eventually-conj[OF this eventually-gt-at-top]
  \mathbf{show} \ ?thesis \ \mathbf{using} \ A \ \mathbf{apply} \ eventually\text{-}elim
 proof clarify
   fix x b :: real assume x: x > 0 and b: b \in set bs
   assume A: \forall b \in set \ bs. \ |hb * ln \ x \ powr \ -(1+e)| < b - C
   from b \ A \ assms have hb * ln \ x \ powr \ -(1+e) < b \ - \ C by simp
     with x have x * (hb * ln x powr - (1+e)) < x * (b - C) by (intro
mult-strict-left-mono)
   thus C*x \leq b*x - hb*x / ln \ x \ powr \ (1+e)
     by (subst (asm) powr-minus) (simp-all add: field-simps)
  qed
qed
end
locale \ akra-bazzi-lower = akra-bazzi-function +
  fixes g' :: real \Rightarrow real
  assumes f-pos:
                          eventually (\lambda x. f x > 0) at-top
           g-growth2: \exists C c2. c2 > 0 \land C < Min (set bs) \land
  and
                          eventually (\lambda x. \forall u \in \{C*x..x\}. g'u \leq c2*g'x) at-top
           g'-integrable: \exists a. \forall b \geq a. integrable (\lambda u. g' u / u powr (p + 1)) a b
  and
  and
             g'-bounded: eventually (\lambda a::real. (\forall b > a. \exists c. \forall x \in \{a..b\}. g'(x \leq c))
at-top
           g-bigomega: g \in \Omega(\lambda x. \ g' \ (real \ x))
  and
           g'-nonneg: eventually (\lambda x. g' x \geq 0) at-top
  and
begin
definition gc2 \equiv SOME \ gc2. \ gc2 > 0 \land eventually \ (\lambda x. \ g \ x \geq gc2 * g' \ (real \ x))
at-top
lemma gc2: gc2 > 0 eventually (\lambda x. g \ x \geq gc2 * g' \ (real \ x)) at-top
proof-
  from g-bigomega guess c by (elim landau-omega.bigE) note c = this
  from g'-nonneg have eventually (\lambda x::nat.\ g'\ (real\ x) \geq 0) at-top by (rule
eventually-nat-real)
  with c(2) have eventually (\lambda x. \ g \ x \ge c * g' \ (real \ x)) at-top
```

```
using eventually-ge-at-top[of x_1] by eventually-elim (insert g-nonneg, simp-all)
    with c(1) have \exists gc2. gc2 > 0 \land eventually (<math>\lambda x. gx \geq gc2 * g'(realx)) at-top
\mathbf{by} blast
    from some I-ex [OF this] show gc2 > 0 eventually (\lambda x. g \ x \ge gc2 * g' \ (real \ x))
        unfolding gc2-def by blast+
qed
definition qx\theta \equiv max \ x_1 \ (SOME \ qx\theta. \ \forall \ x \geq qx\theta. \ q \ x \geq qc2 * q' \ (real \ x) \land f \ x > q' \ (real \ x) \land f \ x > q' \ (real \ x) \land f \ (real \ 
0 \wedge g' (real \ x) \geq 0
definition gx1 \equiv max \ gx0 \ (SOME \ gx1. \ \forall x \ge gx1. \ \forall i < k. \ (ts!i) \ x \ge gx0)
lemma gx\theta:
    assumes x \ge gx\theta
   shows g x \ge gc2 * g' (real x) f x > 0 g' (real x) \ge 0
   from eventually-conj [OF\ qc2(2)\ eventually-conj [OF\ f-pos\ eventually-nat-real] OF
g'-nonneg]]]
       have \exists gx\theta. \ \forall x \geq gx\theta. \ g \ x \geq gc2 * g' \ (real \ x) \land f \ x > \theta \land g' \ (real \ x) \geq \theta
       by (simp add: eventually-at-top-linorder)
    note some I-ex[OF\ this]
   moreover have x \geq (SOME \ gx\theta. \ \forall \ x \geq gx\theta. \ g \ x \geq gc2 * g' \ (real \ x) \land f \ x > \theta \land
g' (real \ x) \ge \theta
        using assms unfolding qx\theta-def by simp
    ultimately show g \ x \ge gc2 * g' \ (real \ x) \ f \ x > \theta \ g' \ (real \ x) \ge \theta \ unfolding
gx\theta-def by blast+
qed
lemma gx1:
   assumes x \ge gx1 i < k
   shows (ts!i) x \geq gx\theta
proof-
    define mb where mb = Min (set bs)/2
    from b-bounds bs-nonempty have mb-pos: mb > 0 unfolding mb-def by simp
    from h-bound guess hb . note hb = this
    from e-pos have ((\lambda x. hb * ln x powr - (1 + e)) \longrightarrow 0) at-top
       by (intro tendsto-mult-right-zero tendsto-neg-powr ln-at-top) simp-all
    moreover note mb-pos
    ultimately have eventually (\lambda x.\ hb*ln\ x\ powr\ -(1+e) < mb) at-top using
hb(1)
       by (subst (asm) tendsto-iff) (simp-all add: dist-real-def)
    from eventually-nat-real [OF\ hb(2)] eventually-nat-real [OF\ this]
             eventually-ge-at-top eventually-ge-at-top
    have eventually (\lambda x. \ \forall i < k. \ (ts!i) \ x \geq gx\theta) at-top apply eventually-elim
    proof clarify
       fix i x :: nat assume A: hb * ln (real x) powr - (1+e) < mb and i: i < k
       assume B: \forall h \in set \ hs'. \ |h \ (real \ x)| \leq hb * real \ x \ / \ ln \ (real \ x) \ powr \ (1+e)
       with i have B': |(hs'!i) (real x)| \le hb * real x / ln (real x) powr (1+e)
```

```
using length-hs'[symmetric] by auto
   assume C: x \ge nat \lceil gx\theta/mb \rceil
   hence C': real gx\theta/mb \le real x by linarith
   assume D: x \geq x_1
   from mb-pos have real gx\theta = mb * (real gx\theta/mb) by simp
   also from i bs-nonempty have mb \leq bs!i/2 unfolding mb-def by simp
   hence mb * (real gx0/mb) \le bs!i/2 * x
     using C' i b-bounds[of bs!i] mb-pos by (intro mult-mono) simp-all
   also have ... = bs!i*x + -bs!i/2 * x by simp
   also {
     have -(hs!i) x \leq |(hs!i) x| by simp
      also from i \ B' length-hs have |(hs!i) \ x| \le hb * real \ x \ / ln \ (real \ x) \ powr
(1+e)
       by (simp add: hs'-def)
     also from A have hb / ln \ x \ powr \ (1+e) < mb
       by (subst (asm) powr-minus) (simp add: field-simps)
    hence hb / ln \ x \ powr \ (1+e) * x \le mb * x \ by \ (intro \ mult-right-mono) \ simp-all
     hence hb * x / ln x powr (1+e) \le mb * x by simp
   also from i have ... \leq (bs!i/2) * x unfolding mb-def by (intro mult-right-mono)
simp-all
     finally have -bs!i/2 * x \le (hs!i) x by simp
   also have bs!i*real x + (hs!i) x = real ((ts!i) x) using i D decomp by simp
   finally show (ts!i) x \geq gx\theta by simp
 qed
 hence \exists gx1. \ \forall x \geq gx1. \ \forall i < k. \ gx0 \leq (ts!i) \ x \ (is \ Ex \ ?P)
   by (simp add: eventually-at-top-linorder)
  from some I-ex[OF\ this] have ?P\ (SOME\ x.\ ?P\ x).
 moreover have \bigwedge x. \ x \ge gx1 \Longrightarrow x \ge (SOME \ x. \ ?P \ x) unfolding gx1-def by
 ultimately have ?P gx1 by blast
  with assms show ?thesis by blast
lemma gx\theta-ge-x1: gx\theta \ge x_1 unfolding gx\theta-def by simp
lemma gx\theta-le-gx1: gx\theta \leq gx1 unfolding gx1-def by simp
function f2' :: nat \Rightarrow real where
 x < gx1 \Longrightarrow f2' x = max \theta (f x / gc2)
|x \ge gx1 \Longrightarrow f2'x = g'(real x) + (\sum i < k. as!i * f2'((ts!i) x))
using le-less-linear by (blast, simp-all)
termination by (relation Wellfounded.measure (\lambda x. x))
             (insert gx0-le-gx1 gx0-ge-x1, simp-all add: step-less)
lemma f2'-nonneg: x \ge gx\theta \Longrightarrow f2' x \ge \theta
by (induction x rule: f2'.induct)
  (auto intro!: add-nonneg-nonneg sum-nonneg gx0 gx1 mult-nonneg-nonneg[OF
a-ge-\theta])
```

```
lemma f2'-le-f: x \ge x_0 \Longrightarrow gc2 * f2' x \le f x
proof (induction rule: f2'.induct)
 case (1 x)
  with gc2 f-nonneg show ?case by (simp add: max-def field-simps)
next
  case prems: (2 x)
  with gx0 \ gx0-le-gx1 have gc2 * g' \ (real \ x) \le g \ x by force
  moreover from step-ge-x0 prems(1) gx0-ge-x1 gx0-le-gx1
   have \bigwedge i. i < k \Longrightarrow x_0 \le (ts!i) \ x by simp
 hence \bigwedge i.\ i < k \Longrightarrow as!i * (gc2 * f2'((ts!i) x)) \le as!i * f((ts!i) x)
   using prems(1) by (intro\ mult-left-mono\ a-ge-0\ prems(2)) auto
 hence gc2*(\sum i < k. \ as!i*f2'((ts!i)\ x)) \le (\sum i < k. \ as!i*f((ts!i)\ x))
   by (subst sum-distrib-left, intro sum-mono) (simp-all add: algebra-simps)
 ultimately show ?case using prems(1) gx0-ge-x1 gx0-le-gx1
   by (simp-all add: algebra-simps f-rec)
qed
lemma f2'-pos: eventually (\lambda x. f2' x > 0) at-top
proof (subst eventually-at-top-linorder, intro exI allI impI)
 fix x :: nat assume x \geq gx\theta
 thus f2'x > 0
 proof (induction x rule: f2'.induct)
   case (1 x)
   with gc2 gx0(2)[of x] show ?case by (simp add: max-def field-simps)
  next
   case prems: (2 x)
   have (\sum i < k. \ as! i * f2' ((ts!i) \ x)) > 0
   proof (rule sum-pos')
     from ex-pos-a' guess i by (elim\ exE\ conjE) note i=this
     with prems(1) gx\theta gx1 have as!i * f2'((ts!i) x) > \theta
       by (intro mult-pos-pos prems(2)) simp-all
     with i show \exists i \in \{... < k\}. as!i * f2'((ts!i) x) > 0 by blast
     fix i assume i: i \in \{... < k\}
     with prems(1) have f2'((ts!i) x) > 0 by (intro\ prems(2)\ gx1)\ simp-all
      with i show as!i * f2'((ts!i) x) \ge 0 by (intro mult-nonneg-nonneg[OF]
a-qe-\theta]) simp-all
   qed simp-all
   with prems(1) gx0-le-gx1 show ?case by (auto intro!: add-nonneg-pos gx0)
 qed
qed
lemma bigomega-f-aux:
  obtains a where a \geq A \ \forall \ a' \geq a. \ a' \in \mathbb{N} \longrightarrow
   f \in \Omega(\lambda x. \ x \ powr \ p *(1 + integral \ (\lambda u. \ g'u \ / u \ powr \ (p + 1)) \ a'x))
proof-
 from g'-integrable guess a\theta by (elim\ exE) note a\theta = this
```

```
from h-bound guess hb . note hb = this
  moreover from g-growth2 guess C c2 by (elim\ conjE\ exE) note C=this
 hence eventually (\lambda x. \ \forall \ b \in set \ bs. \ C*x \le b*x - hb*x/ln \ x \ powr \ (1+e)) at-top
    using hb(1) bs-nonempty by (intro C-bound) simp-all
  moreover from b-bounds hb(1) e-pos
    have eventually (\lambda x. \ \forall b \in set \ bs. \ akra-bazzi-asymptotics \ b \ hb \ e \ p \ x) at-top
    by (rule akra-bazzi-asymptotics)
 moreover note g'-bounded C(3) g'-nonneg eventually-natfloor [OF f2'-pos] eventually-natfloor [OF f2']-pos[OF f2']
gc2(2)
  ultimately have eventually (\lambda x. (\forall h \in set \ hs'. |h \ x| \leq hb * x/ln \ x \ powr \ (1+e)) \land
                      (\forall b \in set \ bs. \ C*x \leq b*x - hb*x/ln \ x \ powr \ (1+e)) \land
                      (\forall b \in set \ bs. \ akra-bazzi-asymptotics \ b \ hb \ e \ p \ x) \land 
                      (\forall b>x. \exists c. \forall x \in \{x..b\}. g' x \leq c) \land f2' (nat \lfloor x \rfloor) > 0 \land
                      (\forall u \in \{C * x..x\}. g' u \leq c2 * g' x) \land
                      g' x \ge 0) at-top
    by (intro eventually-conj) (force elim!: eventually-conjE)+
  then have \exists X. (\forall x \geq X. (\forall h \in set \ hs'. |h \ x| \leq hb * x/ln \ x \ powr \ (1+e)) \land
                         (\forall b \in set \ bs. \ C*x \leq b*x - hb*x/ln \ x \ powr \ (1+e)) \land
                         (\forall b \in set \ bs. \ akra-bazzi-asymptotics \ b \ hb \ e \ p \ x) \land
                         (\forall b>x. \exists c. \forall x \in \{x..b\}. g'x \leq c) \land
                         (\forall u \in \{C * x..x\}. g' u \leq c2 * g' x) \land
                         f2'(nat |x|) > 0 \wedge g'x \geq 0
    by (subst (asm) eventually-at-top-linorder) (erule ex-mono, blast)
  then guess X by (elim\ exE\ conjE) note X=this
  define x_0'-min where x_0'-min = max A (max X (max a0 (max gx1 (max 1
(real \ x_1 + 1)))))
  fix x_0':: real assume x0'-props: x_0' \ge x_0'-min x_0' \in \mathbb{N}
  hence x\theta'-ge-x1: x_0' \ge real(x_1+1) and x\theta'-ge-1: x_0' \ge 1 and x\theta'-ge-X: x_0'
    unfolding x_0'-min-def by linarith+
  hence x\theta'-pos: x_0' > \theta and x\theta'-nonneg: x_0' \ge \theta by simp-all
 have x\theta': \forall x \ge x_0'. (\forall h \in set \ hs'. \ |h \ x| \le hb * x/ln \ x \ powr \ (1+e))
            \forall x \geq x_0'. (\forall b \in set \ bs. \ C*x \leq b*x - hb*x/ln \ x \ powr \ (1+e))
            \forall x \geq x_0'. (\forall b \in set\ bs.\ akra-bazzi-asymptotics\ b\ hb\ e\ p\ x)
            \forall a \geq x_0'. \forall b > a. \exists c. \forall x \in \{a..b\}. g' x \leq c
            \forall x \ge x_0'. \forall u \in \{C * x ... x\}. g' u \le c2 * g' x
            \forall x \geq x_0'. f2' (nat |x|) > 0 \forall x \geq x_0'. g'x \geq 0
    using X x\theta'-ge-X by auto
 from x\theta'-props(2) have x\theta'-int: real (nat |x_0'|) = x_0' by (rule real-natfloor-nat)
  from x\theta'-props have x\theta'-ge-gx1: x_0' \ge gx1 and x\theta'-ge-a\theta: x_0' \ge a\theta
    unfolding x_0'-min-def by simp-all
  with gx\theta-le-gx1 have f2'-nonneg: \bigwedge x. x \geq x_0' \Longrightarrow f2' x \geq \theta by (force intro!:
f2'-nonneg)
  define bm where bm = Min (set bs)
  define x_1' where x_1' = 2 * x_0' * inverse bm
  define fb2 where fb2 = Min \{ f2' \ x \ | x. \ x \in \{x_0'...x_1'\} \}
```

```
define gb2 where gb2 = (SOME \ c. \ \forall x \in \{x_0'..x_1'\}. \ g' \ x \leq c)
 from b-bounds bs-nonempty have bm > 0 bm < 1 unfolding bm-def by auto
 hence 1 < 2 * inverse bm by (simp add: field-simps)
 from mult-strict-left-mono[OF this x0'-pos]
    have x\theta'-lt-x1': x_0' < x_1' and x\theta'-le-x1': x_0' \le x_1' unfolding x_1'-def by
simp-all
  from x0-le-x1 x0'-ge-x1 have ge-x0'D: \bigwedge x. x_0' \le real \ x \Longrightarrow x_0 \le x by simp
 from x0'-ge-x1 x0'-le-x1' have gt-x1'D: \bigwedge x. x_1' < real x \implies x_1 \le x by simp
 have x0'-x1': \forall b \in set bs. 2 * x_0' * inverse b \leq x_1'
 proof
   fix b assume b: b \in set bs
   hence bm < b by (simp \ add: \ bm\text{-}def)
  moreover from b bs-nonempty b-bounds have bm > 0 b > 0 unfolding bm-def
by auto
   ultimately have inverse b \leq inverse \ bm \ by \ simp
   with x0'-nonneg show 2 * x_0' * inverse b \le x_1'
     unfolding x_1'-def by (intro mult-left-mono) simp-all
 qed
  note f-nonneg' = f-nonneg
  have \bigwedge x. real x \geq x_0' \Longrightarrow x \geq nat \lfloor x_0' \rfloor \bigwedge x. real x \leq x_1' \Longrightarrow x \leq nat \lceil x_1 \rceil
by linarith+
 hence \{x \mid x. \ real \ x \in \{x_0'..x_1'\}\} \subseteq \{x \mid x. \ x \in \{nat \mid x_0'|..nat \mid x_1'|\}\} by auto
  hence finite \{x \mid x::nat. \ real \ x \in \{x_0'..x_1'\}\} by (rule finite-subset) auto
 hence fin: finite \{f2' \mid x \mid x :: nat. real \mid x \in \{x_0' .. x_1'\}\} by force
  note facts = hs'-real e-pos length-hs' length-as length-bs k-not-0 a-ge-0 p-props
x0'-ge-1
             f2'-nonneg f-rec[OF \ gt-x1'D] \ x0' \ x0'-int x0'-x1' \ gc2(1) \ decomp
  from b-bounds x0'-le-x1' x0'-ge-gx1 gx0-le-gx1 x0'-ge-x1
   interpret abr: akra-bazzi-nat-to-real as bs hs' k x_0' x_1' hb e p f2' g'
   by (unfold-locales) (auto simp: facts simp del: f2'.simps intro!: f2'.simps(2))
 have f'-nat: \bigwedge x::nat. abr.f' (real x) = f2' x
 proof-
   fix x :: nat show abr.f'(real(x::nat)) = f2'x
   proof (induction real x arbitrary: x rule: abr.f'.induct)
     case (2 x)
     note x = this(1) and IH = this(2)
     from x have abr.f'(real x) = g'(real x) + (\sum i < k. as!i*abr.f'(bs!i*real x)
+ (hs!i) x)
       by (auto simp: gt-x1'D hs'-real g-real-def intro!: sum.cong)
     also have (\sum i < k. \ as! i*abr.f' (bs! i*real \ x + (hs! i) \ x)) =
               (\sum i < k. \ as! i * f2' ((ts!i) \ x))
     proof (rule sum.cong, simp, clarify)
       fix i assume i: i < k
```

```
from i \times x0'-le-x1' \times x0'-qe-x1 have *: bs! i * real x + (hs! i) x = real ((ts! i)
x)
         by (intro decomp) simp-all
       also from i * have abr.f' ... = f2' ((ts!i) x)
         by (subst\ IH[of\ i])\ (simp-all\ add:\ hs'-real)
        finally show as!i*abr.f' (bs!i*real x+(hs!i) x) = as!i*f2' ((ts!i) x) by
simp
     also have g'x + ... = f2'x using x x0'-ge-gx1 x0'-le-x1'
       by (intro f2'.simps(2)[symmetric] gt-x1'D) simp-all
     finally show ?case.
   qed simp
 qed
 {\bf interpret}\ akra-bazzi-integral\ integrable\ integral\ {\bf by}\ (rule\ integral)
 interpret akra-bazzi-real-lower as bs hs' k x_0' x_1' hb e p
     integrable integral abr.f' q' C fb2 qb2 c2
 proof unfold-locales
   fix x assume x \ge x_0' x \le x_1'
   thus abr.f' x \ge 0 by (intro abr.f'-base) simp-all
   fix x assume x:x \geq x_0'
   show integrable (\lambda x. g' x / x powr (p + 1)) x_0' x
     by (rule integrable-subinterval[of - a0 x]) (insert a0 x0'-ge-a0 x, auto)
  next
   fix x assume x: x \ge x_0' x \le x_1'
   have x_0' = real (nat |x_0'|) by (simp add: x0'-int)
   also from x have ... \leq real \ (nat \ |x|) by (auto intro!: nat-mono floor-mono)
   finally have x_0' \leq real \ (nat \ |x|).
   moreover have real (nat |x|) \leq x_1' using x \times x0'-ge-1 by linarith
   ultimately have f2' (nat \lfloor x \rfloor) \in \{f2' \mid x \mid x \mid x \in \{x_0' ... x_1'\}\} by force
   from fin and this have f2'(nat |x|) \ge fb2 unfolding fb2-def by (rule Min-le)
   with x show abr.f' x \ge fb2 by simp
 next
   from x0'-int x0'-le-x1' have \exists x::nat. real <math>x \geq x_0' \land real \ x \leq x_1'
       by (intro exI[of - nat | x_0'|]) simp-all
   moreover {
     fix x :: nat assume real \ x \ge x_0' \land real \ x \le x_1'
     with x\theta'(6) have f2' (nat | real x |) > \theta by blast
     hence f2' x > 0 by simp
   ultimately show fb2 > 0 unfolding fb2-def using fin by (subst\ Min-gr-iff)
auto
  next
   fix x assume x: x_0' \le x x \le x_1'
   with x\theta'(4) x\theta'-lt-x1' have \exists c. \forall x \in \{x_0'..x_1'\}. g' x \leq c by force
   from some I-ex[OF\ this]\ x show g'\ x \leq gb2 unfolding gb2-def by simp
  qed (insert g-nonneg integral x0'(2) C x0'-le-x1' x0'-ge-x1, simp-all add: facts)
 from akra-bazzi-lower guess c5 . note c5 = this
```

```
have eventually (\lambda x. |f x| \geq gc2 * c5 * |f\text{-approx}(real x)|) at-top
  proof (unfold eventually-at-top-linorder, intro exI allI impI)
   fix x :: nat assume x \ge nat \lceil x_0 \rceil
   hence x: real x \ge x_0' by linarith
   note c5(1)[OF x]
   also have abr.f'(real x) = f2'x by (rule f'-nat)
   also have gc2 * ... \le fx using x x0'-ge-x1 x0-le-x1 by (intro f2'-le-f) simp-all
   also have f x = |f x| using x \text{ f-nonneg'} x0 \text{ '-ge-x1 } x0 \text{-le-x1} by simp
   finally show gc2 * c5 * |f\text{-}approx (real x)| \le |f x|
     using gc2 f-approx-nonneg[OF \ x] by (simp \ add: \ algebra-simps)
  qed
 hence f \in \Omega(\lambda x. f\text{-approx (real } x)) using gc2(1) f\text{-nonneg' } f\text{-approx-nonneg}
   by (intro\ landau-omega.bigI[of\ gc2*c5]\ eventually-conj
       mult-pos-pos c5 eventually-nat-real) (auto simp: eventually-at-top-linorder)
 note this [unfolded f-approx-def]
 moreover have x_0'-min \geq A unfolding x_0'-min-def gx0-ge-x1 by simp
 ultimately show ?thesis by (intro that) auto
qed
lemma bigomega-f:
 obtains a where a \geq A f \in \Omega(\lambda x. \ x \ powr \ p *(1 + integral \ (\lambda u. \ g' \ u \ / \ u \ powr
(p+1)(ax)
proof-
 from bigomega-f-aux[of A] guess a . note a = this
 define a' where a' = real (max (nat [a]) \theta) + 1
 moreover have a' \in \mathbb{N} by (auto simp: max-def a'-def)
 moreover have *: a' \ge a + 1 unfolding a'-def by linarith
 moreover from * and a have a' \geq A by simp
 ultimately show ?thesis by (intro that[of a']) auto
qed
\mathbf{end}
locale \ akra-bazzi-upper = akra-bazzi-function +
  fixes g' :: real \Rightarrow real
 assumes g'-integrable: \exists a. \forall b \geq a. integrable (\lambda u. g' u / u powr (p + 1)) a b
           g-growth1: \exists C \ c1. \ c1 > 0 \land C < Min \ (set \ bs) \land
 and
                        eventually (\lambda x. \ \forall u \in \{C*x..x\}. \ g'u \ge c1*g'x) at-top
 and
           g-bigo:
                     g \in O(g')
           g'-nonneg: eventually (\lambda x. g' x \geq 0) at-top
 and
begin
definition gc1 \equiv SOME \ gc1 \ , \ gc1 > 0 \land eventually \ (\lambda x. \ g \ x \leq gc1 * g' \ (real \ x))
at-top
```

```
lemma gc1: gc1 > 0 eventually (\lambda x. g \ x \leq gc1 * g' \ (real \ x)) at-top
proof-
 from g-bigo guess c by (elim\ landau-o.bigE) note c=this
  from g'-nonneg have eventually (\lambda x::nat.\ g'\ (real\ x) \geq 0) at-top by (rule
eventually-nat-real)
  with c(2) have eventually (\lambda x. \ g \ x \le c * g' \ (real \ x)) at-top
   using eventually-ge-at-top[of x_1] by eventually-elim (insert g-nonneg, simp-all)
 with c(1) have \exists gc1. gc1 > 0 \land eventually (\lambda x. g x \leq gc1 * g' (real x)) at-top
by blast
 from some I-ex[OF this] show gc1 > 0 eventually (\lambda x. g \ x \leq gc1 * g' \ (real \ x))
   unfolding gc1-def by blast+
qed
definition qx3 \equiv max \ x_1 \ (SOME \ qx0. \ \forall x>qx0. \ q \ x < qc1 * q' \ (real \ x))
lemma gx3:
 assumes x \geq gx3
 shows g x \leq gc1 * g' (real x)
  from gc1(2) have \exists gx3. \forall x \geq gx3. g x \leq gc1 * g' (real x) by (simp add:
eventually-at-top-linorder)
  note some I-ex[OF this]
 moreover have x \geq (SOME \ gx\theta. \ \forall \ x \geq gx\theta. \ g \ x \leq gc1 * g' \ (real \ x))
   using assms unfolding gx3-def by simp
 ultimately show g x \leq gc1 * g' (real x) unfolding gx3-def by blast
qed
lemma gx3-ge-x1: gx3 \ge x_1 unfolding gx3-def by simp
function f' :: nat \Rightarrow real where
 x < gx3 \Longrightarrow f' x = max \ \theta \ (f x / gc1)
|x \ge gx3 \Longrightarrow f'x = g'(real x) + (\sum i < k. as! i * f'((ts!i) x))
using le-less-linear by (blast, simp-all)
termination by (relation Wellfounded.measure (\lambda x. x))
             (insert gx3-ge-x1, simp-all add: step-less)
lemma f'-ge-f: x \ge x_0 \implies gc1 * f' x \ge f x
proof (induction rule: f'.induct)
 case (1 x)
  with gc1 f-nonneg show ?case by (simp add: max-def field-simps)
 case prems: (2 x)
  with gx3 have gc1 * g' (real x) \ge g x by force
  moreover from step-ge-x0 prems(1) gx3-ge-x1
   have \bigwedge i. i < k \Longrightarrow x_0 \le nat \mid (ts!i) \mid x \mid by (intro le-nat-floor) simp
 hence \bigwedge i. i < k \Longrightarrow as!i * (gc1 * f'((ts!i) x)) \ge as!i * f((ts!i) x)
   using prems(1) by (intro\ mult-left-mono\ a-ge-0\ prems(2)) auto
```

```
hence gc1 * (\sum i < k. \ as!i*f'((ts!i)\ x)) \ge (\sum i < k. \ as!i*f((ts!i)\ x))
    by (subst sum-distrib-left, intro sum-mono) (simp-all add: algebra-simps)
  ultimately show ?case using prems(1) gx3-ge-x1
    by (simp-all add: algebra-simps f-rec)
ged
lemma biqo-f-aux:
  obtains a where a \geq A \ \forall \ a' \geq a. \ a' \in \mathbb{N} \longrightarrow
    f \in O(\lambda x. \ x \ powr \ p *(1 + integral \ (\lambda u. \ g' \ u \ / \ u \ powr \ (p + 1)) \ a' \ x))
proof-
  from g'-integrable guess a\theta by (elim exE) note a\theta = this
  from h-bound guess hb . note hb = this
  moreover from g-growth1 guess C c1 by (elim\ conjE\ exE) note C=this
 hence eventually (\lambda x. \ \forall \ b \in set \ bs. \ C*x \le b*x - hb*x/ln \ x \ powr \ (1+e)) at-top
    using hb(1) bs-nonempty by (intro C-bound) simp-all
  moreover from b-bounds hb(1) e-pos
    have eventually (\lambda x. \forall b \in set \ bs. \ akra-bazzi-asymptotics \ b \ bb \ e \ p \ x) at-top
    by (rule akra-bazzi-asymptotics)
  moreover note gc1(2) C(3) g'-nonneg
 ultimately have eventually (\lambda x. (\forall h \in set \ hs'. | h \ x| \leq hb * x/ln \ x \ powr \ (1+e)) \land
                     (\forall b \in set \ bs. \ C*x \leq b*x - hb*x/ln \ x \ powr \ (1+e)) \land
                     (\forall b \in set \ bs. \ akra-bazzi-asymptotics \ b \ hb \ e \ p \ x) \land 
                     (\forall u \in \{C*x..x\}, g'u \geq c1*g'x) \land g'x \geq 0) at-top
    by (intro eventually-conj) (force elim!: eventually-conjE)+
  then have \exists X. (\forall x \geq X. (\forall h \in set \ hs'. |h \ x| \leq hb * x/ln \ x \ powr \ (1+e)) \land
                        (\forall b \in set \ bs. \ C*x \leq b*x - hb*x/ln \ x \ powr \ (1+e)) \land
                        (\forall b \in set \ bs. \ akra-bazzi-asymptotics \ b \ hb \ e \ p \ x) \land
                        (\forall u \in \{C*x..x\}. \ g' \ u \ge c1 * g' \ x) \land g' \ x \ge 0)
    by (subst (asm) eventually-at-top-linorder) fast
  then guess X by (elim\ exE\ conjE) note X=this
  define x_0'-min where x_0'-min = max A (max X (max 1 (max a0 (max gx3)))
(real \ x_1 + 1)))))
 fix x_0':: real assume x0'-props: x_0' \ge x_0'-min x_0' \in \mathbb{N}
  hence x\theta'-ge-x1: x_0' \ge real(x_1+1) and x\theta'-ge-1: x_0' \ge 1 and x\theta'-ge-X: x_0'
\geq X
    unfolding x_0'-min-def by linarith+
  hence x\theta'-pos: x_0' > \theta and x\theta'-nonneg: x_0' \ge \theta by simp-all
  have x\theta': \forall x \ge x_0'. (\forall h \in set \ hs'. \ |h \ x| \le hb * x/ln \ x \ powr \ (1+e))
            \forall x \geq x_0'. (\forall b \in set \ bs. \ C*x \leq b*x - hb*x/ln \ x \ powr \ (1+e))
            \forall x \geq x_0'. (\forall b \in set \ bs. \ akra-bazzi-asymptotics \ b \ hb \ e \ p \ x)
            \forall x \ge x_0'. \forall u \in \{C * x ... x\}. g'u \ge c1 * g'x \forall x \ge x_0'. g'x \ge 0
            using X x\theta'-ge-X by auto
 from x\theta'-props(2) have x\theta'-int: real\ (nat\ \lfloor x_0' \rfloor) = x_0' by (rule\ real-nat floor-nat)
  from x\theta'-props have x\theta'-ge-gx\theta: x_0' \ge gx\beta and x\theta'-ge-a\theta: x_0' \ge a\theta
    unfolding x_0'-min-def by simp-all
  hence f'-nonneg: \bigwedge x. x \geq x_0' \Longrightarrow f' x \geq 0
    using order.trans[OF f-nonneg f'-ge-f] gc1(1) x0'-ge-x1 x0-le-x1
```

```
by (simp add: zero-le-mult-iff del: f'.simps)
  define bm where bm = Min (set bs)
 define x_1' where x_1' = 2 * x_0' * inverse bm
 define fb1 where fb1 = Max {f' x | x. x \in {x_0'..x_1'}}
from b-bounds bs-nonempty have bm > 0 bm < 1 unfolding bm-def by auto
 hence 1 < 2 * inverse bm by (simp add: field-simps)
 from mult-strict-left-mono[OF this x0'-pos]
    have x0'-lt-x1': x_0' < x_1' and x0'-le-x1': x_0' \le x_1' unfolding x_1'-def by
simp-all
 from x\theta-le-x1 x\theta'-ge-x1 have ge-x\theta'D: \bigwedge x. x_0' \le real \ x \Longrightarrow x_0 \le x by simp
 from x0'-ge-x1 x0'-le-x1' have gt-x1'D: \bigwedge x. x_1' < real x \implies x_1 \le x by simp
 have x0'-x1': \forall b \in set bs. 2 * x_0' * inverse b < x_1'
 proof
   fix b assume b: b \in set bs
   hence bm \leq b by (simp \ add: \ bm-def)
   moreover from b b-bounds bs-nonempty have bm > 0 b > 0 unfolding bm-def
   ultimately have inverse b \leq inverse \ bm \ by \ simp
   with x\theta'-nonneg show 2 * x_0' * inverse b \le x_1'
     unfolding x_1'-def by (intro mult-left-mono) simp-all
 \mathbf{qed}
 note f-nonneg' = f-nonneg
  have \bigwedge x. real x \geq x_0' \Longrightarrow x \geq nat \lfloor x_0' \rfloor \bigwedge x. real x \leq x_1' \Longrightarrow x \leq nat \lceil x_1 \rceil
by linarith+
 hence \{x \mid x. \ real \ x \in \{x_0'..x_1'\}\} \subseteq \{x \mid x. \ x \in \{nat \ \lfloor x_0' \rfloor..nat \ \lceil x_1' \rceil\}\} by auto
 hence finite \{x \mid x::nat. \ real \ x \in \{x_0'..x_1'\}\} by (rule finite-subset) auto
 hence fin: finite \{f' \mid x \mid x :: nat. \ real \ x \in \{x_0' .. x_1'\}\} by force
  note facts = hs'-real e-pos length-hs' length-as length-bs k-not-0 a-ge-0 p-props
x0'-ge-1
             f'-nonneg f-rec[OF qt-x1'D] x0' x0'-int x0'-x1' qc1(1) decomp
 from b-bounds x0'-le-x1' x0'-ge-gx0 x0'-ge-x1
 interpret abr: akra-bazzi-nat-to-real as bs hs' k x<sub>0</sub>' x<sub>1</sub>' hb e p f' q'
   by (unfold-locales) (auto simp add: facts simp del: f'.simps intro!: f'.simps(2))
 have f'-nat: \bigwedge x::nat. abr.f' (real x) = f'x
 proof-
   fix x :: nat show abr.f'(real(x::nat)) = f'x
   proof (induction real x arbitrary: x rule: abr.f'.induct)
     case (2 x)
     note x = this(1) and IH = this(2)
     from x have abr.f'(real x) = g'(real x) + (\sum i < k. as!i*abr.f'(bs!i*real x)
+ (hs!i) x)
       by (auto simp: gt-x1'D hs'-real intro!: sum.cong)
```

```
also have (\sum i < k. \ as! i*abr.f' \ (bs! i*real \ x + (hs!i) \ x)) = (\sum i < k. \ as! i*f'
((ts!i) x)
     proof (rule sum.cong, simp, clarify)
       fix i assume i: i < k
       from i \times x0'-le-x1' \times x0'-ge-x1 have *: bs!i * real \times x + (hs!i) \times x = real ((ts!i))
x)
         by (intro decomp) simp-all
       also from i * have abr.f' ... = f'((ts!i) x)
         by (subst\ IH[of\ i])\ (simp-all\ add:\ hs'-real)
      finally show as!i*abr.f'(bs!i*real x+(hs!i) x) = as!i*f'((ts!i) x) by simp
     also from x have g'x + ... = f'x using x\theta'-le-x1'x\theta'-ge-gx\theta by simp
     finally show ?case.
   qed simp
  qed
 interpret akra-bazzi-integral integrable integral by (rule integral)
 interpret akra-bazzi-real-upper as bs hs' k x_0' x_1' hb e p integrable integral abr.f'
q' C fb1 c1
 proof (unfold-locales)
   fix x assume x \ge x_0' x \le x_1'
   thus abr.f' x \ge 0 by (intro\ abr.f'-base)\ simp-all
   fix x assume x:x \ge x_0'
   show integrable (\lambda x. g'x / x powr (p + 1)) x_0'x
     by (rule integrable-subinterval [of - a0 x]) (insert a0 x0'-ge-a0 x, auto)
   fix x assume x: x \ge x_0' x \le x_1'
   have x_0' = real \ (nat \ \lfloor x_0' \rfloor) by (simp \ add: x0'-int)
   also from x have ... \le real (nat \lfloor x \rfloor) by (auto intro!: nat-mono floor-mono)
   finally have x_0' \leq real \ (nat \ \lfloor x \rfloor).
   moreover have real (nat \lfloor x \rfloor) \leq x_1' using x \, x\theta'-ge-1 by linarith
   ultimately have f'(nat \lfloor x \rfloor) \in \{f' \mid x \mid x \mid real \mid x \in \{x_0' ... x_1'\}\} by force
   from fin and this have f'(nat \lfloor x \rfloor) \leq fb1 unfolding fb1-def by (rule Max-ge)
   with x show abr.f' x \leq fb1 by simp
  ged (insert x0'(2) x0'-le-x1' x0'-qe-x1 C, simp-all add: facts)
  from akra-bazzi-upper guess c\theta . note c\theta=this
  {
   fix x :: nat assume x \ge nat \lceil x_0 \rceil
   hence x: real x \ge x_0' by linarith
   have f x \leq gc1 * f' x using x x0'-ge-x1 x0-le-x1 by (intro f'-ge-f) simp-all
   also have f'(x) = abr.f'(real(x)) by (simp(add: f'-nat))
   also note c6(1)[OF x]
   also from f-nonneg' x \ x0'-ge-x1 x0-le-x1 have f \ x = |f \ x| by simp
    also from f-approx-nonneg x have f-approx (real x) = |f-approx (real x)| by
    finally have gc1 * c6 * |f\text{-}approx (real x)| \ge |f x| using gc1 by (simp add:
algebra-simps)
```

```
hence eventually (\lambda x. |f x| \leq gc1 * c6 * |f\text{-approx}(real x)|) at-top
   using eventually-ge-at-top[of nat \lceil x_0 \rceil] by (auto elim!: eventually-mono)
  hence f \in O(\lambda x. f\text{-approx} (real x)) using gc1(1) f-nonneg' f-approx-nonneg
   by (intro landau-o.bigI[of gc1 * c6] eventually-conj
       mult-pos-pos c6 eventually-nat-real) (auto simp: eventually-at-top-linorder)
  note this [unfolded f-approx-def]
 moreover have x_0'-min \geq A unfolding x_0'-min-def gx3-ge-x1 by simp
 ultimately show ?thesis by (intro that) auto
qed
lemma biqo-f:
 obtains a where a > A f \in O(\lambda x. \ x \ powr \ p *(1 + integral \ (\lambda u. \ g' \ u \ / \ u \ powr
(p + 1)(a x)
proof-
 from bigo-f-aux[of A] guess a . note a = this
 define a' where a' = real (max (nat \lceil a \rceil) \theta) + 1
 moreover have a' \in \mathbb{N} by (auto simp: max-def a'-def)
 moreover have *: a' \ge a + 1 unfolding a'-def by linarith
 moreover from * and a have a' > A by simp
  ultimately show ?thesis by (intro that[of a']) auto
qed
end
locale akra-bazzi = akra-bazzi-function +
 fixes g' :: real \Rightarrow real
                           eventually (\lambda x. f x > 0) at-top
 assumes f-pos:
                           eventually (\lambda x. g' x \geq 0) at-top
 and
           g'-nonneg:
 assumes g'-integrable: \exists a. \forall b \geq a. integrable (\lambda u. g' u / u powr (p + 1)) a b
           g-growth1: \exists C c1. c1 > 0 \land C < Min (set bs) \land
 and
                        eventually (\lambda x. \forall u \in \{C*x..x\}. g'u \ge c1*g'x) at-top
           g-growth2: \exists C \ c2. \ c2 > 0 \land C < Min \ (set \ bs) \land
 and
                         eventually (\lambda x. \forall u \in \{C*x..x\}. q'u < c2*q'x) at-top
          g-bounded: eventually (\lambda a::real. (\forall b>a. \exists c. \forall x \in \{a..b\}. g'x \leq c)) at-top
 and
 and
           g-bigtheta: g \in \Theta(g')
begin
sublocale akra-bazzi-lower using f-pos g-growth2 g-bounded
  bigthetaD2[OF\ g-bigtheta]\ g'-nonneg\ g'-integrable\ \mathbf{by}\ unfold-locales
sublocale akra-bazzi-upper using g-growth1 bigthetaD1[OF g-bigtheta]
 g'-nonneg g'-integrable by unfold-locales
lemma bigtheta-f:
 obtains a where a > A f \in \Theta(\lambda x. \ x \ powr \ p *(1 + integral \ (\lambda u. \ g' \ u \ / \ u \ powr
(p + 1)(a x)
proof-
```

```
from bigo-f-aux[of A] guess a . note a = this
   moreover from bigomega-f-aux[of A] guess b . note b = this
   let ?a = real (max (max (nat [a]) (nat [b])) \theta) + 1
   have ?a \in \mathbb{N} by (auto simp: max-def)
   moreover have ?a \ge a ?a \ge b by linarith+
   ultimately have f \in \Theta(\lambda x. \ x \ powr \ p *(1 + integral \ (\lambda u. \ g' \ u \ / \ u \ powr \ (p + integral \ (\lambda u. \ g' \ u \ / \ u \ powr \ (p + integral \ (\lambda u. \ g' \ u \ / \ u \ powr \ (p + integral \ (\lambda u. \ g' \ u \ / \ u \ powr \ (p + integral \ (\lambda u. \ g' \ u \ / \ u \ powr \ (p + integral \ (\lambda u. \ g' \ u \ / \ u \ powr \ (p + integral \ (\lambda u. \ g' \ u \ / \ u \ powr \ (p + integral \ (\lambda u. \ g' \ u \ / \ u \ powr \ (p + integral \ (\lambda u. \ g' \ u \ / \ u \ powr \ (p + integral \ (\lambda u. \ g' \ u \ / \ u \ powr \ (p + integral \ (\lambda u. \ g' \ u \ / \ u \ powr \ (p + integral \ (\lambda u. \ g' \ u \ / \ u \ powr \ (p + integral \ (\lambda u. \ g' \ u \ / \ u \ powr \ (p + integral \ (\lambda u. \ g' \ u \ / \ u \ powr \ (p + integral \ (\lambda u. \ g' \ u \ / \ u \ powr \ (p + integral \ (\lambda u. \ g' \ u \ / \ u \ powr \ (p + integral \ (\lambda u. \ g' \ u \ / \ u \ powr \ (p + integral \ (\lambda u. \ g' \ u \ / \ u \ powr \ (p + integral \ (\lambda u. \ g' \ u \ / \ u \ powr \ (p + integral \ (\lambda u. \ g' \ u \ / \ u \ powr \ (p + integral \ (\lambda u. \ g' \ u \ / \ u \ powr \ (p + integral \ (\lambda u. \ g' \ u \ / \ u \ powr \ (p + integral \ (\lambda u. \ g' \ u \ / \ u \ powr \ (p + integral \ (\lambda u. \ g' \ u \ / \ u \ powr \ (p + integral \ (\lambda u. \ g' \ u \ / \ u \ powr \ (p + integral \ (\lambda u. \ g' \ u \ ) \ u \ powr \ (p + integral \ (\lambda u. \ g' \ u \ ) \ u \ powr \ (p + integral \ (\lambda u. \ g' \ u \ ) \ u \ powr \ (p + integral \ (\lambda u. \ g' \ u \ ) \ u \ powr \ (p + integral \ (\lambda u. \ g' \ u \ ) \ u \ powr \ (p + integral \ (\lambda u. \ u) \ powr \ (p + integral \ (\lambda u. \ u) \ powr \ (p + integral \ (\lambda u. \ u) \ powr \ (p + integral \ (\lambda u. \ u) \ powr \ (p + integral \ (\lambda u. \ u) \ powr \ (p + integral \ (\lambda u. \ u) \ powr \ (p + integral \ (\lambda u. \ u) \ powr \ (p + integral \ (\lambda u. \ u) \ powr \ (p + integral \ (\lambda u. \ u) \ powr \ (p + integral \ (\lambda u. \ u) \ powr \ (p + integral \ (\lambda u. \ u) \ powr \ (p + integral \ (\lambda u. \ u) \ powr \ (p + integral \ (\lambda u. \ u) \ powr \ (p + integral \ (\lambda u. \ u) \ powr \ (p + integral \ (\lambda u. \ u) \ powr \ (p + integral \ (\lambda u.
1)) ?a x))
       using a b by (intro bigthetaI) blast+
   moreover from a b have ?a > A by linarith
   ultimately show ?thesis by (intro that[of ?a]) simp-all
qed
end
named-theorems akra-bazzi-term-intros introduction rules for Akra-Bazzi terms
lemma akra-bazzi-term-floor-add [akra-bazzi-term-intros]:
   assumes (b::real) > 0 b < 1 real x_0 \le b * real x_1 + c c < (1 - b) * real x_1 x_1
   shows akra-bazzi-term x_0 x_1 b (\lambda x. nat | b*real <math>x + c |)
proof (rule akra-bazzi-termI[OF zero-less-one])
   fix x assume x: x \ge x_1
   from assms x have real x_0 \le b * real x_1 + c by simp
   also from x assms have ... \leq b * real x + c by auto
   finally have step-ge-x0: b * real <math>x + c \ge real x_0 by simp
   thus nat |b * real x + c| \ge x_0 by (subst le-nat-iff) (simp-all add: le-floor-iff)
   from assms x have c < (1 - b) * real x_1 by simp
  also from assms x have ... \leq (1 - b) * real x by (intro mult-left-mono) simp-all
   finally show nat |b*real x + c| < x using assms step-ge-x0
      by (subst nat-less-iff) (simp-all add: floor-less-iff algebra-simps)
   from step-ge-x0 have real-of-int |c + b| * real |x| = real-of-int (nat |c + b| *
real x \mid) by linarith
   thus (b * real x) + (|b * real x + c| - (b * real x)) =
                 real\ (nat\ |\ b*real\ x+c\ |) by linarith
next
   have (\lambda x::nat. real-of-int \mid b * real x + c \mid -b * real x) \in O(\lambda - |c| + 1)
    by (intro landau-o.biq-mono always-eventually allI, unfold real-norm-def) linarith
  also have (\lambda - :: nat. |c| + 1) \in O(\lambda x. real x / ln (real x) powr (1 + 1)) by force
   finally show (\lambda x::nat. \ real-of-int \mid b * real \ x + c \mid -b * real \ x) \in
                                  O(\lambda x. real x / ln (real x) powr (1+1)).
qed
lemma akra-bazzi-term-floor-add' [akra-bazzi-term-intros]:
   assumes (b::real) > 0 b < 1 real x_0 \le b * real x_1 + real c real c < (1 - b) *
real x_1 x_1 > 0
   shows akra-bazzi-term x_0 x_1 b (\lambda x. nat | b*real <math>x | + c)
```

```
proof-
  from assms have akra-bazzi-term x_0 x_1 b (\lambda x. nat | b*real <math>x + real c |)
   by (rule akra-bazzi-term-floor-add)
  also have (\lambda x. \ nat \mid b*real \ x + real \ c \mid) = (\lambda x::nat. \ nat \mid b*real \ x \mid + c)
 proof
   \mathbf{fix} \ x :: nat
   have |b * real x + real c| = |b * real x| + int c by linarith
  also from assms have nat ... = nat |b| * real x + c by (simp add: nat-add-distrib)
   finally show nat |b * real x + real c| = nat |b * real x| + c.
  qed
 finally show ?thesis.
qed
\mathbf{lemma}\ akra-bazzi-term-floor-subtract\ [akra-bazzi-term-intros]:
 assumes (b::real) > 0 b < 1 real x_0 \le b * real x_1 - c \ 0 < c + (1 - b) * real
x_1 \ x_1 > 0
 shows akra-bazzi-term x_0 x_1 b (\lambda x. nat | b*real <math>x - c|)
  by (subst diff-conv-add-uminus, rule akra-bazzi-term-floor-add, insert assms)
simp-all
lemma akra-bazzi-term-floor-subtract' [akra-bazzi-term-intros]:
 assumes (b::real) > 0 b < 1 real x_0 \le b * real x_1 - real c 0 < real c + (1 - real)
b) * real x_1 x_1 > 0
 shows akra-bazzi-term x_0 x_1 b (\lambda x. nat | b*real <math>x | - c)
proof-
 from assms have akra-bazzi-term x_0 x_1 b (\lambda x. nat |b*real x - real c|)
   by (intro akra-bazzi-term-floor-subtract) simp-all
 also have (\lambda x. \ nat \ \lfloor b*real \ x - real \ c \rfloor) = (\lambda x::nat. \ nat \ | b*real \ x | - c)
 proof
   \mathbf{fix}\ x::nat
   have |b * real x - real c| = |b * real x| - int c by linarith
  also from assms have nat ... = nat |b| * real x | - c by (simp \ add: \ nat \ diff \ distrib)
   finally show nat \lfloor b * real x - real c \rfloor = nat \lfloor b * real x \rfloor - c.
 qed
 finally show ?thesis.
qed
lemma akra-bazzi-term-floor [akra-bazzi-term-intros]:
 assumes (b::real) > 0 b < 1 real x_0 \le b * real x_1 0 < (1 - b) * real x_1 x_1 > 0
 shows akra-bazzi-term x_0 x_1 b (\lambda x. nat | b*real x |)
 using assms akra-bazzi-term-floor-add [where c = \theta] by simp
lemma akra-bazzi-term-ceiling-add [akra-bazzi-term-intros]:
  assumes (b::real) > 0 \ b < 1 \ real \ x_0 \le b * real \ x_1 + c \ c + 1 \le (1 - b) * x_1
 shows akra-bazzi-term x_0 x_1 b (\lambda x. nat [b*real <math>x + c])
proof (rule akra-bazzi-termI[OF zero-less-one])
```

```
fix x assume x: x \ge x_1
  have 0 \le real \ x_0 by simp
  also from assms have real x_0 \le b * real x_1 + c by simp
  also from assms x have b * real x_1 \le b * real x by (intro mult-left-mono)
simp-all
  hence b * real x_1 + c \le b * real x + c by simp
 also have b * real x + c \le real - of - int [b * real x + c] by linarith
 finally have bx-nonneg: real-of-int \lceil b * real x + c \rceil \ge 0.
 have c + 1 \le (1 - b) * x_1 by fact
 also have (1-b)*x_1 \le (1-b)*x using assms x by (intro mult-left-mono)
 finally have b * real x + c + 1 \le real x using assms by (simp add: algebra-simps)
 with bx-nonneg show nat [b * real x + c] < x by (subst nat-less-iff) (simp-all
add: ceiling-less-iff)
 have real x_0 \le b * real x_1 + c by fact
 also have ... \leq real-of-int [...] by linarith
 also have x_1 \leq x by fact
 finally show x_0 \le nat \lceil b * real x + c \rceil using assms by (force simp: ceiling-mono)
 show b * real x + (\lceil b * real x + c \rceil - b * real x) = real (nat \lceil b * real x + c \rceil)
   using assms bx-nonneg by simp
next
 have (\lambda x::nat. \ real \cdot of \cdot int \ [b * real \ x + c] - b * real \ x) \in O(\lambda - |c| + 1)
  by (intro landau-o.biq-mono always-eventually allI, unfold real-norm-def) linarith
 also have (\lambda :: nat. |c| + 1) \in O(\lambda x. real x / ln (real x) powr (1 + 1)) by force
 finally show (\lambda x::nat. real-of-int [b * real x + c] - b * real x) \in
                  O(\lambda x. \ real \ x \ / \ ln \ (real \ x) \ powr \ (1+1)).
qed
lemma akra-bazzi-term-ceiling-add' [akra-bazzi-term-intros]:
 assumes (b::real) > 0 b < 1 real x_0 \le b * real x_1 + real c real c + 1 \le (1 - c)
(b) * x_1
 shows
          akra-bazzi-term x_0 x_1 b (\lambda x. nat \lceil b*real x \rceil + c)
proof-
 from assms have akra-bazzi-term x_0 x_1 b (\lambda x. nat \lceil b*real \ x + real \ c \rceil)
   by (rule akra-bazzi-term-ceiling-add)
  also have (\lambda x. \ nat \ [b*real \ x + real \ c]) = (\lambda x::nat. \ nat \ [b*real \ x] + c)
  proof
   \mathbf{fix} \ x :: nat
   from assms have 0 \le b * real x by simp
   also have b * real x \le real - of - int [b * real x] by linarith
   finally have bx-nonneg: [b * real x] \ge 0 by simp
   have [b * real x + real c] = [b * real x] + int c by linarith
   also from assms bx-nonneg have nat ... = nat [b * real x] + c
     by (subst nat-add-distrib) simp-all
   finally show nat [b * real x + real c] = nat [b * real x] + c.
```

```
qed
 finally show ?thesis.
qed
lemma akra-bazzi-term-ceiling-subtract [akra-bazzi-term-intros]:
 assumes (b::real) > 0 \ b < 1 \ real \ x_0 \le b * real \ x_1 - c \ 1 \le c + (1 - b) * x_1
 shows akra-bazzi-term x_0 x_1 b (\lambda x. nat [b*real <math>x - c])
  by (subst diff-conv-add-uminus, rule akra-bazzi-term-ceiling-add, insert assms)
simp-all
lemma akra-bazzi-term-ceiling-subtract' [akra-bazzi-term-intros]:
 assumes (b::real) > 0 b < 1 real x_0 \le b * real x_1 - real c 1 \le real c + (1 - real)
(b) * x_1
 shows
           akra-bazzi-term x_0 x_1 b (\lambda x. nat \lceil b*real x \rceil - c)
proof-
 from assms have akra-bazzi-term x_0 x_1 b (\lambda x. nat \lceil b*real \ x - real \ c \rceil)
   by (intro akra-bazzi-term-ceiling-subtract) simp-all
 also have (\lambda x. \ nat \ [b*real \ x - real \ c]) = (\lambda x::nat. \ nat \ [b*real \ x] - c)
 proof
   \mathbf{fix} \ x :: nat
   from assms have 0 \le b * real x by simp
   also have b * real x \le real - of - int [b * real x] by linarith
   finally have bx-nonneg: [b * real x] \ge 0 by simp
   have [b * real x - real c] = [b * real x] - int c by linarith
   also from assms bx-nonneg have nat ... = nat [b * real x] - c by simp
   finally show nat [b * real x - real c] = nat [b * real x] - c.
 ged
 finally show ?thesis.
qed
lemma akra-bazzi-term-ceiling [akra-bazzi-term-intros]:
 assumes (b::real) > 0 \ b < 1 \ real \ x_0 \le b * real \ x_1 \ 1 \le (1 - b) * x_1
 shows akra-bazzi-term x_0 x_1 b (\lambda x. nat \lceil b*real x \rceil)
 using assms akra-bazzi-term-ceiling-add [where c = \theta] by simp
```

end

5 The Master theorem

```
theory Master-Theorem
imports
HOL-Analysis.Analysis
Landau-Symbols.Landau-Symbols
Akra-Bazzi-Library
Akra-Bazzi
begin
```

```
lemma fundamental-theorem-of-calculus-real:
  a \leq b \Longrightarrow \forall x \in \{a..b\}. (f \text{ has-real-derivative } f'x) (at x \text{ within } \{a..b\}) \Longrightarrow
      (f' has\text{-}integral (f b - f a)) \{a..b\}
  by (intro fundamental-theorem-of-calculus ballI)
     (simp-all add: has-field-derivative-iff-has-vector-derivative[symmetric])
lemma integral-powr:
  y \neq -1 \implies a \leq b \implies a > 0 \implies integral \{a..b\} (\lambda x. \ x. \ powr \ y :: real) =
     inverse (y + 1) * (b powr (y + 1) - a powr (y + 1))
 by (subst right-diff-distrib, intro integral-unique fundamental-theorem-of-calculus-real)
     (auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros)
\mathbf{lemma}\ integral-ln-powr-over-x:
  y \neq -1 \implies a \leq b \implies a > 1 \implies integral \{a..b\} (\lambda x. \ln x powr y / x :: real) =
     inverse (y + 1) * (ln b powr (y + 1) - ln a powr (y + 1))
 by (subst right-diff-distrib, intro integral-unique fundamental-theorem-of-calculus-real)
     (auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros)
\mathbf{lemma}\ integral\text{-}one\text{-}over\text{-}x\text{-}ln\text{-}x\text{:}
  a \leq b \Longrightarrow a > 1 \Longrightarrow integral \{a..b\} (\lambda x. inverse (x * ln x) :: real) = ln (ln b)
- ln (ln a)
 by (intro integral-unique fundamental-theorem-of-calculus-real)
     (auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros simp: field-simps)
{f lemma}\ akra-bazzi-integral-kurzweil-henstock:
  akra-bazzi-integral\ (\lambda f\ a\ b.\ f\ integrable-on\ \{a..b\})\ (\lambda f\ a\ b.\ integral\ \{a..b\}\ f)
apply unfold-locales
apply (rule integrable-const-ivl)
apply simp
apply (erule integrable-subinterval-real, simp)
apply (blast intro!: integral-le)
apply (rule integral-combine, simp-all) []
done
{f locale}\ master-theorem-function = akra-bazzi-recursion +
  fixes g :: nat \Rightarrow real
  assumes f-nonneg-base: x \ge x_0 \Longrightarrow x < x_1 \Longrightarrow f x \ge 0
                          x \ge x_1 \Longrightarrow f x = g x + (\sum i < k. \ as! i * f ((ts!i) x))
  and
                            x \ge x_1 \Longrightarrow g \ x \ge 0
  and
            g-nonneg:
                            \exists a \in set \ as. \ a > 0
  and
            ex-pos-a:
begin
interpretation akra-bazzi-integral \lambda f a b. f integrable-on \{a..b\} \lambda f a b. integral
\{a..b\} f
 by (rule akra-bazzi-integral-kurzweil-henstock)
sublocale akra-bazzi-function x_0 x_1 k as bs ts f \lambda f a b. f integrable-on \{a..b\}
```

 $\lambda f \ a \ b. \ integral \ \{a..b\} \ f \ g$

```
using f-nonneg-base f-rec g-nonneg ex-pos-a by unfold-locales
context
begin
private lemma g-nonneg': eventually (\lambda x. g \ x \ge 0) at-top
 using g-nonneg by (force simp: eventually-at-top-linorder)
private lemma g-pos:
 assumes g \in \Omega(h)
 assumes eventually (\lambda x. h x > 0) at-top
 shows eventually (\lambda x. g x > 0) at-top
proof-
 from landau-omega.bigE-nonneg-real[OF assms(1) g-nonneg'] guess c . note c
= this
 from assms(2) c(2) show ?thesis
   by eventually-elim (rule less-le-trans [OF\ mult-pos-pos[OF\ c(1)]], simp-all)
qed
private lemma f-pos:
 assumes g \in \Omega(h)
 assumes eventually (\lambda x. h x > 0) at-top
 shows eventually (\lambda x. f x > 0) at-top
 using g-pos[OF assms(1,2)] eventually-ge-at-top[of <math>x_1]
 by (eventually-elim) (subst f-rec, insert step-ge-x0,
         auto intro!: add-pos-nonneg sum-nonneg mult-nonneg-nonneg[OF a-ge-0]
f-nonneg)
lemma bs-lower-bound: \exists C > 0. \forall b \in set bs. C < b
proof (intro exI conjI ballI)
 from b-pos show A: Min (set bs) / 2 > 0 by auto
 fix b assume b: b \in set bs
 from A have Min (set bs) / 2 < Min (set bs) by simp
 also from b have ... \leq b by simp
 finally show Min (set bs) / 2 < b.
qed
private lemma powr-growth2:
 \exists C \ c2. \ 0 < c2 \land C < Min \ (set \ bs) \land 
     eventually (\lambda x. \forall u \in \{C * x..x\}. c2 * x powr p' \geq u powr p') at-top
proof (intro exI conjI allI ballI)
 define C where C = Min (set bs) / 2
 from b-bounds bs-nonempty have C-pos: C > 0 unfolding C-def by auto
 thus C < Min (set bs) unfolding C-def by simp
 show max (C powr p') 1 > 0 by simp
 show eventually (\lambda x. \ \forall u \in \{C * x..x\}.
   max ((Min (set bs)/2) powr p') 1 * x powr p' \geq u powr p') at-top
   using eventually-gt-at-top[of 0::real] apply eventually-elim
 proof clarify
```

```
fix x \ u assume x: x > 0 and u \in \{C*x..x\}
   hence u: u \ge C*x \ u \le x \ \text{unfolding} \ C\text{-def by} \ simp-all
   from u have u powr p' \leq max ((C*x) powr p') (x powr p') using C-pos x
     by (intro powr-upper-bound mult-pos-pos) simp-all
   also from u \times C-pos have max((C*x) powr p')(x powr p') = x powr p' * max
(C powr p') 1
     by (subst max-mult-left) (simp-all add: powr-mult algebra-simps)
   finally show u powr p' \leq max ((Min (set bs)/2) powr p') 1 * x powr p'
     by (simp add: C-def algebra-simps)
 qed
qed
private lemma powr-growth1:
  \exists C c1. 0 < c1 \land C < Min (set bs) \land
     eventually (\lambda x. \forall u \in \{C * x..x\}. c1 * x powr p' \leq u powr p') at-top
proof (intro exI conjI allI ballI)
 define C where C = Min (set bs) / 2
 from b-bounds bs-nonempty have C-pos: C > 0 unfolding C-def by auto
 thus C < Min (set bs) unfolding C-def by simp
  from C-pos show min (C powr p') 1 > 0 by simp
 show eventually (\lambda x. \ \forall u \in \{C * x..x\}.
         min\ ((Min\ (set\ bs)/2)\ powr\ p')\ 1*x\ powr\ p'\leq u\ powr\ p')\ at-top
   using eventually-gt-at-top[of 0::real] apply eventually-elim
  proof clarify
   fix x u assume x: x > \theta and u \in \{C*x..x\}
   hence u: u \ge C*x \ u \le x \ \text{unfolding} \ C\text{-def by} \ simp-all
   from u \times C-pos have x \text{ powr } p' * min (C \text{ powr } p') 1 = min ((C*x) \text{ powr } p')
(x powr p')
     by (subst min-mult-left) (simp-all add: powr-mult algebra-simps)
   also from u have u powr p' \ge min((C*x) powr p')(x powr p') using C-pos x
     by (intro powr-lower-bound mult-pos-pos) simp-all
   finally show u powr p' \ge min ((Min (set bs)/2) powr p') 1 * x powr p'
     by (simp add: C-def algebra-simps)
 qed
qed
private lemma powr-ln-powr-lower-bound:
  a > 1 \Longrightarrow a < x \Longrightarrow x < b \Longrightarrow
    min\ (a\ powr\ p)\ (b\ powr\ p)* <math>min\ (ln\ a\ powr\ p')\ (ln\ b\ powr\ p') \le x\ powr\ p*
 \mathbf{by}\ (\mathit{intro}\ \mathit{mult-mono}\ \mathit{powr-lower-bound})\ (\mathit{auto}\ \mathit{intro}\colon \mathit{min.coboundedI1})
private lemma powr-ln-powr-upper-bound:
  a > 1 \Longrightarrow a \le x \Longrightarrow x \le b \Longrightarrow
    max (a powr p) (b powr p) * max (ln a powr p') (ln b powr p') \ge x powr p *
ln \ x \ powr \ p'
 by (intro mult-mono powr-upper-bound) (auto intro: max.coboundedI1)
private lemma powr-ln-powr-upper-bound':
```

```
eventually (\lambda a. \ \forall b > a. \ \exists c. \ \forall x \in \{a..b\}. \ x \ powr \ p * ln \ x \ powr \ p' \leq c) at-top
  by (subst eventually-at-top-dense) (force intro: powr-ln-powr-upper-bound)
private lemma powr-upper-bound':
  eventually (\lambda a :: real. \ \forall b > a. \ \exists c. \ \forall x \in \{a..b\}. \ x \ powr \ p' \leq c) at-top
 by (subst eventually-at-top-dense) (force intro: powr-upper-bound)
lemmas bounds =
  powr-ln-powr-lower-bound powr-ln-powr-upper-bound powr-ln-powr-upper-bound '
powr-upper-bound'
private lemma eventually-ln-const:
 assumes (C::real) > 0
 shows eventually (\lambda x. \ln (C*x) / \ln x > 1/2) at-top
 from tendstoD[OF\ tendsto-ln-over-ln[of\ C\ 1],\ of\ 1/2]\ assms
    have eventually (\lambda x. |ln(C*x) / ln(x - 1)| < 1/2) at-top by (simp add:
dist-real-def)
 thus ?thesis by eventually-elim linarith
qed
private lemma powr-ln-powr-growth1: \exists C \ c1. \ 0 < c1 \land C < Min \ (set \ bs) \land
  eventually (\lambda x. \forall u \in \{C * x..x\}. c1 * (x powr r * ln x powr r') \leq u powr r * ln
u powr r') at-top
proof (intro\ exI\ conjI)
 let ?C = Min (set bs) / 2 and ?f = \lambda x. \ x \ powr \ r * ln \ x \ powr \ r'
 define C where C = ?C
 from b-bounds have C-pos: C > 0 unfolding C-def by simp
 let ?T = min(C powr r)(1 powr r) * min((1/2) powr r')(1 powr r')
 from C-pos show ?T > 0 unfolding min-def by (auto split: if-split)
 from bs-nonempty b-bounds have C-pos: C > 0 unfolding C-def by simp
 thus C < Min (set bs) by (simp add: C-def)
 show eventually (\lambda x. \forall u \in \{C*x..x\}. ?T*?fx \leq ?fu) at-top
   using eventually-qt-at-top[of max 1 (inverse C)] eventually-ln-const[OF C-pos]
   apply eventually-elim
  proof clarify
   fix x u assume x: x > max \ 1 (inverse C) and u: u \in \{C*x..x\}
   hence x': x > 1 by (simp \ add: field-simps)
   with C-pos have x-pos: x > 0 by (simp \ add: field-simps)
   from x \ u \ C-pos have u': u > 1 by (simp \ add: field-simps)
   assume A: \ln (C*x) / \ln x > 1/2
   have min\ (C\ powr\ r)\ (1\ powr\ r) \le (u/x)\ powr\ r
     using x u u' C-pos by (intro powr-lower-bound) (simp-all add: field-simps)
   moreover {
     note A
      also from C-pos x' u u' have ln (C*x) \le ln u by (subst ln-le-cancel-iff)
simp-all
```

```
with x' have \ln(C*x) / \ln x \le \ln u / \ln x by (simp add: field-simps)
     finally have min((1/2) powr r') (1 powr r') \le (ln u / ln x) powr r'
      using x u u' C-pos A by (intro powr-lower-bound) simp-all
   ultimately have ?T \leq (u/x) powr r * (ln u / ln x) powr r'
     using x-pos by (intro mult-mono) simp-all
   also from x \ u \ u' have ... = ?f \ u \ / \ ?f \ x by (simp \ add: powr-divide)
   finally show ?T * ?f x \le ?f u using x' by (simp \ add: field-simps)
 qed
qed
private lemma powr-ln-powr-growth2: \exists C c1. \ 0 < c1 \land C < Min (set bs) \land
 eventually (\lambda x. \forall u \in \{C * x..x\}. c1 * (x powr r * ln x powr r') \ge u powr r * ln
u powr r') at-top
proof (intro exI conjI)
 let ?C = Min (set bs) / 2 and ?f = \lambda x. x powr r * ln x powr r'
 define C where C = ?C
 let ?T = max (C powr r) (1 powr r) * max ((1/2) powr r') (1 powr r')
 show ?T > \theta by simp
 from b-bounds bs-nonempty have C-pos: C > 0 unfolding C-def by simp
 thus C < Min (set bs) by (simp add: C-def)
 show eventually (\lambda x. \ \forall \ u \in \{C*x..x\}. \ ?T * ?f x \ge ?f u) at-top
   using eventually-gt-at-top [of max 1 (inverse C)] eventually-ln-const [OF C-pos]
   apply eventually-elim
 proof clarify
   fix x u assume x: x > max \ 1 (inverse C) and u: u \in \{C*x..x\}
   hence x': x > 1 by (simp \ add: field-simps)
   with C-pos have x-pos: x > 0 by (simp add: field-simps)
   from x \ u \ C-pos have u': u > 1 by (simp \ add: field-simps)
   assume A: ln (C*x) / ln x > 1/2
   from x u u' have ?f u / ?f x = (u/x) powr r * (ln u/ln x) powr r' by (simp)
add: powr-divide)
   also {
     have (u/x) powr r \leq max (C powr r) (1 powr r)
      using x u u' C-pos by (intro powr-upper-bound) (simp-all add: field-simps)
     moreover {
      note A
      also from C-pos x' u u' have ln (C*x) \le ln u by (subst ln-le-cancel-iff)
simp-all
      with x' have \ln (C*x) / \ln x \le \ln u / \ln x by (simp \ add: field-simps)
      finally have (\ln u / \ln x) powr r' \leq max ((1/2) powr r') (1 powr r')
        using x u u' C-pos A by (intro powr-upper-bound) simp-all
     } ultimately have (u/x) powr r * (ln \ u \ / \ ln \ x) powr r' \leq ?T
      using x-pos by (intro mult-mono) simp-all
   finally show ?T * ?f x \ge ?f u using x' by (simp \ add: field-simps)
 qed
qed
```

```
private lemma master-integrable:
 \exists a :: real. \ \forall b \geq a. \ (\lambda u. \ u \ powr \ r * ln \ u \ powr \ s \ / \ u \ powr \ t) \ integrable-on \ \{a..b\}
 \exists a :: real. \ \forall b \geq a. \ (\lambda u. \ u \ powr \ r \ / \ u \ powr \ s) \ integrable-on \ \{a..b\}
 by (rule exI[of - 2], force intro!: integrable-continuous-real continuous-intros)+
private lemma master-integral:
  fixes a p p' :: real
  assumes p: p \neq p' and a: a > 0
 obtains c \ d where c \neq 0 \ p > p' \longrightarrow d \neq 0
   (\lambda x::nat.\ x\ powr\ p*(1+integral\ \{a..x\}\ (\lambda u.\ u\ powr\ p'\ /\ u\ powr\ (p+1))))\in
            \Theta(\lambda x::nat.\ d*x\ powr\ p+c*x\ powr\ p')
proof-
  define e where e = a powr (p' - p)
 from assms have e: e \ge 0 by (simp \ add: \ e\text{-}def)
 define c where c = inverse (p' - p)
  define d where d = 1 - inverse (p' - p) * e
  have c \neq 0 and p > p' \longrightarrow d \neq 0
   using e p a unfolding c-def d-def by (auto simp: field-simps)
  thus ?thesis
   apply (rule that) apply (rule bigtheta-real-nat-transfer, rule bigtheta-cong)
   using eventually-ge-at-top[of a]
  proof eventually-elim
   fix x assume x: x \ge a
   hence integral \{a..x\} (\lambda u.\ u.\ powr\ p'\ /\ u.\ powr\ (p+1)) =
             integral \{a..x\} (\lambda u.\ u\ powr\ (p'-(p+1)))
    by (intro Henstock-Kurzweil-Integration.integral-cong) (simp-all add: powr-diff
[symmetric])
   also have ... = inverse\ (p'-p)*(x\ powr\ (p'-p)-a\ powr\ (p'-p))
     using p \ x0-less-x1 \ a \ x \ by (simp add: integral-powr)
   also have x powr p * (1 + ...) = d * x powr p + c * x powr p'
     using p unfolding c-def d-def by (simp add: algebra-simps powr-diff e-def)
   finally show x powr p * (1 + integral \{a...x\} (\lambda u. u powr p' / u powr (p+1)))
                    d * x powr p + c * x powr p'.
 qed
qed
private lemma master-integral':
 fixes a p p' :: real
 assumes p': p' \neq 0 and a: a > 1
 obtains c \ d :: real \ \mathbf{where} \ p' < 0 \longrightarrow c \neq 0 \ d \neq 0
   (\lambda x::nat.\ x\ powr\ p*(1+integral\ \{a...x\}\ (\lambda u.\ u\ powr\ p*ln\ u\ powr\ (p'-1)\ /
u \ powr \ (p+1)))) \in
      \Theta(\lambda x::nat.\ c*x\ powr\ p+d*x\ powr\ p*ln\ x\ powr\ p')
proof-
```

```
define e where e = ln \ a \ powr \ p'
   from assms have e: e > 0 by (simp \ add: \ e\text{-}def)
   define c where c = 1 - inverse p' * e
   define d where d = inverse p'
   from assms e have p' < 0 \longrightarrow c \neq 0 d \neq 0 unfolding c-def d-def by (auto
simp: field-simps)
   thus ?thesis
      apply (rule that) apply (rule landau-real-nat-transfer, rule bigthetaI-cong)
      using eventually-ge-at-top[of a]
   proof eventually-elim
      fix x :: real assume x : x \ge a
      have integral \{a...x\} (\lambda u. u powr p * ln u powr (p'-1) / u powr (p+1)) =
                integral \{a..x\} (\lambda u. ln u powr (p'-1) / u) using x a x0-less-x1
       by (intro Henstock-Kurzweil-Integration.integral-cong) (simp-all add: powr-add)
      also have ... = inverse\ p' * (ln\ x\ powr\ p' - ln\ a\ powr\ p')
         using p' x0-less-x1 a(1) x by (simp add: integral-ln-powr-over-x)
      also have x powr p * (1 + ...) = c * x powr p + d * x powr p * ln x powr p'
         using p' by (simp add: algebra-simps c-def d-def e-def)
      finally show x powr p * (1+integral \{a...x\}) (\lambda u. u powr p * ln u powr (p'-1))
/ u \ powr \ (p+1))) =
                            c * x powr p + d * x powr p * ln x powr p'.
   qed
qed
private lemma master-integral":
   fixes a p p' :: real
   assumes a: a > 1
   shows (\lambda x::nat. \ x \ powr \ p*(1 + integral \ \{a..x\}) (\lambda u. \ u \ powr \ p*ln \ u \ powr - pwr -
1/u \ powr \ (p+1)))) \in
                 \Theta(\lambda x::nat. \ x \ powr \ p * ln \ (ln \ x))
proof (rule landau-real-nat-transfer)
   have (\lambda x::real.\ x\ powr\ p*(1+integral\ \{a..x\}\ (\lambda u.\ u\ powr\ p*ln\ u\ powr\ -1/u
powr(p+1)))) \in
               \Theta(\lambda x :: real. (1 - ln (ln a)) * x powr p + x powr p * ln (ln x)) (is ?f \in -)
      apply (rule bigthetaI-cong) using eventually-ge-at-top[of a]
   proof eventually-elim
      fix x assume x: x > a
      have integral \{a..x\} (\lambda u.\ u.\ powr\ p*ln\ u.\ powr\ -1\ /\ u.\ powr\ (p+1)) =
                integral \{a..x\} (\lambda u. inverse (u * ln u)) using x \ a \ x0-less-x1
       by (intro Henstock-Kurzweil-Integration.integral-cong) (simp-all add: powr-add
powr-minus field-simps)
      also have ... = ln (ln x) - ln (ln a)
         using x0-less-x1 a(1) x by (subst integral-one-over-x-ln-x) simp-all
      also have x powr p * (1 + ...) = (1 - ln (ln a)) * x powr p + x powr p * ln
(\ln x)
         by (simp add: algebra-simps)
       finally show x powr p * (1 + integral \{a..x\}) (\lambda u. u powr p * ln u powr - 1)
/ u powr (p+1)) =
                               (1 - \ln (\ln a)) * x powr p + x powr p * \ln (\ln x).
```

```
qed
  also have (\lambda x. (1 - \ln (\ln a)) * x powr p + x powr p * \ln (\ln x)) \in
                \Theta(\lambda x. \ x \ powr \ p * ln \ (ln \ x)) by simp
  finally show ?f \in \Theta(\lambda a. \ a \ powr \ p * ln \ (ln \ a)).
qed
lemma master1-bigo:
  assumes g-bigo: g \in O(\lambda x. real x powr p')
  assumes less-p': (\sum i < k. \ as!i * bs!i \ powr \ p') > 1
 shows f \in O(\lambda x. real \ x \ powr \ p)
proof-
 interpret akra-bazzi-upper x_0 x_1 k as bs ts f
   \lambda f \ a \ b. \ f \ integrable-on \ \{a..b\} \ \lambda f \ a \ b. \ integral \ \{a..b\} \ f \ g \ \lambda x. \ x \ powr \ p'
    using assms growths q-bigo master-integrable by unfold-locales (assumption)
simp)+
 from less-p' have less-p: p' < p by (rule p-greaterI)
  from bigo-f[of \ \theta] guess a . note a = this
  note a(2)
  also from a(1) less-p x0-less-x1 have p \neq p' by simp-all
  from master-integral[OF\ this\ a(1)]\ {\bf guess}\ c\ d . note cd=this
  note cd(3)
  also from cd(1,2) less-p
   have (\lambda x::nat. \ d * real \ x \ powr \ p + c * real \ x \ powr \ p') \in \Theta(\lambda x. \ real \ x \ powr \ p)
by force
  finally show f \in O(\lambda x :: nat. \ x \ powr \ p).
qed
lemma master1:
  assumes g-bigo: g \in O(\lambda x. real x powr p')
  assumes less-p': (\sum i < k. \ as!i * bs!i \ powr \ p') > 1
 assumes f-pos: eventually (\lambda x. f x > 0) at-top
  shows f \in \Theta(\lambda x. \ real \ x \ powr \ p)
proof (rule bigthetaI)
  interpret akra-bazzi-lower x_0 x_1 k as bs ts f
   \lambda f \ a \ b. \ f \ integrable-on \ \{a..b\} \ \lambda f \ a \ b. \ integral \ \{a..b\} \ f \ g \ \lambda-. \ 0
  using assms(1,3) bs-lower-bound by unfold-locales (auto intro: always-eventually)
  from bigomega-f show f \in \Omega(\lambda x. real x powr p) by force
qed (fact master1-bigo[OF g-bigo less-p'])
lemma master 2-3:
  assumes g-bigtheta: g \in \Theta(\lambda x. \ real \ x \ powr \ p * ln \ (real \ x) \ powr \ (p'-1))
 assumes p': p' > 0
 shows f \in \Theta(\lambda x. real \ x \ powr \ p * ln \ (real \ x) \ powr \ p')
proof-
  have eventually (\lambda x :: real. \ x \ powr \ p * ln \ x \ powr \ (p'-1) > 0) at-top
   using eventually-gt-at-top[of 1::real] by eventually-elim simp
```

```
hence eventually (\lambda x. f x > 0) at-top
   by (rule\ f\text{-}pos[OF\ bigthetaD2[OF\ g\text{-}bigtheta]\ eventually\text{-}nat\text{-}real])
  then interpret akra-bazzi x_0 x_1 k as bs ts f
   \lambda f \ a \ b. \ fintegrable-on \{a..b\} \ \lambda f \ a \ b. \ integral \{a..b\} \ f \ g \ \lambda x. \ x \ powr \ p * ln \ x \ powr
(p' - 1)
   using assms growths bounds master-integrable by unfold-locales (assumption |
simp)+
  from bigtheta-f[of 1] guess a . note a = this
  note a(2)
  also from a(1) p' have p' \neq 0 by simp-all
  from master-integral'[OF this a(1), of p] guess c d . note cd = this
 also have (\lambda x::nat.\ c*real\ x\ powr\ p+d*real\ x\ powr\ p*ln\ (real\ x)\ powr\ p')
                \Theta(\lambda x::nat. \ x \ powr \ p * ln \ x \ powr \ p') using cd(1,2) p' by force
 finally show f \in \Theta(\lambda x. real \ x \ powr \ p * ln \ (real \ x) \ powr \ p').
qed
lemma master2-1:
 assumes g-bigtheta: g \in \Theta(\lambda x. real \ x \ powr \ p * ln \ (real \ x) \ powr \ p')
 assumes p': p' < -1
  shows f \in \Theta(\lambda x. \ real \ x \ powr \ p)
proof-
  have eventually (\lambda x::real.\ x\ powr\ p*ln\ x\ powr\ p'>0) at-top
    using eventually-gt-at-top[of 1::real] by eventually-elim simp
  hence eventually (\lambda x. f x > 0) at-top
   by (rule f-pos[OF bigthetaD2[OF g-bigtheta] eventually-nat-real])
  then interpret akra-bazzi \ x_0 \ x_1 \ k \ as \ bs \ ts \ f
   \lambda f \ a \ b. \ fintegrable-on \ \{a..b\} \ \lambda f \ a \ b. \ integral \ \{a..b\} \ f \ g \ \lambda x. \ x \ powr \ p * ln \ x \ powr
    using assms growths bounds master-integrable by unfold-locales (assumption |
simp)+
 from bigtheta-f[of 1] guess a . note a = this
  note a(2)
 also from a(1) p' have A: p' + 1 \neq 0 by simp-all
 obtain c\ d:: real where cd: c \neq 0\ d \neq 0 and
   (\lambda x::nat.\ x\ powr\ p*(1+integral\ \{a..x\}\ (\lambda u.\ u\ powr\ p*ln\ u\ powr\ p'/\ u\ powr
(p+1)))) \in
      \Theta(\lambda x::nat.\ c*x\ powr\ p+d*x\ powr\ p*ln\ x\ powr\ (p'+1))
   by (rule master-integral'[OF A a(1), of p]) (insert p', simp)
  note this(3)
 also have (\lambda x::nat.\ c*real\ x\ powr\ p+d*real\ x\ powr\ p*ln\ (real\ x)\ powr\ (p'
+1)) \in
                \Theta(\lambda x::nat. \ x \ powr \ p) using cd(1,2) p' by force
 finally show f \in \Theta(\lambda x :: nat. \ x \ powr \ p).
qed
lemma master2-2:
 assumes g-bigtheta: g \in \Theta(\lambda x. real \ x \ powr \ p \ / ln \ (real \ x))
```

```
shows f \in \Theta(\lambda x. \ real \ x \ powr \ p * ln \ (ln \ (real \ x)))
proof-
  have eventually (\lambda x :: real. \ x \ powr \ p \ / \ ln \ x > 0) at-top
   using eventually-qt-at-top[of 1::real] by eventually-elim simp
  hence eventually (\lambda x. f x > 0) at-top
   by (rule f-pos[OF bigthetaD2[OF g-bigtheta] eventually-nat-real])
  moreover from g-bigtheta have g-bigtheta': g \in \Theta(\lambda x. \ real \ x \ powr \ p * ln \ (real
x) powr -1)
   by (rule landau-theta.trans, intro landau-real-nat-transfer) simp
  ultimately interpret akra-bazzi x_0 x_1 k as bs ts f
   \lambda f \ a \ b. \ fintegrable-on \ \{a..b\} \ \lambda f \ a \ b. \ integral \ \{a..b\} \ f \ g \ \lambda x. \ x \ powr \ p * ln \ x \ powr
-1
   using assms growths bounds master-integrable by unfold-locales (assumption |
simp)+
 from bigtheta-f[of 1] guess a . note a = this
  note a(2)
 also note master-integral''[OF\ a(1)]
 finally show f \in \Theta(\lambda x :: nat. \ x \ powr \ p * ln \ (ln \ x)).
lemma master3:
  assumes g-bigtheta: g \in \Theta(\lambda x. real \ x \ powr \ p')
 assumes p'-greater': (\sum i < k. \ as!i * bs!i \ powr \ p') < 1
  shows f \in \Theta(\lambda x. real \ x \ powr \ p')
proof-
  have eventually (\lambda x::real. x powr p' > 0) at-top
   using eventually-qt-at-top[of 1::real] by eventually-elim simp
  hence eventually (\lambda x. f x > 0) at-top
   by (rule f-pos[OF bigthetaD2[OF g-bigtheta] eventually-nat-real])
  then interpret akra-bazzi x_0 x_1 k as bs ts f
   \lambda f \ a \ b. \ f \ integrable-on \ \{a..b\} \ \lambda f \ a \ b. \ integral \ \{a..b\} \ f \ g \ \lambda x. \ x \ powr \ p'
   using assms growths bounds master-integrable by unfold-locales (assumption |
simp)+
  from p'-greater' have p'-greater: p' > p by (rule \ p-lessI)
  from bigtheta-f[of 0] guess a . note a = this
  note a(2)
  also from p'-greater have p \neq p' by simp
  from master-integral [OF this a(1)] guess c d . note cd = this
  note cd(3)
  also have (\lambda x::nat.\ d*x\ powr\ p+c*x\ powr\ p')\in\Theta(\lambda x::real.\ x\ powr\ p')
   using p'-greater cd(1,2) by force
  finally show f \in \Theta(\lambda x. \ real \ x \ powr \ p').
qed
end
end
end
```

6 Evaluating expressions with rational numerals

```
theory Eval-Numeral
imports
 Complex	ext{-}Main
begin
lemma real-numeral-to-Ratreal:
 (0::real) = Ratreal (Fret (0, 1))
 (1::real) = Ratreal (Frct (1, 1))
 (numeral \ x :: real) = Ratreal \ (Fret \ (numeral \ x, \ 1))
 (1::int) = numeral Num. One
 by (simp-all add: rat-number-collapse)
lemma real-equals-code: Ratreal x = Ratreal y \longleftrightarrow x = y
 by simp
lemma\ Rat-normalize-idempotent: Rat.normalize (Rat.normalize x) = Rat.normalize
apply (cases Rat.normalize x)
using Rat.normalize-stable [OF normalize-denom-pos normalize-coprime] apply auto
done
lemma uminus-pow-Numeral1: (-(x::=:monoid-mult)) \hat{} Numeral1 = -x by simp
\mathbf{lemmas}\ power-numeral\text{-}simps = power-0\ uminus\text{-}pow\text{-}Numeral1\ power-minus\text{-}Bit0
power-minus-Bit1
lemma Fract-normalize: Fract (fst (Rat.normalize (x,y))) (snd (Rat.normalize
(x,y)) = Fract x y
 by (rule quotient-of-inject) (simp add: quotient-of-Fract Rat-normalize-idempotent)
lemma Fret-add: Fret (a, numeral \ b) + Fret \ (c, numeral \ d) =
                  Fret (Rat.normalize (a * numeral d + c * numeral b, numeral
(b*d)))
 by (auto simp: rat-number-collapse Fract-normalize)
lemma Fret-uninus: -(Fret\ (a,b)) = Fret\ (-a,b) by simp
lemma Fret-diff: Fret (a, numeral \ b) - Fret (c, numeral \ d) =
                  Frct (Rat.normalize (a * numeral d - c * numeral b, numeral
(b*d)))
 by (auto simp: rat-number-collapse Fract-normalize)
lemma Fret-mult: Fret (a, numeral \ b) * Fret \ (c, numeral \ d) = Fret \ (a*c, numeral \ d)
(b*d)
 \mathbf{by} \ simp
```

```
lemma Fret-inverse: inverse (Fret (a, b)) = Fret (b, a) by simp
lemma Fret-divide: Fret (a, numeral \ b) \ / \ Fret \ (c, numeral \ d) = Fret \ (a*numeral \ d)
d, numeral b * c)
 by simp
lemma Fret-pow: Fret (a, numeral \ b) \hat{c} = Fret (a \hat{c}, numeral \ b \hat{c})
 by (induction c) (simp-all add: rat-number-collapse)
lemma Frct-less: Frct (a, numeral \ b) < Frct \ (c, numeral \ d) \longleftrightarrow a * numeral \ d
< c * numeral b
 by simp
lemma Frct-le: Frct (a, numeral \ b) \leq Frct \ (c, numeral \ d) \longleftrightarrow a * numeral \ d \leq
c * numeral b
 by simp
lemma Frct-equals: Frct (a, numeral \ b) = Frct \ (c, numeral \ d) \longleftrightarrow a * numeral
d = c * numeral b
apply (intro iffI antisym)
apply (subst Frct-le[symmetric], simp)+
apply (subst Frct-le, simp)+
done
lemma real-power-code: (Ratreal x) \hat{y} = Ratreal(x \hat{y}) by (simp add: of-rat-power)
lemmas real-arith-code =
 real-plus-code real-minus-code real-times-code real-uminus-code real-inverse-code
 real-divide-code\ real-power-code\ real-less-code\ real-less-eq-code\ real-equals-code
lemmas rat-arith-code =
 Frct-add Frct-uminus Frct-diff Frct-mult Frct-inverse Frct-divide Frct-pow
 Frct-less Frct-le Frct-equals
lemma one-to-numeral: 1 = Numeral1 by simp
lemma gcd-1-int': gcd 1 x = (1::int)
 by (fact coprime-1-left)
lemma gcd-numeral-red: gcd (numeral x::int) (numeral y) = gcd (numeral y)
(numeral\ x\ mod\ numeral\ y)
 by (fact gcd-red-int)
lemma divmod-one:
 divmod\ (Num.One)\ (Num.One) = (Numeral1,\ \theta)
 divmod\ (Num.One)\ (Num.Bit0\ x) = (0,\ Numeral1)
 divmod\ (Num.One)\ (Num.Bit1\ x) = (0,\ Numeral1)
 divmod\ x\ (Num.One) = (numeral\ x,\ \theta)
```

unfolding divmod-def by simp-all

```
{f lemmas}\ divmod\text{-}numeral\text{-}simps =
  div-0 div-by-0 mod-0 mod-by-0
  semiring-numeral-div-class.fst-divmod [symmetric]
  semiring-numeral-div-class.snd-divmod [symmetric]
  divmod\text{-}cancel
  divmod-steps [simplified rel-simps if-True] divmod-trivial
  rel-simps
lemma Suc-0-to-numeral: Suc 0 = Numeral1 by simp
\mathbf{lemmas}\ Suc\text{-}to\text{-}numeral = Suc\text{-}0\text{-}to\text{-}numeral\ Num.Suc\text{-}1\ Num.Suc\text{-}numeral
lemma rat-powr:
  0 \ powr \ y = 0
  x > 0 \implies x \text{ powr Ratreal (Fret } (0, Numeral1)) = Ratreal (Fret (Numeral1, Numeral1))
Numeral1))
 x > 0 \implies x \text{ powr Ratreal (Fret (numeral a, Numeral 1))} = x \hat{\ } numeral a
 x > 0 \Longrightarrow x \ powr \ Ratreal \ (Frct \ (-numeral \ a, \ Numeral \ 1)) = inverse \ (x \ \hat{\ } numeral \ 1)
 by (simp-all add: rat-number-collapse powr-numeral powr-minus)
lemmas eval-numeral-simps =
  real-numeral-to-Ratreal real-arith-code rat-arith-code Num.arith-simps
  Rat.normalize-def fst-conv snd-conv gcd-0-int gcd-0-left-int gcd-1-int gcd-1-int '
 qcd-neq1-int\ qcd-neq2-int\ qcd-numeral-red\ zmod-numeral-Bit0\ zmod-numeral-Bit1
power-numeral-simps
 divmod-numeral-simps one-to-numeral Groups.Let-0 Num.Let-numeral Suc-to-numeral
power-numeral
 greaterThanLessThan\mbox{-}iff\ atLeastAtMost\mbox{-}iff\ atLeastLessThan\mbox{-}iff\ greaterThanAtMost\mbox{-}iff
 Num.pow.simps Num.sqr.simps Product-Type.split of-int-numeral of-int-neg-numeral
of-nat-numeral
ML \langle \langle
signature\ EVAL-NUMERAL =
sig
  val\ eval-numeral-tac: Proof.context -> int -> tactic
end
structure\ Eval\text{-}Numeral: EVAL\text{-}NUMERAL =
struct
fun \ eval-numeral-tac \ ctxt =
   val\ ctxt' = put\text{-}simpset\ HOL\text{-}ss\ ctxt\ addsimps\ @\{thms\ eval\text{-}numeral\text{-}simps\}
   SELECT-GOAL (SOLVE (Simplifier.simp-tac ctxt' 1))
  end
```

```
end
\rangle\rangle
12561712738645824362329316482973164398214286 powr 2 /
     (1130246312978423123 + 231212374631082764842731842 * 122474378389424362347451251263) \\
     (12313244512931247243543279768645745929475829310651205623844::real)
 by (tactic \langle Eval-Numeral.eval-numeral-tac \mathbb{Q}\{context\} 1 \rangle)
end
     The proof methods
      Master theorem and termination
theory Akra-Bazzi-Method
imports
 Complex-Main
 Akra-Bazzi
 Master-Theorem
 Eval-Numeral
begin
lemma landau-symbol-ge-3-cong:
 assumes landau-symbol L L' Lr
 assumes \bigwedge x::'a::linordered\text{-}semidom. \ x \geq 3 \Longrightarrow f \ x = g \ x
 shows L at-top (f) = L at-top (g)
apply (rule \ landau-symbol.cong[OF \ assms(1)])
apply (subst eventually-at-top-linorder, rule exI[of - 3], simp\ add:\ assms(2))
done
lemma exp-1-lt-3: exp (1::real) < 3
proof-
 from taylor-up[of 3 \lambda-. exp exp 0 1 0]
  obtain t :: real where t > 0 t < 1 exp 1 = 5/2 + exp t / 6 by (auto simp:
eval-nat-numeral)
 note this(3)
 also from \langle t < 1 \rangle have exp \ t < exp \ 1 by simp
 finally show exp (1::real) < 3 by (simp add: field-simps)
qed
lemma ln-ln-pos:
```

from assms exp-1-lt-3 have $\ln x > \ln (\exp 1)$ by (intro \ln -mono-strict) simp-all

assumes $(x::real) \ge 3$ shows ln(ln x) > 0proof $(subst\ ln-gt-zero-iff)$

thus $\ln x > 0 \ln x > 1$ by simp-all

```
qed
```

```
definition akra-bazzi-terms where
 akra-bazzi-terms \ x_0 \ x_1 \ bs \ ts = (\forall i < length \ bs. \ akra-bazzi-term \ x_0 \ x_1 \ (bs!i) \ (ts!i))
\mathbf{lemma}\ akra-bazzi-termsI:
  x_0 x_1 bs ts
 unfolding akra-bazzi-terms-def by blast
lemma master-theorem-functionI:
 assumes \forall x \in \{x_0 ... < x_1\}. f x \ge 0
 assumes \forall x \ge x_1. f x = g x + (\sum i < k. as ! i * f ((ts ! i) x))
 assumes \forall x \geq x_1. \ g \ x \geq 0
 assumes \forall a \in set \ as. \ a \geq 0
 assumes list-ex (\lambda a. \ a > \theta) as
 assumes \forall b \in set bs. b \in \{0 < .. < 1\}
 assumes k \neq 0
 assumes length \ as = k
 assumes length bs = k
 assumes length ts = k
 assumes akra-bazzi-terms x_0 x_1 bs ts
 shows master-theorem-function x_0 x_1 k as bs ts f g
using assms unfolding akra-bazzi-terms-def by unfold-locales (auto simp: list-ex-iff)
{f lemma} akra-bazzi-term-measure:
  x \geq x_1 \Longrightarrow akra-bazzi-term\ 0\ x_1\ b\ t \Longrightarrow (t\ x,\ x) \in Wellfounded.measure\ (\lambda n::nat.
  x > x_1 \Longrightarrow akra-bazzi-term \ 0 \ (Suc \ x_1) \ b \ t \Longrightarrow (t \ x, \ x) \in Wellfounded.measure
(\lambda n :: nat. n)
 unfolding akra-bazzi-term-def by auto
lemma measure-prod-conv:
  ((a, b), (c, d)) \in Wellfounded.measure (\lambda x. t (fst x)) \longleftrightarrow (a, c) \in Well-
founded.measure t
  ((e, f), (g, h)) \in Wellfounded.measure (\lambda x. t (snd x)) \longleftrightarrow (f, h) \in Well-
founded.measure t
by simp-all
lemmas measure-prod-conv' = measure-prod-conv[where t = \lambda x. x]
lemma akra-bazzi-termination-simps:
 fixes x :: nat
 shows a * real x / b = a/b * real x real x / b = 1/b * real x
 by simp-all
lemma akra-bazzi-params-nonzeroI:
  length \ as = length \ bs \Longrightarrow
   (\forall a \in set \ as. \ a \geq 0) \Longrightarrow (\forall b \in set \ bs. \ b \in \{0 < ... < 1\}) \Longrightarrow (\exists a \in set \ as. \ a > 0)
```

```
akra-bazzi-params-nonzero (length as) as bs by (unfold-locales, simp-all)
lemmas akra-bazzi-p-rel-intros =
  akra-bazzi-params-nonzero.p-lessI[rotated, OF - akra-bazzi-params-nonzeroI]
  akra-bazzi-params-nonzero.p-greaterI[rotated, OF - akra-bazzi-params-nonzeroI]
  akra-bazzi-params-nonzero.p-leI[rotated,\ OF\ -\ akra-bazzi-params-nonzeroI]
  akra-bazzi-params-nonzero.p-geI[rotated, OF - akra-bazzi-params-nonzeroI]
  akra-bazzi-params-nonzero.p-boundsI[rotated, OF - akra-bazzi-params-nonzeroI]
  akra-bazzi-params-nonzero.p-boundsI'[rotated, OF-akra-bazzi-params-nonzeroI]
lemma eval-length: length [] = 0 length (x \# xs) = Suc (length xs) by simp-all
lemma eval-akra-bazzi-sum:
  \begin{array}{l} (\sum i < 0. \ as! i \ * bs! i \ powr \ x) = 0 \\ (\sum i < Suc \ 0. \ (a\#as)! i \ * (b\#bs)! i \ powr \ x) = a \ * b \ powr \ x \\ (\sum i < Suc \ k. \ (a\#as)! i \ * (b\#bs)! i \ powr \ x) = a \ * b \ powr \ x + (\sum i < k. \ as! i \ * bs! i \end{array}
powr x)
  apply simp
  apply simp
  apply (induction \ k \ arbitrary: \ a \ as \ b \ bs)
  apply simp-all
  done
lemma eval-akra-bazzi-sum':
  (\sum i < \theta. \ as!i * f ((ts!i) \ x)) = \theta
 (\sum i < Suc \ 0. \ (a\#as)!i * f \ (((t\#ts)!i) \ x)) = a * f \ (t \ x) 
(\sum i < Suc \ k. \ (a\#as)!i * f \ (((t\#ts)!i) \ x)) = a * f \ (t \ x) + (\sum i < k. \ as!i * f \ ((ts!i) \ x)) 
x))
  apply simp
  apply simp
  apply (induction k arbitrary: a as t ts)
  apply (simp-all add: algebra-simps)
  done
lemma akra-bazzi-termsI':
  akra-bazzi-terms \ x_0 \ x_1 \ [] \ []
  akra-bazzi-term \ x_0 \ x_1 \ b \ t \Longrightarrow akra-bazzi-terms \ x_0 \ x_1 \ bs \ ts \Longrightarrow akra-bazzi-terms
x_0 \ x_1 \ (b\#bs) \ (t\#ts)
unfolding akra-bazzi-terms-def using less-Suc-eq-0-disj by auto
lemma ball-set-intros: (\forall x \in set \ []. \ P \ x) \ P \ x \Longrightarrow (\forall x \in set \ xs. \ P \ x) \Longrightarrow (\forall x \in set \ xs. \ P \ x)
(x\# xs). P x
  by auto
lemma ball-set-simps: (\forall x \in set \ []. \ P \ x) = True \ (\forall x \in set \ (x \# xs). \ P \ x) = (P \ x \land x \land x)
(\forall x \in set \ xs. \ P \ x))
  by auto
```

```
lemma bex-set-simps: (\exists x \in set \ []. \ P \ x) = False \ (\exists x \in set \ (x \# xs). \ P \ x) = (P \ x \lor x)
(\exists x \in set \ xs. \ P \ x))
     by auto
lemma eval-akra-bazzi-le-list-ex:
      list-ex\ P\ (x\#y\#xs)\longleftrightarrow P\ x\ \lor\ list-ex\ P\ (y\#xs)
      list\text{-}ex\ P\ [x] \longleftrightarrow P\ x
     list-ex P \mid \longleftrightarrow False
     by (auto simp: list-ex-iff)
lemma eval-akra-bazzi-le-sum-list:
      x \leq sum\text{-}list \ [] \longleftrightarrow x \leq 0 \ x \leq sum\text{-}list \ (y\#ys) \longleftrightarrow x \leq y + sum\text{-}list \ ys
      x \leq z + sum\text{-list} \ [] \longleftrightarrow x \leq z \ x \leq z + sum\text{-list} \ (y\#ys) \longleftrightarrow x \leq z + y + sum\text{-list} \ (y\#ys) \longleftrightarrow x \leq z + y + sum\text{-list} \ (y\#ys) \longleftrightarrow x \leq z + y + sum\text{-list} \ (y\#ys) \longleftrightarrow x \leq z + y + sum\text{-list} \ (y\#ys) \longleftrightarrow x \leq z + y + sum\text{-list} \ (y\#ys) \longleftrightarrow x \leq z + y + sum\text{-list} \ (y\#ys) \longleftrightarrow x \leq z + y + sum\text{-list} \ (y\#ys) \longleftrightarrow x \leq z + y + sum\text{-list} \ (y\#ys) \longleftrightarrow x \leq z + y + sum\text{-list} \ (y\#ys) \longleftrightarrow x \leq z + y + sum\text{-list} \ (y\#ys) \longleftrightarrow x \leq z + y + sum\text{-list} \ (y\#ys) \longleftrightarrow x \leq z + y + sum\text{-list} \ (y\#ys) \longleftrightarrow x \leq z + y + sum\text{-list} \ (y\#ys) \longleftrightarrow x \leq z + y + sum\text{-list} \ (y\#ys) \longleftrightarrow x \leq z + y + sum\text{-list} \ (y\#ys) \longleftrightarrow x \leq z + sum\text{-list} \ (y\#ys
sum-list ys
     by (simp-all add: algebra-simps)
lemma atLeastLessThanE: x \in \{a... < b\} \Longrightarrow (x \ge a \Longrightarrow x < b \Longrightarrow P) \Longrightarrow P by
simp
lemma master-theorem-preprocess:
     \Theta(\lambda n::nat. 1) = \Theta(\lambda n::nat. real \ n \ powr \ \theta)
     \Theta(\lambda n::nat. \ real \ n) = \Theta(\lambda n::nat. \ real \ n \ powr \ 1)
      O(\lambda n::nat. \ 1) = O(\lambda n::nat. \ real \ n \ powr \ 0)
      O(\lambda n::nat. real n) = O(\lambda n::nat. real n powr 1)
     \Theta(\lambda n::nat.\ ln\ (ln\ (real\ n))) = \Theta(\lambda n::nat.\ real\ n\ powr\ 0 * ln\ (ln\ (real\ n)))
      \Theta(\lambda n::nat. \ real \ n * ln \ (ln \ (real \ n))) = \Theta(\lambda n::nat. \ real \ n \ powr \ 1 * ln \ (ln \ (real \ n)))
n)))
     \Theta(\lambda n::nat.\ ln\ (real\ n)) = \Theta(\lambda n::nat.\ real\ n\ powr\ 0 * ln\ (real\ n)\ powr\ 1)
     \Theta(\lambda n::nat. \ real \ n * ln \ (real \ n)) = \Theta(\lambda n::nat. \ real \ n \ powr \ 1 * ln \ (real \ n) \ powr \ 1)
     \Theta(\lambda n::nat. \ real \ n \ powr \ p * ln \ (real \ n)) = \Theta(\lambda n::nat. \ real \ n \ powr \ p * ln \ (real \ n)
powr 1)
     \Theta(\lambda n::nat.\ ln\ (real\ n)\ powr\ p') = \Theta(\lambda n::nat.\ real\ n\ powr\ 0*ln\ (real\ n)\ powr\ p')
     \Theta(\lambda n::nat. \ real \ n * ln \ (real \ n) \ powr \ p') = \Theta(\lambda n::nat. \ real \ n \ powr \ 1 * ln \ (real \ n)
powr p')
apply (simp-all)
apply (simp-all cong: landau-symbols[THEN landau-symbol-ge-3-cong])?
done
\mathbf{lemma}\ \mathit{akra-bazzi-term-imp-size-less}\colon
     x_1 \leq x \Longrightarrow akra-bazzi-term \ 0 \ x_1 \ b \ t \Longrightarrow size \ (t \ x) < size \ x
     x_1 < x \Longrightarrow akra-bazzi-term \ 0 \ (Suc \ x_1) \ b \ t \Longrightarrow size \ (t \ x) < size \ x
     by (simp-all add: akra-bazzi-term-imp-less)
definition CLAMP (f :: nat \Rightarrow real) \ x = (if \ x < 3 \ then \ 0 \ else \ f \ x)
definition CLAMP' (f :: nat \Rightarrow real) \ x = (if \ x < 3 \ then \ 0 \ else \ f \ x)
definition MASTER-BOUND a b c x = real x powr a * ln (real x) powr b * ln
(ln (real x)) powr c
```

```
definition MASTER-BOUND' a b x = real x powr a * ln (real x) powr b
definition MASTER-BOUND'' a \ x = real \ x \ powr \ a
lemma ln-1-imp-less-3:
 ln \ x = (1::real) \Longrightarrow x < 3
proof-
 assume ln x = 1
 also have (1::real) \leq ln \ (exp \ 1) by simp
 finally have ln \ x \le ln \ (exp \ 1) by simp
 hence x \leq exp 1
  by (cases x > 0) (force simp del: ln-exp simp add: not-less intro: order.trans)+
 also have \dots < 3 by (rule exp-1-lt-3)
 finally show ?thesis.
qed
lemma ln-1-imp-less-3': ln (real (x::nat)) = 1 \Longrightarrow x < 3 by (drule ln-1-imp-less-3)
lemma ln-ln-nonneg: x \ge (3::real) \implies ln (ln x) \ge 0 using ln-ln-pos[of x] by
lemma ln-ln-nonneg': x \ge (3::nat) \implies ln (ln (real x)) \ge 0 using ln-ln-pos[of]
real x] by simp
{f lemma} {\it MASTER-BOUND-postproc}:
 CLAMP (MASTER-BOUND' \ a \ \theta) = CLAMP (MASTER-BOUND'' \ a)
 CLAMP\ (MASTER-BOUND'\ a\ 1) = CLAMP\ (\lambda x.\ CLAMP\ (MASTER-BOUND''
a) x * CLAMP(\lambda x. ln(real x)) x)
 CLAMP (MASTER-BOUND' a (numeral n)) =
      CLAMP (\lambda x. CLAMP (MASTER-BOUND" a) x* CLAMP (\lambda x. In (real
x) \hat{numeral} n x
 CLAMP\ (MASTER-BOUND'\ a\ (-1)) =
      CLAMP (\lambda x. CLAMP (MASTER-BOUND" a) x / CLAMP (\lambda x. In (real
(x)) (x)
 CLAMP \ (MASTER-BOUND' \ a \ (-numeral \ n)) =
      CLAMP (\lambda x. CLAMP (MASTER-BOUND" a) x / CLAMP (\lambda x. In (real
x) \hat{numeral} n x
 CLAMP\ (MASTER-BOUND'\ a\ b) =
      CLAMP (\lambda x. CLAMP (MASTER-BOUND" a) x * CLAMP (\lambda x. In (real
x) powr b) x)
 CLAMP\ (MASTER-BOUND''\ \theta) = CLAMP\ (\lambda x.\ 1)
 CLAMP\ (MASTER-BOUND''\ 1) = CLAMP\ (\lambda x.\ (real\ x))
 CLAMP (MASTER-BOUND'' (numeral \ n)) = CLAMP (\lambda x. (real \ x) \hat{\ } numeral
 CLAMP (MASTER-BOUND''(-1)) = CLAMP (\lambda x. 1 / (real x))
  CLAMP \ (MASTER-BOUND'' \ (-numeral \ n)) = CLAMP \ (\lambda x. \ 1 \ / \ (real \ x) \ \hat{}
 CLAMP\ (MASTER-BOUND''\ a) = CLAMP\ (\lambda x.\ (real\ x)\ powr\ a)
```

```
and MASTER-BOUND-UNCLAMP:
 CLAMP (\lambda x. CLAMP f x * CLAMP g x) = CLAMP (\lambda x. f x * g x)
 CLAMP (\lambda x. CLAMP f x / CLAMP g x) = CLAMP (\lambda x. f x / g x)
 CLAMP (CLAMP f) = CLAMP f
 unfolding CLAMP-def[abs-def] MASTER-BOUND'-def[abs-def] MASTER-BOUND''-def[abs-def]
 by (rule ext, simp add: powr-numeral powr-minus divide-inverse)+
context
begin
private lemma CLAMP-:
 landau-symbol L L' Lr \Longrightarrow L at-top (f::nat \Rightarrow real) \equiv L at-top (\lambda x. CLAMP f)
 unfolding CLAMP-def[abs-def]
 by (intro landau-symbol.cong eq-reflection)
    (auto intro: eventually-mono[OF eventually-ge-at-top[of 3::nat]])
private lemma UNCLAMP'-:
 landau-symbol L L' Lr \Longrightarrow L at-top (CLAMP' (MASTER-BOUND a b c)) \equiv L
at-top (MASTER-BOUND a b c)
 unfolding CLAMP'-def[abs-def] CLAMP-def[abs-def]
 by (intro landau-symbol.cong eq-reflection)
    (auto intro: eventually-mono[OF eventually-ge-at-top[of 3::nat]])
private lemma UNCLAMP-:
 landau-symbol L L' Lr \Longrightarrow L \text{ at-top } (CLAMP f) \equiv L \text{ at-top } (f)
 using eventually-qe-at-top[of \beta::nat] unfolding CLAMP'-def[abs-def] CLAMP-def[abs-def]
 by (intro landau-symbol.cong eq-reflection)
    (auto intro: eventually-mono[OF eventually-ge-at-top[of 3::nat]])
lemmas CLAMP = landau-symbols[THEN CLAMP-]
lemmas \ UNCLAMP' = landau-symbols[THEN \ UNCLAMP'-]
lemmas UNCLAMP = landau-symbols[THEN UNCLAMP-]
end
lemma propagate-CLAMP:
 CLAMP(\lambda x. f x * g x) = CLAMP'(\lambda x. CLAMP f x * CLAMP g x)
 CLAMP(\lambda x. fx / gx) = CLAMP'(\lambda x. CLAMP fx / CLAMP gx)
 CLAMP(\lambda x.\ inverse\ (f\ x)) = CLAMP'(\lambda x.\ inverse\ (CLAMP\ f\ x))
 CLAMP (\lambda x. real x) = CLAMP' (MASTER-BOUND 1 0 0)
 CLAMP\ (\lambda x.\ real\ x\ powr\ a) = CLAMP'\ (MASTER-BOUND\ a\ 0\ 0)
 CLAMP \ (\lambda x. \ real \ x \ \hat{} \ a') = CLAMP' \ (MASTER-BOUND \ (real \ a') \ 0 \ 0)
 CLAMP (\lambda x. ln (real x)) = CLAMP' (MASTER-BOUND 0 1 0)
 CLAMP\ (\lambda x.\ ln\ (real\ x)\ powr\ b) = CLAMP'\ (MASTER-BOUND\ 0\ b\ 0)
 CLAMP\ (\lambda x.\ ln\ (real\ x)\ \hat{\ }b') = CLAMP'\ (MASTER-BOUND\ 0\ (real\ b')\ 0)
 CLAMP(\lambda x. ln(ln(real x))) = CLAMP'(MASTER-BOUND 0 0 1)
 CLAMP(\lambda x. ln(ln(real x)) powr c) = CLAMP'(MASTER-BOUND 0 0 c)
 CLAMP(\lambda x. ln(ln(real x)) \hat{c}') = CLAMP'(MASTER-BOUND 0 0 (real c'))
```

```
CLAMP'(CLAMP f) = CLAMP' f
    CLAMP'(\lambda x.\ CLAMP'(MASTER-BOUND\ a1\ b1\ c1)\ x*CLAMP'(MASTER-BOUND\ a1\ b1\ c1)\ x*CLAMP'(MASTER-B
a2 \ b2 \ c2) \ x) =
                CLAMP' (MASTER-BOUND (a1+a2) (b1+b2) (c1+c2))
    CLAMP'(\lambda x.\ CLAMP'(MASTER-BOUND\ a1\ b1\ c1)\ x\ /\ CLAMP'(MASTER-BOUND\ a1\ b1\ c1
a2 \ b2 \ c2) \ x) =
                 CLAMP'(MASTER-BOUND(a1-a2)(b1-b2)(c1-c2))
   CLAMP'(\lambda x.\ inverse\ (MASTER-BOUND\ a1\ b1\ c1\ x)) = CLAMP'(MASTER-BOUND\ a1\ b1\ c1\ x)
(-a1) (-b1) (-c1)
by (insert ln-1-imp-less-3')
       (rule ext, simp add: CLAMP-def CLAMP'-def MASTER-BOUND-def
           powr-realpow powr-one[OF ln-ln-nonneg'] powr-realpow[OF ln-ln-pos] powr-add
             powr-diff powr-minus)+
lemma numeral-assoc-simps:
     ((a::real) + numeral \ b) + numeral \ c = a + numeral \ (b + c)
     (a + numeral \ b) - numeral \ c = a + neg-numeral-class.sub \ b \ c
    (a - numeral \ b) + numeral \ c = a + neg-numeral-class.sub \ c \ b
     (a - numeral \ b) - numeral \ c = a - numeral \ (b + c) \ by \ simp-all
lemmas CLAMP-aux =
     arith-simps numeral-assoc-simps of-nat-power of-nat-mult of-nat-numeral
     one-add-one one-to-numeral
lemmas CLAMP-postproc = numeral-One
context master-theorem-function
begin
lemma master1-bigo-automation:
    assumes g \in O(\lambda x. real \ x \ powr \ p') \ 1 < (\sum i < k. \ as ! \ i * bs ! \ i \ powr \ p')
    shows f \in O(MASTER-BOUND \ p \ 0 \ 0)
proof-
   have MASTER-BOUND p 0 0 \in \Theta(\lambda x::nat. \ x \ powr \ p) unfolding MASTER-BOUND-def[abs-def]
         by (intro landau-real-nat-transfer bigthetaI-cong
                 eventually-mono[OF eventually-qe-at-top[of 3::real]]) (auto dest!: ln-1-imp-less-3)
    from landau-o.big.cong-bigtheta[OF this] master1-bigo[OF assms] show ?thesis
by simp
qed
lemma master1-automation:
     assumes g \in O(MASTER\text{-}BOUND'' p') \ 1 < (\sum i < k. \ as \ ! \ i * bs \ ! \ i \ powr \ p')
                       eventually (\lambda x. f x > 0) at-top
    shows f \in \Theta(MASTER\text{-}BOUND \ p \ \theta \ \theta)
proof-
   have A: MASTER-BOUND p \ 0 \ \theta \in \Theta(\lambda x :: nat. \ x \ powr \ p) unfolding MASTER-BOUND-def[abs-def]
         by (intro landau-real-nat-transfer bigthetaI-cong
          eventually-mono[OF\ eventually-qe-at-top[of\ 3::real]])\ (auto\ dest!:\ ln-1-imp-less-3)
    have B: O(MASTER-BOUND'' p') = O(\lambda x::nat. real x powr p')
```

```
using eventually-ge-at-top[of 2::nat]
  \mathbf{by}\ (intro\ landau\text{-}o.big.cong)\ (auto\ elim!:\ eventually\text{-}mono\ simp:\ MASTER\text{-}BOUND''\text{-}def)
  from landau-theta.cong-bigtheta[OF\ A]\ B\ assms(1)\ master1[OF\ -\ assms(2-)]
show ?thesis by simp
qed
lemma master2-1-automation:
 assumes g \in \Theta(MASTER\text{-}BOUND' p p') p' < -1
 shows f \in \Theta(MASTER\text{-}BOUND \ p \ \theta \ \theta)
proof-
 have A: MASTER-BOUND p \theta \in \Theta(\lambda x::nat. \ x \ powr \ p) unfolding MASTER-BOUND-def[abs-def]
   by (intro landau-real-nat-transfer bigthetaI-cong
      eventually-mono[OF eventually-ge-at-top[of 3::real]]) (auto dest!: ln-1-imp-less-3)
  have B: \Theta(MASTER\text{-}BOUND' \ p \ p') = \Theta(\lambda x::nat. \ real \ x \ powr \ p * ln \ (real \ x)
powr p')
  by (subst CLAMP, (subst MASTER-BOUND-postproc MASTER-BOUND-UNCLAMP)+,
simp only: UNCLAMP)
 from landau-theta.cong-bigtheta[OF\ A]\ B\ assms(1)\ master2-1[OF\ -\ assms(2-)]
show ?thesis by simp
qed
lemma master 2-2-automation:
 assumes g \in \Theta(MASTER\text{-}BOUND' p (-1))
 shows f \in \Theta(MASTER\text{-}BOUND \ p \ 0 \ 1)
proof-
 have A: MASTER-BOUND p 0 1 \in \Theta(\lambda x::nat. \ x \ powr \ p * ln \ (ln \ x)) unfolding
MASTER-BOUND-def[abs-def]
   using eventually-ge-at-top[of 3::real]
   apply (intro landau-real-nat-transfer, intro bigthetaI-cong)
   apply (elim eventually-mono, subst powr-one[OF ln-ln-nonneg])
   apply simp-all
   done
  have B: \Theta(MASTER\text{-}BOUND' \ p \ (-1)) = \Theta(\lambda x::nat. \ real \ x \ powr \ p \ / \ ln \ (real
  by (subst CLAMP, (subst MASTER-BOUND-postproc MASTER-BOUND-UNCLAMP)+,
simp only: UNCLAMP)
 from landau-theta.conq-biqtheta[OF A] B assms(1) master2-2 show ?thesis by
simp
qed
lemma master 2-3-automation:
 assumes g \in \Theta(MASTER\text{-}BOUND' \ p \ (p'-1)) \ p' > 0
 shows f \in \Theta(MASTER\text{-}BOUND \ p \ p' \ \theta)
proof-
  have A: MASTER-BOUND p \ p' \ \theta \in \Theta(\lambda x :: nat. \ x \ powr \ p * ln \ x \ powr \ p') un-
folding MASTER-BOUND-def[abs-def]
   using eventually-ge-at-top[of 3::real]
   apply (intro landau-real-nat-transfer, intro bigthetaI-cong)
   apply (elim eventually-mono, auto dest: ln-1-imp-less-3)
```

```
done
 have B: \Theta(MASTER\text{-}BOUND' \ p \ (p'-1)) = \Theta(\lambda x::nat. \ real \ x \ powr \ p * ln \ x)
powr (p'-1)
  by (subst CLAMP, (subst MASTER-BOUND-postproc MASTER-BOUND-UNCLAMP)+,
simp only: UNCLAMP)
 from landau-theta.cong-bigtheta[OF\ A]\ B\ assms(1)\ master2-3[OF\ -\ assms(2-)]
show ?thesis by simp
qed
lemma master3-automation:
 assumes g \in \Theta(MASTER\text{-}BOUND'' p') \ 1 > (\sum i < k. \ as ! \ i * bs ! \ i \ powr \ p')
 shows f \in \Theta(MASTER\text{-}BOUND \ p' \ 0 \ 0)
proof-
 have A: MASTER-BOUND \ p' \ 0 \ \theta \in \Theta(\lambda x::nat. \ x \ powr \ p') unfolding MASTER-BOUND-def[abs-def]
   using eventually-ge-at-top[of 3::real]
   apply (intro landau-real-nat-transfer, intro bigthetaI-cong)
   apply (elim eventually-mono, auto dest: ln-1-imp-less-3)
   done
 have B: \Theta(MASTER\text{-}BOUND'' p') = \Theta(\lambda x :: nat. real x powr p')
     by (subst CLAMP, (subst MASTER-BOUND-postproc)+, simp only: UN-
CLAMP)
  from landau-theta.cong-bigtheta[OF\ A]\ B\ assms(1)\ master3[OF\ -\ assms(2-)]
show ?thesis by simp
qed
lemmas master-automation =
 master1-automation master2-1-automation master2-2-automation
 master2-2-automation master3-automation
ML \langle \langle
fun\ generalize-master-thm ctxt\ thm =
   val([p'], ctxt') = Variable.variant-fixes[p''] ctxt
   val p' = Free (p', HOLogic.realT)
   val\ a = \emptyset \{term\ nth\ as\} \ \ Bound\ \theta
   val\ b = @\{term\ Transcendental.powr :: real => real => real\} 
            (@\{term\ nth\ bs\} \$\ Bound\ 0) \$\ p'
   val f = Abs (i, HOLogic.natT, @\{term \ op * :: real => real => real\} \ a \ b)
   val\ sum = \mathbb{Q}\{term\ sum :: (nat => real) => nat\ set => real\} \ f \ \mathbb{Q}\{term\ set => real\} \
   val\ prop = HOLogic.mk-Trueprop\ (HOLogic.mk-eq\ (sum,\ @\{term\ 1::real\}))
   val\ cprop = Thm.cterm-of\ ctxt'\ prop
 in
   thm
   |> Local-Defs.unfold ctxt' [Thm.assume cprop RS @{thm p-unique}]
   |> Thm.implies-intr cprop
   |> rotate-prems 1
```

```
|> singleton (Variable.export ctxt' ctxt)
 end
fun\ generalize\text{-}master\text{-}thm'\ (binding,\ thm)\ ctxt =
 Local-Theory.note ((binding, []), [generalize-master-thm ctxt thm]) ctxt |> snd
\rangle\!\rangle
local-setup ⟨⟨
 fold generalize-master-thm'
   [(@\{binding\ master1-automation'\}, @\{thm\ master1-automation\}),
    (@\{binding\ master1-bigo-automation'\}, @\{thm\ master1-bigo-automation\}),
    (@{binding master2-1-automation'}, @{thm master2-1-automation}),
    (@{binding master2-2-automation'}, @{thm master2-2-automation}),
    (@{binding master2-3-automation'}, @{thm master2-3-automation}),
    (@{binding master3-automation'}, @{thm master3-automation})]
\rangle\rangle
end
definition arith-consts (x :: real) (y :: nat) =
 (if \neg (-x) + 3 / x * 5 - 1 \le x \land True \lor True \longrightarrow True then
 x < inverse \ 3 \ powr \ 21 \ else \ x = real \ (Suc \ 0 \ ^2 + 
 (if 42 - x \le 1 \land 1 \text{ div } y = y \text{ mod } 2 \lor y < Numeral 1 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } 0)) + Numeral 1)
ML-file akra-bazzi.ML
hide-const arith-consts
method-setup master-theorem = \langle \langle
 Akra-Bazzi.setup-master-theorem
» automatically apply the Master theorem for recursive functions
method-setup akra-bazzi-termination = \langle \langle
 Scan.succeed (fn ctxt => SIMPLE-METHOD' (Akra-Bazzi.akra-bazzi-termination-tac
ctxt)
» prove termination of Akra-Bazzi functions
hide-const CLAMP CLAMP' MASTER-BOUND MASTER-BOUND' MASTER-BOUND''
end
theory Akra-Bazzi-Approximation
imports
 Complex\hbox{-}Main
 Akra-Bazzi-Method
 HOL-Decision-Procs. Approximation
begin
```

```
{\bf context}\ akra-bazzi-params-nonzero
begin
lemma sum-alt: (\sum i < k. \ as!i * bs!i \ powr \ p') = (\sum i < k. \ as!i * exp \ (p'* \ ln \ (bs!i)))
proof (intro sum.cong)
  fix i assume i \in \{... < k\}
  with b-bounds have bs!i > 0 by simp
  thus as!i * bs!i powr p' = as!i * exp (p' * ln (bs!i)) by (simp add: powr-def)
qed simp
\mathbf{lemma}\ \mathit{akra-bazzi-p-rel-intros-aux}:
  1 < (\sum i < k. \ as!i * exp (p' * ln (bs!i))) \Longrightarrow p' < p
1 > (\sum i < k. \ as!i * exp (p' * ln (bs!i))) \Longrightarrow p' > p
1 \le (\sum i < k. \ as!i * exp (p' * ln (bs!i))) \Longrightarrow p' \le p
1 \ge (\sum i < k. \ as!i * exp (p' * ln (bs!i))) \Longrightarrow p' \le p
1 \ge (\sum i < k. \ as!i * exp (p' * ln (bs!i))) \Longrightarrow p' \le p
  (\sum i < k. \ as!i * exp \ (x * ln \ (bs!i))) \leq 1 \ \land \ (\sum i < k. \ as!i * exp \ (y * ln \ (bs!i))) \geq 1 
1 \Longrightarrow p \in \{y..x\}
  (\sum i < k. \ as! \ i * \ exp \ (x * \ ln \ (bs! i))) < 1 \ \land \ (\sum i < k. \ as! \ i * \ exp \ (y * \ ln \ (bs! i))) >
1 \Longrightarrow p \in \{y < .. < x\}
 using p-lessI p-greaterI p-leI p-geI p-boundsI p-boundsI 'by (simp-all only: sum-alt)
end
lemmas akra-bazzi-p-rel-intros-exp =
  akra-bazzi-params-nonzero.akra-bazzi-p-rel-intros-aux[rotated, OF-akra-bazzi-params-nonzeroI]
lemma eval-akra-bazzi-sum:
  \begin{array}{l} (\sum i < 0. \ as! i * exp \ (x * ln \ (bs!i))) = 0 \\ (\sum i < Suc \ 0. \ (a\#as)! i * exp \ (x * ln \ ((b\#bs)!i))) = a * exp \ (x * ln \ b) \\ (\sum i < Suc \ k. \ (a\#as)! i * exp \ (x * ln \ ((b\#bs)!i))) = a * exp \ (x * ln \ b) + i \end{array}
       (\sum i < k. \ as!i * exp (x * ln (bs!i)))
  apply simp
  apply simp
  apply (induction \ k \ arbitrary: a \ as \ b \ bs)
  apply simp-all
  done
ML \ll
signature\ AKRA-BAZZI-APPROXIMATION=
  val\ akra-bazzi-approximate-tac: int\ ->\ Proof.context\ ->\ int\ ->\ tactic
structure\ Akra-Bazzi-Approximation:\ AKRA-BAZZI-APPROXIMATION=
struct
```

```
fun\ akra-bazzi-approximate-tac\ prec\ ctxt =
   val\ simps = @\{thms\ eval\ eval\ eval\ eval\ add\ o\ left\ add\ o\ right\}
                    mult-1-left mult-1-right}
 in
    SELECT-GOAL (
     resolve-tac ctxt @{thms akra-bazzi-p-rel-intros-exp} 1
     THEN ALLGOALS (fn i =>
       if i > 1 then
         SELECT-GOAL (
           Local-Defs.unfold-tac ctxt
          @\{thms\ bex-set\text{-}simps\ ball\text{-}set\text{-}simps\ greaterThanLessThan-iff\ eval-length}\}
           THEN TRY (SOLVE (Eval-Numeral.eval-numeral-tac ctxt 1))
        ) i
       else
         SELECT-GOAL (Local-Defs.unfold-tac ctxt simps) i
         THEN Approximation.approximation-tac prec [] NONE ctxt i
  end
end;
\rangle\!\rangle
method-setup akra-bazzi-approximate = \langle \langle
  Scan.lift\ Parse.nat >>
   (fn \ prec => fn \ ctxt =>
      SIMPLE\text{-}METHOD'\ (Akra-Bazzi\text{-}Approximation.akra-bazzi\text{-}approximate-tac
prec\ ctxt))
⟩⟩ approximate transcendental Akra−Bazzi parameters
end
      Examples
8
theory Master-Theorem-Examples
imports
  Complex	ext{-}Main
  Akra-Bazzi-Method
  Akra-Bazzi-Approximation
begin
8.1
       Merge sort
function merge\text{-}sort\text{-}cost :: (nat \Rightarrow real) \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow real where
  merge-sort-cost t \theta = \theta
 merge\text{-}sort\text{-}cost\ t\ 1=1
\mid n \geq 2 \implies merge\text{-}sort\text{-}cost \ t \ n =
```

```
merge\text{-}sort\text{-}cost\ t\ (nat\ \lfloor real\ n\ /\ 2\ \rfloor)\ +\ merge\text{-}sort\text{-}cost\ t\ (nat\ \lceil real\ n\ /\ 2\ \rceil)\ +
t n
by force simp-all
termination by akra-bazzi-termination simp-all
lemma merge-sort-nonneg[simp]: ( \land n. \ t \ n \geq 0 ) \Longrightarrow merge-sort-cost \ t \ x \geq 0 
  by (induction t x rule: merge-sort-cost.induct) (simp-all del: One-nat-def)
lemma t \in \Theta(\lambda n. \ real \ n) \Longrightarrow (\bigwedge n. \ t \ n \geq 0) \Longrightarrow merge-sort-cost \ t \in \Theta(\lambda n. \ real \ n)
n * ln (real n)
 by (master-theorem 2.3) simp-all
8.2
        Karatsuba multiplication
function karatsuba\text{-}cost :: nat \Rightarrow real \text{ where}
  karatsuba-cost 0 = 0
 karatsuba-cost 1 = 1
 n \geq 2 \Longrightarrow karatsuba\text{-}cost \ n =
    3 * karatsuba-cost (nat \lceil real \ n \ / \ 2 \rceil) + real \ n
by force simp-all
termination by akra-bazzi-termination simp-all
lemma karatsuba-cost-nonneg[simp]: karatsuba-cost <math>n \geq 0
 by (induction n rule: karatsuba-cost.induct) (simp-all del: One-nat-def)
lemma karatsuba-cost \in O(\lambda n. real n powr log 2 3)
  by (master-theorem 1 p': 1) (simp-all add: powr-divide)
lemma karatsuba\text{-}cost\text{-}pos: n \geq 1 \Longrightarrow karatsuba\text{-}cost n > 0
  by (induction n rule: karatsuba-cost.induct) (auto intro!: add-nonneq-pos simp
del: One-nat-def)
lemma karatsuba-cost \in \Theta(\lambda n. real n powr log 2 3)
 using karatsuba-cost-pos
 by (master-theorem 1 p': 1) (auto simp add: powr-divide eventually-at-top-linorder)
8.3
        Strassen matrix multiplication
function strassen\text{-}cost :: nat \Rightarrow real \text{ where}
  strassen-cost \ \theta = \theta
 strassen-cost 1 = 1
 n \geq 2 \Longrightarrow strassen\text{-}cost \ n = 7 * strassen\text{-}cost \ (nat \ \lceil real \ n \ / \ 2 \rceil) + real \ (n^2)
by force simp-all
termination by akra-bazzi-termination simp-all
lemma strassen-cost-nonneg[simp]: strassen-cost n \geq 0
  by (induction n rule: strassen-cost.induct) (simp-all del: One-nat-def)
lemma strassen\text{-}cost \in O(\lambda n. real n powr log 2 7)
  by (master-theorem 1 p': 2) (auto simp: powr-divide eventually-at-top-linorder)
```

```
lemma strassen-cost-pos: n \ge 1 \Longrightarrow strassen-cost \ n > 0
 by (cases n rule: strassen-cost.cases) (simp-all add: add-nonneg-pos del: One-nat-def)
lemma strassen\text{-}cost \in \Theta(\lambda n. real \ n \ powr \ log \ 2 \ 7)
  using strassen-cost-pos
 by (master-theorem 1 p': 2) (auto simp: powr-divide eventually-at-top-linorder)
        Deterministic select
8.4
function select\text{-}cost :: nat \Rightarrow real \text{ where}
  n \leq 20 \Longrightarrow select\text{-}cost \ n = 0
| n > 20 \implies select\text{-}cost \ n =
     select-cost\ (nat\ |\ real\ n\ /\ 5\ |)\ +\ select-cost\ (nat\ |\ 7\ *\ real\ n\ /\ 10\ |\ +\ 6)\ +\ 12
* real n / 5
by force simp-all
termination by akra-bazzi-termination simp-all
lemma select\text{-}cost \in \Theta(\lambda n. \ real \ n)
 by (master-theorem 3) auto
```

8.5 Decreasing function

```
function dec\text{-}cost :: nat \Rightarrow real \text{ where}

n \leq 2 \implies dec\text{-}cost \ n = 1

\mid n > 2 \implies dec\text{-}cost \ n = 0.5*dec\text{-}cost \ (nat \mid real \ n \mid 2 \mid) + 1 \mid real \ n

by force \ simp\text{-}all

termination by akra\text{-}bazzi\text{-}termination \ simp\text{-}all

lemma dec\text{-}cost \in \Theta(\lambda x::nat. \ ln \ x \mid x)

by (master\text{-}theorem \ 2.3) \ simp\text{-}all
```

8.6 Example taken from Drmota and Szpakowski

```
function drmota1 :: nat \Rightarrow real where n < 20 \Longrightarrow drmota1 \ n = 1 \mid n \geq 20 \Longrightarrow drmota1 \ n = 2 * drmota1 \ (nat \lfloor real \ n/2 \rfloor) + 8/9 * drmota1 \ (nat \lfloor 3*real \ n/4 \rfloor) + real \ n^2 / ln \ (real \ n) by force \ simp-all termination by akra-bazzi-termination \ simp-all lemma drmota1 \in \Theta(\lambda n::real. \ n^2 * ln \ (ln \ n)) by (master-theorem \ 2.2) \ (simp-all \ add: powr-numeral \ power-divide) function drmota2 :: nat \Rightarrow real \ where n < 20 \Longrightarrow drmota2 \ n = 1 \mid n \geq 20 \Longrightarrow drmota2 \ n = 1/3 * drmota2 \ (nat \lfloor real \ n/3 + 1/2 \rfloor) + 2/3 * drmota2 \ (nat \lfloor 2*real \ n/3 - 1/2 \rfloor) + 1 by force \ simp-all
```

```
termination by akra-bazzi-termination simp-all
```

```
lemma drmota2 \in \Theta(\lambda x. ln (real x))
 by master-theorem simp-all
lemma boncelet-phrase-length:
  fixes p \delta :: real assumes p: p > 0 p < 1 and \delta: \delta > 0 \delta < 1 2*p + \delta < 2
  fixes d :: nat \Rightarrow real
  defines q \equiv 1 - p
  assumes d-nonneg: \bigwedge n. d n \geq 0
  assumes d-rec: \bigwedge n. n \geq 2 \Longrightarrow d \ n = 1 + p * d \ (nat \ \lfloor p * real \ n + \delta \rfloor) + q *
d (nat | q * real n - \delta |)
  shows d \in \Theta(\lambda x. \ln x)
  using assms by (master-theorem recursion: d-rec, simp-all)
8.7
        Transcendental exponents
function foo\text{-}cost :: nat \Rightarrow real \text{ where}
  n < 200 \Longrightarrow foo\text{-}cost \ n = 0
\mid n \geq 200 \Longrightarrow foo\text{-}cost \ n =
    foo\text{-}cost\ (nat\ |real\ n\ /\ 3\ |)\ +\ foo\text{-}cost\ (nat\ |\ 3\ *\ real\ n\ /\ 4\ |\ +\ 42)\ +\ real\ n
by force simp-all
termination by akra-bazzi-termination simp-all
lemma foo-cost-nonneg [simp]: foo-cost n \geq 0
 by (induction n rule: foo-cost.induct) simp-all
lemma foo-cost \in \Theta(\lambda n. real \ n \ powr \ akra-bazzi-exponent [1,1] [1/3,3/4])
proof (master-theorem 1 p': 1)
 have \forall n \geq 200. foo-cost n > 0 by (simp add: add-nonneg-pos)
 thus eventually (\lambda n. foo-cost n > 0) at-top unfolding eventually-at-top-linorder
by blast
qed simp-all
lemma akra-bazzi-exponent [1,1] [1/3,3/4] \in \{1.1519623..1.1519624\}
 by (akra-bazzi-approximate 29)
8.8
        Functions in locale contexts
locale det-select =
  \mathbf{fixes}\ b::real
  assumes b: b > 0 b < 7/10
begin
function select\text{-}cost' :: nat \Rightarrow real \text{ where}
  n \leq 20 \Longrightarrow select\text{-}cost' n = 0
\mid n > 20 \implies select\text{-}cost' n =
    select-cost' (nat | real n | 5|) + select-cost' (nat | b * real n | + 6) + 6 * real
n+5
```

```
by force simp-all
termination using b by akra-bazzi-termination simp-all
lemma a \geq 0 \Longrightarrow select\text{-}cost' \in \Theta(\lambda n. real n)
 using b by (master-theorem 3, force+)
end
        Non-curried functions
8.9
function baz\text{-}cost :: nat \times nat \Rightarrow real \text{ where}
  n \leq 2 \Longrightarrow baz\text{-}cost\ (a,\ n) = 0
|n>2 \implies baz\text{-}cost\ (a, n) = 3*baz\text{-}cost\ (a, nat\ [real\ n\ /\ 2]) + real\ a
by force simp-all
termination by akra-bazzi-termination simp-all
lemma baz-cost-nonneg [simp]: a \ge 0 \Longrightarrow baz-cost (a, n) \ge 0
 by (induction a n rule: baz-cost.induct[split-format (complete)]) simp-all
lemma
 assumes a > 0
  shows (\lambda x. \ baz\text{-}cost \ (a, \ x)) \in \Theta(\lambda x. \ x \ powr \ log \ 2 \ 3)
proof (master-theorem 1 p': 0)
  from assms have \forall x \geq 3. baz-cost (a, x) > 0 by (auto intro: add-nonneg-pos)
 thus eventually (\lambda x.\ baz\text{-}cost\ (a,x) > 0) at-top by (force simp: eventually-at-top-linorder)
qed (insert assms, simp-all add: powr-divide)
function bar-cost :: nat \times nat \Rightarrow real where
  n < 2 \Longrightarrow bar\text{-}cost(a, n) = 0
|n>2 \implies bar\text{-}cost\ (a,n)=3*bar\text{-}cost\ (2*a,nat\ |real\ n\ /\ 2|)+real\ a
by force simp-all
termination by akra-bazzi-termination simp-all
8.10
         Ham-sandwich trees
function ham\text{-}sandwich\text{-}cost :: nat \Rightarrow real where
  n < 4 \implies ham\text{-}sandwich\text{-}cost \ n = 1
\mid n \geq 4 \implies ham\text{-sandwich-cost } n =
     ham\text{-}sandwich\text{-}cost\ (nat\ |\ n/4\ |) + ham\text{-}sandwich\text{-}cost\ (nat\ |\ n/2\ |) + 1
by force simp-all
termination by akra-bazzi-termination simp-all
lemma ham-sandwich-cost-pos [simp]: ham-sandwich-cost n > 0
 by (induction n rule: ham-sandwich-cost.induct) simp-all
The golden ratio
definition \varphi = ((1 + sqrt 5) / 2 :: real)
```

```
lemma \varphi-pos [simp]: \varphi > \theta and \varphi-nonneg [simp]: \varphi \geq \theta and \varphi-nonzero [simp]:
\varphi \neq 0
proof-
 show \varphi > \theta unfolding \varphi-def by (simp add: add-pos-nonneg)
 thus \varphi \geq \theta \ \varphi \neq \theta by simp-all
qed
lemma ham-sandwich-cost \in \Theta(\lambda n. \ n \ powr \ (log \ 2 \ \varphi))
proof (master-theorem 1 p': 0)
 have (1/4) powr log 2 \varphi + (1/2) powr log 2 \varphi =
           inverse (2 powr log 2 \varphi) 2 + inverse (2 powr log 2 \varphi)
     by (simp add: powr-divide field-simps powr-powr power2-eq-square powr-mult[symmetric]
                del: powr-log-cancel)
 also have ... = inverse (\varphi \hat{z}) + inverse \varphi by (simp add: power2-eq-square)
 also have \varphi + 1 = \varphi * \varphi by (simp add: \varphi-def field-simps)
 hence inverse (\varphi^2) + inverse \varphi = 1 by (simp add: field-simps power2-eq-square)
 finally show (1/4) powr log 2 \varphi + (1/2) powr log 2 \varphi = 1 by simp
qed simp-all
end
```

References

- [1] M. Akra and L. Bazzi. On the solution of linear recurrence equations. Computational Optimization and Applications, 10(2):195–210, 1998.
- [2] T. Leighton. Notes on better Master theorems for divide-and-conquer recurrences. 1996.